

Read Every advertisement. They will interest you.

The Chelsea Standard.

Save Dollars by trading with men who advertise.

VOL. VIII. NO. 48.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1897.

WHOLE NUMBER 412

TRADE AT HOLMES' IT PAYS.

Our big trade this month is the result of everyone knowing that we always do just as we promise and advertise to do. Every item advertised on our hand bill is positively guaranteed to be just as represented, both in goods and price. Did you get any of the dress goods we sold last week at 25 cents? Just a small lot left.

All Towels and Table-linens at 1-4 off.

The best of these are being sold very rapidly.

A good Brown Cotton for 4 1/2 cents, worth 6 cents.
All wool 30 inch Dress Flannels for 15 cents, worth 25 cents.
Good Outing, white and colors, now 4 cents.
A large lot of Cotton and Woolen remnants very cheap; some at 1/4 price.

Special Drives in Hosiery.

All Red Table Damasks 1-4 Off.

ALL CLOTHING 1-4 OFF.

This means the choice of, by far, the largest stock and best clothing in Chelsea at 1/4 off the regular prices. We do not ask you to take your choice of a few selected suits, etc., but give you the choice of our entire stock of clothing at 1/4 off. Buy your clothing for spring and summer now.

New Spring Prints just received. Ask to see them.

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

We Can't Help Keeping Ahead.

We satisfy the people, that's what tells the tale. Whatever you want to buy, buy it of the leaders in the business, men who have the facilities and low prices. Compare quality with quality, price with price and you will be convinced that the place to buy your bread, cakes and confectionery is at Neckel Bros. Our ice cream speaks for itself. As to what is in it, compare it with any other made in Chelsea and you will have no o.ber.

Bread, two loaves for 5c.

NECKEL BROS.

WE OFFER BARGAINS

IN OUR
Hardware & Furniture Stock

All through January.

FURNITURE A SPECIALTY THIS MONTH.

W. J. KNAPP.

ADAM EPLER

"THE" BUTCHER, keeps constantly on hand a full supply of

Fresh and salt Meats, Pure Lard,
Best sugar-cured Hams, smoked Meats,
and everything kept in a first-class shop.

REMEMBER—Everything you buy of me guaranteed of the CLEANEST and BEST. ADAM EPLER.

Ann - Arbor - Electric - Granite - Works.

Designers and Builders of

Artistic Granite and Marble Memorials.

On hand large quantities of all the various Granites in the rough, and are prepared to execute fine monumental work on short notice, as we have a full equipment for polishing.

JOHN BAUMGARDNER, Prop., Ann Arbor.

THEY'LL ALL BE THERE.

AT THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE TO BE HELD JANUARY 19 AND 20.

A Fine Program Has Been Arranged—Wanted His \$100 Back—The Date for the County Fair—An Interesting Letter From Washington.

It is with no small degree of satisfaction that the committee places in your hands for inspection this well-arranged, "up-to-date" program. Look it over carefully; you will surely find, among the various topics to be discussed, those in which you feel a personal interest. You will find it greatly to your interest to so arrange your affairs as to be present at each session. Remember, the public are most cordially invited to avail themselves of the pleasures and profits of this Institute. Be on hand when the first bell rings, and remain until the lights are turned off. There will be good music and plenty of it at each session.

Lunch will be served in the basement of the hall at 12 m. each day. Everybody is requested to bring their well-filled baskets. A local committee of ladies will take charge of them and spread the tables.

Following is the program:

TUESDAY—FORENOON.

Music.
Invocation Rev. Dr. Holmes
Address of Welcome,
Hon. J. S. Gorman, Chelsea

Response Conductor Van Norman
"A Farmer and His Changed Condition,"
Russell C. Reeves, Dexter
Discussion, led by E. A. Nordman, Lima
"Small Fruits for Profit,"
R. M. Kellogg, Three Rivers

Discussion, led by S. L. Gage, Chelsea,
and C. M. Brown, Ypsilanti

AFTERNOON.

"Clovers, Manures and Fertilizers,"
Jno. L. Shawver, Bellefontaine, O.
Discussion, led by M. S. Raymond, Sharon
"Possibilities for the Farmer's Wife,"
Mrs. E. W. Crafts, Sharon

Discussion, led by G. A. Peters, Scio,
and Walter Dancer, Ann Arbor

QUESTION BOX.

EVENING.

"Farm Buildings," Jno. L. Shawver, Bellefontaine, Ohio
Discussion, led by G. Rawson, Manchester
"Peach Culture," A. D. DeWitt, Dexter
Discussion, led by Erastus Cooper, Sylvan, and Robt. Glenn, North Lake

WEDNESDAY—FORENOON.

"The Eternal Fitness of Things,"
L. H. Ives, Mason
Discussion, led by J. I. Nickerson, Chelsea
"The Farm Dairy,"
H. E. Van Norman, Agr'l Col.

Discussion, led by Mrs. J. Clark, Lyndon,
E. A. Croman, Grass Lake,
and Mrs. Thos. Fletcher, Lima
Business meeting, election of officers for ensuing year, etc.

AFTERNOON.

"Roads and Road Making,"
J. L. McDougal, Ypsilanti

Discussion, led by N. Pierce, Lima,
and D. B. Taylor, Chelsea
"Bridges and Culverts for Country Highways,"
Prof. H. K. Vedder, Agr'l Col.

Discussion, led by H. Heininger, Lima,
and William Burtless, Manchester

QUESTION BOX.

EVENING.

"Home Life on the Farm,"
Mrs. Mary A. Mayo, Battle Creek
Discussion, led by Mrs. Ed. Crafts, Sharon
"Our Country Schools,"
W. W. Wedemeyer, Ann Arbor

Discussion, led by Prof. W. N. Lister, Salline
"Markets," Dr. Howard Edwards, Agricultural College

WOMAN'S SECTION—IN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
Conductor, Mrs. M. A. Mayo, Battle Creek
"Making Housework Easier,"
Mrs. Mary A. Mayo

Discussion, led by Mrs. D. B. Taylor
"The Coming Woman, and Her Position in Shaping the Legislation of the Country,"
Mrs. J. S. Gorman, Chelsea

Discussion, led by Mrs. Julia Stannard, Dexter, and Mrs. Dr. Holmes, Chelsea
"Mother and Daughter," Mrs. M. A. Mayo

Discussion, led by Mrs. E. L. Negus, Chelsea, and Mrs. A. Olsvaver, Dexter

Wanted His \$100 Back.

Thursday ex-county clerk Dansingburg asked the board of supervisors to return to him the \$100 that he paid for the recount. On the face of the returns Mr. Dansingburg was defeated at the recent election in his race for the office of county clerk. He applied for and obtained a recount of the entire county's vote for that office, a count which resulted only in doubling his opponents majority. His legal advisors informed him that if there were any changes resulting from the recount his \$100 deposit

to procure a recount would under the statute have to be returned to him, but at the meeting of the supervisors the prosecuting attorney gave it as his opinion that unless the recount resulted in giving a certificate of election to the contestant candidate the \$100 deposit should not be returned.

At the meeting Friday Mr. Dansingburg appeared before the board and defended his position in the recount of votes secured by him. However, the board concluded that under the law the \$100 deposit belongs to the county and so ordered. But the allowance of \$100 for canvassing the election returns afterwards made will no doubt act as a healing salve.

The County Fair.

The Washtenaw county agricultural and horticultural board of managers had an important meeting at Ann Arbor Thursday, and decided to give a county fair in that city September 28, 29, 30, and October 1. Harris Ball and Sid W. Millard were elected to the board, vice E. F. Mills and W. C. Stevens, resigned. E. F. Mills was made general superintendent and Harris Ball marshal. The following superintendents of departments were appointed: Cattle, John Sperry; draft horses, John Keppeler; carriage horses, Geo. W. Phelps; sheep, C. Carpenter; swine, H. P. Finley; poultry, W. S. Carpenter; flowers, Mrs. J. M. Braun; fine arts, Mrs. J. Willard Babbitt; farm and garden produce, J. M. Braun; fruit, Wm. Lay; mechanical works, W. E. April; miscellaneous, Geo. E. Sperry; merchants' display, S. W. Millard. The board meets again January 30.

Michigan Central Block System.

The Michigan Central celebrates the new year by opening the last mile of its double track provided with electric block and safety signals operated on the Union Switch and Signal company's plan. This is the latest device, and is so arranged that the presence of even a pair of trucks in a section would show the block signal at danger as well as would a broken or misplaced rail or the presence of a car on a switch rail close enough to foul cars on the main track. The last section done was that between Niles and Kensington, eighty miles, which was finished and tested today, the section being protected with the usual telegraph signal. Chief Signal Engineer Miles, who had charge of this work, said this morning that the present system, which works on a closed circuit, was the most serviceable and reliable of all. Even last winter its use was shown when the signal went to danger by a rail breaking. Then too, it shows the conductors of trains on switches whether there is a train in the 3,000 foot block, and enables them to make the switches without danger to the trains. With these signals in, it would be impossible for anyone to successfully wreck a train by removing a rail, for as soon as the circuit was broken the danger signal would fly to place and engineers be warned. There is no way that this could be prevented, as the least break of the circuit would work the same way.—Detroit Journal.

How to Kill a Newspaper in Two Years.

The following recipe for bringing about the demise of a local newspaper is offered by the editor of a western paper:—"Just let the subscriptions go. It's only a dollar or two—the publisher doesn't need it."

"If he asks for it, get as mad as you can, and tell him to stop the paper—you never read it anyhow. Then go and borrow your neighbor's."

"When the reporter comes, always be busy. Make him feel as if he were intruding. When the advertising and job man comes, tell him you don't need to advertise—everybody knows you; and that you will try and get along without any printed stationery—it is too expensive; you must economize."

"Never drop in and see the editor, unless you want a free complimentary notice or a lengthy obituary for a beloved relative. Never recommend the paper to anybody. When you do speak of it, say, 'Yes, we have a little sheet, but it doesn't amount to much.'"

"Keep it up a year or two, and you will have a dead newspaper, a dead set of merchants and a dead town."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

An Interesting Budget from the National Capital.

Everything points to the expiration of the last session of the fifty-fourth congress without the least change from the dreary dullness that has characterized it from its first day. Speaker Reed announced at the opening of the congress last December that it would be a congress long to be remembered for the things it would fail to do. This led to its early characteristic as the do-nothing congress, and it has demonstrated an excellent title to that designation. With the exception of the immigration law, which is less

drastic than its principal projectors desired, no new legislation of general scope and importance has been perfected by it. The bold claims made of favorability on the Dingley horizontal tariff bill were proved empty during the first session, and all efforts in that direction at the present session have been formally abandoned. The legislation of the congress has been and will be confined to the immigration bill, to the ordinary appropriation bills and to private and local acts, none of them possessing general interest of importance.

There will, however, be a formidable effort made by the speakers and the committees of the present house to shape important legislation for the new congress, and this work will occupy the attention of the most prominent members of the house and be considered by the leading committee of that body during all the time remaining before the expiration of the present congress by limitation on the 4th of March. It is very unusual for one congress to prepare and lay out for another one, and still more uncommon for the new congress to carry into effect the legislation projected by its predecessor. Each successive body is likely to be jealous of its own prerogatives. But there is no doubt that the work done by the committee on ways and means of the present house for its successor will be promptly accepted and approved by it. In this respect the expiring congress is sure to be greater in death than in life, for its influence on legislation will be far more important in the new than in the present congress.

The committee on ways and means of the present house is now at the work of preparing the tariff bill of the fifty-fifth congress. The bill will be known in our political history as the Dingley bill, and, perhaps, as the Dingley bill No. 2, to distinguish it from its imperfect and unfortunate predecessor of the present congress, which was rushed through the house in the holiday season of a year ago, and died a lingering and painful death in the senate. Mr. Dingley may not have the honor of presenting the new bill in the congress in which it is expected to be passed, for before it is introduced therein he may be promoted to the secretaryship of the treasury. But he will offer it in the present house and it will bear his name when formally considered in the new one, although it might be championed in that body by Grosvenor of Ohio, Hopkins of Illinois, or Payne of New York, according to which may be raised to the chairmanship of the committee at the forthcoming special session of the new congress.

Representative Hopkins is certain to be very prominently in evidence in the debate on the new measure, and will have charge as a subcommittee chairman of some of the most important schedules of the bill. He believes the new Dingley proposition will be submitted about the middle of February, but other veterans of the committee say that it is almost certain to be delayed in presentation to the house until the very closing days of the congress. The inevitable delay incident to the preparation of so important a measure will attend to procrastination, and then nothing can be gained by announcing the details of the measure early in February that would not be equally effected early in March.

The new tariff bill will be framed on the McKinley and Wilson bills. Roughly speaking, it can be stated in advance that there will be no increase of duties over those stated in the McKinley bill, and no reductions from those in the Wilson bill. Here we have the only limitations of the possibilities of the new measure that can yet be predicted with entire safety. Each of these bills is unsatisfactory to the men now about to undertake the compilation of its proposed successor. Naturally they are more friendly, for partisan reasons, to the McKinley bill than they are to the present or Wilson law. But neither of these measures proved an adequate revenue producer. The total receipts under the McKinley bill were insufficient to meet the current expenses of the government, because many of its provisions were prohibitive. The Wilson law was seriously affected as a revenue producer by the subsequent declaration of income tax constitutionality, which shortened the annual receipts under it by many millions. One of the most important items to be considered is sugar, known to be a certain and heavy revenue producer—and yet a product to the protection of which, by tariff, there is great hostility. Just what will be done with this great article of popular consumption is a problem, the solution of which is likely to be attended with some sensational discussion. If the Dingley bill, as finally announced, favors the trust.

The new bill will certainly smell strong of nuttin, for it is a certainty that wool will go back on the dutiable list, probably carrying as high a duty as in the McKinley law of 1890. Coal, lumber, iron, salt and other great national products will share in the full McKinley protection. The agricultural implement schedule seems to be certain of being Dingleyized upward.

WE TRY

to make the

Bank Drug Store

the most satisfactory place in Chelsea for you to trade, by always giving you the lowest prices on

Choice Groceries,

Pure Drugs,

Stationery, • Jewellery, Silverware, etc.

We still continue to draw the finest 25 cent New Orleans Molasses in Chelsea. Try it.

IF

You are a Coffee drinker you like a good article. We can supply you. Try our blend at 25 cents.

It is Expensive

To experiment with Spices and Extracts that are not of a known purity. We can

WARRANT OURS,

and at
WATCHES and **CLOCKS**
Prices that correspond with the **TIMES.**

This week we are selling:

- 21 lbs. Fine Grain Sugar for \$1.00
- 25 lbs brown sugar \$1.00
- Full cream cheese 12c
- Electric Kerosine oil 9c
- 8 lbs rolled oats for 25c
- 25 boxes matches for 25c
- Ammonia 5c per pint
- 10 cakes soap for 25c
- Pure Spices and Extracts
- 8 lbs clean rice for 25c
- 7 bars Jaxon soap for 25c
- Good tea dust 8c per lb.
- Try our 25c N.O. molasses Sugar corn 5c per can
- Good tomatoes 7c per can
- Best pumpkin 7c per can
- 27-oz bottle olives for 25c
- 6 doz. clothes pins for 5c
- 3 cakes toilet soap for 10c.
- Fresh gingersnaps 5c lb.
- 5 boxes 8-oz tacks for 5c.
- Heavy lantern globes 5c.
- Pint bottles catsup for 15c.
- Choice honey 15c lb.
- Good sugar syrup 20c gal.
- Choice table syrup 25c gal.

Glazier & Stimson.

TOWN IS SUBMERGED.

LINN CREEK, MISSOURI, UNDER WATER.

The Ferryboats Make Regular Trips Through the Streets—Lady Scott Sentenced to Eight Months' Imprisonment—France and Italy to the Forts.

Whole Town Under Water. Linn Creek, Mo., is under water, the Otage River having risen seventeen inches higher than ever before known. The water was five feet deep in the court house and the ferryboat from the river, which is a mile from the city, made regular trips through the main streets, carrying merchandise, provisions, household goods, etc., from the inundated buildings. Several narrow escapes from drowning were also reported in attempts to carry out goods or rescue live stock. In several dwellings organs and all household furniture were floating in the water. This is the second time within the last thirteen months that the city has suffered severely from high water.

British Prison Reform. In anticipation of questions to be asked upon the opening of Parliament, the commissioners of prisons have issued from London a report stating that the introduction of short-dressing as an employment for female short-term convicts in Holloway jail and other prisons has proved eminently satisfactory. Until recently such of the women as could not be placed in the culinary, laundry and other domestic departments of the prisons were expected to put in ten hours a day picking oakum. This task, however, was found unfit for tender fingers; in several cases blood-poisoning supervened, and prisoners who had been sentenced for short terms for drunkenness and similar offenses were physical wrecks when released. Hence the substitution of doll-dressing. The rough doll figures are imported from Germany, where they are made in prisons, and a Manchester firm which exports dolls to all parts of the world has made a contract with the prison authorities for all the dolls that can be turned out during the next five years.

She Labeled Earl Russell. Lady Selina Scott, mother-in-law of Earl Russell, who pleaded guilty at London in the Central Criminal Court of criminally libeling his lordship in connection with John Cockerton, an engineer, and William Aylott, a valet, was sentenced Friday morning to eight months' imprisonment without hard labor. Cockerton and Aylott, who also pleaded guilty, received similar sentences. Lady Scott, accompanied by her daughter, Countess Russell, entered the courtroom at an early hour. They were both stylishly dressed in black, and, pending the opening of court, walked up and down the corridor, the daughter having an arm around her mother's waist. Both ladies were painfully nervous and Lady Scott was heard to remark: "I do not dread going to prison, but I feel the injustice of the way I have been treated."

France and Italy Offended. Constantinople dispatch: Owing to the refusal of the Turkish authorities to admit the dragomans of the embassies to be present at the trial of Mazhar Bey the French and Italian ambassadors have recalled their dragomans and have strongly protested to the Porte, demanding a change of venue in the trial of Mazhar Bey, who is accused of complicity in the murder of Father Salvatore, an Italian priest, who was killed in the convent of Jenidjalek, at Marash, in 1895, by Turkish troops commanded by the Bey. The ambassadors insist that the latter shall be tried by a competent and impartial tribunal here, instead of at Marash.

BREVITIES.

The Loud bill, excluding cheap novels from the benefits of second-class mail rates, has passed the national House of Representatives.
Obituary: At New York, Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, 35.—At Johnstown, Conn., Wis., ex-Sheriff R. T. Pember, 71.—At Rockford, Ill., John Noling, 64.
The Bank of Canton, Minn., and the Citizens' Bank of Lanesboro, both owned and operated by Field, Kelsey & Co., suspended business Wednesday.
The steamboat Belle of the Coast was destroyed by fire at Carrollton, La. She belonged to Capt. John F. Aiken, was valued at \$40,000 and insured for \$30,000.
J. H. Johnston & Co., New York, jewelers in diamonds, jewelry and silverware, assigned to John R. Keim and Arthur H. Masten. The liabilities are reported to be \$219,000 and assets about \$201,000.
Fire broke out Wednesday at Athens, Ala., on the north side of the square at midnight. Irwin & Pepper's double store, dry goods; Roy Smith, grocery; Hendricks Bros., grocery, and Westmoreland, drugs, are destroyed.
The London Daily News expresses the hope that the report that Col. John Hay is to succeed Mr. Bayard as ambassador at the court of St. James will prove true. "Besides his high ability," says the News, "he is an exceedingly good fellow."
El Pais, a newspaper at Havana, Cuba, gives detailed accounts of the new system followed by the Cuban junta in trying to send arms and ammunition to Cuban rebels on vessels which have legally cleared from the United States. It alleges that it is the intention of the junta to cause trouble between Spain and the United States. It adds that any vessel having arms could be seized by a Spanish man-of-war as a pirate, and that the United States would acknowledge the right of the Spanish Government to do so.
When the hearing of the libel suit brought against Lady Selina Scott and John Cockerton, engineer, and William Aylott, a valet, by her son-in-law, Earl Russell, was resumed at the central criminal court in London counsel for the defense announced that the plea of justification was withdrawn and that the defense agreed upon a verdict of guilty.
A cyclone Saturday night did great damage along the Cotton Belt Road. At Motz, Ark., the gin house and grist mill of George Mills were completely destroyed and Mr. Mills was fatally injured. Many others were more or less injured.

EASTERN.

Gen. Francis A. Walker, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and widely known as a political economist and litterateur, was stricken with apoplexy at his home in Boston Tuesday morning and died soon afterward.
The strike at the shoe factory of F. B. Jenkins & Co., at Stoneham, Mass., has been settled and over 100 operatives returned to work. The strike was ordered because of a 10 per cent. reduction in wages, and a compromise has been effected.
The Second National Bank of Erie, Pa., conceded to be one of the strongest financial institutions of the State, without a run on it Tuesday. All day, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., a steady stream of depositors called upon the paying teller, but every demand was met. How the run started is a mystery.
The contest at Harrisburg, Pa., for the succession to the seat in the United States Senate occupied by J. Donald Cameron, was finally settled in the joint party caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature, who chose State Senator Bois Peroux, of Philadelphia. At Sacramento, Cal., George C. Perkins was declared the nominee by the joint Republican caucus. It is settled that Charles W. Fairbanks will be the next United States Senator from Indiana.
New York dispatch: News has been received by the Cuban junta from Washington to the effect that the Spanish Government has positively determined to recall Capt. Gen. Weyler. Gen. Primo de Rivera, it is said, will succeed Gen. Weyler in Cuba. Rivera is a captain general in the Spanish army and in favor with the Canovas government. Minister Taylor, it is said, informed Secretary Olney several days ago that the authorities at Madrid were on the point of relieving Gen. Weyler of his command in Cuba and of appointing as his successor Capt. Gen. Rivera. The Madrid government is displeased at the fact that Gen. Weyler has not put down the Cuban revolt. He had expended large sums of money, but so far has made no decided headway in accomplishing his main object—that of quelling the insurrection and restoring peace and good order in Cuba. His troops have been victorious on occasions. But they have also met defeat, and the total result, considering Spain's outlay in life and treasure, is far from satisfactory. Too much may have been expected of Weyler, just as the exactness was too great in the case of Campos; still, the one great requirement—success—has not been fulfilled, and Weyler has consequently fallen in official esteem in Madrid.
WESTERN.
Early Monday morning Kansas City detectives working on the Blue Cut train robbery case brought in another suspect, arrested near Glendale, and who, they claim, was with John Kennedy, the leader of the gang, now under arrest, on the night of the robbery.
While photographing the sun Observer Colton at Lick Observatory, California, found a large spot near the eastern limb, which is easily visible without telescopic aid. It is mostly penumbral, however, the nucleus being small. The extreme length of the spot is about 68,000 miles.
Frank Enoch, of Lima, Ohio, 4 years old, hid a cigarette in the bosom of his waist when his mother came upon him unexpectedly. The garment took fire. He rushed from the room and the wind fanned the flames until the clothing was burned from his body. His mother was probably fatally burned in trying to save his life. She finally caught him and pumped water on him, but the flesh was burned so deeply it fell off in large pieces.
Kansas' birthday, Jan. 29, will be made a State holiday. On that date the people will meet at Topeka and denounce the East, which has maligne the good name of the State because of recent events. The appeal for meetings everywhere says: "Every yelping dog has had its bark at Kansas, every cesspool of ignorance, squatter and iniquity in the East has gasped a curse at Kansas. Let us stand up for our State and rebuke those hoary, wrinkled, hardened sinners."
The case of the United States versus the Union Pacific Railway was dismissed by Judge Hallett in the United States District Court at Denver. This action was brought by the Government on behalf of 2,200 people for the purpose of clearing titles to land purchased from the railroad, secured by the Government grants. Judge Hallett also declined to issue an order compelling the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf to pay taxes on Pullman cars used by the railway company in Colorado.
State Bank Commissioner John W. Breidenthal predicts the number of Kansas banking institutions will decrease materially within the next two years, if not be cut in two. He says there are too many banks in Kansas now for the amount of business transacted, and he is advising consolidation in every place where it is feasible. "It is simply a question of time whether many of these institutions shall go into voluntary liquidation or be forced to suspend," said the Commissioner, "and in order to prevent the latter I have advised a general consolidation all over the State, especially in the smaller towns." The oversupply of banks came into existence during booms, and while capital has since diminished, there has been no perceptible decrease in the number of institutions. The deputy commissioners who have just returned from a tour of the State, examining all banks, report that in nearly every town or city the bankers are figuring with each other on a plan of consolidation in accordance with the advice of the Commissioner.
New and startling complications are forthcoming as the result of the National Bank of Illinois failure at Chicago. Col. W. Y. Jacobs, who conceived the Calumet Electric Railway and was forced out of control in 1893, is unable to push claims against the officers of the National Bank of Illinois because all papers and books relating to his connection with the Calumet Electric Railway have been stolen. According to Col. Jacobs, the crime was committed by one of his confidential clerks, against whom a charge is now pending in the United States Court. Claim is made that the theft of the papers in his possession was the sequel of a conspiracy which promises sensational developments. In addition to the significance attached to the stolen papers in relation to the failure of the National Bank of Illinois, the publication of a duplicate foreign exchange credit from the defunct bank to Col. Jacobs places an entirely new face upon the suit which is now pending in regard to the sale of the Englewood and Chicago Electric Street Rail-

way Company. The printing of two facsimiles of the credits is expected to lead to the conviction of the culprit who is charged with the theft.
In St. Paul banking circles Tuesday it seemed as if the scare had gone with the blizzard, for the banks were much less worried by withdrawals. The banks that closed Monday were in charge of their clerical forces, making up reports. Maurice Auerbach, as receiver, took the place of Bank Examiner Kenyon, in charge of the Alleania, his bond being \$250,000. The reorganization committee of the stockholders of the Bank of Minnesota met with the heavier depositors to devise a method of reorganization. Thirty depositors, with \$175,000 in the bank, were at the meeting. The depositors of the Union Stockyards Bank at South St. Paul are to meet later to consider the subject of reorganization, the receiver's report showing the bank to be in good condition. The January meeting of the directors of the Second National Bank declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. This bank has 51 per cent. of its deposits on hand in cash. The other national banks make similar showings. The savings banks, for the protection of depositors, are still requiring the sixty days' notice for withdrawal of deposits, and this, together with the strong showing of the other banks, has had a quieting effect on the general public.
Another bloody riot took place at St. Stanislaus' Polish Church in Bay City, Mich., Tuesday, in which the paragon was looted by an infuriated mob and the priest and his bodyguard forced to surrender. Over 100 shots were exchanged and a score or more injured. The police were powerless to cope with the mob and the rioting continued for almost two hours. The rioters ransacked the house and threatened to tear it down unless the priest went away. He finally did so at the advice of the police. The mob swarmed through the house and were restrained with difficulty by the police from carrying off everything which was not destroyed. Over 100 bottles of wine and many boxes of choice cigars were passed out to the crowd from the cellar and the house was littered with the broken bottles. All the insurance companies have canceled risks on the church property, valued at \$100,000. The firemen were ordered to arm themselves to protect the house in case of fire. Mayor Wright ordered a special detail of police to guard the premises. The riot resulted from the dissemination which has divided the church for the past nine months. One side wants to see the books and the priest, by the bishop's orders, refuses to allow them. A similar riot took place a few Sundays ago, and the matter was then submitted to Martine. It broke out again through Father Bogacki's refusal to bury one of the warring faction from the church.
The San Francisco Chronicle prints the following statistics of California products for the year 1896:
Gold \$14,100,613
Borax 800,000
Petroleum and bitumen, over, 6,000,000
Natural gas 150,000
Quicksilver, flasks 30,708
Beet sugar, pounds 66,000,000
Wheat, bushels 28,832,200
Brandy distilled from grapes, gallons, nearly 1,000,000
Barley, bushels 10,800,000
Beans, pounds 68,000,000
Raisins, pounds 34,000,000
Dried fruit, pounds 148,500
Dried prunes, pounds 51,000,000
Canned fruits, cases 1,340,000
Wool, pounds 24,500,000
Hops, bales, over 52,000
Oranges, 1896-97, carloads, estimated 8,372
Oranges, 1896, boxes 2,512,500
Butter, pounds 484,000,000
Cheese, pounds 16,000,000
Wine receipts at San Francisco, gallons 12,400,000
Provisions \$5,500,000
Value of nuts 350,000
The total gold production since 1848 is \$308,429,278; quicksilver since 1877, 810,707 flasks; gold and silver since 1848, \$1,475,107. Seventy-six thousand acres are set to orange trees and 70,000 to prunes. There are 3,000,000 acres of land under irrigation, 340,000 milch cows in the State and \$100,000,000 invested in dairies.
SOUTHERN.
Fire which originated in Lebeck Bros. dry goods store at Nashville, Tenn., destroyed ten stores and the south end of the city market house. Loss, \$400,000.
The boiler of Bowmar's sawmill, near Tazewell, Tenn., exploded. Jane Neal was killed and Joe Brewer so badly injured that he will die. Oscar Neal and B. F. Bowmar were badly scalded.
Joseph Adkins, on trial for the murder of Judge Coombs at Hazard, Perry County, Ky., several years ago, has been sentenced to a life term in the penitentiary. It was his third trial, and he was defended by Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge.
Martin J. Ryan, chief of the Norfolk, Va., fire department, was shot and mortally wounded by First Assistant Chief Frank Wood. The Chief had reported Wood for drunkenness, and Mayor Mayo was just writing out the order of suspension. Wood has been arrested.
A cut of 25 per cent. in wages is announced at the Morton works in Ashland, Ky., affecting about 200 employees in the rolling and heating departments, together with the building department, employing, when in operation, a hundred more. The reduction will not be accepted.
The Bolivian press, almost without an exception, demands that the Government hasten military preparations, in view of the fact that Peru is making formidable efforts in the way of arming. The Bolivian papers say the Government must not be caught napping and that a strong military policy must be adopted at once.
Five negroes in jail at Birmingham, Ala., have confessed to the attempt to wreck the Southern Railway's fast express from Washington. McComb's treble, Dec. 19. It is believed they caused the wreck on the Birmingham road which killed twenty-eight people. Their intention at McComb's was robbery.
Owing to the recent disturbances and the threats of organizations against toll-gates, Judge Garrison H. Hills, of Vanceburg, Ky., announces an extra term of court to devise plans by which the toll-gates can be legally disposed of instead of being destroyed by mobs. Most of the stockholders have agreed to assign their holdings in the roads to the courts.
A traffic arrangement has been entered into between the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway and the Baltimore and Ohio, whereby the former company is to enter Cleveland over the latter line. The Wheeling and Lake Erie company has been desirous for a long time of having an entrance to Cleveland, and negotiations looking to that end between the two companies mentioned have been in progress for the last two years. The new arrangement, which goes into effect immediately, will give the Wheeling and Lake Erie the shortest route from Wheeling to the lakes, the distance being 140 miles.
Southern Arkansas, Northeastern Texas and Northwestern Louisiana were swept by a terrible wind and rain storm Saturday evening. Not less than ten and probably a greater number of lives are lost. So far as heard from the greatest destruction occurred at Mooringsport, La., about thirty miles from Texarkana, the entire town being blown away and six or eight persons killed outright and twenty or more injured, some of them fatally. Rumors come of great destruction at Benton, Ark. The Iron Mountain's south-bound passenger train was caught in the storm at that station and had to be held there until the storm subsided. It is reported that twenty-five houses were blown down at Benton and a number of people injured.
FOREIGN.
Rev. George F. Pentecost has resigned his London pastorate to accept a call to America.
A landslide at Ste. Anna, Pelago, Italy, destroyed 182 buildings and made hundreds of persons homeless.
The Paris edition of the New York Herald says it can guarantee the accuracy of the news which it presents that Antonio Maceo is still alive.
Spain has another revolution on its hands. News has just been received of an uprising to overthrow the Government in Spanish Honduras.
The Princess Chimay-Caraman and the gypsy musician, Rigos, are getting hard up. The Princess is said to have signed a contract to sing in a Budapest music hall, Rigos playing a violin in the orchestra.
The Westminster Gazette, London, gives prominence to a report that Queen Victoria has decided to commemorate the fact that she has enjoyed the longest reign in English history by abdicating in favor of the Prince of Wales.
The authorities in Jamaica have prohibited the importation of cattle from Colombia. By way of retaliation it is suggested that the Colombian Government should issue a decree against the importation of laborers from Jamaica, many of whom are now at work on the Panama Canal.
The filibustering steamer Commodore, which left Jacksonville, Fla., Thursday night, is now resting on the bottom of the sea in twenty fathoms of water, but all of the men on board were saved. Among those on board was Stephen Crane, the well-known novelist, who shipped as a common seaman at \$20 a month wages, to gather material for a novel.
A terrible disaster has occurred in the Santa Gertrusi mine at Pachuco, one of the most famous silver mines in Mexico. From some cause not known fire broke out in one of the levels of the old southern workings Thursday, shutting off the exit of thirteen Mexican miners. Miners on the outside went to work to try to put out the fire and save the men. An Englishman, Ned Richards, an experienced miner, went down in charge of the rescue operations, but perished from suffocation. All the Mexicans died from the same cause or from burning.
IN GENERAL.
Seven Ursuline nuns were victims of fire in the convent of Our Lady of Lake St. Johns, near Roberval, Quebec. This convent was controlled by the Ursulines of Quebec, a cloistered order, and one of the oldest religious orders in Canada. The loss is \$75,000, insurance \$12,000.
The steamship Miowera, just arrived at Victoria, B. C. from Honolulu, brought advices to the effect that at the time of the vessel's departure from Honolulu United States Minister Willis was given up by his physicians, and his demise was momentarily expected. Much sympathy was expressed by the residents, as the Minister was very popular both in his private life and in his official capacity.
Since the Arbuckle's, of coffee fame, entered the sugar field, the sugar trust, through employment of the Woolson Sping Company of Toledo, has been cutting prices on coffee, and declares the intention to either drive the Arbuckle's out of the coffee business or ruin them. Now the Arbuckle's have succeeded in getting hold of some Woolson stock, and will throw the concern into the hands of a receiver, if ruinous prices are made.
MARKET REPORTS.
Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, red, 77c to 79c; corn, No. 2, 22c to 24c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 17c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 38c; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 17c to 19c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 35c; broom corn, common green to fine brush, 2c to 5 1/2c per pound.
Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, good to choice, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 89c to 91c; corn, No. 2, white, 20c to 22c; oats, No. 2, white, 21c to 23c.
St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 93c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 20c to 21c; oats, No. 2, white, 17c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 34c to 36c.
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 94c to 96c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 19c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 37c.
Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, red, 91c to 93c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2, white, 19c to 21c; rye, 37c to 39c.
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, red, 92c to 94c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2, white, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 39c; clover seed, \$5.30 to \$5.55.
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, spring, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 19c to 21c; oats, No. 2, white, 18c to 20c; barley, No. 2, 30c to 35c; rye, No. 1, 38c to 40c; pork, mess, \$7.25 to \$7.75.
Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, red, 92c to 94c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 24c to 26c; oats, No. 2, white, 21c to 23c.
New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, red, 89c to 91c; corn, No. 2, 20c to 21c; oats, No. 2, white, 22c to 23c; butter, creamery, 15c to 21c; eggs, Western, 15c to 20c.

OLD THEORIES UPSET BACK AT WASHINGTON
RICH ORE IS FOUND AT A GREAT DEPTH.
Deposit Is Over Thirty Feet Wide— Astonishing Fall Delivery at Minneapolis—Farmer Robbed, Disabled, and Laid Upon the Railway Track.
Rich Find in California.
The California mining world has been set by the ears by the developments in the Kennedy mine in Grass Valley within the last few days. At a perpendicular depth of over twenty-one hundred feet a body of rich ore, fully thirty feet in width, has been discovered. In magnitude the ore body will compare favorably with any yet found, and the great depth at which it lies explodes a long-cherished and heretofore believed infallible tradition of the search for gold on the Pacific coast. It is an old theory, which age has almost crystallized into a formula, that gold ore disappears after a certain depth has been attained. The developments in the Kennedy not only topple over this old-time belief, but may lead to a revolution in mining, for the deeper progress is made in the Kennedy the wider grows the ore body.
Prisoners Surprise Officers.
There was a surprising jail delivery Wednesday night from Hennepin County's new jail, located on the top floor of the recently completed court house building at Minneapolis. Owing to the fact that the jail is 100 feet above the ground and the only possible exit is down through the building, escapes were supposed to be impossible, and the cage was built of soft steel. Three prisoners sawed their way out. They were John Quinn, a 19-year-old highwayman; Frank Frost, charged with holding up a street car, and Mickey Ryder, accused of forgery. They took out a pane of the skylight, crawled into the attic loft and made their way down through the building unobserved.
Farmer Held Up and Wounded.
Frank Stewart, an Ottawa, Kan., farm hand, staggered into the Kansas City, Kan., police station late Wednesday night suffering from the loss of blood. He had been held up and robbed five miles west of the city by two footpads, who, after shooting him through the groin, placed his body across the Missouri Pacific tracks. Stewart, who is 25 years old, was scarcely able to roll himself off the tracks before a train approached. He lay in the snow unconscious for several hours before being able to start toward the city. His wound is serious. He can give no definite description of his assailants.
NEWS NUGGETS.
According to a Philadelphia report Anna Held is to marry her manager, F. Ziegfeld.
McMasters & Co., wholesale dry goods, at Toronto, Ontario, have assigned. Assets, \$345,000; liabilities, \$312,000.
James Kirk, who in 1844 strung the first telegraph line between Baltimore and Washington, has been stricken with paralysis at Piqua, Ohio.
Mrs. Lense's house was sold at Wichita, Kan., at sheriff's sale for \$900. It cost about \$3,000. It was bought in by J. Marsh, on Eastern mortgages.
After a three years' struggle \$150,000, the sum contingent upon the \$50,000 subscription of Dr. D. K. Pearson, of Chicago, to Colorado College, has been secured.
The total valuation of real and personal property in New York City, according to the assessment rolls just completed by the tax department, is approximated at \$2,100,485,000.
A tremendous rise is reported in the Red River, threatening the bridge of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Road at Texarkana, Texas. The water rose seventeen feet within twenty-four hours.
A hurricane has swept over Palmerston (Port Darwin), a seaport village of South Australia, at the junction of the overland telegraph with the ocean cable to Java. The place is almost wrecked and telegraphic communication with it is interrupted.
The Paris Petite Republique says that the Government has no faith in the duration of peace, as evidenced by the fact that it has addressed to the officers on the frontier a series of special questions relative to the eventual mobilization of the forces.
Lulu Jones, aged 24, a servant employed at the home of ex-Assistant Postmaster General E. G. Rathbone at Hamilton, Ohio, was burned to death Thursday morning, and Mrs. Rathbone, in attempting to save the girl's life, was painfully burned about the arms and face. The girl's dress caught fire from a range.
Grant Bramble, of Sleepy Eye, Minn., who invented and patented a wonderful rotary engine, has transferred the right to manufacture and sell the engines to Henry Francis Allen, representing the Allen syndicate of England, for \$5,100,000. This sale is for the United States only, England, Germany, France and Europe having been previously sold for over \$4,000,000.
The London County Council has made a good bargain for the taxpayers in the matter of the renewal for a period of twenty years of the franchises of the London and North Metropolitan street car systems, or "tramways," as they are known in England. The companies undertake to pay the Council a lump rental of \$225,000 yearly; and in addition to pay 10 per cent. on the increase in the gross traffic receipts for each year.
Frank Harris, who shot and killed Herman Medley Christmas Day at Eagle Station, was discharged by Judge Donaldson of Carrollton, Ky.—Harris made a statement, which was strongly corroborated by circumstances detailed by other witnesses. The judge held that it was a case in which the unwritten law applied, and the defendant was dismissed.
Senator Calvin S. Brice, at the head of a close syndicate of United States officeholders and capitalists, has nearly concluded arrangements for the establishment of a monopoly of the railroad, telephone and telegraph systems in China.

CONGRESS AGAIN RESUMES ITS LABORS.
Senate Joins with the House in Opposing Death Penalty for Certain Crimes—House Is Interested in the Loud Postal Bill.
The Rostine Work.
After its two weeks' recess Congress has again assembled.
The Senate Tuesday passed the House bill abolishing the death penalty in a large number of cases. The measure is in the line of recent State laws abolishing capital punishment and applies the same principle to Federal offenses, although the change is not extended to a total abolition of the death penalty.
The House entered upon its work immediately after reassembling Tuesday by taking up the Loud bill to amend the law relating to second-class mail matter. The whole day was devoted to general debate on the measure under a special order. Mr. Loud (Cal.), the author of the bill, was its champion on the floor, and Mr. Quigg (N. Y.) had charge of the opposition.
In the Senate Wednesday Cuba was the subject of a speech by Mr. Call. The House bill was passed to provide for the appointment by brevet of active or retired officers of the United States army. The bill providing free homesteads for bona fide settlers on public lands acquired from the Indians was taken up and debated at length. The joint resolution requesting the British Government to pardon Mrs. Florence Maybrick was indefinitely postponed. The Loud bill to amend the law relating to second-class mail matter was passed by the House after two days of debate. The most important provision of the bill denies the special publications admission to the mails at 1 cent per pound rate.
The Pacific Railroad funding bill came up Thursday in the House under a special order which allows two days for general debate and one day for amendments and debate under the five-minute rule. A huge map of the roads, with their feeders, was hung up. There were only four speakers—Mr. Powers of Vermont, the chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee, who opened with an exhaustive two-hour argument in support of the bill; Mr. Hubbard of Missouri, the minority member of the committee, who has charge of the opposition, and Messrs. Grow of Pennsylvania and Bell of Texas, who spoke respectively for and against the measure. The Senate had a long and busy session, passing a number of bills on the calendar, including several amendments to the law of navigation and also the bill authorizing the President to reappoint to the navy Commander Quackenbush, whose case has occasioned much controversy. The Senate adjourned until Monday.
OPPOSE FREE LANDS.
Government Should Not Buy Farms to Give Away.
A minority of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs is decidedly opposed to free lands for settlers. The report opposes the bill on the general grounds of the vast expense its adoption would entail upon the government. Commencing with the year 1899 the government has purchased 83,252,540 acres of land from the Indians, agreeing to pay \$25,201,937 for it, besides \$3,000,000 set apart as a trust fund for the benefit of the Indians of the Great Sioux reservation. "If," says the report, "all the land already opened to settlement upon Indian reservations heretofore ceded shall be taken up, the sum to be paid therefor by the settlers will be \$35,353,000.88. This bill proposes to release the settlers from the payment of this sum."
The report calls attention to the fact that it was provided in the acts bearing upon those settlements with the different tribes of Indians that settlers should pay sufficient for the lands to reimburse the government for the money paid the Indians. Several million acres of land were embraced in these pending agreements. The bill as it passed the House applied only to lands in Oklahoma, but by the amendments made by the Senate committee the provisions of the bill are extended to all ceded Indian lands, the amount being more than three times that contemplated in the bill as it passed the House. All the lands on the Indian reservation thus opened for settlement have been paid for by the government before the opening of the same, except in the case of the Cherokee outlet, where payment was to be made in installments, and the sum of \$4,980,000 still remains unpaid, and in the case of the Great Sioux, Chippewa and Colville reservations, where the Indians are to be paid as the government shall receive money from the settlers upon disposal of the lands.
Another amendment proposed to the bill in effect requires that the government shall, upon releasing the settlers from payment of their obligations, pay the Indians for these lands the sum per acre which by law is now to be paid by the settlers. "If," says the report, "this amendment shall be adopted and the bill pass, the government would be called upon to pay in the future, including the amount not yet due in the Cherokee outlet purchase, a sum approximating \$15,900,000."
The report calls attention to the fact that negotiations are in progress for the acquisition of other Indian lands, which are being conducted upon the policy that the government shall be reimbursed for its outlays.
Telegraphic Brevities.
Vivian St. Martin, the famous geographer, is dead at Paris.
Willie, Maud, Hall and an infant, sons and daughters of Jesse Goodman, were killed outright in a train wreck at Mooringsport, La.
The Cardinal Archbishop Sanfelice, of Naples, is dead. He was born in 1834, and was created a cardinal at the consistory of March 24, 1894.
Grace Vaughn, the actress at present with "A Bunch of Keys" company, has filed a suit for divorce in Chicago, against Andrew Rawson Jennings, son of the Cleveland Standard Oil magnate. The charges contained in the complaint are sensational.
Ouray and San Miguel Counties, Colorado, are on the verge of a miners' strike that may surpass the one now in progress in Leadville. The cause is the importation of non-union miners from Missouri into the Virginia mine and Revenue tunnel, situated about nine miles west of Ouray.

HE HELPED TO OPEN THE WAR.

The man who loaded the first gun fired at Fort Sumter and thus helped to open the greatest civil strife in history.

lives in the mountains of Georgia. He is Thomas W. Wheat, a stalwart mountaineer who stands six feet tall and has an eye like an eagle. He still wears his Confederate overcoat of gray. Wheat was 21 years of age on Christmas day, 1860, and, like a great many other country-bred youths, he wanted to see a little of the world. So he went down to Augusta, from his home in middle Georgia, and started out for a holiday frolic. It proved to be the most memorable outing of his life.

"The boys," said he, "got after me to go with a crowd of them down to Charleston and fight the Yankees. I had nothing against the Yankees, but I was in for anything that promised a little sport, and I agreed to go with them. The recruiting officer readily took me and I was stationed on Sullivan's Island in Charleston harbor. After the Star of the West affair we knew that there was some movement on foot and were not surprised when the long roll sounded just after midnight on the morning of April 18, 1861, and we were ordered to take our places at the guns."

"It was my business to load the first cartridge for the 10-inch mortar, and while our commander, Capt. Hallenquist, took his station near the gun, I measured out the powder, loaded the cartridge, and cut the fuse. It was just growing light and the fog hung heavy on the water between our position and Fort Sumter. We could see the dim outlines of the old fort, and back to the landward, as the mist thinned, we could see figures moving to and fro

along the Battery in Charleston. It was the crowd gathering to witness the attack on the fort. "Suddenly the signal was given just as the fog lifted and revealed the outlines of the fort, and, springing backward, Capt. Hallenquist pulled the lanyard. Boom! the shot rang out and was echoed and re-echoed from shore to shore. My blood was up, and in a twinkling another charge was rammed down the black throat of the old mortar and I was permitted to fire the second shot. Had I known all that it meant then I might not have been so eager for the honor, but I was young and my blood was hot, and I was ready for anything."

"The firing, of course, became general, and the guns from old Sumter answered our challenge and the deep baying of the war dogs soon became a continuous roar. I was kept so busy working the guns that I paid little heed to what was going on until the order came to cease firing. Then I saw the officers in the boat being rowed across to the fort to complete the articles of surrender."

Life During a Siege.

The conduct of the people of Atlanta during the siege of that city in 1864 was truly remarkable. When Sherman's mighty host invested the city, writes Wallace Putnam Reed, there was general consternation among the citizens. Until the very last day the people had believed that they would be spared the horrors of a bombardment. Their generals, high officials and newspapers had assured them that the invaders would be driven back, and that the citadel of the Confederacy would never undergo the hardships of a siege.

This proved to be a mistake. In the latter part of July shells began to fall within the city limits, and two or three battles had been fought almost within the precincts of the suburbs. The outlook grew more serious every day, but in a short time the beleaguered inhabitants became accustomed to their new conditions. Hundreds of big guns thundered away, and the crash of small arms kept everybody awake during the sultry summer nights.

After a week or so the non-combatants in the city made up their minds to stand the racket and bear it philosophically. They went about their business and pleasures as before. The newspapers came out as usual, the merchants kept open their places of business, and the society people continued their round of visiting. Of course, there were many inconveniences and dangers. It was not pleasant to have a social function broken up by an 18-pound shell crashing through the house, but the Atlantans agreed that they would make the



THOMAS W. WHEAT.

PINGREE IS GOVERNOR

SIMPLE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES AT LANSING.

All Over in Less than Two Minutes—No Decorations, Orations, Nor "Flap Doodle" of Any Sort—Accompanied by His Family and a Few Friends.

Hasen S. Pingree made his entry into the capital city as Governor-elect of this commonwealth in a most unostentatious manner Friday. There was an entire absence of that "flapdoodle" which he so roundly denounced when he vetoed the arrangements which were making for somewhat impressive and elaborate ceremonies. He was accompanied by Mrs. Pingree and their young daughter and son and about a score of personal friends, who have stood by him valiantly during all of his campaigns.



GOVERNOR PINGREE.

After spending an hour at the Hotel Downey, where Gov. Pingree will make his headquarters during the legislative session, the party walked to the capitol. They were met by Gov. Rich, who welcomed his successor heartily and escorted him to the Governor's private office, where the new executive subscribed to the oath of office, administered by Chief Justice Long, of the Supreme Court. There was no ceremony whatever, the

entire business occupying less than two minutes.

The reception-room adjoining the private office and connected therewith by double doors, was filled with a company of several hundred people, most of whom applauded when he had repeated the last words of the oath. His predecessor was the first to congratulate Gov. Pingree and the members of his family immediately held an informal reception, shaking hands with all present.

CHILDREN OF THE STATE.

How They Are Cared for at School at Coldwater.

The report of the State public school at Coldwater for the full biennial period ending June 30, 1896, covering that portion of the superintendency of A. N. Woodruff from June 30, 1894, to Sept. 1, 1895, and that of the present superintendent, A. J. Murphy, from the last named date to the close of the biennial period, was filed at Lansing.

The total number of children received since the opening of the school in 1874 is 3,991. Of this number 2,655 were boys and 1,336 girls. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, 118 boys and 60 girls were received at the school. During the last year covered by the report 140 boys and 93 girls were received, the increase in the attendance being quite marked. It is an interesting fact that 33 1-3 per cent. of all children received have been girls, while during the past year 40 per cent. have been girls.

The Kittie Bagley fund of \$1,000, the interest of which was so generously given as an endowment for the purchase of Christmas presents, is greatly appreciated by the Superintendent, who has especial reason to be thankful for the warm and practical friendship of the late John J. Bagley. The substantial remembrances of Gen. R. A. Alger are also greatly appreciated.

In July, 1894, there were 200 children in the school, of whom 177 were boys and 23 girls. One hundred and five were on trial in homes, of whom 74 were boys and 31 girls, and 84 were on indenture. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, 178 were received, making a total enrollment of children cared for in the school, and on trial, of 408. July 1, 1895, there were 221 in the school, of whom 178 were boys and 43 girls. There were 132 on trial and 905 on indenture. During the following year 233 were received, making a total enrollment of 580. July 1, last, there were in the school 137 children, of whom 121 were boys and 16 girls. There were 142 on trial, of whom 91 were boys and 51 girls, making a total in the immediate care of the school of 279, together with 1,037 others from whom reports are being received, or a grand total of 1,316 in the care of the school.

At the farm residence of Alfred J. Haves, about six miles south and west of Lexington, Mr. Haves sat near the stove fondling his beautiful little 6-year-old daughter on his knee and Mrs. Haves was clearing up the house, and when she came to the lounge noticed a gun under it. She pulled it out and in some way the hammer caught in the carpet and the contents of the gun were discharged into the breast of the little daughter, killing her instantly. The child receiving the entire charge saved the life of her father. The grief of the mother is heartrending. No blame is attached to her.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

Golden Text—"The promise is unto you, and to your children, and to all that are afar off."—Acts 2:39.

A multitude converted is the subject of this lesson.—Acts 2:32-47. The crowd attracted by the uproar in the supper room when the disciples began to speak in many tongues was of course curious to know the meaning of the demonstration. The insinuation that the excited utterances of the disciples were due to wine gave Peter the opportunity that he desired to preach to the multitude Christ, under these highly favorable circumstances. His entire sermon, or rather the outline of it, in verses 14-40, should be included in the lesson. The fact that the committee saw fit to begin at verse 32, in the middle of a connected passage, need cause no trouble if teacher and pupils use their Bibles. But to attempt to teach this lesson without including the whole sermon is to court failure. Therefore we include a brief analysis of the sermon.

"This Jesus;" the phrase needs to be explained by the preceding verses, which we. The Jesus whom God raised up for us, and the same whom the Jews had put to death—"We all are witnesses;" the duty of the twelve to bear witness to the resurrection of Jesus is emphasized in the Acts and Epistles. The resurrection was the central fact in the faith. "He hath poured forth this;" the gift of the Spirit is here attributed to the Son, exalted to the right hand of God. In John 14:26, etc., the Father is represented as sending the Spirit. There is here no contradiction, but simply different sides of the truth.

"For David ascended not;" the greatest man of the nation was not preserved from corruption, did not rise, did not ascend. The psalm and other passages cannot refer to him. They must refer to the one of whom David wrote when he speaks of "my Lord." "Both Lord and Christ;" in other words, king and Messiah, ruler and sufferer, prince and Savior; the two conceptions of the Messiah that appear side by side in the prophets were united in Jesus—"Repent ye;" as we have said before, the word translated "repent" means "change your minds," "reform your lives." It is not confined to sorrow for sin but includes the turning away from sin—"Be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for (revised version 'unto') the remission of sins;" the importance of baptism is clearly shown in the Acts by the way in which the command to be baptized is coupled repeatedly with the command to believe.

"And ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost;" this is the order henceforth to be followed, says Peter: repentance (that is, reformation, the human side of the change which we call conversion), then baptism, and the gift of the Spirit. Here Peter uses one of his strongest arguments, the appeal to the chosen people. They, of all men, should be ready to accept the gracious offer of salvation, for their race was chosen for the high honor of being the bearers of the gospel to "all that are afar off."

"They have continued steadfastly in the apostles' doctrine and fellowship;" the pre-eminence of the apostles, the deference that was paid to their interpretation of truth and their church usages, appears plainly in the New Testament. Attempts have been made to belittle this authority, to deny that the apostles had any better claim to determine the form of Christian theology or of the constitution of the church than men of later ages. But the special aid and inspiration which was promised them, and of the possession of which they showed evidence, is sufficient to answer these objections.

"In breaking of bread;" referring to the Lord's Supper, the observance of which had probably not yet become restricted to any fixed time, such as once a month, as with us.

Show how Peter's sermon brought conviction to his hearers. He accused them of having assisted, or at least sympathized, in the murder of the one who was the fulfillment of prophecies and the destined Savior of Israel. The work of the Spirit evidently was already begun, though it had not taken up its abode in these inquirers. They heard the plain, unvarnished truth, and it humbled their pride and brought them to the point of surrender. This sermon was certainly faithful preaching.

When the apostles were asked for the way of escape, there was no hesitating for an answer. There were just two things to do, reform their lives as commanded by Christ, and then show that reformation to the world by being baptized. It is noticeable that the nature of faith seems to have been but little debated in the early church when inquirers were being dealt with.

The work of the apostles was not ended when they got converts into the church. They had an immense service of instruction and guidance to perform. The thousands of converts of Pentecost and the following days would probably have gone back into Judaism if they had been abandoned immediately on their baptism, and left to rule themselves and instruct themselves. The duty of training young converts is fully as important a part of the church's mission as that of bringing them into the church in the first place. The apostles and their followers preached, taught and sought out the people. But it was the Lord who added them to the church. Multitudes can be converted to-day just as well as at Pentecost, but it takes Spirit-filled men to accomplish the work, and a united church to make permanent its results.

Next Lesson—"The Lame Man Healed."—Acts 3:1-10.

"One great source of pleasing others lies in our wish to please them," said a father to his daughter, discouraging on the "small, sweet courtesies of life." "We want to tell you a secret. The way to make yourself pleasant to others is to show them attention. The whole world is like the miller of Mansfield, who cared for nobody—no, not he—because nobody cared for him, and the whole world would do so if you give them the cause. Let the people see that you care for them."

PINGREE'S MESSAGE.

OUR NEW GOVERNOR SPEAKS TO THE SOLONS.

Wishes Trusts and Corporations the Special Feature and dwells on Their Evils—Trusts Destroy Competition and Throw Thousands Out of Work.

His First Message.
The feature of Thursday's session of the Legislature was the reading of the messages of Gov. Pingree and ex-Gov. Rich. Both were well received. The ex-Governor read his own message, that of Gov. Pingree being read by Clerk Miller of the House. The points in Gov. Pingree's message that were most liberally applauded were those urging liberal treatment of the university and suggesting the licensing of legislative lobbyists. The message begins as follows:
"I desire to urge upon you as the law-making power the necessity which exists for the amendment of several laws of the State, for the repeal of others, and for the enactment of a few which I deem of vital importance."

Most of its recommendations refer to the evils growing out of corporations and monopolies. But the first relates to primary elections, concerning which the message says:
"I would recommend that the political party caucus laws already upon our statute books be so amended as to abolish party conventions. If political corruption exists its origin can here be found. The convention has become the medium of trickery, bribery, and fraud. The higher criminal is here developed. The direct vote of the ballot-holder for party candidates is the simplest means of expressing preference for Representatives. If the people make mistakes they alone are to blame. The direct vote and the Australian ballot system is of less cost to the people than the convention system."

Concerning the taxes imposed on corporations the message says:
"The policy of continuing the system of specific taxation of corporations as the sole resource of the State from such organizations, which originated when the State was new and which favored the promoters of needed works for small and scattered communities, has long been regarded with disfavor by the people of this State, who contend that the time has arrived when the well-known inequalities of taxation should be adjusted and proportioned according to values."

The message recommends laws which will make railroad fares uniform throughout the State. Referring to a rumor that a syndicate purposes to get control of all the mineral resources of the State, it says:

Hits the Trusts.

"There is growing up in this country a system of trusts and combinations which is becoming more and more impudent and extortionate. Its influence is felt in the home of every citizen. The necessities of life are made instruments of oppression in the hands of those who reap a rich reward from the weak and helpless. Such trusts and combinations destroy competition and throw thousands of worthy people out of employment. For this reason the consuming power of the people is destroyed and the producing power to just that extent is affected."

The message points out that the community is a great sufferer from the consolidation of corporations, and asks for a law providing that the capital of a corporation should exist in good faith for the security of creditors. It shows how the practice of forming corporations instead of partnerships for the transaction of mercantile business results in fraud, and asks for a law making the members of such a corporation personally responsible to creditors just as if it were a partnership. It condemns the taxing of mortgages on land as double taxation, and asks for legislation that will make tax titles revert to the State, instead of being a prey for speculators.

The message denounces the professional lobbyist, and says: "If the lobbyist, like the poor, must be always with us to aid in thinking and assist us in acting and furnishing us food and drink, there should be some method of enrollment and a fee demanded as a condition precedent to the right to practice before the people's legislative jury."

After complaining of the oppression of the public by large corporations and by the consolidation of corporations, it recommends that incorporation be permitted only on the following terms:

1. Reserve the right to fix rates of tolls or charges.
2. Let the construction of the plant of every such corporation be under the supervision of the municipality, so that the actual cost shall be known.
3. Provide that no mortgage shall be executed and no bonds issued to a greater amount than one-half of the actual cost of the plant.
4. Require the corporation each year to file a sworn statement of its receipts and expenditures, certified by a public accountant, who shall have access to its books.
5. Provide that there shall be no consolidation of one company with another and that no individual stockholder of one company shall own, either directly or indirectly, any stock in another company operating in the same city.
6. Provide that no franchise or license now existing or to be granted in the future shall be renewed or extended beyond the terms of the original grant during the life of the original grant.
7. Provide that no franchise shall be granted by any municipal authority without being submitted to a vote of the people.

The message recommends special conditions, similar to these, for all telephone franchises. It condemns the carrying on of any industry in the State, or in which it competes with honest labor, and recommends the manufacture of beet sugar. Great stress is laid on the necessity of good wagon roads.

Among candy dealers it is considered an attractive advertisement to have a man in a show window manufacturing the goods. Several dealers have built up a large business by the simple device of keeping a man in the show window pulling molasses candy. There is always a crowd on the pavement to watch him.

Edward III. was 6 feet 3 inches in height, and had a rough, shaggy beard that reached to his girdle.

SOLONS IN SESSION.

LEGISLATURE IS FORMALLY ORGANIZED AT LANSING.

Speaker Gordon Re-elected by Unanimous Vote—Other Officers of the House—Rigid Economy Urged—Oppose Legislative Junket.

Lawmakers at Work.

The Thirty-ninth Legislature of Michigan was organized Wednesday, but there was several days' work ahead for the presiding officers to make up their standing committees. Each body convened at noon and proceeded to elect the officers nominated at Tuesday night's caucuses as follows: Senate nominations; President pro tem, John L. Preston, of Lapeer; Secretary, Charles O. Pierce, of Oscoda; Sergeant-at-arms, A. N. Armstrong, of Cass; Assistants, Moses Parschelsky, of Wayne and C. C. Miller, of Livingston; Enrolling Clerk, Mrs. C. W. Bertch, of Mackinac; Assistant, Frank M. Howe, of Eaton. House: Speaker, William D. Gordon, of Midland; Speaker pro tem, Orville B. Fuller, of Ford River; Chief Clerk, L. M. Miller, of Lansing; Sergeant-at-arms, R. H. Gibson, of Greenville; Enrolling Clerk, F. W. Redfern, of Maple River.

Speaker Gordon was honored by being re-elected by a unanimous vote, the nineteen silver members joining the eighty-one Republicans in casting their votes for him. The silverites first cast their ballots for John Donovan, of Bay, who became famous by being the only Democrat elected to the Legislature of 1895. They changed to Gordon before the result was announced.

Both Lieut. Gov. Dunstan and Speaker Gordon, on taking the chairs, emphasized the necessity for the practice of rigid economy in every direction. The latter advised that the legislative junket to the various State institutions be abandoned and that instead of the entire Legislature making his trip the standing committee of each institution make the inspection, and to so arrange their time of going that not enough would be absent at any one time as to retard the work of the House. He advised that the House be in session at least five days each week and that every effort be made to shorten the session. He also recommended that a standing committee be appointed to prepare bills designed to weed out all the obsolete laws on the statute books, and so arrange others which have become involved by frequent amending that they will be the more readily understood.

Gov. Pingree came out from Detroit and was promptly pitched upon by the horde of office-seekers who had been waiting for his coming. They occupied his entire time and will do so for several days. No nominations were sent to the Senate for confirmation.

The Work Ahead.

The Legislature will, it is expected, consider many important matters of legislation. Possibly the more striking of these are included in the legislative program of Gov. Pingree, which calls for the local taxation of railroad, telegraph, telephone, and other corporate property; the prohibition of stock-watering and over-capitalization; the prevention of the consolidation of railway and street car companies; the abolishing of political conventions, and the nomination of candidates at a single caucus; prohibition of the coercion of voters; home rule for Detroit; 2-cent passenger fares on railroads; the submission of proposed franchises to the people. The convict labor question will receive attention, the State Federation of Labor having decided to devote its undivided efforts to securing a bill prohibiting the employment of convicts on contracts. An effort will be made to secure an amendment to the Constitution, so an indeterminate sentence law may be legally enacted. All the farmer organizations are united on a platform which demands the abolishing of the fee system of paying public officials; that Michigan prisons be made self-supporting; that no changes involving additional expense be made in the road laws; that a more effective system of collecting taxes on non-resident property be devised; and that the tax system be amended so as to make corporate and private capital bear their share of the burden. An inheritance tax law, and an increase in the specific tax paid by railroads, etc., are also proposed.

Economy in all State and county affairs will be the watchword, and appropriations will be pared to the quick.

The chief business of the Legislature Thursday was the listening to messages from retiring Gov. Rich, and from Gov. Pingree. Both houses adjourned until Tuesday.

Minor State News.

The car ferry Pere Marquette, built at Wheeler & Co.'s yard for the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway, was launched at West Bay City. The new craft is believed to be the largest and strongest car ferry afloat and is intended to ply across Lake Michigan in the year round. She is 350 feet long, 56 feet beam and will carry thirty loaded cars, with full outfit of fuel.

The annual free entertainment given by George H. Southworth, of Marshall, to the juveniles of Marshall was the center of attraction Friday. The opera house was crowded to overflowing. The entertainment consisted of stereopticon views of note, both foreign and domestic, interspersed with vocal music rendered by eminent vocalists. The Battle Creek orchestra furnished the music. The entire exhibition was well managed and highly enjoyed by all.

His Explanation.

"Uncle Rasbury, have you any explanation of the origin of the colored race? Why were they black instead of white?"

"Well, Mars John, dere was wunco er total 'clipse of de sun; on dat day dere was er chile born an' he was black. Dat was how de cullud race started."—Washington Times.

Italians in This Country.

There are about 1,000,000 Italians in the United States. A third of them are settled in the principal cities. Half of these are laborers. Fifty per cent. are illiterate. They are hard and steady workers, very saving, and anxious to improve themselves.

It will take about \$45,000,000 to run the departments of the city of New York next year. This is about \$1,000,000 less than this year's appropriation.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD

An independent local newspaper published every Thursday afternoon from its office in the basement of the Turnbull & Wilkinson Block, Chelsea, Mich.

BY O. T. HOOVER.

Terms:—\$1.00 per year; 5 months, 50 cents; 3 months, 25 cents. Advertising rates reasonable and made known on application.

Entered at the postoffice at Chelsea, Mich., as second-class matter.

CHELSEA, THURSDAY, JAN. 14, 1897.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

WATERLOO.

Dr. Bennett made a business trip to Jackson Wednesday.
Rev. J. Miers is holding evening meetings at the U. B. church this week.
While crossing the pond on her way home from church Monday evening, Miss Lizzie Treat broke through the ice but luckily, she was quite near shore, and escaped with a slight wetting.
Geo. Rank of Franciscan and David Croman of Muntz are selling binders for delivery in this vicinity.
Wm. Kruse spent Monday with friends here.

NORTH LAKE RIPPLES.

BORN—On January 11, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Webb, a daughter.
There will be speaking at the school tomorrow afternoon.
Somebody entered the school house Friday night, and tore up things generally.
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Brown of Putnam visited Wm. Wood Saturday.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hudson and daughter were in a runaway near Pinckney last week. They were considerably bruised, and the buggy was nearly ruined.
R. C. Glenn's ice boat was tried last week, but the thinness of the ice spoiled the fun.

UNADILLA.

BORN—On Thursday, January 7, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Sullivan a girl.
BORN—On Thursday, January 7, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. Rob Bond, a girl.
Miss Mary Rice of Stockbridge spent Sunday with friends here.
Revival meetings are being held at the Presbyterian church this week.
W. S. Livermore started for New York state Monday where he will spend some time.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Blass of Wayne are the guests of Mrs. F. S. May and other relatives.
Miss Kittie Livermore has returned home from Ionia where she has been spending some time.
Miss Vestia Nott of Stockbridge spent the latter part of last week here the guest of Miss Maude May.

SYLVAN.

Mrs. Boos, mother of Mrs. Geo. Merker is seriously ill at Jackson.
We are glad to hear that the mill, lately put in operation, is doing a good business.
Bert Riggs is now a full-fledged barber of Jackson. We hope he will prosper in his new venture.
You can have anything you want free of charge by calling upon Oliver Cushman. Reason: It's a girl.
Mrs. C. T. Conklin will again have charge of our Sunday school, being elected superintendent last Sabbath.
Rev. J. I. Nickerson of Chelsea was in Sylvan last Monday on business in connection with the church property here.
Tuesday evening, January 19th, a social will be given at the home of Mr. C. Denmore for the benefit of our Y. P. S. C. E. All are invited.
At a meeting of the board of trustees of our church property the following officers were elected: James Beckwith chairman; B. Millsaugh, Secretary; William Fletcher, treasurer.

LIMA.

The young people have been enjoying the fine skating.
Mrs. Tommy McNamara visited Lima friends last Sunday.
Mr. Bale of St. Johns is visiting Mr. and Mrs. L. Cooper.
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Steinbach were Sylvan visitors last Sunday.
J. J. Wood is slowly recovering from a severe attack of the grip.
Mr. and Mrs. Herman Fletcher spent Sunday with Jacob Steinbach.

Jacob Barel made a business trip to the county seat last Wednesday.
Charley Morse has been spending a few days in Scio with his cousin.
Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Morse returned last Saturday from a week's sojourn at Battle Creek.
Jacob Steinbach's new house is nearly completed. It is a credit to our neighborhood.
Efforts are being made to reanimate the old Grange. They used to have a flourishing lodge here.
There will be a box social at the residence of George and Fred Barel on the night of the 20th. All are cordially invited.
A number of our young people attended a dance at Gottlieb Heber's in Sylvan last Friday evening. They report a good time.
Messrs. O. C. Burkard and Henry Lewick with their families took dinner last Friday with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. T. English, of Sylvan.
The Y. O. P. Club give their first masquerade ball at the town hall, Lima, Friday evening January 15. First class music in attendance and an enjoyable time is expected.
Prof. DeWitt of Dexter high school will deliver a lecture in the Lima town hall Thursday evening, January 14th. Subject, "Contagious Diseases." All are invited. Admission free.
Conrad Finkbiner, Jr., while cutting wood last Thursday fell a tree on himself breaking his leg just above the ankle. Dr. Chase of Dexter was called to repair damages. Coon is doing as well as can be expected.

Life at Washington.

The inauguration of a President, the selection of his cabinet and the seating of a new congress give especial timeliness to the remarkable series of articles on various phases of the government by Secretary Herbert, Postmaster-General Wilson, Attorney-General Harmon, Senator Lodge and Speaker Reed, to be printed in the Youth's Companion, during 1897. This series of articles and the many other brilliant features promised for 1897 show that now, on the eve of its seventy-first birthday, the Companion is as wide-awake and as progressive as ever. The Companion's Art calendar lithographed in 12 colors is given to each subscriber for the year '97. It is the most costly gift of its kind. The Companion has ever offered. An illustrated prospectus may be had free by addressing The Youth's Companion, 205 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

GRUESOME ROOM-MATES.

What the Hostess Had to Say About Skeletons and Spirits.
A nervous young minister was filling the pulpit for a country charge that was without a regular pastor. A part of his experience is touchingly related by the local paper. The very pious old lady at whose house he stayed, in showing him his room, said:
"It ain't everybody I'd put in this room. This here room is full of sacred associations to me," she went on. "My first husband died in that bed with his head on three pillows, and poor Mr. Jenks died sitting in that corner. Sometimes when I come into the room in the dark I think I see him sitting there still. My own father died lying right on that lounge right under the window there. Poor pa, he was a spiritualist, and he alius said he'd appear in this room after he died and sometimes I am foolish enough to look for him. If you should see anything of him to-night you'd better not tell me. It'd be a sign to me that there was something in spiritualism, and I'd hate to think that. My son by my first man fell dead of heart disease right where you stand. He was a doctor, and there's two whole skeletons in that closet there belonging to him, and half a dozen skulls in that lower drawer. If you are up early and want something to amuse yourself before breakfast just open that cupboard there and you will find a lot of dead men's bones. My poor boy thought a lot of them. Well, good night, and pleasant dreams."

Triumph of Mechanical Art.

In an address by Thomas Morris before the Staffordshire (England) Iron and steel works' managers on the remarkable achievements that have been reached in the manufacture of fine wire the interesting fact was mentioned that the lecturer had been presented by Warrington, the wire manufacturer, with specimens for which some \$4.32 per pound was obtained, or more than \$8,600 per ton—drawn wire, largely used in the construction of piano and other musical and mechanical instruments. Among these specimens also was platin wire at a market price of \$21 per pound, or \$43,200 per ton. It took 754 hair springs to weigh an ounce of 48 1/2 grains; 27,000,000 of these were required to make a ton, and, taking one to be worth a cent and a half, the value of a ton of these little things ran up to over \$400,000. The barbed instrument used by dentists for extracting the nerves from teeth was even more expensive, being worth some \$2,150,000 per ton.

Bird Whose Bite Means Death.

New Guinea is the home of the most wonderful feathered creature known to the student of ornithology—the awful ripl n'doob, or "bird of death." The venom of this bird is more deadly than that of any serpent except the cobra. In fact, no antidote for the bite of the creature is known. A wound from its beak causes excruciating pains in every part of the body, loss of sight, speech and hearing, convulsions, lockjaw and certain death.

CURIOSITIES OF NATURE.

Thirty-five million human beings die every year.
A single British county yielded \$4,867,444 tons of coal last year.
A mountain of magnetic iron ore has been discovered in Lapland.
The proportionate number of births in Russia is almost double that of France.
Fifty-nine fish hooks, all baited, have been found inside a codfish caught off Flamborough Head.
Astronomers say that 1,000,000 "shooting stars" fall into the sun for every one that comes into our atmosphere.
A North Sea codfisher carries a set of lines 7,200 fathoms in length, and having 4,680 hooks, every one of which must be baited.
Spain has fewer daily papers than any other European country, and four-fifths of those she has are owned and edited by Jews.
Belgium, the most thickly settled country in Europe, is also the most temperate, according to Bohm's latest compiled tables of statistics.
Although we claim to be the most civilized of all the races, more murders per 1,000 inhabitants occur in the United States than in any other country.
It is recorded that an eagle kept in confinement has been known to fast for three weeks, those who had charge of it having forgotten to provide its usual supply of food. It soon, however, recovered its strength, and did not appear to suffer from its abstinence.
A sea gull was recently seen to seize a sparrow in St. James Park, London, which it quickly took to the water. The bird then deliberately drowned the sparrow, dipping it in, over and over again, till the body hung limply down and then with one gulp it was swallowed.
An untamed swallow, which had its nest on a farm near Chetwynd, in Shropshire, was caught and taken in a cage to London, where it was released. It returned to its nest in eighty minutes, having accomplished a distance of 145 miles at the rate of nearly two miles a minute.
A cross between a Burchells zebra and an Isle of Ruin mare has been obtained by an Edinburgh professor, who is trying to procure a beast of burden for South Africa that will not be attacked by the tsetse fly. The fly does not touch the zebra. The next step is to find out whether the hybrid animal is sterile, like the mule, or not, and then whether the tsetse will leave him alone.

A Few Pointers on Lumber, Coal, Lime.

People who used to buy Tile and Lumber of the old time 500 per center's, and mortgage their farm to pay the bill, will be glad to learn that The Glazier Stove Co. have made a big hole in the old time prices, by not charging for the holes in the Tile.
The best Marblehead Kelly Island Lime, 59 cents per barrel of the Glazier Stove Co.
The Glazier Stove Co. are selling good Roof Boards at \$7.50 per thousand.
Shingles all grades at prices which make the old time 500 per center kick and long for a return of the good old days, when 500 per cent (payable in Wheat, Wool, or Mortgage) was pocketed with ease.
Water Lime the very best, in bushel bags 29 cents, of the Glazier Stove Co. What have you been paying for it?
You would never have been compelled to place that mortgage upon your farm if you had always been able to buy Lumber, Tile, Coal and Builder's supplies at the rate of profit at which The Glazier Stove Co. are now selling this line of goods.
Good Bevel Siding \$8.00 per thousand of The Glazier Stove Co. 500 per center's old time price, \$40.00 for the same stock.
Tile at right prices of The Glazier Stove Co., no charge for the holes.
The Glazier Stove Co. are selling first class White Pine Barn Boards at \$10.00 per thousand, you paid 500 per center's 40.00 for the same thing many a time, before we punctured his Balloon with our underbuy, undersell prices.

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

A girl is never entirely satisfied with her friends until she has discovered that they have unknown depths in their souls.
As soon as a woman learns how to make a few kinds of pickles, she gets up a picnic in order to spring them on her friends.
After a man and woman have been in love, and found each other out, they keep on finding each other out as long as they live.
There are some people who are bound to make a stir in the world, if they have to burst themselves like a fire cracker in doing it.
There seems to be two kinds of people in the world: those who are planning means to run away from their kin, and those who are hunting up lost relatives.

Little Man with a Big Heart.

Edward Lewis, a Polish Jew, is a big hearted man. He has offered himself for exhibition before the Wabash County (Ind.) Medical Society. Lewis' heart is a source of much wonder and speculation among the medical fraternity. It is nearly twice the size of the organ of the ordinary human, physicians who have examined him stating that it is from nine to ten inches in length and eight inches in diameter. Its beat, under ordinary conditions, can be heard at a distance of two feet, and the enlargement is such that there is a marked protrusion of the breast. Lewis is small of stature, and is a laborer. He says that the process of enlargement continues, the diameter and length of the organ having increased over an inch in the last six months.

A Proverb Recalled.

"Every once in a while we are reminded in a most vivid manner of the maxims we learned in early youth," said the man with a cross of court plaster over his cheekbone.
"Of course; most of their merit depended on their application to everyday affairs."
"And yet there was one which had entirely escaped my memory until I took my second lesson on a bicycle."
"Which was it?"
"A little learning is a dangerous thing."

A Cycle for Twenty.

There is now being manufactured by a Western firm for a wheeling club in Brooklyn the largest cycle ever attempted. It is in the form of two tandem side by side and will seat twenty riders. The separate frames are joined together with ball and socket joints. The machine is to be 18 feet long and 4 wide and will weigh 600 pounds.

MONEY IN MINES.

The Business Has a Fascinating Hold on Speculators.
There is a great fascination in mining speculation. A good mine pays so well and so fast that the temptation is great, and a mine which has produced something and has a good prospect for the future is not hard to sell, writes Frank G. Carpenter. I rode not long ago with Col. Dick Kerens, the railroad millionaire and Republican politician of St. Louis, and his summer home in West Virginia to Washington. During the trip he told me of an investment which James G. Bialne, Stephen B. Elkins and himself made in a silver mine at Leadville. "It was," said he, "called the 'Small Hopes,' and it cost us just about \$400,000 to buy and develop it. You cannot imagine how fast the money came back to us. We got \$10,000 a day, on the average, out of the mine for a period of more than four years, and we have already taken more than \$4,250,000 worth of silver out of it." Jay Cooke, after his failure in business in New York, went west to Utah and invested in a mine there. He brought into the deal the same careful judgment and business brains that he used in selling his government bonds, and when he returned he organized a company to develop his property, taking as his share one-fourth of the stock. That fourth, I am told, paid him more than a million dollars, and made him again rich. Senator Hearst's millions were made in mines, and he kept up his buying until the day of his death. He dealt in silver, gold and copper, and made money in all.

Commissioners' Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, s. s. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said county Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Martin Mann, late of said county deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said probate court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of Geo. W. Turnbull in the village of Chelsea, in said county, on the tenth day of March and the tenth day of June next, at ten o'clock a. m. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.
Dated, December 10, 1896.
EDWARD YOELL,
CHAS. H. KNAPP,
Commissioners.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, s. s. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washington, holden at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Saturday the 25th day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of William Martin, deceased.
Upon reading and filing the petition, duly verified of William Martin, Jr., et al, praying that certain instruments now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to Probate, and that administration with the will annexed, be granted to Edna Mary Martin, the executrix, in said will named, having refused to accept the trust in said will named, or to some other suitable person.
Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 25th day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be allowed; and that if it is further ordered that said petitioners give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the order to be published in the Chelsea Standard, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)
Wm. G. Dorr, Probate Register.

Real Estate Exchange.

Have you farm or village property to sell or rent? Do you wish to buy or rent farm or village property? Have you money to loan on good security? Do you wish to borrow money? Do you want insurance against fire, lightning or windstorm? If so, call on N. E. Freer, Real Estate Agent Chelsea, Mich. Terms, reasonable.

Not How High

but how low can we make the price, is the question we ask ourselves when marking our goods for sale. That's why our business is ever expanding and increasing.

When you need anything in the line of

Crockery, Lamps, Furniture, Etc.,

remember, that we have all the latest styles and daintiest effects, and the prices are right, too

HOAG & HOLMES.

Do You FEEL SICK?

Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.

If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, TAKE RIPANS TABULES

If you are BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, or have LIVER COMPLAINT, TAKE RIPANS TABULES

If your COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, or you SUFFER DISTRESS AFTER EATING, TAKE RIPANS TABULES

FOR OFFENSIVE BREATH AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH, TAKE RIPANS TABULES

Ripans Tabules Regulate the System and Preserve the Health.

ONE EASY TO TAKE GIVES QUICK TO ACT RELIEF.

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce St., New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Chelsea Savings Bank.

at Chelsea, Michigan

At the close of Business, Dec. 24, 1896.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$ 82,855.41
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.	101,448.57
Banking house	4,200.00
Furniture and fixtures	4,009.62
Other real estate	16,698.74
Due from banks in reserve cities	18,662.06
Exchanges for clearing house	687.51
Checks and cash items	2,225.76
Nickels and cents	185.70
Gold coin	3,316.00
Silver coin	1,344.75
U. S. and National Bank Notes	4,396.00
Total	\$239,972.12

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$ 60,000.00
Surplus fund	5,176.10
Undivided profits less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	2,476.00
Dividends unpaid	99.00
Commercial deposits subject to check	21,539.01
Commercial certificates of deposit	61,212.48
Savings deposits	19,957.43
Savings certificates of deposits	60,512.10
Liabilities other than above stated	9,000.00
Total	\$239,972.12

State of Michigan, County of Washington.

I, Geo. F. Glazier, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Geo. F. GLAZIER, Cashier,
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of December 1896.

THEO. E. WOOD, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: { WM. J. KNAFF
{ H. S. HOLMES,
{ W. P. SCHENK.
Directors.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gundersman of Diamond Lake, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at River Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeding La Grippe. Terrible proxsyms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at Glazier & Stinson's Drug Store.

LOCAL BRIEVITIES

Born—On Tuesday, January 12, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Rafferty, a son.

Born—On Thursday, January 7, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. John Meyers, a son.

The Y. O. G. club held a pleasant session at the home of Miss Mamie Clark Tuesday.

Rev. J. H. Girdwood and Rev. Marvin of Saline exchanged pulpits Sunday morning.

Born—On Sunday, January 3, 1896, to Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Cushman of Sylvan, a daughter.

The W. C. T. U. will meet at the home of Mrs. C. S. Wines on Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

A. C. Welch has moved his grocery to the store occupied by H. L. Wood & Co. as a feed store.

H. Kalmbach has been appointed postmaster at Francisco, vice W. F. Remenschneider, resigned.

The Grand Army state encampment will be held in Greenville, Wednesday and Thursday, April 7 and 8.

The next meeting of the Washtenaw teachers' association will be held in Saline the last Saturday in January.

Cool Finkbeiner of Lima was severely injured last week by a tree falling upon him, breaking one of his legs at the ankle.

At a business meeting held at the Baptist church Saturday Rev. J. H. Girdwood presented his resignation as pastor of the society.

The High Court of Michigan Foresters will meet at Port Huron February 23. Geo. Webster will attend as a delegate from Court Chelsea.

Look at the date after your address on the first page of the paper, and that will tell you whether you are indebted to us for subscription or not.

There is a meeting of the farmers of this vicinity at the home of Geo. T. Englis to-day for the purpose of investigating the advisability of reorganizing the Grange at this place.

W. J. Bryan in defeat, is to-day far more popular than McKinley, in victory.—Adrian Press. But, W. J. would give all his old shoes to be in the "unpopular" position of McKinley.

We are requested to say to the farmers that they are especially urged to ask questions on subjects that they do not thoroughly understand, at the institute to be held here next week.

The ice boats at Cavanaugh Lake were kept busy the first of the week. Judging from the enthusiastic manner in which the participants speak of the sport it is evidently very exciting.

Prof. W. N. Lister of Saline was in town Tuesday. Mr. Lister is a candidate for the nomination of county superintendent of schools on the republican ticket and is looking around a little to see that his boom is all intact.

Died—On Monday, January 11, 1897, in the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Whipple of Battle Creek, aged nine years. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Whipple at this place will sympathize with the bereaved parents in their sore affliction.

The question is often asked, "Should bicycles be taxed?" The matter is quite liable to come up in some form before the legislature this winter, and would attract much attention, because cyclists would doubtless oppose, with vigor, any such movement.—State Republican.

Died—On Thursday, January 7, 1897 at South Bend, Ind., Helen, wife of Geo. Davis of Chelsea. Her remains were brought to this place and the funeral was held at her late residence on Summit street Sunday afternoon, Rev. Frank Arnold of Ypsilanti conducting the services.

The increased republican vote at the last election will increase the number of delegates to the next republican state convention from 984 to 1,104. Wayne county's representation increased from 98 to 132; Kent, 41 to 63, and other counties in proportion. Secretary Alward will issue a call in a few days.

All the members of the German workmen's Benevolent Association of Chelsea are requested to be present in their hall at the next meeting, January 13, which commences at 7 o'clock p. m. sharp for the purpose of hearing the annual report of the cashier and treasurer of the society and electing officers for the ensuing year. M. Schwickerath, cor. sec.

Mrs. E. L. Negus entertained the following old people at her home Friday last, the occasion being the eighty-third anniversary of the birth of her father, Curran White: Daniel Tichenor, 94 years of age; F. M. Hooker, 96 years; Mrs. E. Skidmore, 69 years; E. Skidmore, 79 years; Mrs. T. Jewett, 86 years; T. Jewett, 79 years; Mrs. E. Keyes, 69 years; E. Keyes, 69 years; Mrs. Brown, 72 years; G. White, 83 years; Mrs. Stocking, 78 years; Mrs. B. Arnold, 76 years; Mrs. Fletcher, 59 years. The total age, 968; average 76. The old people had a very enjoyable time.

The following young men each gave up a portion of his anatomy for the purpose of having the operation of skin grafting performed upon Howard Canfield, who recently lost his leg in a hay press: James Canfield, Wm. Canfield, Chas. Staplah, John Staplah and Elmer Bates. The operation was performed by Dr. G. W. Palmer and promises to be successful.

Report of pupils of district No. 5, Dexter township, whose department is 90, or above, for month of December. The * indicates that pupil has not been tardy: Richard Wheeler, Leo Hindelang, Justine Wheeler, *LeRoy Wiley, *Mary Hindelang, Will Wheeler, Louis Staplah, Alfie Hindelang, Mary Wheeler, Archie Staplah, Tom Wheeler, *Fred Taylor, *Odo Hindelang, Leonard Wheeler, Raymond Staplah. Edith A. Foster, teacher.

A burly tramp called at the home of Frank Leach one day this week while Mrs. Leach was alone and made a demand for a dinner and accompanied his demand with a threat. Mrs. Leach stepped back into the room and picked up a revolver and told Mr. Tramp to get, and he proceeded to make himself scarce in a lively manner. The revolver was not loaded at that time but since then it has been placed in fighting trim, but the bluff worked.

The W. R. C. installed the following officers for 1897:
President—Ida M. Palmer.
Senior Vice—Mary A. VanTyne.
Junior Vice—Nellie Estelle Gorman.
Secretary—R. M. Wilkinson.
Treasurer—Joanna Cushman.
Chaplain—Mary L. Boyd.
Conductor—Lillie E. Wood.
Assistant Conductor—Victoria Conk.
Guard—Addie Green.
Assistant Guard—Georganna Thompson.

The Cosmopolitan for January has a fine table of contents, and its 118 pages are filled with choice and timely reading, many of the articles being richly and artistically illustrated. The opening article treats of the absurd duels of students at German universities, and exposes the stupidity that leads to them. Conan Doyle's "Uncle Bernac" will be read with keen interest, as will Murat Halstead's story of the Farmers' College. "Some types of Dixie land" is also a valuable contribution. Several pages are devoted to "the progress of science"—and there are innumerable other articles of merit.

Report of school in District No. 5, Lyndon, for the month ending January 8: Attending every day—Lillie Parks, Florence Collins, Alta Skidmore, Callista Boyce. Standing—Kate Collins, 95; Florence Collins, James Young, Ethel Skidmore, Grace Collins, 90; Callista Boyce, Lillie Parks, Madge Young, 85; Genevieve Young, Alta Skidmore, 80; Lillie Parks and Kate Collins have not misspelled a word in written spelling during the month; Genevieve Young, Grace Collins, Madge Young, James Young, Ethel Skidmore, missing but one. Mrs. L. A. Stephens, Teacher.

SCHOOL NOTES.

Miss Kinnie of Ann Arbor visited the sixth grade Tuesday.

The Cesar class began the review of the "First Book" Tuesday.

Mrs. Sparks and Mrs. Spiraglio called on the second grade last week.

Miss Elsie Young of Sylvan was a ninth grade visitor Monday and Tuesday.

Don't forget "Ma Sweet and her Seven Daughters," to be given by the Seniors in the near future.

Last Friday when a teacher called upon a boy to recite, he promptly answered "I will have it by next Monday."

There will be a musical at the high school one week from Friday. It will be given by the ninth and tenth grades.

John Rooke made the high school a pleasant call the other morning. His intention is to number himself with us next semester.

The German class will finish William Tell in a few days; and they will take a review. They are undecided what they will read next.

The political history class is interested in essays which have been written by different members of the class upon the leading events and statesmen.

The fifth grade has been studying the constellation of the Great Bear for about a week. When the teacher was outlining the tail with the stars one of the scholars remarked, "Bears don't have tails."

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

Ex-county clerk Dansingburg has gone into the produce business in Detroit, having purchased an interest in the Detroit Produce company. The firm has quarters at 80 Woodbridge street.

Over at Saline there are a lot of accommodating saloon-keepers. According to the Observer they closed up at 7 o'clock every evening last week on account of the revival meetings which were being held.

Supervisors of Jackson county decided, by a vote of 10 to 8, to submit to the people a proposition to erect an \$80,000 court house on the public square, the question to be voted on at the spring election.

A new snow plow has been made for the expected snow storms and if the walks in Brooklyn are not kept clear of snow it will not be the fault of the village council.—Brooklyn Exponent. If this new snow plow clears the walks of snow it will be the first one on record that ever did such a thing. The best thing for clearing off snow is a shovel in the hands of a man.

One of our happy-go-lucky citizens said he got home just at daylight the other morning and, finding his wife asleep, undressed with great care and tried to slip into bed without disturbing her. Just as he had donned his night robe his wife awakened and asked him what he was getting up so early for. To make his bluff good he had to dress and go down town.—Isabelle County Republican.

The panic of 1857 was followed by a religious revival that swept over the entire country. The panic of 1873 was followed by another remarkable revival. Moody and Sankey's big meetings in the big cities were held at that time. The successes that has attended Moody and Sankey's recent meetings in New York city, leads many to believe that another wide-spread revival is to follow the panic of 1893.—Stockbridge Brief.

The Germans of the county turned out in force to attend the annual meeting of the German Washtenaw Fire Insurance company held at Ann Arbor. The past year has been a prosperous one, the assessments having been usually low. Officers for the next year are: Jacob Knapp, Freedom vice-president; Chas. Braun, Ann Arbor town, secretary; Michael F. Grosshans, Saline treasurer; Matthew Sager, Saline, director.

PERSONAL.

B. Parker spent Wednesday at Ann Arbor.

Mart Walkenbut spent Friday in Detroit.

M. L. Burkhart of Colon spent Sunday here.

Jas. S. Gorman spent Monday at Ann Arbor.

Mrs. E. Rooke was a Dexter visitor Monday.

Will Root is visiting his mother, Mrs. Geo. McClain.

Mrs. P. Corwip spent part of the week at Battle Creek.

Frank Judson spent several days of last week in Detroit.

De Los Norton of Stockbridge was a Chelsea visitor Tuesday.

S. B. Tichenor of Lansing spent Sunday with his parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Alexander were Ann Arbor visitors Monday.

Artimus Briggs of Saginaw is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Wurster.

Louise Schienderer of Ann Arbor was the guest of Miss Minnie Voegel Sunday.

Miss Lizzie Kearney of Ann Arbor was the guest of Mrs. C. E. Whitaker Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Dana of Williamsport spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. D. Clark.

Orrin Parker and son (Clifford) of Lima were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Arnold Tuesday.

John Hollywood and sister Nell of Jackson were the guests of the Misses Foster part of last week.

It doesn't take C. L. Yost long to effect a horse trade. Day before yesterday he purchased a fine team of dappled grays from a farmer and yesterday he took them to Ann Arbor and disposed of them to the fire department in exchange for their bay team. The bay team was brought here and placed in the barn which is on the motor line. While Morgan, the hostler, was cleaning one of them off the electric car happened to go by and the gong was sounded. True to its past training, the horse bolted out of the stall at the sound of the gong and looked around inquiringly for the hose cart, which he evidently expected to help draw to a fire.—Ypsilanti Cor. Washtenaw Times.

Charles A. Jackson, superintendent of the Jackson Paper Manufacturing Co., went to Chicago December 20 on business for the company and has since been missing. No trace of him has been found, though the police department of Chicago have been notified, and foul play is suspected.

The official report of John B. Foote, superintendent of clothing at the prison, shows that every convict is well clothed, and all men working in dirty shops have two suits of clothes, one of which is practically new. Mr. Foote personally supervises and inspects the making of all clothing.—Jackson Citizen. They fare better than their brothers outside the bars. There are plenty of men in Jackson without a second suit and without work to earn the necessities of life. While more than seven hundred criminals are doing the work that should be done by men in Jackson whose families are suffering from cold and hunger.—Brooklyn Exponent.

A laughable occurrence took place last Wednesday, which was shipping day for the stock-buyers. A German who lives several miles south of town, and whose gait in everyday life is so rapid and erratic as to almost entitle him to the sobriquet of "The Flying Dutchman," loaded eight fine pokers into his wagon and started for Dexter at a '30 clip. He arrived here a little behind schedule time, but smiling and happy, and rounded up at the stock yards with a grand flourish to unload, only then to discover that the end board of his stock rack and two of his precious swine were missing. Not being familiar with the German language it is beyond our pen to reproduce his remarks. We leave them to the imagination of the reader. We have since learned one of his resolutions for the new year is to nail in the end board and not drive off a walk.—Dexter Leader.

Why don't you pay the printer?

The Chelsea Roller Mills will be run every day except Mondays hereafter. All persons having wheat stored there can get flour at any time that they wish. J. N. MERCHANT.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price, 25c per box for sale by Glazier & Stimson, Druggists.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL

men or women to travel for responsible establishment house in Michigan. Salary \$780, payable \$15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. References Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Building, Chicago.

Prevention is better than cure.

Keep your blood pure, your appetite good and your digestion perfect with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and you will not need to fear any form of sickness. Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Harmless, reliable, sure.

FIRE AND TORNADO INSURANCE.

TurnBull & Hatch.

1-4 Off Sale

of Men's and Boys' Shoes for January. My stock is new and clean and I can give you better values at my store for the money than any other place in Chelsea. I want to clean out my stock to make room for spring goods. Cash is what I want.

REGARDLESS

Of what others may say the facts remain the same.

The well-beaten path traveled by seekers for everything fresh and wholesome in the line of first-class eatables still leads to this store, where cheap, shoddy goods have no place, but Highest Quality and low prices reign supreme.

It is a positive fact that we are selling a better quality of

SPICES, COFFEES AND TEAS

for the same money than any other store in Chelsea; give us a trial order that we may demonstrate the truthfulness of our statement.

WE OFFER:

Kettle Rendered Lard in lots of 10 lbs. or more at 6c per lb.
Salt Pork, Meas. at 6c per lb.
Extra Standard Oysters at 25c per qt.
Buckwheat Flour at 2c per lb.
Choice Table Syrup at 25c per gal.
Good Oranges, 3 for 5c.
Powers' Full Cream Cheese at 12c.

Freeman's.

1-4 • OFF • 1-4

of the regular price of all....

CLOTHING CLOTHING

Bargains in every department during the month of January. Look anywhere you please but don't buy until you have looked here. We are anxious to have you compare.

W. P. Schenk & Company.

Waverley Bicycles.
Highest of High Grades.

Are Built in the Largest and Best Equipped Factory in the World.

select the Waverley because they have learned to know the difference between a wheel that is actually high grade and one that is simply claimed to be. Some others may be as good but the Waverley is the highest of all high grades. Scorchers 3 height) \$65.00, Belle 26 and 28 inch \$75.00 and \$85.00

Experienced Riders
Made by Indiana Bicycle Co Indianapolis, Ind.

W. J. KNAPP, Agent.

CUMMINGS

SELLS.....

- 12 Bars Soap..... 25c
- 2 pks. Yeast..... 05c
- 1 " Kirkolline..... 20c
- N. O. Molasses..... 25c
- Cheese..... 12c
- Bottle Olives..... 10c
- Can Baked Beans..... 05
- Tea—the best..... 50c
- Coffee—none better..... 28c

At.....

Cummings' Geo. Webster.

NERVOUS Troubles are due to impoverished blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier and NERVE TONIC.

Leave your subscriptions for papers and magazines with A. E. Winans.

Use K. N. P. Catarrh Cure, 25c.

Paper Hanging.

If you want your rooms decorated in an artistic manner at reasonable prices, give us a trial. Orders left at the Standard office will receive prompt R. J. & G. D. Beckwith.

Electric Bitters.
Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system of the malarial poison. Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Distension yield to Electric Bitters. 50c and \$1.00

1-4 Off Sale

of Men's and Boys' Shoes for January. My stock is new and clean and I can give you better values at my store for the money than any other place in Chelsea. I want to clean out my stock to make room for spring goods. Cash is what I want.

J. Mast.

LOVE AND MONEY

BY CHARLOTTE M. BRAEME.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

For a few moments the Captain maintained a sullen silence; then came his reply, in a hoarse, trembling voice:

"I consent; I will go," he replied. "There is no one now in this infernal country for whom I care. Gladys is dead."

"You promise me that you will never pain my mother by your presence?"

"I never wish to see her again," he replied almost savagely. "She is nothing, never was anything, to me."

"The more false, cruel, and wicked you are," she cried, "you give me your promise that you will not return to England?" she continued.

"Why should I, when Gladys is dead?" he asked.

"For my part I promise to keep your secrets—the blackest my heart will know; and I will see that you do not want for money. Your punishment I leave to heaven. And without another word, she turned and left him."

"For long hours afterward he sat on the ground and bewailed. Desolate, shuddering, with the brand of Cain on his brow, he sat until the sun had set, and then he wended his weary way back to Cuddale.

Late that same evening, as Lady Cuddale was going to her room, she met Captain Wynyard in the hall, looking so harassed and so ill that she cried out in genuine alarm.

"Hush, Lady Cuddale!" he said in a hoarse whisper. "I want you to grant me a favor. Take me to her room and let me stay with her awhile. I have something that I must say to her."

Lady Cuddale felt alarmed at his strange words and his wild looks.

"Will it not pain you too much? You are already very ill."

"No; I must see her. I have something I must tell her."

"He is going mad!" thought Lady Cuddale. "Oh, how I wish that I had never asked him here!" Not the faintest suspicion crossed her mind that Captain Wynyard had had any share in the death of the woman whom he professed to admire so deeply. "I will go with you," she said, gently, and she led the way to the room where all that was mortal of Gladys Rane had been placed.

"Do not come in with me," he said; "leave me as I am with the dead; it will be closed the door."

Lady Cuddale, although frivolous, was a kind-hearted woman, and the terrible event that had happened under her roof had not sapped and saddened her. She did not like to leave the unhappy man, for she did not consider him in a fit state of mind to be left alone; so she waited outside the door. Never while she lived will Lady Cuddale forget the sounds that came from that death-chamber—the passionate torrent of words, the heart-broken weeping of a strong man in agony. She endured until she could endure no longer; then she opened the door and quietly went in.

He was kneeling, with bowed head, by the side of his beloved Gladys. What he said will never be told; but Lady Cuddale, after a short space, took him gently by the hand and led him away.

"Hush!" she said to him.

That same night, late as it was, Captain Wynyard left the house, and they never saw him again.

The usual formalities followed; an inquest was held at which the verdict was "accidental death"; and then one of the most lovely and brilliant women of her day was laid to rest.

Lady Kinloch felt the blow severely, for she had deeply loved the girl. Her indignation had been great on finding Captain Wynyard had been visiting at Cuddale with her niece; but she said nothing. It was useless then, for Captain Wynyard had disappeared and Gladys Rane was dead.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Road Abbey was looking its fairest when Angela reached home. She found her mother still weak and ill, but intensely thankful to see her once more. She clung to her, weeping bitterly, and beseeching her never to go from her again. She was so gentle, so patient, so resigned, that Angela's heart ached to think how much she had suffered.

"A thousand times welcome home, my darling!" said Lady Laura. "I do not know why you went, and I am satisfied that the reason should remain untold. It is all right now about the will—Mr. Sansome's death is dead."

"Thank heaven! But, mamma, you are looking very ill! Have you been ill since I went away? I have not been absent long, but it seems like years;" and she sighed as she remembered how much of sorrow and distress she had witnessed during that short time.

They were walking together afterward, Lady Laura leaning upon her daughter's arm as they wended their way among the fragrant garden-beds.

"Mamma, darling," said Angela, "I have much to tell you, if you think you are strong enough to bear it. What is the dearest wish you have now?"

There was a sweet pathetic dignity in Lady Laura's face as she turned to her daughter.

"Heaven pardon me, my dear," she replied slowly, "but my greatest desire now is to be left alone in peace with you. I am weary of the suffering that has been mine of late."

"Your wish is granted, mamma," she said; "that is the one piece of good news

a notorious French count in a quarrel over a gambling transaction.

Lady Laura lived to a good old age, and, though her declining years were made bright and happy by the love and affection of happy grandchildren, who never tired of Rood, time failed to blot from her memory the story of her martyrdom.

(The end.)

Asserting One's Rights.

"Whenever a man comes to me with a grievance and wants me to take a case for him," said an eminent lawyer, "I wait a while before I agree to act as his counsel, and let him talk. If he has a great deal to say about asserting his rights, and that he is bound to teach somebody a lesson, I am very cautious how I proceed."

"I learned very many years ago that the people who have the most to say about their rights and wrongs, and who fancy themselves the most deeply injured, are quite likely to be those who are the least regardful of the rights of others. I really think there is a form of mental obliquity that makes otherwise sensible persons blind to their own shortcomings. Surely they can not realize their fallings, or see that they are the aggressors, in that they demand very much more than their due, and that the most of their trouble comes from the fact that those with whom they come in contact have endured until endurance is no longer possible, and are forced to protest and rise in revolt against further encroachment, and the strange part of it all is that the trespassers will furnish what they consider the very best of reasons for their conduct, and are so deeply gripped at criticism that one can scarcely find it possible to get an adverse word in edgewise."

In discussing this subject of personal rights in a gathering of lawyers, one of the company declared that during his thirty years of practice he had observed that the most persistent and tenacious sticklers for their rights were persons who had been brought up by themselves, or were only children, who had, from injudicious training, come to believe that their turn must be served first, and all others must wait their pleasure and suit their convenience.

This is a world of give and take. No man, woman or child has a right to anything but justice, and if justice were fully meted out many of us might fare rather badly. The best that can be made of life is got when we are willing and able to deal fairly and honorably with all creatures. There is a proper regard for self that must not be lost sight of in all our doings. Injustice to our own interests is as culpable as injustice to others, and the golden rule never was meant to shield those who do nothing and want everything. Asserting one's rights is all very well when there are clearly defined rights to assert, but when there is an evident disposition to take advantage of the good nature and kind-heartedness of others it is time to call a halt.—New York Ledger.

Cotton Seed Oil.

The refined cotton seed oil is worth from 26 to 28 cents a gallon, while the crude oil is worth only about 20 cents. I am told that the people who use the oil like it fully as well as the olive oil and that the laborers who are employed in the oil mills grow fat on it. They no longer bring meat with them for their dinners, but put their dry bread under the oil press, where the sweet, warm fresh oil is trickling out, and eat it with a relish. Cotton seed oil costs only about half as much as olive oil, and it is cheaper than lard or bacon. After the oil is pressed out of the seeds the ground refuse, or cotton seed meal, is pressed into cakes, to be used for feeding stock, and the hulls of the seed are of value for manure. To-day the South is getting more out of its cotton crop than ever before. Inventors are now working on machines which will take the cotton stalks and grind them up into fibers to be used in the making of coarse cloth, and the day will soon come when every atom of a cotton plant, from the bark to the seed, will be turned into money.

Careless Diction.

We have all heard of a piano for sale by a lady going to Europe with rosewood legs, but the following in relation to the cure of "gapes" in chickens is certainly most remarkable:

"Then when the chicken breathes," says the informant, "I force the double horse-hair down its windpipe as far as I can, twist it rapidly, and pull it up slowly, bringing with it two or three red worms about an inch in length and the thickness of a pin. I begin to market them when they weigh about three pounds to the pair. To prepare them for the market I hang them up by the legs, etc."

Now, why should any one begin to market red worms, even when they weigh three pounds to the pair? And, as to hanging them up by the legs! Well, there's no accounting for tastes! And those worms must be of a most peculiar breed!

Did Not Take Advice.

Not long since a Lancashire laborer, not feeling quite well, was persuaded by his wife to consult a doctor. The doctor, after making a thorough examination of him, said there was nothing serious the matter with his health, but advised him to be more careful with his diet, not to smoke so much as usual, and, above all, to abstain from whisky for a little time. The laborer thanked the doctor and was preparing to leave when the latter called him back and said: "I beg your pardon, but I charge half a crown for my advice." "Mebbe you do," replied the laborer, "but I'm no takin' it." And he went out without paying.

Women seem to forget that an evening gown at dinner won't make a man forget the druggery old wrapper he saw at the breakfast table.

HOUSE REPORTERS.

MARVELS OF ACCURACY AND OF PROMPTNESS.

How Record of Debates in Congress Is Made—Reporters Able to Take Notes Under Any Circumstances, Often Amid Scenes of Greatest Confusion.

Not Any Easy Work.

Washington correspondence: WHEN a member of the House of Representatives rises in his place to deliver a few remarks, which he intends later to distribute among an admiring constituency, an official stenographer is at hand to take down the words of the statesman, which next morning appear duly set forth on the printed pages of the Congressional Record. When the reporter has taken down about 1,000 words he retires, his place being filled by another to continue the work. The first man goes into a room and dictates into a phonograph the "English" of his stenographic notes and returns to the floor. An amanuensis then transcribes the report of the speech from the phonograph to typewritten paper, which is revised by the stenographer, and goes to the government printer to be printed in the Record. The routine is thus continued among the five reporters. This, in brief, is the system of reporting speeches, the most perfect of any system in use in any national legislative body in the world.

The adoption of an official system of congressional reporting in 1848-9 was due to the fact, more than any other, that the phonetic shorthand of Isaac Pitman, invented in its crudest form in 1837, and rapidly improved during the years immediately following, furnished a reporting instrument vastly superior to the prior stenographic systems in simplicity, in ease of acquisition, and in adaptation to rapid note taking. The introduction of this system into the United States about 1844, in connection with the "spelling reform" agitation, was the means of educating a new school of reporters, most of them bright, progressive, young men, who were soon able to surpass in short-

Hand and responsibility of congressional reporting. He recognized that efficient reporting service could not be obtained if the official reporters were liable to displacement for partisan reasons at the end of every two years.

So in appointing as official reporters of the House gentlemen who had been rendering satisfactory service as reporters of the Globe, he declared that the officers thus appointed should be regarded as removable only for cause. What was thus possibly a mere dictum of Mr. Blaine's was subsequently made a rule of the House, which, however, would of course prove nugatory but for the daily exhibition of efficient services which it insures.

The difficulty of the work done by the official reporters of the House is conceded, not only by all who from day to day observe the proceedings, but by the opinion of the reporting profession throughout the country. For instance, the late Andrew J. Graham, whose shorthand system is practiced by so many able reporters, declared in print that there was probably no more difficult reporting in the world than that of the House of Representatives; and Mr. Benn Pitman, the greatest rival of Mr. Graham as a shorthand au-

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

Horrible in the extreme is the condition of some 80,000,000 people in India who are now passing through the stages of a famine that may prove to be the most appalling in history. Not in all parts of India is there famine nor danger of famine; but in a region 1,000 miles long and 500 miles wide the people are fast to face with starvation and death. Ordinarily there are millions of people in India who from the cradle to the grave must be content with one meal a day, and that chiefly of grain; there are other millions who can indulge in the luxury of two daily meals, and there are many more—the very poor—who habitually subsist on wild flowers, plants and other vegetation of spontaneous growth. At best, therefore, a large number of people live on the threshold of want. Should the grain crop fail, those who usually partake of two meals a day are forced to be content with one, or less, and the number of those who are forced to a diet of flowers and weeds, with inevitable disease as a consequence, increases. Such is the condition this year. The grain crop has failed and famine and pestilence stalk over the land.

In the afflicted region the people are perishing at the rate of 12,000 a month and this number may soon be doubled and quadrupled, for as people grow weaker from lack of food they will perish more rapidly. Children and women may be seen sweeping up the dust of the road side and winnowing it in their hands in search for a grain of corn, and for a few cents parents are even selling their children to be killed and eaten. The condition of things is horrible beyond words.

Along the lines of the railroads half-clad men and women—mere living skeletons—flock into the stations to beg food or the means of purchasing it, from travelers.

HONOR FOR MACCO.

The Hero and Martyr's Name Worn and Cheered For in New York.

That Macco, even though dead, is an inspiration to his countrymen, wherever found, to continue the struggle for the independence of the unhappy island was exemplified in New York the other night when 1,500 Cubans and friends of Cuban liberty assembled to pay honor to the deceased leader's memory.

Fully half of the audience was composed of women, sisters, wives, mothers and sweethearts, many of them, of the soldiers in the southern island fighting for liberty. With all the heat of their blood, they wept, they cheered, as speakers told of Macco's death and of his deeds. But they died more than that.

FOR CUBA'S FREEDOM.

When an opportunity came for contributions to aid Cuba, the women tore rings from their fingers, the watches from their pockets, the lockets from their necks, willing sacrifices for the liberty of the native land.

To crush the spirit of liberty in such people will require more than one war. Spain should prove triumphant in this. The spirit of liberty thrives the best where the most repressed, and Macco's name in the years to come will be one that will never fail to touch the tenderest feeling and the deepest emotions of those for whom he sacrificed his life. In life he was a hero; in death a hero he still will be to his people and more—he will be a martyr.

The Brazilian treasury delegate writes to the London Times with reference to the sale at Hamburg of 34,000 bags of Brazilian coffee, which, it was reported, were believed to be a consignment of the Brazilian Government to the Rothschild of London in lieu of bills to pay the interest on the Brazilian debt. The treasury delegate writes that the Rothschilds already had sufficient funds to pay for the coupons on the external debt.

Charles B. Parrish, one of the oldest and wealthiest coal operators in Pennsylvania, died suddenly at Philadelphia.



ON THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE.

and skill the representatives of the older systems.

So it happened that when, through congressional subsidies to leading newspapers of Washington, quasi-official corps of reporters were introduced into the Senate and the House, they were composed almost entirely of Pitmanic writers, who represented in their work a new era in the history of shorthand. Subsidies soon gave place to formal contracts for complete reports, and the Globe, which in the days of Andrew Jackson and later had been a leading political organ, became in 1848-9, and continued until 1873, under what in those days were deemed liberal contracts, the official repository of the debates.

Reporters not strictly officers of Congress, but hired by the publishers of the Globe (their appointments, however, requiring the approval of the Speaker, or of the printing committee of the Senate), were admitted to the floor to take full notes of the proceedings, which were printed at the office of the Globe, in a building on Pennsylvania avenue, between 3d and 4th streets, which is still standing.

In 1873 the publishers of the Globe failed to obtain a renewal of their contract, and the two Houses took under



DICTATING TO THE MACHINE.

their sole control both the reporting and the printing of the debates. The "Congressional Globe" gave place to the "Congressional Record." The reporters became in a thorough sense officers of Congress, and their reports, like other government work, were thereafter published at the government printing office, the Record department of which is now one of its largest divisions.

Importance of the Work.

The official reporters of the House of Representatives are appointees of the Speaker; but their tenure of office is not dependent upon the alternations and fluctuations of partisan majorities. In 1873, when their official status was established, Mr. Blaine, then Speaker, took the lead in placing the official reporting upon a civil service basis. He was able to appreciate the demands of reporting work. His experience as member and Speaker had familiarized him with the peculiar diffi-

by no means the principal trouble, though a representative body recruited from leading men of every State and neighborhood must, of course, contain striking instances of the volubility to which the people of each locality are accustomed in the court room and on the platform. The fact that the so-called "reporters' desk" can never be used by the reporters while taking notes, because from no fixed point in the House can any one hear all the various speakers who may rise in different parts of the hall, requires that the reporter shall be ever on the move, or at least ever ready to move, as the tempestuous waves of debate flow in one direction or another.

With notebook in hand (no comfortable desk facilitating his work) he must pass quickly from one part of the hall to another, writing not only as he stands, but as he walks. Of course the babel of confusion on the floor which strikes every visitor to the House gallery makes the reporter's task of hearing at times extremely difficult. And when, as often happens, hot and angry words are flung from member to member, the reporter (cool, if possible, while others are full of excitement) must strain every nerve that he may not lose a syllable of the wordy battle, for at any moment some stern voice asserting itself above the disorder may cry out, "Mr. Speaker, I call the gentleman to order and demand that his words be taken down," which means that the words which have been "taken down" under the most trying circumstances are to be instantly written out by the official reporter and read in the presence of the House.

The variety of subjects discussed, with their local, literary or historical allusions, requires that the reading and intelligence of the reporter should be as broad as that of the member. The physical and mental strain which the work entails continues sometimes without let up for many hours; and the product of work performed under conditions so severe is blazoned the next morning in cold print before every eye-subject, if erroneous, to public correction. Yet the corrections generally are few and trivial. Throwing out of consideration the correction of votes, which, being mere transcripts of the clerk's record, the official reporters are not responsible for, and throwing out also corrections of typographical errors, there is scarcely one correction a month. It may well be doubted whether any work of similar character, even though done under less trying conditions, can show so small a percentage of reporting errors and so clean a record of habitual and amazing accuracy.

In February, 1894, a debate on Hawaiian affairs occurred in the House lasting five and a half hours, during which the stenographers took down 63,000 words, keeping up an average speed of 200 words a minute, probably the greatest piece of reporting ever accomplished.

American System Superior.

The French Chamber of Deputies is a far less difficult body to report than the House of Representatives of the United States, one special reason being that the

A HAPPY WIFE.

HE RELATES TO A REPORTER THE SECRET OF HER JOY.

For Many Months She Was Sad and Worried Because of Illness—She Gave Thanks for the Discovery to What She Attributes Her Present Good Health.

From the Chronicle, Chicago, Ill.

Eleven years ago she came to Chicago from Toledo, Ohio, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Sanders. They had been hard working and industrious people, but had met with serious trouble. Mr. Sanders was a blacksmith, but was obliged to give up his work on account of a strike from the union, and she was obliged to take the loss of an eye, at the factory from the anvil. Mrs. Sanders, like many another woman, became very weak in health by hard work, she was laid up for weeks, and she was treated as a seamstress, and late in the evening, she was stricken with a stroke, which, she thought was going to end her life. She was lying on her bed, and it was a matter of days before she recovered. Instead, she developed a violent case of typhoid fever, to which, by any one is liable whose system is run down and whose vitality is depleted. This confined her not only to the house, but to her bed all week. When she finally got to her feet, she found herself so weak and debilitated that for six long months she could barely crawl about, and her system could not restore her strength. She was reduced to a skeleton, could not eat, could do no work, and as she lay in bed, she could not have endured this much longer.

This description of the after effects of typhoid was recognized as faithfully true by any who have had the disease; and it is these after effects to which a physician must give faithful attention. His patient is not out of danger until the strength and appetite return. Mrs. Sanders, however, became convinced that her physicians were not helping her, and she sought other means. She came to the conclusion that a preparation which would enrich the blood would build up her health. She accordingly made use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, now extensively used as a blood purifier. The effects were most wonderful. She began to mend almost at once; her pains decreased, her strength and weight and appetite came back, and she became robust. To any one suffering from the effects of overwork or worry, or from a debilitated state of the system, from whatever cause, this article will be of interest, and these pills a welcome remedy. Mr. and Mrs. Sanders live at 1335 Lincoln avenue, Chicago, and to prove the accuracy of the statement and the honesty of purpose, she swore to the facts as follows:

(Signed) "MRS. S. J. SANDERS." Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of October, 1900.

At a Court of Notary Public.
Wm. J. Williams, Notary Public.

The Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatitis, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of influenza, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness, either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50. They are sold in bulk or by the 100 by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

We often pray for faith to remove mountains, when what we need is light to see that they should remain right where they are.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.
Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 50 cent bottles. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

The Wearing of Clothes.
The dress of the thoroughbred man or woman may or may not betray its cost. Its attraction is that it has an indefinable look of simple and distinguished elegance. Every article of dress looks as though selected by one who "knows how"—by a person who is familiar with the world's products and has chosen the best for her purpose, whether it be tweeds or velvets, "picture hat" or Glengarry. An easy recommendation shows itself in leather gloves as well as in those of softer kid, and thick walking boot indicates taste as thoroughly as a Louis XV. slipper.

WOMAN'S STRUGGLE.

All women work. Some in the homes, some in church, and some in the whirl of society. Many in the stores and shops, and tens of thousands are on the never-ceasing treadmill earning their daily food. All are subject to the same physical laws; all suffer alike from the same physical disturbances; there is



serious derangement in that which is the life of the body, the womb. Lydia E. Pinkham's "Vegetable Compound" is the unfailing cure for this trouble. It strengthens the proper muscles, and displacement with all its horrors will no more crush you. Backache, dizziness, fainting, "bearing-down," disordered stomach, moodiness, dialike of friends and society—all symptoms of the one cause—will be quickly dispelled, and you will again be free.

FAILURES OF A YEAR.

STATISTICS OF COMMERCIAL COOLAPSES IN 1899.

Number of Failures for 1899 Has Been Larger than in Any Previous Year Except 1893—Figures from Dun's Review Are Correct.

Business Disasters.

Commercial authorities state that the number of failures for 1899 has been larger than in any previous year excepting 1893, and about 24,890, against 13,197 last year, and that the aggregate defaulted commercial liabilities alone have been about \$224,700,000, against \$173,100,000 last year, an increase in number of about 13 per cent, and in liabilities of about 29 per cent. This report would be more disheartening if the comparison of failures by months did not show that over \$30,000,000 of the increase was in the first two months of extreme political agitation—August and September—and was due to conditions which happily passed with those months. With about 21 per cent increase thus explained, the remaining increase of less than 9 per cent does not appear great. While the returns for December are not yet exact, the history of the year's commercial disasters is otherwise correctly stated in the following:

	1898.	1899.
January	\$21,785,743	\$15,336,804
February	18,150,451	11,994,283
March	22,558,941	20,482,711
April	12,487,997	10,990,450
May	12,296,348	10,227,095
June	15,900,598	19,522,186
July	15,501,995	10,443,188
August	28,008,637	10,778,937
September	29,774,917	10,955,952
October	14,890,298	15,386,750
November	12,700,558	12,150,329
December	26,000,000	24,651,858

For the last quarter of 1899 the figures are:

October	\$28,107,814
November	16,202,802
December	19,654,171

The comparison with returns of the closing months of 1898 has not heretofore been published, as the reporting force at all the offices had not then become sufficiently familiar with the improved method to insure entire accuracy, but as now printed, the returns are substantially correct. The manufacturing failures in that quarter were about \$27,505,355 in amount and the trading about \$30,515,365, with \$6,004,047 of brokers and other commercial concerns. The manufacturing failures by months are separately shown as follows:

	1898.	1899.
January	\$5,585,306	\$3,308,805
February	5,502,303	3,904,779
March	9,419,322	13,010,307
April	6,632,621	4,520,640
May	4,624,228	3,400,991
June	8,209,084	12,156,408
July	7,598,940	2,896,517
August	13,100,249	4,131,488
September	11,810,077	5,207,110
October	9,939,394	6,801,941
November	4,639,015	4,247,983
December	11,200,000	10,263,085

For the last quarter of 1899:

October	\$12,916,600
November	6,233,447
December	8,365,948

The trading failures by months:

	1898.	1899.
January	\$12,142,620	\$14,225,809
February	6,006,076	7,480,489
March	12,676,007	6,894,041
April	5,529,745	5,316,719
May	7,094,767	6,142,205
June	7,324,798	7,231,021
July	9,006,335	6,704,539
August	9,050,708	6,206,841
September	12,775,874	5,458,707
October	7,416,822	8,280,188
November	7,480,238	6,987,043
December	13,500,000	13,828,679

For the last quarter:

October	\$11,952,551
November	7,690,174
December	10,863,640

In 1894 the January failures reached \$32,819,232, a higher aggregate than in any other month for three years, because the yearly settlements brought home disaster to many who had been weakened by the panic of 1893. This followed a swift decline in magnitude of liabilities, and throughout 1894 the range was comparatively low, both in manufacturing and in trading, and it did not greatly change until December it reached \$22,805,953, in which month a considerable rise nearly every year precedes the annual settlements. In 1895 the failures following such settlements were unusually low, and the range would again have been low through most of the year except for specially large manufacturing failures in two months, May and June, which included the Cordage Company for nearly \$10,000,000, the Walter Wood Harvester Company and the Manning brewery. The December rise was slightly greater than in 1894, and subsequent failures in January indicated that the wrecks had been less thoroughly cleared away.

This year the marked rise in March was directly traced to the fact that several large manufacturing and two large dry goods houses had failed to distribute goods produced or purchased in 1895, and the subsequent decrease promised a fair summer record when there came the political agitation and alarm already mentioned. This disturbance affected manufacturing concerns first and most largely, though others of importance afterward suffered.

The ratio of liabilities to all firms in business is about 30 per cent, smaller than in the third quarter with its disastrous excitement, although slightly larger than in the fourth quarter of last year. This raises the average for the year about 30 per cent above last year's, but not near to that of 1893 or some earlier years of misfortune.

The ratio of defaulted liabilities to payments through clearing houses, which are taken as roughly representing the volume of solvent business, was in the fourth quarter \$5.77 to \$1,000, against \$5.48 the same quarter of last year, but \$6.06 in the previous quarter of political alarm. This makes the ratio for the entire year \$4.37, which has been surpassed since 1878 only in the years 1894 and 1893. Compared with last year the increase is nearly a third, although most of the increase occurred, as has been shown, in only two months.

Besides the commercial failures, as above reported, there were 195 failures of banks during the year, with liabilities closely approximating to \$50,000,000. For the year 1899 there were 132 failures,

but the aggregate of liabilities was only \$20,710,210. The railroad receiverships during the year 1899 embrace 4,559 miles, with stock issues amounting to \$73,307,800 and bonded and other indebtedness amounting to \$153,252,724. The bonded indebtedness was slightly larger than in 1895; but the stock very much smaller.

COVERED WITH SORES.

FACE AND THROAT WERE AFFECTED.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures—Disease Completely eradicated by This Great Medicine.

The fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to cure a great variety of diseases is due to its peculiar combination, proportion and process, which enables it thoroughly to purify the blood. A great variety of diseases are caused by impurities in the blood and it is by removing these impurities that Hood's Sarsaparilla strikes at the root of the disease and effects a positive cure where other medicines only relieve the symptoms.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has done a great good in my family. My wife's throat was in a terrible condition, being covered all over with sores. The roof of her mouth was also affected, and there was a hole in the right side of her tongue. Her lower lip was in a bad condition and her

Whole Body Was Covered with red blotches. Some of the leading doctors prescribed for her, and she was under their treatment for some time without benefit. I did not know what to do next, but finally resolved to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I believe if she had not begun the use of this medicine, she would now be beyond the reach of any remedy. The first bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla did not seem to do much good, but before the second was gone she was cured. She has taken three bottles in order complete, to eradicate the disease, and she never felt better in her life than she does at the present time. I will never be without Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house. I believe it has no superior as a medicine." James H. O'Neill, 4433 Halsted street, Chicago, Ill.

Worth Trying at Least.

Ent a peeled apple every night before going to bed. It is a sure cure for dyspepsia, as one can testify who has suffered from this complaint for over twenty years.—Young Ladies' Journal.

CALENDARS AND COUPONS.

So many beautiful calendars and entertaining novelties have been issued by the proprietors of Hood's Sarsaparilla, that we are hardly surprised to receive this season not only one of the very prettiest designs in calendars, but with it coupons which entitle the recipient to attractive novelties. Every one who gets a Hood's Sarsaparilla calendar for 1897 secures something that will prove interesting and valuable as well as a beautiful specimen of the lithographer's art. The calendar is accompanied this season by an amusing little book on "The Weather." Ask your druggist for Hood's Coupon Calendar, or send 6 cents in stamps for one to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

SCARLET HUED STATIONERY.

That periodical vagary of stationery, brilliant red note paper, is again seen in the shops. It is sold by the sheet—an evidence of its little demand that is a compliment to the purchasing public.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We have the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

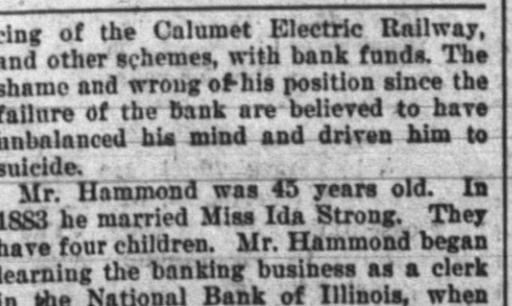
W. D. TRUXAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.; W. ALDING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

SUICIDE OF A BANKER.

W. A. Hammond, of National Bank of Illinois, Kills Himself.

William A. Hammond, second vice president of the National Bank of Illinois, ended his life in the Evanston waters of Lake Michigan at daybreak Saturday. Six hours later the waves threw his dead body upon the shore. The body of the banker was found half a mile north of the pier, where the shore current and a southeast gale had carried it. Mr. Hammond had been charged with wrecking the National Bank of Illinois, of which he was the active manager, by his heavy finan-



W. A. HAMMOND.

cing of the Calumet Electric Railway, and other schemes, with bank funds. The shame and wrong of his position since the failure of the bank are believed to have unbalanced his mind and driven him to suicide.

Mr. Hammond was 45 years old. In 1883 he married Miss Ida Strong. They have four children. Mr. Hammond began learning the banking business as a clerk in the National Bank of Illinois, when that concern was first organized. He obtained his situation on the strength of his personal connections and the good reputation he enjoyed in society. His father was the Rev. H. L. Hammond, one of the best-known Congregational clergymen. Gradually he rose from clerk to paying teller, to assistant cashier, to cashier, and finally to second vice president. For several years past the control of the bank was largely in his hands, as President Schneider grew too old to be active in the management. It was expected that Mr. Hammond would succeed President Schneider as the head of the institution.

The directors of the Butler & Pittsburg Railroad met at Pittsburg and passed a resolution in favor of amalgamating with the Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie to form the Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie Road. The combination will have a capital of \$10,000,000.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey are to hold a series of revival services in Cincinnati.

NO-TO-BAC FOR FIFTY CENTS.

Millions of men who are daily "Tobacco Spitting and Smoking Their Lives Away" will be glad to learn that the makers of No-To-Bac, the famous guaranteed tobacco habit cure, that has freed over 400,000 tobacco users in the last few years, have put out on the market a 50-cent package of this great remedy. This will give every tobacco user a chance to test No-To-Bac's power to control the desire for tobacco in every form and at the same time be benefited by No-To-Bac's nerve strengthening qualities. Every tobacco user should procure a 50-cent box at once from his druggist or order it by mail. You will be surprised to see how easily and quickly the desire for tobacco disappears. Any reader can obtain a sample and booklet free by addressing the Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York, and mentioning this paper.

YOU WANT A FARM.

We have fifty miles west of Houston, in Clearfork, the best tract in Texas. High prairie, well drained, abundant rainfall, good soil—low priced and easy terms. Write and receive our book "Fertile Farm Lands" free, and information as to cheap excursions and free fare. Address SOUTHERN TEXAS COLONIZATION CO., John Lindbergh, Mgr., 219 Kialto Building, Chicago.

The father of modern chemistry was Lavosier.

WERE bilious or constive, eat a Cascart, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c. 25c.

Mrs. Winslow's Sorethroat Syrup for Children: soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures whooping cough. It costs a bottle.

CASCARTS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Nervous debility or grip. It costs a bottle.

THESE FIGURES ARE YEARS, YEARS IN WHICH, IN SINGLE INSTANCES, PAINS AND ACHES

Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Sciatic, Lumbagic.

HAVE RAAGED THE HUMAN FRAME 'TIL ST. JACOBS OIE CURED THEM. NO BOAST THEY ARE SOLID FACTS HELD IN PROOF.

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation, Cascart is the ideal laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Satisfaction guaranteed.

IT WAS BEFORE THE DAY OF SAPOLIO.

THEY USED TO SAY "WOMAN'S WORK IS NEVER DONE."

There is something that ought to be tacked up in every grocery! It's on a signboard over a large New York store in Broadway, where they don't believe that "substitution" pays. And nobody does believe it, except shift and short-sighted storekeepers. When a woman wants Pearlina, for instance, she won't be satisfied to have some inferior washing-powder in its place. It is a fraud on the customer and a fraud on Pearlina. You can help to put a stop to it. When you ask for Pearlina, don't let any imitation of it be substituted for it.

WE GIVE YOU JUST WHAT YOU ASK FOR.

Home-Seekers' Excursions.

On Jan. 5 and 10, Feb. 2 and 16, March 2 and 16 the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway will sell round trip excursion tickets from Chicago to a great many points in the Western and Southwestern States, both on its own line and elsewhere, at greatly reduced rates. Details as to rates, routes, etc., may be obtained on application to any coupon ticket agent or by addressing F. A. Miller, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

New Clothes Line.

A pinless clothes line has loops in the wire, into which the clothes are forced.

Lane's Family Medicine

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

Waller wrote his most pleasing poetry of Saccharissa. "After she rejected him, he, in a letter to a friend, said, 'She is only a red-headed drab, anyhow.'"

NO-TO-BAC FOR FIFTY CENTS.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and mood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and \$1. all druggists.

Beautiful birds and fragrant flowers are nature's charms, but a divinely lovely complexion comes from the use of Glens' Sulphur Soap. Of druggists.

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers does its work thoroughly, coloring a uniform brown or black, which, when dry, will neither rub, wash off, nor soil linen.

I shall recommend Piso's Cure for Constipation far and wide.—Mrs. Mulligan, Plumstead, Kent, England, Nov. 8, 1893.

To give and grudge, is no better than not to give at all.

The best way to know whether Dobbin's Floating-Horse Soap is the best for laundry and bath is to try it. It has not less as follow the other leading soaps, 25c a bar, in wrapper. Ask your grocer for Dobbin's Floating-Horse Soap.

Just try a 10c box of Cascart, candy cathartic, then liver and bowel regulator made.

EXPERIENCE.

Means are expensive. It is no experiment to take the medicine which thousands endorse as the best—which cures when others fail—namely:

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Best in fact, the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

HELP WANTED! \$100 per week! 100 paid for your neighbors names and addresses. Send for blank book and list of names. Write for catalogues or for terms. S. W. BELL, Boston, Mass.

OPIUM HABIT DRUNKENNESS

THESE FIGURES ARE YEARS, YEARS IN WHICH, IN SINGLE INSTANCES, PAINS AND ACHES

Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Sciatic, Lumbagic.

HAVE RAAGED THE HUMAN FRAME 'TIL ST. JACOBS OIE CURED THEM. NO BOAST THEY ARE SOLID FACTS HELD IN PROOF.

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation, Cascart is the ideal laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WOMAN'S STRUGGLE.

IT WAS BEFORE THE DAY OF SAPOLIO.

THEY USED TO SAY "WOMAN'S WORK IS NEVER DONE."

There is something that ought to be tacked up in every grocery! It's on a signboard over a large New York store in Broadway, where they don't believe that "substitution" pays. And nobody does believe it, except shift and short-sighted storekeepers. When a woman wants Pearlina, for instance, she won't be satisfied to have some inferior washing-powder in its place. It is a fraud on the customer and a fraud on Pearlina. You can help to put a stop to it. When you ask for Pearlina, don't let any imitation of it be substituted for it.

WE GIVE YOU JUST WHAT YOU ASK FOR.

Home-Seekers' Excursions.

On Jan. 5 and 10, Feb. 2 and 16, March 2 and 16 the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway will sell round trip excursion tickets from Chicago to a great many points in the Western and Southwestern States, both on its own line and elsewhere, at greatly reduced rates. Details as to rates, routes, etc., may be obtained on application to any coupon ticket agent or by addressing F. A. Miller, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

New Clothes Line.

A pinless clothes line has loops in the wire, into which the clothes are forced.

Lane's Family Medicine

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

Waller wrote his most pleasing poetry of Saccharissa. "After she rejected him, he, in a letter to a friend, said, 'She is only a red-headed drab, anyhow.'"

NO-TO-BAC FOR FIFTY CENTS.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and mood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and \$1. all druggists.

Beautiful birds and fragrant flowers are nature's charms, but a divinely lovely complexion comes from the use of Glens' Sulphur Soap. Of druggists.

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers does its work thoroughly, coloring a uniform brown or black, which, when dry, will neither rub, wash off, nor soil linen.

I shall recommend Piso's Cure for Constipation far and wide.—Mrs. Mulligan, Plumstead, Kent, England, Nov. 8, 1893.

To give and grudge, is no better than not to give at all.

The best way to know whether Dobbin's Floating-Horse Soap is the best for laundry and bath is to try it. It has not less as follow the other leading soaps, 25c a bar, in wrapper. Ask your grocer for Dobbin's Floating-Horse Soap.

Just try a 10c box of Cascart, candy cathartic, then liver and bowel regulator made.

"For a number of years past I suffered untold agony from dyspepsia, and how to get rid of it I did not know. I tried every remedy friends could suggest, still I got no relief, and my business being sedentary, that of a bookkeeper, it was getting almost unbearable. I often had to lay off for a day or two. I consulted our family physician, but the medicine he prescribed for me only gave temporary relief. Finally I was induced to try Ripans Tablets. It was not long before I felt greatly relieved, and now, thank God, I have not lost a day in the last year. I can fully recommend

RIPANS TABLETS.

to all who are afflicted as I was, and in my case it is always a fact that One Gives Relief.

Danger Environments. If we live in a region where malaria is prevalent. It is useless to hope to escape it if unprotected with a medicinal safeguard. Wherever the malarial is most prevalent and malignant—in South and Central America, the West Indies and certain portions of Mexico and the Isthmus of Panama, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has proved a remedy for and preventive of the disease in every form. Not less effective is it in curing rheumatism, liver and kidney complaints, dyspepsia, biliousness and nervousness.

We are always doing each other injustice, and think better or worse of each other than we deserve, because we only hear and see separate words and actions. We don't see each other's whole nature.

EXPERIENCE.

Means are expensive. It is no experiment to take the medicine which thousands endorse as the best—which cures when others fail—namely:

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Best in fact, the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

HELP WANTED! \$100 per week! 100 paid for your neighbors names and addresses. Send for blank book and list of names. Write for catalogues or for terms. S. W. BELL, Boston, Mass.</

THE OLDEST AND THE BEST

Cough-cure, the most prompt and effective remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. As an emergency medicine, for the cure of Croup, Sore Throat, Lung Fever and Whooping Cough,



AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral cannot be equalled. E. M. BRAWLEY, D. D., Dis. Sec. of the American Baptist Publishing Society, Petersburg, Va., endorses it as a cure for violent colds, bronchitis, etc. Dr. Brawley also adds: To all ministers suffering from throat troubles, I recommend

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Awarded Medal at World's Fair.

AYER'S PILLS Cure Liver and Stomach Troubles.

OLIVE LODGE NO 156, F. & A. M.
Regular meetings of Olive Lodge, No. 156, F. & A. M. for 1897.

Jan. 12, Feb. 16, March 16, April 13, May 11, June 8, July 18, Aug. 10, Sept. 7, Oct. 5, Nov. 2. Annual meeting and election of officers Dec. 7th. J. D. SCHAFFNER, Sec.

W. S. HAMILTON

Veterinary Surgeon
Treats all diseases of domesticated animals. Special attention given to lameness and horse dentistry. Office and residence on Park street across from M. E. church, Chelsea, Mich.

McCOLGAN

Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur
Office and residence corner of Main and Park Streets.
Graduate of Philadelphia Polytechnic in diseases of eye, ear, nose and throat. CHELSEA, MICH.

W. A. CONLAN,

DENTIST.

Office over Glazier's Drug Store.

H. H. AVERY,

DENTIST
All kinds of dental work done in a careful and thorough manner. Special attention given to children's teeth. Nitrous oxide and local anesthetics used in extracting. Permanently located.
Office over Kempf Bros.' Bank

FRANK SHAVER,

Prop. of The "City" Barber Shop. In the new Babcock Building Main street.
CHELSEA, MICH.

E. J. PHELPS,

Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office in Hatch & Durand Block. Residence on Park-st., opposite M. E. church. Special office hours from 2 to 4, and 7 to 8 p. m.

GEO. W. TURNBULL

Attorney and Counselor at Law. Pensions and patents obtained. None but legal fees charged. Money placed and loaned on good security.

FIRE INSURANCE

Weekly THE Monthly OUTLOOK.

Published every Saturday.
13 Astor Place. New York.

The OUTLOOK will be in 1897, as it has been during each of its twenty-seven years, a History of Our Own Times. In its various editorial departments The OUTLOOK gives a compact review of the world's progress; it follows with care all the important philanthropic and industrial movements of the day; has a complete department of religious news; devotes much space to the interests of the home; reviews current literature; furnishes cheerful table-talk about men and things; and, in short, aims to give fresh information, original observation, and reasonable entertainment. Beginning with the fifty-fifth volume, the paper will assume the regular magazine size, which will add greatly to its convenience and attractiveness. The OUTLOOK is published every Saturday—fifty-two issues a year. The first issue in each month is an Illustrated Magazine Number, containing about twice as many pages as the ordinary issues, together with a large number of pictures. The price of THE OUTLOOK is three dollars a year in advance, or less than a cent a day. Send for a specimen copy and illustrated prospectus to THE OUTLOOK, 13 Astor Place, New York City.

BURNS WAS BUSTED.

The Famous Feet Left His Family Without a Coat.

Bobby Burns, beloved of Scotsmen, achieved plenty of fame but no fortune. He died without a cent and left his family penniless. The following obituary appeared in the Edinburgh Advertiser July 20, 1796: "On the 21st inst. died at Dumfries, after a lingering illness, the celebrated Robert Burns. His poetical compositions, distinguished equally by the force of native humor, by the warmth and the tenderness of passion, and by the glowing touches of a descriptive pencil, will remain a lasting monument of the vigor and versatility of a mind guided only by the lights of nature and by the inspiration of genius. The public, to whose amusement he has so largely contributed, will learn with regret that his extraordinary endowments were accompanied with frailties which rendered them useless to himself and his family. The last months of his short life were spent in sickness and indigence; and his widow, with five infant children, and in the hourly expectation of a sixth, is now left without any resource but what she may hope from the regard due to the memory of her husband.

"The public are respectfully informed that contributions for the wife and family of the late Robert Burns (who are left in circumstances of extreme distress) will be received at the houses of Sir William Forbes & Co., of Messrs. Mansfield, Ramsey & Co., and at the shops of the Edinburgh booksellers. It is proposed to publish some time hence a posthumous volume of the poetical remains of Robert Burns, for the benefit of the author's family; his friends and acquaintances are requested to transmit such poems and letters as may happen to be in their possession to Alexander Cunningham, Writer, George street, Edinburgh; or to John Syme, Esq., Ryedale, Dumfries. It is hoped that, in the meantime, none of his original productions will be communicated to the public through the channel of newspapers or magazines, so as to injure the sale of the intended publication."

THE DOCTOR OF LONG AGO.

When People Were Bled and Filled with Medicine.

The doctor a hundred years ago and less was a more important personage than he is to-day. Indeed, he was second only to the minister and the judge. His genial face, his engaging manner, the sincerity with which he inquired after the carpenter's daughter, and the interest he took in the family of the poorest laborer, made him a favorite for miles around. He knew the names and personal history of the occupants of every house he passed. The farmers' lads pulled off their hats to him, and the girls dropped courtesies as he passed. Sunshine or rain, daylight and darkness, were alike to him. He would ride ten miles in the darkest night over the worst roads in a pelting storm to administer a dose of colamel to an old woman or attend a child in a fit. The drugs were stowed away on the shelves of the village store, among heaps of shoes, Bohian hats, packages of seeds and fitches of bacon.

The physician was compelled to compound his own drugs, make his own tinctures and put up his own prescriptions. His saddle bag was the only drug store within forty miles. Each spring the blood must be purified, the kidneys excited and the damsel who fainted profusely bled. Large doses of senna and manna, and rhubarb and molasses were taken daily. It is safe to say that more medicine was taken every year by the well than is now taken by the sick in the same time.

Water was denied the patient tormented with fever. In its stead was given a small quantity of clam juice. Mercury was taken until the lips turned blue and the gums fell away from the teeth.

A Great Laboratory.

The committee which was appointed a few years back to consider the establishment of a British national physical laboratory has reported strongly in favor of the suggestion. The committee was a very able and representative one, and in its report remarks that if England is to keep itself abreast with other countries in scientific progress it is essential that such an institution should be provided. Its functions would be the testing and verification of instruments for physical investigation and the preservation of standards of reference, the extension of certain branches of work as now performed at Kew observatory, and the systematic determination of physical constants and numerical data which may be useful either for scientific or industrial purposes. About \$100,000 is asked to start with.

Freak Military Etiquette.

Military etiquette is responsible for some queer antics. For example, it is related that a sentry is still pacing up and down a certain portion of Cherbourg docks. Some time ago an ironclad, La Galissoniere, was used as a target for the melinite projectiles, and after the experiments was brought to the dock for inspection. Orders were given that a sentry should be stationed there to keep the public out of the ship. After the inspection the ship was taken away, but as the orders for the sentry were not countermanded the post is still kept up.

Inexhaustible Marble Supply.

A Georgia marble man says that if all the houses, not only in the United States, but on the American continent, were destroyed, so inexhaustible is the supply, that they could everyone, large and small, be rebuilt out of Georgia marble.

ONE MILLION FOR EXPENSES.

The Everyday Life of New-Yorkers Costs That Sum.

It costs the people of New York \$1,000,000 each day of their lives for the things they require during the twenty-four hours that make up the day. This figure does not include expenditures for clothing, rent, taxes and similar expenses for periods of greater duration than one day, but account is only taken of what is consumed from sun to sun.

These daily expenses of Father Knickerbocker begin early in the morning, when the milkman makes his rounds. Four hundred and twenty thousand quarts of milk are left at the doorsteps of New-Yorkers and at five cents a quart this amounts to \$21,000. Then the average Gothamite must have his morning paper, before or after breakfast and for this he pays out \$8,000 daily. It costs \$68,000 to transport him to his place of labor, wherever that may be. This does not include the bills of hackmen and every stable keeper, which is just a mere daily pittance of \$18,000.

Father Knickerbocker is a good eater and among other things manages to get away with 800,000 pounds of meat which costs him \$70,000; 2,000,000 pounds of bread valued at \$90,000; potatoes, sugar and coffee, in the neighborhood of \$12,000 each, every twenty-four hours. Besides he supports 2,000 restaurants and pays out every day in these places tips that alone aggregate \$1,200. He drinks other things besides coffee and water, as is shown by his liquor bill, which reaches \$140,000 a day. Of course he has to have his tobacco, too, and for this he parts with \$80,000.

Then there are plenty of other expenses that help to drain the pocket of Father Knickerbocker every day of his existence. He gives \$10,000 to his barber for haircuts and shaves, \$500 to his bootblacks, \$900 for his chewing gum and \$400 to street beggars. He is fond of amusement and the cost of his pleasure at the theater is \$80,000 every day. He is also fond of a quiet game of cards or billiards. For the former he leaves \$30,000 behind him and for the latter \$6,000. His flower bill reaches the enormous sum of \$17,000. And so the list goes on and each day is but a repetition of the day before.

An Easy Choice.

"You know that Michigan is one of the few States in the Union where capital punishment is forbidden by law," said Frank H. Hoyer, secretary of the Democratic campaign committee, "and the people are very tenacious of the good name of the State in that respect, and although some persons in every Legislature for many years have undertaken to restore the death penalty, the proposition has always been defeated. But the question 'bobs up serenely' with every Legislature; there is any amount of oratory and long contests in each house of the Legislature.

"Some years ago an amusing thing happened while the debate on this bill was pending in the house at Lansing. Three able and loud-junged representatives, who sat near each other on the right side of the house, made successively long and vigorous speeches on the question, all in favor of the hanging bill. When the last one took his seat a young man on the extreme left of the house rose quickly and said: 'Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of privilege.' The gentleman will state his question of privilege," said the speaker. 'Mr. Speaker,' continued the young man, 'I want to inquire of our friends of the other side of the house which they think is preferable—to be hanged or talked to death.' This statement was greeted with great applause, promptly checked, however, and turned against its author by a big-voiced member, who rose right back of the three offenders and called out, in a boisterous voice: 'Well, if you're going to talk, we prefer to be hanged.'"—Chicago Times-Herald.

How He Would Prove His Love.

The proud lips of the maiden curled "So, Algernon Thinkittie," she sneered, "you say that you love me! Do you love me better than Richard Winebiddle, who signed the temperance pledge for me? Do you care more for me than James Locust, who thrashed two men twice his size for saying that in my new theater hat I looked like an animated feather duster? Do you—"

"Stop, Regina Blueblood," cried the young man, and the light of high resolve came into his eyes. "I love you more than all these. I swear it. I shall rest my head every night on that pine needle sofa cushion you gave me."

"Algernon," murmured the young woman, "I have been cruel. Forgive me. I don't think that I can get ready for the wedding in less than six weeks."

And Algernon pined no more.

Murdered in the Dissecting Table.

In Vienna a man and his wife have been arraigned, charged with the murder of an unknown number of persons for the purpose of selling their bodies for the dissecting table. The evidence is so far incomplete, though it strongly points to the guilt of the culprits. A year or two ago, in the same city, a similar unobtrusive domestic couple were found to have been engaged in enticing to their home servant girls in search of a place and murdering them for their clothes and the little money they might have about them. These latter persons were convicted and executed.

One of Life's Oddities.

"How odd it is," said Pat, as he trudged along on foot, one sultry day, "that a man never meets a cart going the same way as he is."

IN DEATH VALLEY.

Teaming There is an Occupation of Dreadful Fatality to Horses.

The deadliest occupation for men or horses is teaming in the borax fields of Death valley in the great American desert. There the longest teams in the world are employed. Scientists declare that the fierce heat in this narrow rent in the cracked surface of the earth is not equalled elsewhere in the world. When the thermometer often registers 140 degrees of heat, unrelieved by even a breath of air; where men sleep at night in shallow ditches filled with water in order to avoid dying from collapse, the necessity for the longest teams of mules and horses ever harnessed to draw the great borax laden wagons is apparent.

The percentage of deaths among the horses used in teaming is greater than that of domestic animals used in any other calling. Forty to sixty horses are often hitched to one of the lumbering vehicles in which the borax is slowly dragged across the sun-baked alkali plains. The average life of even the sturdiest horses used in this work is six months, for in this length of time they either become broken-winded, consumptive from inhaling the deadly dust of the desert, or are driven crazy by the frightful heat.

A man there, though protected by the wagon awnings from the sun's rays, cannot go an hour without water without danger of death. When a team breaks down and the water supply becomes depleted the men ride at top speed for the nearest source of supply, and often when they return they find that the remaining horses, made mad by thirst, have broken from their harness and dashed off only to find death in the desert.

The borax wagons weigh 8,000 pounds and carry 20,000 pounds at a load. Behind each wagon is a tank containing hundreds of gallons of water. The horses are harnessed in pairs, the trained ones in the lead, and the next in intelligence just ahead of the tongue, while the unruly and the youngsters are hitched between. The night leader has a bridle with the strap from the left jaw shorter than the other, and from this bridle runs a braided rope which the driver, perched on the wagon seat, holds in his right hand.

The rope is called the "jerk line," and is a little longer than the team, which stretches out several hundred feet in front of the wagon. During the busy season the borax wagons make an almost continuous train, and the horses alone if placed in single file would make a team more than a hundred miles long.

Besides a little food and water the poor animals get no care. They curry themselves by rolling in the burning sand. After a few months of this killing labor the poor creatures become unfit for service. A kindly rifle ball then ends their agony, and their emaciated carcasses are left alongside the trail to furnish scant picking for the hovering vulture.

HER BONES BREAK EASILY.

Terrible Affliction of a Young Girl in the St. Louis Poorhouse.

The most remarkable case that has ever come under the observation of St. Louis physicians is that of a 14-year-old girl named Mamie Fugner, who is an inmate of the poorhouse in that city. She is unable to walk or talk and her bones break with the slightest movement on her part. The unfortunate girl was born a pauper and has never seen the outside world.

When she was a baby there was nothing remarkable about her except that she did not grow very fast, either physically or mentally. When she was 2 years old she became afflicted with epileptic fits. At first they attacked her only at intervals of three or four months, but now they come every few weeks. Though Mamie weighs scarcely 50 pounds, her bones are not sufficiently strong to bear her weight, and in her 14 years of life she has never stood on her feet. The physicians say her bones are calcareous, or limelike, and devoid of development. They are chalky and brittle, and will break under very slight weight. When the child is attacked with a fit and her little body is writhing in pain, it is no uncommon occurrence for her to break several bones in her struggles. The fractured parts mend rapidly, but the breaks occur so often that it is impossible to set the members perfectly, and the limbs have lost their symmetrical proportions.

Notwithstanding her afflictions, the total lack of exercise and the fact that she seldom gets a breath of air outside of the poorhouse, her general health is good and she may live for years.

Clean Them with Pipe.

To have bandages which are absolutely free from germs is, of course, highly essential to the surgeon. The latest advance in this direction is the use of asbestos for dressings. Its softness to the touch and glistening, silky appearance commends it as being unobtrusive to the skin and clean. But the chief reason for its use is its indestructibility by fire, which makes it absolutely free from germs. No other form of lint or cloth can be thus sterilized. Asbestos dressings can be used over and over again, for no germ can stand the heating that asbestos can go through.

He Was Too Previous.

Robert Bright, of San Francisco, has a strange lawsuit on his hands. Some months ago he signed all his property to his sister, thinking himself on his deathbed. Fate willed that he should recover, but the sister refuses to return his property, and is spending his money at libitum. Bright is suing to get it back.

WHERE

do you get your laundry work done?

At the Chelsea Steam Laundry of course.

WHY NOT? TRUE ECONOMY

'is to buy your Clothing from

J. J. RAFTREY

Largest stock, and lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Special Prices

on holiday dress suits, business suits, and overcoats.

PANTS!!!

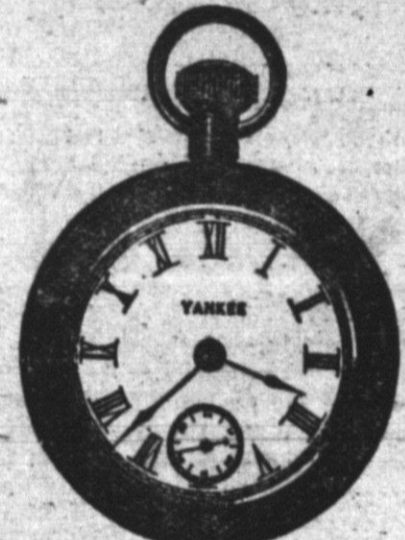
\$3, \$4, \$4.50, \$5, \$5.50 and up

I solicit a call.

Absolutely Free!

Now is the time to get a good

WATCH



FREE! FREE! This Splendid 1896 YANKEE WATCH

Made on honor. Guaranteed a good timekeeper. Mention this paper and we will send you a sample copy of the DETROIT JOURNAL, SEMI-WEEKLY, containing full instructions how to get this watch. Act quick. Address, DETROIT JOURNAL CO., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL men or women to travel for responsible establishment house in Michigan. Salary \$750, payable \$15 weekly and experience. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Building, Chicago.

Scientific and Effective "The Elliott Insufflator."

ONLY \$40 BUY DIRECT OF MANUFACTURERS. BUGGIES, ROAD WAGONS, SURREYS, VEHICLES and HARNESS OF ALL KINDS. Shipped anywhere to anyone at WHOLESALE PRICES.



NO. 120 TOP BUGGY springs of best quality. Body is 23 1/4 in. wide by 22 in. long, made of the best seasoned lumber. Seats upholstered with plush. Double reach, ironed full length. All forgings, clips, bolts, etc. made of best Norway iron. Paintings and finish first-class throughout. Bodies painted a rich black, gears brasswater green, black or cerise, handsomely striped. Each buggy complete with shafts, leather dials, boots, storm apron, carpet, anti-rattlers, etc. A written warranty with each buggy.

\$45.00 is our SPECIAL WHOLESALE PRICE for this fine buggy. Never before sold for less. But to introduce our work in your locality we have decided to make a special coupon offer, giving every reader of this paper an opportunity to get a strictly first-class buggy at the lowest price ever offered. On receipt of \$40.00 and coupon we will ship this handsome buggy, securely packed and crated and delivered on board cars. Do not miss this opportunity to get a thoroughly High Grade Up-to-Date Buggy at the lowest price ever offered. Remember we do not offer it as a "cheap buggy," but as a strictly high-grade vehicle. If you want a cheaper buggy or some other style, write for our large illustrated catalogue showing 600 different styles of Vehicles, Harness, etc. and money refunded if not as represented. Order at once. Prices will be higher next season. Address (in full) CASH BUYERS' UNION, 158 W. Van Buren St., Ex. 2749, Chicago, Ill.

Coupon No. 2749 GOOD FOR \$5.00 If sent with Order for No. 120 Top Buggy or No. 348 Road Wagon



NO. 348 ROAD WAGON WITH COUPON \$25.00

Do You Like to Read Good Novels?

Enough for all the Winter Evenings

ALMOST FREE. We will send you a copy of this book on receipt of this coupon. We will also send you a copy of the following novels: TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-ONE pages regular price FIFTY cents; for FIFTY cents you get ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS for ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF (the whole library is SEVENTEEN volumes). THE SALE OF A SOUL. By C. H. McCallister. THE RECORDED HEAVEN. By A. Van Winkle. SIX MONTHS IN HADES. By Charles I. Channing. THE SKIERS OF CHILBRO. By Captain Alfred Thompson. ANTHONY KEET. By Charles Kingsley. AN UNLORDLY WINTER. By George Meredith. THAT DREADFUL WOMAN. By Harold H. Fay. THE DEATH OF THE DEATH. By William W. Phelps. WHY SAY GLADY. By David Christie Murray. A VERY REMARKABLE GIRL. By L. J. Burford. A RANGELAND FOR HAY. By Harold A. Vignea. OUT OF THE RAINBOW. By T. C. DeLong. THE WINDING ROAD. By Wm. H. Thompson. THE HUNT FOR HAPPINESS. By Anita Viviani. THE STRANGE EXPERIMENT. By Harold H. Vignea.

Real Estate!

Eight houses and lots for sale. Good building lots at \$100, \$150, \$200 and \$300. Two houses and lots to exchange for small farms. Terms easy.

B. PARKER

Drunker & Eisele

Having purchased the meat market of Chris. Bagge,

desire to inform the public that they will continue to carry a first-class stock of

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,

And would ask for a continuance of the trade that was given the former proprietor.

DRUNSER & EISELE

McKune Block.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route." Time Card, taking effect, Sept. 27, 1896.

TRAINS EAST: No. 8—Detroit Night Express 5:15 a.m. No. 36—Atlantic Express 7:05 a.m. No. 12—Grand Rapids 10:35 a.m. No. 4—Express and Mail 3:15 p.m.

TRAINS WEST: No. 3—Express and Mail 9:25 a.m. No. 13—Grand Rapids 6:30 p.m. No. 7—Chicago Express 9:50 p.m. O.W. BIGGLES, Gen. Pass & Ticket Agt. E. A. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Geo. H. Foster,

AUCTIONEER

Satisfaction Guaranteed Terms Reasonable.

Headquarters at Standard Office.