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Every advertisement.  
They will interest you.

# The Chelsea Standard.

Save  
Dollars by trading with  
men who advertise.

VOL. VIII. NO. 50.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1897.

WHOLE NUMBER 414

## H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

This is the last week of  
our January clearing sale.

If in need of anything from  
any of our departments,  
buy it now, while the prices  
are reduced. . . . .

We are offering cloaks  
worth \$8.00 to \$12.00 for  
\$5.00--this year's goods.

Buy Linen now at 1-4 off.

We have a few more of the  
50-cent dress goods for  
25 cents. . . . .

## H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

## FRED KANTLEHNER

Now offers the balance of his jewelry stock  
at cost price until the goods are all sold.  
All goods are warranted as represented.  
If you need anything in the line of jewelry  
now is the time to get it.

Also remember that we are selling Groceries at right prices.

FRED KANTLEHNER.

## WE OFFER BARGAINS

... IN OUR ...  
Hardware & Furniture Stock

All through January.

FURNITURE A SPECIALTY THIS MONTH.

W. J. KNAPP.

## ADAM EPPLER

"THE"  
BUTCHER,

keeps constantly on hand a  
full supply of

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

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

## Ann - Arbor - Electric - Granite - Works.

Designers and Builders of

Artistic Granite and Marble Memorials.

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

JOHN BAUMGARDNER, Prop., Ann Arbor.

## JACK FROST ON A TEAR.

HE HAS BEEN VERY MUCH IN EVIDENCE THIS WEEK.

Fifteen Degrees Below Zero was Where  
the Mercury Stopped—Marriages During  
1896—An Interesting Washington Letter—Other Items of Interest.

Bar-r-r-r-r.

The only man with a smile on his face  
this week has been the coal dealer, and  
he had cause for rejoicing, indeed.  
Commencing with Sunday the mercury  
has been pounding away industriously at  
the bottom of the thermometers. Monday  
morning it reached a point of about  
15 degrees below zero—thermometers in  
various parts of the town registering all  
the way from 14 to 20 degrees below  
zero—and all day it did not get above  
the zero point. Tuesday it was a trifle  
warmer, but not enough so that anyone  
laid aside their wraps.

Wednesday morning the thermometers  
registered zero, and snow fell during the  
entire day.

This (Thursday) morning the thermom-  
eters registered zero.

Teachers' Meeting.

The next meeting of the Teachers' As-  
sociation of Washtenaw county will be  
held at Saline, Saturday, February 6th,  
when the following program will be  
carried out:

Forenoon session, 10 o'clock.  
Music by the Association.

Paper, "Qualifications of the teacher,"

Prof. R. O. Austin

Paper, "Composition in the district school"

Miss May Wheeler

Paper, "Language work in the grades of  
the district school,"

Mr. D. A. Townsend

Music by High school quartet.

Afternoon session at 1:30 o'clock.

Music by Grammar school quartet.

Paper, "How I manage a large school,"

Miss Linnie Fosdick

Paper, "How I manage a small school,"

Miss Mollie A. Briggs

Paper, "Teaching history in the district  
school,"

Mr. W. H. Schlicht

Paper, "English and composition,"

Miss Idalene Webb

Paper, "How I teach penmanship,"

Prof. C. M. Fuller

Music by high school quartet.

All teachers are earnestly requested to  
be present at this meeting, which prom-  
ises to be a profitable and interesting one.

Marriages in 1896.

The year 1896 was quite a prosperous  
one for the ministers of Washtenaw  
county in the line of marriages. From  
January 1 to December 31 there were  
issued from the county clerk's office 30  
more licenses than was necessary to  
make one for each working day in the  
calendar, or 334 in all. As is usual, the  
fair daughters of Washtenaw county have  
had the best of the battle, and there were  
22 more brides who lived within the  
borders of the county than there were  
bridegrooms. There were 73 non-resi-  
dent men who came to this county for  
their wives, while there were 51 Washtenaw  
boys who found their wives out-  
side of the county. In Sylvan more girls  
were married than boys, which means  
that foreigners are stepping in and tak-  
ing away our fair daughters. In Lima  
and Sharon just the opposite from the  
above was the result. Twelve men who  
were granted licenses last year gave  
Sylvan as their residence; seven from  
Lima; three from Lyndon; seven from  
Sharon. Sixteen brides hailed from  
Sylvan; one from Lima; three from Lyndon;  
six from Sharon.

Mr. Baker's Income Tax.

Fred A. Baker, chairman of the Democ-  
ratic state central committee, has pre-  
pared a bill to tax all incomes in Michi-  
gan over and above \$1,500, two per cent  
annually. The tax to apply whether  
or not the individual is a citizen of the  
state, or the corporation a Michigan  
corporation, and to whether the income  
is derived from any kind of property,  
rents, interests, dividends or salaries, or  
from any profession, trade, employment  
or vocation carried on in the state or else-  
where, or from any source whatever.  
The law, if passed, to take effect on Janu-  
ary 1, 1898.

Mr. Baker vouches that the bill, if en-  
acted into a law, will be constitutional,  
and as Mr. Baker is one of the country's  
constitutional lawyers, his word in that  
regard has great weight.

Whether the bill will ever become a  
law remains to be seen, but with the  
favorable attitude of both ex-Governor  
Rich and Governor Pingree as expressed  
in their messages to the legislature, it  
undoubtedly stands a good chance of be-  
ing placed on our statute books.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

Senator Allen thinks there is more in  
the bid which has been made to the gov-  
ernment for the Union Pacific railroads  
than appears in the official statement of  
Attorney General Harmon concerning the  
foreclosure proceeding against that road.  
That is why he offered the resolution,  
which was adopted by the senate, direct-  
ing the attorney general to inform the  
senate whether he had made any deal  
with what is commonly known as the  
reorganization committee of the U. P.  
railroad, respecting the foreclosure of the  
government loan thereon, together with  
the amount that the said committee is to  
bid in the event of the foreclosure. He  
is further directed to furnish the senate  
the full text of the agreement, together  
with the names of the members of the  
committee and his authority for entering  
on the foreclosure proceedings and for  
making such an agreement. There is a  
suspicion that the bid made to the gov-  
ernment represents the present U. P.  
management. No proceedings can be  
taken against the Central Pacific road  
and the branch lines which owe the gov-  
ernment money, before next January, and  
not then unless they default in their pay-  
ments.

The senate was sensationally inclined  
during the past week. In the first place  
it held a session every day, something it  
has not done before at this season. Cy-  
nical people say, however, that it was  
not on the account of public business,  
but on account of a fight between two  
Washington electric light companies, and  
the proceedings during the "morning  
hour" seemed to bear out what the cy-  
nics say. In the next place, senators  
on the foreign relations committee made  
public speeches protesting against public  
pressure being brought to bear upon  
them to hurry up and ratify the arbitra-  
tion treaty. But the greatest sensation of  
all was the reading of a protest against  
the Nicaragua canal bill, which is now  
before the senate, made by a foreign  
minister. This was a very unusual thing.  
The protest was from the recently re-  
cognized minister of the Greater Repu-  
blic of Central America, and was sent  
to Secretary Olney, who in turn sent it to  
Senator Sherman, chairman of the senate  
committee on foreign relations, who had  
it read in open senate. The protest says  
in effect that Nicaragua will not recog-  
nize any contract made with the canal  
company, which it considers to have  
forfeited all the concessions it ever had,  
and closes by inviting the United States  
government to open direct negotiations  
with Nicaragua for the building of the  
canal. The very nature of this com-  
munication is such that senators believe  
it to have been inspired by Great Britain.  
Senator Morgan made a red-hot speech  
about it, and there will be more, but it  
has killed the canal bill, and it may be  
found that it has overshot the mark and  
also killed the arbitration treaty.

Civil service reform circles have been  
interested in an incident that will prob-  
ably be investigated by congress. A  
\$1,500 position as translator was to be  
filled in the war department, and the  
civil service commission advertised that  
applicants would be examined and re-  
quired to translate into English technical  
military works in French, German,  
Italian and Spanish; to do typewriting in  
all these languages; to do proof-reading  
and prepare manuscripts for the press;  
to be familiar with modern library  
methods, the classification of books,  
cataloguing and indexing; with the Eng-  
lish language, literary composition, etc.  
Miss Maud Stalnaker, a young lady of  
Washington, D. C., was the only one able  
to pass the remarkably crucial examina-  
tion, and was duly certified by the civil  
service commission as the only one  
eligible, but the war department refused  
to appoint her to the vacancy because she  
is a woman.

They are telling a good joke on "Uncle  
Joe" Cannon, chairman of the house com-  
mittee on appropriations, around the cap-  
itol. When his name was first mentioned  
as a senatorial possibility, Uncle Joe as-  
sumed an attitude imitating Ajax in his  
great defying act and said grandilo-  
quently: "My duty is here!" or words  
to that effect, which were duly telegraphed  
and printed in the Springfield papers  
for the benefit of the members of the  
Illinois legislature. Later, when the legis-  
lature appeared to be in a dead-lock,  
Uncle Joe concluded that duty called him  
to Springfield. He started. He got as  
far as Pittsburg, where he saw in a news-  
paper that Billy Mason had captured the  
senatorial plum. He went no further,  
but caught the next train for Washing-  
ton, and has ever since been trying to  
keep anybody from finding out that he  
really started for Springfield.

The national headquarters of the Amer-  
ican Federation of Labor are now perma-  
nently located in Washington, and  
open for business, with President Gompers  
and Secretary Morrison in charge.  
The headquarters are located in an office  
building near the treasury department.  
Mr. Gompers says the federation was  
never in a more flourishing condition,  
and that he expects its growth in 1897 to  
beat all previous records.

## How To Influence Non-Churchgoers.

If you can make people believe that  
they are welcome in God's house it is not  
hard to induce them to come; and if you  
make the service attractive to them there  
is no trouble to hold them. The old gos-  
pel has never had such power over men  
as it has to-day, and what we want is Bi-  
ble-teaching. Plenty of illustrations to  
make the truths practical and everyday,  
and a fearless application of them, will  
always be effectual anywhere. What  
men want is to be preached to, and not  
over. A minister was complaining to an  
actor that while his sermons were true  
they had less effect upon his hearers than  
the actor's impersonations over his hear-  
ers. The reply was true. "You preach  
truth as though it were fiction," said the  
actor; "I act fiction as though it were  
truth."—Dwight L. Moody, in Demorest's  
Magazine for February.

## Made a False Reckoning.

"The most amusing and yet the most  
tantalizing experience I ever had," re-  
marked one of a group of wheelmen at  
the clubhouse, "happened one day last  
summer when I was riding along the  
Canadian shore. While going at a pretty  
lively clip I came upon a man who was  
laying the dust on the road with a  
lawn hose. He was looking the other  
way and did not see me approaching. I  
yelled at him once or twice, but he did  
not seem to pay any attention. Never-  
theless, I thought that he might turn  
suddenly around and seeing me coming,  
would divert the stream of water in the  
other direction. Feeling quite sure on  
this point, I rode on, but he neither  
heard nor saw me coming, and in passing  
him I was unfortunate enough to get  
right in the way of the stream of water,  
the full force of which I received in the  
side of the head. This was enough to  
set me mad, but when I thought of his  
stubbornness in not paying any attention  
to me I flew into a rage, dismounted and  
went back to give him a piece of my  
mind. After almost exhausting my vo-  
cabulary of epithets in expressing my in-  
dignation, you can imagine my feelings  
when one of a crowd of small boys who  
had been listening with quiet amuse-  
ment, shouted:

"There's no use chewin' de rag to  
him; he's deaf as a door nail!"—Free  
Press.

## Love-Making in Mexico.

"As a rule no one is received in an ex-  
clusive Mexican home unless his social  
caste is equal to that of the family he de-  
sires to visit, and then he must needs be  
presented and vouched for by a friend in  
whom the household has implicit con-  
fidence," writes Edward Page Gaston of  
"A Pair of Lovers in Mexico" in the  
February Ladies' Home Journal. "A  
sultor, therefore, is not admitted to the  
residence of his innamorita on her invita-  
tion alone, for the portero, in charge day  
and night of the great doubly-boiled  
zahuan giving entrance from the street  
to the inner courts of the house, is under  
instructions to admit no one except by  
order of the parents of the senorita whose  
audience is being so eagerly sought.  
The young gentleman may earnestly  
pound upon the massive brass knocker  
for hours, seeking admittance, but his  
knocking will not avail. So he and the  
lady of his choice must do their distant  
love-making in the public view and hear-  
ing until such time as the stony parental  
heart shall have melted sufficiently to  
grant him admission to the family circle.  
Inside of the domestic citadel the lady  
meantime warmly pleads the cause of the  
unhappy one without, extolling his con-  
stancy and the many other good qualities  
which she has proved her faithful ad-  
mirer to possess. The day is at last  
victoriously carried, by one means or an-  
other, and the lovers are allowed the  
privilege of the parlor; but they are never  
left alone, for the old system of chaper-  
onage is still rigidly in vogue.

If the attentive lover desires the com-  
pany of his chosen one to the opera, or  
upon a coach drive, he must include an  
invitation begging the presence of the  
father or mother, or more properly, of  
the whole family. Mexican families are,  
unfortunately, given to the prompt ac-  
ceptance of such invitations in a cheerful  
body, and the result is that the son-in-  
law-to-be and the destined bride, when  
they appear in public, find themselves  
mere members of a large box-party at  
the play, or a full coach-load of com-  
pany, for all of which gayety the young  
matrimonial aspirant pays the bills. The  
sanctioning presence of the family gives  
formal announcement that there is a  
wedding on the tapis."

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL  
men or women to travel for respon-  
sible establishment house in Michigan,  
Salary \$750, payable \$15 weekly and ex-  
penses. Position permanent. Refer-  
ence. Enclose self-addressed stamp-  
ed envelope. The National, Star Build-  
ing, Chicago.

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

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THIS WEEK.

Just time enough  
to tell you that  
we are selling our  
28c Coffee for 25c  
25c Coffee for 22c  
19c Coffee for 17c

Ask those who are  
Drinking  
them every  
Morning

in regard to the quality.

Glazier & Stimson.



# THE CHSELSEA STANDARD.

O. T. HOOVER, Publisher.  
CHSELSEA, MICHIGAN

## GUN TRADE BOOMING.

### MANY CHICAGOANS ARE GOING ARMED.

Fearful by the epidemic of hold-ups and store robberies—Fight to the Death Between Leopards—Des Moines Banks Stand Together.

#### Go Prepared to Shoot.

The Chicago Post says: On the principle that it is an ill wind that blows no one any good, dealers in small firearms are congratulating themselves that the carnival of store and street hold-ups has given their business a more decided boom than it has experienced since the great railroad strike. Despite the heavy penalties provided by law for carrying concealed weapons, from 50 to 60 per cent of the male population who are out after nightfall provide themselves with means of protection, it is said. In most of the saloons, especially in the outlying districts, a revolver can be found reposing on a shelf under the bar or in the hip pocket of the bartender, and the same applies to drug stores and other places of business, such as restaurants, which are open until a late hour or all night. In the business offices of one of the largest gas companies in the city a large navy revolver rests in full view on the counter immediately beside the cash drawer, although the receiving clerk is protected from outside attacks by an abundance of wire netting. It is the consensus of opinion among dealers that more revolvers are used for purposes of protection in this city than ever before. Loaded canes, on the other hand, are a drug in the market. All the ticket sellers of the Metropolitan Elevated road have been equipped with revolvers.

#### Battle Between Beasts.

There was an exciting fight to the death between two large male leopards confined in a cage in the winter quarters of Lemon Bros. circus at Argentine, Mo. The leopards had been on unfriendly terms for several days, but Keeper Fisher was able to control them. When the fight began there was a scene of the wildest pandemonium, the other animals joining in the hubbub. Circus employees from all over the building ran to the menagerie room. They saw Zerk, the winner of the battle, standing over the dead body of Spot. The victor was sucking the dead leopard's blood. Keeper Fisher explained that the display of unusual viciousness by the animals was caused by their being fed on horse meat.

#### BREVITIES.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll has given up the practice of law and will hereafter devote his entire time to the lecture platform.

The National House of Representatives has decided the Yost-Tucker contested election case from Virginia in favor of the latter.

Telegrams have been sent by the citizens' committee to the Governors of Oregon, Washington, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa, asking the people of those States to unite with California in sending a ship load of grain to the starving people of India.

The Bradshaw Block at Waxahachie, Texas, including the Bell telephone central office and a number of stores, saloons, restaurants and a newspaper office, has burned, causing a total loss of \$65,000; insurance, \$25,000. It is not known how the fire originated.

Senator Sherman said Friday that there was no truth in the published statement that he and Secretary Olney had entered into an agreement that the Cuban question should remain in statu quo during the remainder of the present administration. "The newspapers should invent something more logical," said the Senator. "There is not only no agreement between the present Secretary and myself, but we have never discussed the question."

The barkentine City of Papeete, from Baway, brings the first news to San Francisco of the wreck of the Norwegian bark Jabez in the south Pacific. The Papeete brought the first officer and eleven of the crew of the wrecked vessel, which was caught in a typhoon and sprung a leak. While trying to make the port of Tahiti, the Jabez went aground on a bar and was abandoned. The captain, Selzeven, remained at Tahiti. The Jabez sailed for Rotterdam last August with a cargo of hard woods.

No more failures are likely to occur at Des Moines, Iowa. The banks received more than a million dollars from outside sources Friday morning and are all standing together and will hold each other up. Each one has from \$100,000 to \$300,000 piled on its counters. All have agreed to refuse to pay time deposits without sixty days' notice under the law. The savings banks are taking advantage of the State law allowing them to refuse to pay savings deposits except on sixty days' notice. Heavy runs are not expected.

The official report of the labor department of the British Government Board of Trade shows that during the eleven months ended Dec. 31, 3,768 wage workers were killed and 52,000 injured while following their employments. Strangely enough, the casualties among workers in factories and workshops were heavier than among miners or railroad employes, 20,000 factory hands having been injured during the year, against 13,000 railroad men and 6,000 miners. Eighteen thousand seamen on British vessels were drowned during the same period. Special stress is laid upon the fact that not less than 980 men employed in the painting trade died of lockjaw or other complaints due to lead poisoning.

The story published recently in a San Francisco paper to the effect that the Island of St. John in the South Sea was inhabited solely by women who were pinning for husbands has borne fruit in the incorporation of the United Brotherhood of the South Sea Islands. The capital stock has been placed at \$20,000, and already over thirty men have subscribed.

The British steamer Salisbury, from Port Renth to Newport, was in collision with an unknown steamer about four miles from Hfracombe, Devonshire. The latter is supposed to have sunk with a crew of about twenty men.

## EASTERN.

Edward W. Emerson, of Concord, son of Ralph Waldo Emerson, has been chosen as poet for Phi Beta Kappa day at Harvard next June.

Rudd Smith, one of the best-known newspaper writers and editors in New York, was accidentally killed by gas escaping from a defective jet in his room.

Ex-Mayor Frank McGowan, of Trenton, N. J., is reported to have married Mrs. Barnes, with whose husband he recently compromised a suit for alienating her affections.

At Albany, N. Y., Thomas C. Platt was elected United States Senator to succeed David B. Hill for the term beginning March 4 next. The balloting was without notable incident.

The failure of Charles R. Rumsey, boot and shoe manufacturer of Lynn, Mass., is announced. The assets and liabilities are not known. The capital invested in the business is from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

Carl Christensen, a professor in Waterloo, Iowa, College, is under arrest at Boston for stealing books from the public library. Books from the Hartford Public Library were also found in his possession. He calls himself a kleptomaniac.

## WESTERN.

Gov. Budd of California declared Saturday a legal holiday, to celebrate the defeat of the Southern Bell in the House of Representatives.

Packers and provision dealers in the West are preparing a concerted attack on the embargo placed by foreign countries upon American meat products. Detroit, Kansas City, St. Louis and Omaha will oppose preliminary devices just issued in Switzerland, Germany and France.

At St. Louis, Ralph Cross and Dr. Adeline Walker have been found guilty of counterfeiting in the United States District Court. Walker Cross was acquitted. The jury disagreed in the case of W. H. Jennett, who was also indicted. Dr. Walker fainted when the verdict was returned.

William Ernest Mason, of Chicago, won the Illinois Senatorial battle at Springfield Tuesday night, after a sternly contested effort in which fourteen candidates participated. He was finally nominated by acclamation, Martin B. Madden having withdrawn several days before, and William Lorimer withdrawing when he saw his case was hopeless.

Fire Friday morning caused the almost total loss of the finest business block in Milan, Mo. This is the fifth time in nine years that the business portions of the city have been ruined by fire. Each time the fire was of incendiary origin. Some parties are being severely censured for the fire, and if a reasonable amount of proof is found a lynching is sure to follow.

Suit has been commenced by Charles A. Schweizer, a Fresno, Cal., harnessmaker, against the San Francisco Call to recover damages in the sum of \$100,000 for alleged libel. The article upon which the suit is based was a sensational story to the effect that Schweizer had hired John Barker, since deceased, to assassinate Solomon Lehman, upon whose life Schweizer held an insurance policy for \$5,000 as security for money loaned. The grand jury decided that the charges were the result of a conspiracy to blackmail Schweizer. An attempt was made to assassinate Lehman, and a charge of shot, fired from ambush, wounded his daughter, who was riding with him at the time.

Much Kafir corn was raised in the vicinity of Emporia, Kan., the last year, and most of the farmers have been feeding it generally to all kinds of live stock. For some time past the butter made in Lyon County has been tainted some, and many complaints were made by customers. What the cause was could not be ascertained until Friday, when J. B. Bender, a farmer, reported to the officers of the Dairy Association it was caused by feeding Kafir corn to milk cows. He says he made the discovery by happening for a few days to run short of Kafir corn for the cows, himself and family immediately noticing the improvement in the taste of the butter. The association will take the matter up at its next meeting, and warn farmers not to use much Kafir corn in the future.

Hundreds of excited and indignant theater-goers took the high hat question into their own hands Sunday night at the Columbia Theater in Chicago by hisses and yells that amounted to a tumult. They compelled every woman who was present at the first night of Sousa's "El Capitán" to sit bareheaded through the performance—all but those in the boxes and one woman in the parquet, who, in spite of the yells and catcalls that came down at her from the balcony and gallery, kept her wide-brimmed headgear on all through the opera. The noisy demonstration began before the curtain went up for the first act, and continued till after the opera had begun, drowning out the music and for a few minutes threatening to break up the performance altogether. Nobody knows who started the demonstration. From the suddenness of the outburst it might have suggested itself to a hundred persons at the same instant. It began with yells of "Hats off," that were interspersed with hisses and groans as some of the women showed a disposition not to obey. When the hisses came the hats in the parquet and dress circle went off as if they had been caught by a gale from behind. Every woman who entered the theater with her hat on made a nervous grab at the hat pins as soon as she divined the import of the demonstration. Never did hats come off so quickly from feminine heads as they did for the five minutes before the performance began. Women came down the aisle with hair disordered from the quick withdrawal of hat pins, and with faces more red than the plush upholstery of the seats.

## SOUTHERN.

A portion of the Buckners Orphan Home, in the suburbs of Dallas, Tex., burned at midnight Friday. Five boys perished and a number of others were injured.

Sam Palatka has confessed at Atlanta, Ga., that he caused the great Cahaba (Ala.) bridge disaster, which sent thirty-five persons to death and wounded and maimed a score more. "I did it," said Palatka. "I wanted money. It's nobody's business what I wanted it for. There were plenty of dead folks with money—one man had \$500—but before I could get at it the live ones got up and the crowds came. I skipped out then."

At Jacksonville, Fla., in the Three Friends filibustering case, the point was raised by counsel for the defense that inasmuch as the Cuban insurgents had not been recognized by the United States

government they were neither a people nor a body politic as defined by section 3,283, under which the libel was drawn. This was sustained by Judge Locke. The officials of the Department of Justice at Washington state that if the Judge at the final hearing sustains the decision an appeal will likely be taken to the United States Supreme Court. Should Judge Locke's decision be sustained by the court of last resort it would appear that every inhibition in the act against fitting out hostile expeditions of every character against a foreign state with which the United States are at peace becomes of no effect.

## WASHINGTON.

The figures of the Bureau of Statistics, for the calendar year 1896, show that the excess of exports of merchandise from this country over the imports for that period amounted to the sum of \$325,322,184. This breaks the record of this country's excess of exports over imports. The year that came nearest to it was 1878, when the excess of exports over imports was \$305,279,590. Coming at the same time with other conditions analogous to those obtaining in early days at the time of prosperity that began in 1879, the figures of the Bureau of Statistics cause many persons to believe that a similar era of good times is beginning.

The Government is making extraordinary haste in preparing the papers in the United Pacific foreclosure proceedings. Secretary Carlisle, Attorney General Harmon and ex-Governor Hendon, on behalf of the Government and Chairman Fitzgerald of the United Pacific reorganization committee, and Winslow S. Pierce, its attorney, on the other side, have been in continuous session, and the formal order has been issued to file cross bills in pending foreclosure suits to make the Government a party thereto. This move is a stab at the Huntington scheme for a commission to settle the Pacific roads' indebtedness. Foreclosure and the survival of the fittest is the program.

A Washington correspondent says: "Squire Woodman, of Chicago, has left the Cuban case long enough to present an argument before the House Committee on Banking and Currency favoring the creation of a people's emergency reserve fund for use in panicky times when money cannot be had through usual channels for love or diamonds. His plan is for the Government to issue \$100,000,000 in low interest bonds of popular denominations, redeemable at the treasury, at the option of the holder. This, he thinks, would be a safeguard for the minimization of individual bankruptcy in periods of currency construction and business depression. It would be a species of Federal savings bank, preparations for which should be made in good or normal times."

## FOREIGN.

Russia is said to be secretly treating with Turkey for a port on the Black Sea.

The British Indian troopship Warren Hastings was wrecked off the Island of Reunion, Island of Mauritius, Thursday. The troops and crew, numbering 1,232 men, were all saved.

Prof. Frederick, of Elbing, has notified the Vienna Academy of his discovery of a new kind of Roentgen ray, which will infallibly determine in a subject whether death or a catalepsy has intervened.

The Cubans have destroyed and sunk the Spanish warship Relampago by torpedoes. The explosion killed the commander, assistant engineer, gunner, and three marines, and wounded the chief officer, paymaster, and engineer seriously. Spanish officers confirm the news.

The London Star follows the example of the Chronicle in seconding the suggestion that a day be appointed for a joyful celebration of the signing by the United States and Great Britain of a general treaty of arbitration. The Star, however, goes a step further than the Chronicle, favoring the appointing of a peace day for simultaneous celebration on both sides of the Atlantic ocean.

Washington dispatch: The amnesty proclamation to be issued by the Spanish government on the king's "saint day," it is said, will give pardons in full to all political prisoners now confined in Cuban jails. Among those to be released by its provisions are: The Competitor prisoners, Captain Alfredo Laborde, William Gildea, Mate John Melton, Dr. Elias Bedia and Teodoro Mata; Julio Sangüñi, who has been condemned to what is practically life imprisonment; Henry Delgado, said to be a correspondent of a New York newspaper; Dr. Betancourt, who was arrested recently under suspicion of aiding the rebels. Many other American citizens are said to be in jail in various parts of the island, and in the general jail delivery contemplated on young Alfonso's birthday they will be set free. The Madrid Herald asserts that the United States has refused to continue the negotiations to restore peace in Cuba on the ground that the time for such negotiations has passed. In official circles, however, it is reiterated that such negotiations were never instituted.

There was a great surprise at the Old Bailey court, London, Wednesday morning when the crown prosecutor withdrew the charge of conspiring to commit a dynamite explosion brought against Edward J. Ivory, alias Bell, of New York, who was arrested September last, about the same time that P. J. Tyrone was taken into custody at Bologna-Sur-Mer, France, and John F. Kearney and Thomas Haines, alias J. Wallace, were captured by the police at Antwerp, Belgium, on the same charge. The collapse of the prosecution was a complete surprise to all. Ivory, in conversation with a representative of the Associated Press after his discharge from custody, said he had arrived at no decision as to his future plans when he returns to the United States. He added: "I am pleased at the result, but it is only what I expected." As a matter of fact, however, Ivory expected to be convicted, and he so told John F. McIntyre, formerly assistant district attorney of New York, who acted as advisory counsel during the trial. The newspapers express disgust at the collapse of the prosecution and blame the police for it.

In answer to what he conceives to be a popular demand on the part of the people for information as to the productive powers of Cuba, United States Consul Hyatt, at Santiago, has supplied the State Department with an interesting report devoted entirely to a complete description of the enormous natural resources of the queen of the Antilles. He says that Cuba should rank among the foremost communities of the world, and he believes she will soon attain this distinction, whenever a stable government and cheerful obedience to the powers that be present to the home seeker and investor conditions that

will make home pleasant and capital secure. The iron mines, overshadowing in importance all other industries in the eastern section of the island, constitute the only industry that has made any pretense to standing up against the shock of the present insurrection. Two companies (Americans), with a capital of over \$5,000,000, employ from eight hundred to fourteen hundred men, shipping their rich ores to the United States. American capital opened a manganese mine at Pomanzo and built a railroad to it, but after shipping one cargo the mines were stopped by the insurgents. The coffee plantations were getting nicely started when the present rebellion broke out, and there will, says the consul, probably be but a few, if any, coffee plantations remaining when the struggle ends.

## IN GENERAL.

Alaska and Puget Sound merchants and the steamship companies are preparing for an influx of 10,000 to 15,000 miners into Alaska this spring. Last year about 5,000 men went north in search of wealth. The success of many of these, coupled with strikes made on Clondy Creek, a tributary of the Yukon, late last season, and systematic advertising now being done, is having the effect of attracting gold-seekers from every part of the country.

National Bank Examiner Escott Monday morning closed the doors of the German National Bank at Louisville, Ky. J. M. McKnight, president. The capital stock of the institution is \$251,500, with a surplus of \$31,000. The bank is an old one, but for some time past it has been regarded as unsafe. The First National Bank of Newport, Ky., closed its doors Monday morning. Heavy investments in real estate in that city are said to be the cause. The failure was a great surprise to the business men of the city. The bank had a capital of \$200,000, and Dec. 17, the date of its last report, it had surplus and undivided profits amounting to \$79,453, owed depositors \$419,805 and owed other banks about \$26,000. The Minnesota State Savings Bank at St. Paul, Minn., closed its doors Monday morning and filed a deed of assignment, naming William Bickel as assignee. An affidavit was filed stating that the assets would amount to about \$250,000, while the liabilities are in the neighborhood of \$230,000.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "The greatest growth and prosperity the country had ever seen came suddenly in 1879, after several months of disappointment because specie resumption had not yet brought the benefits expected. It takes time for new confidence to reach through easier money markets, large orders, resuming mills, expanding employment and large distribution to the results which make still greater and lasting gain possible. Such gradual and steady improvement has been in progress for more than two months. Money markets feel a steady increase in demand for commercial and manufacturing loans. Additional works went into operation each week in January and the working force is larger than at any other time for six months. Best of all, there is so little crazy excitement that the gain may be ascribed to the deliberate judgment of the ablest and most prudent men in business. It is not a time of high prices. Many who are anxious to get early hold on the market are making for the moment lower prices than they could afford to maintain. Some have secured orders enough for months to come, and begin to be less keen in competition."

The Chicago Evening Post of Monday says: "Housewives who believe their grocers are charging too much for eggs, butter and vegetables would do well to remind tradesmen that the conditions on South Water street do not warrant fancy prices on these necessities just now. All over the city to-day grocers, with few exceptions, asked customers 22 cents or more for eggs. If your suave grocer charges you more than 15 cents for eggs this evening when you do your marketing for morning use as to save an early trip out in the cold, refuse to pay that price. Tell him that the merchants on the street would consider themselves fortunate if they could dispose of large lots at 13 cents a dozen. Receipts of eggs continue large and besides there is a cold-storage stock of 40,000 cases, each containing thirty dozen. Seldom before at this time of the year have eggs been so plentiful and so cheap in the market. There is a bountiful supply of vegetables, fruits and products of the dairy, all very reasonable in price, but the grocer who retails affects dense ignorance of this fact. By wilfully keeping up his prices the retailer is technically guilty of dishonesty. Those who pay cash for their purchases need not have any trouble on this score; the 'book' customers might try threats of transferring their trade from the greedy grocers."

## MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 17c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 38c; butter, choice creamery, 19c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 13c to 14c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common green to fine brush, 2 1/2c to 5 1/2c.

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 22c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 87c to 88c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 20c to 21c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 35c. Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 92c to 94c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 22c to 24c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 37c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 90c to 91c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 21c; rye, 38c to 40c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 92c to 93c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 38c; clover seed, \$5.25 to \$5.30.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 76c to 78c; corn, No. 3, 19c to 21c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 20c; barley, No. 2, 25c to 35c; rye, No. 1, 38c to 39c; pork, mess, \$7.00 to \$7.50.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 93c to 94c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 89c to 90c; corn, No. 2, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c; butter, creamery, 15c to 21c; eggs, Western, 12c to 16c.

## HUNG THE TRAITORS

### THE GALLOW'S TREE FOR RECKLESS CUBANS.

Bloody Affray Between Opposing Forces—Nine Sailors Perish Off Long Island Coast—Critical Situation in Iowa Coal Fields.

#### Fought in a Church.

Ranchuelo, in Santa Clara Province, Cuba, garrisoned by 500 Spaniards, was surprised a few days ago by a Cuban force under Major Gerio, with 300 men. One fort was captured before the other surrendered. The Spaniards soon received reinforcements and drove off all the insurgents except about fifty, who barricaded themselves in the stone church. The Spaniards, finding they could not take the church by storm, managed to mine one end and blew it up, killing twenty-five Cubans. The insurgents returned with an increased force and routed the Spaniards. More than seventy-five Spaniards are said to have been killed and thirty-eight taken prisoners. Major Gerio was wounded in the head. Several Spanish officers were killed. The Cubans captured 100 stands of arms and some provisions. Three of their prisoners, who were Cuban born, were hanged.

#### Nine Brave Tars Perish.

The schooner Nahum Chapin, of Rockland, Me., was wrecked near Quogue, L. I., Thursday morning and the crew of nine men perished. The names of the nine victims are: S. E. Arey, captain, Malden, Mass.; A. E. Davis, first mate, Malden, Mass.; L. A. Maddock, second mate, Cambridge, Mass.; John Neiber, Albert Dowe, R. O. Anderson, Victor Strachen, Oscar Oscar, Antonio Aucyanch. The residences of the seamen are not known. They were shipped in Boston last November. The vessel went ashore during what is reported to be the severest storm of the winter. Before the schooner broke up six men were seen clinging to the foremast rigging and three others on the jibboom, but owing to the heavy surf and the strong wind the life-saving crew was unable to launch the lifeboat to render assistance. The name of the schooner was learned from pieces of wreckage which were washed up on the beach. The cargo was valued at \$8,400; the schooner at \$15,000. Both were partially insured.

#### Sent Back to China.

United States Commissioner Shields has decided that Li Fong, a Chinese boy who was arrested at the Grand Central depot at New York last September, crossed the Canadian border at Malone, N. Y., without the proper certificate. He ordered the boy's deportation to China. Li Fong, under the law, cannot be returned to Canada, but must be shipped from San Francisco to his native country. The transportation of the lad across the continent and the expenses of a couple of United States marshals from New York to San Francisco and back will cost the Government nearly \$1,000. Li Fong, the alleged father of the boy, who is said to be a laundryman at Newark, is under arrest.

#### NEWS NUGGETS.

The wholesale grocery establishment of Charles E. Moody & Co., a six-story granite warehouse at Boston, was burned, causing a loss of nearly \$100,000.

Martin R. Parker, the defaulting assistant money order superintendent of the Buffalo postoffice, has given himself up to the authorities. The shortage is now stated to be about \$2,000.

Fire at Peterboro, Ont., destroyed the newly equipped flour mill and elevator of the Consolidated Milling Company and a large four-story vacant frame building. The loss will amount to between \$60,000 and \$70,000, with an insurance of about \$55,000.

The epidemic of smallpox at Havana, Cuba, continues and the daily death rate from all diseases is 35 per cent or more. It is calculated that there were 5,000 cases of smallpox in Havana some time since. All of the physicians paint the picture of the sanitary condition in awful colors. The mortality is frightful and for several days past has increased to 45 per cent. Jeruco also reports an epidemic of smallpox with many victims.

Since the first day of January pneumonia and other pulmonary troubles have been increasing in Chicago. The number of victims they have claimed is alarming—large, and physicians say that unless colder and drier weather sets in soon pneumonia may become epidemic. In December, 1895, there were 147 deaths due to that disease. But during twenty days of January, 1897, it claimed 167 victims in the city.

It is almost certain that there will be a big miners' strike in the Des Moines, Ia., district, involving about twenty thousand miners, as a result of the coal war which has compelled operators to reduce wages. The business is so badly demoralized by the price cutters that all effort to conduct it at living prices has been given up. The miners will meet in convention and deliver an ultimatum, which will demand finally the restoration of the scale.

John Johnson and Arch Joiner, who murdered the Cotton family near New Orleans, were taken from jail and lynched by a mob at Amity City Wednesday morning. The crowd at first decided to burn Johnson at the stake, but finally concluded to hang him. Both negroes were therefore hanged and shots fired into their bodies. The same mob also lynched Gus Williams, who was accused of murdering his wife. All three of the men executed by the mob were colored.

At the close of Wednesday's cabinet meeting at Madrid, the premier, Senor Canovas del Castillo, declared that, although they had full confidence in the success of the military operations in Cuba, the Government was prepared to grant reforms to that island and to submit a decree with that object in view to the council of state.

A petition was presented in the Detroit City Council to oust Gov. Pingree from the office of Mayor of the city, the claim being made that he cannot fill both positions at the same time.

The steamer Pierre has arrived at Hamburg from Bombay with one of her crew dead and several others ill. It is reported that the sickness aboard of the vessel is bubonic plague.

The steamer Badsworth, from Liverpool, with a cargo of sugar, went ashore near Beach Haven, N. J., well off shore.

## SENATE AND HOUSE.

### WORK OF OUR NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

A Week's Proceedings in the Halls of Congress—Important Measures Discussed and Acted Upon—An Impartial Resume of the Business.

#### The National Solons.

In the Senate Tuesday Senator Turpie spoke against the Nicaragua Canal bill. Senators Quay, Hale and Blackburn were appointed as conferees on the army appropriation bill, and at 5:45 p. m. the Senate adjourned. There was a pathetic incident in the House in connection with the first bill called up. It proposed to grant a pension of \$12 a month to Margaret O'Donnell, a volunteer army nurse who devoted her services from 1862 to 1865 to the wounded of the Twenty-second Regiment of New York light artillery. Her claim has been pending before Congress for several years. When the bill was brought up Mr. Thomas (Rep., Mich.) moved that it be laid on the table. "The relief carried by the bill for this poor woman," said he, "comes too late. Our committee has just received word that the beneficiary is dead." Several bills to grant pensions were passed. At 4 o'clock the regular order on the calendar was abandoned at the request of many members, so that each could, if recognized, call up any bill in which he was interested.

In the Senate Wednesday Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota opposed ratification of the Venezuela arbitration treaty with Great Britain, and spoke in support of his resolution calling for a report of the work of the commission. The resolution was referred. Mr. Turpie resumed his speech opposing the Nicaragua Canal bill. The Senate then resumed consideration of and passed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. The House spent the day debating the Yost-Tucker contested-election case from the Tenth Virginia District, but no action was taken. The conference report on the army appropriation bill was agreed to.

After a two days' debate, in the course of which considerable partisan passion was aroused and an ineffectual attempt made to filibuster for the purpose of gaining time, the House Thursday decided the contested election case of Yost vs. Tucker from the Tenth Virginia district by denying the seat to Mr. Yost and confirming Mr. Tucker's title thereto. The Republicans were badly divided, fifty-four of them joining with the Democrats and supporting the claims of the Democratic contestant. In the Senate Mr. Morgan, in charge of the Nicaragua canal bill, was determined to secure a time for a final vote. This was resisted by Mr. Turpie and Mr. Vilas. Mr. Morgan announced that he would ask the Senate to "sit out" the bill until a vote was forced. Mr. Vilas finally made a dilatory motion, which, on roll call, disclosed the absence of a quorum. Mr. Turpie concluded his speech against the Nicaragua canal bill. During the day Mr. Chandler presented the credentials of John Edward Addicks, claiming the vacant seat as Senator from Delaware. The claim of Henry A. Dupont for the same seat has already been presented. Mr. Hill of New York spoke against trusts and monopolies in general as a serious menace to the public welfare.

The session of the Senate Friday developed three distinct sensations. Among these was the presentation by Mr. Sherman of a letter from Minister Rodriguez, the representative of the Greater Republic of Central America (including Nicaragua), in effect protesting against the execution of the Nicaragua canal project by the United States under the concession granted in 1887 to the Nicaragua Canal Company. As the bill for this purpose was about to be voted on by the Senate, the appearance of the letter created consternation among its friends. Mr. Morgan, its chief supporter, at once declared that the letter was inspired by Great Britain, who sought to drive the United States from the isthmus by using the Central Americas as a catspaw. He asserted that Minister Rodriguez had come here to execute such a plan, and that it was an open threat against American control of the canal. The debate was very earnest and the letter made a profound impression on the Senators. Senator Vilas declared that it struck a death blow to the canal project proposed by the pending bill. Earlier in the day the Senate unexpectedly found itself discussing the new Anglo-American treaty. The expressions were free and full from Messrs. Sherman, Gray, Culom, Lodge, Hoar and others. The statements of these Senators were uniformly favorable to the high principle of the treaty. Shortly after the session began Mr. Turpie caused a preliminary flurry by criticising the reported agreement between Mr. Olney and Mr. Sherman, by which no action was to be taken as to Cuba before March 4. Mr. Sherman emphatically denied that any such agreement had been made. These three incidents relating to current foreign questions made the day's session one of the most eventful of the session. Friday was private bill day in the House, and most of the time was consumed with small bills. The House adjourned until Monday.

#### Sparks from the Wire.

Cardinal Richard of Paris has forbidden the priests of his diocese to attend dramatic performances.

The Russian Academy has elected as honorary members Lord Kelvin and Dr. Simon Newcomb of Washington.

The Marquis de Montcalm, the last male representative of the family of the defender of Quebec, died recently at Montpelier. He transmitted the name and title by legal process to an adopted son.

A Bombay dispatch to the London Daily Mail reports that all of the leading journals there describe the famine as the most widespread of the present century. It is the general opinion that the Viceroy is refusing English aid.

The Argentine Republic Senate has adopted a scheme providing for the issuance of \$10,000,000 of cedulas for the purpose of advancing loans and promoting agriculture.

Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, pastor of the Second Universalist Church of Rochester, N. Y., who was arrested charged with impersonating an officer, has been unanimously acquitted by jury trial.

An autopsy on the body of William H. Sinclair, the railway promoter and contractor of New York and Galveston, who died suddenly at Rochester, N. Y., shows that his death was caused by apoplexy.



## FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

**Strong Effort to Abolish Prison Labor**  
Insurance Companies Should Be Governed by More Stringent Legislation—Man's Record with a Knife.

**Convict Contract Labor.**  
President Harry C. Barter, with the executive and legislative committees of the Michigan Federation of Labor, decided to direct their strongest efforts toward the passage of the bill to abolish contract labor in prisons. Their next aim will be to do away with the "trucking" system of paying employees which is carried on in some parts of the upper peninsula. They will try for the passage of a bill to compel the payment of wages in cash. No action was taken.

**Insurance Rates.**  
Insurance Commissioner Giddings expressed the opinion that the present Legislature would take favorable action on the recommendations of Gov. Pingree upon the subject of insurance. The commissioner said that it was well known that there was a compact upon the part of the insurance companies by which rates are kept up and competition destroyed. He corroborated the statements of the Governor relative to the division of the State into five districts in each of which the rates are fixed by a supervisor. "There is, however," said the commissioner, "an anti-compact law already on our statute books, but it is not operative. Sections 4340 C and 4340 D of Howell's statutes provide that foreign companies shall not enter into any agreement or compact to fix rates and destroy competition. There is apparently no such prohibition regarding home companies, and it is generally understood among insurance men that it is the home companies which fix the rates. How they deal with the foreign companies I don't know. But the foreign companies insist that they do not make the rates and it cannot be established that they do. The companies are very sly and they find a way to get around a great many things. I have no doubt, however, of the willingness of the Legislature to amend the present laws to meet the evil pointed out by the Governor."

**Are Three of a Kind.**  
Trouble is being heaped on Fred Lovely, the multi-stabber of Muskegon. Friday forenoon he was examined before Police Justice Collins on a charge of attempted murder preferred by one of his victims, John Anderson, aged 17 years. After a portion of the testimony had been taken, he waived further hearing and was held to the circuit in \$2,000 bail for trial. A second warrant was immediately served on him at the instance of William Johnson, whom he stabbed four times, charging him with assault with intent to commit the crime of murder. He was held in \$1,000 bonds. A third warrant, signed by Joe Brandner, is in readiness to be served. The officers expect to try Lovely on the Johnson charge first.

**Cheap Insurance.**  
The annual meeting of the Washtenaw County Mutual Fire Insurance Co. at Ann Arbor was attended by nearly 200 policy holders. During the past year the company has adjusted 72 cases, aggregating about \$17,000, an assessment of \$3 per \$1,000 being necessary. The assessment needed last year was \$2.30 per \$1,000. The present membership is 3,000, a net gain of 15. The net amount of risks is \$5,232,645. This is a net loss of \$151,975. The company is in a flourishing condition in spite of the fact that the losses of the past year were greater than for years.

**Short State Items.**  
On account of the mild winter the ice-men of southern Michigan and Ohio have not harvested any of their crop and are looking in this direction for relief. The Michigan Central has eight inches of ice in the Pinconning boom, Saginaw bay, and the Detroit and Mackinac nearly a foot in some of the inland lakes on its line.

Over 1,200 people witnessed a recent performance of the Ann Arbor Light Infantry's midwinter circus and hundreds were turned away. It was the third night of the series and a tremendous success. The show is a genuine, old-fashioned, one-ring circus, and is proving one of the most popular entertainments the city has ever seen.

Coal is now being mined near Saginaw in good paying quantities and the output from the four mines is steadily increasing, but hardly keeping pace with the demand. Coal has been found in a number of farms within two miles of the city, and the Saginaw Coal Co.'s mine just outside the city limits is proving a most gratifying success.

O. M. Hale, of Comstock township, Kalamazoo County, had 4,000 bushels of apples last fall from 800 trees, the largest crop in forty years of attention to the orchard. After paying the expense of picking and packing he received but \$225 for the crop, to say nothing of the expense of pruning, spraying and interest on the land on which they grew.

The Michigan Central's Mackinac division and the Detroit and Mackinac Railroad are badly in need of snow on their various branches to facilitate lumbering. Usually at this time of the year they have dozens of log trains running, but this winter one road is doing nothing, while the other has only two. A foot of snow would enliven business very much.

Tom Goins, colored, who has several times served a term in State prison, and was the other day discharged from custody, being charged with larceny, is alleged to have attempted to murder Calmonaki, a Benton Harbor butcher, with a cleaver because the butcher declined to extend him credit for meat. A bystander and an assistant meat cutter held him until officers arrived.

The Kalamazoo Academy of Medicine, at its annual meeting, endorsed the candidacy of Dr. F. R. Belknap as a member of the State Board of Health, to which position he aspires at the hands of Gov. Pingree.

The St. Joseph Valley Railroad construction train headed into the road late on a ten-mile rail, badly smashing the engine and seriously hurting Civil Engineer E. C. Hurd, who jumped from the engine previous to the collision. The tracks had been greased during the night, rendering the engine unmanageable. No clew to the greasers.

Gaylord's fine new \$10,000 hotel has been leased for six years to M. D. Richardson, of Traverse City.

Mrs. Philo Parsons, aged 80 years, a resident of Pittsfield since 1823, died at the residence of her son, Roswell Parsons, Pittsfield.

Thompsonville is perhaps the most orderly town of its size in northern Michigan. The jail is empty, and has been so for three months past.

An ice boat was tipped over while going at full speed at Cheboygan Monday and a man named Gusbrook struck on his head on the ice and was instantly killed.

The officials of the Mackinac division of the Michigan Central Railroad are considering the advisability of extending their line to Duncan City. The extension will cost about \$30,000.

Hon. Thomas H. Bottomly, of Capac, died at his home from mitral obstruction of the heart, aged 59 years. Mr. Bottomly had always been one of the most active citizens of the village. He leaves a widow and daughter.

Theodore Hine, a pioneer Bay City lumberman, filed mortgages aggregating \$47,001. The embarrassment is due to the Mosher & Son lumber failure in 1895. Bay City, Detroit, Port Huron and Saginaw banks are among the creditors.

An ice gorge in the Grand river at Portland has flooded the adjacent lowlands and compelled merchants to remove their goods to places of safety. At Allegan high water in the Kalamazoo river has compelled the closing of the mills and factories and caused the electric lighting plant to suspend operations.

After a year of experimental electric railway service in Pontiac, the reports of the Pontiac-Sylvan Lake Railway Co. disclosed the following: Total earnings of the road for the year 1896 were \$5,855.90; running expenses, \$6,365; additions to equipment in shape of power house and trailers, \$3,500.

At Kalamazoo, the Owl Baking Company has closed its doors. Its mortgage and lease indebtedness is \$4,780, and nearly a score of employees have claims ranging as high as \$75. A notice has been posted stating that the company lacks funds to push the business. The company is composed of A. L. and W. H. Conger.

The Economy Burner Co., organized in Jackson with a capital stock of \$10,000, has begun the manufacture of an oil burner to be attached to ordinary cook stoves. George S. Dewey is president, J. E. Greenwood vice-president, Thomas Courtney secretary, and Josiah Creque treasurer. These, with R. T. McNaughton, constitute the board of directors.

An attempt was made Monday night to break jail by some of the prisoners confined in the Shiawassee County jail, by sawing through the bars. They were detected by Sheriff Scougale, whose attention during the day had been called to suspicious nicks that he noticed in the bars. The prisoners were searched Tuesday morning, but only an old razor was discovered.

A short time since the 15-year-old daughter of William Stenton, Miss Mabel, disappeared from Adrian, and it was soon found she had eloped with a Mr. Bishop. The parents had no trace of her until a letter was received saying she and Bishop were married and that she was perfectly happy, and that any effort to locate them would prove futile. The letter was from some point south.

On the 30th day of August, 1862, at the battle of Bull Run, A. W. Austin, of Chesaning, was wounded with a musket ball and three buckshot. Two of the shot lodged in the right arm and the large ball nearly tore the arm off. The other shot went into his lung between the ribs. Doctors could not find nor locate it. Sunday evening the gentleman coughed up from the left lung near the heart the long-shot ball which had bothered him for over thirty-five years. He says if the Johnnies will prove property and pay charges they can have the bullet.

Ann Arbor officers arrested Charles Trempler, charging him with cutting with intent to kill. On election day Trempler demanded some money from his wife, and on her refusal to give it to him, penned her in a corner of the room, drew a sharp pocket knife and deliberately proceeded in his efforts to kill her. She was desperately wounded, but managed to summon help, her husband escaping in the confusion. The officers have traced him into various parts of the State since that time. He secretly returned to the city, but was soon located and captured.

Commissioner Ainger reports that at the date of the December call the State banks of Michigan had aggregate resources and liabilities of \$85,686,065, and a paid-up capital of \$12,485,275. The loans, discounts, stocks, bonds and mortgages aggregated \$65,393,888. The total deposits were \$67,479,851; commercial deposits, \$15,274,265; certificates of deposits, \$7,520,592; savings deposits, \$42,685,852. Compared with the report in October of loans and discounts, stocks, bonds and mortgages show an increase of \$164,225.26, certificates of deposits a decrease of \$417,951.77, savings deposits an increase of \$140,590.58; total deposits an increase of \$81,484.12.

Rev. P. W. Mosher, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Muskegon, was a very much surprised pastor when he opened his mail Tuesday. In one of the envelopes was a check for \$250, bearing the signature of Wm. G. Low, brother of President Low of Columbia University. Some time ago he wrote to the American church building commission of the Episcopal Church for \$250 to raise the debt standing against St. Luke's mission, which he has been gradually reducing. The commission replied that it could not spare the funds and with resignation he took up the old grind. In the letter which accompanied the check Mr. Low, who is a New York lawyer, said he had learned with regret of the commission's inability to help the mission, and if the pastor would accept his check he would be pleased. The check found its way into the bank and a letter of thanks went east immediately. The mission is now free except \$75.

At Flint, Harry Hoakland was found lying across the bed in an unconscious condition and the room full of gas. Physicians were quickly summoned, but he could not be resuscitated. It is thought that in a fit of despondency he turned on the gas.

William Kroupa, of Traverse City, went hunting across the bed in an unconscious condition and the room full of gas. Physicians were quickly summoned, but he could not be resuscitated. It is thought that in a fit of despondency he turned on the gas.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

## INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Character—Wholesome Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

Lesson for Jan. 31.

Golden Text.—"There is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved."—Acts 4: 12.

As Peter spoke to the multitude, referring in his address not only to Jesus but to the resurrection, he naturally attracted the attention of those who considered such teaching heretical and dangerous. The study of the lesson should include vs. 15-31.

1. "The captain of the temple": an officer who had a number of Levites under his command, and was charged with police duty in the temple.—"The Sadducees": who would be especially displeased by the teaching about the resurrection, since they denied the possibility of a resurrection. They were the ruling class socially.

2. "Being grieved": refers chiefly or entirely to the Sadducees. "Grieved" hardly represents the thought; it was not sorrow but indignation that moved them.

3. "In hold": that is, of course, in prison; it was too late in the day—now probably about sunset—to bring them before the Sanhedrin until the following morning.

4. "About five thousand": not the number of those converted on this day, but rather the whole number of converts up to this time. The verse is a parenthetical summing up of the results of the preaching of the gospel up to the time of this, the first important setback.

5. "Rulers and elders and scribes": that is, the Sanhedrin. The assembly consisted of seventy men, twenty-four being priests, twenty-four elders and twenty-two scribes. It was the highest tribunal of the Jewish nation; hence the heresy of Peter and John would be properly tried before it.

6. "Annas the high priest": Annas was not high priest at this time, but his son-in-law Caiaphas (pronounced Cay-yaphas). According to the Jewish custom, however, Annas retained the title. "John and Alexander": Nothing is known of these men; they were presumably high in authority.

7. "In the midst": It is said that the Sanhedrin sat in a semi-circle, and that persons who were heard before them stood within the group.—"By what power?" this does not mean "by whose authority"; for that another word should have been used. The meaning is, "by what force, by what means."

8. "Filled with the Holy Spirit": Hackett says, "i. e., filled anew. Peter was thus elevated above all human fear, and assisted at the same time to make such a defense of the truth as the occasion required. The Saviour had authorized the disciples to expect such aid under circumstances like the present. See Mark 13: 11; Luke 21: 14, 15."

9. "If we this day be examined": there is a touch of sarcasm in the form of the sentence. Peter pretends to express a doubt whether he is right in supposing that the cause of arrest can possibly be the deed of mercy performed.

10. Here the boldness of Peter, due partly to his natural courage, but chiefly to the Holy Spirit, is clearly shown. "Whom ye crucified": it seems that Peter never addresses the Jews without bringing this awful charge against them.

11. For the quotation see Ps. 118: 22, Matt. 21: 42; Luke 20: 17. The sense of the proverb as applied to the present occasion, according to Hackett, is this: "The Jewish rulers, according to the proper idea of their office, were the builders of God's spiritual house, and as such should have been the first to acknowledge the Messiah and exert themselves for the establishment and extension of his kingdom. That which they had not done God had now accomplished in spite of their neglect and opposition. He had raised up Jesus from the dead, and thus confirmed his claim to the Messiahship; he had shown him to be the true author of salvation to men, the corner stone, the only sure foundation on which they can rest their hopes of eternal life."

12. "Salvation": Peter passes from physical healing to spiritual healing. He is actually preaching to his judges.

## Teaching Hints.

Contrast the Peter of the passion week with the Peter we have here. What made him bold? The Holy Spirit, to be sure; but not the Holy Spirit merely as an artificial addition, from outside to his speaking powers. It is true that Peter and John received a special accession of strength on this occasion, as Jesus had promised; but they did not, so to speak, appear to be what they were not by reason of a temporary stimulant. They were already Spirit-filled men.

John's courage is classed by the writer of the narrative along with Peter's, though no words of his are recorded, either here or in the healing of the lame man. John simply stood his ground, ready to corroborate Peter's words if need be. We may often find in the presence of a fluent advocate of Christianity feel that we can do nothing when he is around, since he seems to do all that is necessary; but there we make our mistake.

The apostle did not waste opportunities. Here was an ideal chance for bringing the claims of the new religion to the ears of the religious leaders of the nation, under circumstances much more favorable than on the day of Pentecost. The healed man stood before them, and that was an argument that left them nothing to say.

The Christ whom the apostles preached was a living Christ.

A lesson for children: We can always be bold when we are on God's side.

Next Lesson—"True and False Giving."—Acts 4: 32-5: 11.

Were we sure of living forever upon the earth, reason might approve of worldliness. We would then be justified in laying up material treasure and in seeking power. But we are here only for a moment: Treasures must be left behind and power must be relinquished. A death-doomed creature should show wisdom by grasping an abiding portion.

—Michigan Christian Advocate.

Gibbon says that sugar was first brought from Asia to Europe A. D. 625.

## FROM LAKES TO OCEAN.

## DEEP WATERWAY CANAL MAY BE BUILT.

Report of the Commission Is Favorable to the Scheme, and It Is Commended by the President—Census Figures Upon Employment.

From Duluth to the Sea.

The projected deep waterway from Duluth to the ocean is a matter of vast importance to the entire middle west and northwest. It is given new interest by the report to Congress of the commission, comprising Messrs. Jas. B. Angell of Michigan, John E. Russell of Massachusetts and Lyman E. Cooley of Illinois, appointed under act of March 2, 1895. The report says in part:

"It is entirely feasible to construct such a canal and develop such channels as will be adequate to any scale of navigation that may be desired between the great lakes and the seaboard, and to conduct through the same domestic and foreign commerce, and that it will be wise to provide for securing a channel of a navigable depth of not less than twenty-eight feet."

Practicable routes are indicated, and it is recommended that early surveys be made, as such preliminary work will consume three years.

The commission reports that the Canadian commission appointed for the same purpose has furnished much important information. The document gives many statistics relating to the traffic on the great lakes. It says that the agricultural competition this country has recently had to meet with India, and which is likely to be intensified, impels the Government to take steps to cheapen freights; that the limit of reduction in railroad rates has been reached and attention must be directed to waterways.

In referring to what the commission expresses fear of the consequences of the increasing competition from the Argentine Republic and Uruguay. The rapid development of the American iron ore business on the lakes indicates that, with access to the ocean by a practical waterway, we can control our domestic business and enter into competition in any market of the world.

In transmitting the report to Congress President Cleveland says:

"The advantages of direct and unbroken water transportation of the products of our Western States and Territories from convenient points of shipment to our seaboard ports are plainly palpable. The report of the commission contains, in my opinion, demonstration of the feasibility of securing such transportation, and gives ground for the anticipation that better and more uninterrupted commerce, through the plan suggested, between the great West and foreign ports, with the increase of national prosperity which must follow in its train, will not long escape American enterprise and activity."

"It will be observed that the report of the commission, though as comprehensive as the time and facilities at their disposal permitted, does not definitely deal with the cost of the work they were called upon to consider, and omits some of the other details related to it. Thus far they have labored without compensation and a part of the small sum appropriated for the payment of their expenses still remains unexpended. I suggest to the Congress the propriety of making provision for such further prosecution of their work as will fully develop the information necessary to a complete understanding of this interesting and important subject."

## AN ARMY OF LABORERS.

Census Bulletin Shows 36 Per Cent. of the People Hard at Work.

Much interesting data about the occupations of the American people is given in a bulletin of the eleventh census just furnished the press.

It shows that the total number of people engaged in occupations of all kinds in 1890 was 22,735,051.

This is an increase of over 5,000,000 working people in a decade. This whole number of working people consists of those 10 years old or over and makes up over 36 per cent of the entire population and almost 47 per cent of all persons 10 years old and over.

Of the whole number of working people the females form 17.22 per cent. Divided by classes the working people of the country are as follows:

Agriculture, fisheries and mining, 9,031,336.

Professional, 944,333.

Domestic and personal service, 4,300,577.

Trade and transportation, 3,326,122.

Manufacturing and mechanical industries, 5,091,293.

The domestic and personal service includes hotel keepers, sailors and marines, laborers, barbers, detectives, etc. The first-named class shows a ten years' gain of over 1,000,000, or of almost 3,000,000 for a score of years.

Considerably more than four-fifths of the illiterate male population of the country and over one-fourth of the illiterate female population are working.

Over 59 per cent of the workingmen are married, over 37 per cent single, over 3 per cent widowed, and one-quarter of 1 per cent divorced.

Of all foreign whites at work here 14 per cent of the males and 13 per cent of the females cannot speak English. There is an element of 8½ per cent of the men employed in domestic and personal service who cannot speak English, and almost 5 per cent in the manufacturing and mechanical industries.

In Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut the males engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries in 1890 constituted very nearly one-half of all men in gainful occupations.

In twenty-four States and territories, including all in the south central and most of those in the north central and south Atlantic divisions, the males engaged in agriculture, fisheries and mining constituted more than half of all the working males. Of the females at work by far the greater proportion were found in domestic and personal service in a large majority of the States and territories.

In manufactures and mechanics the carpenters and joiners, numbering 611,482, make up the greatest element, with dressmakers and milliners following with 409,690. There are a little over 1,000,000 bookkeepers and clerks, salesmen, 690,658 merchants and dealers, 5,281,557 farmers, planters and overseers, and 3,004,061 agricultural laborers, 349,592 miners, and only a little over 60,000 fishermen and oystermen.

For the twelfth time in succession the Prince of Wales has been nominated for the office of grand master of English Mark Masons.

## MASON IS VICTORIOUS.

## GETS SENATORIAL TOGA FROM ILLINOIS.

Wins After a Short but Stern Contest—Nominated by Acclamation After Other Candidates Had Withdrawn—Sketch of His Career.

Will Succeed Palmer.

William Ernest Mason, ex-Congressman, of Chicago, was nominated by acclamation by the Republican Senatorial caucus at Springfield, Ill., Tuesday night, to succeed John M. Palmer. The fight was comparatively short, but it was desperate. Martin B. Madden, an alderman from Chicago, was the first man to show formidable strength, and he was backed by the party organization of Cook County. Outside influences, however, were so strong that his nomination was impossible. The press of both Chicago and the State opposed him bitterly, and almost unanimously advocated the cause of Mr.



WILLIAM ERNEST MASON.

Mason. The forces back of Mr. Madden then sought to have him withdraw in favor of William Lorimer, a Congressman from Chicago. Instead, Mr. Madden withdrew in favor of Mr. Mason. Cook County's strength was concentrated upon Mr. Lorimer, but the country legislators favored Mr. Mason largely, though a few supported Congressman Hitt, S. W. Alorton, Congressman Hopkins, Clark E. Carr and others.

By Tuesday afternoon, however, it became apparent to the Lorimer forces that there was soon to be a wholesale stampede from the country districts to Mason's banner, and they discreetly surrendered. There were the usual scenes of enthusiasm when this action became known, and Mr. Mason's nomination was made by acclamation. He was brought in to make a speech, but contented himself with a few remarks of thanks, and then the defeated candidates were called upon. Congratulatory telegrams soon began to pour in upon the successful candidate, and none was more welcome than that from President-elect McKinley. Mr. Mason was surrounded by a crowd of enthusiastic friends, and the scene was inspiring in the highest degree.

The name of "Billy" Mason is well known throughout the length and breadth of the Sucker State, and almost equally as well all over the country. He enjoys the recognized distinction of being the champion campaigner of Illinois. During the past eight years he in all probability has addressed more people in Illinois than any other man during that time.

It is said that the German Emperor is very careful about what he eats and drinks.

M. Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, who has just died, was a singularly gentle and mild-mannered man.

Gen. Boulanger is to become a stage hero in Paris in a political drama entitled "A la Vie! A la Mort!"

The Princess of Wales is a great lover of dogs, and at the last dog show carried off an armful of prizes.

In the course of two days' shooting at Buckburg recently the German Emperor killed twenty-nine stags.

Rossini's original manuscript of "William Tell," bound in four volumes, was sold for 4,700 francs recently in Paris.

Cardinal Gibbons is a believer in the "Kneip cure," and frequently proved his faith last summer by taking early morning walks barefooted.

The widow of Calliar Bey (formerly Mrs. P. T. Barnum) expects to return to her former home in Bridgeport, Conn., and take up her residence there again.

Mr. Trentanove, the sculptor, is on his way to this country from Florence where he finished the bust of James G. Blaine which he modeled in Washington last winter.

Surprise is expressed in England that the estate of the late archbishop of Canterbury is only £230,000. His salary, which he had enjoyed for several years, was \$75,000.

A son of the Duke of Cambridge, signing himself G. Fitzgibbon, contributed the amount of \$5 to the Daily Telegraph's fund for the Bayard present, which has come to naught.

It is usually dawn before the sultan goes to bed and at 8 o'clock he is stirring again. He has no confidence in those around him, and his life appears to be worth hardly a day's purchase.

During his entire career, Stradivarius made from 8,000 to 7,000 violins. Few of these were sold for more than \$25 during his life. Now some of them command \$10,000 each.

The woman tennis champion of New Zealand has but one hand, and that is the left one; but she can serve a ball that is exceedingly difficult to return.

Canon Fleming, of St. Michael's Church, London, has had a large telephone transmitter placed in his pulpit, so that his sermons may be heard in a number of hospitals and other institutions.

Emperor William is probably the only European monarch who carries a revolver. Firmly convinced that he is going to die by the bullet of an anarchist, he is determined to fight for his life, if necessary.

## MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

Bills paving the way for protracted contests were introduced in the Legislature Friday. The telephone bill will be fiercely fought by the Bell interests, as it contemplates making the Bell company exchange business with the numerous independent lines which have sprung up all over the State, and whose business is seriously hampered by their inability to give satisfactory State-line service because of the refusal of the Bell company to do business with them. Gov. Pingree's recommendation that building and loan associations be placed under the supervision of the State banking department and be subjected to the same restriction and regulation, as State banks has been embodied in a bill which was introduced. The question of whether an adjournment of ten days shall be taken to enable the committees to visit State institutions caused a deadlock between the two houses. Every Senator voted in favor of a recess of ten days, but by a majority of 55 the House decided to the contrary. Both sides are firm and a long jangle is looked for.

Several Michigan cities and villages enforce curfew ordinances which require that all children vacate the streets at or before 9 o'clock in the evening. The measure has worked so successfully that a bill was introduced in the House Monday making this curfew provision apply to all children between the ages of 8 and 18 years resident in any incorporated city or village. Another bill introduced contemplates doing away with the criticism of county jails that they are schools of crime by providing that persons convicted of minor offenses shall be sentenced to imprisonment therein at hard labor. Under the present system such prisoners are kept in idleness. By a unanimous vote the House passed resolutions eulogizing Gen. Alger and asking the President-elect to appoint him Secretary of War. Resolutions asking Congress to pass the Corlies immigration bill and recognize Cuba were introduced and referred.

The forty farmers in the Legislature met Tuesday night and organized for united action on all legislation demanded by the State Grange and State organization of farmers' clubs. Their program provides that no new State institutions be built and that unprofitable ones now in existence be abolished; that the appropriation for the university be restricted to the 1-6 mill tax; the abolishment of the fee system of paying county officers; the increasing of the specific tax paid by railroad and other corporations, and all measures looking to reform and economy in the conduct of State, county and township affairs. The Senate has set April 23 as the date for the final adjournment of the Legislature, but it is not thought probable that the House will concur in this action, which is believed to be a part of the Senate program to defeat certain bills, the plan being to shorten the session so that they cannot be considered.

The railroad corporations now pay Michigan specific taxes aggregating some \$800,000 annually. The tax is based on the gross earnings in Michigan, the rate being 2 per cent. on gross earnings of less than \$2,000; 2½ per cent. on earnings of from \$2,000 to \$6,000; 3½ per cent. on from \$6,000 to \$8,000. This yields the State an annual revenue averaging \$800,000. By a bill Wednesday it is proposed to increase this revenue at least \$125,000 annually, by making a general increase of one-half of 1 per cent. in the above rates of taxation. The 2-cent passenger fare bills will shortly make their appearance, as will bills to repeal the special charters of the Michigan Central and Lake Shore roads and bring them under the general railroad law. It is charged that the bill to increase the specific tax is in reality a move of the railroad people, whose object is to use it as a club to beat the more objectionable measures. Another bill seeks to repeal an act passed several years ago, exempting from taxation for ten years railroads thereafter constructed north of the 44th degree of north latitude. This law was designed to encourage the development of that section of the State. The Senate Wednesday excused all members of committees on State institutions from the following week. As these members constitute a majority of the Senate, that body can transact no business during that week, the minority merely adjourning from day to day. This is the result of the deadlock between the two houses over the proposed ten days' adjournment. The House will continue in session. The Senate and House also disagree as to the time for final adjournment, the House having killed the Senate resolution setting the time for April 23.

Notices were given Thursday of several matters of legislation recommended by the Governor in his inaugural message. One of these is designed to prevent the fraudulent issue of stock by corporations. It provides that no corporation shall issue stock as fully paid unless such payment has actually been made in cash or property, and, if the latter, an inventory thereof shall be made, and, with the estimate of its value, filed with the County Clerk. Every certificate of stock must show on its face whether or not it is fully paid, and every dollar of stock not fully paid shall be liable, as a partner, for all debts of the corporation until so paid. No bonds are to be issued by any corporation except at their par value, nor issued before the subscribed stock has been fully paid, nor for an amount greater than the value of the paid up stock. The penalty fixed for a violation is a maximum fine of \$5,000 or six months' imprisonment, or both. Bills are in preparation requiring railroad companies to furnish the railroad commissioner and his subordinates free transportation while on official business, and making stockholders who lend their names merely to give corporations credit liable for debts of such corporations. Senator Robinson has given notice of a bill to create the county of Pingree out of upper peninsula territory. Josiah E. Just was nominated and confirmed as State banking commissioner, to date from April 1.

No French About Him.

Pat—O! want to get a pair av shoes for th' bye.

Clerk—Certainly, sir; French kid?

Pat—No, sorr; he's an Irish kid.



## THE CHELSEA STANDARD

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CHELSEA, THURSDAY, JAN. 28, 1897.

## NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

### UNADILLA.

J. T. Little is entertaining his niece, Miss Mande Bench, of Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. May of Stockbridge spent the latter part of last week at E. C. May's.

The literary program that was given by the Unadilla debating society was very interesting and was well attended.

Special meetings will be continued this week at the M. E. church. An evangelist will take charge of the meetings.

The subject for discussion at the Lyceum next Saturday evening is Resolved, That the printing press is more beneficial to mankind than the steam engine.

### LIMA.

William Dancer is seriously ill.

A good time to fill your ice house now.

John Lucht, jr., is sick with lung fever.

Sleigh rides and skating parties seem to be the rage just at present.

George Perry says he has more cheek than a book agent. Cause, neuralgia.

If you have no thermometer why not buy one now? Mercury is going down.

Mrs. Charles Paul and Miss Lizzie Strieter called on the latter's parents Sunday last.

Mrs. Michael Schanz, who has been ailing for several months, is now confined to her bed.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hawley and daughter Verna were callers at Eugene Freer's last Sunday.

The L. C. B. are preparing for an exhibition to be held at the town hall. Date will be made known later on.

### WATERLOO.

Jesse Miers left for Lake Odessa Tuesday.

Harmon Marsh went to Okemos Tuesday.

Fred Croman has gone to Norvell on business.

Will Kruse made his customary Sunday visit here this week.

Miss Ruby Barber spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Barber.

Miss Ida Groshans of Munith is visiting her aunt, Mrs. G. Groshans.

On account of the small attendance Rev. Mr. Miers has discontinued evening meetings.

John Collins, who was recently shot while hunting rabbits, has so far recovered as to be able to be out.

Noah Schultz caught a pickerel which weighed 11½ pounds, while fishing on the mill pond Tuesday.

Miss Lillian Riggs, who has been spending the winter with Fannie Quigley, has returned to her home in Detroit.

Last Saturday evening a load of young people attended a phonographic entertainment at the U. B. church of North Waterloo.

### SYLVAN.

Mrs. Cyrus Updike has been unwell for some time.

Remember the prayer meetings at our church every Friday evening.

We hear that Will Drake is soon to come home and take charge of his mother's farm.

The cold weather of the past week has been a fruitful topic for reminiscences among the oldest settlers.

Rev. C. E. Hulbert, well known by our people, is now supplying the pulpit of Mizpah Union church in Detroit.

There will be a morning service at our church next Sunday, and in the evening a "Chalk Talk" will be given at Francisco.

Next Wednesday evening a social will be given for the pastor of our church at the home of Mrs. Peter Youngs. Everybody is invited.

What are we doing these long, cold winter evenings? Would it not be a profitable thing for our young people to take up a course of helpful reading? There are the Epworth League and the Bay View reading courses, either of which would prove a blessing to any one with a little ambition and stick-tiveness. Wake up to your opportunities.

## OFFERED A SQUARE GAME.

How a Young Lawyer Collected Bills From Chicago Gamblers.

A young attorney just starting out in his profession in Chicago was commissioned to collect a number of bills by a prominent tailor of the town. All these accounts were against gamblers. Some of them had been sued on and judgment had been obtained. These judgments, however, had not been collected. A liberal percentage was offered the lawyer if he could succeed in collecting any of them. The attorney had his own notion as to how to go to work on these accounts and listened to the tailor's advice about "going for them hot" with a dubious smile.

He selected a bill of \$75 for one suit of clothes against a quite noted knight of the green cloth and proceeded to try his plan. Calling on this man, he told him that he had not come to threaten him with a lawsuit or to bluff him; that if the bill was correct he would call at any time the debtor would designate for a part or the whole of the bill; that if the debtor would say he would not pay the bill the lawyer would not call again; that all he asked was a square deal; that he would call only when the debtor made an appointment to pay money, as he did not propose to inaugurate a system of "dunning."

The gambler heard him through with a perfectly impassive face and then said: "That's fair. The other collectors didn't know their business. They tried to bluff me, and they 'dunned' me. Your game is a square one, and I'll give it a whirl. Here is my card. Call Tuesday, and I will pay you half. Have you got any more bills against the boys?"

On being told of the other accounts he sat down, took a dozen of his cards, wrote across them "Q. K.," and said to the attorney, "Hand one of these to each man you go to, tell him your game and you will get your money."

The lawyer did so. In not one single instance was a bill repudiated, and in every case all appointments and agreements to pay were kept with scrupulous fidelity. Every account was finally paid to the last penny, and the tailor wondered at the collection of these, to him, desperate accounts. — San Francisco Chronicle.

## MILLIONS OF BUTTONS.

A Man of Figures Makes Some Calculations on the Subject.

We live in an age of buttons. The people of the British isles unbutton 400,000,000 buttons every night when they prepare for bed, and next morning rebotton the same number, unless a few millions have been lost in the struggle, says an English writer.

The world has become so accustomed to buttons that it has forgotten that there was ever a time when buttons were unknown. It is safe to say that 99 out of 100, if asked to name the date of the first button, would anticipate the actual date by several centuries. In the fourteenth century there were buttons, but no buttonholes. They were purely ornamental, lacking buttonholes, and the question voluntarily arises how our ancestors managed to keep respectably covered.

Two hundred years ago there were not as many buttons in the world as could be found in a small old clothes shop today, and even those were made by hand. It was not until 1745 that any considerable manufactory was established. In that year the famous Soho works were opened at Birmingham, where steel buttons were made of such beauty and finish as to command a price of £140 a gross, or £1 apiece.

In these modern days we are apt to boast that this is an age of paper, pointing at the same time to paper wheels, paper boots, paper carpets and the thousand and one novel uses made of this material as proof of our assertion. It is a curious fact that as far back as 1784 we find mention of paper buttons.

### Flowers Made of Bread.

One of the latest, and certainly most effective, methods of making artificial flowers is the use of fresh bread.

All that is required is a loaf of fresh bread, some wire and a little coloring matter. According to a well known maker of artificial flowers in the west end of London, this novel method is likely to supersede all others. Not only do these bread flowers look exactly like the real article when freshly made, but as the bread grows stale the flowers assume a slightly withered appearance, which is almost identical with that of a flower beginning to fade.

As a rule, ordinary artificial flowers can at once be detected by the unnaturally bright and fresh appearance they present after being in the heated atmosphere of a ballroom or elsewhere for several hours, but the fading power of bread flowers practically insures them against detection, even from the eyes of an expert. — London Answers.

### Hanged and Varshled.

An English custom of not so long ago was to hang smugglers on gibbets arranged along the coasts and then tar the bodies that they might be preserved a long while as a warning to other culprits. As late as 1823 three men thus varshled could have been seen hanging before Dover castle. Sometimes the process was extended to robbers, assassins, incendiaries and other criminals. John Painter, who fired the dockyard at Portsmouth, was first hanged and then tarred in 1776. From time to time he was given a fresh coat of varnish and thus made to last nearly 14 years. The weird custom did not stop smuggling or other crime, but no doubt it worked some influence as a preventive. — Pittsburg Dispatch.

The expression used by the prophet Joel with regard to the locusts—that "they darkened the sun"—has often been corroborated by subsequent observers. Even in southern Europe swarms of locusts have been seen in such numbers that they quite obscured the light of the sun.

## TWEED'S FOUNTAIN HEAD.

A Picture of the Mountain Source of Scotland's Great River.

Away up among the hills of the southern highlands Tweed first catches the light of day. It is an ideal spot. Nature greets you in her sweetest simplicity. You are in a paradise land of peace. The smoky city is miles distant. No village looms in sight. But one solitary habitation breaks the monotony, if, indeed, it can be called monotony. Pastoral solitudes stretch out on every hand. The hills, beautifully rounded, clad in all hues, heathered, bent, gony, gramy, descend with gentle slopes to the green meadow where Tweed's well rises in its cooling pool. Here at the fountain head it is only some three yards round, no more than a bubbling spring—a "well" caller, clear, inspiring—where you may stop down and drink and experience in its delightful refreshment a thrill of poetic rapture from a scene so gloriously Arcadian. One is tempted to muse at the shrine by the place of the old pilgrim cross and to read into Tweed's source a parable of human life, with its first pure flow unmoved by storm and tempest, and as yet untainted by the gathering years.

Round about Tweed's well there still cling to several places certain names that recall the historic associations of long dead days. With the passing centuries the whole aspect of the district has changed. Now it is a bare and treeless waste. The wind sweeps unimpeded from farthest glen and hilltop. And yet here the ancient forest of Caledon flourished, with its thousand birches and hazels.

Here wandered of old time Merlin, the wild, weird, mad romanticist of the Tweeddale hills; Taliesin, "Bard of the White Brow," St. Kentigern, large souled apostle of Strathclyde, with a missionary zeal moving him to plant churches in the most outlying parts of his province; Gwendolen, prince of the Cymry, resolutely defending his ancestral Druidism; Rhydderch Hael of Roman birth, hero of the new Christian faith, and Arthur, shadowy and mystic, with his knights of brave renown, ready to face every danger and to follow their liege lord into all his bloody battles.

Of all these many traditions still survive in the pastoral solitudes of the upper Tweed. The wood of Caledon gave place to a still more famous forest of Strick, which embraced all the land between the Etrick and Tweed valleys. And that, too, disappeared.

The heather and "bent sse brown" wave on the lonely hills. The huntsman's horn has sounded its requiem. The bleating of sheep, the barking of the shepherd's dogs, the whirling of the whann, the shrill piping of the peewee and the music of the many mountain burns as they swirl downward to the greater stream are the chief sounds that now greet the ear. — Rev. W. S. Crockett.

### He Wanted It Cheaper.

It was one of those restaurants where they charge according to the service, and you can get anything in the line of service that you want from a private dining room to a cafeteria help yourself counter. And the men in search of something to eat had wandered in among the private dining rooms on the second floor.

After he had settled himself comfortably in his chair and had secured the attention of a waiter he glanced at the bill of fare, and the next minute he straightened up as if he had received an electric shock.

"Roast beef, 45 cents!" he exclaimed. "Do you serve a whole cow for an order here?"

The waiter said that was the regular price.

"Well, when I want to be robbed," returned the man, "I'll go out and hire a thug to do it. Just now I'm only after lunch, and I didn't think to bring my checkbook along."

The waiter politely suggested that the prices were not quite so high on the first floor, where the service was a little less perfect.

The patron declared that he didn't care whether the service was good or bad, as he never ate it, and then he started for the first floor.

"Roast beef, 80 cents," he said, looking at a bill of fare before taking his seat. "That's better. I've come down 15 cents' worth of stairs."

Then it was that a brilliant idea occurred to him, and he beckoned to the head waiter.

"What's in the basement?" he asked. "Our cafeteria," was the reply.

"How much is roast beef down there?"

"Twenty cents."

He started for the basement, but stopped.

"Say," he said, "if you've got a sub-cellar I'd like to eat there." — Chicago Post.

### Sure Safeguard.

Among the numberless stories of the quick wit and felicitous sayings of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes is one connected with the breakfast given in his honor by the publishing firm of Houghton, Osgood & Co. on the occasion of his seventieth birthday.

Not long after the breakfast he met a friend who had been a guest on that memorable occasion and had written one of the many bright poems which formed part of the entertainment.

In referring to the late festivity the doctor said to his friend:

"I knew there would be a good many things said that would be calculated to draw tears. I was resolved that I would not cry—that nothing should make me cry—and so I went to the breakfast determined to maintain a rigid upper eyelid." — Youth's Companion.

### Paid For.

"Mrs. Cumrox's children seem to be very fond of their school?" remarked one woman.

"What makes you think so?"

"They are always speaking of their 'dear teacher.'"

"Oh, Mr. Cumrox insists on that! He says that, considering how much he pays for extra tuition, it's only proper." — Washington Star.

## Why Ice Water is Injurious.

The reason why so many physicians object to the drinking of water during mealtime is that Americans, as a rule, drink ice water. The temperature of the stomach is from 98° to 100° Fahrenheit. After a meal it should be from 96° to 102° and if a person is exercising it sometimes will run up to 108°. Now temperature is necessary to carry on digestion in a perfectly healthful way. Constant drinking of ice water during the meal will reduce the temperature of the stomach sometimes to 95°, which would stop digestion and sooner or later render one a confirmed dyspeptic. Water of an ordinary temperature is not so objectionable—in fact, it would be better to take a swallow of water now and then during the meal provided the water is cool, not iced. Foods that are slightly diluted are more easily digested than those which are concentrated and dry.—Mrs. S. T. Rorer in February Ladies' Home Journal.

### The Grandest Remedy.

Mr. R. B. Greeve, merchant, of Chilhowie, Va., certifies that he had consumption, was given up to die, sought all medical treatment that money could procure, tried all cough remedies that he could hear of, but got no relief; spent many nights sitting up in a chair; was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery, and was cured by use of two bottles. For past three years has been attending to business, and says Dr. King's New Discovery is the grandest remedy ever made, as it has done so much for him and also for others in his community. Dr. King's New Discovery is guaranteed for coughs, colds and consumption. It don't fail. Trial bottles free at Glazier & Stimson's drug store.

### 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 Sliding \$8.00 per thousand of The Glazier Stove Co. 500 per center's old time price, \$40.00 for the same stock. Tile at right prices of the Glazier Stove Co., no charge for the holes.

The Glazier Stove Co. are selling first class White Pine Barn Boards at \$10.00 per thousand, you paid 500 per center's 40.00 for the same thing many a time, before we punctured his Balloon with our underbun, undersell prices.

To CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY—Take Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup, the best cough remedy on earth. 25 and 50 cts. All druggists.

### Queen Victoria Likes the "Bike."

Queen Victoria gave her countenance to ladies riding the tricycle at a very early stage of the introduction of that machine. It was while taking her favorite drive along the Newport road in the Isle of Wight that she for the first time saw a lady riding a tricycle, and she was so much pleased that she ordered two machines to be sent to Osborne for some of her ladies to learn to ride upon. When the more expeditious bicycle came into use, her majesty looked askance at ladies riding it, but now she takes the greatest delight in watching the merry cycling parties of princesses which start daily from Balmoral in the autumn, and she has enjoyed many of her hearty laughs at those who were in the learner's stage, and had not mastered the mystery of maintaining the balance. The latest innovation in the way of vehicles—the motor car—is regarded by the Queen with special interest.

### Never Heard His Own Operas.

Auber, the composer of that popular opera, "Fra Diavolo," and half a hundred others of lesser note, was a curious genius. Although very wealthy and living in the greatest luxury in Paris, in other respects he was poorer than most mortals, in that he never had the pleasure of listening to a performance of one of his own operas.

### A Monument to Vanderbilt.

The citizens of Nashville, Tenn., are contributing to a fund to erect a bronze statue nine feet high of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, in appreciation of his generosity in founding the university which bears his name.

### Pay the printer now.

CONSUMPTION CURE—WARNER'S WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP, the best cough remedy on earth, cures a cold in one day if taken in time. 25 and 50 cts. All druggists.

## Not How High

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

When you need anything in the line of

## Crockery, Lamps, Furniture, Etc.,

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

## HOAG & HOLMES.

### Do You

## FEEL SICK?

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

IF YOU SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, TAKE RIPANS TABULES  
IF YOU ARE BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, OR HAVE LIVER COMPLAINT, TAKE RIPANS TABULES  
IF YOUR COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, OR YOU SUFFER DISTRESS AFTER EATING, TAKE RIPANS TABULES  
FOR OFFENSIVE BREATH AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH, TAKE RIPANS TABULES

Ripans Tabules Regulate the System and Preserve the Health.

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

### Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, s. s. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor on Wednesday the 13th day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. Present, H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of George Boyd, deceased.

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

Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 5th day of February next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden 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, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy hereof 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. WIRT NEWKIRK, Judge of Probate.

J. J. LEEMAN, 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 94 of Mortgages, at public sale 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 claimed to be due 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 25th day of April, A. D. 1897 at one o'clock in the afternoon, at public auction to 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 holden, 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, where the center 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 one-half feet, thence east sixteen rods to the center of said Main street, thence north along the center of Main street fourteen rods and four one-half feet to the place of beginning.

Dated January 20, 1897.

P. J. LEEMAN, Mortgagee.

D. E. TAYLOR, Attorney for Mortgagee.

### Biliousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

## Hood's Pills

Insomnia, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

### 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	687.51
Checks and cash items	2,223.76
Nickels and cents	185.70
Gold coin	3,315.00
Silver coin	1,344.75
U. S. and National Bank Notes	4,396.00
Total	\$280,972.12

### 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	21,539.91
Commercial certificates of deposit	61,212.48
Savings deposits	19,957.43
Savings certificates of deposits	60,512.10
Liabilities other than above stated	9,000.00
Total	\$280,972.12

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.



# LOCAL BRIEVITIES.

A measles sign is adorning the residence of F. P. Glasier.

Last week J. B. Beissel's grocery was closed under a chattel mortgage.

The home paper goes to the families who buy goods. The live merchant recognizes this fact.

Owing to the extreme cold Monday trains on the Michigan Central were late from two to four hours.

The merchant who does not advertise in a dull season makes it more profitable for those who do advertise.

Messrs. B. J. Howlett, Geo. Staffan, and Julius Klein were initiated into the mysteries of the Elks at Ann Arbor Thursday last.

Prof. A. B. DeWitt, principal of the Dexter schools, is a candidate for the nomination on the Democratic ticket for county commissioner of schools.

Just take a glance at the date printed after your name on the first page of this paper, and that will tell you whether your subscription is due. Please!

Mrs. Jane Prudden, who had the misfortune to fall and break her right arm, is improving as rapidly as could be hoped for a person of her age.

The records in the county clerk's office show that there were 834 marriage licenses issued last year and that the supervisors reported 856 births and 485 deaths.

The Democratic county convention, to elect delegates to the state convention and to nominate a county commissioner of schools, will be called to meet Thursday, February 11, at the court house in Ann Arbor.

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.

The union revival meetings at this place continue with wonderful interest. Every evening some of our young people come out and accept Christ as their savior, with the determination to go forward in the Christian life in obedience to His commandments. Already about fifty-five have made this profession.

Demorest for February is full of attractive papers finely illustrated, "Niagara in winter," "Dwight L. Moody and his work," "Pope Leo XIII and the Vatican," lead in interest. The gallery of half tone portraits, a most acceptable feature of this magazine, contains the faces of many noted people. To be had at the news stands.

The measure that will be pushed in the legislature by the anti-saloon league will provide for the submission of a local option proposition every two years, and will prohibit the sale of liquor in every ward, township, village, city or county where the proposition carries. Violations would be punished by a fine not to exceed \$500 or sixty days in jail. Registered druggists would be permitted to sell on prescriptions from physicians.

Laugh while you can. Medical authority says there is not the remotest corner or little inlet of the minute blood vessels of the human body that does not feel some wavelet from the convulsion occasioned by good, hearty laughter, and also that the "central man," or life principle, is shaken to its innermost depths, sending new tides of life and strength to the surface, and thus materially tending to insure good health to the person who indulges therein.—Ex.

Speaking of W. W. Wedemeyer's appointment as deputy railroad commissioner, the Ann Arbor Courier says: "The news of this appointment is received with both pleasure and regret by Mr. Wedemeyer's friends. They are glad to have him so nicely recognized, but they also feel that the office will take him just so much farther away from his chosen profession, the foundation for which he ought to be laying now. He is a young man of too good abilities to be spoiled by office. So, although kindly meant, many of Mr. Wedemeyer's best friends feel that Gov. Pingree has not done him a kindness."

Louis Heydlauff, who was charged with perjury, was discharged in the justice court, Jackson, Saturday, on motion of Prosecutor Kirkby. Heydlauff was acquitted of the murder of his sweetheart, Miss Emma Moeckel, in December, during the stewardship of ex-Prosecutor Blair. Mr. Blair caused the arrest of Heydlauff on the charge of perjury immediately after the acquittal, explaining that he had no idea of convicting Heydlauff of perjury, but took the step in order to get him before the circuit judge, whom he intended to ask to order an examination of Heydlauff as to insanity, on which plea, by his attorney, John W. Miner, he was acquitted. Mr. Kirkby examined the witnesses in the perjury case carefully, and concluded that there was not forthcoming the proper evidence to warrant binding him over to the circuit court for trial, and Heydlauff was forthwith discharged.

The February number of the Delineator is called the mid-winter number, and its artistic colored plates in lithograph, half-tone and oleograph effects embody the latest ideas in winter dress modes, fabrics and millinery.

The republicans of Washtenaw county will meet at the court house at Ann Arbor on Tuesday, February 16, for the purpose of electing delegates to the state convention, and to nominate a candidate for county commissioner of schools. Sylvan is entitled to 14 delegates; Lima, 5; Lyndon, 4; Sharon, 5.

Several Cass county farmers have been victimized by an alleged real estate agent in Chicago. In some manner the agent secured the names of farmers who wished to sell their land and learned of them the prices at which the farms were held. In a few days the owner of the land would receive a letter from the agent stating that he had a customer in some Illinois town who wanted to buy just that description of property at the price asked and requesting the farmer to send money for the prospective customer's railway fare, which would be returned if the sale was not made. In a number of cases the requested sum was sent but the expected customer failed to appear.

The market has met a bad break on wheat this week, and now 82c. is all it will bring. Rye 82c., oats 15c., barley 60c., and beans 45c. There is better demand for beans now, and prices ought to advance some. Dressed hogs \$3.50, clover seed \$4 to \$5, according to quality; eggs 13c., butter 11c. Potatoes are yet dull and low, only bringing about 15c. Apples are dull at about 40c. per bushel. Onions have advanced and seem to be worth about 50c. Trade is picking up some and there will be a good spring trade. Wheat may be higher or lower, according to the growing crop prospect. We shall probably not sell any dollar wheat.

A venerable couple are noted for their devotion to each other. Occasionally they have childish quarrelling spells, and sometimes do not speak to each other for days. During such times they communicate with each other by signs. Recently, during one of these fits, the old gentleman came home with two tickets for the theatre. He showed them to his wife, and she understanding the matter, began to get ready for the trip. When they arrived at the theater and were shown to their seats they discovered they were separated by a post. It was too much for the old gentlemen. Turning to his wife, he said smilingly: "I wonder how they knew it!"

## PERSONAL.

H. S. Holmes spent Monday at Detroit. C. L. Hill of Ann Arbor spent Sunday here.

Miss Edith Noyes spent Friday at Ann Arbor.

Mrs. J. P. Wood spent Friday at Ann Arbor.

E. D. Lane spent Wednesday at Ann Arbor.

Miss Mabel Buchanan spent Friday at Dexter.

Miss Ella Cushing spent Sunday at Dexter.

Joseph Remnant was a Dexter visitor Friday.

Will Pratt of Dexter spent Monday at this place.

Miss Carrie McClaskie spent Saturday at Grass Lake.

Clarence Maroney is spending this week at Saginaw.

Miss Pearl Field is entertaining her mother, from Flint.

Miss Norcross of Owosso is the guest of Miss Kate Haarar.

Mrs. E. P. Crittenden of Adrian is the guest of friends here.

Miss Josie Martin of Grass Lake is the guest of her mother here.

H. I. Stimson of Ann Arbor spent Sunday with his mother here.

Misses Blanche Cole and Linna Lighthall spent Friday at Dexter.

Miss Lulu Speer spent Sunday with Miss Pearl DeWitt of Dexter.

Rev. W. R. Northrop spent several days of this week at Eaton Rapids.

Mrs. M. Kearney of Decatur is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Speer.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Croman of Grass Lake were Chelsea visitors last week.

Deputy Railroad Commissioner Wedemeyer spent Sunday at this place.

Mrs. Geo. Hathaway of Saline is the guest of her mother Mrs. E. Martin.

Mrs. R. M. Speer of Battle Creek is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Speer.

W. J. Dancer of Stockbridge spent Saturday and Sunday in this vicinity.

Mrs. D. E. Sparks spent the latter part of last week in Ann Arbor and Detroit.

Miss Ella Johnson of Jackson spent the latter part of last week with friends here.

B. Hawley and daughter, Miss Lillian, spent several days of last week at Napoleon.

Miss Mary Negus has returned from Detroit where she has been spending some time.

W. W. Hendricks of Crystal Falls spent Sunday with friends here. Mr. Hendricks was a former resident of Chelsea.

Mrs. C. L. Harrington and grand-children, Sidney and Louise Thompson, of Dexter, were the guest of Mrs. F. Harrington last Thursday.

## COUNTY AND VICINITY.

When Prosecuting Attorney Kirk visited the state prison at Jackson last week, he is said to have been introduced with considerable gusto by his official title. "That's nothing," quietly remarked the warden, "we have three prosecuting attorneys in here serving time.—Ypsilanti Sentinel.

There is a good joke being told on one of our young lawyers. He called on a client in the jail Saturday. The turnkey forgot that he was there and went off, leaving him locked up for an hour or two longer than the young attorney needed to complete his business.—Washtenaw Times.

The Register says that several Ann Arbor employers of labor pay off their help in saloons, thus affording saloon-keepers the first opportunity Saturday nights to collect their liquor bills. It also adds that the practice is pernicious, many persons being induced thereby to drink who otherwise would not.

County School Commissioner Wedemeyer while at Willis a few days since escaped a severe accident. As he was about to cross the track of the Wabash railway, enclosed in his carriage, a train dashed by. His horse started, as the last car passed, to make the crossing, when, unobserved, a second train was upon them. Mr. W. suddenly jerked his horse upon end, so to speak, and then sat (so he says) a half hour waiting for that train to pass.—Saline Observer.

Married; Wednesday, January 13, at Ridgeway, Charles H. Conklin, of this place, to Mrs. Mary E. Bennett, late of Milan. This is, as an old saying goes, an old love newly kindled, they having been companions and residents of this place several years ago, then living with their children in the house now owned and occupied by Daniel Nissly. For some reason, known to but themselves, they were divorced, and each again married and were again divorced. Feeling that their old love was the true one, they again became one, as before stated, and came at once to this place, where they will make their home.—Saline Observer.

James Bean and John Lockwood had a thrilling experience Tuesday morning. Jim purchased some dynamite and caps for the purpose of loosening up some soil on his farm one mile south. Mr. Lockwood put the caps in a safe place and laid the dynamite in a crate near the stove, to dry, and both men left the house. John, after a little, went back and found that the dynamite had flashed and set fire to the house. He yelled like a Sioux Indian and Jim came to the rescue and both men worked like tigers to extinguish the flames, which they did in due time. Damage small.—Fowlerville Observer.

## BREAK AWAY AND GET INTO OUR PASTURE.

We don't tempt you with 14-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

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 8c. 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, 8 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.

There is considerable talk of starting a knitting factory here soon that will give employment to 100 hands or more. Such an industry would benefit our village very much and we hope it may materialize.—Clinton Local.

While ditching a few weeks ago John G. English discovered a rather hard substance in the clay and took samples to Haessler for analysis, when it was demonstrated that they contained iron. He has no idea of opening a mine just yet.—Manchester Enterprise.

Postmaster Beakes has on his hands a curiosity in the shape of a child's letter from Bellefontaine, Ohio, addressed to "Aunt Kit, Ann Arbor." It has no stamp on it, but the child has drawn a rude imitation of a stamp in one corner of the envelope.—Washtenaw Times.

Gardener Laidlaw of the M. C. flower gardens has as handsome a collection of Easter lilies, azaleas and narcissus blossoms as one often sees. Few persons have any conception of the amount of work it requires to keep this immense hothouse in first-class order. A countless number of little plants are already growing to be used in the large design next year, which is sure to equal, if not surpass, in beauty any previous design.—Ypsilanti Cor. Ann Arbor Democrat.

## An Old and Well-Tried Friend.

The Youth's Companion will celebrate its seventy-first birthday in 1897. Among the attractive announcements of the paper for the coming year is an article by Mr. Andrew Carnegie on "The Habit of Thrift." Successful men in other walks of life will second Mr. Carnegie's paper with readable, practical articles. The non-partisan editorials, the "Current Events" and "Nature and Science" departments are of special benefit to those who wish to keep informed of the world's progress. Of course there will be the usual high class fiction. New subscribers who send \$1.75 To the Companion will not only receive the paper for a year, but will receive free a very beautiful calendar, printed in twelve colors. The illustrated prospectus of the next volume may be had by address The Youth's Companion, 205 Columbus ave., Boston, Mass.

## Something to Know.

It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring the tired out nervous system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nerve centers in the stomach, gently stimulates the liver and kidneys, and aids these organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improves the appetite, aids digestion, and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and nerve tonic. Try it. Sold for 50c or \$1.00 per bottle at Glasier & Stimson's drug store.

All Remnants and Odds and Ends at Very Low Prices during the next week

All Overcoats, Ulsters and Ladies' Jackets and Capes will be closed out at the lowest prices ever known in Chelsea. Come and see them

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12 Bars Soap . . . . . 25c.  
2 pks. Yeast . . . . . 05c.  
1 " Kirkolline . . . . . 20c.  
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Bottle Olives . . . . . 10c.  
Can Baked Beans . . . . . 05c.  
Tea—the best . . . . . 50c.  
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At . . . . .

Cummings'.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla has over and over again proved by its cures, when all other preparations failed, that it is the One True BLOOD Purifier.

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

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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.

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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 Glasier & Stimson, Druggists.

Why don't you pay the printer?

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



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.

## 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.

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FIRE AND TORNADO INSURANCE. Turnbull & Hatch.

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The People Believe what they read about Hood's Sarsaparilla. They know it is the truest medicine, and that it cures disease. That is why you should get Hood's and only Hood's. Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, relieve constipation and assist digestion. 25c.





#### CHAPTER III.

Major Haye had nothing to say against the acquaintance formed with General Seymour's nephew. He joined in the conversation and very naturally called the young man "Mr. Seymour." Whereat the young man informed him that his mother had been General Seymour's sister, and that she had married a certain Captain Lawrence, and that therefore—

"Therefore," Mrs. Haye eagerly interposed, "you are the Mr. Lawrence whom we have so often heard of. Oh, I know all about you. Your exploits in shooting, fishing, hunting—I have some young friends who positively rave about Mr. Lawrence—Mr. Jack Lawrence, as they usually call you, do they not? And they know Miss Clara Seymour, too. Perhaps I should call her Mrs. Lawrence, however?" in a gently insinuating tone.

A shade had come over Lawrence's brow. He looked vexed—disconcerted. He answered more ceremoniously than before.

"I am sorry that I cannot lay claim to the good fortune of a cousin of mine, whom I think your friends must have met."

"Well, it was to Mr. Jack Lawrence that Miss Seymour was engaged," said Mrs. Haye in a tone of conviction. "Did that marriage take place, Mr. Lawrence?"

"No," said Lawrence, rather grimly. "That marriage did not take place."

"But I suppose it will take place ultimately?"

Lawrence hesitated a little. "Yes," he said, "ultimately, I suppose." And then he pulled his mustache and turned red, as if he were conscious of some secret embarrassment.

"You met Mrs. Burton in London, didn't you, Anne?" said Mrs. Haye, suddenly turning to her companion. "By the way, I beg your pardon; I did not introduce you. Anne, this is Mr. Lawrence, Mrs. Burton's friend; my friend, Miss Carteret."

Lawrence bowed gravely, with some curiosity as to what Miss Carteret would say or do. She answered with careless frankness, which showed that she had attached very little importance to her former meeting with him.

"Mr. Lawrence and I remember each other," she said. "He was the gentleman who kindly brought me a glass of water when I turned faint yesterday. I was very much obliged to him for his help."

Then some of the other passengers joined the group, and presently Mrs. Haye was persuaded by one of them to take a walk up and down the deck. The usual before-luncheon promenade having begun, Lawrence found himself virtually alone with Miss Carteret. Major Haye was certainly within hearing, but he seemed to be absorbed in an old newspaper, which he had obtained at Valetta.

"You will not take a little walk?" Lawrence said to her.

"No, thank you."

"Miss Carteret is not strong enough to walk," said Major Haye, emerging from his newspaper. "She is an invalid for the present. She went to that church yesterday against my wishes, Mr. Lawrence. I said it would be too much for her. But my wife wanted a companion, and I believe, Anne, I believe you went simply to please my wife, and not yourself at all."

He stalked away down the deck, and Lawrence settled into the seat next Miss Carteret's chair, watching her with undisguised interest and admiration. He saw that something in Major Haye's speech had touched her; the color had risen to her cheeks, the water was standing in her eyes. But her lips smiled still. "Major Haye is a very old friend of mine," she said. "He thinks I do not take sufficient care of myself."

"You were ill before you left England?"

"Yes; I had a nervous fever! A winter abroad will do great things for me, people say."

"Major Haye is going back to India?"

"Major Haye? Yes."

"Will the Indian climate suit you?"

"Oh," said Miss Carteret, her face lighting up, "I see what you mean. But I am not going to India; only half-way—to Egypt for the winter."

"So am I."

She looked at him inquiringly for a moment. "Not for your health?" she said in a doubtful tone.

"No; for amusement. I shall go up the Nile. I am tired of England."

It was not the last conversation that they held together. Friendly, comfortable talks are easy on board ship, where the mornings and afternoons and evenings present long blank spaces which have to be filled up by suitably inefficient devices.

Lawrence found, too, that his place at meals was beside Miss Carteret, and this was a fact which greatly aided the growth of their friendship. For, after that first day, Miss Carteret came to almost every meal except breakfast, and seemed to gain strength and brightness hour by hour.

They had left Malta on Friday afternoon. Saturday, Sunday, Monday, these were the days of which Lawrence disposed chiefly in company with Miss Carteret. Monday night came; they would reach Alexandria early on the morrow. After dinner nearly all the passengers came on deck. The air was fresh yet warm; the moon was rising in the cloudless heavens, but the sunset glow lingered in the west. Anne found herself with Lawrence at her side. For a minute or two they paced the deck in silence.

"It is our last night," he said.

"Are you glad—or sorry?"

"I think—both."

"I have a request to make," he said, after a pause. His voice sank into a peculiarly soft and serious tone as he spoke. "I don't know whether we shall ever see each other again. You may hear of me; you may hear evil things of me. I have not led a quiet life like yours. And I want to ask you—whatever you may hear—to think kindly of me, as a friend would do. May I ask that?"

"Why should I not think kindly of you?" she said.

"Why should you think of me at all? I have no claim to be remembered. And yet—I should like you to remember me."

"Will you think of me sometimes?"

"I will remember you," she said. She turned from him without another word, and went down into the cabin. He watched her out of sight, then returned to his former position, leaned his elbows on the railing, and placed his hands on either side his head. Once he sighed very deeply. His attitude was that of a man oppressed by gloomy remembrances and painful thought. Was it simply from vanity that he had asked Anne Carteret to remember him?

#### CHAPTER IV.

In the morning Miss Carteret and Lawrence parted with laughing words upon their lips. Yet when Lawrence's back was turned a little weariness crept into her face. For the space of ten seconds or thereabouts the harbor and its varied colors and changing lights lost interest and vividness in her eyes. But that sensation passed as quickly as it came. After all, Mr. Damer Lawrence was nothing in point of interest compared with the friends whom she was going to visit and the sights that she hoped to see.

Lawrence looked as if he felt the parting more than she. As he settled himself with his luggage in the stern of the boat that was to take him to the shore, an expression of gloom and discontent was so visible upon his face as to attract Mrs. Haye's attention.

"How miserable! That young man looks," she said. "And a man in such fortunate circumstances, too—rich, well-born, handsome, free! Some people are never contented in this world!"

Mrs. Haye's trite moral reflections were always rather lost upon Anne, but the fact which had called them forth on this occasion was not so easily overlooked. She had little time for speculation concerning it; she had just distinguished in one of the boats approaching from the shore the figure of her uncle, Mr. Dumaresq, at whose house she was going to stay, and her attention had to be given to him.

Mr. Dumaresq belonged to a large banking house, and had lived in Egypt for many years. His wife and children often went to England or Switzerland for a few months; but he himself was much absorbed in business affairs, and had now not quitted Egypt for some time. Mrs. Dumaresq was the sister of Mrs. Carteret, who had died several years before Anne ever thought of going out to Alexandria. Mr. Carteret also was dead; and since his death Anne had lived in the house of a distant relation, an old admiral, whom she had nursed and tended ever since she was eighteen. His recent death left Anne desolate; and the Dumaresqs wrote to her, inviting her to spend the winter with them.

Mr. Dumaresq's clasp of the hand was a comfort to Anne, who had been feeling a little lonely. He thanked the Hayes for their escort, asked them to his house, gave orders about the luggage, and helped Miss Carteret and her friends into the boat.

"Your Aunt Charlotte would have come to meet you, but she was not well enough," he said to her. "She sent her love, and hopes you will accept Michelle as her substitute. You remember her? She is waiting for us on the quay with Mr. Eastlake. You know Paul Eastlake by name, no doubt?"

Yes, Anne knew his name. (Two figures were pointed out to her on the quay; but they were too distant to be easily recognized. Her luggage had to be delivered to the custom house officers. An hour or more passed before she found herself seated in the carriage which had been provided for her, with Michelle Dumaresq at her side, and Mr. Dumaresq and Mr. Eastlake opposite. The Hayes were driving in another carriage to a hotel. Michelle was a slight, pretty girl with dark eyes, and Mr. Eastlake was a tall, good-looking, middle-aged man. Just as they passed the English church, at one side of the square, a gentleman in another carriage raised his hat. Anne returned the salutation, and offered a word of explanation to her friends as she did so.

"That is a Mr. Lawrence, who came from Malta with us in the Syria."

"He's a very good-looking man," said Mr. Dumaresq. "He knows people here, then. I see he is driving with Mr. Calcott."

"He said he had friends in Alexandria."

Here the carriage stopped to order that Mr. Eastlake might get out of it. He entered a pile of buildings in a narrow street near the square; Anne understood them to say that he was going to his office. It was in a curiously bewildered state of mind that she presently found herself at an ordinary looking railway station, and seated in an ordinary first-class carriage. Here Mr. Dumaresq bade them good-by; he had no time to go out with them to the village of Ramleh, where his house was situated, three miles from Alexandria. The train steamed out of the station, and moved onward through a new world.

There were five or six stations at Ramleh, about five minutes' walk from each other. Michelle and Anne got out at one of these stations. A tribe of donkey boys with their steeds rushed at the travelers, but on Anne's refusal to mount a donkey, Michelle dispersed them with an energetic Arabic sentence or two. Then they walked on to Mr. Dumaresq's house, which was not very far distant, a large white mansion, in a garden, with a broad veranda running almost round it. The garden was gay with flowers; roses bloomed there all the year round; the poinsettia trees were gay with scarlet leaves; the golden green of the ragged banana leaves glittered in the sunshine. The babble of children's voices could be heard from an upper window, and Mrs. Dumaresq was ready at the door to take the newcomer into her welcoming arms.

#### CHAPTER V.

Anne's boxes had to be unpacked. Mrs. Dumaresq was astonished and rather vexed at the smallness and perhaps the shabbiness of Anne's wardrobe; and Anne had to own with a smile that when she left England she had been too ill and too worn out with fatigue to trouble herself about her dresses.

"Besides," she said, "I thought I was coming to the desert; not to a place where I should want dinner dresses. I can't go out much; I am in mourning."

"Mourning, nonsense!" said her aunt; "you have been in mourning—how long?"

"Four months."

"And old Admiral Fitzgerald was your relation by marriage?"

"He was like a father to me," said Anne, turning a little pale, and ceasing to smooth out the dresses upon which she had been engaged. "I had lived five years in his house."

"Now, Anne," said Mrs. Dumaresq, "I am going to speak plainly to you. James said I was to talk to you. We are the only people you have to look after your affairs and interests. You were eighteen when your uncle, as you call him, took you home with him after your mother's death, and said you were to be his daughter, and all that sort of thing. Now, weren't you?"

"I was."

"And you are twenty-three now. That is to say, you let him mew you up in a gloomy old house in London, where you never went out or saw anybody from one week's end to another; and when he became ill you nursed him and tended him like an angel—no, don't interrupt me; I shall say what I like—and were scolded and bullied and suspected all day long until he died last July; and then of course you fell ill from overwork and over-anxiety; and we all said, 'Thank goodness, that part of her life is over!'"

"Aunt Charlotte, I am sure you were not so unfeeling!" said Anne.

"And we also said," continued Aunt Charlotte, regardless of the interruption, "Now she will have her reward. The old Admiral ought to have made her independent for life. And at first we heard that he had left you his whole fortune; and then we were told he had left you nothing; and then you wrote and said you had two hundred a year. So now, your Uncle James and I would like to know what it all means, dear, if you don't mind telling us; because we are your nearest relations, and we do hope that you have got your rights."

"Yes, I got all my rights."

"Do, dear Anne, tell me what happened," said Mrs. Dumaresq, persuasively. "How did he leave his money? He had two hundred a year, I know."

Anne hesitated for a moment, then looked her aunt steadily in the face and said, "He left his money to me."

"Well, what have you done with it?"

"I gave it away," Anne murmured, apologetically.

Mrs. Dumaresq rose from her chair, and drew herself to her full height. "Good heavens, Anne," she said in her most emphatic tones, "are you mad?"

"That is what Mrs. Haye used to ask me," said Anne. "She was angry with me throughout the whole voyage. Dear Major Haye tried to be angry too, but could not manage it. He saw that it was a matter of right and justice."

"Right and justice! Fiddlesticks! Who's got the money now, I should like to know?"

"His sister and nephews."

"Who are they? I never heard of them before."

"I am sorry to say that I had not heard of them until lately. It seems that his sister married against his wishes. Her husband died, and left her with half a dozen boys and girls. Uncle Henry used to allow them two hundred a year, but made no provision for them in his will. I heard of her through my uncle's lawyer, and found out the details of the quarrel when the papers were opened. They had the right to it, not I. For myself two hundred a year is ample."

"You might have helped them without giving up your fortune."

"I did not consider it mine," replied Anne quietly. "The only thing that I charged myself with doing was to see that the income should not all go to the eldest son. There will be an equitable division of the property. My dear Aunt Charlotte, I have done very well for myself," she said, looking at her aunt with an assumption of innocent dignity. "I have kept four thousand pounds for my own use and behoof, and I feel rich upon it."

To her surprise Mrs. Dumaresq sank into the easy-chair again, and began to cry. "It is too bad," she said, sobbing. "Here you have given up your youth—the five or six years of your life—to that wicked old man, and have got nothing by it but a paltry two hundred a year; and I have been saying that you were an heiress—and everybody is so curious to see you. I must tell your uncle the whole story, because he is so very anxious about you. What he will say when he hears it I simply cannot imagine."

Mr. Eastlake came to dinner, and with him a Mr. Rolleston, and the Dumaresqs' eldest son, Harold, who had been detained all day by business in town. Harold was a bright-looking, boyish man of one-and-twenty, with thick brown hair and sparkling blue eyes. Mr. Eastlake was some years older than either Harold or Mr. Rolleston, but seemed on very intimate terms with them, as indeed he was with the whole family of the Dumaresqs. He had known them well in England, and was connected with them by marriage in some distant degree. He was almost as much at home in Mrs. Dumaresq's house as in his own.

Mrs. Dumaresq was radiant in a combination of blue and cream color; Anne looked stately in her robes of clinging black cashmere; Michelle was simply dressed in white. A Miss Hilda Seaforth, a friend of Michelle's, had been asked at the last moment to join the party. Anne enjoyed the evening. She had lived so secluded a life that the prettiness of everything around her was a pleasure. After the dinner, when they had all gone to the drawing-room, Mrs. Dumaresq turned to Anne and asked her for a song. Miss Carteret seated herself at the piano. Before she had sung three notes her hearers turned round on their chairs and looked at her in amazement. Mrs. Dumaresq sat in grave content; Eastlake moved silently to a place where he could command a good view of the singer. Harold stopped turning over the leaves of an album, and Tom Rolleston pulled his mustache and stared. Hilda and Mrs. Dumaresq pleased themselves in different ways. Hilda with the unenviable admiration of a healthy-natured, amiable girl, of strong musical tastes; Mrs. Dumaresq with a sense of proud proprietorship in a niece with a voice the excellence of which everybody must admit.

#### (To be continued.)

#### A Maid of the Motor.

The first woman in the world who is known to have made a business of running an electric car through the streets of a city is Miss Hattie K. Miller. She lives in Santa Barbara, Cal., and it is in the City of Roses that she has distinguished herself.

## HORRORS OF FAMINE.

### APPALLING CALAMITY THREATENS THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

Millions of Human Beings May Perish, as in 1877-78, of Hunger and Pestilence—The People's Miserable Condition—Measures of Relief Devised.

#### Ghostly Records of the Past.

The famine prevailing in the north and northwestern parts of India is, according to the best information available, one of the most appalling calamities which has ever visited the great peninsula. The district affected is many thousand square miles in extent and the failure of the crops has been almost complete. The millions of India live from hand to mouth, and when from any cause even a single crop fails the effect is at once apparent in widespread suffering. With 1,250,000 people on the verge of starvation in the Deccan alone and the gloomiest prospects in other great agricultural provinces, the civilized world may be shocked by a recurrence of the unpalatable horror of such famines as those of 1769 and 1877-78, when people died not by the thousand or the ten thousand, but by the million.

The population of British India is now estimated at 240,000,000 people—twice as many as the Roman empire had at its period of greatest strength. Nearly all these millions are laborers living from hand to mouth, and the giving such surplus as they produce to support the British imperial establishment and their own priests and hereditary rulers.

India's Pitiable Condition. At best, their condition is utterly miserable from any standpoint an American can occupy in looking at them. These strange people living in the hotbed of nations, speak a language which in some of

its, the great leveller, brushes away distinctions like cobwebs. In the agonies of hunger they forget the religion which made them apathetic and meek, and in great crowds they throng around the headquarters of the local governments, demanding bread with a fierceness which gnawing hunger can inspire even in a Hindoo—the mildest of all slaves.

During the famine period of 1877-78 the British Government spent \$400,000,000 in attempts at relief, but in spite of all it did in relief work, there were 1,554,000 deaths in a single year in the single province of Madras.

#### Horror of Pestilence.

But famine is not the worst—on perhaps it is truer to say, the most formidable to the spectator, for with it comes pestilence. At his best, the Hindoo is really half starved, and in a famine year he is inevitably a victim of the horrible diseases of his condition and climate. The



DYING FROM HUNGER.

ground parches under a sun which bakes it until it is dust with no drop of moisture anywhere to make even a cooling dew. The brooks vanish. The rivers become mere threads of dry up altogether. The pools of water on which the villages chiefly rely are foul at best; but in a prolonged drought the water in them evaporates until it is of the consistency of slime.

And this slime, foul with animal and vegetable putrefaction, the people must drink as the horrors of thirst are added to those of hunger. Up from the dry jun-



HOARDS OF STARVING PEOPLE SWARM THE ROADS IN INDIA.

its dialects is so strikingly like our own that there can be no doubt of their blood relationship to us. Yet they seem to be utterly without the race impulses which force the European into ceaseless activity. Given a thatched hut with a little rice or grain enough to make a cake on the heated stones of the hearth and they do not care for the future.

The jungles near which they make their villages are full of fierce quadrupeds and yet more deadly reptiles. Tigers kill and devour them, cobras sting them to such an extent that the deaths from this cause alone run into the thousands every year. The deadly miasma of the marsh and the jungle saps their vitality until they are

giles and the parched fields come dust clouds laden with the seeds of death in many forms—and among them that swift and most dreaded of all forms of death in Asia—cholera. Whole villages, weakened by hunger, are swept away by it. Father, mother and children die together. There is no one to bury the dead. Houses in the outlying villages are filled with corpses, and the gaunt wolves and jackals from the jungles are emboldened to enter the deserted streets in search of the food which famine, though it has made them lean in the beginning, supplies them in superabundance in the end.

#### BLEACH THEIR OATS.

An Illegal Practice Attributed to Chicago Grain Dealers.

Considerable interest has been aroused over the discovery that oats bleached with sulphur have been handled in the Chicago market. It is against the law of the State to use such a process, but the poor quality of the present oats crop has proved too great a temptation to certain mixers, who have brightened up the oats with sulphur to help out poor lots. The fact became generally known when insurance inspectors made a complaint to two or three concerns, and raised the insurance on certain buildings. Later all the large concerns handling oats were questioned as to whether they were using sulphur. Most of them denied it emphatically. The innocent ones in the trade are highly incensed at the use of the process by others, as it is claimed it will hurt the reputation of Chicago oats.

#### Told in a Few Lines.

The question of a century celebration of the death of Edmund Burke is being mooted in Ireland.

Because he was out of money and had nothing to live for, Henry Miller (also spelled Mueller), who was formerly a prosperous butcher in Chicago, shot himself in the left lung at San Francisco and is now dying.

Ahlwardt, the notorious Anti-Semitic agitator and member of the German reichstag, who recently came to the United States to organize a crusade against the Hebrews in this country, is said to have deserted his family in Germany.

The Pope has issued an order forbidding priests not belonging to the Roman diocese to dwell in Rome under penalty of suspension. It also threatens measures against the resident clergy who are seen on the streets after the religious curfew bell.

The premises of the Russian Oil Company at Purfleet, Eng., have been burned, doing immense damage. Cataclysts of burning oil were poured into the Thames, illuminating the river from Greenwich to Gravesend. The Purfleet powder magazine and the Anglo-American Oil Company adjacent, were saved by the efforts of the fire brigade.

## SLAUGHTER IN CUBA.

### Desperate Battle Taken Place, in Which Many Men Are Lost.

The New York Press claims to have received news through private channels that Gen. Maximo Gomez stormed and captured the important city of Santa Clara on Jan. 9, and is now moving on Havana with 8,000 men. The famous cavalry leader, Quintan Banderas, was mortally wounded, according to the Press, and Gen. Luque, commanding the Spanish, was also wounded. The news received said that the losses were: Spanish, estimated, killed and wounded, 900; prisoners, 700; cannons captured, 18; battle standards, 4; rifles in the Spanish arsenal, 5,000, with plenty of ammunition. Cubans killed and wounded, 1,500, which is 600 more than the Spanish loss. The Press quotes Carlos Roloff as saying the report is credited.

A Havana dispatch to the World says couriers who have slipped through the Spanish lines in Matanzas province bring the news that Gen. Gomez is undoubtedly marching on Havana slowly but surely, and that his advance guard is laying in waste the country as they proceed. In less than a week the advance guard of Gomez's army has destroyed by fire twenty-one of the most valuable estates in the province of Matanzas, and the work of destruction continues as the army moves along. The people of Havana are at last becoming thoroughly alarmed at the situation, and all who possibly can have already left the place. Those who have been detained are making preparations to leave with all possible haste. Many of those who have been outwardly loyal to Spain have lost all confidence in Gen. Weyler's ability to handle the insurgents, and they now actually fear for the safety of Havana. Skirmishes occur every day in Pinar del Rio. The insurgents are under command of Ruiz Rivera.

## EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FOR 1896

### Statement Relating to Merchandise, Gold and Silver Issued.

The monthly statement of the exports and imports of merchandise, gold and silver for the month of December, 1896, and for the twelve months of the calendar year 1896, shows as follows: Exports of domestic merchandise during December, \$16,128,334, and for the year, \$980,871,256. This is a gain of \$25,052,000 for the month, as compared with the December, 1895, and a gain for the year of \$179,128,000. The imports of merchandise during December amounted to \$57,956,000, and for the year \$890,556,223. Of the amount for the year \$321,951,526 was free of duty and \$368,604,707 was dutiable. The grain for the month is about \$4,200,000 and the loss for the year about \$121,113,000. The exports of gold during December amounted to \$405,856 and the imports to \$2,572,271. For the year the exports aggregated \$56,742,844 and the imports \$102,706,438. The silver exports during December amounted to \$6,819,545 and the imports to \$1,279,801. During the year the exports amounted to \$63,029,336, and the imports to \$12,504,577.

## PULSE of the PRESS

Out in San Francisco that Durant case still continues to hang, while Durant himself doesn't.—Cincinnati Commercial Bulletin.

The murders of 1896 exceed those of 1895, but then last year's comic songs certainly were a good deal more irritating.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It appears that there is an impression among some persons that they can make good bank officials of themselves by committing suicide.—New York Journal.

New York has begun a war on the tall church bonnet. This looks very like a movement against feminine piety in its most popular form.—Boston Herald.

We are sure that this Mr. Angel, who wants to come to the Senate from Idaho, would feel very much out of place on the roll call of that body.—Washington Post.

Georgia is unable to see why such a pother should be made over Kentucky's six lynchings in six days. Georgia sometimes has nearly that many on one limb at a time.—Kansas City Journal.

Recent events in Western banking circles are likely to increase the popularity of the stocking heel and the chimney as places of safe deposit for people of a saving disposition.—New York Press.

It was very thoughtful in the makers of New Year calendars to have the figures so large and black. Hang one of 'em on the wall and you can tell when a note falls due without getting out of bed.—Atlanta Constitution.

The delights of holiday buying have now been followed by the equally keen pleasures of post-holiday bargain hunting, and the soul of the shopping woman is full of energetic peace and joy.—Baltimore American.

China is establishing schools for the teaching of English. It is not surmised, however, that the demand for teachers will interfere to any considerable extent with the laundry business in this country.—Houston Post.

Mayor Penney, of Portland, Ore., decided that his salary was too large, and so he offered to give back one-half of it. There are various degrees of this malady, but it is not very often elected to office.—Baltimore American.

White Ghost, a Sioux chief, has gone to Washington to collect a little bit of \$200,000 said to be due his tribe. If he is successful in his errand it will not be necessary for this Ghost to walk back for lack of car fare.—New York Press.

Frederick Starr, professor of anthropology at the Chicago University, announces that the American people are degenerating into Indians. This theory accounts for the increasing popularity of the college yell.—Chicago Journal.

One of the most sublime and ridiculous attributes of human nature is the perennial assumption that if a few men will meet and pass a law against an evil, that evil will at once get scared and flee to parts unknown.—St. Louis Republic.

It is reported that a woman in Philadelphia who has been a kleptomaniac has been permanently cured by a surgical operation. The surgeons have not yet reported the nature of the operation, but if it simply involves the amputation of her fingers the cure is not a discovery worth mentioning.—Indianapolis Journal.



## AND STILL THEY COME FROM COLES COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

Mattoon's State Inspector Speaks.  
From the Commercial, Mattoon, Ill.  
Mr. W. J. Coombs is the "Rate Inspector" residing in Mattoon, Ill., and though but a young man of 33, his life for the past two years has not been by any means a bed of roses.  
The disability with which he was afflicted was a complication of disease of stomach and indigestion. Medical skill could not help him and the outlook seemed dark for him until Providence threw in his path the means of relief. It will be better to give his own story as he told it to a reporter:  
"Very nearly three years ago I was taken with a bilious attack and a bad cold, and this I think was the beginning of my trouble. My stomach went back on me all together, and was a source of constant trouble. My digestion was altogether impaired, and the doctors could not help me. In this wretched condition I remained until nearly one year ago. At that time Mr. Geo. Coen, a conductor on the St. Louis division of the 'Big Four,' recommended me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I did so, and before I had taken half a box knew that they were curing me. I only took two boxes in all, and then was well. I always keep the pills by me and always shall do so. I recommend them to every one I hear complaining of stomach difficulty, and I believe many have been benefited."  
"W. J. COOMBS."  
(Signed) W. J. THOMAS.  
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

**The First Thread Factory.**  
The first factory for the manufacture of cotton sewing thread was located at Pawtucket in 1794.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.  
LEONARD J. CHENEY, Clerk of the Court.  
I, LEONARD J. CHENEY, Clerk of the Court, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original of the same as the same appears in the files of the Court.  
FRANK J. CHENEY, Plaintiff.  
vs.  
J. J. CHENEY & CO., Defendants.  
Docketed for trial on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1900.

A. W. GLEASON,  
Notary Public.  
The Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.  
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

**Would Make It Convenient.**  
A young soubrette rushed to her dentist the other day in agony. One of her wisdom teeth was ulcerated. The dentist, who, by the way, had supplied her with the most dazzling of her front teeth, told her that there was nothing for it but to pull the tooth.

"Very well, Doctor," remarked the actress, with a sigh, as she removed the plate; "I suppose I'd better take out my orchestra chairs so that you can get at my back rows."

A woman is capable of sublime sacrifice of self in great matters, and of supreme selfishness in little ones.

**"SHE DRESSES WELL."**  
BUT HER CLOTHES OFTEN COVER A LIVING DEATH.

Beauty is the Shrine of Men's Worship, and Women Vie With Each Other to Make Themselves Attractive.

The remark, "She dresses elegantly," is a very common one in this age of wealth and progress.

Women vie with each other in making themselves attractive, for men admire a stylishly dressed woman.

Good clothes add to the charms of the woman in perfect health, but are ill-befitting those who through ignorance or carelessness have suffered the inroads of female diseases to stamp them as physical wrecks. It is unfortunate, but true, that some physicians allow women to suffer needlessly, because man can only work from theory, and at best only patch up, without removing the cause.

Proof is abundant that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound removes the cause, gives strength to the weakened organs, vigorous health to the system, and therefore beauty to the face and form.

Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., gladly answers, free of charge, all letters. Here is one of the results:

"Three months ago, I wrote you a letter describing my troubles, which were inflammation of the womb and bladder. I had not seen a well day since the birth of my second child, 16 years ago. I had spent hundreds of dollars for doctors and medicines.

"Such pains as I endured. My back ached, my feet and limbs were swollen, and it was almost impossible for me to stand; I could not walk any distance. I received your answer to my letter, and followed closely all your advice, and I have been using Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound for three months. Now I can work all day without pain. I have recommended the Compound to many of my friends, and gladly recommend it to all women in any way afflicted with female troubles."—LYDIA BATES, 227 Spring St., Greensburg, Pa.

**OPIMUM HART DRUNKENNESS**  
Cured by Dr. J. J. STEPHENSON, M.D., 100 N. 1st St., St. Louis, Mo.

have rights against the other, provided that such matters do not involve territorial claims, shall be dealt with and decided by a commission of five members, two of whom shall be appointed by each of the high contracting parties and the fifth in the same manner as in the commission first mentioned.

A controversy which shall involve the determination of the territorial claims shall be submitted to a tribunal consisting of six members, three of whom shall be judges of the Supreme Court of the United States or judges of the Circuit Courts, to be named by the President of the United States, and three of them of the British Supreme Court of Judicature, or members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, to be nominated by the Queen. It is provided in this connection that in case the question involves the territorial rights or boundary of one of the States of the United States or one of the provinces of Great Britain, a judicial official of said State or province may be substituted for one of the judges. The award of such a commission by a vote of not less than a majority of one shall be final. In case of an

award made by less than the prescribed majority, the award shall also be final unless either power, within three months after the award has been reported, protest that the award shall be of no validity. In such a case, or when the members shall be equally divided, there shall be no recourse to hostile measures of any description until the mediation of one or more friendly powers has been invited by one or both of the high contracting parties.

Territorial claims include all other claims involving questions of servitude, rights of navigation and access, fisheries, and all rights and interests necessary to the control and enjoyment of the territory claimed by either of the parties of the treaty.

If in any case the nominated bodies designated to decide upon questions which do not involve territorial disputes shall fail to agree upon any umpire as provided in the treaty the umpire shall be appointed by the King of Norway and Sweden. Either of the high contracting parties, however, may give notice to the other that, by reason of material changes in constitutions as existing at the date of the treaty it is of the opinion that a substitute for his majesty shall be chosen.

The high contracting parties shall at once proceed to nominate a substitute for the King of Sweden and Norway; and the same shall hold good in the event that he at any time desires that a substitute shall be appointed. In the case of the death, absence or incapacity to serve of any arbitrator or umpire another arbitrator or umpire shall immediately be appointed in his place in the manner provided for the original appointment.

## UNITED STATES SENATOR SHERMAN. Ohio Statesman Chosen for Secretary of State in President McKinley's Cabinet.



**DOES AWAY WITH WAR.**  
The Arbitration Treaty Between Uncle Sam and Queen Vic.

The second week of the new year has gone down as one of the most eventful in the history of the United States, signaling the greatest stride of the century in the direction of the progress of civilization. By the treaty of arbitration to which Secretary of State Richard Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote, ambassador of Great Britain and Ireland to the United States, placed their signatures, warfare between this country and the kingdom over which Queen Victoria holds sway is made virtually impossible. An event of so happy a nature should be made the occasion of public rejoicing throughout the land and in Great Britain.

While this treaty has nothing to do with the settlement of the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, it is really a result of the conferences which were held by the members of the commission which was appointed by President Cleveland in that connection, with prominent members of the British Government. It is in a measure experimental. It is the first treaty of the kind which has ever been made between this country and any other and in fact is the first of the kind in the history of the world. The manner in which it will work will be watched with the greatest interest by the civilized world. Its importance in the line of progress cannot be overestimated.

The treaty, which is for a term of five years, provides for the arbitration of all questions in difference between the two contracting parties which have failed of solution by diplomatic negotiation. All claims of a pecuniary nature amounting to less than \$100,000 (\$500,000) and which do not involve the determination of territorial claims are to be submitted to an arbitration commission of three members, one of them appointed by each of the parties to the treaty and the third to be elected by the two thus appointed, or, if they cannot agree, in a manner provided. The award of a majority of such commission shall be final.

All pecuniary claims which shall exceed \$100,000 (\$500,000) and all other matters in difference in respect to which either of the high contracting parties shall

claim a right to be decided by the arbitration commission of three members, one of them appointed by each of the parties to the treaty and the third to be elected by the two thus appointed, or, if they cannot agree, in a manner provided. The award of a majority of such commission shall be final.

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## A LAWYER TESTIFIES

**HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA PURIFIES AND ENRICHES THE BLOOD.**

Always Accomplishes the Results for Which It is Intended.

A lawyer certainly understands the value of testimony in establishing a fact. The letters written by those who have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla have over and over again "proved the case" for this great medicine. This testimony has shown so many times that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures when all other medicines fail, that Hood's Sarsaparilla is entitled to the verdict, "The One True Blood Purifier." P. M. Buchanan, Esq., Rochester, Ind., has been in the practice of law since 1883, and is well known at the Fulton County bar. He says:

"We have taken several bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla in our family during the past year and have been very much pleased with its results. I have taken it as a blood purifier and my wife has used it for the same purpose. Whenever we feel badly we resort to Hood's Sarsaparilla and it always seems to accomplish the result for which it is intended. My wife was feeling very badly and

Had That Tired Feeling, and she took Hood's Sarsaparilla with benefit. When we take Hood's Sarsaparilla the impurities of the blood are often forced through the skin by eruptions, but by continuing the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla the blood becomes purified and the skin returns to its normal condition. Hood's Sarsaparilla always seems to cleanse the blood and we hold it in very high esteem as a blood purifier." P. M. Buchanan, Esq., Rochester, Ind.

"He was a very quiet and good little boy" at school, was Joe Chamberlain, according to the story of his schoolmate, Mellor, Q. C., at the recent reunion of University College school.

**Land in Wisconsin.**  
Are now as desirable as any in the market. The lands, particularly in the northern part of Wisconsin, are being rapidly taken up by actual settlers.

The most salable are the timber and meadow lands now ranging in price from \$6.00 to \$12.00 per acre. A few months hence their value will be greatly increased.

For a home or for investment no luckier chance in the West has ever before been offered. Now is the time to invest. No better farming land exists anywhere. No greater results can be obtained anywhere.

Schools and churches abound everywhere. Nearby markets for all farm products. Wisconsin is one of the banner States of the West.

For further information address or call upon W. E. Powell, General Immigration Agent, 410 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

**The 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.

**THAT SWEET COFFEE.**

Mr. Goodman, Williams County, Ill., writes us: "From one package Salzer's German Coffee Berry I grew 300 pounds of better coffee than I can buy in stores at 30 cents a pound."

A package of this and big seed catalogue is sent you by John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., upon receipt of 15 stamps and this notice. C. N.

**Land!**

Write to W. C. Rineason, General Pass'r Agent Queen and Crescent Route, Cincinnati, for a copy of the new book "Land and a Living." Cheap farms in the South. No sunstrokes. No blizzards. Low railroad rates twice each month. Printed matter free.

Sheridan fell in love with Miss Linley, and told the story in "The Rivals," which is a true account of his courtship.

**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.

Cornell could not write pretty until he fell in love, then he could not write enough.

Iowa farmers for sale on crop payments, 10 per cent. cash, balance 1/4 crop yearly, until paid for. J. MULHALL, Waukegan, Ill.

When love gives, at Christmas and always, it enriches itself, but what covetousness keeps it takes from itself.

**Lape'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.

Bossuet was the most gifted orator the Roman Church ever produced.

**No-to-Bac for Fifty Cents.**

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

By using Hall's Hair Renewer, gray, faded, or discolored hair assumes the natural color of youth, and grows luxuriant and strong, pleasing everybody.

Floating-Borax is now the purest borax soap made. It is pure Borax Soap, Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, is on every wrapper and box. Ask your grocer for it. Best soap. No shopped hands with Dobbin's Floating-Borax.

When bilious or constipated, eat a Cascarol, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

Mrs. Winslow's Sorethroat Syrup for Children soothes the inflamed throat, relieves inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 5c a bottle.

CASCAROL stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels. Never causes weakness or gripes. 10c.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarol, candy cathartic, to get liver and bowel regular again.

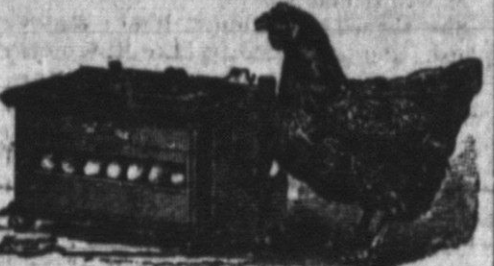
## To Get Out of the Way

When trouble is coming, is obviously the part of common sense. An obstruction of the bowels is a serious obstacle to health. To get this out of the way is an easy matter with the thorough laxative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitter, which, although it works relief, never gripes and convulses like a drastic purgative. Dyspepsia, indigestion, kidney and rheumatic ailments and nervousness yield to this gentle family medicine.

All the great brewers being now in the house of lords, the bicycle makers are bidding for the peerage. Mr. du Cros, who has just floated the big Dunlop Tyre Co., has begun by buying Cornbury Park, in Oxfordshire, once the seat of the great earl of Clarendon.

For lung and chest diseases, Pisco's Cure is the best medicine we have used.—Mrs. J. L. Northcott, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

## "THE WOODEN HEN"



Hatches Chickens from hens' eggs. It is 10x15x8 inches; will hatch 28 eggs. Price \$6. Write to Mr. Geo. H. Stahl, Mr. Quincy, Ill., for a copy of his booklet "C," describing the "Wooden Hen" and also large catalogue. Both sent free.

**SPRAINS?** You'll find out what they are when you... use crutches.  
You'll find **ST. JACOBS OIL** out what is when you put the crutches away, completely cured.

**CANDY CATHARTIC**  
**Cascarel's**  
**CURE CONSTIPATION**  
REGULATE THE LIVER  
ALL DRUGGISTS  
10¢ 25¢ 50¢  
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarels are the Ideal Laxative. No griping or griping, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York, N.Y.

Bear in Mind that "The Gods Help Those Who Help Themselves." Self Help Should Teach You to Use

**SAPOLIO**

"Out of the frying-pan into the fire." Take care that you don't go that way, when you try to make your washing easier. Better be sure of what you're doing.  
Get Pearline, the original washing-compound, the best-known, the fully-proved. There are plenty of imitations of it. But even if they're not dangerous—and some are—they're not economical.  
Pearline used properly, goes farther, does more work, and saves more wear, than anything else that's safe to use.

**MILLIONS NOW USE PEARLINE**



A venerable old lady, whose home is in St. Louis, relates: "Some time ago I started to use

**R-I-P-A-N-S TABLETS**

at the suggestion of my son, who advised me to try them, I take one Tablet after each meal, and can now look forward to usual-dine with a pleasure which I have not experienced for years. The headaches that constantly harassed me in the past, and the accumulation of cases upon my stomach, have disappeared, and these improvements I attribute to Ripans Tablets. For more than twelve years I suffered from indigestion and nervous dyspepsia. I suffered intensely during that time, and spent large sums of money in the employment of St. Louis' most prominent physicians, but the relief afforded was only temporary. I had begun to give up all thoughts of ever being permanently cured, but now my only regret is that a knowledge of Ripans Tablets came to me so late in life."

**CURE YOURSELF!**  
Use this for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of the mucous membranes. Painless, and not astrin-gent or poisonous.  
Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper by express, prepaid, for \$1.00, or 3 bottles, \$2.75. Circular sent on request.

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

**RIPANS TABLETS**  
Cure all the ailments of the bowels, stomach, liver, and kidneys. Sold by Druggists.

**OPIMUM HART DRUNKENNESS**  
Cured by Dr. J. J. STEPHENSON, M.D., 100 N. 1st St., St. Louis, Mo.



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  
5 sample copies of the  
**DETROIT JOURNAL, SEMI-WEEKLY,**  
containing full instructions how to get this  
watch. Act quick.

Address, DETROIT JOURNAL CO.,  
Detroit, Mich.

## "Saved My Life"

A VETERAN'S STORY.

"Several years ago, while in Fort  
Snelling, Minn., I caught a severe  
cold, attended with a terrible cough,  
that allowed me no rest day or  
night. The doctors after exhaust-  
ing their remedies, pronounced my  
case hopeless, saying they could do no  
more for me. At this time a bottle of



### AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral was  
sent to me by a  
friend who urged  
me to take it, which  
I did, and soon after I was greatly  
relieved, and in a short time was  
completely cured. I have never had  
much of a cough since that time,  
and I firmly believe Ayer's Cherry  
Pectoral saved my life."—W. H.  
WARD, 8 Quimby Av., Lowell, Mass.

### AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Highest Awards at World's Fairs.

AYER'S PILLS cure Indigestion and Headache

OLIVE LODGE NO 156, F. & A. M.  
Regular meetings of Olive Lodge,  
No. 156, F. & A. M. for 1897.  
Jan. 12, Feb. 16, March 16, April  
13, May 11, June 8, July 13, Aug. 10,  
Sept. 7, Oct. 5, Nov. 2. Annual  
meeting and election of officers Dec.  
7th. J. D. SCHMIDT, Sec.

### W. S. HAMILTON Veterinary Surgeon

Treats all diseases of domesticated ani-  
mals. Special attention given to lame-  
ness and horse dentistry. Office and  
residence on Park street across from M. E.  
church, Chelsea, Mich.

### McCOLGAN.

#### PHYSICAL SURGEON & ACCIDENT

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 anasthetics used in extracting.  
Permanently located.  
Office over Kempf Bros.' Bank

### 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.

### GEO. W. TURNBULL

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

### FIRE INSURANCE

## Weekly THE Monthly

## OUTLOOK.

Published every Saturday.

13 Astor Place. New York.

The OUTLOOK will be in 1897, as it  
has been during each of its twenty-  
seven years, a History of Our Own  
Times. In its various editorial de-  
partments THE OUTLOOK gives a com-  
pact review of the world's progress;  
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-  
nishes cheerful table-talk about men  
and things; and, in short, aims to give  
free information, original observa-  
tion, and reasonable entertainment.

Beginning with the fifty-fifth vol-  
ume, the paper will assume the regu-  
lar magazine size, which will add great-  
ly to its convenience and attractiveness.  
The OUTLOOK is published every Sat-  
urday—fifty-two issues a year. The  
first issue in each month is an Illus-  
trated Magazine Number, containing  
about twice as many pages as the or-  
dinary issues, together with a large  
number of pictures.

The price of THE OUTLOOK is three  
dollars a year in advance, or less than  
a cent a day.  
Send for a specimen copy and illus-  
trated prospectus to THE OUTLOOK,  
13 Astor Place, New York City.

## IN CASE OF SYNCOPE.

MOMENTARY HEART PARALYSIS THAT  
REQUIRES STIMULANTS.

Different Methods of Treatment and How  
They Should Be Applied—Whatever Is  
Done Must Be Done Without Delay,  
Which Is Dangerous.

It is an everyday occurrence to see  
persons in a weak condition, just up  
from a sickbed or under the influence  
of some great emotion, grow suddenly  
pale, lose consciousness and faint. A  
more or less complete suspension of  
breathing takes place, corresponding to  
a check, or, at any rate, to a consider-  
able decrease in the circulation of the  
blood. This condition is called syncope,  
and is in reality a momentary paralysis  
of the heart. If immediate help is not  
afforded, syncope may in some cases be  
the cause of death.

Nothing is better known than the  
different means to be used in case of  
syncope; the most important points are  
to facilitate the flow of the blood, to  
keep up what remains of the weakened  
energy of the heart contraction and to  
remove every obstacle to restoration of  
the circulation of the blood.

From these points of view to place  
the patient in a horizontal position is a  
practice that is as efficacious as it is  
habitual. In this way not only is it  
easier for the heart to keep the mass of  
blood in motion, but the head, which it  
is best to put in a lower position than  
the body, receives a larger supply of  
blood than before, so that the lack of  
blood in the brain, the initial cause of  
the syncope, is very largely compen-  
sated.

To carry still further this relative  
congestion of the brain, it has been  
suggested to stand such patients liter-  
ally on their head, and by following  
this practice, as nearly as could be done,  
Nelson and Campbell reported cases in  
which patients were brought back to  
consciousness who would otherwise have  
infallibly succumbed.

It is with a similar purpose that we  
should make all haste to remove the  
patient's corset, to loosen collar and  
cravat—in a word, to loosen all the  
clothing—and to carry the patient into  
the open air. In this way many ob-  
stacles to the circulation of the blood  
are removed, but the special advantage  
in the practice is that the expansion of  
the lungs becomes less impeded and  
easier.

If, however, in spite of these mea-  
sures of relief, the syncope continues, we  
must have recourse to remedies of an-  
other kind, numerous and varied in na-  
ture, but all designed to bring back and  
stimulate the contraction of the heart  
muscle.

The return of general consciousness  
should be stimulated by sudden and violent  
shaking of the patient, by dash-  
ing cold water on the face and by rub-  
bing the skin with alcohol or vinegar.  
These are best applied to the temples,  
lips or palms of the hands. It is also  
well to rub the hands and feet, limbs  
and even the entire surface of the body  
in an energetic manner with a hair  
glove or any other rough tissue with  
which any stimulating lotion that may  
be at hand can be applied, such as brandy  
or eau de cologne.

The special senses should also be  
stimulated. The patient should be made  
to breathe any strongly smelling stuff  
that may be at hand—sal volatile, vin-  
egar, acetic acid or ammonia. By these  
different means, which are more or less  
energetic and almost always effica-  
cious, the stimulants of the heart con-  
tractions bring back its beats, while the  
resumption of circulation carries once  
more to the brain the blood necessary  
for its working.

If these different means are still in-  
sufficient, artificial respiration should  
be resorted to without delay. The pa-  
tient should be placed on the back, the  
head as low as possible, turned to one  
side and the mouth wide open. The op-  
erator stands at the side of the head,  
seizes the two elbows firmly and draws  
them as far upward and away from the  
body as possible, thereby dilating the  
chest and allowing the air to enter the  
lungs.

An assistant, placed by the patient's  
legs, rests both hands on the sides of  
the base of the chest and brings pres-  
sure to bear on it at the very moment  
when the patient's elbows are being  
brought back to the sides again after  
having been raised to a maximum. In  
a word, the assistant acts in such a way  
as to help to drive out the air that has  
been sent into the lungs by the exten-  
sion of the arms. Two skillful opera-  
tors can in this way, by working well  
together, carry on an almost normal de-  
gree of breathing.

It is advisable not to go too quickly,  
as the average human being does not  
breathe more than about 16 times a  
minute.

If in one or two minutes the syncope  
has not come to an end, there is no use  
relying any longer on this measure, and  
it will be best to resort to rhythmic  
tractions of the tongue according to  
the method of M. Laborde of Paris.  
This method, which is constantly giv-  
ing the most hopeful results in cases  
of apoplexy, consists in opening the  
patient's mouth, in seizing the tongue  
with the fingers and a piece of  
linen and in drawing it forward with  
strong rhythmic tractions, slowly and  
methodically, 15 to 18 times a minute.  
The return to consciousness is usually  
announced by the utterance of a loud,  
deep and long expiration.

When the patient has recovered from  
the fainting fit, the syncope is naturally  
cured, but we have still to try to pre-  
vent a recurrence of this disagreeable  
accident. This can be done naturally by  
ascertaining its cause.—Paris Herald.

#### Improving.

"I don't mind the city so much now.  
I'm getting accustomed to its ways."  
"Are you? How?"  
"Well, I used to turn two corners  
every time I got off a street car, and  
now I turn only one."—Chicago Record.

## A FAMOUS YACHT'S FATE.

Commodore Colt's Dauntless, Anchored, a  
Floating Memorial.

Full many a large and handsome  
yacht has lost her owner because he  
tired of her, or, again, because a reduced  
income forced him to abandon the ex-  
travagant luxury, but here is one that,  
losing her master by his untimely death,  
has been specially provided for in her  
declining years. Steadfast unto the end,  
she was not sold off for half price to get  
rid of her, but, like a faithful dog or  
horse that has outlived its days of use-  
fulness, has been allowed to finish out  
her life in quiet repose.

It is only a few years ago that the  
schooner yacht Dauntless was one of the  
very stanchest boats afloat. In a race  
across the Atlantic with the Coronet she  
did herself proud. Her commander was  
a commodore, and her graceful form  
was a familiar figure in the great yacht-  
ing world. Now, with sails forever  
furled, with pennants hauled down for  
the last time and housing canvased over,  
she tugs at an anchor that seems des-  
tined never to rise again.

The master whom she thus serves in  
spirit was in life Commodore Caldwell  
H. Colt, the only child of the late Colo-  
nel Samuel Colt, the arms manufactur-  
er. He died at Santa Gorda, Fla., about  
three years ago, while off on a cruise.  
This circumstance, together with his  
fondness for the boat, led his wealthy  
mother to preserve it, though no longer  
of use, just as others lay away in a  
drawer the toys of dead children. So it  
is that the yacht idles her life away, a  
silent memorial. In further remem-  
brance of the dead man's yacht career  
the new Colt memorial house in Hart-  
ford, costing several hundred thousand  
dollars, bears on its facade a beautiful  
reproduction of the Dauntless in sculp-  
tured stone and many other suggestions  
of the sea.

Anchored off Essex, a few miles up  
from the mouth of the Connecticut river,  
the good old yacht is now living out her  
life of ease. It is said that she will  
never again go into commission—cer-  
tainly not so long as the mother lives.  
The spot is quiet, secluded and all that  
a retired favorite could ask for in her  
old age, and the same waters that lap  
her side flow, 40 miles up stream, with-  
in a stone's throw of the celebrated fac-  
tory whose machinery produced the  
wealth that purchased and maintained  
the boat.—Brooklyn Eagle.

## QUALITY IN OUR SOCIETY.

An English Visitor Finds Classes More  
Distinct Than In England.

We have known Mrs. C. of Fifth  
avenue for some years, and during her an-  
nual visit to London have improved the  
acquaintance of this charming little  
lady. She has all the fascination of the  
attractive American woman. She is  
surprised and apparently delighted to  
see us, inquires how long we have been  
over and thinks it "too bad" that we  
have not been sooner to call. She is dis-  
pensing afternoon tea to a young man  
whom she introduces. His name is fa-  
miliar as that of a family of million-  
aires, and as such is entitled to respect.  
He is quiet and reserved, bows low to  
each of us in turn and talks in a sub-  
dued voice through his even, white teeth.  
Only a tone here, an inflection there,  
betray the fact that he is an American.  
His phrases are carefully chosen and are  
rather superlative—curiously in contrast  
with the quietness and apathy of his  
voice and manner. I take him to be a  
type of the society man.

Mrs. C. is also a type. Her vivacity  
is contagious and her conversation un-  
flagging. She passes lightly from one  
subject to another. Everything she says  
is worth listening to. They are both as  
different from ordinary middle class  
Americans as are the English upper  
classes distinct from the lower. It is a  
study in human nature that people  
speaking the same language, living in  
the same city, influenced by the same  
feelings, should be, in all things, so ut-  
terly dissimilar as those who compose  
society and those who do not. It is not  
a question of education.—E. M. Hart-  
ing in London Queen.

## Bad Spelling as a Result of Disease.

People who spell very badly are not  
uncommon, and this defect is almost  
always the occasion of serious annoy-  
ance to them and embarrassment to  
their friends. That bad spelling is  
caused by a disease is a statement that  
will be new to many, but that such a  
state of things exists is proved by excel-  
lent medical authorities. In certain con-  
ditions of brain and nerves the patient  
almost invariably writes "ot" instead  
of "to." In another slightly varying  
form, instead of "the" the first letter is  
omitted, and so in many other of the  
shorter words. This malady usually  
affects the brain only in connection  
with words of one syllable, but cases  
have occurred where longer words have  
been so distorted that it was difficult to  
get their sense. It is a question whether  
one would be comforted by being told  
that bad spelling was caused by mental  
disease or whether he would prefer to  
have this lack of accuracy set down to  
ignorance or carelessness.—New York  
Ledge.

## Blind, You Know.

Dick—And how did you proceed?  
Fred—Why, I just went up to her and  
asked her if she would marry me.

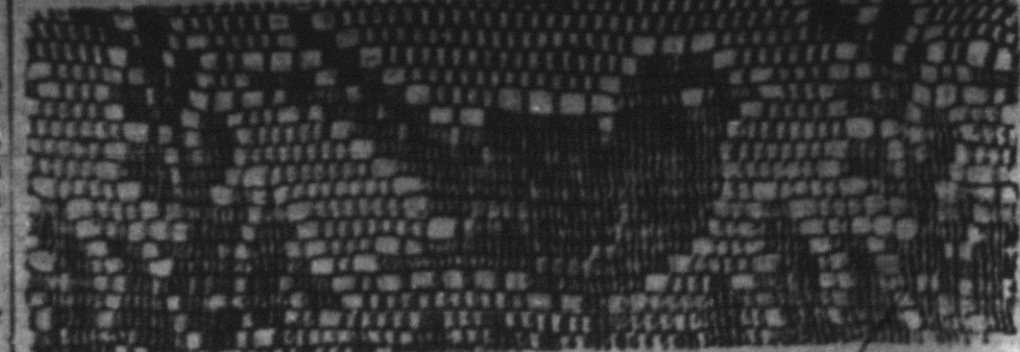
Dick—Without first telling her how  
much you loved her and all that sort of  
thing?

Fred—Of course. I did not want to  
prejudice her judgment.

Dick—My dear boy, don't you know  
that when folks fall in love they don't  
have any judgment?—Boston Tran-  
script.

The lady's slipper is considered, in  
the symbolism of flowers, to be a de-  
claration of war, or rather of audacity,  
by the lady to the gentleman, equiv-  
alent to the expression, "Win me if you  
can."

The mail route from New York to  
Africa, via Panama, is 27 days long.



## THERE ARE FAKIRS IN INDIA

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

## There are Printers in America

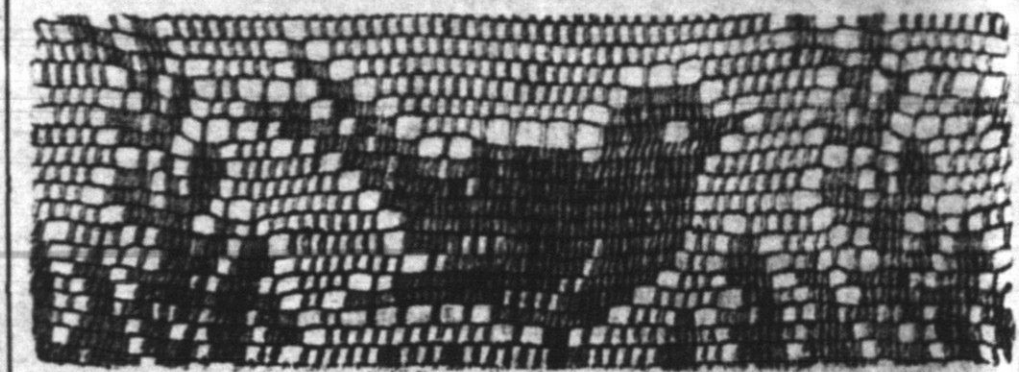
Who never buy new styles of type, but  
are content to use the old, antiquated  
and worn out material that they started  
in business with thirty years ago, and  
whose work looks as though the ink  
was put on with a stick.

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

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