





# THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

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CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

## FLEE FROM A PLAGUE

THOUSANDS LEAVE THE STRICKEN CITY OF BOMBAY.

Veritable Panic Seems to Have Seized the People—Chillian 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 panic has been renewed and the exodus from the city has commenced with a vengeance. Indeed, it may fairly be said that thousands of people are running away from the place. Going toward the Bunders the other day your correspondent saw crowds of people running along the road, carrying bundles of their belongings with them and dragging their children behind them. A few of them were asked the reason of their haste, and the answer was that they were going off to their villages down the coast to get away from the plague and the authorities, who were anxious to secure the lives of 10,000 people for the recent outbreak of the plague. They seriously believed that 10,000 innocents were to be slaughtered and were determined not to be among the number of victims. Hence they were hurrying to catch the steamer. "But," it was pointed out, "there is plenty of time. Why hurry? The steamer will not start for four hours more." The answer was returned that thousands more would be hurrying to the spot directly and they were afraid of being left behind.

**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. The Governor will personally investigate the strike situation in the hope that some arrangement may be made for the arbitration of the strike, which for seven months has practically paralyzed the great mining camp and cost the State nearly a quarter of a million dollars for the maintenance of a military guard for the miners. Adj. Gen. Moses has wired orders to a Columbus clothing firm for uniforms for the 500 citizens of Leadville who have enlisted in the State militia since the occupation of the camp by the troops. This is believed to mean that the non-resident militiamen are all to be withdrawn.

### 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. The territory's bonded indebtedness is \$48,000.  
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.  
H. Cavalier Smith and Mrs. C. C. Pinkney Norris, prominent in Philadelphia society, have eloped and are on their way to Japan. Mrs. Norris deserted two children and Mr. Smith is the father of five children.  
The civil service commission will hold an examination in Washington and all other large cities where there are applicants. Feb. 10, to fill a vacancy in the position of expert horticulturist in the office of experiment stations, Department of Agriculture.  
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 bills prohibiting the playing of football Thanksgiving Day and baseball Sunday were given the same treatment. A bill has been introduced in the House by request of the Missouri division of the Travelers' Protective Association reducing railroad passenger rates to 2 cents a mile.  
A dispatch received at London from Brass, Guinea coast, dated Jan. 4, announces that Captain Boisragon and Consul Officer Locke, two of the party headed by Consul Phillips, which was almost annihilated by the natives of Benin City while on a peaceful mission to that district and unarmed, have been saved after wandering in the bush for a week. Both men were wounded and there is no hope of any further rescue. Twenty of the native carriers have returned.  
The newspaper Heraldo, 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, and what is more important from the American point of view is that it is an alliance to uphold the Monroe doctrine." Other newspapers comment favorably on the treaty and praise the work of President Cleveland. Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury.  
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. Many efforts have been made to correct the error without avail. Secretary Francis has just allowed the claim and issued an order permitting the college to select 24,000 acres of Government land in Missouri. Gen. J. B. Douglass, special agent of the university, estimates the land to be worth \$20,000.  
Col. W. E. Craig, collector of internal revenue for the sixth Virginia district under President Arthur and district attorney for the western district of Virginia under President Harrison, died at Staunton, Va., aged 46 years. He was a Democrat up to Mahone's active entry into political life and cast his fortunes with Mahone, his intimate personal friend.  
Five persons were seriously injured and about thirty others more or less cut and bruised by an accident Thursday morning at Pittsburgh, on the Penn avenue branch of the Consolidated Traction Company.

### 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 operation has been successful.  
The five-story brick building on the corner of Elliott and Seneca streets, Buffalo, N. Y., occupied by Altman & Co., wholesale and retail clothiers, was badly damaged by fire Sunday afternoon. The loss is \$150,000, caused principally by water and smoke. The firm carried an insurance of \$175,000.  
Koch, Dreyfus & Co., wholesale dealers in watches and diamonds at New York, are in financial difficulties. The liabilities are over \$200,000. The house is an old one, having been started in New Orleans in 1849 by Nathan Koch, the senior partner. They moved to New York in 1880. Poor business, hard collections and heavy losses are the cause.  
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. Captain Taylor shot himself through the head. His vessel some days ago had been in collision with the tug Job Wilson, in which two sailors of the tug were drowned.

### 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. Ex-Gov. Thomas O. Osborne presided, and Chief Justice David Martin administered the oath of office.  
Thomas G. Conklin, 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. A keg of powder exploded and the store was completely destroyed. "Dynamite Dick" is believed to have headed the gang.  
The national monetary conference was begun in Tomlinson Hall, Indianapolis, Tuesday afternoon. The convention was called to order at 2 o'clock. Mr. Hanna, chairman of the executive committee, suggested ex-Gov. E. O. Stannard of Missouri for temporary chairman, and he was chosen. A noticeable feature of the register was the absence of Western delegates. The South showed a fair proportion of delegates, while the East and Central West furnished the largest delegations.  
Supt. Thomas G. Conklin, of Pinkerton's National Detective Association in Kansas City, Mo., blew his brains out Sunday afternoon. The ball struck him in the right temple and came out at the top of the head. No cause can be found for the act, as his domestic relations were said to be of the most pleasant character. He was about 35 years old. A wife and three children, the eldest a boy, survive him. Mr. Conklin has been in charge of the office for about five years, coming from Chicago. He was formerly of Philadelphia.  
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, self-administered. Couch returned Monday night from Springfield, Mo., where he unsuccessfully endeavored to reconcile his young wife, who left him a year ago. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Ambrose. Couch was a law graduate of Ann Arbor, a successful attorney and was prominent in "middle-of-the-road" Populist circles.  
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. There are numerous charges against French. He is wanted by the Federal authorities at De Soto, Mo., for blowing a safe at that place. He secured \$1,800 in the job. He is also wanted at Walden, Mo., for cracking a safe in the postoffice, in company with Johnny Burns, and taking from it \$300 in stamps. He is wanted also in Iuka, Ill., for crooked work. His pal in the Iuka job was sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary. Chief Desmond thinks he can convict him of complicity in the Pope's Theater safe robbery in St. Louis four years ago.  
C. E. Norris, a prominent Chicago broker, is forming a gigantic combine of salmon packers. Norris has been in Astoria, Ore., dealing with the canning men for two years and is said to have a great deal of influence. The continuation of the combine as it existed last year follows as a matter of course. Norris' new scheme is to enlarge it and practically form a trust of all the canneries of the river. The idea suggested by Norris is that the canneries be allowed to retain their present brands and names until such time as the success of the association is assured. If success should follow, a general brand will be established. During seasons when the packs are large there is generally a rush to force salmon on the market and the price is lowered as a consequence. This will be done away with if the trust is successful. By far the greater number of packers are in favor of the scheme.  
Horace Hall, a white-haired man over 60 years old, and William Rusk, about twenty-five years his junior, are in jail at Santa Rosa, Cal., charged with a peculiar offense. Rusk's father is a wealthy citizen of Atwater, Ill. The young men left home about ten years ago. The scheme was for young Rusk to die, figuratively speaking, and then under the name of Brown to become administrator of his own estate. Then Hall was to write to Rusk's parents, telling them that Rusk was dead and that he had borrowed \$4,000 from Hall, which Brown, the administrator, refused to pay until he heard from Rusk's father. The letter was couched in sympathetic terms, but

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 upbraided each other for the failure of their plan.  
A Pittsburgh 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, Pittsburgh and Allegheny. The stock rates at \$100 per share. Many of the Carnegie mill workers and Westinghouse employees are interested in the project. The plan was formulated some months ago by George M. Nimon, a pattern-maker at the Edgar Thomson steel works for the last twenty years, and son of G. M. Nimon, Sr., master carpenter and pattern-maker at those works. The Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce of Port Angeles offered an immense bonus, which was accepted. It includes eighty acres of land for the manufacturing site and 200 acres for a town site, with right of way for tracks to the Port Angeles wharves, where is water deep enough for heavy draught ships, with 500 feet wharfage, and water power and right of way to develop the same.

### 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.  
Rich 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, Mar 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 kidnapping 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.  
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 Canis with a broken shaft.  
The Allan Line steamer Buenos Ayres, Philadelphia for Glasgow, which grounded on Dan Bate'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 Bland, 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 paper is good and the silk threads of the genuine are cleverly imitated by pen and ink lines on the back of the counterfeit note.  
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

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 Spain's policy of 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 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 amounted 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 some 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 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 common 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, 15c 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 bushel.  
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 \$5.80.  
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 75c to 77c; corn, No. 3, 19c to 21c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 20c; barley, No. 2, 25c to 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, Western, 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 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. Grosvonts, 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 employees 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., disfigured 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 Seattle Wash., Savings Bank has closed its doors, owing to heavy withdrawals of county funds by newly installed officers Monday. Judge Monroe, on petition, appointed H. O. Shuey receiver. The statement is made by bank officials that the affairs of the institution are in good shape, but not prepared for a run. The liabilities are \$70,000 and the assets \$104,000. The bank was organized in 1890 with \$50,000 capital.  
George A. Abel, chief grain inspector of 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 1890. 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.

The budget committee of the German reichstag has voted the initial grant of 50,000 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 to the floor on a question of privilege. He was at times dramatic. He denounced Mr. McGuire's attack on him as written and cowardly and told the story of his indelible 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 this 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." Futile effort was made to have the remarks of both stricken from the Record. The Senate passed the day in lively political debate, 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 Groat 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 selling 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 beefs 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 Adeline Patti is anxious to secure the decoration of the Legion of Honor.  
The third and last of the torpedo boats being built for the United States at the Columbian Iron Works was success fully launched. Her total cost will be \$97,500. She is 160 feet long and sixteen feet broad.  
Frederick A. Gregory, private secretary of Proprietor John H. H. 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 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 condition 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 plantain. 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 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 it 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. Beach 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 also 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:

	1896.	1895.
Russia .....	\$3,412,000	\$4,407,000
United States ..	6,040,000	5,350,000
Argentina .....	1,331,000	2,735,000
India .....	512,000	1,539,000
Australasia .....	2,000	889,000
British North ..	631,000	326,000
Other countries.	1,288,000	827,000
Totals .....	\$13,214,000	\$16,073,000

**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 yet 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 fairs 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 directed 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 a '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 75.02 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 17.29 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, 284,556; 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 50.07 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:

District No. 1 .....	428,495
District No. 2 .....	365,034
District No. 3 .....	2,665
District No. 4 .....	310,917
District No. 5 .....	24,358
District No. 6 .....	139,715
District No. 7 .....	1,410,709
District No. 8 .....	547,843
District No. 9 .....	110,508

The inspection shows 193,120 barrels less inspected than in 1895. The actual production, however, was:

Add to the amount inspected .....	3,336,242
Salt now in bins .....	632,102
Total .....	3,968,344
Deduct salt in bins Nov. 30, 1895 .....	99,250
Actual production in 1896 .....	2,969,094

## 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 an 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 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 Wessels 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 specially 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 conclave, 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're 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 Jaw 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 Trenchard & Wilkinson block, Chelsea, Mich.

BY O. T. HOOVER.  
Terms:—\$1.00 per year; 5 months, 50 cents; 3 months, 25 cents.  
Advertising rates reasonable and made known on application.  
Entered at the postoffice at Chelsea, Mich., as second-class matter.

CHELSEA, THURSDAY, JAN. 21, 1897.

## NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

### LIMA.

The masquerade was a grand success. The youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Russell 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 Munn 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 Ettie Bullis who has been spending some time in Munn 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. Amasa 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 Arriege, 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 Tremoulin, 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 Axiat, 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 Arriege. The mechanical preparation includes sizing by sieves, drying in a rotating cylinder furnace, breaking, grinding and sifting.

Nearly the whole of the product is converted into powder, only a small part being made into pencils for marking out work on metal or sold in the lump form. The consumption extends to almost all parts of Europe and America. The principal applications are in soapmaking and perfumery, paper-making and weaving. It also forms an ingredient in wagon grease and is used as an insulator for electric conductors. A new preparation called cuprostatite, made by mixing talc and sulphate of copper, is now being tried with success as an insecticide in vineyards.—Colliery Guardian.

### Tranquillity.

A good man thus spoke: "The sources of all pleasures are in our heart; he who seeks them elsewhere outrages the Divinity. Truth is my compass, and moderation my helm. The clouds arise and the clouds descend in rain without causing me any inquietude. When they conceal the sun from me by day, I try to look at the stars by night. Golden roofs do not keep out sleeplessness and care; and were the country shaken by an earthquake, how easily I can gain my humble door! When it is very hot, I cool myself in the shade of a tree; and when it is very cold, I warm myself by working. Old age is coming upon me, but my children are young, and will repay me for what I have done for them. If they always observe truth and moderation, a hundred years will not cost them a sigh. Whatever tempests may arise, tranquillity is a port always open to the innocent heart. Hail, tranquillity of the soul! sweet charm of life! Kings would sell their crowns to buy thee if they knew thy value. Complete thy benefits; thou hast helped me to live well—help me to die well."

## 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 manage, 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.

### 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 Sprinkle 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 himself, and ain't afraid of the other boys callin' him stingy, is that moral courage?"—Buffalo Times.

Thornton—Why, my baby walks everywhere. 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.

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 underbun, 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 regulate and thoroughly cleanse the bowels, and are sold by all druggists.

Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

### Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, s. s. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, held at the City of Ann Arbor on the 13th day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Present, H. W. 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, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed.

And it is further ordered, that said executor give notice to the persons interested in said estate, and ninety days before the date of said session, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Standard, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

H. W. NEWKIRK, Judge of Probate. P. J. LEHMAN, Probate Register. 51

Mortgage Sale. DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a mortgage executed by Luke Jordan to Patrick Jordan, dated December 29, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1893, in Liber 84 of Mortgages on page 557, by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage became operative and no suit or proceeding in law or equity having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, and the sum of one hundred and eighteen and thirty-five hundredths dollars (\$118.35) being now due and owing on said mortgage, notice is therefore hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, together with all legal costs and an attorney's fee of twenty dollars provided for in said mortgage, on Monday, the 26th day of April, A. D. 1897 at one o'clock in the afternoon, at public sale of the highest bidder, at the west door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, that being the place where the Circuit Court for said county is held, the premises described in said mortgage as follows: Commencing on the north line of section twelve in the township of Sylvan in said County of Washtenaw, Michigan, at the corner of Main street in the village of Chelsea in said township, intersects the said north line of section twelve, and running thence west along the section line sixteen rods, thence south fourteen rods and four and one-half feet, thence east sixteen rods and one-half feet, thence north along the center of Main street fourteen rods and four and one-half feet to the place of beginning.

Dated January 20, 1897. PATRICK JORDAN, Mortgagee.

A. B. TAYLOR, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Not How High but how low can we make the price, is the question we ask ourselves when marking our goods for sale. That's why our business is ever expanding and increasing.

When you need anything in the line of

## Crockery, Lamps, Furniture, Etc.,

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

## HOAG & HOLMES.

Do You

## FEEL SICK?

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

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

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

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

For OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH, TAKE RIPANS TABULES

Ripans Tabules Regulate the System and Preserve the Health.

### EASY TO TAKE

### ONE GIVES RELIEF.

### QUICK TO ACT

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

## 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 six months from date are allowed, by order of said probate court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of Geo. W. Turnbull in the village of Chelsea, in said county, on the tenth day of March and the tenth day of June next, at ten o'clock a. m. in each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated, December 10, 1896. EDWARD VOGLER, CHAS. H. KEMP, Commissioners.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, THE CIRCUIT Court for the County of Washtenaw in Chancery. Charles E. Benedict, Complainant, vs. George W. Benedict, Defendant.

At a session of said Court held at the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, on the 24th day of November, in the year, A. D. 1896. Present, Hon. Edward D. Kinne, Circuit Judge.

It is respectfully appearing to this Court by affidavit that the defendant, Geo. W. Benedict, is not a resident of this State, but resides in the Township of Chelsea, County of Ontario, in the State of New York.

On motion of G. W. Turnbull, Complainant's Solicitor, it is ordered that the said defendant, Geo. W. Benedict, cause his appearance to be entered herein, within four months, and that the date of this order; and in case of his appearance; that he cause his answer to the complainant's Bill of Complaint to be filed and a copy thereof to be served on said Complainant's Solicitor within twenty days after service on him of a copy of said Bill and notice of this order; and that in default thereof said bill be taken as confessed by the said non-resident defendant.

And it is further ordered that within twenty days after the date hereof the complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Chelsea Standard, a newspaper published and printed and circulated in said county, and that such publication be continued thereat at least once in each week for six weeks in said session, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendant, and at least twice before the above time prescribed for his appearance.

G. W. TURNBULL, Complainant's Solicitor. E. D. KINNE, Circuit Judge. A true copy, W. DANKSREGISTER, Register.

Probate Order. STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, s. s. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, held at the City of Ann Arbor, on the 24th day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

Present, J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of William Martin, deceased.

Upon reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of William Martin, Jr., et al., praying that a certain instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to Probate, and that administration with the will annexed, be granted to the said William Martin, Jr., the executor named in said will, and that the said executor be granted to Edna Martin, the executrix named in said will, and that the said executor and executrix be required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be allowed.

And it is further ordered that said petitioners give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and order to be published in the Chelsea Standard, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate. W. G. DOTT, Probate Register. 49

Real Estate Exchange.

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

## REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

## Chelsea Savings Bank.

at Chelsea, Michigan

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

### RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$ 82,855.41
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.	101,448.57
Banking house	4,200.00
Furniture and fixtures	4,009.62
Other real estate	16,693.74
Due from banks in reserve cities	18,662.06
Exchanges for clearing house	637.51
Checks and cash items	2,223.76
Nickels and cents	185.70
Gold coin	3,315.00
Silver coin	1,344.76
U. S. and National Bank Notes	4,396.00
Total	\$239,972.12

### LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$ 60,000.00
Surplus fund	5,176.10
Undivided profits less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	2,476.00
Dividends unpaid	99.00
Commercial deposits subject to check	21,539.01
Commercial certificates of deposit	61,212.48
Savings deposits	19,967.43
Savings certificates of deposits	60,512.10
Liabilities other than above stated	9,000.00
Total	\$239,972.12

State of Michigan, County of Washtenaw, ss.

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

GEO. P. GLAZIER, Cashier, Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of December 1896.

THOS. E. WOOD, Notary Public.

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

Total Loans 184,303.98

Deposits 163,221.03

Cash 50,764.78

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

TRADE MARKS. COPYRIGHTS. Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is



## 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 59 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 Zeldier, 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 Zeldier 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 workingmen'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 usseage 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. Vogel, 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 gal.  
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.

Experienced Riders

Made by Indiana Bicycle Co Indianapolis, Ind.

W. J. KNAPP, Agent.

CUMMINGS

SELLS.....

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

At.....

Cummings'



Now is a good time

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

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. Ostarrh 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 crossed the island of Malta from Valetta 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 Rembrandtesque 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 unprepared 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 go 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 on 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 my 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. Egypt 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. My 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, Clara 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 strewn 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 Valetta.

"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 Haye, 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 we 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 seas, 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 Haye's wife.

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

The dinner bell rang. Mrs. Haye 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. Haye."

"Very well," Mrs. Haye 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."

"I hope you are better now?"

"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 Haye 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. Haye sitting tranquilly side by side with books in their hands. Perhaps Mrs. Haye 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. Haye 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. Haye 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 Ramleh, 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 meant 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 Ramleh, 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. Haye, 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. Haye 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 Cambalae, 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 \$180,000,000.

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 tab 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 \$147,764,067, 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 \$140,000,494 in 1891 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 \$89,000,000, 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 \$45,000,000 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 advices. 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 Dreihund 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.

Sparks from the Wires.

A new ocean-going yacht is to be built for Queen Victoria in place of the Victoria and Albert, the present royal yacht.

The plate and sheet mill of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, which has been closed down since 1893, will resume operations, giving employment to probably 200 or 300 hands.

Charles E. Campbell, a constable, fell down a dark stairway while evicting a family at Dayton, Ohio, and sustained a fracture at the base of the skull from which he cannot possibly recover.

Joseph B. McCullagh, the St. Louis editor, left no will. His estate, now in the hands of the public administrator, will be divided between seven sets of heirs, part of whom live in Dublin, Ireland.

The plate and sheet mill of the Cleveland, Ohio, Rolling Mill Company, which has been closed down since 1893, will resume operations within a few days, giving employment to probably 200 or 300 hands.

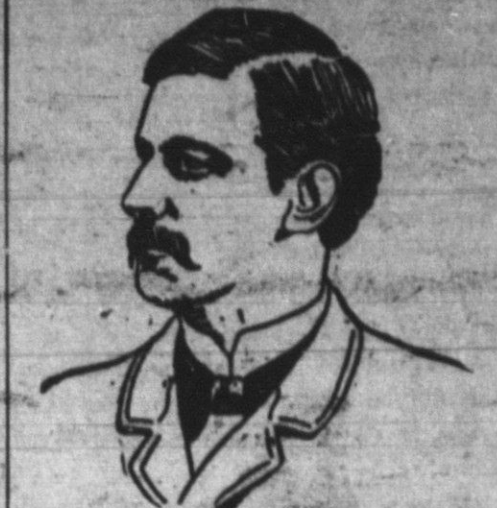
An order has gone into effect at the Union depot at Atchison, Kan., prohibiting persons from smoking cigarettes in the waiting room. The depot master has orders to eject any person who refuses to obey the mandate. There will be no objection to smoking cigars or pipes.

The dwelling of Rev. M. L. Jones at Pickens, S. C., was destroyed by fire and two of his children were burned to death. The father was away from home and left the place in charge of his 12-year-old son, Elbert, and his 12-year-old daughter, Mary. While both were asleep the flames broke out.

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.

Hannis Taylor.



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 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 irresponsibility 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 be unscathed. Dr. Taylor was born in Newbern, N. C., in 1851. In 1869 he removed

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.

The Latest in Epitaphs.

ANTONIO MACEO. KILLED BY AN ARAB. SLAIN IN FIGHT. SHOT DOWN AT MIDNIGHT. POISONED AFTERMIDNIGHT. STABBED DYNAMITED. SMOTHERED, HANGED & DROWNED. HE'S DEAD OR WILL BE. FOLLOWS WHEN THE CORPSE IS FOUND. ERECTED BY THE PRESS 1896.

Pittsburg Leader.

Sparks from the Wires.

A new ocean-going yacht is to be built for Queen Victoria in place of the Victoria and Albert, the present royal yacht.

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## 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 such a distribution of the loanable 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 in session, and to continue in office until the next meeting of the convention. The executive committee shall have the power to increase its membership to any number not exceeding forty-five, and of the 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 the monetary fund actually made for all purposes; shall have power to call this convention together again, when and where it may seem best to said committee to do so, and said committee shall continue in office, with power to fill vacancies, until discharged at a future meeting of this convention.

Resolved, 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. Hannis Taylor, 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 these articles.

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 removal of such evils, and to limit its action to 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 to the monetary fund actually made 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 meeting 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 convention, 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.



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## WOMAN'S POWER.

IT SHAPES THE DESTINIES OF MEN AND NATIONS.

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

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. Weakly, such women 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.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has for twenty years saved women from all this. Hear this woman speak:—"I wish to publish what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash have done for me. I had falling of the womb and leucorrhoea, and they have cured me of both. I am a well woman. I suffered dreadfully with such dragging pains in the lower part of the back and extending around the body, irritation of the bladder, pain when walking and painful menstruation; I weakened terribly. I had been treated by three doctors without much help, and it only took five bottles of your Compound and three packages of Sanative Wash to cure me. I can recommend them to all women suffering with complaints like these."—Mrs. VANNA, 3827 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

## RADWAY'S PILLS,

Purely Vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous System, etc.

**LOSS OF APPETITE, SICK HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, TORPID LIVER, DYSPEPSIA.**

**PERFECT DIGESTION** will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their action on the liver they stimulate the liver to the secretion of the bile and the bile through the gall ducts to the small intestine in doses of from two to four pills quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from these disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

**FOR 14 CENTS.** We wish to gain 100,000 pleased customers in 1907 and hence offer—  
1 Pkg. Round Globe Biscuits 10c  
1 " Earliest Carrot 10c  
1 " Kaiser Wilhelm Lettuce 10c  
1 " Earliest Melon 10c  
1 " Giant Yellow Onion 10c  
1 " 14-Day Radish 10c  
1 " Brilliant Flower Seeds 10c  
Worth \$1.50, for 14 cents.

Above 10 pgs. worth \$1.00 we will mail you free together with our great plant and seed catalogue upon receipt of this notice and 10c postage. How can we do it? Because we want new customers and know if you come for Radway's Pills, you'll never get along without them! Catalogue alone 10c postage. O. N. J. JOHN A. SALZER, 410-412 Michigan St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

## CUTLER'S POCKET INHALER.

**LIFE! LIFE!** Cough, croup, bronchitis, whooping cough, can be cured in 3 minutes! Time is our course of treatment. Inhaler, by mail, \$1.12.

W. H. SMITH & CO., 410-412 Michigan St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

**PATENTS. TRADE-MARKS.** Inventions and advice as to Patentability of Inventions. Send for Inventions' Question, or How to Obtain Patent. Patrick J. Farrell, Washington, D.C.

## 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. They formerly lived at Duluth. 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.

O. 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, Welsh, 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 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 data 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" headache, 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 hair-cut. 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.

## Loosing 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 failing?"

"Not a bit of it. He told me yesterday he had quite recovered from his dyspepsia."—Washington Star.

## 1667 BUS. POTATOES PER ACRE.

Doubt not, but 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. Snarle (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 me to give up?

Mrs. Snarle (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 Bilioussness

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 each and all of these discomforts, as well as their cause, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is admirably adapted. This pre-eminent family medicine also remedies malaria, 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.

## Thy 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 Un'que 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 580 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 difference," said Uncle Eben, "in de righteousness o' tellin' de troof ez er matter o' conscience an' tellin' it 'case hit's gwinter hut 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 24½ 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.

## No-to-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 100,000 cured. Why not let No-to-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves many a man's health and mind. Cure guaranteed, 50c and \$1, all druggists.

The most noted electrician is Edison, whose inventions in that line are numbered by hundreds.

## New Orleans

Queen and Crescent Route, 24 hours Cincinnati to New Orleans.

The most fertile song writer was Schubert. The list of his songs comprises over 1,200 numbers.

Thin or gray hair and bald heads, so dispensing to many people as marks of age, may be averted for a long time by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

## Maine railroads are giving more of the crossing-tending jobs to women.

Many bilious or constipated, eat a Cascarel, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

If you have ever used Dobbin's Electric during the winter you have seen how it is the best and purest family soap made. If you haven't tried it, ask your grocer for it now. Don't take imitation. There are lots of them.

Just try a box of Cascarel, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. Is a bottle.

CASCARET'S SWEETENED SYRUP, 10c, 25c, 50c, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 7.50, 8.00, 8.50, 9.00, 9.50, 10.00.

## 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.

As sure as winter comes, comes **STIFFNESS SORENESS** As sure as

**True Hood's Sarsaparilla** 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 **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. Always Reliable.

THE GUIDE - One packet either Wonderful Branching Asplenium, Japan Morning Glory, or Fanny Choice mixed, for 15 CTS. and your choice. Two packets 25c., three packets 30c. Full retail price 45c.

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 35 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 saw this ad, 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

**"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 TABULES."

**PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS.** JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Patent Office. 5 yrs. in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, 45% success.

**OPIMUM HABIT DRUNKENNESS** Cured. DR. J. L. STEPHENS, KEESON, OIO.

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**CURE YOURSELF!** Use Big O for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not irritating. Sent by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express prepaid, for \$1.00, or 3 bottles, \$2.75. Circular sent on request.

**KIDNEY PASTILLES** Dr. J. L. STEPHENS, KEESON, OIO.

**WHEN WAITING TO ADVERTISE** in this paper.



WHERE  
do you get your laundry work  
done?  
At the  
**Chelsea Steam Laundry**  
of course.

WHY NOT?  
**Real Estate!**  
Eight houses and lots  
for sale. Good build-  
ing lots at \$100, \$150,  
\$200 and \$300. Two  
houses and lots to  
exchange for small  
farms. Terms easy.

**B. PARKER**  
**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 pro-  
prietor.

**DRUNSER & EISELE.**  
McKune Block.

**TRUE ECONOMY**  
is to buy your  
Clothing from  
**J. J. RAFTREY**  
Largest stock, and lowest  
prices. Satisfaction  
guaranteed.  
**Special Prices**

on holiday dress suits, busi-  
ness suits, and overcoats.

**PANTS!!!**  
\$3, \$4, \$4.50, \$5, \$5.50 and up  
I solicit a call.

**Absolutely Free!**  
Now is the time  
to get a good

**WATCH**  
**FREE! FREE!**  
This Splendid 1896  
**YANKEEWATCH**  
Made on honor.  
Guaranteed a good timekeeper.  
Mention this paper and we will send you  
a sample copy of the  
**DETROIT JOURNAL, SEMI-WEEKLY,**  
containing full instructions how to get this  
watch. Act quick.  
Address, DETROIT JOURNAL CO.,  
Detroit, Mich.

**A Sufferer Cured**  
Every season, from the time I  
was two years old, I suffered dread-  
fully 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.

**AYER'S**  
THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR  
Sarsaparilla  
AYER'S PILLS Promote Good Digestion.

**W. S. HAMILTON**  
**Veterinary Surgeon**  
Treats all diseases of domestic ani-  
mals. Special attention given to lame-  
ness and horse dentistry. Office and  
residence on Park street across from M. E.  
church, Chelsea, Mich.

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

**W. A. CONLAN,**  
**DENTIST.**  
Office over Glazier's Drug Store.

**H. H. AVERY,**  
**DENTIST**  
All kinds of dental work done in a  
careful and thorough manner.  
Special attention given to  
children's teeth. Nitrous oxide and  
local anesthetics used in extracting.  
Permanently located.  
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**FRANK SHAVER,**  
Proprietor of the "City" Barber  
Shop. In the new Babcock Building  
Main street.  
CHELSEA, MICH.

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

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Attorney and Counselor at Law.  
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but legal fees charged.  
Money placed and loaned on good  
security.

**FIRE INSURANCE**  
**Weekly THE Monthly  
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Published every Saturday.  
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The OUTLOOK will be in 1897, as it  
has been during each of its twenty-  
seven years, a History of Our Own  
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it follows with care all the important  
philanthropic and industrial move-  
ments of the day; has a complete de-  
partment of religious news; devotes  
much space to the interests of the  
home; reviews current literature; fur-  
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Send for a specimen copy and illus-  
trated 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 plan-  
ned to mark the closing of the nine-  
teenth 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 Interna-  
tional Statistical Institute, recently  
held at Bern, Switzerland. At the in-  
stance of Dr. Guillaume, director of the  
statistical office of the Federal Govern-  
ment, a committee of distinguished sta-  
tisticians, scientists, travelers and geo-  
graphers was appointed to begin the  
work by collecting all the information  
possible as to the best methods of tak-  
ing this world's census, and to report to  
the institute at its meeting next year.  
The population of the earth is now es-  
timated at 1,700,000,000. These figures  
were given by Prof. Behm and Wagn-  
er, of the University of Göttingen,  
who have from year to year published  
their calculations in a journal called  
Die Bevölkerung der Erde. Their esti-  
mates are based upon the best infor-  
mation. 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 treat-  
ises given by such countries as China,  
Persia, Arabia, Turkey.  
In the most populous country of the  
world, China, they state that their fig-  
ures 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 offi-  
cial census and the governments of  
Turkey, Persia, Siam and Afghanistan  
will also be asked to give their assist-  
ance to the agents of the institute, with  
a view to making some districted enu-  
meration of their peoples. The accom-  
plishment of this will require a large  
amount of diplomacy, as well as of  
money, and the widest possible knowl-  
edge 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 civil-  
ized governments, and such States as  
Japan, make a comprehensive and uni-  
form enumeration of their population,  
their industries, homes, families, re-  
ligions and a hundred other minor fea-  
tures, and to make a uniform table em-  
bracing every point needed to be com-  
piled in the different languages, and  
submitted to the various governments.

**THE SMOKING OF TEA.**

There Is Trouble Ahead for the Vic-  
tim 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 un-  
fortunate will find himself a wreck,  
subject to fits and convulsions, if not  
something much worse.  
A tea cigarette is a genuine brain ex-  
citant. Women are its readiest vic-  
tims. 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 intellec-  
tual activity. After a couple of strong  
green tea cigarettes a poem, for in-  
stance, will almost write itself. The  
effect of the tea cigarette, while stimu-  
lating 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 re-  
ceived 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 repeat-  
edly into the thick of it, and giving evi-  
dence of a courage that can only be  
described as heroic. Bleeding from a  
severe saber cut, he was at length liter-  
ally swept off the field of battle by his  
father's officers and by his own friends,  
who fully realized the irreparable in-  
jury 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 Dennison, Pa., Mrs. Florence Kelly,  
a telegraph operator, received a severe  
shock. When she came to she found  
on her right arm a perfect im-  
print of a leaf the size of a hand.  
**Cutting Corps Killed Him.**  
A man died in Cornwell, 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 con-  
siderable. In some cases it reached  
33.08 per cent, while the deterioration  
in quality for purposes of fuel or gas  
making reached a still higher figure.  
Veguvius 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 553 feet the dark-  
ness was about equal to an exposure on  
a clear but moonless night. The ex-  
posed plates at this depth gave no evi-  
dence 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 nar-  
row strip of land and contains salt wa-  
ter under the surface, in which sponges,  
codfish and other marine animals  
flourish. The surface of the water,  
however, is perfectly fresh and sup-  
ports fresh water creatures.  
In a study of the visibility of lights at  
sea, made by a commission of the Ger-  
man 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 vis-  
ible 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, re-  
spectively.  
"Every one should know that to eat  
when tired is to place upon the diges-  
tive 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 un-  
able 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 ap-  
paratus 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 my 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."—Minne-  
apolis Journal. Civilization is mak-  
ing gigantic strides of late.—Boston  
Traveler.  
Chicago is a little vain over having  
indicted an ex-alderman, but with its  
present board undisciplined it would seem  
a small thing to crow about.—San Fran-  
cisco Examiner.  
Chicago has once more attested her  
preference for fairy tales by erecting a  
statue to Hans Christian Andersen,  
while William T. Stead remains unrecog-  
nized.—Detroit News.  
Cincinnati is making remarks about  
Chicago drinking water, and it is more  
certain than ever that glass-arm pitch-  
ers have no business trying to hurl re-  
proaches.—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 capi-  
talized 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 liv-  
ing shall be bent. Mean to be some-  
thing with all your might.  
We should give as we would receive  
—cheerfully, quickly and without hesi-  
tation; for there is no grace in a bene-  
fit that sticks to the fingers.  
How shall you learn to know your-  
self? Not by contemplation, but by  
action. Strive to do your duty, and  
you will soon discover what stuff you  
are made of.

**THERE ARE FAKERS 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,  
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