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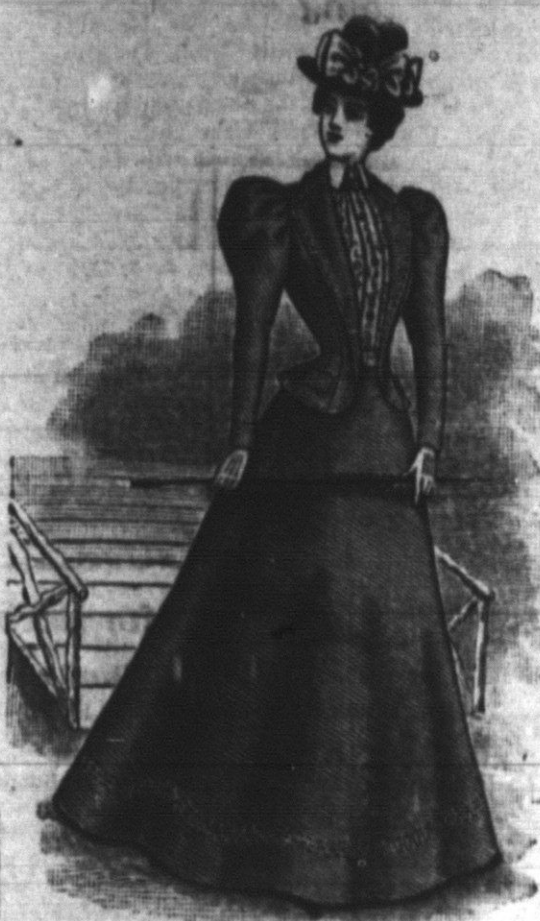
The Chelsea Standard.

Save
Dollars by trading with
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VOL. IX. NO. 1.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1897.

WHOLE NUMBER 417



BUTTERICK Jacket 8935
PATTERNS Shirt-Waist 8899
Skirt 8878

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

We are showing new spring goods in every department. We have a full assortment of new designs in Ingrain and Brussels carpet all new. We have just opened a large lot of new goods for our white goods and embroidery department.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

We never showed so large an assortment of new spring dress goods as we have placed on sale this season. We are showing all the latest designs and mixtures in medium and high priced novelties. We have made special efforts in our 40, 50 and 59 cent dress goods. Ask to see them.

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

THE CHELSEA ICE CO.

will furnish Cavanaugh and Cedar Lake Ice for \$3.50 FOR THE SEASON, and will guarantee the ice in quality and quantity or will refund your money. We are still in the Refrigerator business. Leave your orders early and avoid the rush.

STAFFAN & SON.

WE STILL CONTINUE TO SELL



Everything
in our
Line

at reduced prices. Special low prices on bed room suits and dining tables for February.

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.

THE GRANGE BOOMING.

AN INTERESTING MEETING LAST THURSDAY.

The Crop Report—Circuit Court Jurors—Death of an Old Resident—Address by Rev. J. I. Nickerson—Other Interesting Notes.

Grange Meeting.

The meeting of LaFayette Grange was held at the town hall, Lima, on Thursday last, and was well attended, and was profitable to all present. The lecture by Mrs. Campbell was very interesting and it is hoped that the good seed sown will bring forth much fruit in its season. H. D. Platt of Ypsilanti was present and gave a good talk on what the Grange has done and is doing at present. The people of this vicinity not being posted in the Grange work it was a new idea to them, and they seemed to be much interested in his remarks.

The question of starting a creamery at Chelsea was discussed at some length. Messrs. Platt of Ypsilanti, E. A. Croman of Grass Lake, Cory, who is here for the purpose of starting a creamery, made some very interesting remarks along that line.

The Lima orchestra furnished good music, and the choir rendered several songs in a very acceptable manner.

The next regular meeting will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Burkhardt on Thursday, February 25, when the creamery question will be further discussed, also the question "Should the law providing for the collection of farm statistics be repealed?"

Crop Report.

The ground in southern Michigan was lightly covered with snow much of the time during January, but not sufficiently at all times to afford full protection to the wheat plant. On the 15 of January the average depth in the four southern tiers of counties was 1.29 inches; in the central counties, 1.44 inches, and in the southern counties, 2.07 inches. At the end of the month the average depth in the southern counties was 3.26 inches, in the central, 4.77 inches, and in the northern, 5.88 inches.

In reply to the question: "Has wheat during January suffered injury from any cause?" 130 correspondents in the southern counties answer "Yes," and 360 "No," and in the central counties 64 correspondents answer "Yes," and 94 "No," and in the northern counties 33 answer "Yes," and 66 "No."

The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed by farmers in January is 616,532, and in the six months, August-January, 6,905,775. The amount marketed in the six months, August-January, is 311,949 bushels more than reported marketed in the same months last year.

At 28 elevators and mills from which reports have been received there was no wheat marketed during January.

The condition of live stock is about 97 per cent. comparison being with stock in good, healthy and thrifty condition.

Mrs. Odella Ruche.

The gentle spirit of Mrs. Odella Ruche passed to its eternal reward on Thursday February 11, 1897, at 9 p. m. after a lingering and painful illness. Mrs. Ruche for the past year made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Pierce of this village, where all the kind and loving ministrations of a devoted daughter were given to her so generously. She employed the time in making a devout and beautiful preparations for death, which she knew would soon claim her. Her pastor, Father Considine, visited her frequently, and administered to her of the Sacrament of the Blessed Eucharist and gave her the tender consolations of her holy church. Mrs. Ruche was admirable in her patience, and entirely resigned to the holy will of God. She gave up her spirit peacefully, and with complete consciousness. The funeral was held from St. Mary's church, Chelsea, on Monday February 15, at 10 o'clock. The Rev. William P. Considine sang the high mass of requiem, and preached a touching instructive and eloquent sermon in the presence of a very large congregation of relatives and friends, who evidenced their esteem for the departed.

The beautiful and impressive ritual of the Catholic church was chanted. The choir sang with great feeling the Gregorian requiem mass at the offertory, "Rest Sweet Rest" was sung by the choir with exquisite taste. Mr. Burg and Miss Staffan taking the solo parts. The remains were interred in the Moore cemetery, the Rev. Father Considine blessing the grave and reading the final prayer at the grave. Mrs. Ruche leaves a daughter, Mrs. Arthur Pierce, and a sister, Mrs. Geo. Miller, who have the profound sympathy of all in their sad loss.

Circuit Court Jurors.

Ann Arbor city—First ward, W. K. Childs; Second ward, Samuel F. Henne; Third ward, M. J. Martin; Fourth ward, George Clarken; Fifth ward, Wm. A. Seeley; Sixth ward, George Jewett; Seventh ward, Fred Harpet.

Ann Arbor town—John Forshee. Augusta—Anton Gable. Bridgewater—John Rentschler. Dexter—Henry Doody. Freedom—Frank Renan. Lima—Wm. Holzapple. Lodi—Daniel Drake and Lewis Sweetland.

Lyndon—Elmer Jacob. Manchester—Martin Traub. Northfield—James Vanatta. Pistisfield—Frank M. White. Salem—S. O. Chapin. Saline—Milo M. Rouse. Seta—James Morrison. Sharon—Henry J. Reno. Superior—Edward Chase. Sylvan—Geo. P. Staffan. Webster—Lewis Chamberlain. York—B. F. Gooding. Ypsilanti town—John P. Barlow. Ypsilanti city—First district, L. L. Bogue; Second district, Gilbert M. Brown.

Some Good Advice.

The following address was written for the persons who were converted during the recent revival meetings:

You have just started for Heaven. A delightful journey it will be if every step is an advance in the Christian life. So earnestly vow then, at the outset, to come "unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ." Your final salvation will depend upon your spiritual growth. Study what is the fruit of the spirit in Gal. 5, 22, 23. Without this high ideal of Christian life you cannot reach the "fullness of Christ." 2nd Peter 1, 5-11; Eph. 4, 13-15; Heb. 121-3.

1. Begin confessing Christ at once. If you have been truly converted, your impulse is to "tell to sinners round what a dear Savior you have found." If you do not confess Christ, while under the power of a new affection, the chances are that you will seldom or never confess him. What would you and others think of a professed friend who was ashamed to own his friendship? Matt. 10, 32, 33.

2. Choose your companions. No more important duty now devolves upon you than the selection of your associates. For they will mould and color your character; they will fix your destiny. Christian fellowship is absolutely essential to deep piety. Perhaps more go back to the world because of sinful associations than from any other cause. How careful, therefore, you should be. Avoid all close companionship with those who trifle with religion or sacred things. Psalm 1, 1; Prov. 1, 10; 1 Cor. 15, 33; Luke 24, 13-32.

3. Drink often and deeply at the fountain of God's word. He travels best who keeps refreshed. Moreover, this word will prove "a lamp unto your path." It will be your best surety against stumbling when the way becomes rough and the sky overcast. It will be to our wisdom and knowledge and power. Psalms 119, 11; 105; Prov. 3, 33; John 5, 39.

4. Feed on the "Bread of Life" regularly in the public and private means of grace. They are sure-footed who renew their strength. The loving appeals and the clarion exhortations of the pulpit, the fervent instructions of the prayer meeting and the tender encouragement of the class meeting, (if your church has one), the fragrant atmosphere of the closet and the bracing atmosphere of the family altar. All are needed to help you "run with patience the race that is set before you."

If you miss the first means of grace, it will be easier to omit the second. Remember: "Prayer is the Christian's vital breath. The Christian's native air." Heb. 10, 25; 1 Thess. 5, 17; Isa. 40, 31.

There are many other suggestions that call for extended counsel, but we can only drop them as threads at your feet, you must gather them up for yourself and weave them into your life.

(a) Do not waste your time. Loitering feet can never reach the heavenly goal. Be prompt in your Christian duties. Did you ever see a tardy Christian noted for his goodness?

(b) Beware of the wayside temptations. The proffered gem is glitter, not gold. The brightly tinted flower is deadly poison. You will grow weary oftentimes; the flesh is weak. Remember that the muscles of persevering travelers harden as they go. Doubts will arise, then to your knees and your bible.

Evil thoughts intruding will sometimes discourage. Time and patience will aid divine grace to your relief. Meanwhile keep the mind full of good thoughts and the evil will not find room to lodge.

Never hesitate to give a prompt and emphatic "No!" to the tempter, you dare not parley with him. *Decision is half the victory.*

(c) Be a happy Christian "The joy of the Lord is your strength." Read John 15, 11. A bounding heart makes light feet; light feet bound over barriers. Would you be "Steadfast and unmovable?" Then "abound in the work of the Lord." Working Christians are healthy Christians.

In humility of spirit perform the duties assigned you in the church however humble those duties may be. Wait God's call to wider spheres of usefulness. *They who are good servants the Lord will call to be masters.*

Take Christ, not man, as the standard of your religious life. The emotions are not a safe guide in your journey. Do what you ought to do, and not what you feel like doing.

If you are not fully consecrated to God, lay all on the altar immediately. If you have not yet received it, pray for the "witness of the spirit." The disciples, when the Holy Ghost came upon them, received power. Seek and obtain holiness of heart, perfection of love. Let not a year of your life go by without leading one or more souls to Christ. Believe God.

Let the following lines be your consolation.

"Take my life, and let it be
Consecrated, Lord, to thee.
Take my moments and my days;
Let them flow in ceaseless praise.
Take my hands and let them move
At the impulse of thy love.
Take my feet, and let them be
Swift and beautiful for thee.
Take my voice, and let me sing
Always, only, for my King.
Take my lips, and let them be
Filled with messages from thee.
Take my silver and my gold;
Not a mite would I withhold.
Take my intellect, and use
Every power as thou shalt choose.
Take my will, and make it thine;
It shall be no longer mine.
Take my heart, it is thine own;
It shall be thy royal throne.
Take my love, my Lord, I pour
At thy feet its treasure-store.
Take myself, and I will be
Ever, only all for thee.

Your brother in the gospel,
J. I. NICKERSON.

Auction Sale.

Having leased my farm I will sell at public auction on the premises one and one-half miles west of North Lake corners, on Wednesday, March 3, 1897, at 1 o'clock p. m., the following articles: Three horses (sorrel mare 9 years old, bay mare 5 years old, roan mare 9 years old.) Two cows, (5 years old, two years old,) 4 hogs, 3 brood sows, 1 Jersey red boar, 35 chickens, one Plano binder, Rawson mower, John Deere cultivator, spring tooth harrow, wide tire truck, double buggy nearly new, top single buggy, road cart, pair bob sleighs, double harness nearly new, fanning mill, grain cradle, plows, drags and other articles. Terms of sale: All sums of \$5.00 or under cash; all sums over \$5.00, 8 months times on good, approved bankable paper with interest at 6 per cent. G. H. Foster, auctioneer. HENRY HUDSON.

Michigan Central Excursions.

Michigan Club annual meeting and banquet, at Detroit February 22; Michigan League of Republican clubs meeting at Detroit February 22; Republican state convention at Detroit February 22. A rate of one first-class fare for the round trip. Date of sales, February 22 and 23. Limit of return not later than February 24.

Presidential inauguration, Washington D. C., March 4. A rate of one first class limited fare for the round trip. Dates of sale March 1, 2, 3. Limit of return, tickets good returning leaving Washington not later than March 8.

Michigan Christian Endeavor Union convention at Jackson, March 30 to April 1. An excursion rate of one first-class limited fare for the round trip has been granted. Children over five years old and under twelve years one half of adult rate. Dates of sale, March 30 and 31. Limited to return April 2.

Something to Depend On.

Mr. James Jones, of the drug store firm of Jones & Son, Cowden, Ill., in speaking of Dr. King's New Discovery, says that last winter his wife was attacked with LaGrippe, and her case grew so serious that physicians at Cowden and Pana could do nothing for her. It seemed to develop into hasty consumption. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in store and selling lots of it, he took a bottle home, and to the surprise of all she began to get better from first dose, and half dozen dollar bottles cured her sound and well. Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds is guaranteed to do this good work. Try it. Free trial bottles at Glazier & Stimson's drug store.

Don't forget the donation at the Congregational church Wednesday evening. Everybody is invited.

Buy Your

PAINTS,
ALABASTINE,
BRUSHES,
VARNISHES,
ETC., ETC.

Bank
Drug Store.

You can always depend on finding just what you want there, without the trouble of looking further and the prices are

Always the Lowest.

Our specialties in the Grocery Department are

Teas, Coffees, Spices,
and Extracts.

These are goods that very unsatisfactory if they are not first-class. We can warrant ours to always suit you.

Canned Goods

are very cheap at the Bank Drug Store. Fur 25c molasses continues to please all who try it.

When you are looking for anything in the line of

Wall Paper

remember that we have a large assortment of new goods in stock.

Clocks, Watches, Silverware.

Highest Market Price for Eggs.

This week we are selling:

21 lbs. Fine Grain Sugar for \$1.00
25 lbs brown sugar \$1.00
Full cream cheese 12c
Electric Kerosine oil 9c
25 boxes matches for 25c
Ammonia 5c per pint
10 cakes soap for 25c
Pure Spices and Extracts
8 lbs clean rice for 25c
7 bars Jaxon soap for 25c
Good tea dust 8c per lb.
Try our 25c N.O. molasses
Sugar corn 5c per can
Good tomatoes 7c per can
Best pumpkin 7c per can
27-oz bottle olives for 25c
6 doz. clothes pins for 5c.
3 cakes toilet soap for 10c.
Fresh gingersnaps 5c lb.
5 boxes 8-oz tacks for 5c.
Heavy lantern globes 5c.
Pint bottles catsup for 15c.
Choice honey 15c lb.
Good sugar syrup 20c gal.
Choice table syrup 25c gal.
Parlor matches 1c per box.
Herring 13c per box.

Glazier & Stimson.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

O. T. HOOVER, Publisher.
CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

SHE USED HER TEETH

PLUCKY SCHOOL MA'AM CHEWS A FOOTPAD'S FINGER.

Yells Blood-Murder and Saves Her Cash—Prospective Rush of Miners This Spring for the Rich Yukon District in Alaska.

Bit a Highwayman's Finger.

The bad boy in Miss Evelyn M. Staat's room at the Washington school in Chicago, planned a paper, on which was printed "She bites!" to the back of the teacher's dress Thursday, and the good little scholars were horrified. The others tittered, and Miss Staat explained matters, taking the joke very good-naturedly. To another visitor, who was not a scholar, she explained her experience with a highwayman Wednesday night about 8 o'clock as she was on the way to her home, 905 Washington boulevard. "I had just left the drug store at Campbell avenue and West Lake street," said Miss Staat, "and was passing under the elevated structure, when I met two men. One of them seized me around the waist and another stood before me demanding my money. I had seen the men and dropped my pocketbook in time, so I screamed for help, and as one of the men put his hand over my mouth I bit it. They say I bit it nearly off. He released me and knocked me down, and the Warren avenue police rushed up right afterward. I was pretty well frightened, but they didn't get my money." The robbers were not caught, but it is thought one of them was hit by a bullet fired by one of the pursuing officers.

A New El Dorado.

Seattle, Wash., advises say: Once again miners and searchers for fortune are getting ready to enter the gold regions of Alaska. News brought by a party of men who made the dangerous journey from the upper Yukon of a new discovery, and a marvelous one, on Klondike creek, has touched the match to the excitement. Transportation and mail facilities will be greatly improved this year. It is probable that a greater number of gold hunters will this year go into the Yukon country, but reports of good finds at Cook Inlet late last season will undoubtedly attract a great many people. J. P. Hopkins, a mining engineer of San Francisco, and others who are said to be reliable and experienced miners, say they found rich deposits of gravel in different localities near the inlet in paying quantities, and early in the spring they expect to ship hydraulic machinery to work their claims. The steamer billed to leave March 15 has already engaged a full cargo of freight for the inlet. There is not a stamp mill working in Alaska now that is not making big returns on the quartz handled. The number of mills will be largely increased this year, and their output, together with the output of the placer mines, is confidently expected to make a great record for 1897. Next month will undoubtedly witness the beginning of a great rush to all the mining districts of the territory.

Tailors Form an Association.

The Ready-Made Tailors' National Association has been organized by the convention at Syracuse, N. Y. The association is to act independently of the Knights of Labor. War is waged on the sweatshop system. The following officers were elected: President, G. C. Hessler, Syracuse; first vice-president, Louis Weinberg, St. Louis; second vice-president, H. Wittkowskie, New York; recording and financial secretary, Louis Lubin, Rochester; treasurer, Valentine Dukes, Utica; inside guard, Isaac Jacobson, Chicago; trustees, George E. Morgan of Cleveland, Fred Hamerslagh of Boston and John Rheinhardt of Baltimore.

NEWS NUGGETS.

President Cleveland is said to have arranged to make a tour of the world at the close of his term.

Michael Munkacsy, the celebrated artist, is hopelessly insane. He recently attacked and nearly strangled his attendants and a doctor.

J. Q. A. Herring, a director of the Adams Express Company and general manager of its Baltimore office, died suddenly at New York. He was 72 years old.

Mme. Emma Eames-Story underwent a surgical operation at New York and will not be able to sing again before her appearance in Chicago in about two weeks.

It is stated that twenty members of the crew of the British steamer Cayanus were drowned in the wreck of that vessel near Ushante, France. The vessel was bound from Bilbao to Glasgow.

There is a market waiting American oak lumber in France, according to United States Commercial Agent Angell at Roubaix. He reports that one firm alone stands ready to take \$400,000 worth annually in place of Hungarian oak if proper connections can be made with American lumber exporters.

William Lewis, wife and one child left Reinbeck, Iowa, for South Dakota early last fall. The husband perished in a blizzard, and the funeral of the wife and child took place Thursday. They lived in a rude sod house after the father's death and the roof caved in, killing them. The family was buried side by side in the Reinbeck cemetery.

The safe in the Clearfield, Pa., post-office was blown open Wednesday morning and \$1,000 worth of stamps and \$300 in cash were stolen. A hole was drilled through the top of the safe, and the door was blown off and across the room. The door leading into the mail department of the office and all the window panes in the rear of the building were demolished. There is no clue to the robbers.

The Senate concurrent resolution to appoint a committee to meet at Kansas City a similar committee from the Missouri Legislature and discuss the stock yards question was passed by the Kansas House after a lively debate. It is intended to ultimately remedy many alleged irregularities, including overcharging for feed, etc.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii, who has been confined to her room in Washington by influenza for several days, has suffered a relapse. Her physicians say that she will not be able to remain in this climate during the winter.

EASTERN.

The House of Refuge on Randall's Island, New York, caught five Tuesday morning. These were six hundred boys in the institution. The keepers, however, had excellent discipline. It took less than one minute to arouse the lads from their sleep, to get them dressed and march them out of the building. The fire engines from several institutions on the island got quickly to work, and the fire was extinguished with damage not to exceed \$3,000, after which the boys were marched back to their cells and ordered to bed again.

Immigration Commissioner Senner, of New York, believes this country is threatened within the next few weeks with a flood of immigrants such as has not occurred for years. He believes the bill which recently passed the House of Representatives and Senate barring illiterate persons from landing and will probably become a law has set on foot a scheme to crowd as many of this class of immigrants into this country before June 1 as possible. He is especially looking out for the arrival of the steamer Oregon, capable of carrying but a few hundred steerage passengers. Dr. Senner said he had been told the Oregon has aboard upward of 1,000 Italians in the steerage.

Bishop Annet of the African Methodist Episcopal Church was in Pittsburgh en route to Washington, to arrange for the entertainment of the members of the committee appointed to present to Major McKinley a Bible for use in the inaugural ceremonies. "The Bible upon which Major McKinley will take his oath of office as President of the United States will be a very fine and elegant volume," said the bishop. "The book will be donated to Major McKinley for this purpose as the gift of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. It is now being printed in Cincinnati by the Methodist Book Publishing House. It will be handsomely bound, and lined front and back with silk, with a suitable dedicatory inscription on the inside. On the outside there will be a beautiful gold plate in the form of a shield, on which the name of the President, the date, the name of the donors, etc., will be handsomely engraved. The Bible will be inclosed in a handsome box made of native Ohio wood and gold mounted."

A riot occurred among the striking miners at the J. H. Somers Fuel Company's mines Monday at Bellevue, Pa., in which Superintendent William Bates and Boss Hauler Charles Cannahan were shot and probably fatally wounded. The 400 men at the works struck Friday because the company refused to reinstate a leader who had been discharged for reckless driving. At a meeting called to discuss the difficulties a quarrel arose and a fight was precipitated. The disturbers were driven from the hall, but no sooner were they on the outside than they renewed the struggle, using clubs, stones and revolvers. Superintendent Bates, who was in the midst of the rioters, was attacked, and, drawing a revolver, tried to defend himself. He was met by Cannahan, who flourished a revolver over his head. The men exchanged six shots each and then fell to the ground. Burgess Bronson closed the saloons temporarily, and the town was put under heavy patrol. Another outbreak is feared. The Somers company has an office at Bellevue, but the general office is at Cleveland, Ohio.

WESTERN.

A large part of the business part of Shell Rock, Iowa, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$25,000.

The wife of Robert Cort, a Big Timber, Mont., rancher, picked up three small children, rushed to the Yellowstone River and threw the children and herself in. All drowned.

At Galesburg, Ill., the Grand Jury returned indictments for wife murder against Albin Gregory and for arson against Joe Shiner and Frank Nelson, accused of trying to burn Williamsfield.

Deerfield, Ill., has an epidemic of diphtheria. Eight cases have been reported, one of which terminated fatally. Mrs. John Fritsch was the first victim. She caught the disease while attending four of her children, who were stricken four weeks ago. The public school has been closed.

A gang of bandits attempted to raid the store and government offices at the Sac and Fox agency in the Indian territory, and three men, including Gen. Thomas, the Indian agent, were shot and killed. The raid was the result of a bold but vain attempt to steal \$26,000 of government money now being distributed among the Indians.

The Union Saving and Trust Company of Cincinnati has made application before the Supreme Court for a receiver for the Citizens' Traction Company, one of the street car lines of San Diego, Cal. Judge Hughes appointed A. D. Noman receiver. The mortgage indebtedness is \$80,000, the floating indebtedness \$20,000. The monthly receipts are about \$16,000.

Chairman John K. Gowdy of the Indiana Republican State Committee returned to Indianapolis from a trip to Canton, Ohio. When asked what place would be given him by the administration Mr. Gowdy said: "Major McKinley tendered me the important post of consul general to Paris. After due consideration I have decided to accept the place, and so notified Major McKinley."

The Legislature of Kansas has yet accomplished little. Six hundred bills have been introduced in the House and 400 in the Senate, but not to exceed half a dozen have been enacted into law. Representative Lambert's bill prohibiting the wearing of bloomers was killed by committee. The anti-convent bill met a similar fate. The Senate Committee on Judiciary will make an unfavorable report on the McLean bill providing for the sale of lands not used as homesteads. Bills for the "suppression" of lawyers and to exempt corn from taxation have been killed in committee.

At Leadville, Colo., before the legislative strike investigating committee, John M. Maxwell, a leading attorney, testified that District Judge Owens advised him in August to move his abstract books out of town, as the city was likely to be burned. "The conditions justify me in the belief," said Judge Owens. "I have been in the secret councils of the Miners' Union, where it was declared that before they would allow other men to take their places they would burn the town. There is no bank vault that will be safe." Mr. Maxwell said he had another conversation with Judge Owens in Denver in January, in which these statements were confirmed.

On the bluff, 300 yards back of Fort Winfield Scott, San Francisco, the big 10-inch breechloading rifle was fired Monday for the first time. Everyone belonging to the Presidio reservation who was off duty was there to witness the sight.

About a hundred people from the city were present by invitation. The experiments were to determine whether the Brown prismatic powder is suited to this class of guns. Three shots were fired. The first was two-thirds of a full charge of powder, 180 2/3 pounds, the second was 250 pounds and the last a full charge of 280 pounds. Cast-iron shot with chilled points, weighing 575 pounds each, were used. The last shot revealed that the pressure was too high to be safe. It ran up to 41,000 pounds. The limit allowed is 37,000 pounds. Everything above that figure strains and weakens the gun. Every time this great rifle is fired it costs the Government \$200.

Has the interstate commerce act been a failure and do the commercial interests of the country require its repeal? Traffic officials of the various roads centering in Chicago are, as a whole and with some reservation too, prepared to vote with the transportation committee of the Board of Trade in favor of answering these questions affirmatively, though the traffic men do not now regard the law with the same feelings of hostility they entertained upon its first enactment. They are even able to confess that on some points of minor detail it has been an advantage to them and has indirectly brought about a material improvement in the situation as it then existed. Indeed, there is a small minority which is quite positive in the opinion that the law is all right, and if the roads would only live up to its requirements it would prove for them one of the best resources that have been placed upon the statute books of the country. The great majority look upon the law, however, as in the nature of a restriction of trade. Its administration too, they claim, has been capricious and unintelligent, and instead of removing the evils it was intended to prevent the law has served to aggravate them. On the whole, it is believed by the railroad officials the repeal of the law would be a good thing for all concerned. They say if the roads were allowed to manage their own business in their own way everybody would be benefited.

Albert M. Billings, president of the Home National Bank, founder of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company, and one of the typical business men of Chicago, died Sunday evening, aged 83. His illness was of brief duration, dating from Friday. Mr. Billings could hardly be classed among the early settlers of Chicago, but he was distinctively a pioneer business man. His career began in 1859, when with Commodore Garrison he started the manufacture of illuminating gas on the West Side. He was born in Royalton, Vt., in 1814, and gained an early experience in commercial affairs that fitted him admirably for the rush and bustle which he encountered when he came West to try his fortune. Mr. Billings was a very rich man. Nobody among his most intimate friends pretends to know the extent of the wealth he accumulated. He acquired his fortune through the possession of a tremendous energy and a remarkable shrewdness as an organizer, coupled with an integrity that was never questioned in all his dealings. His word was his bond, and Chicago has had good reason to be proud of his interest in her welfare. His personality was strong, even to the point of eccentricity, yet underneath a brusque and sometimes forbidding exterior he concealed a generous nature. It is said of Mr. Billings that he wore his wrong side outward. He believed in concealing the doings of his right hand from his left when called upon to respond to the demands of charity. His habits were of the simplest kind, with all his wealth, and he never missed an opportunity to impress the lessons of economy upon those with whom he came in close contact.

WASHINGTON.

Mrs. Marilla M. Ricker, of Dover, N. H., has applied to President-elect McKinley for appointment as minister to the United States of Colombia, the position held by ex-Congressman Luther McKinley, familiarly known as "Parson" McKinley in New Hampshire.

The conference on the immigration bill which was recommitted to them reached a second agreement. The requirements in the first report that immigrants shall read "the English language or the language of their native or resident country" is changed so as to require them only to read "the English language or some other language." This section was also amended so as to admit the illiterate wives and minor children of immigrants who are otherwise qualified and capable.

The Comptroller of the Currency has received a telegram announcing the suspension of the First National Bank of Franklin, Ohio. At the date of its last report the bank owed depositors \$75,000, had a surplus of \$158,000, and assets, including bonds, of \$158,000. Its capital is \$50,000. The Comptroller also received a telegram from two directors of the Northwestern National Bank of Great Falls, Mont., stating that because of a certain action of the cashier they had taken possession, and asking instructions. The Comptroller directed a receiver in the vicinity to take charge temporarily until the national bank examiner could reach there.

The following statement concerning the official records of the war of the rebellion is furnished by the War Department at Washington, for the purpose of correcting misapprehension respecting the publication of the work and its distribution: "Under the act of Congress, approved Aug. 7, 1882, 11,000 copies of the war records were ordered printed, and 8,300 were placed at the disposal of members of the forty-seventh Congress, to be sent to such libraries, etc., as they should designate; 1,000 copies were to be distributed to several executive departments of the department and 1,000 to the officers of the army and contributors to the work. All these sets have been distributed as directed by law. Members of the present Congress have no copies for free distribution. Seven hundred copies of the 11,000 printed were reserved for sale, at about the cost of press work and paper, and the only way the work can now be obtained is by purchase. Libraries or individuals desiring to purchase the work, or any part of it, will be furnished with full information upon inquiry addressed to the War Department, Washington, D. C."

Complying with the act of Congress for the suppression of contagious diseases among domestic animals, Secretary Morton has issued to the managers and agents of railroads and transportation companies, stockmen and others a circular notifying them that a contagious and infectious disease known as splenic or southern fever exists among cattle in California, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, portions of Tennessee and the Indian territory. From Feb. 15 to Nov. 15, inclusive, during which time, no cattle are to be transported from the territory indicated to any other portion of the United States, except by rail

for immediate slaughter, and when so transported strict quarantine regulations are to be complied with. Cattle from Mexico may be admitted into the United States, but they will not be permitted to cross the quarantine line otherwise than by rail for immediate slaughter, except by special permit. Notice is given that cattle infested with the boophis bavis, or southern cattle tick, disseminate the contagion of splenic fever, and they are to be considered as infectious cattle and be subject to the rules and regulations governing the movement of southern cattle.

FOREIGN.

The Echo de Paris says that fighting has occurred on the frontier of Siam between the French and the Siamese.

The Portuguese ministry has resigned, and it is understood that Senhor Luciano de Castro will be intrusted with the task of re-forming the cabinet.

Berlin dispatch: The Frankfort Zeitung correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs that Germany has declined the sultan's request to send officers and financiers to reorganize the country, as being inopportune. France and Belgium, the dispatch adds, have also declined.

The Government at San Juan, Porto Rico, has received a cable dispatch from Madrid stating that a royal decree in relation to the reforms recently granted to Porto Rico has been issued. The decree commands the council of state to reconsider the reforms in all their bearings and report upon the advisability of further amplifying or applying them unconditionally. It is believed the home government has taken into consideration the protest of the autonomist party and the criticisms which have been made upon the measures of political reform.

The riots at Hamburg which followed the recent collapse of the dockers' strike—the workmen, incensed at the failure of their cause, attacking the laborers as they emerged from the docks on Saturday evening at Altona and St. Pauli—were serious. Knives and revolvers were freely used. A number of persons have been injured, including several constables. Nearly 100 arrests have been made by the authorities. It was 2 o'clock on Sunday morning before the large forces of mounted police succeeded in clearing the streets and quieting the people.

Robert Kneeb, the American horseman charged with entering the trotting mare Bethel in races on the German tracks under the name of "Nellie Kneeb," was sentenced at Berlin to nine months' imprisonment and ordered to pay a fine of 1,000 marks. He will also be deprived of all civil rights for two years. Seven months' allowance for the time which he has already served in prison will be deducted from the sentence, so that really Kneeb has only two months yet to serve. The court ordered the forfeiture of the mare Nellie Kneeb. Kneeb reserved the right to appeal.

United States Consul Parker at Birmingham, England, has supplied the State Department with extracts from local papers showing that the British ironmakers are disquieted by the receipt at Birmingham of large consignments of American pigiron at \$4.50 per ton, or 10 shillings under the English minimum. There were also reports of negotiations in Philadelphia for the sale to European buyers of 20,000 tons of billets at \$3.15 per ton delivered. The British ironmen generally ascribe this phenomenal movement to the trade depression in the United States, which causes forced sales abroad, but others point to the steady continuance of the American shipments as evidence that they must be made at a profit, and hold that superior natural advantages and improved processes of manufacture have turned the scale.

IN GENERAL.

Obituary: At New York, Charles W. Brook, 61.—At Philadelphia, Chief Engineer William S. Smith, U. S. N.

Secretary Olney has received from President Eliot of Harvard University an invitation to fill the chair of international law at that institution after the expiration of his term of office in the State Department. The Secretary has taken the offer under consideration.

The steamer Angolan, Captain Lewis, from Boston for Liverpool, went ashore off the coast to her assistance. A dense fog prevailed. The Angolan will probably be a total loss. All the members of the crew were saved.

Obituary: At Richmond, Va., Rev. H. Harris, D. D., LL. D., A. M., of Louisville, Ky.—At New York City, Frederick Taylor, 57.—At Jacksonville, Fla., Major Charles Bendire, U. S. A., 60.—At Paducah, Ky., Joseph T. Wilson, 45.—At Warsaw, Ind., Mrs. A. J. Mershon.

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 70c to 77c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 36c; butter, choice creamery, 20c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 16c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common short to choice dwarf, \$35 to \$50 per ton.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, good to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 85c to 87c; corn, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 22c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 89c to 92c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 20c to 21c; oats, No. 2 white, 16c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 34c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 80c to 91c; 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 \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 87c to 90c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 22c to 24c; oats, No. 2 white, 10c to 21c; rye, 30c to 35c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 80c to 90c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 16c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 38c; clover seed, \$5.10 to \$5.20.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 74c to 76c; corn, No. 3, 10c to 20c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 20c; barley, No. 2, 25c to 33c; rye, No. 1, 37c to 39c; pork, mess, \$7.50 to \$8.00.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 92c to 95c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 25c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 84c to 85c; corn, No. 2, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; butter, creamery, 15c to 22c; eggs, West-

THE TRICKY BRITONS

SPREAD FALSE STORIES ABOUT AMERICAN FLOUR.

Say It Is Adulterated with Cornmeal to Make It White—Sanguily to Be Released from Cuban Prison—Thousand Rebels Killed.

Test American Competition.

As an illustration of the unfair and conscienceless methods that a certain element among British millers is using in the effort to stop the growing importation of American flour, United States Consul Taney, at Belfast, has forwarded to the Department of State extracts from Irish trade papers, making the broad charge that all of the American flour is adulterated. According to this remarkable statement the adulterant is cornmeal, which is so finely ground as to defy detection when mixed with flour. The very whiteness and purity of our flour is cited in proof of the charge, for it is said that, as the British millers can make only yellow flour from Indian wheat, the Americans must add the cornmeal, which is of a bluish tint, to make their wheat white. The consul says this sort of argument is used with evil effect.

Slaughter of Philippine Rebels.

The steamer Pelican, at Tacoma, Wash., brings news from the Philippine Islands received at Hong-Kong up to Jan. 6. The Spanish consul at Hong-Kong received a telegram from the Governor General of the Philippines, dated Manila, Jan. 4, which reads: "Gen. Galba, with 200 men, supported by columns under Serandi and Albert, at Taging routed 400 rebels from Cavite commanded by a man known by the rebels as Gen. Aquinaldo, taking several trenches, one large gun, several small guns and military effects. Many rebels were killed, thirty-two being counted. Our casualties were ten killed and eighteen wounded. The marines helped efficiently in the operations. Our troops are actively pursuing the enemy. Bulacan and Bataan, the Pasing region, are now free of rebels." Jan. 20 the Spanish consul received the following telegram from the same source: "Jan. 7 our troops carried on operations at Caceres, Bataan and Bulacan, taking six trenches, the manufacture of cartridges, seven guns and several small guns, many rifles and other weapons. The rebels had 1,100 killed, among them the greater part of the native soldiers who have deserted. Our casualties were twenty-four killed and sixty-eight wounded."

Spain Is Compliant.

Spain has promised to release Julio Sanguily, sentenced in Cuba to life imprisonment for alleged conspiracy against the Government. Secretary Olney has received from Madrid an answer to the representations he made through Minister Taylor several weeks ago to the effect which is given above. When Spain will put her promise into execution cannot be learned, but the authorities hope that the date is not far distant. Mr. Olney's representations were made in view of all the circumstances of the case, and especially of the long imprisonment already suffered by Sanguily. Under the conditions of the pardon Sanguily will be required to leave the island and not return until the present war has terminated.

BREVITIES.

Frank May, formerly chief cashier and practically manager of the Bank of England until he resigned in 1893, is dead.

Mrs. Rebecca Mitchell, of Idaho Falls, president of the Idaho Woman's Christian Temperance Union, has been elected chaplain of the State Legislature, an unusual honor for a woman. She was largely instrumental in securing woman suffrage for Idaho.

The Viceroy of India, the Earl of Elgin, has given his sanction to Madras being made a port of departure for pilgrims en route to Mecca. The citizens of Madras, however, have entered a vigorous protest. The plague is increasing at Bombay, at Karachi and at Poona.

The Provo woolen mills at Provo, Utah, one of the oldest and best-known concerns in the State, was closed by a strike of the employees. The mill is at present filling a \$15,000 order for cloth for Chicago and Milwaukee. Heretofore the employees have received one-fourth of their wages in cash. They made a demand for one-half in cash, the directors offering one-third, which was refused.

Rio Janeiro, Brazil, dispatch: The fanatical insuranceists, under Counselho, have now 6,000 well-armed men, organized and concentrated in Bahia. The people in the rural towns are helping the fanatics with arms and money. Where this help is not given the vengeance of Counselho's band falls upon the settlers. In this manner more than sixty rich plantations have already been destroyed. The Government has been informed that several foreigners have joined the fanatics and are pushing forward a more scientific military organization among them.

At San Francisco, testimony was given at the trial of J. J. Cooney, ex-notary, for perjury, showing that ex-Senator Fair was too ill to attend to business Sept. 27, 1894, the day when Cooney said Fair acknowledged the deeds in favor of Mrs. Craven, who claims to be his contract wife. George J. Story, cashier of the Mutual Savings Bank, and Mayor J. D. Phelan, vice-president of the same institution, gave evidence corroborating that of Fair's valet, to the effect that Sept. 27 the ex-Senator was too ill to preside at a meeting of the directors, but remained in the room during the greater part of the afternoon, the bank being a considerable distance from Cooney's former office.

The British steamer Thornby, Captain Chiswick, from Baltimore for Copenhagen, is ashore off Hertzshorn. The vessel registers 1,129 tons net, is schooner rigged, was built in 1889 at Stockton, England, hails from West Hartlepool and is owned by R. Roper & Co. The Thornby had a cargo of corn valued at \$26,461, shipped by Smith, Gambrill & Co., of Baltimore.

At 8 o'clock Tuesday Brigham City, Utah, was visited by the heaviest earthquake shock ever experienced in that valley. It was so severe that the bell in the court house tapped five or six times. The shock was felt as far north as Logan.

A Kansas Populist legislator has a scheme to dispose of all State offices at auction and do away with elections.

Gov. Stephens, at Jefferson City, Mo., has signed the fellow-servant bill making railroad companies responsible for accidents resulting from the carelessness of employees.

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.

Richard R. Kenney, Democratic contestant from Delaware, was sworn in Friday as Senator, his credentials being regular and signed by the Governor. This marked the culmination of a long contest over the vacant Delaware seat. No objection was made, it being admitted he had at least a prima facie right, though Mr. Chandler stated his belief that H. A. Dupont had been legally elected, adding, however, that Mr. Kenney could be seated and the matter brought before the Senate hereafter. The seating of Kenney augmented the Democratic membership to forty, and for the first time raised the full membership of the Senate to its proper quota. It effects no essential change in party strength, however. The Senate passed the following among other House bills: Authorizing the Duluth and North Dakota Railroad Company to construct two bridges across the Red River of the North between Minnesota and North Dakota; amending the law relative to the Rock Island bridge to permit street railway companies to provide electric power in lieu of rent for the use of the bridge.

The Senate was in executive session most of Monday considering the Anglo-American peace treaty, so that little time was given in open session to the transaction of regular legislative work. Early in the day the bill rearranging the judicial districts of Texas was passed over the President's veto by the unusual heavy majority of 57 to 1, the negative vote being that of Mr. Caffery, of Louisiana. Speaking of the bill Mr. Mills (Dem.) of Texas said the burden of the President's objection was that the judge of the court, the clerk and the marshal opposed the change. "It is strange to me," said Mr. Mills, "that the President does not consult the fifteen representatives from Texas—thirteen in the other house and two in this—instead of accepting the view of the court officers." The effect of the veto is to make the bill a law without further reference to the President, as it already had passed over the veto in the House. At 1 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Sherman, the Senate went into executive session and so remained until adjournment at 5:25 p. m. The day in the House was devoted to the consideration of District of Columbia business.

The House Tuesday agreed to the final conference report on the immigration bill by a overwhelming majority (217 to 33) and passed two more pension bills over the President's veto. The modifications of the immigration bill contained in the conference report by which an intending immigrant was required to be able to read and write "the English or another language" and which permitted the illiterate wife and minor children to accompany an eligible emigrant removed the main opposition to the bill. The beneficiaries of the pension bills passed over the veto were both of the class known as "remarried widows." A bill was also passed to prevent the fraudulent use of the word "copyright" on books and other publications. The open session of the Senate was wholly perfunctory, and after transacting some routine business the doors were closed and an executive session continued throughout the day. The bill was passed to aid in the improvement of the navigable channel of the South pass by closing the existing crevasses in Pass L'Outre in the Mississippi River. The routine business was cleared away by 12:35 p. m. and on motion of Mr. Sherman the Senate went into executive session and at 5:40 p. m. adjourned.

The electoral votes of the forty-five States of the Union were formally counted at the joint session of the House and Senate held Wednesday for that purpose, and Vice President Stevenson proclaimed the election of McKinley and Hobart as President and Vice President respectively. Senator Morgan, champion of the Nicaragua canal bill, announced in the Senate his abandonment of that measure for the present session of Congress, and thereupon it was displaced by the bankruptcy bill. He gave notice that he would renew his advocacy of the bill at an early day of the coming extra session. The agricultural appropriation bill was taken up late in the day and passed at \$3,255,500. The House bill was passed extending the time for complying with the requirements of the act forfeiting railroad lands. The House has passed the Senate bill relating to the carrying of obscene matter by express companies, and it has gone to the President for his signature. The penalty for violation, upon conviction, is a fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment at hard labor for not more than five years, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

The House Thursday passed the fortifications appropriation bill with but a single amendment and made some headway with the postoffice appropriation bill. The major portion of the day was consumed in political debate on the financial question, which was precipitated by a provision in a bill providing for funding the debt of the territories. The bill aroused the opposition of Mr. McMillin (Dem.) of Tennessee because it provided for gold bonds and the payment of interest in gold or its equivalent. Mr. Knox (Rep.) of Massachusetts said that the stipulation regarding gold bonds applied only to Arizona, which had outstanding gold bonds to be refunded. An amendment by Mr. McMillin (Dem.) of Tennessee was as follows: "Provided, That the principal and interest of the bonds funded under this act shall be payable in any lawful money of the United States, except the Arizona bonds above described heretofore issued." This was adopted, and the bill passed.

Notes of Current Events.

Count Cassella, the Pope's private chamberlain, formerly of Denver, died at Rome. He was born in London in

LOOK FOR OTHER JOBS

CLEVELAND AND HIS MINISTERS PREPARE TO GET OUT.

What They Expect to Do When Uncle Sam's Pay Checks Stop—Mr. Cleveland Will Go Direct to His New Home at Princeton.

After March 4.

Washington correspondence: A little while and Mr. Cleveland and his household of cabinet ministers will hold their last meeting, after which its members—a majority of them, at least—will scatter to the four quarters of the land to take up anew the burden of life as it is lived, by unofficial members of the business and social world. Most of the cabinet ministers will, undoubtedly, be filled with joy because of their release from the cares of state; others will put off official life with lingering regrets, and yet others are apparently laying careful plans looking to their remaining in Washington, for the present, at least.

The prospect of handing over his portfolio to a successor evidently possesses no



MORTON MAY VISIT TO JAPAN.

unpleasant features to Secretary of War Lamont. He will cut loose from the material environments of the war office and go to New York by the first train, he can catch on the 5th of March. Secretary Morton will seek to forget the cares of office among the almond-eyed natives of the orient. The prospect is evidently an alluring one to the Secretary of Agriculture, for he talked enthusiastically about his plans to the writer.

"I shall go from here to Chicago," he said. "I have three sons in business there, and I intend to stay and visit them for awhile. Then I shall go to my place in Nebraska City—Arbor Lodge. I have lived in that neighborhood nearly all my life, and I intend to stay at my Nebraska City home for a little while. When I do get ready to take a trip anywhere, I am going to Japan with one of my sons, Paul Morton, who is vice-president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road. It will be entirely a pleasure trip, and we have plans all laid for making it a thoroughly enjoyable one."

When Hoke Smith's successor leaves the scene of his short term of office as Secretary of the Interior, he will help to move the wheels of business in St. Louis

again. "I am neither glad nor sorry to leave Washington," remarked Secretary Francis; "the few months that I have held my present office have been pleasant ones to me, but I shall not have any regrets when I am rolling westward in the direction of St. Louis. I shall return at once to my business life there."

Postmaster General Wilson proved to be in a negative rather than a positive humor when discovered in his office. While signing documents with the patient, untiring energy of a machine, he undertook to deny various rumors that have been afloat concerning his future ambitions in the business world. "You can deny," he said, as he added another autograph to the heap on his desk, "that I have been offered the managing editorship of a New York newspaper. I have been offered, but have not accepted, the presidency of educational institutions in various parts of the country."

Senator Platt, of Connecticut, has introduced a bill amending the copyright laws so as to provide that if any person shall cause to be published any copyright article contrary to law he shall forfeit \$1 for every copy sold.

Representatives of the sugar growing interests are making an effort to secure from Congress an appropriation of \$1,048,000 to settle the balance of the bounties which they claim are due them under the act passed in the last session of the Fifty-third Congress.

The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce agreed to report Senator Tillman's bill giving States the same control over liquor imported from other States that they have over liquors manufactured within their own borders. Some amendments are recommended.

The monthly report of the director of the mint shows the total coinage at the United States mint during January to have been \$9,851,220, of which \$7,903,420 was gold, \$1,984,800 silver and \$83,000 minor coins. Of the silver coined \$1,812,000 was in standard dollars.

As an actual matter of fact, I have made no plans."

"I shall return to my corporation practice in Boston," said Secretary of State Olney. "My business there has gone right along during my absence, and March 6 will probably see me in my Boston office

engaged in the duties that I left to come here." For many reasons Washington will miss no cabinet minister more than it will Attorney General Harmon. He has taken an active interest in local amateur sports, and the athletes of Washing-

ton will shed tears when he leaves. "I go back to Cincinnati," he said, in reply to the writer's query, "to take my old place there with the firm of Harmon, Colston, Goldsmith & Howland, of which I am the senior partner."

Secretaries Carlisle and Herbert declared the future to be a sealed book to them, so far as present intentions are concerned. Secretary Carlisle preferred to fence my questions regarding his future movements. Rumor has it that he will practice law in New York, Cincinnati and half a dozen other places. As not even an ex-Secretary of the Treasury can be in more than one city at once, one rumor is as good as another. The fact is, say the Washingtonians, that Mr. Carlisle has yet hopes of staying in Washington, and if his ambitious wife can manage it, he will.

Private Secretary Thurber talked freely concerning the plans of the present incumbent, and incidentally knocked in the head a variety of rumors with regard to Mr. Cleveland's intentions when he says good-bye to the White House.

"The President," said Mr. Thurber, "with Mrs. Cleveland and the children, will go direct from Washington to his new home at Princeton, N. J. He intends to stay there only a short time, but hopes he will be allowed during that time to enjoy the welcome change from the bustle of official life to the quiet of a private residence. Buzzard's Bay has too firm a hold on the affections of both the President and Mrs. Cleveland for Princeton to charm them long. They will go to Gray Gables after a short stay at Princeton, and Mr. Cleveland expects to remain there for

some time. He is in robust health, but has made no plans for going into active business life after March 4. He will take a prolonged rest before considering the question of getting into business again."

Vice-President Stevenson regrets very much that rumors of his vast wealth and growing estates are founded on nothing more substantial than shifting sand.

"I see they have me booked for California," said Mr. Stevenson, when asked regarding his future intentions. "There I am to assume the management of big olive groves that I have purchased presumably with the money I have put by during my term in Washington. I wish the kind friends who have credited me with possessing these olive and lemon treasures were correctly informed, but it isn't true. I regret to say. I have my home at Bloomington, Ill., and there I intend to go when I leave Washington."

A bill to protect the lives and property of persons against mobs was introduced in the House by Representative Stewart of Wisconsin.

Senator Hoar introduced a bill providing for a commission of three persons to revise and codify the criminal and penal laws of the United States.

The House Committee on Ways and Means considered a bill recommended by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to authorize the sale of forfeited opium to the highest bidder.

Olney goes back to his law desk.

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 Feb. 21.

Golden Text—"Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."—Rev. 2: 10.

This lesson is found in Acts 8: 1-15; 7: 54-60; and treats of the first Christian martyr. Between the fifth and sixth chapters of Acts a considerable time elapsed, probably several years. Chapter six begins "in those days, when the number of the disciples was multiplied, there arose a murmuring of the Grecian Jews against the Hebrews, because their widows were neglected." Here we have a church much enlarged, including a considerable number of Hellenistic Christians; and the events narrated are apparently connected with the shortly subsequent death of Stephen, which took place not long before the conversion of Paul. Therefore the date of the lesson is placed either in A. D. 35, 36 or 37. During the years since Pentecost the church has not yet reached any state of high organization, for it dispensed its charity in a somewhat unsystematic manner. The passage describing the choice of seven men to attend to the charities of the church (Acts 6: 1-7) should be carefully read and included in the lesson. Noting the sense of the importance of the step which they were about to take that animated these early Christians. The seven men who were chosen are regarded by many Baptist interpreters, as well as by many others, as the first deacons, or rather, the fore-runners of the deacons of later decades whose duties were somewhat less restricted. The election of these men was a turning point in the history of the church. Stephen and Philip, at least, were broad-minded men, whose preaching could not be restrained within the narrow bounds of Judaism, and they immediately showed their power to do something more than "serve tables."

Exploratory.

"Stephen full of faith and power" should be, grace and power. His wonders and miracles showed that he was far too able a man to spend all his time in routine work, even work so noble as the relief of distress. Doubtless, like all busy men, he found time to do several things where other men have failed to do even one.

The synagogue which is called the synagogue of the Libertines: the Libertines were those Jews who were of slave blood, but had acquired freedom and had a synagogue of their own at Jerusalem; the freedmen's synagogue. Whether the Cyrenians, Alexandrians, Cilicians and Asiatics also had separate synagogues it is not distinctly stated. Notice that it is the foreigners who attempt to dispute with Stephen, which seems to indicate that his preaching may have been of a character to arouse their interest. Failing in fair argument they proceeded to use the coward's weapon—perjury.

The charge of blasphemy was chosen as the surest way to get an immediate hearing and a sure penalty. Blasphemy was a capital offense; it was on this charge that Jesus was accused. The blasphemy against Moses would be equivalent in their mind to blasphemy against God.

"We have heard him say that this Jesus of Nazareth shall destroy this place, and shall change the customs which Moses delivered us": probably Stephen had quoted the misunderstood words of Christ's which referred to the temple of his holy body. As for changing the customs of Moses, undoubtedly the preaching of the gospel would have that effect, and Stephen probably had not concealed the fact.

"Saw his face as it had been the face of an angel": This can hardly refer merely to an expression of calm composure on Stephen's face. The comparison with an angel meant rather more to the Jew than it does to us, who immediately think of the angel of our pictures. In the mind of the writer the phrase probably signified some supernatural shining of Stephen's face like that of Moses. The speech of Stephen is worthy of careful study.

"Stoned him": the Jewish form of execution. This was, however, a mere murder, for no sentence had been passed, and the Jews, at this time, had no power to inflict the death penalty without the permission of the Roman governor.—The mention of Saul here seems to indicate that Saul was the one who told the story of Stephen's trial and martyrdom to Luke. How the scenes of that day were impressed on Saul's mind is shown by his reference, in his speech before the people after his arrest at Jerusalem (Acts 22: 20). The dying prayer of Stephen shows how well he had learned the spirit of his Lord. "He fell asleep" the phrase used almost uniformly for death by the early Christians.

Teaching Hints.

This is a lesson which may be so taught as to produce a profound impression. If the teacher confines himself to the mere recital of the circumstances of the tragedy, however, such is the callousness of human nature, even in young minds, and to say, that it will seem to be nothing but a simple murder; another good man gone; an act of monstrous injustice no more noteworthy than many which happen every day in our papers with crime. But it is to the deeper meaning of Stephen's death that the class must be directed.

This, the first severe and lasting conflict between the old and the new religion, marks an epoch in the history of the church. Up to this time Christianity had been confined almost to Jerusalem. The death of Stephen and the consequent persecution drove the disciples abroad, as we shall study next week; and the church was multiplied. "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church."

Next Lesson—"The Disciples Dispersed."—Acts 8: 1-17.

It is an old admonition, but it cannot be too frequently repeated: Be your best at home in dress, manners and spirit. Life is too short to waste its holy hours in criticism, fault-finding and unkind words and acts. Only a few brief years do family circles remain unbroken by the invasion of marriages, removals or deaths; and, if our retrospect of the time spent together is to be a precious memory, let its hours be filled with all that is loving and generous and noble.—Evening Messenger.

Exploratory.

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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 Feb. 21.

Golden Text—"Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."—Rev. 2: 10.

This lesson is found in Acts 8: 1-15; 7: 54-60; and treats of the first Christian martyr. Between the fifth and sixth chapters of Acts a considerable time elapsed, probably several years. Chapter six begins "in those days, when the number of the disciples was multiplied, there arose a murmuring of the Grecian Jews against the Hebrews, because their widows were neglected." Here we have a church much enlarged, including a considerable number of Hellenistic Christians; and the events narrated are apparently connected with the shortly subsequent death of Stephen, which took place not long before the conversion of Paul. Therefore the date of the lesson is placed either in A. D. 35, 36 or 37. During the years since Pentecost the church has not yet reached any state of high organization, for it dispensed its charity in a somewhat unsystematic manner. The passage describing the choice of seven men to attend to the charities of the church (Acts 6: 1-7) should be carefully read and included in the lesson. Noting the sense of the importance of the step which they were about to take that animated these early Christians. The seven men who were chosen are regarded by many Baptist interpreters, as well as by many others, as the first deacons, or rather, the fore-runners of the deacons of later decades whose duties were somewhat less restricted. The election of these men was a turning point in the history of the church. Stephen and Philip, at least, were broad-minded men, whose preaching could not be restrained within the narrow bounds of Judaism, and they immediately showed their power to do something more than "serve tables."

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CHELSEA, THURSDAY, Feb. 18, 1897.



Suburban Rumors

UNADILLA.

Mr. Lonzo returned from Zukey Lake Friday, where he has been spending some time.

All who attended the valentine social at Charlie Bullis' Friday evening report a good time.

The Ladies' Aid Society will meet at the residence of Mrs. F. S. May Tuesday February 23.

The donation Wednesday evening for the benefit of Rev Dunning netted the sum of \$32.45.

A very interesting literary program will be given Friday evening by the Unadilla debating society.

LIMA.

Mrs. Fred Neihaus visited at Jacob Strieter's last Monday.

Miss Estelle Guerin is slowly recovering from a severe attack of tonsillitis.

Edna Strieter was the guest of Mrs. Jay Smith in Seio last Monday and Tuesday.

Again an infant daughter adorns the home of Jacob Bareis. She made her debut last Saturday.

Irving Storms is sick with influenza.

Master Clayton Ward is among those suffering with throat and lung trouble.

The republicans met at the town hall last Thursday and elected Arl Guerin, Henry Wilson, Russel Wheelock, Otto Luick and O. C. Burkhart, as delegates to the county convention to be held in Ann Arbor the 16th.

Many of the numerous friends of Carrie Bareis quietly made their appearance at her hospitable home last Monday night, the occasion being her nineteenth birthday. All returned to their homes with the conviction that they had enjoyed a pleasant evening.

NORTH LAKE RIPPLES.

O. P. Noah is quite ill.

Verne Reade is sick with tonsillitis.

The revival services are progressing fairly well.

B. H. Glenn caught a 10-pound pickerel last week.

Miss Agnes Pratt, teacher of the Johnson school, is sick.

Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Noah and daughters were quite ill the past week.

There was a party at the farm home of Fred Johnson Monday evening, it being his twenty-first birthday.

Rev. J. I. Nickerson and a number of people from Chelsea assisted Rev. Thistle in the meeting Monday evening.

Miss Fannie Rielly was detained from school the first part of the week on account of a severe attack of neuralgia.

Geo. Reade Jr., dropped a cross cut saw on his leg one day last week causing only a slight wound. Inflammation set in and he had quite a serious time.

SYLVAN.

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Conklin are visiting friends at Albion.

Mr. and Mrs. Homer Boyd spent last Saturday in Jackson.

Bert West who has been ill for some time, still remains unimproved.

There will be two services morning and evening, at our church next Sunday.

Mrs. Geo. Merker was called to Jackson last week by the illness of her mother and sister.

The Ladies' Aid Society held their monthly meeting last Thursday at the home of Mrs. John Knoll.

William Drake is again among us, and will have charge of his mother's farm during the coming season.

Many of our people attended the social at E. S. Cooper's last Thursday. They all report a large attendance and a good time.

Mr. Bush, mother of Mrs. W. Eisenbeiser who has been away for a time has again returned, and is staying with her daughter.

Our pastor leaves for Detroit next Monday, where he will conduct a series of revival meetings at the Mizpah Union Tabernacle lasting 12 days.

WATERLOO.

Miss Ella Purchase is visiting friends in Waterloo.

Dr. Bennett made a business trip to Mason Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Prudden of Chelsea were in town Sunday.

Evangelist Wills is holding a revival at the North M. E. Church.

John Raffrey of Chelsea passed through our town Saturday.

Clyde Beeman and Miss Mamie Murphy are visiting friends at Williamston.

Friends to the number of fifty gave Mr. and Mrs. Mier a pleasant surprise last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Leech and Mrs. Sarah Smith spent Sunday with Fred Artz and wife.

The 8-months-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mockel died of the grip Saturday night.

Some one who drives a grey horse stole a large turkey of Horace Leek last Friday night.

Mrs. Koelz was called to Grass Lake to attend the funeral of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Schaffer.

DeLancy Cooper teaches singing school at the Lyndon Baptist church every Saturday night.

The Waterloo orchestra furnished music for a party at Jacob Schiller, in Lima last Friday evening.

The Ladies' Aid Society met at Mrs. John Howlett's last Wednesday, and was well attended, netting \$3.30.

Last Tuesday Peter Finch passed the eighty second mile stone in life. Mr. Finch was born February 15, 1815, in the township of Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., and was the oldest son of Robert and Mercie Finch, natives of N. Y. He is of English and French descent. He was brought up on a farm and educated in the common schools.

In 1835 he was united in marriage to Miss Mercy Showerman. Mrs. Finch was born in Wayne County, N. Y., January 5, 1815, and is of German descent. The venerable couple have five children, Adeline, Reuben, Caroline, Delivan and Elizabeth. They came to this state immediately after their marriage and settled in Washtenaw county about three years, and then moved to Bath, Clinton County, where Mrs. Finch taught the first school in the county. They took and made many improvements upon a farm of 160 acres of wild land and after residing thereon for four or five years, sold out and moved to Waterloo in 1843 where he purchased the farm he now resides on, a portion of which is now in the village of Waterloo. He has held several minor township offices. Mr. and Mrs. Finch enjoys reasonable good health for people of their age. Mr. and Mrs. Finch are worthy members of the U. B. church to which they contributed liberally towards the building in 1874. During their sixty-two years of married life, death has entered their family but once.

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

The Congregational society at Grass Lake by a unanimous vote requested Rev. H. Van Ommeren to continue as their pastor another year.

Stockbridge is not very much troubled with "Wandering Willies." They don't care to spend a night in our caboose, you know.—Stockbridge Sun. Why don't you clean the old pen out. Don't blame the tramps, we'd hate to spend a night there ourselves.

E. L. Schneider is arranging for the formation in Ann Arbor of a division of the K. O. T. M. Sir Knights from Arbor and Johnson Tents, of this city, and from Ypsilanti, Dexter, and all other neighboring tents will be eligible to membership.—Ann Arbor Argus.

A Montcalm schoolma'am who is no longer in the heyday of her youth asked a pupil to name the presidents of the United States in their order. He could not do it, and with the idea of reproving him she said that when she was his age she was able to do so. The youngster rather staggered her when he replied: "But there were only a few presidents then."

Ex-Sheriff Wallace of Saline, owns the carriage used by General Lewis Cass when territorial governor of Michigan, and has kept it in good condition it has been in his possession 40 years. Thirty years ago he drove to Detroit with it and found many who recognized the equipage. It is proposed to exhibit this valuable relic at the Washtenaw county fair next fall, with other similar curiosities, and Mrs. Babbitt, superintendent of the fine arts department, has suggested the erection of an old time log cabin, in which to place them, a suggestion that is receiving consideration by the fair management.—Ypsilanti Sentinel.

The bible upon which Maj. McKinley will take his oath of office on the fourth of March, as president of the United States, will be a very fine and elegant volume," said Bishop Arnett, of the African M. E. church, while in this city last night en route to Washington. "The book will be donated to Maj. McKinley for this purpose as the gift of the African Methodist Episcopal church. It is now being printed in Cincinnati."—Ann Arbor Democrat.

Berry & McCann are doing a rushing business in stock buying. Yesterday animals were brought from as far as four miles this side of Grass Lake. The Grass Lake egotist will please excuse us while we smile and change his refrain to, "Stockbridge against the world!"—Stockbridge Sun. The "animals" referred to were a lot of tough old bulls that have no value in this market. All the ancient bull beef of this section finds a ready sale at Stockbridge.—Grass Lake News.

Administrator Shankland of the Jas. Richard estate, Superior, brought to the probate court, Monday, the calendar used by the old man in his lifetime. The calendar consisted of several small pegs cut square, about one and one-half inches long, notches being cut on each edge corresponding to the number of days in a week, one peg to the month. By counting the number of pegs in the box, he could tell what month it was, and the notches on the peg would tell what day of the month it was.—Ann Arbor Courier. At the time the old man was murdered the papers all stated that he could not count above four. This does not agree with the above item.

A story was told us the other day of a prominent Ann Arbor young lady who insisted on receiving the attentions of a certain University student, in spite of all her parents could say to the contrary. On returning from a sleigh ride with him one evening she missed her watch, which was a handsome gold one. Thinking that the young man had stolen it, she refused to "keep company" with him any longer, and for several weeks saw nothing of him until one evening they met at the home of a mutual friend and were served refreshments at the same table. The young man passed a plate of sandwiches to the young lady, holding the plate in such a manner that one particular sandwich was pointed directly at her. "She took it," said an informant, "and what do you suppose she found in that sandwich?" "Her watch," we suggested. "Poison!" ventured another. "Nothing but a piece of ham," concluded the story teller.—Ann Arbor Democrat.

The Irish Potato Not Irish.

"The peculiarity of the Irish potato, so called, is in the fact that it is not Irish," observed one of the potato experts of the agricultural department. "The potato originally grew wild in the fields of Chile, Peru and Mexico. Sir John Hawkins did not take it to Ireland until 1565. Sir Francis Drake took it to England 20 years afterward. It did better, however, in Ireland than anywhere else and got its name, no doubt, because of its early and extensive cultivation in Ireland. Botanically it was originally known as the Batata virginiana, but in later years it was properly identified and classified as the Solanum tuberosum. As the winter stock is now being laid in, it may be well for the inexperienced to be able to select good potatoes.

"Cut the raw potato in two and rub the halves together. If the moisture on rubbing is soft and liquid enough to drop, the potato will be soggy and set when cooked. Rub the halves briskly around on each other. A potato that will be dry and mealy when cooked will give out a good, rich froth, while a poor one will show only a watery froth by the same action. The pieces will stick together if the potato is a good one. Of course the whole thing is to test the amount of starch in the potato, for the more starch the better the potato. If, however, a person intends to lay in a very large supply, the best plan, of course, is to cook them, and there will be no chance of a mistake."—Washington Star.

Not What He Needed.

She had undertaken to help him in his literary labors.

"Here is something that you really ought to read," she said, looking up from the magazine she had hastily been looking through.

"What is it?" he asked.

"A long article about how to write short stories," she answered.

"Throw it away!" he cried, and she thought she detected a trace of something like agony in his voice. "I've written that kind of stuff myself. Any one can do it. Just keep your eyes open for something that tells how to get short stories accepted and you may be able to help me."—Chicago Post.

The oldest crown preserved among the royal regalia of Great Britain is that which was worn by Charles II, being made for him at his coronation in 1660.

A foot of common measure is equal to 80 centimeters or hundredths of a meter.

Why don't you pay the printer?

Elia's Portion.

The patience, perseverance and skill common to inventors was exhibited at an early age by Eli Whitney, whose invention of the cotton gin afterward made him famous. Of the boy's passion for mechanics and his father's view of it, his sister has given the following account in Philip G. Hubert's recent book, "Inventors":

Our father had a workshop and sometimes made wheels of different kinds, and chairs. He had a variety of tools, and a lathe for turning chair posts. This gave my brother the opportunity of learning the use of tools when very young.

He lost no time, but as soon as he could handle tools he was always making something in the shop and seemed to prefer that to work on the farm.

After the death of our mother, when our father had been absent from home two or three days, on his return he inquired of the housekeeper what the boys had been doing. She told him what the elders had done.

"But what has Eli been doing?" said he.

She replied that he had been making a fiddle.

"Ah," said he despondently, "I fear Eli will have to take his portion in fiddle."

Didn't Approve.

"What are your opinions of this 'manual training' day talk of introjecting into our schools, Uncle Samson?" inquired Mr. Mark Antony Washington in a respectful tone of his nearest neighbor.

"I hadn't gibben de subject de full benefits ob de proboscitations ob my mind yet, sah," replied Uncle Samson promptly, though a close observer might have noticed a puzzled look on his sable countenance at the moment he heard his neighbor's question, "but on de whole I don't approve ob it."

"Is dat so?" said Mr. Washington in evident surprise. "Now I thought you'd be right down pleased to hab your Louisa's Joshua get dat manual training."

"No, sah," said Uncle Samson, growing secure in his own mind as he went on, "not so long as his maw and me is alive I don't approve ob manual training in de school for Joshua Romulus. He am a mighty serv'g'rous child, dat's true, but his maw has got a good stroig arm, and dere's consid'able power left in mine yet, sah, and what manual training dat boy needs his maw or me will gib him right here at home. Yes, sah!"—Youth's Companion.

Clever Rubinstein.

The Italian tenor Marconi once made a visit to Rubinstein, during which the latter's little son came tripping eagerly into the music room and said, "This is my festa, papa, and I want a present." "Very well, my son, what shall it be?" "A waltz, papa—a new waltz all for myself, and now." "What an impatient little son it is!" exclaimed the great musician. "But of course you shall have your gift. Here it is. Listen! And for you," turning to the distinguished tenor, "I will play my 'Nero.'" "It seems almost incredible," says Marconi, "but then and there I witnessed and heard a most remarkable phenomenon. The maestro improvised and played a charming waltz with his left hand, giving me at the same time with his right the splendid overture."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Rough on Shakespeare.

A local paper in Hungary published an account of the rendering of "King Lear" on the stage of a very small theater in the town where the paper appears. The Hungarian critic begins his article in this way: "The historians of literature are still at daggers drawn as to who wrote Shakespeare's pieces—Shakespeare or Bacon. After tonight's performance of 'King Lear' there cannot be a doubt on the matter if any one will take the trouble to look into the toms of those two famous men. The one who still lies on his back has not written 'King Lear' at any rate, for the true author during tonight's performance must certainly have turned in his grave."

Rubber Sails.

A proposition is at present in the wind to make the sails of ships of rubber instead of canvas. It is supposed that if roped strongly along foot, luff and leach the result will be superior to the canvas sails. Surely, however, a sudden increase of wind power would expand the sail too much and cause some difficulty in governing the course of the boat. Paper pulp is again suggested as being an adequate substitute for canvas. When pressed into sheets and stitched together, it would make a light and effective sail.—Ram's Horn.

Feminine Logic.

"The female sex," said M. Calino lately, "is the most illogical in the world."

"What new proof have you of the want of devotion of women to the canons of logic?" he was asked.

"Why, take my wife," answered M. Calino. "I had all the trouble in the world to get her to enter her thirties, and now, a dozen years later, I can't get her out of them."

An Old Piece of Wood.

The oldest known piece of wood is formed into the statue of an Egyptian sheik. The statue is evidently a likeness. The eyes are of crystal, the expression of the face bold and commanding. The man whom it represents has been dead for 6,000 years, and yet the wood of the statue is as perfect today as when turned from the workshop of the carver.

Reaumur, many years ago, made an exceedingly careful microscopic study of the mosquito's biting apparatus. It consists of several lancets inclosed in a sheath. The tiny knives are driven lengthwise into the skin, the sucking apparatus is applied and the mosquito takes his dinner.

The shortest mail route between New York and Algiers demands 18 days.

Do you want to get

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS

That Will Grow?

Also Flour, Feed, Oil Meal, Baled Hay and Straw, Give us a call when in need of anything of the kind.

H. L. WOOD & CO.

A Few Pointers on Lumber, Coal, Lime.

People who used to buy Tile and Lumber of the old time 500 per center, 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, 50 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 Builders' supplies at the rate of profit at which The Glazier Stove Co. are now selling this line of goods.

Good Bevel Siding \$8.00 per thousand of The Glazier Stove Co. 500 per center old time price, \$40.00 for the same stock.

Tile at right prices of the Glazier Stove Co., no charge for the holes.

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

Throughout this county reports have become rife of spurious coins in circulation, and the denominations are quarters and half dollars. The imitation is perfect, and unless observed very carefully cannot be detected. The quarters are of the date 1893.—Lealie Local-Republican.

Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine.

Hood's Pills

chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL men or women to travel for responsible establishment house in Michigan, Salary \$75.00 payable \$15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Building, Chicago.

MOORE BROS.

have opened a

REPAIR SHOP

in the building just north of the Chelsea House, and are prepared to do all kinds of wood work, blacksmithing, and machine work, etc., etc., etc.

Saw Gunning a Specialty

FIRE AND TORNADO

INSURANCE.

Turnbull & Hatch.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms \$3.00 a year, \$1.50 six months. Specimen copies and HAND BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

The Record of remarkable cures effected enables us truthfully to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only true blood purifier prominent in the public eye today. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Harmless, reliable, sure.

H. A. Paige's Insectised

A sure and positive destroyer of lice, fleas, sheep ticks, carpes bugs, and all kinds of insects.

H. A. PAIGE'S

Condition Powder

for Horses and Cattle.

Full directions on each package. I have had the above in constant use for ten years and it has given such universal satisfaction it has induced me to put it on the market.

We have used the above for a number of years and it has given good satisfaction.

C. E. WHITTAKER, Chelsea.

C. E. PAUL, Lima.

JEFF LEMM, Grass Lake.

For sale at John Farrell's and at my office on West Middle street, Chelsea. And at William Lair's, Manchester.

H. A. Paige, V. S.

Manufacturer,

CHELSEA, MICH.



SELLS

12 Bars Soap 25c.

2 pks. Yeast 50c.

1 " Kirkoline 20c.

N. O. Molasses 25c.

Cheese 12c.

Bottle Olives 10c.

Can Baked Beans 05c.

Tea—the best 50c.

Coffee—none better 28c.

At

Cummings'

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a mortgage executed by John Jordan to Patrick Jordan, dated December 1, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1893, in Liber 34 of Mortgages on page 52, in which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage became operative and no sum 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 cents (\$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 26th 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, Michigan, the place where the Circuit Court for said county is holden, the premises described in said mortgage as follows: Washtenaw township in said township intersects the north line of section twelve, and runs thence west along the section line sixteen rods, thence south fourteen rods and four and 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 one-half feet to the place of beginning.

Dated January 20, A. D. 1897.

D. B. TAYLOR, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Commissioners' Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, s.s. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said county Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of William Martin late of said county deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said probate court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of Geo. W. Turnbull in the village of Chelsea, in said county, on Tuesday the fourth day of May next, and Wednesday the fifth day of May next, at ten o'clock a. m. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated, Chelsea Michigan, February 1, 1897.

James S. Gorman, Rolla S. Armstrong, Commissioners.

Local Brevities

Volume IX, No. 1.

This is the Standard's birthday.

Charles Whitaker's pacer, Sleepy Ben won first basket at the race at Dexter Friday.

Glazier & Stimson are brightening up the interior of their store with a new dress of wall paper.

Geo. Fuller is preparing to open a new grocery store in the Wood store just north of the postoffice.

Remember the "Dialect" concert at the Baptist church, Tuesday evening, February 23d. Admission ten cents.

Prof. A. B. DeWitt of Dexter is the democratic nominee for superintendent of the schools of Washtenaw county.

The donation at the Baptist church last evening for the benefit of Rev. J. H. Gildwood and family netted the sum of \$64.10.

Remember the donation at the Congregational church Wednesday evening, February 24 for the benefit of Rev. J. S. Edmunds and family.

W. N. Lister of Saline was nominated as the republican candidate for county commissioner of schools at the convention at Ann Arbor Monday.

Lent begins later this year than it did last. It commences March 3rd this year, while February 19 was the date in 1896. This brings Easter very late—April 18.

Martin Wackenhut, of Chelsea, is the deputy sheriff and turnkey at the jail, in place of Jay Wood, resigned. Mr. Wood has gone back to Chelsea to live.—Ann Arbor Courier.

The ex-prisoners of war association of Michigan will hold their 15th annual reunion at Grand Rapids, on Thursday, February 25th. Business meeting at 1:30. Campfire in the evening.

Get your auction bills printed at the Standard job rooms. We will give you a first class job, and besides will give you a notice in the Standard that would be worth the price of the job.

Don't miss hearing the musical program by the choir assisted by Miss Alta Beach and Miss White of Ann Arbor at the donation in the Congregational church, Wednesday evening, February 24.

Miss Josephine Davidson of Ann Arbor, assisted by local talent, will give a "Dialect" entertainment at the Baptist church, Tuesday evening, February 23d. Miss Davidson recites in Irish, Dutch, and Negro. Let everybody come. Admission 10 cents.

There was a change of time on the M. C. R. R. last week. The following changes will affect Chelsea passengers: Going east, train No. 8 now arrives here at 5:20 a. m. No. 36 now arrives here at 7:15 a. m.; No. 12 now arrives at 10:40 a. m. Going west there were no changes.

The "free seat offering" of the M. E. society will be held at the church Friday, February 26. The tables will be placed in the League room, and the auditorium will be used for social purposes. A fire program is being prepared and all are invited to come and enjoy a pleasant social evening.

Senator Forsyth has his knife out for the commercial reporting agencies. He has given notice of a measure to prevent any person or corporation from reporting, publishing or circulating any statement whatever as to the financial standing of firms or corporations without their written consent.

The following delegates from Sylvan attended the republican county convention at Ann Arbor Tuesday: H. S. Holmes, Jay Woods, Jas. L. Gilbert, Michael Merkel, David Rockwell, Warren Guerin, A. W. Wilkinson, W. I. Wood, H. M. Twamley, B. Parker, Godfrey Grau, Jacob Staffan, A. M. Freer and G. H. Foster.

One of the best programs that the Michigan Press Association has ever presented will be given at the mid-winter meeting, to be held at the Hotel Cadillac, Detroit, February 22 and 23. The Hotel Cadillac, than which there is none better in the country, has tendered the members of the association a banquet, which will be given on the evening of the 23.

The Honorable William McKinley Judson is a born leader of men. He first saw the light of day in a lowly hamlet in a humble village on the outskirts of Modern Athens and a suburb of the town known in history as Chelsea, the home or birthplace of statesmen, generals, poets, sages, critics, novelists, historians, and politicians, prominent among whom are Carlyle, Gorman, Kempf, Gilbert and Judson and the greatest of these is Judson, the Honorable William McKinley Judson.—Washtenaw Times.

The L. O. F. made a record in Port Huron Monday, Feb. 1st, for the prompt payment of a beneficiary claim in the case of Fred H. Bathey, killed in the tunnel Friday afternoon. Mr. Bathey was obligated in the order only a couple of days before he met his death. On Thursday last the papers were sent to the head office at Toronto. His medical examination was approved Friday morning and he was killed Friday afternoon. Saturday morning the proofs of death were made out and Monday evening, four hours after the funeral, the widow was paid \$8,000, the amount of the policy.—Michigan Forester.

The following item, clipped from an exchange, contains sensible advice and if our readers heed it when the contribution box confronts them we will not have published it in vain: In church, people who can afford it should be generous. It is singular that well dressed well-to-do people can have the contribution plate passed under their direct notice and sit like statues, unresponsive and unmoved giving it the marble "face." Many heedless people, well meaning, but so indifferent to the expenses of the church service, will come and enjoy the good things prepared for them, and think their part is well done if they occasionally drop a penny or a nickel on the plate. Should any one treat with such indifference an institution so venerable and worthy as the church?

When will people learn that it is not customary for newspapers to publish anonymous communications?—Chelsea Standard. When? When it rains quails, as it did in the days of the Israelites in the wilderness; when barbecued beef runs in the street with knives and forks stuck in its sides, crying, "Who'll eat meat?"; when you can drive from home by one road, and back by another, so that it will be down hill both ways; when nature ceases to abhor a vacuum; when two bodies can occupy the same space at the same moment; when sticks and strings have only one end; when the fruit prophet makes a single correct prediction; when ladies can keep secrets without getting other ladies to help them; when the house painter comes on the day he agreed to; when the stars fall; when subscribers all pay subscriptions in advance; when bedbugs turn to humming birds; when the fools are all dead. Not till then my friend.—Adrian Press.

SCHOOL NOTES.

Every person both far and near, Please take note of what's written here. We seniors another social will give, On Monday night as sure as you live. Every girl a box must take; Filled with goodies, both pie and cake. Now boys, if you want a good square meal So that no longer hunger you'll feel. Don't miss this, the chance of the season, For any slight or foolish reason. From Lima Center three-quarters of a mile, (It's not an event which requires style) You, Miss May Wood will entertain, And if you attend, great be your gain.

Miss Blanche Cole was a high school visitor recently.

The Virgil class have survived the shock of the terrible review of the second book.

Don't forget the box social, given by the seniors, at home of May Wood in Lima Center, Monday, February 22.

The minds of the L. O. B. G's. are weighed down with a burden, which is causing many sleepless nights and many sad hearts; but we hope that next week will see the smiles predominating.

Window exits were quite frequent recently. One passing our beautiful building may see some of our most brilliant young ladies falling out of the windows into the banks of snow beneath.

Our civil government class still excel in brightness. The question was asked "Where would the town meeting be held were there no village in the township?" Reply—"At Sylvan Center." Which answer caused great amusement throughout the room.

Rough Coated Scotch Collie Shepherd Dogs.

The pure-bred Scotch Collies, are of a kind and affectionate disposition, and become strongly attached to their master's family. They are very watchful and always on the alert, while their intelligence is really marvelous. At one year old they are able to perform full duty, herding sheep, cattle, swine and other kinds of stock, attending them all day when necessary, keeping them together and where they belong, and driving off strange intruders. They learn to know their master's animals in a very short time, and a well-trained dog will gather them together, drive them home, and put each into its right stall. They have a dainty carriage and fine style, profuse silky hair of variation of colors, bushy tail carried low, ears small and semi-erect, head long and sharp. Purchasers are delighted with those sent out by Messrs. Potts Bros. Parkburg, Chester Co., Pa., as well as with their Chester White swine and poultry.

Subscribe for the Detroit Tribune, 25 cents for two weeks or 50 cents for four weeks including the Sunday News—Tribune. Howard Boyd, agent.

Rye-o the health drink. If you enjoy nice clear complexion drink rye-o. Sold for 15 cents a pound. Sold by Glazier & Stimson, J. S. Cummings and L. T. Freeman.

Personal Mention

C. L. Hill and H. I. Stimson of Ann Arbor are spending a few days here.

L. T. Freeman spent Friday at Detroit.

Dr. H. H. Avery spent Monday at Ann Arbor.

Geo. P. Glazier spent Tuesday at Stockbridge.

R. A. Alexander spent Saturday at Ann Arbor.

Clarence Maroney spent Tuesday at Ann Arbor.

Howard Canfield is visiting friends in Ann Arbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Vogel spent Wednesday at Ann Arbor.

B. E. Sparks has returned from his trip to the Pacific coast.

Miss Minnie Allyn is home from her school work at Ypsilanti.

Rev. J. I. Nickerson spent a couple of days of this week at Monroe.

M. L. Burkhardt of Colon spent the first of the week with his parents here.

Mrs. Dean of Howell is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Foster this week.

Miss Minnie Wurster of Dexter was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Wurster this week.

Mrs. Cora Baldwin of Stockbridge was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Baldwin Sunday.

S. B. Sichenor has returned to Lansing after spending several weeks with his parents here.

Roy Evans and Bernard Kuhl left for Jackson Tuesday where they have accepted positions.

Mrs. Roland Waltrous who is visiting in Albany, N. Y., intends to start for home February 21.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Prudden of Vicksburg spent several days of the past week with relatives here.

Bert Beech of Howell was guest at the house of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lane, the latter part of last week.

Mrs. H. V. Heatley of Lyndon was called to Sandusky, O., last week by the serious illness of her father.

Wanted a good 2 year old colt. Inquire of Warren Guerin

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

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents and \$1.00 per bottle at Glazier and Stimson's drug store.

Notice.

The time for collecting taxes expires this month. Those who have not paid theirs will please take notice. F. W. Roedel, treasurer.

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.

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.

Pay the printer.

Paper Hanging.

If you want your rooms decorated in an artistic manner at reasonable prices, give us a trial. Orders left at the Standard office will receive prompt attention.

R. J. & G. D. BECKWITH.

PERFECT and permanent are the cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it makes pure, rich, healthy, life and health-giving **BLOOD.**

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

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.

Friends of The Standard, who have business at the Probate Court, will please request Judge Newkirk to send their Printing to this office.

WE NEVER

sacrifice quality for the purpose of making a low price. It is ABSOLUTELY quality first and price as low as possible comes

SECOND

ANYONE who visits our store will say that

WE ARE FIRST

in the business of supplying the wants of the inner man with every thing in the line of first-class eatables.

This week we offer our usual fine assortment of

MEATS

cured by expert meat packers. 100 pounds choicest dried beef knuckles. A nice lot of choice breakfast bacon. An abundance of choice honey cured hams and shoulders at from 8c to 12c per pound.

Fish

Baltimore oysters, large fat mackerel, extra fry 1 lb whitefish, Finnan haddies, blosters, Holland herring, Iceland halibut, fancy white codfish, Russian sardines and all kinds of CANNED FISH DELICACIES.

Vegetables

Jersey sweet potatoes, solid crisp cabbage, choice Hubbard squash, fresh, crisp lettuce, choice yellow turnips.

Fruits

Redlands oranges, bluefields bananas, lemons, figs and dates.

Canned Goods

We excel them all in quality, variety and quantity of canned vegetables, fruits and meats. When you want an extra choice can of tomatoes, corn, beans, peas, or in fact anything in the line of canned vegetables there is always one place where you can get the best.

Syrups and Molasses

Pure sugar syrup, corn syrup and maple syrup. If you want the finest molasses ever sold try our best New Orleans.

.....

Cash Paid for Fresh Eggs

.....

FREEMAN'S.

W. F. SCHENK & COMPANY.

Invoicing. Too busy to write an ad this week. Watch for something interesting soon.

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.

For February

We are making some very low prices on Sidboards, Combination Desks and Book Cases and if you are looking for Extension Tables and Dining Chairs we can sell you cheaper than ever and better goods. We are selling some 100 piece Dinner Sets worth \$15.00 for \$10.75.

A few Heating Stoves to dispose of cheap.

HOAG & HOLMES.

If You want your clothing cleaned or alterations made therein take them to TOMMY WILKINSON, second floor of the Turnbull & Wilkinson block, where he has established headquarters for this kind of work. His buyers is now in the East placing spring orders for Trouserings which Tom will make up at the lowest possible prices.



CHAPTER XI.

"It was a noble thing to do," said Eastlake warmly.

"A most generous thing," murmured Lawrence, looking very much touched, and crossing his silky mustache.

"I call it flying in the face of Providence," said Mrs. Dumaresq.

Anne was out, and Mrs. Dumaresq had taken the opportunity of giving in an artistic form a sketch of Admiral Fitzgibbon's history and the disposition of his fortune.

"My only wonder is that she did not give it all away," said Michelle, a little contemptuously. "Anne never seems to care about it at all."

Mrs. Dumaresq thought she knew what she was about. She had Anne's two lovers, as she considered them, all to herself, and she did not believe that the story of Anne's generosity would do her any harm in their eyes. Lawrence, with his soft eyes and romantic face, would be delighted by it. Paul Eastlake had so much quiet common sense that she did not much wonder whether he would be pleased or not.

But Mrs. Dumaresq did not read the two characters quite accurately. It was Eastlake who had far the greater appreciation of Anne's conduct. He saw the justice, as well as the generosity of her action, and admired it. As for Lawrence, he thought it beautiful but—perhaps a little foolish; saintly, of course, and just what Anne Carteret ought to do, but not a convenient frame of mind in a woman who was one's sister, wife, or friend. But he said little, and looked grave and tender, so Mrs. Dumaresq was convinced that the experiment was successful.

"Where is Miss Carteret now?" Eastlake asked with some hesitation.

"Gone to the hospital with Mrs. Burton. She always goes on a Wednesday. Then she was to make some calls in town, and go to a musicale afternoon at Mrs. Morion's."

"She is very much in request," said Eastlake.

"Yes, everyone likes her. And she sings so beautifully, and is so good and sweet with all that one cannot but admire her too. At least, I think so. There's the five o'clock train. I wonder if Jim will come by it?"

Mrs. Dumaresq's wonder was soon satisfied. "Jim," as she called her husband, had come by that train, and had encountered Anne at the Alexandria station and brought her with him. He went at once into the tennis ground to convey his news to the players, and Anne slowly entered the drawing room where Mrs. Dumaresq still sat with Lawrence. Both looked up and uttered some word of greeting as she came in, and both noticed that she seemed tired. She sat down and began pulling off the long gloves that covered her slim hand and half her arm. Her face was a little pale, a little grave, and Lawrence noticed that she would not meet his eyes. She poured herself out a cup of tea and drank it, then leaned thoughtfully back in her chair and fell to smoothing out her long gloves upon her knee.

Mrs. Dumaresq and Eastlake stepped out upon the veranda, and then Lawrence turned and looked at Anne. He thought that there was something ominous in the cold gravity of her face. She broke the silence at last—almost, as it seemed, against her own will.

"Mrs. Burton has had a letter from a friend who knows you."

"Knows me?" said Lawrence, flushing sensitively. "Then he laughed and said, 'I am much gratified to hear it. And who is the friend?'"

"A Mrs. Campbell."

"Oh, yes, Mrs. Leighton knows her, too. She lives near my old home. Well, Miss Carteret, did she tell Mrs. Burton any very terrible story of me that you look so grave?"

Anne smiled; she could not help it when Lawrence used that laughingly persistent tone.

"No, oh, no; she said nothing bad of you."

"What did she say? This becomes very interesting," said he, lying back with a smile on his lips, but a watchful, anxious expression in his eyes.

Her next question took him by surprise. "Are you married, Mr. Lawrence?" Anne asked in her usual tranquil tones, as if she had put the simplest question in the world.

"Married! The gods forbid!"

"I suppose it is only that you are going to be."

But here the color rose in her face a little. Then as Lawrence looked as if he did not quite well know how to answer her, the color spread over her cheeks and brow till they were red as roses. His face had turned very pale, and his lips quivered.

"Anne," he said, "it is not true. I am not engaged—I am—"

He stopped short. Mrs. Dumaresq was at the window. Without turning round Anne moved forward, closed the door behind her and was gone. He made a movement as if he would have gladly torn himself from his couch and followed Anne. But he could not as yet walk more than a few steps alone. He turned round savagely, clinched his hands and bit his lip until the blood came. Then he asked to be taken into his room.

He had a wakeful night, and was far from well when the doctor visited him next day. But he succeeded in impressing his medical adviser with the view that he required change of air, and was told that in the course of a few days he might start if he liked.

"If I had but a moment longer," Lawrence had been saying to himself through the long hours of feverish wakefulness; "if Mrs. Dumaresq had stayed away and I could have explained it all, how much easier it would have been for both of us. What can I do now? What can I say to her? How can I tell her the whole truth? She would never forgive me. I will be wise in time. Now's my chance. It will be all over with me if I do not leave her now. I have just strength enough to save myself and that poor girl in Italy by casting the one jewel of my heart away. It will give her but a passing pain. If she had to suffer what I suffer I could not do

it. No, Anne, I could not; if your dear eyes looked into mine, and you, knowing what I know, said, with your dear voice, 'Stay,' I would risk heaven and earth, defy law, human and divine, with you. But you will never do that, you sweet, wise saint, with pure eyes and serious brow; I think not even for love's sake would you do that."

No wonder that Dr. Hughes found him exhausted and listless next morning. Anne came to read to him in the afternoon, when he was comfortably established in the drawing room. Her eyes were bright; her face and voice serene. He looked at her with a curious mixture of remorse and longing.

Three or four days passed by. The doctor declared him well enough to travel, if it were necessary that he should do so; but his decision was not announced in public. Lawrence had made it a special request that nothing should be said about his departure until he himself had spoken to Mrs. Dumaresq. And every day he said that he would speak to her, and every day he put off the decisive word until the morning.

It was one evening in February that Lawrence announced his final resolution. He had taken his first walk outside the garden, in company with Mrs. Dumaresq, Harold and Anne. The fact that he and Anne were great friends was universally conceded, and neither Mr. Dumaresq nor Harold made much apology for starting off to interfere in a dispute between some Arab waggoners, whose carts were terribly overloaded, and whose horses were almost sinking in the deep sand of the road. Lawrence sat down to rest on a great square stone.

"How beautiful it is!" said Anne. "And yet there is not much beauty in the country itself; it is the color that is lovely."

Lawrence stooped and picked up a blue flower that was growing at his feet. "How like this is to the forget-me-not," he said. Then he occupied himself in pulling it to pieces and dropping it on the sand. "I won't ask you to take it as a reminder of me; it is not the true forget-me-not," he said. Then, as she answered nothing, he continued, in a lower tone: "I do not want you to remember me."

"Not want me to remember you?"

"No." His voice was very uncertain, and he made long pauses as he spoke. "I think of going to Cairo the day after tomorrow—and I shall probably return by way of Port Said and Ismailia—then I shall go to India."

Lawrence dared not look at her. What must she think of him now? He went on with nervous fluency, supporting his head between his hands: "I have not told Mrs. Dumaresq yet. But Dr. Hughes says I may go."

He ventured to look at her. She was still gazing at the sunset, and its glow was bright upon her face. Her hands were clasped before her, and her attitude was quiet and composed. Only, when the sun sank and the crimson light had died away, he saw that it had left her face as pale as death.

CHAPTER XII.

Lawrence's departure annoyed Mrs. Dumaresq exceedingly. She had counted with great confidence upon his proposing to Anne; and she thought that Anne would have given him a favorable answer. She tried to discover whether any such proposal had been made, but could extract nothing from Anne herself. Anne could not give any reason for Mr. Lawrence's sudden determination to visit Cairo. She had always heard that he intended doing so sooner or later. But she said nothing about Lawrence's further plans. Even he had not mentioned India to Mrs. Dumaresq.

Anne looked paler than usual, but not dejected. Rather she was scrupulously cheerful and easy to please. Mrs. Dumaresq was reassured concerning her. She was struck sometimes by a pathetic shadow under Anne's eyes, a saddened droop of the corners of her lips when she was silent. But then Anne would look up and smile with all her accustomed sweetness, or say something particularly pleasant and gentle, and the previous look of sadness vanished like a dream.

A large sketching party had been organized for one Saturday in March. It was a beautiful day; there were few clouds in the sky, the sun was bright and the air fresh; moreover, there were no signs of a khamsin, or hot wind, past, present or to come. Each member of the party was mounted on a donkey and attended by a grinning donkey boy. Several servants were in attendance, carrying umbrellas, light chairs, drawing materials and refreshments. They all dismounted when they came to the palm groves, and walked on till they arrived at the edge of the Mahmoudieh Canal, where they saw a soft-eyed buffalo bathing itself in the water, and various blue-robed Arabs basking in the sun.

They all sat down; but as they did not all wish to draw exactly the same thing, some of them presently strolled away to other points; and after a time, Mrs. Heron and Anne, who remained to sketch the date palms, were left together. Then Mrs. Heron went to find her own particular Arab, who had concealed her India rubber somewhere about his person, and forgotten to give it to her again, and Anne was for a time alone. She put down her pencil, looked dreamily at the scene before her and fell into a reverie from which she was only awakened by the sound of a foot-step and the appearance of Mr. Eastlake.

"Mrs. Heron sent me to look for you, Miss Carteret," he said. "They are going to light a fire, boil some water and make tea; but she says you need not come just yet if you are not ready."

"Thank you," said Anne; "I want to put one of those blue-and-red figures into my sketch; I will do it first."

He took Mrs. Heron's chair, and occupied himself in sketching little palm trees and pyramids upon a scrap of blotting paper. Anne worked industriously at her sketch, thought of her foregrounds and her middle distances, and forgot all about him.

He spoke at last in a low tone, in a well-considered way, and not as if upon the impulse of the moment.

"I have been wishing to ask you a question for some time, Miss Carteret, but I have not had the opportunity. As I have found you here alone, may I ask you now?"

There was a certain peculiarity in his manner which made Anne glance at him with surprise. She hardly knew how to answer, but some instinct made her rise at once from her seat.

"I think we have not time for much conversation," she said; "Mrs. Heron must be ready by this time."

"You mean that you do not wish to listen to what I have to say?"

"Yes," she said gently. "Please say no more, Mr. Eastlake."

"Is not that hard upon me?"

"I think it much better so. There is nothing to be gained by speaking."

"I thank you for your friendship, then," said Eastlake, sadly, and he lifted his hat as if to move away.

"Will you not shake hands with me?" she asked, holding out her own trembling fingers to meet his. "Will you not believe that I—I do like and esteem you, and that I would do anything in the world to show my friendship for you but that—"

"The only thing that I want," he said in his gentle tones, and then he clasped her hand in his and laid his other hand upon it. "Thank you for your kindness. You could not be anything but kind. One thing I must say. I am afraid that I cannot discontinue my visits to Mrs. Dumaresq without exciting remark. Will it be very disagreeable for you to see me?"

"Disagreeable? How should it be?" she said, almost indignantly. Then she blushed and said, "You are very considerate. Very few people would be so good. You are thinking of my comfort, not of your own."

His anxiety to save her from remark or annoyance led him to mask his emotion under an appearance of immovable quietude. He did not quit the party, as he would gladly have done, neither did he absolutely avoid contact and speech with Anne. She seconded him to the best of her ability, but she could not be perfectly natural and at ease; and both of them were glad and relieved when the party broke up and rode back to Ramleh under the rays of the setting sun.

(To be continued.)

NOT AS POPULAR AS FORMERLY.

Billiard Playing No Longer the Vogue in Good Society.

Billiards, delightful billiards, at once the most fascinating and most healthful of indoor games, is on the decline. No weak-kneed consumptive ever needed the invigorating effects of Professor Koch's lymph more than this sport requires new life injected into it.

Those who remember the history of billiards in this country during the last thirty years view its rapid decline with sincere regret. They think of the old days when enormous six-pocket platens were used, and the transition from them to the beautiful and elegant carom tables now in use, with cushions and bed that have been improved to perfection, and wonder how the sport can decline. They remember the days when Dudley Kavanagh and Michael Phelan in their contest for championship used four balls, and later, when Albert Garner and Maurice Daly became so expert with the four-ivories; how, in order to have a game, it was necessary to remove a ball, and how these men scored runs with three balls that equaled Kavanagh's and Phelan's best four-ball scores. Following close to Garner and Daly came Sexton, Sloan, Schaefer and finally the present champion, Ives. With these experts three balls, without limitations, meant simply an endless chain. Once set in motion by the wizard's cue, the balls clicked and clicked and counted with the tireless regularity of the clock.

To check these artists and to add greater interest to the game, the eight-ball balk line was introduced. It was thought that this would prevent the railroad of the balls up and down the cushion by the hour, but it failed to accomplish the object. The balk line was increased from time to time, until now a fourteen-inch line is used. And when Mr. Ives is after the balls it seems as if the balk line does not exist.

With these great changes in the game during the last thirty years came its popularity, and fifteen years ago it was, with the exception of base-ball, the most popular sport in this country. It was then at its highest point of popularity, and from that time to the present the sport has declined.—Washington Post.

He Deserved the Medal.

The Mayor of New York lately awarded a medal to William H. Behler, a fireman of that city, for his bravery in rescuing a woman from a burning house. From the account of the affair given by the New York Herald, the medal was well deserved.

The fire was in a tenement house occupied by Italian families, and was well under way when the firemen arrived. Italians were rushing out, and presently the cry went up that a woman and child had been left in one of the rooms. A minute more, and the woman appeared at a window with the baby in her arms.

The Italians in the street dropped on their knees to pray. No ladder was at hand, and every instant was precious. Behler meantime had entered the next house, and now made his appearance at a four-story window on a level with that at which the woman was standing. She by this time was shrieking and making ready to jump. The crowd shouted to her to hold on, and then fell to cheering Behler, as it was seen that he meant to attempt a rescue.

With another man holding his legs, he swung himself far out of the window, took the child from its mother, and passed it to his companion. Now came a work much more difficult and perilous. The woman was heavy, but Behler's nerve did not fail him. Putting himself into the best position possible, he ordered her to swing toward him. This she did, and he caught her and so drew her into the window. If he had overbalanced himself the result would have been death for both of them.



GEORGE WASHINGTON

THE dignity and serenity of character that secured to our first President the esteem of his associates and the affection of his countrymen do not show less worthy of admiration for the passing years. His fame is as pure and as inspiring at the end of this century as it was at the close of the last, and the memory of him as the father of his country is more and more a thing to be revered as the experiences of men and nations bring into more radiant beauty the sublime principles of manhood and government which he represented and for which he contended.

The celebration of Washington's birthday, which formerly was but a gracious incident not generally observed, has come to be a national custom, sanctioned by the Government and confirmed by law, so that there is added to a romantic sentiment the force of a patriotic obligation that is of inestimable value to the nation. The very basis and foundation course of a firm, secure nationality that shall outlive the founders and creators of it is popular respect of men who have won the right to distinction. It is all very well to inveigh against hero worship when we are arguing for the development of individual forces; but as a matter of fact individual development ceases when the worship of heroes is stopped.

That the best results of human effort may be secured it is necessary that there be both an incentive and an inducement to action. Ambition means that there is something desired that is to be obtained, and men have ambition to become distinguished above their fellows in just the proportion that distinction is honored. If we want good citizens we must make it plain that good citizenship has special benefits on the side of popular esteem. If we want great men we must set a premium on greatness in that sweetest of all rewards, the world's applause and an enduring memory. The question of patriotic enthusiasm, quite aside from the celebration of the birthdays of national heroes, should be encouraged for the educational and stimulating value there is in the influence upon the minds of the young and impressionable. We need this sort of thing all the more in these days of irreverence. So much greater is the reason, then, to encourage the struggles of the self-resolved few who have a mind to set their feet on the heights.

Washington is a living character worthy the emulation of every young man with a wish to enter into public life. The nobility of his personal and professional conduct, the high quality of his mind, and the genuine earnestness of purpose that characterized him held him above the detraction of the malicious or the injury of the envious, so that he passed through fateful years of political contention and military excitements, and through a skeptical century, without a diminution of his honor or his fame. The virtues that made him great are within the possession of every one, and the neglect of them it is that brings so many possibly great men into the contempt of their fellows. These virtues are brought into appreciable relief by the wise observance of the birthday anniversaries of Washington, and the country is better in a multiplicity of ways for these celebrations.



Can we add to his glory whose praise is ours?
Can we rate him anew in the lists of fame?
Shall our words or our deeds be the worthier
flow?
To garland withal his immortal name?

With the breath of the cycle that saw him
grow
In wisdom and honors he passed away,
And the creaking years that deface as they
go
Still leave us his spirit untouched of clay.

Still gathers the tone that proclaims him
great;
Still spreads out the Nation that guards
him;
Still moves with the rhythmic tread of
Fate
The march of the People he stands above.

At a cold, iron figure of kingly grand
With a flinty face and a biting word;
Not the rude wolf-suckling of savage strain
That Rome first knew for its fighting lord.

But a man's large form with its sense of
might,
Whose lips seem voicing a people's pain,
Whose eyes shine clear with a gracious
light,
Whose brow is stamped with a god-like
calm.

Yet, when out of the New World's travail of
sword:
A mail-clad Liberty child was born,
And over the utmost bounds of the earth
A voice of the free was heard in the morn.

He stood in the terrible gap of war
As stout at the heart as stalwart of limb,
And within their red lines stretching wide
and far
The tyrants kept vigil in fear of him.

For always he pressed to the marked-out
goal
In the awful might of the Pure and Just;
Lofly, unflinching—for strong of soul
With that which is grander than courage—
trust.

Trust in the cause that had armed his hand,
Trust in the people its blood that spills,
His sword and his word taught the battling
land,
God will not revoke what the people wills.

As he looks forth from a mountain peak,
Sees over the hills to the rising sun,
While down in the valleys the misty reek
Hangs low, and they know not that night
is done;

So, often when those whom he led could but
see
The smoke of disaster roll over the skies,
A gleam of the far-away victory
They caught in the blaze of his blenchless
eyes.

He won—and he laid down his stainless
sword:
Supreme—he relinquished the ruler's seat.
Palm man in pure honor, who ruled and
obeyed—
The kings of the earth are but dwarfs at
his feet.

Washington's Firmness.

Washington belongs, as a soldier, not with the brilliant military geniuses, like Marlborough, Frederick and Napoleon, but with the safe and solid commanders like Wellington, Scott and Grant. If he was not quick to comprehend a situation or devise his enemy's intention, and was sometimes a little puzzled, as when Howe sailed from Staten Island and ascended the Chesapeake, or on the field of Brandywine, he was never rash, and no general ever completely surprised him. We can only surmise what he would have

done with larger opportunities on the great fields of action in European warfare. I believe that under such circumstances he would have been a great commander of the solid, safe and enduring order. His firmness, persistence and tenacity have rarely been excelled.

WASHINGTON'S MARRIED LIFE.

Mrs. Washington's Mother Fears Contrasted to Harmony of Household.

"There is every reason to believe that Washington's married life was one of increasing happiness and satisfaction," writes Gen. A. W. Greely, U. S. A., in the Ladies' Home Journal. "Unfortunately his letters to his wife were destroyed by her. But there are sufficient allusions in his general correspondence to indicate that they grew together with declining years, and that both husband and wife showed that consideration toward, and respect for, each other which are the soundest guarantee of marital happiness. Since circumstances did not permit frequent visits of his wife to her relatives we find Washington inviting her mother to come to Mount Vernon as her home. It does not appear that this introduction added to the harmony of the household, or if it did the admission of other women, relatives of husband or of wife, did not.

In this respect Washington, writing later about his niece living at Mount Vernon, speaks of his love for her, but he says: 'I will never again have two women in my house when I am there myself.' Mrs. Washington proved an unfailing support to her husband in camp or court, in peace or war, and Washington had her happiness and comfort always at heart. His field service was irksome only as entailing constant uneasiness on the part of his wife. Of the many instances of his tender solicitude for her uncertain health there is none more touching than that connected with his fatal illness. Attacked suddenly and seriously, after midnight, Washington's malady was at least hastened by his unwillingness that his wife should incur the risk of a cold by rising during the bitter winter night to relieve his suffering."

Washington's Quick Intuition.

As Washington journeyed to Boston to take command of his hastily gathered and ill-disciplined army of continentalists, the news of Bunker Hill met him on the way, and when he heard of the desperate valor of that militia which had three times driven the British regulars down the bloody slope, he exclaimed that the cause was safe. It was the quick intuition of a great commander. The pluck, the courage, the endurance; it was these he wanted to know, and upon these, under God, he could rely for ultimate victory. Yes, it was these which won at last, won the splendid discipline and steady valor even of that famous British infantry which could climb that bloody slope of Bunker Hill again, and again, and even once more, in the face of that murderous fire from those blazing patriot breast-works; that same splendid infantry upon whose earth-rooted squares on a later day the greatest soldier of modern times dashed his once invincible cavalry and his empire to pieces. We sometimes forget in our Fourth of July felicitations and vauntings about how we made the British "red coats run," that they did finally drive out the brave continentalists and take Bunker Hill, and that it was such soldiers as these that Washington finally conquered.

Crushed Again.

We celebrate to-day with glee
Great George's birth.
Although he could not tell a lie,
Yet most men can and do. That's why
Ere set of sun we'll surely see
Truth crushed to earth.

—Exchange.

BIG POOL IS QUASE

UPON ITS RUINS RISES A MAN TRUST.

Carnegie and Rockefeller Will tempt to Control the Steel Ranks of the World—Can Displace Competitors.

Death of the Giant Steel Pool. The Carnegie-Rockefeller interest in the iron and steel business has been bled, and they will seek to control steel rail business of the world. To a \$17 price was announced at their steel mills, the cut from \$25 having been made within a few hours. The road was met by the Illinois Steel Company, Chicago, which makes about one-third the rails produced in this country which has never belonged to the pool, by a \$21 price, which, with its competitors with the Eastern mills.

The Carnegie-Rockefeller combine is the outcome of a plan conceived by John D. Rockefeller years ago. He gradually acquired control of the iron deposits of the Mesabi range, in Duluth. These deposits are so near the surface that mining has been done so cheaply. Competitors had to sink shafts. Rockefeller bought or built roads to the lake docks, and constructed the latter. When vessel owners equaled him on freights, he built a magnificent fleet of whaleback barges, to carry ore to the smelting furnaces on Erie. These boats he built to draft feet, and they carry ore so cheaply scores of smaller boats cannot compete. To make his ore into steel, he completed building his own smelter at Erie docks which he owned, but at the moment a deal with Carnegie was made and the result is a two-man trust, power more stupendous than the has ever before seen. They can produce finished steel rails cheaper than any parties in the world, and they intend to control the markets of the universe.

This has been foreseen by other concerns. The Illinois Steel Company already made sweeping reductions in all departments, prepared the struggle, which President J. W. saw was to be serious.

The steel pool has been composed of Carnegie Steel Company, the L. W. Hanna Iron and Steel Company, Maryland Steel Company, the Pennsylvania Steel Company, the Bethlehem Steel Company, the Cambria Iron Company, until their plans were complete, and smashed at one blow.

Just before the World's Fair the roads spent a large amount of money to betterment of their roadbeds, heavy purchases of steel rails resulted. Then came the blighting effects of panic, and from that time until the railroad managers have been strongly bent on keeping down the outgo than in keeping up their role in the pink of condition. Nearly years have passed since World's preparations, and many of the lines getting into bad physical condition.

All the principal lines are in position to require heavy purchases of new rails as business improves, and that railroad men believe will be after the inauguration of the new President. So far as some railroad men that times are at hand that they are likely discount the future by placing orders at once with the steel mills, now the price of steel has gone to bottom.

Began at \$100 a Ton.

All the original lines of railway built with iron rails, as steel in the days was considered a luxury, to be most sparingly. When railways began using steel for rails they imported from England and paid about \$100 a ton for "John Brown" rails. A large mill was laid with rails at that price. The American mills began to make steel, and English competitors were finally driven from the field. Prices ranged down \$60 a ton some years afterward, and the steady advance in appliances for manufacture and handling of the product sagging in prices continued until was named one day as the price of rails. That announcement caused much excitement in the trade as the that steel rails were being offered at The larger part of the steel rails used in railway building was purchased at between \$50 and \$55 per ton.

Between \$100 and \$17 a ton for rails is the history of the most remarkable industrial development in the world. When American mills began to compete with foreign ironmongers the Lake prior region was a wilderness. It was unheard of except as a traders' delusion. There were some copper mines, Lake Superior, but the unlimited sources of the region in iron ore were dreamed of. Once started the demand went on apace between the Lakes and at Chicago. From a humble beginning of some 500 tons, shipped a few years ago, to 10,000,000 tons of iron which went forward from the mines last season of navigation is the record of that development. What English are offering steel rails for is no longer interest.

WILL FEED 10,000.

McKinley's Inaugural Ball Catered Has an Enormous Contract.

It is estimated that 10,000 persons must be fed at the McKinley inaugural ball and a Philadelphia caterer has enormous contract. He has agreed to supply 300 gallons of consommé, 300 gallons of dressed terrapin, 300 gallons of chicken salad, 250 gallons of crab, 200 gallons of lobster salad, 300 gallons of coffee and 1,800 gallons of ice cream to say nothing of 80,000 oysters. It will also be a quantity of mineral and punches, while the list of solid refreshments is quite as formidable, including 10,000 sandwiches, 8,000 cakes, 7,000 sweetbread patties, Smithfield hams, 200 tongues, 180 keys and 250 pounds of assorted cold meats.

The Canadian express from Halifax Montreal on the International Railroad left the rails just before noon and down an embankment near Dorchester N. B. Two persons were reported dead and six injured. Those reported dead Arthur Edgcomb of St. John, postal of Mrs. J. Patanjun, Bloomfield, N. B.

The official figures of the census of Germany, just completed, show the population of the empire in December 1895, to have been 52,279,901. The population of Prussia at this time 11,855,123.

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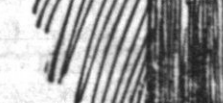
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Heights, a part of New York City, and who runs Tabules for any case of liver trouble or other for the purpose of learning the part of a physician and did so on the last occasion no beneficial results. I had never had any a Kilman Tabules recommended very highly to them a trial, and I found they were just employed a physician since, and that means a

Tabules

Without them now if it were my last dollar." recent two daughters who specially objected

It should parade her name in the newspapers. There may be other cases just like mine, circumventing the tabloids to any one affected he papers enable some other person similarly have been, I see no objection." And the young boy earnestly felt about the brand decided that their mother was quite right.

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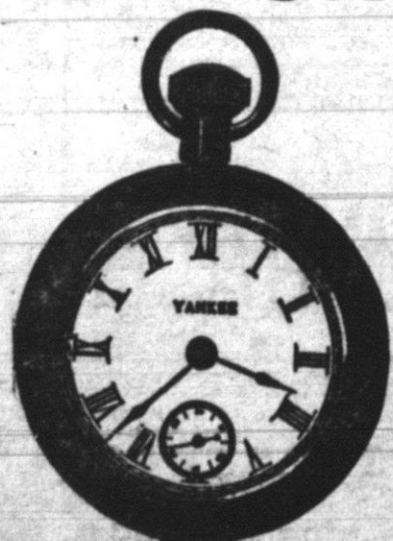
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ROSA ROSARUM.

Give me, O friend, the secret of thy heart
Safe in my breast to hide,
So that the leagues which keep our lives apart
May not our souls divide.

Give me the secret of thy life to lay
Asleep within my own
Nor dream that it shall mock thee any day
By any sign or tone.

Nay, as in walking through some convent
close,
Passing beside a well,
Oft have we thrown a red and scented rose
To watch it as it fell.

Knowing that never more the rose shall rise
To shame us, being dead;
Watching it spin and twindle till it lies
At rest, a speck of red.

Thus, I beseech thee, down the silent deep
And darkness of my heart,
Cast thou a rose. Give me a rose to keep,
My friend, before we part.

For, as thou passest down thy garden ways,
Many a blossom there
Growth for thee—lilies and laden bays
And rose and lavender.

But down the darkling well one only rose
In all the year is shed.
And o'er that chill and secret wave it throws
A sudden dawn of red.

—Mary F. Robinson in Woman's Journal.

AMUSING MATCHES.

Once upon a time there lived a maid
and a youth who were unusually fa-
mous for their beauty of face, firmness
of character and originality of ideas.
They belonged to noble families, and
they were extremely fond of each other.

One day the maiden, whose name
was Zonda, brought forth a beautifully
carved golden casket. "See!" she cried
to Waldorf, the youth, "I have found
this box. It has amused my ancestors
for years and contains some matches.
Perhaps you also may some day discover
a box like it, for all families possess
such a one."

With that she touched a small spring
and the box lid flew open. Inside there
were waxen matches of all colors. They
were about five inches in length, and
each match was divided off with four
little brown circles, marking its inches
just like a tape measure affair. These
peculiar matches were indeed wonder-
fully and fearfully constructed. As for
the box, no matter how many matches
one burned up, one would always find
the little casket amply replenished by
some mysterious agent.

"Come," said Zonda sweetly, "let
us light some of these." Then she
struck one of the tapers, and Waldorf
did the same.

As the blue phosphorescent flames
leaped into yellow, these children
screamed with ecstasy.

A brook bubbled at their feet, birds
swayed themselves in the trees, thrill-
ing their flute-like notes in a frenzy of
bird joy. A soft breeze kissed the trees
and murmured through the slender
grasses. Daisies laughed at shy violets,
ground bugs chirped with the melody of
nature, butterflies floated through the
air with lacy grace, and over all the
sun spread forth his golden, genial
glow, quickening the pulses to the
warmth of life and stirring nature and
humanity to a depth of feeling for the
world in general and self in particular.
"Is it not beautiful?" cried Zonda,
with flashing eyes. But the youth was
awed by the splendor of it all, and his
head was bowed as he answered in a
low voice, "Yes."

"Ah! But we must not let our match-
es burn beyond this first circle," said
Zonda, "because if we do we may be-
come unhappy. Come! We will blow
out these matches and light two more.
Then we shall behold the same lovely
scene over again. For I am content with
this, are not you?"

Again the youth assented with a low
answer, "Yes." But by and by he
commenced to tire of the birds and flow-
ers, and the sweet and simple picture of
nature's life, and after he had observed
this scene a few times he said, still in
his awed, low breathed voice:

"Zonda, I am tired of all this. Let us
try the second notch and see what the
other scenes are like."

At first Zonda demurred, but he
coaxed her in a gentle, persuasive way,
and finally with tears in her eyes she
allowed the tiny flame to burn through
all the beauties of nature's freshness
and beyond the first circle.

A strange sensation crept over the
boy and girl as this transpired. A thrill
of exquisite, harmonious energy quick-
ened the pulse of Waldorf, while Zonda
became possessed of a dreamy, tender
mood of sweet thoughts and wonders.
A large silver lake glowed before them
under a shower of moonbeams. The
night was hushed in a dreamlike glory.
Occasionally the hoarse croak of a frog,
the splash of a glittering fish, the whis-
perings of the trees, broke the mystic
stillness, but save for these sounds the
silent, witching beauty of it all was
complete. The brain of the youth was
quickened with a surge of powerful
feeling, and Zonda's sweet voice was
hushed by an exquisite shyness.

Again Waldorf spoke. This time his
voice was full of a new strength, his
tone more loud, more eager. His face
was flushed with enthusiasm.

"Come," he murmured excitedly.
"Let us have the third notch burned."

"But we have only seen this once,"
replied Zonda with a sad hesitation.

"We can never see it again," he re-
sponded firmly. "At least, we could
never see it again and have the same
sensations. Of that I am sure." And the
new strength of his voice made her
glance up at him with yet more wonder,
and the new expression of his face made
her drop her eyes with a swift blush of
rose color.

And so the third match was burned,
and a foaming, writhing ocean swept
the sands before them with terrific force.
And the roar of the waves as they lashed
the shores, and the whispered seethings
of the white and green foam, and the
glistening shells, the gleaming sands,
the mighty boulders, all impressed them
with the grandeur and vastness of the
ocean, the life of the world, and the
restlessness of the universe.

And now Waldorf, perceiving that

Zonda shrank back from the spray of
the waves and the brisk, salt seasoned
breeze, clasped her frightened form in
his arms and regarded her with a tender
solicitude, and as he did so a light leaped
into his eyes which was reflected by a
wonderfully responsive light in her eyes.
And the ocean with its ever restless sur-
ging, the sun, the moon, the stars, the
clouds, the universe, seemed to disap-
pear in a glorious harmony of sounds,
vague, vibrating sounds.

Her arms crept around his neck, her
eyes flashed the lightnings of feminine
nature, and his answered with the thun-
derous force of manhood.

And then again he said with a fretful
voice: "Zonda, let us have the fourth
notch. I weary of all this active scenery.
It is too nervous, too exciting. I yearn
for the calm again."

"No." And this time Zonda's answer
was firm with that strength which is
sometimes given to women when they
realize that they are being wronged.

"No, Waldorf. We have wandered
thus far, and now if you are not satisfied
even after having discovered the grand-
eur of all nature, you never will be. If
you are not possessed of the love you
have sworn, and if you have simply
been amusing yourself by tasting the
different priceless wines of life, with no
idea of a choice, except a shiftless desire
to see everything and be nothing, the
fourth notch I will not burn with you,
nor shall you burn it either until you
learn contentment, consideration and a
few other things." And then with a
sweet but heartbroken smile she closed
the lid of the golden box and left him.

The days and weeks and months and
years rolled by. At first he could not
find himself at fault. It was all Zonda
who was erroneous. She was a foolish,
willful child woman. She had chattered
too much. She had displeased him in
every way. He hated her. He could not
understand why he had ever cared for
her at all.

And Zonda, while realizing how rest-
less he had been with her through all
the scenes of their young life, remem-
bered how his discontent had made her
also discontented, how his extreme
harshness or his extreme tenderness had
always been spasmodic and how cruel
his anxiety for new scenes, new things,
his eagerness for the world, his small
interest in her—all these she remem-
bered, and so put aside with aching
thoughts her love for him, and tried to
welcome hate instead.

But after four years had passed away
Waldorf could stand the separation no
longer. He returned to her humiliated,
softened, gentle and calm. He told her
that he could not live without her, that
she must forgive his past harshness and
burn the fourth notch with him; not
that he desired to burn it for flippancy's
sake, but that he thought that this time
it might bind them more closely to-
gether.

"Waldorf," she said, the womanly
sweetness of her character banishing all
hatred and illumining her face with a
soul light, "love, we have burned the
first notch. Did you realize what it
was?"

"Yes, Zonda, it was our friendship,"
he replied softly.

"And the second notch, Waldorf—do
you not remember how you said it would
be impossible to return to it, how you
hastened to leave it?" And she paused
for his answer, with tears in her eyes.

"Yes, darling, our first love." And
his hands clasped hers with a firm,
strong pressure.

"And the third, Waldorf—the won-
derful, seething, restless third?"

"Yes, Zonda, the passion of the uni-
verse was in that third."

"And still, Waldorf, you were not
satisfied. You left me when I was
frightened at the roar of the ocean, you
were not there long to support my fears,
and so how would you be if I trusted
you and burned the fourth notch?"

To this he made no reply, but snatch-
ing a match from the little, gold casket
that she had placed near by on a table
he lit it.

"Come," he said firmly and gently.

"Look!"

Before them splashed fountains of all
colors, above them the ecstatic, harmo-
nious melody of a thousand flute-like bird
notes thrilled the air again. The trees
still murmured, the grasses still whis-
pered, the butterflies still fluttered, the
flowers still bloomed with gorgeous col-
ors, the ground bugs still hummed, lit-
tle lambs gambled around their moth-
ers, in the distance the roar of the ocean
thundered against a beach, and near by
a silver lake glittered its lapping wa-
ters with a soothing sound. And above
and around and through all this there
came to the ears of these two the vital,
subtle, vast chords of nature's rhythmic
life melody—the realization of happi-
ness complete, the memories of the past,
the content of the present.

"Are you happy?" asked Waldorf
with exquisite tenderness of voice.

"Ah, yes, so much so!" she respond-
ed. "And you, Waldorf?"

"I?" he said, flinging his head back
and straightening his strong, young
shoulders. "I feel like a god, and you
are to be my goddess always. Is it not
so, love?"

"Yes," came her soft whisper. And
thus they burned the fourth notch,
which proved to be the best notch of all.

—Mary Rachel Gage in Boston Courier.

Solving a Problem.

At a technical college on the conti-
nent, when the students of different na-
tionalities had to solve a practical prob-
lem in the workshops, the German
looked out a notebook and immersed him-
self in long calculations. The French-
man walked about and indulged from
time to time in ingenious and often
brilliant suggestions. The Englishman
looked out of the window and whistled
for awhile, then he turned round and did
the problem while the others were still
thinking about it. —Frowde.

Reward and Punishment.

Father—Charley, if you are good to-
day, you may unpack the trunks; if you
are not, you'll have to unpack them.—
Fliegende Blätter.

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