

**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 1/2 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.**

## INTERESTING MEETING.

THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE WAS WELL ATTENDED.

Wedemeyer Drew a Plum—Judson also in Line for Promotion—Cheap Insurance Given by the Washtenaw Mutual—Other Items of Interest.

The Farmers' Institute. The institute which was held here Tuesday and Wednesday was well attended, and the interest was unabated.

It was a little late Tuesday morning when the address of welcome was given by Hon. Jas. S. Gorman, which was rather searching as regards the present condition of farmers and the need of relief by legislation. R. M. Kellogg of Three Rivers responded with some sharp witticisms.

Russell C. Reeves of Dexter presented the subject "A farmer and his changed condition," giving some rather pointed anecdotes by way of illustration. The speaker lamented the farmer's disposition to neglect his own interest politically.

E. A. Nordman had no time for the anticipated discussion, as 11 o'clock had arrived.

R. M. Kellogg gave an interesting talk on "Small fruits for profit."

In the afternoon Mrs. E. Crafts of Sharon took the house by storm with her paper on "The possibilities of a farmer's wife."

G. A. Peters of Scio led off in the discussion of this subject to the amusement of all.

In the evening John L. Shawver of Ohio exhibited a model barn frame which illustrated some new principles in the construction of frame buildings. These were well presented and were quite instructive.

Prof. A. D. DeWitt, of the Dexter schools, told his experience in peach culture in the South Haven peach belt.

On Wednesday morning L. H. Ives of Mason failed to materialize, and the time was occupied with various subjects.

"The farm dairy," by H. E. Van-Norman, was illustrated by the manufacture of butter before the audience. His talk was very instructive.

In the afternoon J. L. McDougal gave an excellent address on "Roads and road making." His closing sentence was, "The secret of good road making in this section is drainage and gravel." Nathan Pierce and D. B. Taylor brought out some very pertinent points on this subject during the discussion.

In the evening Prof. A. D. DeWitt gave an excellent address on "Our school system." Mrs. J. K. Campbell gave a fine talk on "Farmers' organizations." Mrs. Mary Mayo presented the subject, "Home life on the farm," in a pleasing manner. The subject of "Markets" was presented by Howard Edwards, of the Agricultural College.

Wednesday afternoon the woman's section held a meeting at the Congregational church which was attended by a large audience. The various papers were presented in a pleasing and forcible manner.

Mrs. Mary Mayo presented the subject "Making housework easier." Mrs. J. S. Gorman gave a paper on "The coming woman and her position in shaping the legislation of the country." Mrs. Mayo also presented the subject "Mother and daughter." The discussions on the various subjects were led by Mrs. D. B. Taylor, Mrs. Thos. Holmes, and Mrs. E. L. Negus.

The following officers were elected: President—E. A. Nordman, Lima. Vice-Presidents—Ann Arbor, I. N. S. Foster; Augusta, J. K. Campbell; Bridge-water, Geo. Rawson; Dexter, J. E. Hall; Freedom, John P. Buss; Lima, Thomas Fletcher; Lodi, N. L. Hoyt; Lyndon, John Clark; Manchester, J. G. English; Northfield, E. E. Leeland; Pittsfield, H. D. Platt; Salem, I. P. Savery; Saline, C. M. Fellows; Scio, G. A. Peters; Sharon, F. Crafts; Superior, J. A. McDougal; Sylvan, G. T. English; Webster, W. E. Boyden; York, A. D. McIntyre; Ypsilanti, A. R. Graves. Secretary and Treasurer—H. Stumpfenhagen, Rawsonville. Executive Committee—J. A. McDougal, H. D. Platt, J. K. Campbell, A. R. Graves, and the president and secretary.

Cheap Insurance. The annual meeting of the Washtenaw County Mutual Life Insurance Company occurred at the court house January 13, and was attended by nearly 200 policy holders from all parts of the county, John P. Spafford of Manchester; A. R. Graves, of Manchester, and H. C. Reeves of Dexter, were elected to positions on the board of directors, J. W. Wing, of Scio; H. W. Bassett of Lodi, and A. W. Chapman of Sylvan, were elected auditors. The directors organized by re-electing Emory E. Leeland president and W.

K. Childs secretary and treasurer. During the past year the company has adjudged 72 cases, aggregating about \$17,000, an assessment of \$2 per \$1,000 being necessary. The assessment needed last year was \$2.30 per \$1,000. The present membership is 3,000, a net gain of 15. The net amount of risks is \$5,232,645.

This is a net loss of \$51,975. The company is in a flourishing condition in spite of the fact that the losses of the past year were greater than for years.

DREW A PLUM. W. W. Wedemeyer will be Deputy Railroad Commissioner.

W. W. Wedemeyer, of Ann Arbor, is to be deputy railroad commissioner of Michigan. That fact is definitely settled, and neither O. C. Tompkins nor J. L. Cox, the former of Lansing and the latter from Battle Creek, need lose any sleep in worrying as to whether he will get the place under Wessellus. The position has been offered to Wedemeyer by Gov. Pingree, and the young Washtenaw politician has accepted it. It was done Saturday.

Wedemeyer was a staunch supporter of his honor all through the campaign. When Pingree's stock was going down, he whistled up the courage of the Washtenaw faithful, and, together with Sheriff Judson, kept the mayor's breeze wafting over Washtenaw county. He was chairman of the county committee, and lost no chance in the campaign to shout for his honor. But he did not ask his honor for anything. It is said he even refused to allow his name to be considered for any office when it was suggested to him and sturdily refused to accept anything.

But the governor remembered the seconding speech that Wedemeyer made at Grand Rapids, which set the convention howling for the mayor just at the right time, and could not help giving him some substantial token of his appreciation. He called him to Detroit by telegram Friday night, and tendered him the assistant railroad commissioner. He was in Pingree's office yesterday, and Sheriff Judson was there also. Pressure was brought to bear and Wedemeyer accepted. It is said that his appointment will come at once and that he will begin his Lansing duties before another week elapses.

Wedemeyer will doubtless be as young an official as will be taken care of by the administration, and certainly no younger man will be offered so responsible a place. He is only 23 years old and graduated from the university law department only two years ago next June, graduating from the literary department the preceding year, and thus holding two speekings from his alma mater. The day after he graduated he stepped into the office of county school commissioner of Washtenaw county, having entered the campaign and been elected before he was out of the university. His term of office in Washtenaw county will not expire until July, but it is understood that he will emulate the example of his chief and will hold both offices until his term expires.

The political career of young Wedemeyer has been rather unusual. He was into politics before he was out of his freshman year in the university, that is politics of a university sort. But the favors he received gave him the start that has landed him in state politics. His talents ran toward oratory and he was sent to Chicago upon appointment of President Angell in his senior year to speak for the Union League club, and afterward he became his class orator. These honors drew him to the attention of the people and being a native of Washtenaw and of German parentage—a fact of no small importance amid the large German element in that section—he easily got the first political honor he sought—the school commissionership, yielding him \$1,500 a year, the same amount he will receive as deputy railroad commissioner. Then came his elevation to the leadership of Washtenaw Republicans as chairman of the county committee, and his talents as a speaker gave him prestige with the state politicians, who sent him into the state campaigning last fall. Through thick and thin he has stuck to Pingree and involuntarily drew his reward. The appointment belongs to Wessellus, of course, but that official will appoint whoever Pingree says—and he will say Wedemeyer.—Free Press.

Judson For Warden. The question of the wardenship of Jackson prison under the Pingree administration has been settled. It goes to Washtenaw county, which is faring very well at the hands of the state administration. Sheriff Judson, whose candidacy has been mentioned in connection with the good job, is the man, it has been definitely settled that he shall take the shoes of Warden Chamberlain when the right time comes, and try his hand at ruling the state prisoners.

Though the appointment is made nominally by the board of control, which at present consists of Albert Stiles, of Jack-

son; Wm. H. Elliott, of Detroit, and Orlando M. Barnes of Lansing, yet governor usually has no trouble in getting in his man. At any rate Stiles' term as member of the board will expire next month and the governor will appoint some one to his liking, and thus gain a foothold on the board. If there was opposition to his ideas as to wardenship, there might be a request for resignation a contingency that has arisen before. It takes patronage to run a political machine, especially one that has so many mouths to feed as the Pingree apparatus has, and they have to be fed, even if drastic measures have to be taken to get the food.

Judson, it is urged, will not make a bad man for warden, for he has had experience with prisoners as sheriff of one of the biggest counties in the state for more than two years. He is naturally shrewd and business from head to foot, and if his success as warden measures up to that as a Pingree manager, no one will have reason to complain.

There is no reason to expect a change in wardens right away, though the appointment is fixed. Judson was elected sheriff again last fall, and has nearly two years yet to serve if he wants to in a fairly fat position. It is said that there is no reason to expect a change for at least a year, and perhaps not until a longer time has elapsed.

Judson has done a good deal to merit the reward fixed for him. He has been a Pingree man after the mayor's own heart, which means that he has been a fighter through thick and thin. After he had placed Washtenaw where there was no doubt as to its loyalty for his honor then sallied forth into Livingston county and took part in the fight that took twelve delegates right out of the arms of Altken. He worked in the Grand Rapids convention through thick and thin and the name of Pingree has ever been on his lips. The wardenship was right in his line and there is no reason that he should not have it, as political reasons go.

Though Mr. Chamberlain may be a good warden and knows his business, he did not carry two counties for Pingree and do the hustling that Sheriff Judson did. Therefore, his loss will be Judson's gain.—Free Press.

Grange Reorganized. The meeting held last Thursday at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. T. English, for the purpose of reorganizing La Fayette Grange, No. 92, P. of H., was very successful. A full set of officers was elected, and 26 members signed the roll, and prospect for more at the next meeting, which will be held at the residence of Irving Storms, in Lima, on Thursday, January 23, at 10 a. m. The subject for discussion will be,

Resolved, That we turn our attention more to the manufacture and consumption of cheese and less to butter.

The following were the officers elected: Master—Geo. T. English. Overseer—Irving Storms. Lecturer—Mrs. F. H. Sweetland. Steward—Horace Baldwin. Assistant Steward—Wesley Canfield. Chaplain—Truman Baldwin. Treasurer—F. H. Sweetland. Secretary—Mrs. Fannie Ward. Gate-keeper—Simon Winslow. Ceres—Mrs. O. C. Burkhardt. Pomona—Mrs. Horace Baldwin. Flora—Mrs. G. T. English. Lady Assistant Steward—Mrs. W. Canfield.

The Insanity Plea. It would seem as though the frequency with which members of the bar who are called upon to defend criminals resort to the plea of insanity, would bring the bar associations, if not the individual members, to a realization of the fact that they are, by this means bringing their profession into great disrepute. The Heydlauff case at Jackson recently, was an instance in point. Here every circumstance of the murder was admitted by the defense, and yet he was freed, through the efforts of his counsel, on the plea of temporary insanity. Almost every paper we pick up brings notice the attorney for some criminal has decided on temporary or emotional insanity, as the line of defense. This has been carried on to such an extent that if some check be not put upon it, prosecution for murder will soon be useless. To be sure, some part of the responsibility rests on the juries, who clear these men on such slight pretense, but the bar itself can do more to correct these wrong tendencies than any other influence. We trust they will see before long where this is leading. It surely is a strong incentive on the part of evil minded persons to commit crimes and thus cover them up.—Ann Arbor Democrat.

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

Pay the printer.

Glazier & Stimson.



## A Cold Plunge.

In bicycle riding, as in most everything else, you have to experience all the details in order to understand it thoroughly. But when it comes to

### BUYING TEAS AND COFFEE

It isn't necessary to experiment, but simply take the advice of others. The coffee and tea drinkers of this vicinity will tell you that you will find the best at the

## Bank Drug Store

Try their advice.

We are selling 3 cakes good Toilet Soap for 10c. Try a box.

Flavor and sweetness are important qualities in table syrup. That is why we want you to try those we are selling.

We carry a very complete assortment of

## Sponges and Chamois Skins.

If you are looking for a good place to buy drugs and groceries, try the Bank Drug Store.

We have a full assortment of

## MEAT CROCKS

Running from 8 to 30 gallons. Look at them before buying.

Choice fresh Oranges 18c per doz. Fancy Navel Oranges, extra large, 3 for 10c.

Highest market price for eggs.

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.

## 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 confectionary 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 her.

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 EPPLER

### "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.

## 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.

FLEE FROM A PLAGUE

THOUSANDS LEAVE THE STRICKEN CITY OF BOMBAY.

Veritable Panic Seems to Have Seized the People—Chilian Press Regards the Arbitration Treaty with Favor—Investigating the Leadville Strike.

Panic Due to Plague.

Advices from Bombay say: The plague continues as bad as ever and there is little prospect of its abating for some time to come. The official records are getting nearer the truth now, but the real state of affairs is certainly alarming.

The Baltimore and Norfolk Line steamer Howard, which left Boston Tuesday afternoon, returned Wednesday with the flag at half-mast on account of the suicide of Captain John E. Taylor of the steamer.

To Pacify Strikers.

Alva Adams, the new Governor of Colorado, arrived in Leadville Friday morning, in company with Maj. Gen. Brooks of the State militia.

BREVITIES.

The District Court at Denver has decided that gold contracts are valid. The revenue of Oklahoma territory for the last two years was \$373,757, which was \$9,585 in excess of the expenses.

Maximo Gomez is reported to have captured the town of Santa Clara and to be marching on Havana with 18,000 insurgents. During the fight at Santa Clara Insurgent General Banders is said to have been killed.

The Missouri House of Representatives has shelved the Piper resolution asking for an investigation of the St. Louis police department by a decisive vote.

The newspaper Herald, Valparaiso, Chili, commenting on the arbitration treaty between the United States and England, says: "It amounts to a solid alliance of two of the greatest powers of the world for the maintenance of peace between Europe and America."

Under the allotment of Government lands to the various agricultural colleges an error was made, charging the Missouri Agricultural College with 24,000 acres of land which it never received.

EASTERN.

"Jack the barn burner" is terrorizing Buffalo, N. Y. Nine barns were destroyed in forty-eight hours. The contract for the construction of the Lynn, Mass., public building has been awarded to L. L. Leach & Sons, of Chicago, at \$89,000.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, nearly went into hysterics when she viewed Niagara Falls. She said it was the greatest sight of her life.

Mrs. John Edwards, of Chester, Pa., underwent a peculiar operation in Philadelphia. One of her fingers was amputated and grafted on her nose, part of which had been eaten away by a cancer.

The five-story brick building on the corner of Ellicott and Seneca streets, Buffalo, N. Y., occupied by Altman & Co., wholesale and retail clothiers, was badly damaged by fire Sunday afternoon.

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WESTERN.

Olga Nethersole, the actress, is seriously ill at Columbus, Ohio. The new Populist State officers of Kansas were inaugurated at Topeka with elaborate ceremonies.

Thomas G. Conkling, superintendent of the Pinkerton Detective Agency at Kansas City, Mo., committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. Prior to 1895 he had been connected with the Chicago office for ten years.

A dozen masked robbers held up a general store and postoffice at Partridge, Ok., blew open the safe, opened all the mail and set fire to the building.

The national monetary conference was begun in Tomlinson Hall, Indianapolis, Tuesday afternoon. The convention was called to order at 2 o'clock.

At Scott, Kan., John H. Couch, late Populist candidate for judge of the Kansas court of appeals and son of the late Dr. Couch, one of the oldest and wealthiest men in the State, died Wednesday morning from an overdose of morphine.

Before retiring from office Gov. Stone of Missouri pardoned Jim French, one of the most notorious criminals in the West. When Chief of Detectives Desmond of St. Louis heard of French's release he wired nearby cities his description, and later mailed a circular to all the chiefs of police.

The disabled steamer Durham City, from St. John's, sighted Sunday night in distress, was on her way to London. She is now twelve miles south of Canso with a broken shaft.

The Allan Line steamer Buenos Ayres, Philadelphia for Glasgow, which grounded on Dan Bake's Shoals Saturday night, floated Monday morning and passed to sea. She was not damaged by being aground.

The so-called Countess Emma Ugolini, her husband and two other Italians, convicted Dec. 18 of stealing valuable lace from the West End store of Peter Robinson, were sentenced at London to from nine to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labor.

The divorce suit of Austin Brereton, formerly of London, newspaper writer and dramatic critic, who alleged that his wife, formerly Actress Edith Blande, was cruel, had a bad temper and had abandoned him, was dismissed at Perry, O. T., for want of proof of the charges and because of his refusal to pay temporary alimony.

A dangerous counterfeit of the \$20 United States silver certificate has been discovered. The note is of the series of 1891, check letter B. The most noticeable defect is in the treasury numbers, which, although of good color, are too heavy and out of alignment.

The chamber of deputies of the Province of Tucuman, Argentine, has passed a bill taxing the sugar monopoly at a rate of \$25,000 annually. The budget committee of the national senate has made further reductions in the estimates

made it very plain that it was Rusk's duty to send the money to Brown so he could pay the debt of his alleged dead son. Had it not been for the Illinois farmer's desire to see the remains of his son the game would probably have worked, but after telegraphing a number of times about the body to "Brown" and Hall and getting no satisfaction he became suspicious, and went to see his son's remains properly interred. Hall and Rusk bitterly upbraid each other for the failure of their plan.

A Pittsburg dispatch says: A gigantic project is to be carried out by a joint stock company of Western Pennsylvania mill workers. It is the building of a great iron and steel plant at Port Angeles on Puget Sound, northwest of Seattle, Wash. The plant will cover thirty acres, and the cost will be about \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000. Work will begin in the spring. Already half the stock has been subscribed by about 1,200 stockholders in Bradwood, Duquesne, Homestead, McKeesport, Turtle Creek, Wilkesburg, Pittsburg and Allegheny. The stock rates at \$100 per share. Many of the Carnegie mill workers and Westinghouse employes are interested in the project.

SOUTHERN.

Simon Cooper, the negro outlaw who Thursday murdered three members of the Wilson family and a colored servant, was lynched near Sumter, S. C., Friday.

Richard Jordan and Riley Walker, colored, sentenced for life for murder, were taken by a mob of lynchers, but it is said, made their escape near Montgomery, Ala.

Thirteen desperate criminals broke jail at Huntington, W. Va., Sunday night. They also robbed the wholesale hardware house of a dozen revolvers and several guns and ammunition. A posse is in pursuit and much trouble is expected.

William Divine and his brother-in-law, Mat Lewis, will both be arrested on the charge of murdering Ida Divine, wife of William Divine, near Shakertown, Ky., Saturday night. The developments of the inquest indicate that this is a duplication of the murder for which Robert Laughlin was hanged Saturday. William Divine's own testimony at the inquest is considered sufficient to warrant his arrest.

Charles Taylor, the negro in jail at Frankfort, Ky., charged with kidnaping 13-year-old Nellie Stephens, confessed on condition that he be removed to Lexington for safe keeping. Officers were leaving town with him when Circuit Judge Cantrell ordered him back and commanded the sheriff to summon a posse and protect the prisoner. The sheriff was commanded to include the circuit judge, county judge, Mayor and chief of police in his posse.

WASHINGTON.

The Pacific funding bill was defeated in the house Monday by a vote of: Yeas, 102; nays, 168. This kills the measure outright.

The papal delegate at Washington, Archbishop Martinelli, has received discouraging news from his vicar general, Roderiguez, in Rome, regarding the rebellion in the Philippine Islands. In an interview Mgr. Martinelli discussed the situation in both the Philippine Islands and in Cuba with considerable freedom.

"Our order is very strong here," said the archbishop, "as we have several bishops and 330 priests scattered all through the provinces. It was too much to expect that all of them had escaped, and the news I received is bad. I have two letters from my vicar general, and he informs me that five Augustinian priests in parishes about Manila have been carried off by the rebels, and no news whatever has been received from them. In the absence of information we believe that they are dead. Thirteen Dominican priests were also either carried away or slain by the rebels, and those who were taken off were afterwards killed; so we suppose the same fate has befallen the members of our order.

The rebellion in the Philippines is likely to prove a most horrible affair, as the natives are only semi-civilized. Spain, too, is handicapped to some extent by the fact that she maintains on the island only a scattered army of about four thousand men. Spain will have a difficult task to subdue the half-barbarous people of the Philippines."

FOREIGN.

Henry Lawson, editor of the colonist and the oldest journalist in Canada, died at Victoria, B. C.

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of expenses for the new year as promulgated by the chamber of deputies. These reductions amount to \$1,500,000. The senate also reduced the tax on sugar for the next crop only 1 cent. The tax on sugar export premiums is reduced 2 cents. The senate has approved the measure providing for the issue of \$10,000,000 in mortgage bonds for the relief of the distressed agricultural districts. This relief would give each farmer in the provinces where the crops have been destroyed about \$10,000.

Madrid dispatch: A friend of the Duke of Tetuan has just revealed the contents of a bold and extraordinary letter addressed to the Spanish Government Wednesday by United States Minister Taylor. It is said that the Queen Regent was greatly moved when Taylor's blunt message was conveyed to her, and that the Government now considers the diplomatic issue with the United States as fully defined. After announcing that Secretary Olney had called approval of his condemnation of the sham Puerto Rico reforms as worthless and of promises of greater reforms in Cuba as too vague, Minister Taylor wrote in plain terms his individual ideas of what Secretary Olney meant when he urged prompt action upon Spain. He said in his letter to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs that unless Spain offered clear and reasonable terms as the basis of peace in Cuba before President Cleveland went out of office the question of local self-government in the island would soon disappear from American politics, and the only question to remain would be the immediate and unconditional recognition of the independence of the Cuban Republic.

IN GENERAL.

The account given by the master of the Dauntless of the recent movements of the suspected filibuster, as contained in his affidavit, which reached the Treasury Department Tuesday, is wholly unsatisfactory to the officials and this fact has been communicated to the collector at Jacksonville, together with instructions not to grant the clearance asked for. Nothing further in the matter is likely to be done by the officials, for the present at least. If the Dauntless attempts to leave the harbor she will be forcibly detained by the revenue cutters and possibly libeled.

Senator-elect Money, in an interview given Sunday to the Associated Press, says: "I have just returned after a two weeks' absence on a visit to Cuba. I went there to personally inform myself, for my own guidance as a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, as to the condition of things in the island. Accounts have been so conflicting and the reports from Havana so diverse that I concluded to make some personal discovery in the matter for myself. At the very outset I will say that everything I saw and heard taught me that Spain is unable to cope with this insurrection. She will never put it down; Spain will never end this war with victory to herself. This is also the opinion of Consul General Fitzhugh Lee, and he has heretofore expressed it to Secretary Olney. He has told the Secretary of State that the insurrectionists, whether soon or later, were bound to succeed."

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "The year 1897 begins with one clear advantage. The last year has swept out of the way a great number of unsound concerns which in any time of activity would have been dangerous to business. Of the 15,286 commercial and banking failures in 1896, with liabilities of \$276,815,749, a large share represented crippling losses in previous years, or the violence of speculative storms in 1895 or the first half of 1896, while thousands more resulted from the fury of the political tornado last fall. Banking failures amounting to \$50,718,915 during the year averaged \$156,156 each, and were 145 per cent larger than in 1895. Commercial failures amounted to \$226,096,834, a little over \$1,000,000 having been added by the last day of the year, but the average of liabilities, \$14,902, was smaller than in any years of great prosperity. The failures of brokerage and 'other' commercial concerns averaged \$58,418 each, increasing 183 per cent over 1895, while manufacturing failures averaged \$28,808 each, and increased 34 per cent, and trading failures increased 18 per cent, and averaged only \$9,006 each. Over four-fifths of the increase in manufacturing and trading failures was in lumber manufacturing. While banking failures have not ceased at the West, apprehension about them has almost wholly subsided and no serious influence upon general trade is now expected. Many sound concerns were doubtless caught by the epidemic, but practically all the important failures are traced to disregard of law and of banking sense at periods small distant. It is felt at the West that all business will be the sooner after its purging."

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2, 16c to 17c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 38c; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 16c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common green to fine brush, 2 1/2c to 5 1/2c per shipping.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, good to choice, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 87c to 89c; corn, No. 2 white, 20c to 22c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 86c to 87c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 20c to 21c; oats, No. 2 white, 16c to 17c; rye, No. 2, 31c to 33c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 93c to 94c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 19c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 34c to 36c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 89c to 90c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 20c; rye, 38c to 39c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 91c to 92c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 17c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 39c; clover seed, \$5.25 to \$5.30.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 75c to 77c; corn, No. 3, 19c to 21c; oats, No. 3, 35c; rye, No. 1, 38c to 40c; pork, mess, \$7.50 to \$8.00.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 92c to 94c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 88c to 90c; corn, No. 2, 25c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c; butter, creamery, 15c to 21c; eggs, West-ern, 14c to 18c.

LOOKING FOR SPOILS.

MOVE TO SUSPEND CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Pressure Brought to Bear Upon President-Elect McKinley—English Residents Alarmed by Threats of Philippine Island Rebels.

Many Want Places.

Washington dispatch: The strongest kind of pressure is being brought to bear upon President-elect McKinley to induce him to suspend the civil service law until he can have a chance to provide patronage for a reasonable number of Republican office-seekers. It is claimed by the civil service commission, and by those who assume to be an authority in the matter, that the President has no power to suspend the operation of the law after the rules have been put in force, but upon this point there appears to be a difference of opinion. Gov. Grosvenor, who has just returned from a conference with Major McKinley at Canton, is strongly of the opinion that the President has the authority to adopt the plan suggested and also thinks that he ought to do so. The general belief is that the victor should be distributed a fair share of the spoils. He, like all other Republican members of Congress, is overwhelmed with demands from constituents for places, and he finds there are no places to give, or only a meager allowance at best. The general did not say the President-elect was impressed with the arguments brought by the spoilsmen, but he is very earnest in saying that all legitimate pressure will be brought to bear upon him to the end that Republican workers can secure more recognition than is now in sight.

Foreigners in Peril.

The New York Herald Thursday morning publishes a letter from Mrs. Hodson, wife of the English manager of the docks near Cavite, the center of the rebellion of the Philippines. It says the Mestizos and other native Philippine employes of the dock rose against their employers and threatened murder, even against English people, who were hitherto regarded safe, as the native hostility was believed to be solely directed against the Spaniards. Mr. and Mrs. Hodson sent notes to friends in Manila, Hong-Kong and Shanghai from their hiding place inside a large disused boiler, where they took refuge from rifle shots. Faithful natives carried their letters safely. What steps were taken by the British gunboats at Manila to secure their rescue is not yet known, but it is clear that the immunity hitherto enjoyed by other foreigners than Spaniards is at an end.

NEWS NUGGETS.

An American gunboat is needed at Bangkok, Siam, where Siamese soldiers have assaulted the American vice-consul general without provocation.

Swift & Co., of Chicago, have nearly completed a deal for the purchase of the St. Joseph (Mo.) stock yards and the old Moran packing plant. The purchase price is \$420,000.

Major Jacob Crosthwait, who has just died in Harrison County, Ky., disigned in his will the erection of a silver monument base, with "Free silver at 16 to 1" inscribed on it.

Four men were crushed to death at the Wadesville colliery of the Philadelphia-Reading Coal and Iron Company by the breaking of a rope. Considerable damage was done to the colliery.

The Cuban committee in Rio Janeiro continues active work in behalf of the revolutionists. The committee Tuesday renewed its demand upon the Government for the recognition of belligerency. The demand will be answered evasively or else entirely ignored.

The San Francisco Produce Exchange, is dead, having been asphyxiated by gas. He was found lying on the floor and it is supposed he got out of bed to turn off the escaping gas, but was too weak. Abel was noted as a grain expert all over the world, and foreign buyers always required his certificate on grain cargoes purchased by them. He had been chief grain inspector for five years.

Six hundred settlers, representing every section of the Chickasaw Nation, assembled in convention at Ardmore, I. T., and adopted resolutions protesting against the Choctaw treaty negotiated by the Dawes commission. The terms of the treaty, it is claimed, make the settlers intruders and confiscate the improvements made by them on Indian lands. S. M. Talbert, a farmer, was delegated to go to Washington and present the claims of the settlers before Secretary Francis.

Trustees of the Chicago Drainage Board, by a majority of 7 to 2, took the final step which commits them to an extension of three years in the time before Chicago can have pure water, to the expenditure of nearly \$8,000,000 more than is at present provided for and to the employment of a paid lobbyist. The original plan of the men who formed the sanitary district was to have the ditch finished in 1896. The money they told the people, the taxpayers, they would need was \$30,000,000.

A Rome dispatch to the London Daily News says that news has been received from Macedonia that bands of starving Turkish troops have sacked Greek and Bulgarian villages and have killed the villagers. This dispatch also says that Italy has ordered the squadron which recently returned from Turkish waters to be ready to start again at a moment's notice.

John D. Rockefeller was re-elected superintendent of the Sunday school of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, Cleveland. It was announced that a donation of \$20,000 had been made by Mr. Rockefeller for benevolent work.

The budget committee of the German Reichstag has voted the initial grant of \$3,000,000 marks to provide for Germany's participation in the Paris exposition in 1900. Dr. von Boetticher, minister for the interior, declared that the total to be asked for this purpose will not exceed 5,000,000 marks.

NATIONAL SOLONS.

REVIEW OF THEIR WORK AT WASHINGTON.

Detailed Proceedings of Senate and House—Bills Passed or Introduced in Either Branch—Questions of Moment to the Country at Large.

The Legislative Grid.

The House witnessed a sensational episode Tuesday. Mr. Johnson (Cal.), who recently made a bitter attack on Editor Hearst of San Francisco and New York, was himself made the target of denunciatory charges by Mr. McGuire (Cal.). The words due, grew out of the publication in the Congressional Record, as a part of Mr. McGuire's remarks on Mr. Johnson's speech in which Mr. McGuire defended Mr. Hearst, and without the mention of Mr. Johnson's name, detailed some matters in Johnson's early life when he resided in Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Johnson got the floor on a question of privilege. He was at times dramatic. He denounced Mr. McGuire's attack on him as wretched and cowardly and told the story of his indelment thirty-four years ago in New York for forgery and how he had gone out to California to rear a new home and make a new name. Then with a bitter invective he paid his respects to Mr. McGuire and Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin, who characterized his attack on Mr. Hearst as cowardly. In reply Mr. McGuire said: "He whines at the attack on himself. He thinks only of himself. He does not think of the grief and anguish until it strikes himself. Why did not he think of these things when he made the attack on another who was not present and who was not a member of this body. Those charges are false, and it ill-becomes the author of those charges to whine because I reply." Fattle effort was made to have the remarks of both stricken from the Record. The Senate passed the day in lively political debates, upon the free homestead and fourth-class postmaster-ships.

The Senate, in executive session Wednesday, had up for a time the nomination of David R. Francis to be Secretary of the Interior, but no action was taken. Senator Vest, of Missouri, was the principal opponent of confirmation, but he was seconded by Senator Pugh, of Alabama. Senator Gear introduced a new bill for the settlement of the Pacific railroad indebtedness, constituting the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney General a commission with full power to make a settlement of the indebtedness of all the bond-aided Pacific roads to the government, upon approval of the President. After a very dull day devoted to passing bills of minor importance the House plunged into a warm controversy over a bill to tax oleomargarine and other imitations of dairy products.

The Senate Thursday passed the free-homestead bill. It is a measure of far-reaching importance to the West. The effect of the bill is to open to settlement all public lands acquired from Indians, free of any payment to the Government beyond the minor office fees, and to release from payment those who have heretofore settled on these lands. The number of acres involved is 32,252,541, which would have yielded the Government, at the prices heretofore established, \$35,343,000. The lands are mainly arid and those who have settled upon them are unable to make payment by reason of the scanty products of the soil. The Senate adjourned until Monday. The House spent almost the entire day debating the Groul bill, to subject oleomargarine and other imitation dairy products to the laws of the States into which they are transported. The bill was passed by a vote of 126 yeas to 96 nays. The advocates of the measure took the view that the States should be allowed to regulate the sale of a product sailing under false colors, and the opponents that the bill would establish a dangerous precedent, and invade the power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce. In a speech in support of the bill Mr. Henderson of Iowa said with much emphasis: "The opposition to this bill comes from the capitalized institutions in Chicago and Kansas City. It comes from men like Armour and Swift, who are destroying the great cattle interests of my State and other States by keeping down the price of beefsteak and keeping up the price of beefsteak."

The proceedings in the House Friday were very tame. It was private bill day, but the whole time was consumed in passing House bills favorably acted upon in committee of the whole before the holiday recess. The widow of the late Maj. Gen. John Gibbon was the beneficiary of one of the bills passed, carrying \$100 per month, and the widow of Brevet Gen. W. A. Nichols of another, carrying \$75 per month. The free homestead bill, which came back to the House with Senate amendments, was referred, under a ruling of the Chair, to the Committee on Public Lands. At the evening session fourteen private pension bills were reported with a favorable recommendation. Among them were bills granting a pension of \$50 per month to the widow of Gen. Green Clay Smith and \$75 per month to the widow of Gen. Henry A. Morrow. The last mentioned bill was advocated by Representative Mercer, who had the amount increased from \$50 to the amount named. A bill has been reported to the House for a subsidy of \$100,000 a year to the Pacific Cable Company of New York, in which James Scrymger and J. Pierpont Morgan are interested.

Notes of Current Events.

It is said that Adelfina Patti is anxious to secure the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

The third and last of the torpedo boats built for the United States at the Columbian Iron Works was success fully launched. Her total cost will be \$97,500. She is 100 feet long and sixteen feet broad.

Frederick A. Gregory, private secretary of Proprietor John Hodg, of the Tiff House, at Buffalo, and chief clerk of that establishment, has disappeared, leaving behind numerous bad checks and talking with him, it is alleged, several thousand dollars of his employer's money.

Dr. Callot read before the Academy of Medicine at Paris a remarkable paper describing a decade's experiments in straightening the spines of hunchbacks by pressure. The novelty consists of the means adopted to keep the spine straight for ten months, by which time a cure is effected.

THE FARM AND HOME

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO FARMER AND HOUSEWIFE.

Clover Should Be Sown Thickly in Order to Destroy the Weeds—A Farm of Ten Acres Enough—Keeping Apples in Pits.

The Use of Clover.

Farmers who sow clover seed thinly, with the expectation that it will spread so as to fill the vacant spaces, make a great mistake. It will spread, but so slowly that weeds, which abound in all soil that is rich enough to produce anything, will crowd and stultify it. On the contrary, if the seeds are close enough together, and the soil is in good enough tith and richness to make a clover plant each two or three inches square of space, the clover will go very far toward crowding out the annual weeds, like ragweed and charlock. These start very early, but their early growth is slow, and they are completely hidden under the broad leaf of clover when it gets its third, fourth and fifth leaves. Where the clover once gets the start, it will keep it. We have seen in grain fields in June or July good clover growths, and have examined under them the soil with a microscope, finding there thousands of weeds that had germinated and put out one or two leaves, only to be smothered down by the larger clover growth. It is well known to farmers that the second year crop of clover, if a good seedling, fills the soil so that nothing else can grow. But the first year's clover crop cannot smother biennial weeds like red root, shepherd's purse and plantains. These start in the fall, and are ready in spring to make an earlier growth than newly sown clover can be.—American Cultivator.

Ten Acres

A farm of ten acres can be made to produce all of most things a large family needs, and can be run at small expense. To begin with, a drying house and two cows can be kept on it, at small expense, and the horse will give a world of pleasure to the family, while the cows, if so managed that one is fresh in the spring and the other in the fall, will furnish milk and cream in abundance, and ought in addition to furnish all the butter needed. Then a quarter of an acre of poultry yard stocked with forty or fifty hens will give eggs and chickens in abundance, and a few turkeys for Thanksgiving and the holidays. An acre in garden and small fruit will furnish vegetables and fruits sufficient for the family wants, so that there will be a constant succession from the time asparagus comes in April until winter sets in, and then the cellar will be stocked with canned fruits and vegetables to last through the winter. Allowing two acres of land for pasture, one for garden and truck patch, which includes small fruits, and half an acre for ornamental grounds around the house, we have six and a half acres left to cultivate.

Keeping Apples in Pits.

Apples can be kept in cellars better than above ground provided they be not brought in contact with the soil. This is sure to injure their flavor, though it prevents either rotting or wilting from contact with changing air. There should always be some box or barrel to enclose the apples before buying them, and they should be covered deeply enough to be near the freezing point all winter. If the apples are sound when put in there will be little or no rot when they are taken out of their winter quarters.

About Doctoring Fowls.

While it undoubtedly is unprofitable to doctor very sick fowls, it is advisable to treat slight cases, or rather diseases in the first stage. Such ailments like colds, sore head, lameness from cramps or rheumatism, etc., can be easily treated, and it is advisable to do so, but when these troubles turn into roup, cholera, liver troubles, and other contagious diseases, then it is far better to kill the patient. It must not be forgotten that poultry and eggs are food for us, and diseased poultry and eggs are as dangerous as diseased beef or pork would be. We firmly believe that when a fowl once contracts a contagious disease the taint can never be eradicated from the system, and we will not eat such meat, no matter how apparently cured the fowls may be. Neither will we eat eggs laid by hens that have had a contagious disease. Yet in this particular, how careless are farmers?—Colman's Rural World.

Making a Wagon Box.

The first thing to do is to fit the bottom boards. Cut them a few inches longer than the box is to be when finished, and saw off the ends after whole is put together. Do not try to economize by using less than six good side straps, or going without rods, for the box will soon become so loose and rickety as to be a constant annoyance. Basswood, according to the Western Plowman, is the best material, all things considered, for wagon boxes. It is tough, light, and if kept dry, very durable. Elm does very well for bottom boards, if the right kind of elm is selected, there being a great difference in the timber going under the name of white or water elm. We have in some of our forests, quite common, a tree which is called chestnut elm, but not generally distinguished from the common water elm, so very similar is it in appearance. The wood of this tree very much resembles that of the chestnut. It is firm in grain and will not warp more than basswood. Beech is sometimes used for wagon boxes. It is durable, but too heavy to recommend. Pine makes a light, nice box, but is more expensive in some localities

than most other lumber, and not as durable as basswood on account of its being so easily bruised and chipped off.—Rural World.

Coloring Butter in Winter. There is no moral wrong in coloring winter butter, provided it be made of cream that has not acquired bad odors from feed or from exposure. We have known farmers to color butter that was made for their own use. They claimed, and truly, that the yellow color made the butter more appetizing, though the taste was not changed. But a strain of Jersey or Guernsey blood will impart more color to winter butter, and so will feeding with corn stalks. The stalks of corn are better feed for milk cows than is timothy hay, but where stalks are the principal feed some corn or corn meal ought always to go with them.—American Cultivator.

British Wheat Imports. The London Times says: "The subjoined table, which gives the value of our imports of wheat from various countries for the eight months ended Aug. 31, shows that the United States has profited appreciably by the partial failure of the supplies usually put on the market by its competitors:

Table with 2 columns: Country and Value. Rows include Russia, United States, Argentina, India, Australasia, British North America, and Other countries.

Raising Good Cows.

I think I should ask that I might give this faith to those engaged in dairying, viz.: That you can raise dairy cows with the absolute certainty of success, and no guesswork about it—cows that will make from ten to twelve pounds of butter a week—and it all hinges upon the proper selection of both of the dam on one side and the sire on the other. It is not a theory. I have had a fine chance to travel and observe for the last eight years, and I know what I am talking about. If there is anything to make me feel wild it is to see a farmer keep a lot of worthless cows and breed and feed a cow that will not pay for her keep.—Cow Culture.

Deep Draining.

Deep underdraining is a protection against damage from droughts. That may seem paradoxical to some—that we drain to get water out of the soil and drain to get water into the soil—yet we know from personal observation that growing crops over and around the drains, in time of severe drought, will show almost as much superiority over those growing on undrained land as would be seen by comparison of the same lands in an excessive wet time.—Ex.

Pure Water for Hogs.

No more animal is more likely to suffer from lack of water than is the hog. This is mainly because this stock is often fed milk or swill, the latter usually having more or less salt in it, and both utterly unfit to take the place of water. Fattening hogs especially should be given all the water they will drink, as it keeps them from becoming feverish, which injures the quality of their pork.

Farm Notes.

If trees are pruned properly while young the necessity of cutting off large limbs will be avoided. The first month of milking will decide the question of whether the heifer should be kept in the dairy or turned to the butcher's block. Do not attempt the raising of too many varieties of apples. If for home use they should be timed to come in at all seasons; but for market too many kinds will make a great deal of trouble, without yielding a corresponding degree of benefit. Let neither the early nor the late supply consist of more than one or two varieties. All machinery, wagons, etc., that are not under shelter will be exposed to snows and rains, and consequently rendered almost worthless for use in the spring. If it is cheaper to buy new tools every year than there is an excuse for neglecting the tools, but it is generally the case that the farmer who does not take care of his implements has but little interest in his farm. Are pure breeds high? This may be considered by examining the methods in England. No farm in that country contains any but choice beef cattle, as the farmers endeavor to excel in choice beef. Although the English farmers have been using the Shorthorn breed of cattle for over a century, yet it is nothing unusual for a choice bull to sell for \$1,000. They want only the best to be had, and they find it pays to use no other. When looking over the prices quoted for any article produced on the farm, and which is sold, it may be noticed that there is quite a difference between "inferior" and "extra choice" grades. The difference between 3 and 4 cents per pound is but 1 cent, but it represents \$2.50 on a 250-pound hog. Only the "extra choice" brings the highest price, and no farmer should sell anything that cannot be so graded. Good beef cattle should not weigh less than 1,000 pounds each, and as it is not difficult to make every animal in a herd weigh 2,000 pounds, the cause of lack of profit in cattle can be easily pointed out—inferior stock. At the fair's many of the "prize" steers are the result of using pure-bred Shorthorn or Hereford bulls with common cows and pushing them with liberal feeding. Any farmer can do the same. No prize steer has ever yet been seen that was not a pure-bred or grade animal.

BLUE AND THE GRAY

BRAVE MEN WHO MET ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

Thrilling Stories of the Rebellion—Old Soldiers and Sailors Relate Reminiscences of Life in Camp and on the Field—Incidents of the War.

The Flag of Truce.

"I had a flag of truce experience, a part of which has haunted me ever since."

So wrote George A. Crandale, a Des Moines (Iowa) business man, who was fired by the flashes on Sumter and entered the army four days later in a New York regiment and stayed until April, 1863, being for a time with General Dan Sickles while he had command of one of the southern districts in the early reconstruction days. The story is an entertaining one. The Times-Herald will be glad to present it to the public, I am sure.

"I was on duty with department headquarters at Hilton Head, South Carolina, in 1864. An exchange of prisoners was arranged for. The Union exchange officer was a general and the Confederate a major. The general, when he went to meet the Confederate officer in charge of the prisoners, took me with him. The exchange was to take place at Port Royal Ferry, near Beaufort. The Confederate prisoners were assembled at Beaufort. We marched to the ferry with guards, taking ambulances and delicacies for the Union prisoners. We rowed across the river, looking back lovingly at the stars and stripes gently waving in the balmy autumn breeze. The general placed the white flag in my charge. Four of us advanced with it. We were not long on the march. The Confederate major and his charge had advanced to within a short distance of the river. He had, besides the prisoners' guard, a company of Confederate cavalry. These soldiers were drawn up between our party and the Union prisoners, but we could look between the horses and see the large crowd of ragged, half-famished men sitting or lying around on the ground, waiting for the happy hour when they could cross the river and be with their friends—breathe the air of liberty, see the flag of liberty, and be smiled upon by it. "There was an unfortunate hitch. "We lacked one of having as many Confederates as there were Union prisoners, and the major demanded 'man for man.' The general, being a lawyer, braced himself for a plea that the exchange might go on, and promised that another Confederate would soon be forwarded. But the plea fell on unwilling ears. 'Man for man, General. Those are the only conditions.' The two officers walked back and forth, the Unionist urging the disregard of instructions, so far as that one man was concerned, but he could not move the Confederate, who pronounced his proposition the attempt of a 'Yankee to play a Yankee trick' on him. 'Man for man, General, or no exchange.' "Finally the general, after looking lovingly at the waving stars and stripes across the river, pointed to the flag and said to the major: 'Wouldn't you like to go over the river and get under the old flag once more?' "I have no objections, General, if it would please you," was the Confederate's cool reply. "I was directly to signal to have the boat brought over, and when it came the two officers, with the other two men, crossed the river, leaving me alone with the Confederates, but I had the white flag and feared no danger. I took position where I could stand and look at those men from Andersonville, and of all the sorrowful sights I have ever looked upon that was the most sorrowful. They had but little to say; apparently they were too weak to talk. Every minute that they were kept there was a minute of torture to them. How they hungered to get over the river, under their flag! While the officers were gone only an hour, it seemed to them a day, and to me a week. By this time our men had learned that there was trouble about the exchange, and were quietly discussing it. "It was finally decided that the Union prisoners must draw lots to see which one of them should go back to prison and wait for the next exchange. This information was communicated to the prisoners. It created a sensation. I heard one poor fellow say: 'Isn't it too bad, after we have waited all these months to start for liberty and comfort! Sitting near this broken, dispirited man, watching his every word, was an undersized soldier. When his comrade had finished talking he painfully lifted himself to his feet and asked that the Confederate officer be sent for. When the major came he said: 'Sir, it is too bad to ask those half-famished, nearly naked men to cast lots to see who shall go back to prison. I can save them from that trying ordeal. I volunteer to return to prison.' Then he asked that the general be sent to him. He said: 'Sir, I am a first sergeant of the Tenth Connecticut. I have volunteered to return to prison in order that there may be no more delay in getting my comrades here back to liberty, to the comforts they need and the homes that are waiting for them. Please send word to my people that I am still living and that I hope soon to be exchanged. And I hope, sir, that you will use your best efforts in bringing about another exchange of prisoners. Take this necktie.' "This said, he quietly walked back. "The prisoners were then conducted to the river and ferried over, and the Confederates were in like manner conducted to their lines. Was not that 'nutmeg' sergeant a hero? Did he die in prison, or was he exchanged and sent home, and is he alive? "I had heard much said about how

liberated prisoners acted when they first found themselves under the stars and stripes. What I saw when those hundreds of poor wrecks were marched or carried to the point near which Old Glory was proudly waving was far more striking, pathetic and fearful than anything that I had ever contemplated. The poor fellows looked up at the flag, swung their arms and tried to cheer, but they hadn't the strength to give forth a sound that could be heard ten rods away. Then they cried, many fell down and pointed to the flag. One of them, more firm than his brethren, opened his mouth and started to sing 'Home, Sweet Home.' Others tried to join him. Before a verse was rendered there was another heart-breaking scene. Blackened hands covered begrimed faces, and the groans and moans were like those heard in a hospital filled with mangled men. Forget it? I wish I could. "What of the necktie? Carefully wrapped up in it was a plan of Andersonville and a description of the manner in which prisoners were treated, an account of the shooting of several who had stepped across the 'dead line,' and the number of deaths per day and accounts of several unsuccessful attempts to escape. After the war I met one of the surgeons in charge at Andersonville. He told me that several attempts had been made to secure better treatment of the Union prisoners, and declared that Andersonville was simply a 'hell on earth,' and I guess that every man who ever spent a day there will agree with him."—J. A. Watrous, in the Chicago Times-Herald.

Draw Lots for Life.

A most affecting incident was the drawing of lots by twenty-seven Federal prisoners, seven of whom were to suffer the death penalty in retaliation for an equal number of Mosby's men, said to have been executed by Sheridan. "It was a painful scene," says Williamson, "and one never to be forgotten. It was not merely in a spirit of revenge that these men were condemned, but it was a measure to which Mosby was forced to resort by the brutal acts of Custer and Powell. One of the captives laid his head on the shoulder of a comrade and wept like a child. Another prayed earnestly until it came his turn to draw, which he did with trembling hand. Holding up the paper and looking at it, his eyes brightened as he exclaimed: 'Blank, by God! I knew it would be so.' "Seeing a drummer boy among the condemned, Murphy immediately went to Richards and told him the story, saying he did not think Mosby wanted to hang a drummer boy, and asked Richards to intercede for him. He did so, and the boy was saved. It may be said that he owed his life really to his poor, old, tired horse. Mosby said the drummer boy should not have been allowed to draw, and that there must be another drawing to procure a substitute for the boy, who was released. "Again the prisoners were placed in line and compelled to go through the same trying ordeal, this time there being only one number in the hat. The seven unfortunate prisoners were then sent off under guard, in charge of Lieut. Ed F. Thomson, with orders to execute them on the Valley turnpike, as near Gen. Sheridan's headquarters as possible.

Good Discipline.

A correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution tells an anecdote illustrating Gen. Hancock's love of dignity, and discipline: "He was in command of the train which brought Gen. Grant's remains from Mount Gilead to New York. Gen. Hancock and his staff were in the coach next to the last. In the rear car was a party of Pennsylvania militia officers, who were popping an occasional bottle of champagne and smoking quite sociably. Gen. Hancock saw from his car what was going on in the rear. It did not comport with his ideas of the proprieties of so solemn an occasion, and, calling the conductor, he said, 'Will you please present my compliments to those gentlemen, with the request that they cease smoking?' "In a few moments the conductor returned with the announcement that the convivial officers returned their compliments, with a peremptory declaration to relinquish their cigars. "Where is the next switch?" asked Hancock. "About five miles below," replied the conductor. "When you reach it, if the smoking in that car has not ceased, switch it on a sidetrack and leave it. You may tell the gentlemen what I have said." "In two minutes there was not a cigar to be seen in the appending coach. Its occupants knew that Hancock meant just what he said."

Grant's Letters to His Wife.

As usual on the eve of a battle, before the general retired he wrote a letter to Mrs. Grant. I did not know the nature of the contents of the letters to his wife until after the war, when Mrs. Grant, in speaking of them, said that they always contained words of cheer and comfort, expressed an abiding faith in victory, and never failed to dwell upon the sad thought which always oppressed him when he realized that many human lives would have to be sacrificed, and great sufferings would have to be endured by the wounded. The general's letters to his wife were very frequent during a campaign, and no pressure of official duties was ever permitted to interrupt this correspondence. "Campaigning with Grant," by Gen. Horace Porter, in the Century.

A New German Lamp Chimney.

has the bulb in the upper instead of the bottom part, and the upper rim is cut obliquely. It is claimed that this shape makes it safer to blow out the light, while the flame is improved by being made taller and steadier.

THE CENSUS FIGURES

LATEST STATISTICS OF MICHIGAN'S POPULATION.

Of the Total, 55.92 Per Cent, Is Native to the State—Ratio Slightly Less in the Cities—More Native Born Females Married than Males.

Interesting Record.

Secretary of State Gardner has issued an interesting census bulletin concerning the Michigan-born population of the State.

The total population of the State on June 1, 1895, was 2,241,641. Of this total 1,253,496 were born in Michigan. The Michigan-born were 55.92 per cent of the total, and 75.62 per cent of the native population of the State. The Michigan-born population of incorporated cities was 416,847. This is 50.77 per cent of the total and 75.58 per cent of the native population of the cities.

Of the total Michigan-born population, 4.30 per cent were under 1 year old; 19.90 per cent were under 5 years old; 37.43 per cent under 10 years old, and 52.20 per cent under 15 years old. More than one-half of the Michigan-born population was under 15 years old, nearly two-thirds under 20, and three-fourths under 25 years old. The average age of the Michigan-born males was 17.19 years and of the Michigan-born females 17.20 years. The number of Michigan-born males was 635,971, or 50.74 per cent, and of females 617,525, or 49.26 per cent of the total Michigan-born. The number of school age was 561,423—284,040 males and 276,774 females; the number of males of voting age was 208,714, and of military age 305,373, and the number of females of child-bearing age, 252,550.

The civil condition of the Michigan-born population is reported as follows: Single, 925,244; married, 294,556; widowed, 15,933; divorced, 2,752. The civil condition of 11 persons is not reported. The single are 75.97 per cent; the married, 22.70 per cent; the widowed, 1.11 per cent, and the divorced .22 per cent of the Michigan-born.

The number of Michigan-born inhabitants old enough to legally marry is 535,133, of whom 253,506 are males and 281,535 females. Of the males 126,973, or 59.07 per cent, and of the females 157,390, or 55.90 per cent, are married.

Of the total native population old enough to legally marry 59.80 per cent of the males and 61.20 per cent of the females are married. The proportion, then, of the Michigan-born males who are married is 9.73 per cent less than the proportion of all native males, and the proportion of Michigan-born females who are married is 5.39 per cent less than the proportion of all native females.

The proportion of the Michigan-born females returned as married is 5.83 per cent greater than of the Michigan-born males, while of all native females returned as married the proportion is only 1.49 per cent greater than of all native males.

Of persons old enough to legally marry, in 1,000 native males 598 are married; in 1,000 native females 613 are married; in 1,000 foreign-born males 686 are married; in 1,000 foreign-born females 718 are married; in 1,000 Michigan-born males 501 are married, and in 1,000 Michigan-born females 559 are married.

In 1,000 Michigan-born males old enough to legally marry there are 97 less married than in all native males, and 185 less than in all foreign-born males. In 1,000 Michigan-born females old enough to legally marry there are 54 less married than in all native females, and 159 less than in all foreign-born females.

STATE'S SALT INDUSTRY.

Great Decrease in Amount Manufactured in 1896.

State Salt Inspector George W. Hill has forwarded his fourteenth and the twenty-eighth annual report of the operations of the State salt inspection law for the inspection year ending Nov. 30, 1896.

The salt producing territory of the State is divided into nine districts having manufacturing capacity as follows: District No. 1, Saginaw County, has nineteen salt companies, with nineteen steam, 3,000 solar salt covers, having a manufacturing capacity of 1,000 barrels of salt.

District No. 2, Bay County, has eighteen salt companies, with seventeen steam blocks, one vacuum pan, and with a manufacturing capacity of 1,000,000 barrels of salt.

District No. 3, Huron County, has one salt company, with one steam block, and with a manufacturing capacity of 25,000 barrels of salt.

District No. 4, St. Clair County, has six salt companies, with one steam and five pan blocks, and with a manufacturing capacity of 1,000,000 barrels of salt.

District No. 5, Iosco County, has six companies, with six steam blocks, having a manufacturing capacity of 200,000 barrels of salt.

District No. 6, Midland County, has two salt companies, with two steam blocks, having a manufacturing capacity of 25,000 barrels of salt.

District No. 7, Manistee County, has eleven salt companies, with nine steam and three pan blocks, having a manufacturing capacity of 2,000,000 barrels of salt.

District No. 8, Mason County, has three salt companies, with three steam and two pan blocks, having a manufacturing capacity of 750,000 barrels of salt.

District No. 9, Wayne County, has three salt companies, with two open and two vacuum blocks, having a manufacturing capacity of 500,000 barrels of salt.

Total number of firms sixty-nine and seventy-three blocks engaged in manufacturing salt during the year. Solar salt covers 3,000. Total manufacturing capacity, 6,500,000 barrels of salt. The quantity inspected was:

Table with 2 columns: District and Barrels. Rows include District No. 1 through District No. 9, and Total.

Actual production in 1896... 2,999,094

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE

Opposition to Governor Pingree was shown by Lieutenant Governor Dunstan and Speaker Gordon Tuesday, both naming standing committees opposed to all the proposed Pingree legislation thus far announced. The Senate Railroad Committee is solidly against the Governor, and the House Committee nearly so. Anti-Pingree men are in a large majority on all other important committees, especially those which will handle the Pingree bills. Senator Thompson was made chairman of the Committee on Cities and Villages, to which all of the Governor's pet bills affecting Detroit will be referred. Bills were noticed embodying Pingree's plan of abolishing party caucuses and nominating candidates by the people direct; also abolishing the fee system of paying county officers, and providing for the election of railroad, insurance, banking and labor commissioners and oil inspector by the people.

Governor Pingree returned to the capital from Detroit Wednesday afternoon, but as the Legislature had adjourned for the day he could not send his appointments to the Senate. Bills were introduced in both branches of the Legislature to prohibit the sale of imitation butter, and it is expected that these measures will bring a formidable lobby to the city. A bill prohibiting the sale of cigarettes was also introduced.

Gov. Pingree sent his first nominations to the Senate Thursday and they were promptly confirmed by a unanimous vote without reference. Sybrant Wesselius of Grand Rapids was appointed railroad commissioner; W. L. White of Grand Rapids, quartermaster general; Col. Edwin M. Irish of Kalamazoo, adjutant general. It was expected that additional nominations would be sent to the Senate and the fact that they were not has given rise to the well-authenticated rumor that the result of Wednesday night's conference between the Governor and his political cabinet was the shattering of the previously arranged slate and the retirement of several heretofore promising candidates. Much of the time of the last Legislature was devoted to the consideration of the general incorporation bill for cities of the fourth class, under which about fifty cities are now incorporated. Thursday a bill repealing this important law was introduced.

Aluminum Sign Letters.

One of the fields in which, of late, aluminum has made most noticeable progress is its use for signs. Letters and numbers on show windows were heretofore usually painted or gilded, or else made of glass or enameled letters attached to the panes. These are now being superseded in many cases by letters and numbers of aluminum, which metal has many recommendations, making it especially suitable for this purpose. Aluminum letters are light and strong; they keep their color and their silvery luster makes them stand out boldly, especially at night. Moreover, they do not crack and are remarkably durable. They can be readily attached to glass, marble, brick, stone, wood, metal, or, in fact, any substance, and their lightness obviates the difficulty often found with metal or enameled letters, whose weight causes them after a time to become detached and to fall off the window or other object to which they have been fastened. The manufacture of these goods has now become quite an important industry.

What Girls Are Doing.

On Saturday evening they are to have a fagot party. This form of amusement has not been heard of for many years, and may be a very old idea revived. Immediately after dinner—that is to say, after the men have finished their cigars and cigarettes—the guests all assemble in the drawing-room, and are seated in a semicircle around a blazing open wood fire. A small bunch of fagots is given to each one, and in turn they put them into the fire to burn. While they are burning they must entertain the party in some way or another, either by singing a song, reciting something, telling a good story, executing a dance—in fact, anything which will be amusing. The time allotted to each one is only while the fagots are burning. When the light goes out he or she must stop and make way for the next. Some very amusing surprises have been prepared, and there is no doubt that much latent talent, which has never been suspected, will come to the fore.—Harper's Bazar.

Care of the Toothbrush.

The care of toothbrushes is not sufficiently observed. In our city houses, a writer properly remarks, they stand in their cups or hang on their racks above the set toilet bowls day and night, absorbing any disease germs that may be floating about. They should be washed frequently—at least about twice a week—in some antiseptic solution, strong salt and water or bicarbonate of sodium and water being two good and readily provided cleansers. Tooth washes and pastes should also be kept carefully covered.

Anecdote of Jowett.

The late Benjamin Jowett's brevity of speech was never more remarkable than when the council, met in solemn convocation, summoned "the little heretic," as he used to be called, into its awful presence. Then, being asked, "Now, Mr. Jowett, answer the truth; can you sign the 'Thirty-nine Articles'?" he dumfounded them with, "If you've a little ink." In after years, when Jex Blake had been talking very prosily, he said: "I have long known that law comes from Lex, but I never knew till now that law comes from Jex."

Jews Read the Newspapers.

A foreign Jewish newspaper complains of the Jewish disregard for the journals of Judaism. It says: "The great majority of Jews never read a Jewish paper, and there are very many educated Jews who do not know of the existence of a Jewish press." These remarks do not apply to the Jews of the United States, who support a large number of Jewish journals, many of which circulate by thousands and appear to be prosperous.

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; 50 cents; 2 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. 21, 1897.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

LIMA.

The masquerade was a grand success. The youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Russel Parker died Saturday of lung disease.

Mrs. C. Clements received a telegram Monday stating that her son Harvey of Washington was dead.

NORTH LAKE RIPPLES.

Miss Nettie Hudson visited the school Friday.

The social at E. W. Daniels' last Friday was a success.

Herman Hudson is buzzing round the neighborhood this winter as usual.

Mr. S. L. Leach and wife commenced housekeeping on their farm last Wednesday.

The insurance on Mr. P. E. Noah's beans which were burned in the Kaercher house, struck by lightning last fall, was decided due him last Friday.

WATERLOO.

August Reithmiller is quite sick at present.

Hugh McCall and wife of Chelsea visited friends here Monday.

Andrew Harr had a "bee" to draw wood to Munith Wednesday.

Miss May Parks sprained her arm while skating Monday evening.

Miss Bertha Rommel has been suffering with tonsillitis for the past week.

Miss Edna Jones of Norvell is the guest of Mrs. Fred Croman.

Emory D. Rowe was elected president of the Epworth League for the ensuing year at the annual meeting held Wednesday evening.

UNADILLA.

This week revival meetings will be held in the M. E. church.

W. S. Livermore who has been visiting friends in York state returned home Monday.

Miss Durkee of Anderson spent the latter part of last week with Mrs. Nancy May.

An interesting program is being prepared instead of a debate for Saturday evening.

Miss Etile Bullis who has been spending some time in Munith returned home Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Baluss of Wayne who have been visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity for the past two weeks returned home Saturday.

SYLVAN.

The storm last Sunday prevented the service at our church.

Mrs. George Merker has again gone to Jackson where her mother lies seriously ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ward of Chelsea were entertained at the home of Ed. Ward last Thursday.

The social at the home of Chas. Densmore Tuesday evening was well attended and a good time was had by all who were present.

There will be two services at our church next Sunday. In the morning the pastor will speak on "Ideals," and in the evening a gospel service will be held.

Your correspondent was requested by the Ladies' Aid society of Sylvan to express in this column their heart felt thanks to the various committees of gentlemen who so faithfully assisted in the late repairs of our church.

The pastor of the Sylvan Christian Union desires to extend a personal invitation to every person living hereabouts to attend the services at our church. These services are undenominational and neighborly in character and all who are not regular attendants at other churches are cordially invited to worship with us. Come, and we will do these good.

The Ladies' Aid Society had a full attendance and spent an enjoyable afternoon at their meeting last Thursday at the home of Mrs. Ed. Ward. The gentlemen had also been invited. A bountiful repast was served by the hostess which added about \$2.75 to the society's treasures. These meetings are doing much toward the fostering of a neighborly spirit in our community.

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

A few days ago, as Chas. Coon's family were eating dinner, Mrs. C. glanced out of the window and exclaimed: "Why, Will Merriman's house is afire!" Charles and the others hastily took in the situation, then jumped for the barn, had a horse before the buggy in the twinkling of an eye and were off to render assistance to the unfortunate neighbor. But judge of their surprise, not to say chagrin, when they found that they had been deceived by the sun shining upon the tin roof of the Merriman house. Well, they showed their good will, anyway.—Manchester Enterprise.

Three new divorce cases are registered at the county clerk's office: Catherine Schoun vs. Jacob Schoun—both parties reside in this city—charge, habitual drunkenness and cruelty; Hattie M. Smith of Ypsilanti vs. Anderson J. Smith—charge, cruelty and non-support; Addie M. Wheaton of Ypsilanti vs. Amassa C. Wheaton—charge, desertion.—Washington Times.

Our readers might think the climate of Michigan too cold for the successful raising of cotton, yet Miss Nellie Grey of this village brought to the Enterprise office Monday a fine species of cotton raised by her from seed planted last April, and we think it is A 1 in quality. She says that the raising of it was an interesting experiment and this year she will endeavor to raise some from the seed she grew.—Manchester Enterprise.

A singular and sad accident happened to the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Kensler yesterday morning, which is liable to disfigure him for life. He was on the porch looking through the window at his little sister when his feet slipped and he thrust his head through the window breaking the glass, at the same time cutting his little face in a terrible manner. Dr. Knapp was summoned and dressed the wound.—Manchester Enterprise.

Among the large number of skaters on the Cedar marsh last week Thursday night was Harry Gale and Bert Cooper. They were going to show the "people" how they done it in Toledo, and stroked hand in hand across the glary surface of the ice, singing "Jesus Lover of My Soul." They had not proceeded far, however, before both skated into the open channel. Harry went down so far that his hat floated off his head and he hasn't seen it since. He was a little in advance and of course got the whole benefit of his plunge, while Bert was successful in maintaining a foothold on the bank, and here the water was up to his neck. He reached out and grasped Harry by the hand and hauled him safely to a footing place, then they resumed their duet to the delight of all. Harry says he didn't mind the wet, but that new \$3 hat.—Fowlerville Observer.

HOW TALC IS QUARRIED.

Facts About a Mineral Little Known to the General Public. At Luzenac, in the upper valley of the Arlege, talc is quarried on an extensive scale in the granite of St. Barthelemy, a mountain 7,700 feet high and about twenty miles from the main chain of the Pyrenees. The quarries, which are situated about two miles from the summit, and 5,900 feet above the sea, are opened in a bedded deposit, included between micaceous below and lower silurian slates above, which has been followed for about 2,000 yards in a north and south direction, with a dip of about sixty degrees to the east, the thickness varying from 160 to 1,000 feet, as does also the composition. Masses of limestone and granite, the latter often of considerable size, are frequently found included in the silicate of magnesia, which also contains some alumina.

The best rock is of a brilliant white color and feels greasy to the touch when ground to white powder. The principal quarry, at Tremouin, is worked in the open, across the direction of the bed, forming two or three terraces, fifty feet high, the surface covering, six to ten feet thick, having been first stripped. The stuff broken is carried by a level, in the bottom of the quarry, driven in the foot wall of the vein to the valley of Axlat, whence it is hauled in bullock wagons about twelve miles to the works of Luzenac, where a water-power of ninety horse-power is obtained from the Arlege. The mechanical preparation includes sizing by sieves, drying in a rotating cylinder furnace, breaking, grinding and sifting.

BITS ABOUT BOYS.

"Papa, what do you call it when a lot of employes quit work?" "It used to be called a strike, my boy, but now it's known as an explosion."—Detroit News.

Teacher—Now, children, what is an optimist? Wise boy—He's a man what fits you with glasses, so's everything looks pretty.—Philadelphia North American.

Tommy—Pa, vegetarians are people who don't eat meat, ain't they? Father—Yes, Thomas. Tommy—And octogenarians, what don't they eat, Pa?—Roxbury Gazette.

"Didn't I see you pitching pennies with that little Sprankle boy?" "Yes'm." "Well, don't you do it again. Do you hear me?" "Yes'm. I won't do it no more. He hain't got a cent left."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Little Walter—Mamma, has Sister Winnie's fellow joined the church? Mamma—I guess not. Why do you ask? Little Walter—I heard him tell her last night that every Monday his knees just ached on account of the hard work they had to do Sundays.—Cleveland Leader.

"Moral courage," said the teacher, "is the courage that makes a boy do what he thinks is right, regardless of the jeers of his companions." "Then," said Willie, "if a boy has sweets and eats 'em all hisself, and ain't afraid of the other boys callin' him stingy, is that moral courage?"—Buffalo Times.

Thornton—Why, my baby walks every where. Has yours out his teeth yet? Updike—No. Thornton—Mine has, long time ago. Can your baby talk? Updike—No. Thornton—Great Scott that's strange. Mine says everything. Updike (desperately)—Say, what does your baby think of the financial question?—Washington Times.

"Johnny has been in a bad humor all the evening," said the worried mother, when the head of the house came home. "He has been crying more than an hour and refuses to be comforted." "He refuses to be either comforted or blanketed," said the nurse, who had just come in. "He kicks the covers off as fast as I put them on him."—Indianapolis Journal.

SOME UNIQUE CALLINGS.

Oregon is rich in markswomen of note. They are equally skillful in shooting game or stationary targets. The most expert of them are Mrs. Phoebe Filcher of Warrendale and Mrs. Felix Gumbinner.

Feminine county clerks are rare, but if the experience of Miss Georgia Richards, who occupies that position in Arapahoe County, Colorado, counts for anything, the office is one to be sought. Her salary is \$5,000 a year.

Lady Marcus Beresford is an English woman who has devoted herself to the noble pursuit of providing a home for cats. She has succeeded in establishing and endowing one in Englefield Green, Windsor Park. She has made cats her specialty, and her collection of Angoras is famous.

Embalming is the remarkable profession chosen by one woman. She is Mrs. J. J. Duby, of Detroit, and she is the only one the city boasts. She has studied her somewhat cheerless calling under various embalmers, and finally in a college at Toledo devoted to that science. She is only 28 years old, and is happily married to a shoe salesman, but she intends to enter the ranks of the professional undertakers.

PRESCRIPTIONS FOR DOCTORS.

"What do you think of this scheme of saving doctors' bills by walking barefooted in the grass?" "Well, it saves shoemakers' bills, anyhow."—Philadelphia North American.

First M. D.—"Why did you forbid Rockleigh to drink any more champagne?" Second ditto—"I wanted him to save up to pay my bill when I present it."—Washington Times.

Bystander—"Doctor, what do you think of his injuries?" Doctor—"Humph! Two of them are undoubtedly fatal, but as for the rest of them time alone can tell."—Texas Sifter.

Fair Medico—"I have accepted Mr. Richleigh, mamma." Mamma—"But I thought you didn't care for him?" Fair Medico—"Neither do I; but I took a snap-shot at his lungs, and he can't possibly live more than five or six months."—Tid-Bits.

"How do you manager, Doctor, to make yourself so popular with all your patients?" "That's very simple. I assure those who only imagine they are ill that they really are ill; while those who really are ill I assure that they are quite well."—Answers.

A Chicago surgeon who performed an unsuccessful operation has been sued by his patient for \$25,000 damages. Usually the patient after an unsuccessful operation is so busy being dead that he hasn't time to bother with doctors any more.—Minneapolis Journal.

"Doctor, I can't sleep at night," said Stringer. "Our—" "Let me feel your pulse," replied the doctor. "Well, it's no wonder; you're in a dreadfully nervous state. You ought to take—" "I don't want to take anything! You give me something to keep the baby quiet, and I'll manage to sleep all right."—Answers.

The small boy had been requested to do some errands, but insisted that he was feeling badly. As the family physician happened to call he felt the boy's pulse and looked at his tongue, and said: "You had better make a good strong mustard plaster." The boy looked depressed and left the room. "When shall I apply the plaster?" asked the mother. "Don't apply it at all. He'll get well before that stage of the treatment is reached."—Washington Star.

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CONSTITIATION

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results promptly and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, s. s. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor on Wednesday the 13th day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven Present, H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of George Boyd, deceased.

Homer Boyd, executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his annual account as such executor.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 5th day of February next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on the 5th day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and there to be present, and to be heard by the court, and to be sworn to by the court, and to be sworn to by the court, and to be sworn to by the court.

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A Scheme that Worked Poorly. The Sunday school needed money, and Mr. Smart, the superintendent, had a new way of getting it.

He proposed giving each boy half a dollar. At the end of the month the principal, together with what it earned, was to be returned to him.

The scheme was good, but it didn't work quite as Mr. Smart had anticipated.

The fourth Sunday found the superintendent ready to audit the profit and loss accounts, and he commenced with Johnnie's class.

"How have you done, Johnnie?" "My half dollar has earned another one," said Johnnie, with the air of one having an option on a halo.

"Good," said the superintendent. "Not only is Johnnie a good boy in helping the school, but he shows business talent. Doubling one's money in a single month requires no common ability. Who can tell but what we may have another budding Croesus among us? Johnnie, you have done well."

"And now, Thomas, how much has your half-dollar earned?" "Lost it," said Thomas.

"What! not only failed to earn anything, but actually lost," said Mr. Smart. "How was that?" "I tossed with Johnnie," was the reply, "and he won."

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 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 40.00 for the same thing many a time, before we punctured his Balloon with our underbuy, undersell prices.

A lady agent wanted for the Elliott Insufflator. The only scientific home treatment for female troubles.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results promptly and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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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. TAKE RIPANS TABULES. Ripans Tabules Regulate the System and Preserve the Health. EASY TO TAKE. ONE GIVES RELIEF. QUICK TO ACT.

Commissioners' Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, 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 Manz, late of said county deceased, hereby give notice that on the 10th day of March and the 10th day of June next, at ten o'clock a. m. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust all claims.

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LOCAL BREVITIES.

Last—A large Bible, between Chelsea and the home of Dennis Spaulding. Finder leave at postoffice.

The next meeting of the Teachers' Association of Washenaw county will be held at Saline Saturday, February 6.

Jan. Geddes, Jr., has rented the Fred Vogel wagon shop and has on exhibition there, several McCormick machines.

Compared with Jan. 1, 1896, there has been an increase in price of all farm products except corn, oats, hay, hogs and dressed pork. Average increase for wheat was 25 cents.

DIED—On Friday, January 15, 1897, at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Katherine Gibrach, John Gibrach, aged 99 years. His funeral was held at St. Paul's church Monday. The remains were interred in Oak Grove cemetery.

A couple of our sportsmen who are noted for their truthfulness are willing to make their affidavit to the fact that one day last week they saw seven robins. The friends of the sportsmen are beginning to feel a little worried about them.

Hon. A. J. Sawyer has noticed a bill to make a divorce comparatively easy. "There are a great many people who have gone to the deuce," he says, because they couldn't get a divorce, when if they had been separated they would have been christian men and women.

The subscribers to the soldiers' monument fund are requested to leave their contributions with J. A. Palmer as soon as possible. The work on the monument is well under way, and it is especially hoped that it will all be paid for by May 1st. Please do not delay this matter any longer.

Rev. Carl Zeidler, of Sylvan, is a fortunate clergyman. He was recently presented with an elegant all-wool, tariffed blanket, a pair of fur driving gloves, a buffalo robe and a silk muffler. When Elder Zeidler hereafter travels the gospel highway, Satan must vacate the road or get run over.—Adrian Press.

The annual election of officers of the Chelsea German workmen's society, took place Monday evening, January 18. The following officers were elected: President—Aug. Neuburger. Vice President—Chas. Kaercher. Secretary—Israel Vogel. Cor. Secretary—Math. Schwikerath. Treasurer—Jacob Schumacher. Trustees—Jacob Hepfer, Joseph Schatz, Frank Saffan. Standard Bearer—Christ Oesterle. Physician—Wm. Schmidt.

They're daring practical jokers down in Austin Texas. The News of that city of recent date, tells of an incident connected with the death of a citizen of the tenth ward. The sorrowing family placed the following notice on the front door: "J. D. Smith departed this life for heaven at noon to-day." A small boy happened to pass and seeing the notice he secured a dispatch blank and wrote the following: Heaven, 12:10 p. m.—Smith not yet arrived; excitement intense." This was placed on the door under the death notice.

Jacob Slemmer, of Chelsea, drove over here Tuesday and brought Mr. Goulder, who travels for Sterling, Welch & Co., of Cleveland. Mr. Goulder has a wagon load of samples and the gentlemen were both crowded, and, as it was a cold day, they both became chilled through. When Mr. Slemmer got out of the wagon and began to move around he fell down in a heap and came near passing in his checks. The action of his heart was very weak and it took some time for the doctor to bring him around again. He had been driving in the cold for several days and the work was too severe for him. He remained here over night and was able to return home the next day.—Clinton Local.

A case was decided by Justice E. A. Stowe on Tuesday of this week, the features of which are of much importance, not only to parties in partnership but to those who deal in notes and other commercial paper. The following brief synopsis of the case is according to the showing at the trial: About two years ago a partnership was formed between John H. Bristol and J. S. Day, of Tyrone township, their business being the raising of small fruit, such as strawberries, currants, raspberries and grapes. Mr. Bristol, who is financially a responsible man, one day became aware of the fact that, unknown to him, his partner had given company notes to the amount of \$2,700 to various parties. Mr. Bristol now finds himself a defendant in suits to the amount of about \$2,000. One of the cases was the one which Justice E. A. Stowe decided. After a due and careful deliberation on the merits of the case Mr. Stowe decided that a sort of partnership had been formed that is termed in law a non trading partnership, and under such partnership one partner cannot be held or bound by the other without his knowledge or consent. The points of law on partnership are very interesting and on this point very clear. The case will probably be appealed and may be destined to furnish matter of great interest to many people who are engaged in a partnership business.—Livingston Herald.

A draft for \$1000 came last week from the great finance keeper of the K.O.T.M., to pay the claim of the beneficiaries of the late Wm. Martin.

Orville and Lynn Gorton, of Waterloo, were in the village yesterday, to try to secure enough subscribers to put up a telephone line between that burg and Stockbridge. They already have a line between Waterloo and Chelsea.—Stockbridge Sun.

PERSONAL.

A. R. Congdon of Dexter spent Friday here.

Geo. Webster spend Monday at Ann Arbor.

Fred Mallon of Grass Lake spent Tuesday here.

Miss Cora Taylor is visiting friends in Ypsilanti.

Mrs. D. Clark is visiting relatives at Romulus.

Dr. R. M. Speer of Battle Creek spent Monday here.

Prof. A. D. DeWitt of Dexter was a Chelsea visitor Friday.

Leigh Brainard of Jackson spent Sunday with friends here.

Orrin Riemenschneider and Lee Palmer spent Saturday at Ann Arbor.

Miss F. McKinder of Battle Creek is the guest of Mrs. Geo. McClain.

Geo. McClain started last week on the road for the Champion company.

E. G. Hoag of Detroit was the guest of F. P. Glazier the first of the week.

George Irwin has returned from Leslie, where he has been spending several weeks.

Mrs. Mary Olds has returned to South Haven after spending several months at this place.

Howard Canfield has been brought to this village and is now stopping at the home of his sister, Mrs. Elmer Bates.

Clarence Noble of Ann Arbor who furnished the excellent letters signed "The Gentleman Tramp" last summer made The Standard a pleasant call Saturday.

Mrs. John Burg of Ann Arbor gave a pink and green luncheon Thursday in honor of her guest Mrs. Jas. S. Gorman of this place among the guests present we noticed the names of Mrs. W. J. Herdman, Mrs. Everett Scott, Mrs. Clarkson, Mrs. Boyle and many other society ladies.

SCHOOL NOTES.

Mrs. Schmidt visited the third grade last week.

The English History class enjoyed a written lesson Monday afternoon.

A society to abstain from the smoking of cigarettes, has been organized in the sixth grade.

Miss Millie Hepfer visited the high school last Friday morning during the singing hour.

The Cmsar class has finished the review of the "first book" and so they have reached the pinnacle of fame.

There will be a musical at the high school January 29th at 2 p. m. It will consist of Scotch and negro melodies. All interested are cordially invited.

"Give me some of the best reasons for not using tobacco," said the teacher of the third grade the other day and one of the children quickly answered "The best reason for using tobacco is that we should not use it."

When one of the teachers asked her pupil in the grammar class, "How many kinds of infinitives are there?" The pupil replied "two of 'em." The reply greatly surprised the teacher as the pupil will only have one more week of grammar.

The physics class is enjoying a series of written lessons this week. Among the questions asked were "What are the conditions of matter?" and "What are uncrystallized substances called?" The answer to the former was "Nobility, expansibility, verocity, ductability and tenacity" and the latter "An uncrystallized substance is called atmospheric."

Resolutions of Respect.

At a meeting of Olive Lodge No. 156 F. & A. M. held January 12th, 1897, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas, Almighty God in His wisdom has again seen fit to remove from among the Masonic fraternity a brother beloved and honored by all who knew him, and while we deeply deplore his demise, and knowing his loss to be irreparable, yet we find consolation in the belief that he has reached that beautiful shore, that home not made with hands eternal in the heavens, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. William Martin, this Lodge loses one of its most devoted and useful members, the wife a most devoted and true kind husband, the children a loving father, and the community an esteemed citizen.

Resolved, That while we realize the loss this Lodge has sustained, we tender the bereaved family our earnest sympathies and would unite with them in looking to Him who alone can assuage our grief and give that is only the gift of our Heavenly Father.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Lodge, and a copy sent the brother's widow.

Resolved, That the Chelsea Herald and Chelsea Standard be solicited to publish the foregoing resolutions.

R. S. ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM BACON, Committee.

A Collection of Celebrities.

There is probably no other publication in America so successful as The Youth's Companion in securing the services of famous men and women. Think what a collection this is, for a single year: Ian MacLaren, Rudyard Kipling, Stephen Crane, Andrew Carnegie, Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Dr. Lyman Abbott, Madame Lillian Nordica, Hon. Carl Schurz, Chas. Dudley Warner, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, the daughter of Longfellow, the son of Emerson, three members of President Cleveland's Cabinet, a United States Senator, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and half a hundred other men and women equally well known! The value of such a list of writers lies in the fact that each describes or discusses the work with which he is identified—the work that has made him famous. Subscribers to the paper for 1897, receive free The Companion's Art Calendar for 1897, the most costly gift of its kind The Companion has ever offered. An Illustrated Prospectus will be sent free to those who address The Youth's Companion, 205 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

Two Eclipses in '97.

There will be fewer eclipses this year than come in ordinary twelve months. Last year there were four, two of the moon and two of the sun, which is somewhere about the mean in these occurrences. In 1897 there will be but two, both of the sun. The largest number that can take place in any year is seven, five being of the sun and two of the moon, and the smallest is two, these being of the sun.

The two referred to will be annual eclipses, both visible in the form of a partial eclipse, that is, only part of the disk will be hidden from view by the intervention of the moon.

The first one will occur about sunset on February 1, visible here if a bright, clear day. The sparsely inhabited islands of the south Pacific are the favored places for viewing the phenomenon in its most interesting phases, for in that region the eclipse will be annular and the central part of the sun will be cut out of view.

The Best Family Cathartic.

For the general home medicine, Hood's Pills are unequalled. They were prepared for family use and they have been found entirely satisfactory wherever they have been used. Their sale has gradually extended until to-day the demand for them leads the trade to look upon Hood's Pills as "the coming pill." They relieve and cure so many troubles that they are really a whole medicine chest. They are mild and yet efficient.

Pay the printer now.

Stands at the Head.

Aug. Bogel, the leading druggist of Shreveport, La., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller I have." J. F. Campbell, merchant of Safford, Ariz., writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails, and is a sure cure for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I cannot say enough for its merits." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a quarter of a century, and to-day stands at the head. It never disappoints. Free trial bottles at Glazier & Stimson's Drug Store.

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 \$750, 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.

J. Mast.

BREAK AWAY AND GET INTO OUR PASTURE.

We don't tempt you with 1/4 off sugar-coated bargains in groceries as a side show advertising attraction to a stock of general merchandise; our method is to buy and sell all goods on their individual merits, and not advertise a line of large profit-bearing goods with a line of low profit-bearing goods.

All we ask is enough profit to support ONE common merchant.

We would prefer being called high-priced than have the reputation of selling inferior goods, if we were compelled to choose between the two, but, thanks to our business policy, we are not handicapped by either. We sell you the best at as low a price as others charge for inferior goods.

WE DO claim, and have, the largest, cleanest, choicest stock of eatables in Chelsea, and are selling

- 21 lbs. granulated sugar for \$1. Best kettle rendered lard, in 10 pound lots, at 6c. Finest dairy butter at 15c. Good dairy butter at 10c. Strictly fresh laid eggs at 14c. doz. Salt pork at 6c. lb. Finest breakfast bacon at 10c. lb. Buck wheat flour at 2c. lb. 8 pounds best rolled oats for 25c. Hand-picked pea beans at 2c. per lb. Evaporated Lima beans, 4 lbs. for 25c. Best California prunes, 3 lbs. for 25c. Light New Orleans molasses at 25c. per gal. Clear, sweet syrup at 25c. per doz. Good slicing oranges at 15c. per doz. Large, sweet, tender, juicy Navel oranges at 30c. and 40c. per doz. Large, fat, yellow bananas at 25c. per doz. Fresh, ripe Persian dates at 10c. per lb. Stringless beans, Golden Wax beans; Early June peas, Evergreen corn, and all first class vegetables put up by experts and guaranteed to be as good as the fresh article. All sold at

Gold Standard Prices.

Try a Can of Lily of the Valley Corn, 10c.

All Crockery, Lamps and Glassware at Reduced Prices.

FREEMAN'S.

1-4 OFF 1-4

of the regular price of all....

CLOTHING 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.

Experienced Riders 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 2 heights \$85.00, Bellie 26 and 25 inch \$75.00 and \$85.00

Made by Indiana Bicycle Co W. J. KNAPP, Agent. Indianapolis, Ind.

CUMMINGS



Now is a good time

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

to have an Overcoat made. The cold weather is not all gone, and you can save money by ordering one now. Call and see

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. Ostarth 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 a long and perhaps fatal-billous fever. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison, Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c and \$1.00 per bottle at Glazier & Stimson's Drug Store.



CHAPTER I.

It was November. Not the cold and colorless November of our Northern climes, but a November brilliant with sunshine and gay with flowers; as hot as an English summer, and twice as parched and dusty and glaring. In short, the November of Southern Europe, of the Mediterranean.

"Blue spectacles with wire-gauze sides are not in themselves pleasing objects, reflected a certain English traveler, as he stood and looked at the dazzling white high road that crosses the island of Malta from Valletta to St. Paul's Bay. 'But one begins to appreciate their uses in an open of a place like this.'"

The deep notes of a bell struck upon his ear. The sound proceeded from the belfry of a plain, ecclesiastical-looking building upon an eminence at his right hand. Images of silent aisles deep in cool shadow, of smooth stone pavements on which the sunlight rested only in colored patches thrown from the painted windows, suddenly presented themselves to his mind, and were grateful to him in comparison with the white glare of a Maltese noon. He turned and bent his steps leisurely toward the church.

Lawrence—this was the Englishman's name—was admitted by a gray frocked Capuchin monk, and stepped at once into the coolness and stillness which he had desired. The church had no architectural beauty. It was decorated in the florid Italian style, gaudy with gilding and ill-attention to the objects around. Lawrence found himself in a passage, dimly lighted by the lanterns carried by his guide. Then came a flight of steps, then another passage, or underground gallery, with lamps fastened at regular intervals along the walls. The nature of the place which he had entered flashed suddenly across Lawrence's mind. He had seen similar results and passages at Palermo. It was the final resting-place of the dead Capuchin monks. Lawrence had no taste for horrors. Yet something in the Rembrandteque play of light and shade, something in the wearied monotony of the old monk's voice as he droned out the name and date of his exhumed predecessors, excited the young man's imagination.

As he turned a corner he came full upon a group of sightseers, who seemed to be bent upon penetrating to the farthest limits of the vaulted passages. The party consisted of two or three gentlemen and two ladies, accompanied by a little Maltese guide and a Capuchin. It was evident that the gentlemen, and one at least of the ladies, took great interest in the sight.

He turned his back upon the exploring party, and feigned to become absorbed in contemplation of the stone wall, until the sound of voices, footsteps, and laughter had receded down one of the echoing passages; then began to retrace his steps. But before he had gone very far he saw that one member of the tourist party was also returning. This was the second lady of the group. Lawrence gathered that she had probably lost her way, and he was not prepared for the question which the lady, after a moment's hesitation, addressed to his guide.

"Is this the way out?" She spoke in English, and the monk did not understand her. Lawrence answered in his stead.

"This is the way. You turn to the right and go up the steps, but the door at the top of the steps is locked. You will want one of the guides to open it for you." Then, as she seemed to hesitate again, he added: "If you wish to get out, this man will unlock it. Shall I tell him?"

"Thank you. If your guide can do so, I shall be glad to get into the fresh air." "Of course you will be glad," Lawrence said to himself, approvingly. "Any sensible person would be glad to escape from this charnel-house." Then aloud: "I will tell him."

He gave the direction in Italian, and stood aside to let her pass, when an unforeseen accident occurred. The lady's foot tripped over some unevenness in the pavement, and she would have fallen but for the help afforded by Lawrence's quick, strong arm. Even then she did not seem able to recover herself at once. Lawrence felt that she was trembling from head to foot, and leaning upon him as if unable to support herself. A fresh attack of faintness made her glad of support in any form. He knew this from the way in which she tightened her grasp upon his arm.

"Where are your friends? I will call them." "No—please; I am better now." She would not allow him to help her up the steps, but he followed her into the church, fearing that she would turn dizzy and require his arm again. At Lawrence's request the monk opened the church door, set a chair for the lady beside it, and brought her a glass of cold water. Lawrence waited for a minute or two, partly out of anxiety for the lady's recovery, and partly in order to bestow a few more glances upon the fair face that had so impressed him.

He neither liked to leave her alone nor to seem to be watching her, and had she not spoken he would probably have moved away, but as she handed back the glass of water that he had given her, she said, gently: "I am very much obliged to you for your help."

"Pray say nothing about that. I wish you would let me call your friends." "They will be here directly," she answered. "I told them that I would sit in the church until they returned. We are going back to the ship very soon." Then, after a little pause, she added words that were evidently meant as a dismissal. "I am quite well now. Please do not let me detain you. Thank you very much."

Before he left the church Lawrence remembered that he had given the old monk no remuneration for his services, and he began to search for a coin that would suit his purpose. Two or three loose papers which he was carrying about got in his way. He held them in his hand, and stuffed them carelessly back into his pocket when he had found the coin he wanted. He gave his lira to the

monk, then walked to the door, and stood for one moment looking at the hot whiteness of the landscape without. A footstep and voice behind him made him look round.

"I beg your pardon; I think you have dropped this paper." The young lady with the violet eyes and red-brown hair was offering him a paper. Lawrence took it hastily, and with a certain air of consternation.

"I am very much obliged to you," he said, the color slightly rising in his face. "It would have inconvenienced me very much to lose this letter. I owe you many thanks. So now we are quits," he went on to himself, as he strolled down the dusty road. "She has thanked me, and I have thanked her. Of the two, it is she who has done the greater service. I thought I had put that part of my letter into the envelope. It seems I did not, and so my letter has gone without its conclusion. What did I say in the first sheet, I wonder? I believe I left my decisive answer unwritten till the last."

He opened the folded sheet of foreign paper and ran his eyes over the words it contained. They were not many. "As regards your plan of wintering in Egypt because I do, I think it is (if you will allow me to say so) absurd and impracticable. Cairo is not in the state of health to take a long journey. She had much better go to Mentone, if she goes abroad at all. Tell her so from me with my love. I will write to her next mail. Your affectionate nephew, J. D. L."

Lawrence meditated. "I posted my letter yesterday," he said. "Shall I write another? No, I'll wait and post it at Alexandria. There's plenty of time. Of course they would not leave England, even for Mentone, without my permission. After all, Cairo will be much better at home this winter than wandering about in trains and steamboats. They should have made a change earlier in the year."

He crushed the letter in his hand, and began to tear it into small fragments, which he strewed along the road as he went. "I shall feel anxious till I see their next letters now, I suppose," he reflected, as if with a sense of injury. "I shall get them at Alexandria, and I must wait there for news of their movements. I almost wish that girl hadn't picked up the paper. I should have felt much more free if I had thought that they would get my decision by that mail. Even if I write again to-day, there will be an interval of a day or two between the letters. Shall I telegraph to them not to leave Queen's Holt?"

Thus debating with himself he walked back to the town, and entered the hotel, and when he embarked on board the Syria that afternoon, neither letter nor telegram had been dispatched. After he had arranged his luggage in his cabin he came on deck for a smoke before dinner. And the first person that he saw upon the deck, seated in a low bamboo chair, and wrapped in a fleecy white shawl, was the lady with the violet eyes whose acquaintance he had made that day in the church of the Capuchins, near Valletta.

"Kismet!" said Lawrence to himself, with a half-amused smile. "What service shall we do each other next, I wonder? One might venture a great deal for a woman with such a glorious pair of eyes!"

CHAPTER II.

Lawrence found himself unable to determine whether or not he had been observed and recognized by the lady in question until later in the afternoon, when his doubts were resolved for him by a member of the party whom he had encountered in the church. This was a good-natured, gray-haired officer in the Indian army, who entered into conversation with Lawrence on deck, and remarked that he believed that he, Major Hays, had to thank his new acquaintance for some very kind help rendered to a lady now traveling in company with him and his wife.

"She told me the circumstances," said the Major, "when she saw you on board this afternoon; and I am sure that you are very much obliged to you for the trouble you took."

Lawrence made a polite disclaimer, and then they fell to talking up and down the deck, and Lawrence had an opportunity of bestowing further attention upon the lady whose acquaintance he wished to make. She was leaning back in her long Indian chair, enveloped in the folds of the soft Soudan shawl; her eyes were fixed upon the distant sea, and she neither moved nor spoke. In another chair of the same kind sat "the woman with the eyeglass," as Lawrence had mentally dubbed her that morning; a lady who, as he afterward ascertained, was Major Hays's wife.

"We shall have wind soon," said Major Hays, as they turned their faces to the west.

The dinner bell rang. Mrs. Hays rose from her seat and spoke to her companion. Lawrence involuntarily strained his ears to listen.

"Will you come down, Anne? or are you too tired?" "I would rather stay here, thank you, Mrs. Hays."

"Very well," Mrs. Hays made answer, rather indifferently, as Lawrence thought. "I'll tell the stewardess to send you something to eat. Don't catch cold, that's all." She swept away, and the gentlemen followed. Lawrence was leaning over the rails and let them pass him. He thought that they were all exceedingly inattentive to the comfort of their fellow-passengers. Should he offer to do anything for her? But what right had he to interfere? He moved up the deck toward her chair. Her eyes were closed; she did not see him. He was obliged to speak. "I beg your pardon for disturbing you, but can I do anything for you to-night?" She opened her eyes quickly, and raised her head. Even in the twilight he could see that she changed color. But she smiled a little as she answered: "Thank you, nothing. My friend's maid will bring me all that I want."

"Quite well, thank you. Only a little tired." The tone was so cold that Lawrence felt checked. There was a momentary pause, during which she looked dreamily out at the sea, as if she took no interest in him or in his communications. He lifted his hat and walked away. When he took his place at the dinner table, Major Hays frowned at him suspiciously. He returned to the deck as soon as possible, but she was gone.

She did not appear at breakfast next morning, but about eleven o'clock he found her and Mrs. Hays sitting tranquilly side by side with books in their hands. Perhaps Mrs. Hays did not find her book interesting, or else she was attracted by Lawrence's appearance, for she closed the volume almost immediately, and made a remark about the fineness of the day. It was a commonplace observation, but the manner in which it was proffered was inviting. All the other passengers were away, either in the saloon, or smoking and chatting with the officers of the ship.

"I hope we shall have good weather all the way to Alexandria," said Lawrence. Mrs. Hays hailed the introduction of the word Alexandria as affording a new subject of discussion than the weather. "You are going to Alexandria?" she said, fixing him with her eyeglass, and looking suddenly interested.

"I am going through it. People don't stop in Alexandria if they can help it, do they?" Mrs. Hays cast a curious glance at her silent friend, and answered quickly: "Some very dear friends of mine live in Alexandria—or rather in a suburb called Ramlieh, where most of the Europeans live, I believe."

"I beg your pardon, I was throwing no discredit on Alexandria," said Lawrence, with his pleasant smile. "I only mean that people are generally in a hurry to see Cairo and the Pyramids when they come to Egypt. I have no doubt that Alexandria is a very charming place."

"Still, I like to live in civilized places. My husband was once quartered in a village where there were no other Europeans within fifty miles of him. He almost forgot how to speak his own language. But my friends in Ramlieh, Mr. and Mrs. Dumaresq, say they like it very much. And so do the Burtons."

"I know a Mr. and Mrs. Burton who came to Egypt some years ago," said Lawrence. "These were the Mansfield Burtons."

"Yes; so my friends, or rather acquaintances, were called."

"And they lived at a village in Hampshire—I forget the name of it."

"Queen's Holt?" "Queen's Holt, of course. It must be the same. What a small world it is. Do you know the place?"

"I have heard Mr. Burton speak of it. I knew him in London. He used to come to my aunt's house a good deal. My aunt—Mrs. Seymour—lived in London at that time."

"Mrs. Seymour? Was her husband a general officer?" said Mrs. Hays, with much animation. "He was. And he served in the Punjab for ten years before he died. I dare say you have heard of him?"

Mrs. Hays had not only heard of him, but knew him "personally, intimately," as she observed with much effusion; and, to Lawrence's amusement, she immediately sent a sailor to summon her husband in order to inform him of the wonderful discovery that she had made.

(To be continued.)

THE ANCIENT CITY OF PEKING.

One of the Oldest in the World and the Capital of the Great Khan. The city is one of the oldest in the world; but it was not made a capital until Kublai Khan, somewhere about 1282, fixed his court there. Under the Mongols the name of Peking was Khan-palik, or City of the Khan; and this title was easily converted into Cambalge, by which name it is known in the accounts of those times. Peking is now divided into two parts; the northern portion is the Tartar city, and contains about twelve square miles; in this are the palaces, government buildings, troops, and military barracks. The southern part is the Chinese city, and is more populous than the Tartar, less of its space being taken up by gardens and public buildings. The population is estimated at different figures; but two million appears to be a fair estimate.

A wall separates the Tartar from the Chinese city, and a wall of varying height surrounds the whole, that of the Tartar section being about fifty feet high, and that around the Chinese section some thirty feet high. These walls are of brick and stone filled in with earth and paved on the top with slabs of stone, affording a promenade twelve feet wide. There are sixteen gates in all, and each gateway is fortified with towers of stone; and other towers are fixed at intervals of about sixty yards all around the walls. These towers project fifty feet from the outer side of the walls, and those at the gateways have in front of them a fortification of a semicircular shape, so that the gate must be entered from the side and not from the front.

The Tartar city is divided into three inclosures, each being surrounded with its own wall, and each inside of another. The innermost of these is the Prohibited City, and contains the imperial palaces and offices. Its circumference is nearly two miles; the wall is covered with imperial-yellow tiles which look brilliant when seen from a distance. The inclosure next outside of this is occupied by the government offices, and by the army appointed to keep guard over the emperor and his family. The next outside of this is the outermost of all, and consists of dwelling-houses and shops. "The True Story of Marco Polo," by Noah Brooks in St. Nicholas.

Increases in Value.

"Are you aware," asked the agent earnestly, "that every year you put off taking out an insurance policy it becomes dearer?" "Yes," replied Mr. Hardcase; "so does life."—New York Journal.

During his entire career Stradivarius made from 6,000 to 7,000 violins. Few of these were sold for more than \$25 during his life. Now some of them command \$10,000 each.

SMALL LOSS BY FIRE.

INSURANCE MEN ARE MILLIONS AHEAD.

Year Just Past Has Been a Favorable One for Them—Amount of Property Consumed in the Twelve Months Will Not Exceed \$130,000,000.

Total Income Not Diminished. The officers and stockholders of the fire insurance companies doing business in the United States can look back upon the year 1896 with satisfaction, for it was one of unusual good luck and prosperity for them. At the beginning of December, men who had kept up upon the fire losses for the year felt safe in predicting that unless some very big fires occurred before Jan. 1, 1897, the insurance companies would have had a great year for profits.

The losses from fire in the United States during the year will probably not amount to more than \$130,000,000, and large as this sum is, it will be the smallest since 1890. The losses in that year footed up \$108,963,792. In 1891 the sum rose to \$147,764,867, in 1892 it grew again to \$151,510,068, and it reached its highest figures in 1893, when the total of our fire losses was the enormous sum of \$167,544,370. Since then the losses were \$140,000,484 in 1894 and \$142,110,233 in 1895. Of these sums the insurance companies have had to make good considerably more than half. In 1892 the losses to the companies amounted in round figures to \$83,500,000; in 1893 to \$105,000,000; in 1894 to \$88,500,000, and in 1895 to \$84,500,000.

The total of the losses in these four years was \$301,000,000, and the total paid out by the insurance companies was \$372,000,000. This amounts to about 62 per cent of the total losses, and applying this same rule to the losses of 1896, the insurance companies' share would be about \$80,000,000 and it may fall below this. This would leave a margin of \$4,500,000 extra profits to be added by the companies either to dividends or surplus in hand.

The experts declare that although the premium charges of the companies may have fallen behind during the year on account of hard times, the natural increase in income from investments have probably kept the total incomes of the companies up to about the same sum as last year.

Hard times, these same experts declare.

THE LION AND THE EAGLE AGREE TO ARBITRATION.



And what will poor Canada do now, poor thing?—Chicago Tribune.

usually have a disastrous effect, however, upon insurance profits from another cause—incendiarism. No one questions that 1896 was a "hard times" year, and yet the fire losses have fallen off.

POPE LEO'S DELICATE HEALTH.

Death of Cardinal Sanfelice Has Greatly Affected His Holiness.

In spite of official denials, the reports that the health of the Pope is very delicate are confirmed by private advice. According to news from Rome received by Cardinal Richard, the Archbishop of Paris, the condition of Pope Leo is very disquieting. The death of Cardinal Sanfelice greatly affected his Holiness, as Sanfelice was Pope Leo's probable successor to the pontificate and regarded the Dreibund as a possible means of bringing about a reconciliation between the Quirinal and the Vatican. Emperor William when he visited Naples last spring, asked Cardinal Sanfelice what attitude he would take up if elected Pope, but the distinguished prelate declined to be drawn out. In view of Pope Leo's present condition of health it is stated that some of the Powers have already signified their wishes regarding the succession, France, Belgium and Portugal favoring Cardinal Parochi, the Vicar General of his Holiness.

to Mobile, and was admitted to the bar. The University of Alabama conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws in 1890. Mr. Cleveland appointed him minister plenipotentiary from the United States to Spain on April 6, 1893.



LEO XIII.

ness, while Spain, Austria and Russia support Cardinal Vannelli, the Prefect of the Congregational Index.

A bill is about to be introduced in the New York State Legislature limiting the height of buildings to 175 feet. It will have the indorsement of the city authorities of New York and will probably be passed. The fire department, the board of public works and the real estate men are opposed to sky-scrapers.

In the California Assembly, Belshaw has introduced a resolution instructing California's delegation in Congress to work against all Pacific Railroad refunding bills.

THE MAN OF THE HOUR



For the first time since last May our minister to Spain, Hannis Taylor the other night met the Queen Regent. It was at a banquet at the palace that the meeting occurred, and it was watched with deep interest by European diplomats present. After the dinner had been concluded, the Queen spoke cordially to Mr. Taylor, and conversed with him for some time, avoiding, however, all mention of any question of the Cuban problem or any question of politics. Hannis Taylor is from Alabama. He receives twelve thousand dollars a year, but does not enjoy a wholly pleasant position as things stand. Although he fully accepts Mr. Cleveland's policy and theory of presidential responsibility to Congress in foreign affairs as stated by Olney, yet, as the visible representative of the United States in Spain, he has to bear the brunt of the fury of the Madrid mob, only tempered by such police protection as the authorities are able to afford. It is certain enough that were it not for such protection the mob would tear him to pieces and destroy the embassy. His position is something like that of a man sitting on a keg of gunpowder with a lighted candle in his hand. If there is an explosion he may be able to get out of the way in time and he may not. Dr. Taylor was born in Newbern, N. C., in 1833. In 1869 he removed

NEW PLAN OF FINANCE

WORK OF THE CONFERENCE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Declares for Gold, for the Retirement of Treasury Notes, for Freer Banking and for a Monetary Commission to Suggest Reforms.

The Scheme in Detail.

The work of the monetary conference at Indianapolis is finished. After all the States had submitted plans for reforming the currency, it was clear that there was no substantial agreement as to what should be done, and that there was considerable difference of opinion as to the proper mode of procedure. The committee on resolutions, composed of one delegate from each State, examined carefully all the manuscripts filed with it, and, after a session of twelve hours, the following resolutions were unanimously recommended:

This convention declares that it has become absolutely necessary that a consistent, straightforward and deliberately planned monetary system shall be inaugurated, the fundamental basis of which should be:

1. That the present gold standard should be maintained. 2. That there should be taken to insure the ultimate retirement of all classes of United States notes by a gradual and steady process, and so as to avoid injurious contraction of currency or disturbance of the business interests of the country, and that until such retirement provision shall be made for a separation of the revenue and note issue departments of the treasury. 3. That a banking system be provided which should furnish credit facilities to every portion of the country, and an elastic circulation, especially with a view of securing a distribution of the income capital of the country as will tend to equalize the rates of interest in all parts thereof. For the purpose of effectually promoting the above objects:

Resolved, That fifteen members of this convention be appointed by the Chairman to act as an executive committee while this convention is not in session, and that such powers of this convention. The executive committee shall have the power to increase its membership by any number not exceeding forty-five, and its members thereof shall at all times constitute a quorum of said committee.

The Executive Committee shall have special charge of the solicitation, receipt and disbursement of contributions, and no money made for all purposes; shall have power to call this convention together again, when and where it may seem best to said committee, and the Executive Committee shall continue in office, with power to fill vacancies, until discharged at a future meeting of this convention.

That it shall be the duty of this Executive Committee to endeavor to procure at the special session of Congress, which, it is understood, will be called in March next, legislation calling for the appointment of a monetary commission by the President to consider the entire question, and to report to Congress at the earliest day possible; or, failing to secure the above legislation, they are hereby authorized and empowered to select a commission of eleven members, according to the rules and plans set forth in the suggestions submitted to the convention by Mr. Hanna of Indianapolis, as follows:

Article 1. The commission shall consist of eleven members, to be named by the Executive Committee appointed by this convention. The Executive Committee shall have power to fill vacancies in the commission as they may occur.

Article 2. The first meeting of the commission shall be held at a time and place to be designated by the Executive Committee of this convention in a call to be issued therefor; and at such meeting the commission shall organize by the election of such officers and the adoption of such rules and by-laws for its own government as may be agreed by a majority of its members, and thereafter it shall be governed by such rules and by-laws subject to the provisions of this article.

Article 3. All rules and by-laws of the commission and all its proceedings shall be directed toward the accomplishment of the object of its creation, which is to make a thorough investigation of the monetary affairs and needs of this country, in all relations and aspects, and to make appropriate suggestions as to any evils found to exist, and the remedies therefor, and the report is placed upon the scope of such inquiry, or the manner of conducting the same, excepting only that the expenses thereof shall not exceed the sum of \$25,000 for such purpose by the Executive Committee.

Article 4. The Executive Committee of this convention shall use so much of the voluntary contributions made to it as may be available for that purpose, to defray all necessary expenses of the commission, and shall notify the commission from time to time of the amount so available, in order that it may regulate its expenditures accordingly; and no liability shall attach to said committee or to this convention beyond the amount so notified.

Article 5. When the labors of this commission have been completed so far as practicable, the Executive Committee, if it deems it advisable, shall issue a call to bring this convention together again at a time and place designated in such call; and the members so convened the commission shall make report of its doings, and suggestions in such manner and form as it shall deem best adapted to present to the President and its members for action; and, if legislation is deemed impossible, shall accompany such report with a draft of such bill or bills providing for such legislation.

Resolved, That all resolutions and communications as to methods of currency reform which have been presented to this convention be referred to such commission when formed.

This plan was put together by W. B. Dodge of Minneapolis, M. E. Ingalls of Ohio, Rufus B. Bullock of Georgia, N. E. Fletcher of Michigan and Charles L. Libbey of Maine. In committee there was a long debate.

J. H. Walker of Massachusetts, chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the national House of Representatives, attacked the plan. He declared that but for this convention Congress would have come forward with some scheme for the reformation of the currency system.

Congressman Fowler of New Jersey declared that any commission appointed by the convention or at its suggestion would seem to the Committee on Currency and Banking and the Senate Finance Committee as bearing the assumption that the members of those committees are not able to draw a bill for bringing about the reform sought. "The members of Congress are not absolutely ignorant," said he, "and all the wisdom of the country is not outside."

J. H. Rhodes of Massachusetts sustained the plan in a speech that charged Congress for ten years back with indifference to petitions, appeals and popular demand. There was uproarious applause from all parts of the hall. When it had subsided Mr. Walker said: "If this sentiment is to be applauded in this convention, I have nothing more to say."

The previous question was demanded. Congressman Fowler, seeing that the convention was against him, withdrew his proposed amendment to the report of the committee, and the committee report was adopted.

Cigar Box Cedar Scarce. There is said to be a scarcity of Cuban cedar for cigar boxes since the outbreak of the revolution in that country. A good substitute, and one often used, however, is lumber wood, which is dyed to the popular color.

It requires only the necessary circumstances to make any man a liar.

IT SHAPES THE DESTINIES OF MEN AND NATIONS.

Where Men Are at a Disadvantage, and "Only a Woman Can Understand a Woman's Ills."

Woman's beauty, love and devotion, rule the world. Grand women; strong mentally, morally and physically, whose ambience influences men to deeds and heroism. are all-powerful.



sickly, ailing women have little ambition; their own troubles occupy their thoughts, and their one object is to get well.

They have no confidence in themselves, and only too often lose faith in their physicians. All irregularities, whites, bearing-down pains, nervousness, headache, backache, "blues," distaste for society, sounds in ears, palpitation, emaciation, heavy eyes, "all gone" feeling, dread of impending evil, sleeplessness, etc., should at once be removed and vigorous health assured.

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GIRL LEADS A BANDIT GANG.

Once a Church Member. Now Associates with Thieves. Edith May White, the Minneapolis girl who is alleged to be leader of a gang of thieves, is a fancy amateur bicyclist and formerly was a member of the Baptist church. Her family is very respectable. Evil associations and the love of a man who is a highwayman by profession, brought her to her present level. In criminal circles she is known as "Cranberries."

It is quite natural that the girl on being arrested should deny that she was the leader of the gang, which consisted of two besides herself. She even denied participating in the "hold-ups," though she admitted knowing of them.



EDITH MAY WHITE, GIRL BANDIT.

But both the men, confessing separately, acknowledged her leadership, not as a shield for themselves, but braggingly. They were evidently proud of their own criminal prowess and talked freely of it, but they were prouder still of her.

According to them "Cranberries" planned several robberies which they executed. In their "hold-up" work she acted as a decoy. She would make the acquaintance of a man who seemed to have money and would induce him to walk with her on a certain evening in a retired street. The two men would meet them at an appointed place and proceed to "hold up" the couple in good Western style at the muzzle of a revolver. The gang then met and divided.

"Cranberries" father is the janitor of the apartments in which they lived. The family has resided in Minneapolis for about a year and a half, and during that time, until within the last six months, the girl has borne a good character among her companions.

Her mother, a woman of quiet refinement, is almost heartbroken over these revelations about her daughter, for so cleverly did the girl carry on her criminal operations, leading in fact a double life, that her family and friends never suspected her. She is a rather pretty girl.

Current Condensations. Sir Walter Raleigh lived from 1552 to 1618. His literary life covered about twelve years.

Edison's contributions to the science of electricity have all been made in less than twenty years.

The Duke of Marlborough lived seventy-two years. His active military career covered a period of twenty years.

Peking, China, has an estimated population of 1,800,000 and 15,000 police, who signal from station to station by yelling, until the news reaches headquarters.

Mozart lived thirty-seven years. His first mass was composed when he was less than 10 years of age, and the enormous quantity of his compositions was the work of the succeeding twenty-seven years. Mozart wrote 41 symphonies, 15 masses, over 30 operas and dramatic compositions, 41 sonatas, together with an immense number of vocal and concerted pieces in almost every line of art.

C. A. Lorman, of Detroit, proposes to present to the Loyal Legion a log 11 feet long and 15 inches in diameter, which had been cut on Wilkinson's farm on the battlefield of Chickamauga, and which contained imbedded six shells unexploded and remnants of others that had struck the same tree and been discharged, leaving the pieces of iron imbedded almost out of sight beneath the bark of the tree.

"The Old Yellow Almanac."

When Ella Wheeler Wilcox wrote the poem having for title the same heading as this article, she touched a chord that vibrated in thousands of hearts. For Ayer's Almanac, "The Old Yellow Almanac" of the poem, is intimately associated with the days and deeds of a large part of the world's population. How large a part of the population this general statement may include can be gathered from the fact that the yearly issue of Ayer's Almanac is from 17,000,000 to 25,000,000 copies. It is printed in twenty-eight editions and in some eighteen languages, including, besides English, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, German, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, Bohemian, Welch, Italian, French, etc. The old style almanac is looked upon by many as a relic of antiquity, especially the "patent medicine almanac," whose jokes are the butt often of the very papers in whose columns they first appeared. But there are almanacs and almanacs. Ever since Dr. Ayer's Almanac has been put out it has employed as high a class of mathematical and astronomical talent as is available in the country. The result is that it stands on a par, in respect of the reliability of its statements and the accuracy of its calculations, with the U. S. Nautical Almanac, and testimony to this fact is found year after year in the letters, referred to the almanac department of the company, from students and mathematicians in various parts of the world. In its permanence and reliability Ayer's Almanac stands as a very fitting type of the Ayer Remedies—indispensable in the family and reliable every day in the year. The 1897 edition of this useful almanac is now in course of distribution through the druggists of the country.

Have You a Headache? A noted physician has met with great success in his treatment of persistent cases of "nervous" headaches, and he has finally disclosed the secret. In each case, he says, after the patient had lain bare a long tale of woe—of sleepless nights and miserable days—he prescribed, briefly, a simple haircut. The curative property of the treatment is based on the fact that the tube which passes through the entire length of each single hair is severed in the process, and the hair "bleeds," as the barbers say, thereby opening a safety valve for the congested cranium.

Walter Baker & Co., of Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A., have given years of study to the skillful preparation of cocoa and chocolate, and have devised machinery and systems peculiar to their methods of treatment, whereby the purity, palatability and highest nutrient characteristics are retained. Their preparations are known the world over and have received the highest endorsement from the medical practitioner, the nurse and the intelligent housekeeper and caterer. There is hardly any food product which may be so extensively used in the household in combination with other foods as cocoa and chocolate; but here again we urge the importance of purity and nutrient value, and these important points, we feel sure, may be relied upon in Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate.—Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette.

Losing His Power. "I'm afraid," said the newspaper proprietor, "that we'll have to get somebody else to write those bitter critical screeds." "Why, Mr. Korstick has done that work with exceptional brilliancy." "Yes; but he's getting out of condition." "Is his health falling?" "Not a bit of it. He told me yesterday he had quite recovered from his dyspepsia."—Washington Star.

1667 BUS. POTATOES PER ACRE. Don't believe it, nor did the editor until he saw Salzer's great farm seed catalogue. It's wonderful what an array of facts and figures and new things and big yields and great testimonials it contains. Send This Notice and 10 Cents Stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., for catalogue and 12 rare farm seed samples, worth \$10, to get a start. C. N. U.

A Happy Couple. Mr. Snaile (savagely)—I've given up drinking. I've given up smoking and I've given up the club—(sarcastically)—Is there anything else you would like to give up? Mrs. Snaile (promptly)—Yes; I should like you to 'give up the ghost!'—Fun.

\$100 Reward, \$100. The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Foes Easily Seen by Searchlight. With the object of making a practical test as to the value of the searchlight as a protection for the entrance of a harbor, a series of experiments have been conducted at Plymouth, England. The torpedo flotilla, attached to that port, tried to enter the harbor without being discovered by the military forces on land. As the torpedo destroyers came within the range of the well defined area of the searchlight beam they were at first only faintly visible, but as they approached the forts they were distinctly seen from stem to stern. In actual warfare no difficulty whatever would have been experienced in disabling them from one or more of the numerous defenses located near the entrance.

Bells. In Antwerp Cathedral there are seventy bells, some of them of great antiquity. One—the Carolus—given by Charles V., King of Spain, Emperor of Germany, and Archduke of Austria, is only rung twice in each year, when it is said to take sixteen men to ring it. The amalgam of which it is made consists of gold, silver and copper, and the bell, with the metal it contains, is said to be worth £20,000.

The Livery of Biliousness

Is a pronounced yellow. It is visible in the countenance and eyeballs. It is accompanied with uneasiness beneath the right ribs and shoulder blade, sick headache, nausea and irregularity of the bowels. To the removal of such and all of these discomfiting, as well as their cause, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is admirably adapted. This pre-eminent family medicine also remedies malarial, rheumatic and kidney complaints, nervousness and debility. It promotes appetite and sleep.

Closing the Gates. A very curious custom in Seoul is the law which makes it obligatory for every man to retire to his home when the huge bronze bell of the city has proclaimed it to be the hour of sunset and the time for closing the gates. No man is allowed in the streets after that hour under pain of a flogging; but the women are allowed to go about and to visit their friends. However, as tigers frequently scramble over the city walls at night, and prowling about looking for food, the privilege is not much valued by the fair sex.

Ths Facts in the Case. A careful perusal of the map of Wisconsin will convince you that the Wisconsin Central lines running from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer and Duluth touch a greater number of important cities than any line running through Wisconsin. Elegantly equipped trains, leaving at convenient hours, make these cities easy of access. Any ticket agent can give you full information and ticket you through. Jas. C. Pond, Gen. Pass. Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

By Smell Alone. A foreign scientist throws doubt on the assumption that insects are easily attracted by bright and contrasted colors in flowers. Showy dahlias hidden beneath leaves and colored paper seemed to be visited by bees and butterflies quite as often as the exposed flowers. It is concluded that perception of odors is the insect's guide.

The Most Unique Calendar of the Season. Has just been issued by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway. Copy can be secured by sending six cents in stamps to cover postage to A. J. Smith, G. P. A., Cleveland.

Comfort for Her. "Sometimes I think I shall never marry," said Miss Elder, in a burst of confidence. "Oh, don't despair," replied Miss Flip; "we read in the Bible that Naomi was 80 years old when she married."—Harlem Life.

Spring Planting. It is none too early to be planning for next spring's vegetable garden and flower beds. The first thing to do is to get a reliable catalogue of seeds and plants. Vick's Floral Guide, published at Rochester, N. Y., so well known for nearly fifty years, is the one to send for. The cost for catalogue and a package of seeds is only 15 cents. See advertisement, which has many attractive offers.

Very High. "Doesn't it strike you that the temperature of this room is rather high?" "There isn't any doubt about it," replied the frugal young man. "Every ton of coal costs \$8."—Washington Star.

Finest Trains South. Queen and Crescent Route and Southern Railway Florida and New Orleans Limited. Standard coaches, through Pullman sleepers, cafe, parlor and observation cars from Cincinnati.

Great Difference. Dah's a big dif'unce," said Uncle Eben, "in de righteousness of tellin' de troof ez er matter of conscience an' tellin' it 'case hit's gwinter hu' somebody's feelin's."—Washington Star.

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.

The Southampton, England, county borough council has decided to promote a bill to authorize the acquisition, by agreement or arbitration, of the Southampton Tramways Company.

Queen and Crescent. 86 miles shortest to New Orleans, 100 miles shortest to Jacksonville from Cincinnati.

The most famous tenor was Farinelli. It was said of him, "There is one God and one Farinelli."

Florida. Queen and Crescent Route and Southern Railway, only 2 1/2 hours. Cincinnati to Jacksonville.

Byron was crazily jealous of every woman he ever loved. His loves were almost innumerable, and sooner or later he made every one miserable.

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.

Their Unlucky Day. There is a Spanish proverb that "on Tuesday one should never travel or marry," and this superstition is so ingrained that even in Madrid there are never any weddings on Tuesdays, and the trains are almost empty.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me large doctor bills.—C. L. Baker, 4228 Regent Sq., Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 3, '05.

True Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the Best—in fact, the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

As sure as winter comes, comes STIFFNESS SORENESS As sure as CURE. The ailment goes.

St. Jacobs Oil comes, it comes to CURE. The ailment goes.

1849-VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE-1897

Standard Seed and Plant Catalogue. Contains all that's New and Good. 32 pages. Beautiful. THE GUIDE - One packet either Wonderful Branching Asparagus, Japan Morning Glory, or Fancy Choice mixed, for 15 CTS. and your Choice. Two packets 25c., three packets 30c. Full retail price 40c. Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine which tells how to grow Plants, Flowers and Vegetables, and is up to date on these subjects, for 3 months, the Guide and One packet of Seeds (named above) for 25 cents. Every tenth person sending an Order as above will receive a coupon good for 50 cents' worth of Seed free. When ordering state where you live, and we will send a packet of Flower Seeds free.

JAMES VICK'S SONS, ROCHESTER, N. Y. VICK'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION REGULATE THE LIVER ALL DRUGGISTS ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 215

"The More You Say the Less People Remember." One Word With You, SAPOLIO

REASONS FOR USING Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa. 1. Because it is absolutely pure. 2. Because it is not made by the so-called Dutch Process in which chemicals are used. 3. Because beans of the finest quality are used. 4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans. 5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup. Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1790.



"My complexion has improved, and I feel like a new woman," writes the wife of a prominent real estate agent of Philadelphia. "Not the new woman of the present fad, but a rejuvenated and physically regenerated being. I write to thank you for these benefits. They are a result from the use of

RIPANS TABLETS.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS. JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Patent Bureau. 3 yrs. in last war, 15 adjusting claims, 4000 cases.

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big 60 for unattended discharges, inflammation, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not irritating. THE YANKEE CHEMICAL CO., Boston, U. S. A. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper by express prepaid, for \$1.00, or 3 bottles, \$2.75. Circular sent on request.

OPIMUM HADIT DRUNKENNESS Cured. DR. J. L. STEPHENS, KILLBUCK, OREGON.

SOFTENING OF THE EYE. SORE EYES. DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

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At the  
**Chelsea Steam Laundry**  
of course.

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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.

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**Drunser**  
&  
**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.  
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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!!!**

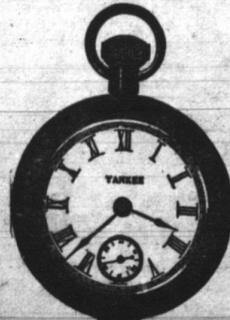
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Mention this paper and we will send you 5 sample copies of the **DETROIT JOURNAL, SEMI-WEEKLY**, containing full instructions how to get this watch. Act quick.

Address, **DETROIT JOURNAL CO.**, Detroit, Mich.

**A Sufferer Cured**

Every season, from the time I was two years old, I suffered dreadfully from erysipelas, which kept growing worse until my hands were almost useless. The bones softened so that they would bend, and several of my fingers are now crooked from this cause. On my hand I carry large scars, which, but for



**AYER'S**

Sarsaparilla, would be sores, provided I was alive and able to carry anything. Eight bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me, so that I have had no return of the disease for more than twenty years. The first bottle seemed to reach the spot and a persistent use of it has perfected the cure."—O. C. DAVIS, Wautoma, Wis.

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THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR  
**Sarsaparilla**

AYER'S PILLS Promote Good Digestion.

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

**WILL COUNT THE NOSES.**

Of All the People of the World in 1900.

A great undertaking has been planned to mark the closing of the nineteenth century, being no more nor less than a count of all the people in the world at the same time, in order that the present century may turn over to its successor an account of stock, as it were. The magnitude of the task may be seen from the fact that six years have already elapsed since the taking of the last census of the United States and the last reports have not yet been published. At this rate, how long will it take to give to the world the results of a census of the whole world?

The scheme got its real inception at the biennial meeting of the International Statistical Institute, recently held at Berne, Switzerland. At the instance of Dr. Guillaume, director of the statistical office of the Federal Government, a committee of distinguished statisticians, scientists, travelers and geographers was appointed to begin the work by collecting all the information possible as to the best methods of taking this world's census, and to report to the institute at its meeting next year.

The population of the earth is now estimated at 1,700,000,000. These figures were given by Profs. Behm and Wagner, of the University of Göttingen, who have from year to year published their calculations in a journal called *Die Bevölkerung der Erde*. Their estimates are based upon the best information. Yet Behm and Wagner frankly acknowledge that they have had to fill up many of their columns with nothing better than guesses—guesses founded upon the observations of travelers, and upon other guesses mentioned in treatises given by such countries as China, Persia, Arabia, Turkey.

In the most populous country of the world, China, they state that their figures may be 200,000,000 more or less than the actual number of people. In Africa they may be some 50,000,000 astray, and in Asiatic Turkey, Persia, Siam and Afghanistan the figures are probably equally uncertain. China, they are now assured, will take an official census and the governments of Turkey, Persia, Siam and Afghanistan will also be asked to give their assistance to the agents of the institute, with a view to making some districted enumeration of their peoples. The accomplishment of this will require a large amount of diplomacy, as well as of money, and the widest possible knowledge of these half-barbarous localities.

The most important feature of this world's census will be the synchronous counting of the civilized people of the earth. The plan is to have all the States of Europe and America, and all the colonies and dependencies of civilized governments, and such States as Japan, make a comprehensive and uniform enumeration of their population, their industries, homes, families, religions and a hundred other minor features, and to make a uniform table embracing every point needed to be compiled in the different languages, and submitted to the various governments.

**THE SMOKING OF TEA.**

There Is Trouble Ahead for the Victim of the Habit.

There is a new and most pernicious habit which is getting a hold on the people of the world of fashion, and that is the smoking of green tea cigarettes. Like most of the habits analogous to this the effect with the beginner is of such a soothing and satisfactory nature that he or she is prone to continue it. It grows on the victim until there is trouble to pay and all too late the unfortunate will find himself a wreck, subject to fits and convulsions, if not something much worse.

A tea cigarette is a genuine brain excitant. Women are its readiest victims. She who uses it and yet does not work hard with her brain will go half crazy with nervousness. But with those who do brain work it is different, for the stimulus produces strange intellectual activity. After a couple of strong green tea cigarettes a poem, for instance, will almost write itself. The effect of the tea cigarette, while stimulating the brain and its flow of thought, acts as a pure sedative to the rest of the body, quieting restlessness, uneasiness or actual pains. The after effects are bad if they have not been worked off by unusual mental work.

At some houses green tea cigarettes are handed around after dinner and tea smoking parties are becoming the thing among a certain class.

**Italy's King a Fighter.**  
There is but one monarch in Europe who can show the scar of a wound received in war. It is King Humbert. The latter, at the battle of Custoza, which resulted so disastrously for the Italians, endeavored in vain to stem the tide of defeat, throwing himself repeatedly into the thick of it, and giving evidence of a courage that can only be described as heroic. Bleeding from a severe saber cut, he was at length literally swept off the field of battle by his father's officers and by his own friends, who fully realized the irreparable injury that would be sustained by Italy in the event of the popular hero to the throne (as he was then) being either killed or captured.

**Freak of Lightning.**  
During a recent heavy thunderstorm in Dennisonport, Pa., Mrs. Florence Kelly, a telegraph operator, received a severe shock. When she came to she found on her right arm a perfect imprint of a leaf the size of a hand.

**Cutting Corns Killed Him.**  
A man died in Corswall, Conn., the other day from the effects of blood poisoning, due to cutting corns on his feet until they bled.

**POPULAR SCIENCE.**

The result of recent analyses show that the loss of weight suffered by coal from exposure to the weather is considerable. In some cases it reached 33.05 per cent., while the deterioration in quality for purposes of fuel or gas making reached a still higher figure.

Vesuvius is an interesting sight just now. One stream of lava flowing down from the centre is a hundred feet wide and from seven to fourteen feet deep, while a hundred other smaller streams are running down the cave and a big column of black smoke rises into the sky.

Photography has lately determined the depths to which the sun's rays can penetrate through water, and the result is that at a depth of 533 feet the darkness was about equal to an exposure on a clear but moonless night. The exposed plates at this depth gave no evidence of light action.

A curious lake has been found in the island of Kildine in the North Sea. It is separated from the ocean by a narrow strip of land and contains salt water under the surface, in which sponges, codfish and other marine animals flourish. The surface of the water, however, is perfectly fresh and supports fresh water creatures.

In a study of the visibility of lights at sea, made by a commission of the German Government, it has been found that a white light of one-candle power is visible at a distance of 2,800 yards on a clear night, and at a mile only on a rainy night. When a white light of one-candle power was visible at one mile, one of three-candle power was visible at two miles, of ten-candle power at four miles, and of nineteen-candle power at five miles. A green light of one-candle power was seen at 3 of a mile, and to be visible at one, two, three and four miles the candle must be two, fifteen, fifty-one and 106, respectively.

"Every one should know that to eat when tired is to place upon the digestive organs a burden which they are wholly unable to carry," says Modern Medicine. "When the body is in a state of fatigue, the digestive organs are unable to perform their natural functions; the glands of the stomach will not form gastric juice; the saliva is deficient in quantity; and the whole digestive apparatus is incapable of doing efficient work. When exhausted, one should rest before eating. If a faint or 'all-gone' sensation is experienced, relief may be obtained by drinking a glass of hot water or diluted fruit juice of some sort."

**QUIPS AT CHICAGO.**

The long man and his short colleague have evidently resumed operations in Chicago.—Washington Post.

Chicago girl—Would you marry him if you were in his shoes? New York girl—If I wanted to keep house in them.—The Courier.

The Chicago thugs are evidently just beginning to find out who has the money in that city. They are tackling the aldermen.—Peoria Herald.

"Chicago suburbs are toying lightly and intellectually with golf."—Minneapolis Journal. Civilization is making gigantic strides of late.—Boston Traveler.

Chicago is a little vain over having indicted an ex-alderman, but with its present board undivided it would seem a small thing to crow about.—San Francisco Examiner.

Chicago has once more attested her preference for fairy tales by erecting a statue to Hans Christian Andersen, while William T. Stead remains unrecognized.—Detroit News.

Cincinnati is making remarks about Chicago drinking water, and it is more certain than ever that glass-arm pitchers have no business trying to hurl reproaches.—Detroit News-Tribune.

The Chicago papers advise the people of that city to boil the water for thirty minutes before using it. It is evident that it is dangerous to use even boiled water in that city if it is rare.—Peoria Herald.

"Got \$1,000 and made off—Another wild Western hold-up in a Chicago office." Brigandage is not more bold in the Windy City than in New York. But some way it seems to pay better.—New York Evening World.

The Chicago bandits who rob in full evening dress have not been identified, but it is suspected that they may have been pupils of the financiers who capitalized a \$500,000 street railroad for \$15,000,000.—New York World.

The health department of Chicago has long kept slates out of the public schools on sanitary grounds, so that young Chicago is said not to be able to use a slate. How will coming politics manage to pull through without slate manipulators?—Boston Globe.

**GRAINS OF GOLD.**

God gives every bird its food, but He does not throw it into the nest.

Great things are not done, even by great men, without toil and effort.

People seldom improve when they have no other model but themselves to copy after.

Nurture your mind with great thoughts, for to believe in the heroic makes heroes.

Do not dare to live without some clear intention toward which your living shall be bent. Mean to be something with all your might.

We should give as we would receive—cheerfully, quickly and without hesitation; for there is no grace in a benefit that sticks to the fingers.

How shall you learn to know yourself? Not by contemplation, but by action. Strive to do your duty, and you will soon discover what stuff you are made of.

**THERE ARE FAKIRS IN INDIA**

Who, it is said, stand for months on the same spot without moving.

**There are Printers in America**

Who never buy new styles of type, but are content to use the old, antiquated and worn out material that they started in business with thirty years ago, and whose work looks as though the ink was put on with a stick.

One class is as useless to business men as the other is to humanity.

**IF YOU WANT**

To find a print shop where they keep up with the procession, and can get you up a Letter Head, Bill Head, Circular, Catalogue, or Poster that you will not be ashamed of, come to the

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READ DESCRIPTION CAREFULLY  
FLANO OR CORNING BODY. END OF BREWSTER SPRINGS,  
5 or 4 bow LEATHER QUARTER TOP. Patent carline  
fasteners, head lining of best wool dyed cloth, corded  
seams and closed dusters in quarters, SOLID PANEL  
FRONT BACK, cloth or fancy leather trimmings,  
wing cushions, Sarvon wheels, with 74 spokes, 3/4  
in. tread, 15-16 in. double collar steel axles,  
swaged and flange bed, 4 and 1 leaf oil-tempered  
springs of best quality. Body is 25 1/2 in. wide by 22 in. long, made of best seasoned lumber,  
ash frame and poplar panels, thoroughly glued, screwed and plugged. Double reach, sprung  
full length. All forgings, clips, bolts, etc., made of best Norway iron. Painting and finish  
first-class throughout. Bodies painted a rich black, gears Brewster green, black or carmine,  
handsomely striped. Each buggy complete with shafts, leather dash, boot, storm apron,  
carpet, anti-rattlers, etc. A written warranty with each buggy.

\$45.00 is our SPECIAL WHOLESALE PRICE for this fine buggy.  
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