

Read Every advertisement. They will interest you.

The Chelsea Standard.

Save Dollars by trading with men who advertise.

VOL. IX. NO. 2.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1897.

WHOLE NUMBER 418

NEW DRESS GOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES, CARPETS.



BUTTERICK PATTERN 8953.

Our line of Dress Goods at 25c, 40c, 50c, and 59c are especially good values.

We are showing better INGRAIN CARPETS than have ever been shown in Chelsea. A good line of all-wool extra super Carpets at 50c.

SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK.

1,000 yds of apron gingham remnants, usual 8c goods, at 5c and 6c a yd.
500 yds of outing remnants, usual 8c, 10c and 12c goods, at 5c, 6c, 8c.

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.
Butterick's Patterns for March, now on sale.

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 EPLER

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

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

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

Ann - Arbor - Electric - Granite - Works.

Designers and Builders of Artistic Granite and Marble Memorials. On hand large quantities of all the various Granites in the rough, and are prepared to execute fine monumental work on short notice, as we have a full equipment for polishing. **JOHN BAUMGARDNER, Prop., Ann Arbor.**

WATCH YOUR ORCHARDS.

THE SAN JOSE SCALE IS PUTTING IN AN APPEARANCE.

Organization of Farmers' Club—The East Farmers' Institute—The Newspaper Men Men Meet—Program of the "Free-Seat Offering"—Other Interesting Items.

Farmers' Club Meeting.

The first regular meeting of the W. W. Union Farmers' Club was held February 17 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Storma. The weather was all that could be desired for such meeting and about fifty availed themselves of this opportunity of having a good time. After all had done justice to the good things prepared by the ladies the meeting was called to order by the president, E. Zinke, and the program was opened by singing, after which Mr. Raymond, president of the Grass Lake Farmers' Club, gave us some valuable assistance in perfecting our organization. He read articles of the constitution and by-laws similar to those governing the club of which he is a member, which were adopted with but few changes.

It was decided to hold the club meeting the third Thursday of the month and that dinner be served, which was heartily endorsed by the gentlemen. The company then listened to a duet by Mrs. Lowry and Mrs. Chapman, also select reading by Mrs. W. Davidson, after which all joined in singing "America." Mr. Cory was then introduced and in a few well chosen remarks showed the benefits to be derived from farm organizations and gave some very good advice in the conducting of farmers clubs. He then opened the question of a co-operative creamery which was discussed until then adjourned to meet March 18, with Mr. and Mrs. E. Zinke. Questions for discussion at next meeting, "Which is preferable, creamery or home dairy" and "Rag carpets." **F. E. STORMA, Sec.**

Free Seat Offering.

The "Free Seat Offering" at the Methodist church, Friday evening promises to be the best ever given in Chelsea. The supper will be served in the parlors of the church, from 5 to 8 p. m., two important features of which will be, plenty of chicken pie. The Epworth League, will be in charge of a table at which the young people will be served.

The orchestra will play in the parlors of the church while the supper is being served. Careful arrangements have been made to make everyone happy, and insure all a pleasant time. A large, good natured reception committee will take good care of all who come. After supper the following program will be rendered, in the church:

- Anthem, "Wake the Song".....Choir
- Reading.....Mrs. Chas. Stinson
- Ladies quartette.....Mesdames Schenk, Cummings, Misses Nellie Congdon and Florence Bachman.
- Short Address.....Rev. J. P. Davis, D. D. Solo. "A hundred years from now"
- Rev. J. I. Nickerson.
- Recitation, "Mamma's little darling".....Rev. Arthur Avery.
- Remarks.....Rev. Edmunda Solo, with guitar accompaniment.
- "Wild Flowers." Miss Nellie Congdon.
- Recitation.....Miss Florence Bachman
- Ladies quartette....."Come where the lilies bloom," Mesdames, Congdon, Cummings, Keenan, Miss Margaret Nickerson.
- Remarks.....Rev. Girdwood
- Recitation, "A little boy's speech".....Claire Hoover
- Solo and chorus, "Come Jine de White washed Army."

Newspaper Men Meet.

The mid-winter meeting of the Michigan Press Association was held at Detroit on Monday and Tuesday of this week. Many papers of interest to the craft were read and discussed, and the meeting was a profitable one to all present.

But the one main thought of all centered on the banquet which was tendered by the Messrs. Swart Bros., proprietors of the Hotel Cadillac which was given Tuesday evening, and in which about 200 of the members and their wives participated.

The dining room of the Hotel Cadillac has been closed for some weeks past, undergoing alterations in the way of decorations, at a cost of many thousands of dollars, and was formally opened with the banquet given Tuesday evening. To describe all of the beauties of this room, and do it justice, would take several columns of the Standard.

The general effects of the colorings are white and gold, although by daylight, the prevailing tint is gold and pale green, but under the influence of the many electric lights the green fades into a white. Not a particle of bronze paint was used in the room. All of the gold is

of the finest 18-karat leaf, and is enormously costly, and was laid on by hand in such a manner as to retain its glistening surface.

The most famous hotels of the world do not contain finer draperies and curtains. The beautiful Arabian curtains are drawn together in the center of the window, and the over draperies of silver-green and yellow plush and brocades are draped to the walls by tassels of solid green silk.

The floral decorations were furnished by J. Breitmeyer & Sons, and consisted of hyacinths, roses, and other blossoming plants which lent their fragrance and beauty to the pleasure of all.

The title page of the announcement of the banquet on the engraved cards, the menu and the music was as follows:

"Banquet tendered to the Michigan Press Association by Swart Bros., Tuesday evening, Feb. 23, 1897, at Hotel Cadillac, Detroit."

- MENU.**
- Blue Points.
 - Celery.
 - Tortue Verte, A' D' Anglaise
 - Radishes Salted Almonds Olives
 - Timbales, Venetienne
 - Filet De Sole, Richeheu
 - Cucumbers Pommes, Viennese
 - Riz De Veau, A; La; Zurich
 - Potits Fois Parisienne
 - Punch, Maraschino
 - Mauvette, Figue, A. L: Imperial
 - Tomato, En Surprise
 - Meringue Glace Gateau
 - Fronage Biscuit
 - Cafe Noir

The musical program was as follows.

- March. "The Belle of the season"—Bratton.
- "Nautical Fantasia"—Theo Moses.
- March. "Massachusetts Military"—Dox Cruger.
- Waltz, "Spanish Beggar Girl"—Charles J. Orth.
- "Jolly Pickaninnies"—Puerner.
- Waltz, "Dolores"—Waldteufel.
- March. "Prince Annanias"—Victor Herbert.
- Polish majurka. "Modjeska"—Puerner.
- Polka. "Tout Ourien"—Waldteufel.
- Magic chimes—Andren Herman.
- March. "B of A."—Brand.

The Round Up Meeting.

We are in receipt of a program of the round-up Farmers' Institute, which is to be held this year at St. Louis, Gratiot county, beginning Tuesday afternoon, March 2, and continuing until Friday afternoon, March 5. This is one of the strongest programs that we have ever seen, and we feel that the meeting is to be of wonderful profit to those that can attend. While every subject is of interest, and will be discussed by experts, we would call special attention the following:

- "An Improved Farm Barn," which will be presented Tuesday afternoon by Mr. Sawyer of Ohio. This is said to be one of the most practical and money saving talks ever given at a Farmers' Institute in Michigan.
- "Sugar Beet Raising in Michigan," which will be presented Wednesday afternoon by Dr. R. C. Kedzie of the Agricultural College, and will be discussed by Prof. C. D. Smith of the college, and others. This is one of the coming topics in Michigan, and this discussion is very timely.
- "The Forestry Problem in Michigan," which will be discussed Thursday afternoon. This being talked about much nowadays, and is also timely and important.
- The women's sections, which will be held each afternoon, and will be conducted by Mrs. Mrs. Mary A. Mayo of Battle Creek. In addition to the ladies who have been conducting the women's sections at various county Institutes, there will be demonstration lectures in cooking Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons by Prof. Edith McDermoot of the College. Our farmers' wives and daughters will be much interested in all these sessions.

The rates on railroads to this meeting are a fare and a third for the round trip. Be sure to get a certificate of the ticket agent where you purchase the ticket to St. Louis. Hotel rates will be one dollar and twenty-five cents a day for good accommodations. We wish to urge our farmers to attend this meeting if possible. It will be one of the largest and most important farmers' gatherings ever held in the state.

A Dangerous Orchard Pest.

The horticultural interests of the state are seriously threatened by an insect known as the San Jose Scale, which is likely to appear at any time in our midst and which will be difficult to eradicate if it obtains a good foothold. It made its appearance in California some twenty years ago and has caused the fruit growers of that state immense sums of money in fighting it and in the loss of trees and fruit. It was carried to New Jersey from California in 1887 upon plum trees and was introduced into several nurseries, but its dangerous character was not fully recognized for several years. In the meantime it had multiplied rapidly and had not only spread to thousands of trees in

these nurseries, but had been carried on young trees to New York, Maryland, and other states, and had been widely distributed over the country upon nursery stock sold by them. It has thus been scattered here and there over nearly all of the Atlantic States, and has been found in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and other western states.

In New Jersey where it has gained the strongest foothold, it is regarded as the most dangerous foe of the horticulturist; its presence in Ohio has been known for several years, but new colonies are being found in unexpected places, and great damage has been done in many localities, notably upon Catawba, Island, where at least 20,000 peach trees have been infested and many of them have been ruined by it; in Illinois it was not detected until recently, but it is now known to occur in at least fifteen places, most of which are widely scattered, and in some of them it has been distributed over an area over a half a mile square.

While we have no knowledge of its existence in Michigan, it is more than likely that it is scattered over the state, unnoticed, or, at least, unreported, as the number of shipments of nursery trees into Michigan from infested nurseries is three times as great as into Illinois, where fifteen colonies have been discovered, with other orchards yet to hear from.

This scale attacks the trunks, branches, and fruit, of all orchard trees, and is also found on the raspberry, blackberry, currant, gooseberry, and many shade trees. It is to be especially feared on account of the rapidity with which it multiplies, as there are from three to four broods during a season, and if all come to maturity the progeny of a single female scale will number from 15,000,000 to more than 3,000,000,000 in one season. Its small size permits it to remain unnoticed until its numbers have largely increased, and it has greatly injured, if it has not ruined the tree. At best they have but little power to move about, but are distributed to considerable distances upon other insects and birds.

The most probable means of infection to Michigan orchards is upon nursery stock, and particularly if within the past six years you have purchased trees from eastern nurseries we urge you to at once carefully examine them, as there is a possibility that they are infested with this scale. Particular attention should be paid to the branches that are two or three years old, or to the trunks of young trees, as there they will be most numerous and more easily detected. When plentiful upon the trees they will have an ash-gray, scurfy appearance, and may cover considerable area of the bark with several layers of small, flattened scales that can readily scraped off with the thumb nail. These will for the most part consist of the coverings of dead insects. The living insects are nearly black in color and are about the size of the head of a pin at this time of the year, and are of something the same shape, except that the center is slightly elevated, with a shallow, ring-like depression about it, as can be seen with the magnifying glass. Sometimes a yellow spot will appear in the center of the elevation, and if the living scales are crushed a yellowish mass can be seen. The wintered-over females bring forth living young in May or June, and then may be as much as an eighth of an inch in diameter, but will be very much flattened.

The young insects are able to move about for a short time, but soon become fixed upon the trees, and inserting a long slender tube into the bark, suck out the sap. With thousands and even millions upon a tree it can be readily seen that great injury will be done by robbing the tree of its food and also on account of the punctures made by the insects.

An examination of the inner bark will show it to be of a dark red color, and this can generally be taken as indicative that the San Jose scale is upon the tree, if the scales are very numerous the tree will be ruined in two or three years at most.

In case you find any insects upon your trees that answer the above description, or that you have any reason to think are the San Jose scale, we urge you to cut off a little piece of the bark with a number of the insects upon it and, after soaking it in kerosene to destroy them and avoid the danger of scattering them, mail them to Horticultural Department, State Experiment Station, Agricultural College Mich.

We shall be glad to examine them and report the name of the insect, with remedies for its destruction. By your hearty co operation in this matter we hope to check the spread of the insect, and this may save to the fruit-growers of Michigan thousands if not millions of dollars.

If you have any reason to believe that the scale has appeared in your neighborhood we shall be glad to know of it, together with any facts that you have regarding its appearance.

Yours very truly,
L. R. TAFT,
Agricultural College, Mich.

We Are Succeeding

In convincing all who buy SPICES and EXTRACTS at the

Bank Drug Store.

that it always pays to buy the best and that they are sure of finding it there.

Try our 25c N. O. Molasses.

We guarantee this molasses to match many at a much higher price.

Remember we carry

Dye Stuffs

of all descriptions, and give you printed directions for dyeing that will always insure the best results.

This week we are selling:

- 21 lbs. Fine Grain Sugar for \$1.00
- 28 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.
- 5 1-2 lbs Crackers for 25c
- First-class Lanterns 38c

We have reduced our prices on

COFFEES

but we will not make the mistake of reducing the quality, we have found from experience that no one is satisfied with anything but GOOD COFFEE.

Alarm Clocks Eight Day Clocks.

Our assortment is complete and the prices right.

Glazier & Stimson.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

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

RELIEF IN THE GRAVE

ONCE WEALTHY BROKER DIES A PAUPER.

Geo. W. Adams of Chicago Takes His Own Life—Castilian Government in Dire Strife for Money—Eighteen Hundred Women at the White House.

Sad Ending of a Life.

Wednesday afternoon George W. Adams, who in 1874 engineered one of the greatest "corns" in the history of the Chicago Board of Trade, which would have made him one of the richest men in Chicago had he won, borrowed a revolver and shot himself in the head, after writing, "I die hungry," on a billhead that lay before him. In 1874, following a failure of crops, when oats were scarce, Mr. Adams, with several of his friends, assiduously bought all the offerings in the open market, and before delivery day came it was found that he had bought more than could be turned over to him without sending up the price. That was the result, and for a short time Mr. Adams and his friends held on with oats going up, up, every day, and with it the fortunes of the men who held the corner. The eyes of the country turned toward Chicago to witness the crash that was bound to come to one side or the other—and it came. Mr. Adams and his friends held on too long, and all they possessed went with the decline. One day in his life made him known to the world. His power was felt to the end of the earth for one brief hour. But he lost, and the following day, his fortune scattered to the winds, he retired from accustomed haunts and was soon forgotten by his former associates.

Disorder at White House Reception.

Eighteen hundred women from the national congress of mothers called on Mrs. Cleveland Wednesday. She will remember their visit all the rest of her life. The White House, every year the scene of crushes, has never witnessed such a crush before. The beautiful opal glass of the screen in the corridor was broken, dresses torn, bonnets demolished, and Mrs. Cleveland herself jostled about. This havoc was wrought because the women all tried to shake hands at once. Only thirty minutes was allowed for the reception. The women, realizing that there would be a crush, rushed pell mell for the executive mansion. At 12 o'clock, before half of them had shaken Mrs. Cleveland's hand, she was obliged to excuse herself and withdraw to another part of the house, where she had an appointment with other visitors. Then the women on the edge of the crowd, gradually realizing that they had been crowded out, left the mansion, and not one failed to adjust her hat and draw a long breath as she stepped out into the open air.

Spain's Monetary Crisis.

The attempt now being made by the Spanish authorities to enforce the circulation of the silver notes at their face value is the most interesting feature of the situation in Havana, Cuba, and it indicates the financial straits to which the Government and the treasury are put. These notes, promising to pay their face value in silver coin, were issued last fall to the extent of \$24,000,000, replacing the gold notes, which had to be withdrawn owing to the inability of the Government to place them in circulation. These paper promises to pay steadily depreciated until they could only be negotiated at a discount of 30 per cent. Stated briefly, the Banco declares the silver notes or billets de Banco Espanol of the island of Cuba, to be legal tender and a full equivalent for silver coin in all transactions.

NEWS NUGGETS.

An anti-high hat bill has passed the Colorado House of Representatives. It provides a penalty of \$5 for the first offense of wearing a high hat at a theater and as high as \$50 in aggravated cases.

The American Ax and Tool Works at East Douglas, Mass., which has been running on short time, has resumed operations in full and sufficient orders have been received to keep it running for several weeks.

Judge Dailey, of Parkersburg, W. Va., has appointed Peyton R. Harrison general receiver for the Auburn wagon works at Martinsburg. The liabilities are \$120,000 and the assets \$65,000. For the last few months the concern has experienced considerable difficulty in securing loans to conduct its business. T. C. Ward & Co. were managers of the works. It is generally thought that some of the banks will lose small amounts.

Cleveland dispatch: It is definitely settled that M. A. Hanna will not go into Major McKinley's cabinet. Mr. Hanna announced Thursday morning that he had determined to remain in Ohio. He will contest in the Legislature next winter for the full term in the United States Senate. In fact, Hanna's supporters have already organized his campaign. The hope that Gov. Bushnell may appoint Hanna to fill the unexpired term of Senator Sherman has practically been abandoned.

Gen. Carlos of the Cuban junta in New York failed to appear at Baltimore and plead to an indictment in the United States Circuit Court there, charging him with fitting out a filibustering expedition to Cuba. His bond for \$2,500, given before a United States commissioner in New York, was declared forfeited, and he is now liable to arrest wherever found. His colleague, Dr. Joseph J. Luis, was arraigned, pleaded not guilty and was released on \$2,500 bail for trial at the next term of the court.

John I. Baker, "the sage of Essex," an abolitionist and one of the founders of the Republican party, died at Beverly, Mass., Wednesday night, aged 85. He suffered a broken hip in a fall three months ago and paralysis resulted and caused his death. He had held his age well up to within a few months, and was a remarkably active man.

The sugar trust is threatened with another rival. Claus Doscher, who was one of the owners of the Brooklyn refinery which sold out to the trust, it is reported, will build a refinery with a capacity of 2,500 barrels a day at Brooklyn.

EASTERN.

Banker William Lamson, who recently died at Leroy, N. Y., bequeathed the bulk of his property, valued at \$1,000,000, to Yale University, his alma mater.

William P. St. John, ex-president of the New York Mercantile National Bank and treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, died suddenly at his home Sunday night.

The office of the Pittsburg (Pa.) Post, on Fifth avenue, was almost totally destroyed by fire Sunday morning, causing a loss to the paper of about \$90,000, well insured. The loss on the building, which belonged to the McCullagh estate, is \$25,000. The only other tenant in the building was Gleason, the railroad ticket broker, whose loss was small. The Commercial Gazette, next door to the Post, was in imminent danger, but good work by the firemen saved that plant. The Commercial presses and engines are for the time being disabled by water, which flooded the basement. Both the Post and the Commercial were promptly tendered the use and services of machines, presses, and the offices of the other newspapers in the city. The Post will be issued from the office of the Leader until a new plant can be established. It is supposed that electric wires are responsible for the fire.

WESTERN.

Benjamin Brazelle, a St. Louis scientist and inventor, claims to have discovered the key to electricity and the transmutation of clay into gold, silver and iron.

The passing of St. Valentine's day was marked at the Chicago postoffice Monday by the delivery of 150,000 missives. An equal number was delivered Saturday, making the total for the season 300,000. This is much less than last year and about the same falling off that has marked the decline of the observance of the day for the last four or five years.

The Business Men's League of St. Louis gives out the information that it is in receipt of a letter from a prominent legal firm in Boston, saying it has a communication from a wealthy British syndicate which is willing to invest \$10,000,000 in the city of St. Louis. Inquiry is made as to certain brewery investments. The name of the Boston firm and the identity of the syndicate is withheld.

Lincoln's birthday was fittingly observed at Chicago. The Marquette Club, composed of many of the city's prominent men, took the initiative. Under its auspices a banquet was held, attended by many Governors and officials from other States. The Board of Trade suspended operations for the day, and many civic societies united in meetings at which addresses were the prominent feature.

Richard L. Sharp, president of the Keystone Lumber Mills, and a prominent Mason, committed suicide by shooting, at St. Louis, Mo., for two years Mr. Sharp had suffered from a malady which he believed to be incurable. He went to Forrest Park and apparently tried to drown himself. The water in the stream he selected was only three feet deep, so he climbed out, and, sitting on the bank, shot himself.

The inventory of the estate of the late Joseph B. McCullagh, editor of the St. Louis, Mo., Globe-Democrat, was filed with the clerk of probate court by Public Administrator Richardson. The personal property is returned at \$876,127.40. The real estate is not valued. It consists of two lots in St. Louis, one at Leavenworth, Kan., and one at Golden City, Ark., and 295 acres of land in Jasper County, Mo.

The case of Alfred Merritt of Duluth, Minn., vs. John D. Rockefeller is reported to have been settled for \$500,000 in cash, paid to Merritt. It is understood that all the members of the Merritt family, who had claims against Rockefeller, have joined in the settlement. The total claims would aggregate \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000. In the Alfred Merritt case a verdict for \$940,000 was secured in June, 1895, but a new trial was ordered.

Deputy Sheriff Bougett, of Williams, A. T., captured James Parker, the Nelson train robber, twenty miles north of Peach Springs, Monday afternoon. When overtaken Parker was wading in the middle of Diamond Creek and offered no resistance. The bandit was completely worn out. His feet had been frozen and were badly blistered. He said he had been without food for fifty hours. The penalty for train robbery in Arizona is death.

Burglars entered the office of Secret Service Agent Murphy in the Federal building at St. Louis and captured all the counterfeit money in possession of the department. Two gangs of expert counterfeiters are in jail awaiting trial. The capture of the counterfeit money robs the Government of its chief evidence and practically prevents the effective prosecution of the cases. The police believe friends of the men now in jail committed the burglary.

The will of Albert M. Billings, who died at Chicago Feb. 7, was admitted to probate. The estate in Illinois is valued at \$2,300,000, which is a smaller amount than Mr. Billings was popularly supposed to be worth. His estate, however, it is said, will figure up nearly \$5,000,000, as he had large interests in New York, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Besides this, during his lifetime, Mr. Billings gave his son, C. K. G. Billings, large amounts of money to help him in business.

Court officials at Fort Scott, Kan., have received from S. H. Marsh, an attorney of Harrisburg, Ill., a letter notifying them that a man who recently died at Harrisburg confessed to his wife before he expired that he had committed a murder near Fort Scott twenty years ago, for which another man is now serving a fifty-year sentence in the Kansas penitentiary. No names are given, though the attorney writing the letter says he has been employed by the widow of the guilty man to secure the pardon of the innocent convict.

W. A. Harris, United States Senator-elect, who is a member of the upper house of the Kansas Legislature, has proposed a concurrent resolution which he will ask the Legislature to adopt, requesting the Kansas Senators in Congress to vote against the ratification of the general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain. The resolution recites that such a treaty would be unwise and unnecessary, and a departure from Washington's admonition in his farewell address to "beware of all entangling alliances."

Ignace Pelott, better known as Grandpere Pelott, who celebrated his 93rd birthday Christmas Day, died Monday morning at his home on Mackinac Island. Grandpere Pelott was the oldest native inhabitant of the Mackinac region and by far the most interesting character in the entire neighborhood. He was the

only inhabitant left who had witnessed the capture of Fort Mackinac by the British in 1814. All the islanders called him Grandpere, and the British native population of 750 souls were interrelated with him in years of remote degree.

R. G. Lund and E. D. Woolly, the commissioners appointed by the Utah Legislature to protest with the Arizona Legislature for the annexation to Utah of a part of Arizona north of the Colorado River, are at Kingman, A. T. They say the pacific settlement of the boundary question will advance Arizona's chances for Statehood. The territory involved lies north of the Colorado River from 150 to 250 miles away from the county seats. The commissioners will go to Flagstaff and thence to Phoenix to get the Legislature to memorialize Congress to make the segregation.

Cleveland, O., dispatch: There is now being formed a combination which may prove a worthy foe of the Carnegie-Rockefeller deal. As soon as the last-named combination was announced the Minnesota Iron Company, anticipating no trouble, began looking about for some large consumer to join interests with. This consumer it has found in the Illinois Steel Company, which has not been a member of the steel rail pool. The Minnesota company owns immense tracts of ore land in the Mesaba range, and the Illinois Steel Company is a worthy competitor of Carnegie. Cleveland iron men declare that the agreement between these two immense interests has already been reached.

Joel Mack, a wealthy stockman, whose family lives at Independence, Kan., has been murdered in Indian territory. Thursday night his team and wagon were found on the bank of the Verdigris river, near Novata, I. T., fifty miles south of Independence. Upon further search Mr. Mack's head, which had been cut from the body, was found in the underbrush near by, and not far away was the place where his clothing had been burned. The body could not be found, and it is supposed to have been thrown into the river. Mr. Mack had started for Vinita, where he was to have been a witness in a criminal case before the United States Court. He carried considerable money, but the general impression is that he was murdered to prevent his appearance as a witness.

Dr. Arthur Duestrow, the St. Louis millionaire, was hanged at Union, Mo., in the courtyard of the county jail Tuesday. A few hours before the execution took place Duestrow threw off the mask of insanity, sobbed like a woman and admitted that he killed his wife and child. At Clayton, a suburb of St. Louis, Peter, better known as "Cottonhead" Schmidt, and Sam Foster, colored, were hanged. Peter Schmidt, who is only 16 years old, was swung off first. He died with a sullen look on his face and without any sign of repentance. "Sam Foster," the big, brutal negro who followed him to death fifteen minutes later, was so weak that he almost had to be carried to the scaffold. His lips quivered and his eyes filled with tears as the black cap was drawn over his head. Both died almost instantly. The two men, or rather boys, held up Bertram E. Atwater, a young Chicago artist, at Webster Groves, a suburb of St. Louis, the night of Jan. 23, 1896. Mr. Atwater, who was on his way to pay a visit to his fiancée, resisted and was shot dead within a stone's throw of the door of her house. John Schmidt, who has also been convicted of complicity in the murder, has been sentenced to hang March 18. He is a cousin of Peter Schmidt, who was hanged.

A special train from Chicago, chartered by Henry J. Mayham, a Denver investment broker, reached Denver at 3:52 Tuesday morning, having run 1,026 miles in 18 hours and 52 minutes. This journey goes into history as the greatest railroad feat ever accomplished. The best previous railroad long-distance record was 19 hours and 57 minutes for 964 miles from New York to Chicago. Mr. Mayham, who left New York Sunday, chartered a special train at Chicago in order to reach the bedside of his dying son, William B. Mayham, as quickly as possible. Every resource of the Burlington system was brought into play and over two hours were clipped off from the best running time that was thought to be possible. On straight stretches of track the train covered more than sixty miles an hour. The mountain climb from Akron, Colo., to Denver, 118 miles, was made in 124 minutes, the train running an even mile a minute most of the distance. No special train bearing high officials of the nation ever attracted more careful attention from the officers of the railway. Telegrams from all parts of the United States inquired concerning the progress of the train and the possibility of Mr. Mayham reaching the side of his son in time at least to grasp his hand before he was beckoned across the dark river. But in spite of the Burlington's splendid record Mr. Mayham arrived in Denver too late to see his son alive. The young man died shortly after midnight.

SOUTHERN.

Gilbert Brock was killed at Pineville, Ky., by his son Willis. The father objected to Willis' proposed marriage. The son finally brained his father with an ax and then told his mother about the deed.

G. L. Merris, who was shot by Squire Levin Rigg at Deep Water, W. Va., died. Rigg's wife was visiting a neighbor with others, including Merris, when Rigg entered and fired without warning or provocation.

The tollgate raiders blew up the tollgate on the Lawrenceburg pike, near Frankfort, Ky., with dynamite. The previous night a mob wrecked all of the six tollgates on the Kinney turpentine entering Vanceburg.

Judge J. D. Clark in the United States Court at Chattanooga, Tenn., in the case of Russell A. Alger vs. the estate of John F. Anderson to recover money paid for property in Franklin County in Tennessee, decided in favor of complainant Alger and ordered defendant to repay to said Alger the entire amount paid by him on said purchase, with interest from date of payment. The amount involved is \$103,000, with interest for seven years.

In the cases of Scott Jackson and Abino Walling, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Pearl Bryan, the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky., overruled the petition for a rehearing. The court decided the official entry because of premature publications, which were regarded as not in accord with the dignity of the court. Gov. Bradley will have thirty days from the time he receives the record to consider the case and fix the date for the execution.

At Comanche, Texas, the Beeman-St. Clair Company and the Kansas City Dry Goods Company, firms incorporated by the same parties, have executed a general assignment with C. B. Mason and T. B.

Fill. Liabilities, \$90,000; assets, \$116,000. McIntyre Brothers and the Wilson Dry Goods Company, of Oklahoma, Ia., have assigned. Liabilities, \$30,500; assets, about \$40,000. The failure was caused by the assignment of the McIntyre-Reck Dry Goods Company, of Rock Island, Ill.

FOREIGN.

Gen. Gomez, the Cuban insurgent leader, is reported to have been wounded in a battle with Spanish troops.

An American giving the name of Chas. Scott has been arrested in Cuba. He is supposed to be Oliver Ream, of Canton, Ohio.

Sir Alfred Milner has been appointed Governor of Cape Colony, to succeed Lord Rosemead, better known as Sir Hercules Robinson, who resigned on account of ill health.

United States Consul Monaghan, at Chemnitz, says that, seeking the reason for the loss to England of American and other markets for textiles, the German manufacturers believe they have found it in the fact that in England a mill hand tends two looms, while in Germany he tends but one. Hence the word has gone out that the English practice is to prevail in Germany. The mill hands are in despair. In vain they have urged that the heavy extra work will break them down physically at 40 years of age; that their eyes will wear out, and that half of their number will be thrown out of employment without knowing another way to earn a livelihood.

A London judge has ruled that where a worshiper by mistake puts a larger amount than intended into the church collection box the money cannot be refunded on a plea of error. The decision grew out of a suit brought by a woman who attends service in the fashionable Episcopal church at Regent's Park against the vicar and the church wardens, her contention being that, during a fit of mental aberration, she had placed in the plate a sovereign (\$5) instead of a shilling (25 cents). She therefore sought to recover some \$4.75. The court held that the moment the money fell into the plate it became an accepted offering to the Lord, and that neither the church officials nor the courts are at liberty to authorize its return to the donor. This is said to be the first case and decision of the kind on record and may stand as a precedent for many generations to come.

Major Luis Loran captured a Spanish convict train near Artemisa Province, Pinar del Rio, Cuba, and fifty prisoners without the loss of a man. Hearing that the train was on the way he aimed the roadbed, and as the train came up exploded the mine, blowing up the engine and the armored car and three passenger cars. As the wrecked train rolled down a hot fire and the terrified Spanish soldiers immediately hung out the white flag. Sixteen were killed in the wreck, including the engineer and fireman, and two Spanish officers. The Spanish troops were so demoralized that they did not fire a dozen shots at the Cubans. Among the prisoners was the notorious guerrilla, Capt. Mazaretto, who is accused of murdering more than 100 pacificos in that province. As soon as Loran's men saw him they seized him, and, despite their officers' commands, literally backed him to pieces, uttering the most appalling yells at each stroke of their machetes. The other prisoners were released and sent to Artemisa. In the train were needed provisions and some arms.

Advices from Canea, Island of Crete, say: The Christians occupied the heights surrounding the town Sunday morning, and began to bombard Canea. As soon as the firing commenced Prince George Berovitch, governor of Crete, with thirty recently enrolled gendarmes, boarded the Russian man-of-war. The Greek consul embarked on board another vessel. The Turks from the fortress replied to the fire of the Christians. It is reported that the fighting was attended with bloodshed. The military governor has been removed from his post. The foreign consuls embarked on board the various vessels lying off the town. A Greek warship Saturday fired on a Turkish vessel conveying soldiers from Candia to Canea. As a result of Friday's occurrence the ambassadors decided to recommend to their respective governments that the powers accord Canea, Retimo and Candia for the purpose of affording protection to the Mussulmans. The London Times in an editorial warns Greece to the effect that that country must not think that it can count on the support of the powers to wage war. With her limited disability, her dependence on the powers makes it necessary for her to follow their advice.

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, 73c to 75c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 32c to 34c; butter, choice creamery, 20c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 17c to 18c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common short to choice dwarf, \$5 to \$8 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, 83c to 85c; corn, No. 2, 17c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 31c to 33c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 85c to 91c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 19c to 21c; oats, No. 2, white, 16c to 17c; rye, No. 2, 31c to 33c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.09; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 80c to 81c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 22c to 24c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 19c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 37c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, red, 86c to 87c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2, white, 19c to 21c; rye, 30c to 37c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, red, 80c to 87c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2, white, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 36c; clover seed, \$4.35 to \$4.95.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, spring, 73c to 75c; corn, No. 3, 18c to 20c; oats, No. 2, white, 17c to 20c; barley, No. 2, 25c to 32c; rye, No. 3, 34c to 36c; pork, mess, \$7.75 to \$8.25.

Buffalo—Cattle, common to prime shipping, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, medium to prime natives, \$3.00 to \$4.50; lambs, fair to extra, \$4.00 to \$5.25.

BARRED FROM LABOR

BIG LOOK-OUT OF CHICAGO TANNERS.

Struck Against a Reduction of Wages and an Increase of Hours—Pacific Vessel Sailed Without Papers and Got Into Grave Trouble.

Tanners Locked Out.

Two thousand tanners and curriers, embracing all the employees in the big Chicago leather and hide establishments, were confronted by barred doors when they appeared for work Wednesday morning. All companies united in declaring a reduction of from 10 to 20 per cent in the wages of their employees and likewise raising the hours from eight to ten hours a day. The move was pre-empted by the strike at W. N. Eisenhardt & Co.'s. Following are the principal establishments from which employees were locked out: Grey, Clark & Engle, 500 employees; Walker-Oakley Company, 200 employees; Lamborn Leather Company, 500 employees; Loesch & Co., 500 employees. Leoscher Manufacturers' Association that it would join in the lockout. Other companies which are expected to ally themselves to the movement on the ground of self-protection include Gutman & Co., Eagle Tanning Works, Keck, Mosser & Co. and J. M. Works. The lockout was pre-empted, but if original plans had been reached until climax would not have been reached until next spring. Ever since the eight-hour schedule was enforced by the labor unions in other cities, in Milwaukee, for example, all tanneries work their men ten hours a day and at lower wages than Chicago tanners receive. This has worked a serious injury on the Chicago tanners, it is asserted, and weakened their competitive strength materially. All companies enrolled on the membership book of the Leather Manufacturers' Association were parties to this agreement. The fact that the contemplated move leaked out is the explanation for the fight at present.

Schooner Una on Outlaw.

Captain Harkins of the schooner Una, just arrived at San Francisco from Panama, may find himself in a somewhat serious predicament. His vessel has no papers of any description to present to the custom house. Register, crew list and other documents are all missing, and the Una, in a sense, is outlawed by maritime usages. It appears that the Una loaded cedar logs at Panama. Part cash was paid for the cargo, and the balance, although cabled for to San Francisco, had not arrived when the Una was loaded and ready to sail. The captain of the port at Panama told Captain Harkins that if the money due was not paid immediately the vessel would be seized and he placed in jail. United States Consul General Vifquain was seen by the captain, and, as no clearance from the Colombian customs was in evidence, informed the Una's skipper that he could not deliver up the vessel's papers, and advised him to pay the money due and settle matters. According to Harkins, Consul General Vifquain advised him to "clear out." This counsel he obeyed. Consul General Vifquain has forwarded the Una's register and other documents to Washington, together with his report of the case, so that any decision in the matter will rest with the Federal authorities.

BREVITIES.

The machine bolt trust is reported to have gone to pieces.

The Nevada Assembly has rejected a woman suffrage amendment by a vote of 15 to 5.

The Texas Senate has passed the fellow-servant bill, holding railroads responsible for acts of their employees.

The Spanish minister of the colonies, replying to a Catalan deputy, said that no negotiations are proceeding with a view to establishing a commercial treaty between the United States and Spain, but only to frame a regime applied to Cuba whereby the United States would be placed on the most-favored-nation basis, similar to the concession soon to be accorded to Japan.

In three days three feet of snow fell in the Cascade Mountains, increasing the average depth of snow on both sides of the Northern Pacific tunnel eleven feet. The track is being kept clear by the use of rotaries. An engine and ordinary snow plow jumped the track at Cle Elum, Wash. The overland train was held until the overturned engine was pulled out of the snowdrift.

The council of Turkish ministers, as a result of its all-day session at the Yildiz Kiosk at Constantinople, has decided to leave the pacification of Crete to the powers. This is regarded as a wise decision in the face of a most complicated situation in Crete, where the flags of Russia, France, Great Britain, Italy and Austria are flying alongside the Turkish standard, while Greece is seemingly defying the powers.

The boundary dispute between Chile and Argentina relating to the line of demarcation over the Andes has reached an important point. For the first time since the discussion of the question began, it looks as if both sides were willing to yield and leave the decision wholly to the arbiter chosen. The arbiter is Queen Victoria. It is hoped that where commissioners and sub-commissioners have failed to agree she will find a basis of amicable settlement.

Obituary: At Clifton Springs, N. Y., Rev. John N. Murdock, D. D., LL. D., at Selma, Ind., John Back, 76.—At Omaha, Jesse Tate Robinson.

Gen. Alfred Pleasanton, one of the most distinguished cavalry commanders of the late war, died at his apartments in the Greason House in Washington about 3 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Rev. W. A. Foster, pastor of the First Christian Church, St. Louis, has resigned to accept a call from the West London Tabernacle of London, England, which is the largest church of the Christian denomination outside of the United States.

The Wakefield Company and Heywood Bros. & Co., manufacturers of rattan goods and furniture, have consolidated with a capital of \$6,000,000.

President Cleveland, it is reported, will form a law partnership at New York with Secretary of State Uhl and Edwin F. Uhl, at present minister to Germany.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

THE WEEK'S DOINGS IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

A Comprehensive Digest of the Proceedings in the Legislative Chambers at Washington—Matters that Concern the People.

Lawmakers at Labor.

The feature of Friday's discussion of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty by the Senate was the general effort to reach a basis of agreement whereby the treaty could be disposed of and other business taken up. There were innumerable short speeches during the day, but the principal addresses on the merits of the treaty were made by Senators Daniel Stewart, Honor, Lodge and Chandler. The proposition advanced Thursday by Senator Turpie that any negotiation under the treaty would under its terms necessarily be submitted to the Senate just as would any original treaty, formed the basis of Friday's proceedings. It was generally conceded by all those who spoke that if there could be any assurance that this interpretation would be placed on the treaty if accepted there would be no special opposition to its ratification. Senator Turpie contended that no other position was possible in view of the indisputable fact that the Senate was a part of the treaty-making power of the United States.

General debate on the sundry civil bill closed Saturday in the House. The bill was used as a basis for an attack by the Democrats on the vast appropriations made by this Congress, which Mr. Sayers and Mr. Dockery estimated would aggregate \$1,045,000,000. Once the gate was opened, the debate naturally drifted into politics. The relative merits of the McKinley and Wilson bills as revenue producers were attacked and defended. The income tax decision and Justice Shiras' change of position came for a share of attention, and Mr. De Armond (Mo.) concluded the day with a brilliant plea for struggling Cuba, which won from the House shouts of approval. The Senate did nothing of importance.

The sundry civil appropriation bill, carrying \$50,044,743, was passed by the House Monday just as it came from the committee. The main opposition was directed against the river and harbor item in the bill. Quite a number of other bills were passed of more or less importance, among them the Senate bills appropriating \$250,000 for closing the crevasse at Pass a l'Ouro on the Mississippi, and to equip the National Guard with uniform Springfield rifles, 45-caliber, and the Senate resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to transport the contributions of the Pacific coast States to the famine sufferers of India. The report in the appended election case of Benoit against Hoar from Louisiana, confirming the latter's title to his seat, was unanimously adopted. The conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was adopted and the agricultural bill was sent to conference. Owing to the brief time of this session yet remaining, extra night sessions were decided upon, for the consideration of private pension bills, of which many hundred still remain on the calendar. The Senate was in executive session most of the day. Some progress was made on the bankruptcy bill.

In the Senate Tuesday Mr. Chandler delivered a carefully prepared speech in advocacy of bimetalism. It was an argument against a single standard of either gold or silver, and a warning against a policy of monometallism. Nothing else of importance was done. For the first time this session the House declined to override a pension veto submitted to it for action. The bill was that to pension Nancy G. Allabach, the widow of Peter H. Allabach, of the One Hundred and Thirty-first Pennsylvania volunteers, at the rate of \$30 per month. The House sustained the veto by 115 to 79, the requisite two-thirds not voting for the bill.

The immigration bill is now in the hands of the President, the last legislative step having been taken in the Senate Wednesday by an agreement to the conference report on the bill. Strong opposition was made to the report, but on the final vote the friends of the measure rallied a small majority, the vote being: Yeas, 34; nays, 31. The bill as passed extends the immigration restrictions against "All persons physically capable and over 16 years of age who cannot read and write the English language or some other language; but a person not so able to read and write who is over 50 years of age and is the parent or grandparent of a qualified immigrant over 21 years of age and capable of supporting such parent or grandparent may accompany such immigrant or such parent or grandparent may be sent for and come to join the family of a child or grandchild over 21 years of age, similarly qualified and capable, and a wife or minor child not so able to read and write may accompany or be sent for and come to join the husband or parent similarly qualified and capable."

The Senate adjourned at 6:30 Thursday night, after spending six hours in executive session devoted to the consideration of the nomination of C. F. Amidon to be district judge of North Dakota, and of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty. Mr. Vilas has secured the passage by the Senate of the bill "to extend the use of the mail service." It provides for using a patent postal card and envelope, with coupons attached. The Postmaster General is authorized to suspend the system if it proves unsatisfactory on a test. The House, by a vote of 197 to 61, reversed the finding of a majority of the elections committee and decided the contested election case of N. T. Hopkins vs. J. M. Kendall from the tenth Kentucky district in favor of the Republican contestant. Eleven Republicans and three Populists voted with the Democrats against unseating Kendall.

Oddly said Ends. The film or a soap bubble is the 2,500,000th of an inch in thickness.

A man was arrested in New Jersey the other day for digging his own grave.

The Zend language is one of the most ancient known to antiquarians or philologists. It is said to bear a close resemblance to the Welsh.

Farmers in Douglas County, Kan., are educating their horses to eat potatoes, which they can feed at 11 cents, while corn stands for 17 cents.

A much-unwiseness is felt in Egypt at the deficiency of the water supply, which is causing loss to rice growers and threatens the coming maize crop.

This season's Nile flood is a fortnight late.



CHAPTER XIII.

March was distinguished in the annals of Ramleh by a sudden outbreak of gaiety, chiefly caused by the arrival of two English men-of-war in the harbor.

A water picnic party was an event which Anne Cartaret and Michelle Dumaresq were fated long to remember.

As the sloping ground was ascended, a wide and beautiful view of the harbor and the blue Mediterranean could be obtained.

They climbed over a broken down part of an encircling wall and made their way to a building across a wide expanse of sand.

"What is the matter, Miché? Are you not well?" then turned into the library and waited the result.

"You are very late, Charlotte. I am afraid you will catch cold. I hope there has been no accident."

"Oh, dear, James, it has been nothing but one succession of accidents," began Mrs. Dumaresq in a dispirited way.

"I always told you that some day you would get it hot; and if the mother is pouring complaints of you into the governor's ear at that rate, you may expect it now."

"Have I startled you?" he said in a hurried, agitated voice.

"No, sweet one. How could I, when you pulled me back to you at every step?"

"You are pale, Anne; you have not been well?" he said to her.

"No, sweet one. How could I, when you pulled me back to you at every step?"

"I love you," she said, "and there is no face I care to see as I care for yours."

"From you it should be enough. Do one thing more, Anne, I shall never like my name until I have heard it from your lips. I will be 'Mr. Lawrence' no longer,

remember—at least when we are alone." "Damer?" she said, with a smile.

"Dear," he said presently, "don't you think it will be better to say nothing about this for a few days?"

"No, I came by the early train from Cairo, having telegraphed to Calcott to send donkeys for me and my luggage to the Sidi Gaber station."

"It is six o'clock," said Mrs. Dumaresq, significantly.

"Oh, dear, James, it has been nothing but one succession of accidents," began Mrs. Dumaresq in a dispirited way.

"What is the matter, Miché? Come, cheer up; you're tired. I say, where did Lawrence start from? And do you see him and Anne mooning on together? Do you think it's a case?"

"Oh, I can't tell; I don't know. Oh, Hal, I've been so silly. And I've made mamma and Mr. Eastlake and everybody so angry with me. Look, I'm sure mamma is telling papa already."

"I always told you that some day you would get it hot; and if the mother is pouring complaints of you into the governor's ear at that rate, you may expect it now."

"Have I startled you?" he said in a hurried, agitated voice.

"No, sweet one. How could I, when you pulled me back to you at every step?"

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"From you it should be enough. Do one thing more, Anne, I shall never like my name until I have heard it from your lips. I will be 'Mr. Lawrence' no longer,

Mr. Eastlake sent up his card by Haman, with the words written on it in pencil.

"Why, child," he said, "they never told me that you were ill."

"I'm not ill," said Michelle with some difficulty, as she steadied herself against a table.

"What is the matter, then?" he asked, still regarding her.

"Nothing. At least—I suppose you haven't heard that I am going to England—next week?"

"To England? Why, Michelle, how's this?"

"It would take too long to tell you," she said, turning away from him and looking down.

"Why are they sending you?"

"Because—oh, it is all a muddle; and it is my fault, too, I dare say. Mamma was vexed about my keeping the boat so late the other night, and she told papa; and then papa scolded me, and I was cross and impatient, I suppose; and so they say that they think I am getting spoiled here, and had better go to England for a year, especially as Anne has come to take my place."

"You are fond of Egypt?" he said gently.

"You know I am."

"Would it make you happier, Michelle, if you had the prospect of spending the rest of your life—or at least a great many years of it—in Egypt?"

"But I have the prospect already," said Michelle, opening her great dark eyes.

"Your father talks of buying a house in England and settling there."

"A flash of feeling which he could not exactly understand passed over the girl's face; but again she said nothing."

"What I meant was that I myself was likely to stay here for many years, and that I might perhaps venture to ask you, Michelle, to stay with me—as my wife."

"The words were soberly, gently uttered, with the kind and almost tender look in his eyes to which Michelle was well accustomed; and she did not notice that in all his speech there was not one word of love."

"Should I ask you, little one, if I did not mean it?" he said.

"Oh," she said, with a long-drawn breath, "I am so glad!"

"He smiled a little at that, but his face was still pale and grave. He had made a great decision—made it almost without premeditation—and he was not sure after all whether that decision had been for the best."

"Don't you love me, Michelle?" he asked.

"The question broke down all Michelle's defenses. She answered so simply and frankly that Eastlake reminded himself with a pang of remorse that after all she was but a child, and that perhaps he was taking an unfair advantage of her youth."

"He kissed her, and she ran away, half frightened at the prospect before her, altogether tremulous with happiness. (To be continued.)"

Scattered \$2,000 in a Crowd.

She was pretty. She wore a dainty hat and in one hand she gripped a pasteboard box. She was threading her way through the crowds on Park row at noon yesterday.

"The box collapsed. 'Oh!' she cried, and there was a flutter of green packages and the tinkle of coin on the sidewalk.

"Hully gee, it's dough!" gasped a newsboy.

It was fully \$2,000 in bank notes in neat packages and some solid coins lay scattered on the sidewalk.

"It's all right, miss," said a big driver; "we'll look out for you."

There were plenty there who needed money, but they withheld their hands. A well-dressed man and a newsboy picked up the scattered coins.

"Thank you, it's all here," said the young woman, who smiled gratefully at the crowd and went her way.—New York World.

TOPICS FOR FARMERS

A DEPARTMENT PREPARED FOR OUR RURAL FRIENDS.

Skunks and Squirrels Are Friends of the Farmer—Unhusked Corn Makes Good Feed—Cause of "Cold" Soil—Table for Sorting Apples.

Farmer's Friends. Last spring I planted a sixteen-acre field in corn. Part of the field had been mowed the year before and part had been pastured after harvest.

The corn did not do well all summer and began to dry up very early. When we were cutting it, I noticed wherever the grub-worm had bothered it a hole had been dug around the stock, and I wondered what could be the cause, when some one suggested the skunk as being the cause in its search of worms.

Feeding Unhusked Corn. Some farmers have learned that ears of corn merely broken from the stalk and unhusked are eaten by cattle with less likelihood of injury than if corn is husked and fed on the ear.

Cold Soil. What is usually called "cold" soil is due mostly to excess of water which finds no outlet by sinking into it, and is forced to evaporate from the surface.

Sorting Apples. The ease and convenience in assorting apples can be greatly enhanced by using a table constructed for the purpose as follows: Length feet, width 3 1/2 feet, height 3 feet.

Burying Loose Rubbish. It is well to have in the garden in winter an open trench, into which may be thrown the waste from the house that would otherwise lie around as rubbish.

Snow in Forests. There is no place on the farm where a uniform level of snow is so sure as in the forest, and hardly anywhere it does more good.

Early Potatoes in Gardens. Almost every farmer's garden has its patch of early potatoes, planted there

because usually the garden is plowed earlier than any other land equally rich. It often happens that these garden potatoes come year after year on the same soil. No amount of manuring will make this successful. In fact, the excessive amount of stable manures predisposes the potatoes to rot, especially as the spores of the disease may be left in the soil from the previous year's crop.

Marketing Grapes. Grapes, like other fruits, need to be carefully handled to bring the best prices. The vines need to be gone over frequently during the ripening season, gathering only those with full color, because grapes do not, like other fruits, color after being gathered.

Fruit Trees by the Roadside. Tell us if you know any good reason for planting maples, elms and the like along the roadsides in place of the practically useless cherries, chestnuts, walnuts and other fruit trees, especially out in the country where the depredations of fruit-hungry city boys are not much to be feared.

One Dollar the Average. Experiments made in different sections show that the cost of feeding a hen one year is about \$1, and that the profit is about the same, the gross receipts from the hen being about \$2 a year.

Poultry Pickings. Always select the cream of your flock for breeders. It pays to improve. There is not one-half the amount of labor in keeping fowls in health as there is in trying to cure disease.

Farm Notes. Wherever there is a low place beside the road accumulating the wash from the rutted soil will probably be rich enough to pay for plowing and carting into adjoining fields.

Low-down wagons with wide metal wheels are being used with good results, as they are more easily loaded and the wide wheels do not cut up the roads, but assist to pack the surface.

There is much work on the farm that can now be more cheaply done by steam power, even though it leave horses idle in the stable.

Sawmills in Their Jaws. Some large beetles are as good as circular saws. They seize a branch or twig with their deeply-toothed jaws and whirl around and around until the twig is sawn off.

Doing a Big Railway Business. One English railway company alone issues over a ton of railway tickets weekly.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE

The House Friday passed the following bills: To prohibit shooting of wild fowl by persons on board of any floating device; to allow the spearing of fish during January, February and March; to amend the law relative to water power companies; to prevent the killing of muskrats except between March and December; to amend the law relative to the destruction of wolves; to amend law relative to boards of supervisors; making it unlawful for prosecuting attorneys to defend or assist in defense of any person charged with crime in their respective counties.

The economical streak in the House led to the introduction Monday of a bill abolishing the State geological survey. Bills appropriating \$40,000 for the relief of the Ontonagon fire sufferers, permitting the sale of quail purchased in another State, providing for a reformatory for women, and making the education of the blind compulsory, were introduced.

In the House Tuesday the following bills were passed: To permit the catching of fish in Long Lake; to allow members of Board of Supervisors of Newway County compensation for time expended in extra session investigating the books of said county; for a board of auditors for Kent County; amending law relative to boards of supervisors; for the incorporation of labor associations. The Senate passed the bill for a board of auditors for Kent County.

The most notable thing about the session was the flood of bills that poured in, and the number of House measures has passed the 400 mark. Popular members gave notice of bills declaring null and void all contracts calling for the payment of money in gold, and requiring registers of deeds to keep a separate record of all mortgages and discharges of mortgages on farm property.

In the bill to be introduced by the homeopathic physicians' committee for the removal of the homeopathic department of the University of Michigan to Detroit, it will be provided that there be a separate board of trustees, making the separation of the school from the university the more distinct. This is in accord with a suggestion contained in the pamphlet issued by the regents in the Ann Arbor university opposing the plan of removal.

The bill to be introduced by the homeopathic physicians' committee for the removal of the homeopathic department of the University of Michigan to Detroit, it will be provided that there be a separate board of trustees, making the separation of the school from the university the more distinct.

Some of the talk in the House committee of the whole is amusing. Much time was taken up with Representative Welser's bill prohibiting the killing of muskrats from Dec. 1 to March 1 in the marshes along the Detroit river and Lake Erie.

Representative Clark wanted to have the law applied to the whole State, and then the farmers rose up in protest. Clute said the pesky muskrats got into farm drains, built nests and stopped the drains. Colvin, always sensational, said: "Many a farmer's wife now raises ducks and geese. If we stop killing these muskrats they won't raise enough ducks and geese to let us farmers come back to the Legislature with." And that settled Clark's amendment.

Senator Maitland has given notice of a bill to abolish days of grace, and he has another bill by which the Mackinac Island State Park Board of Control will be enabled to collect rent for buildings on leased park ground.

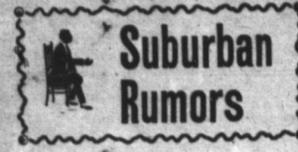
A measure which Senator Bernard will introduce is for a primary election law affecting the entire State, which will provide that all caucuses in a county shall be held upon the same day and at the same hour. By this he hopes to do away with colonization for caucus purposes.

Senator Hughes has a measure to prohibit the sale and manufacture of cigarettes. Senator Moore will bring out a similar bill.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD

An independent local newspaper published every Thursday afternoon from its office in the basement of the Turnbull & Wilkins block, Chelsea, Mich.
BY O. T. HOOVER.
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Advertising rates reasonable and made known on application.
Entered at the postoffice at Chelsea, Mich., as second-class matter.

CHELSEA, THURSDAY, Feb. 25, 1897.



Suburban Rumors

WATERLOO.

Dr. Bennett was in Detroit Tuesday. John Bayer is visiting at his old home this week.

Miss Ettie Gorton is now suffering with the measles.

Miss Lissie Treat spent Sunday with friends at Albion.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. George Rensler, February 23, 1897, a boy.

Mrs. August Keltz who has been quite ill for the past week is slowly improving.

Miss Edna Jones returned home Friday after spending several weeks with her cousin, Mrs. F. Croman.

Two sleigh loads of our young people went to Mount Hope to the Crusaders meeting Monday evening.

SYLVAN.

Bert Riggs, now of Jackson, is a welcome visitor among Sylvan friends. Emory West, of Bellevue is here on account of the illness of his brother Bert.

Mrs. M. B. Millsbaugh was taken ill in church Sunday morning, but is much better.

There will be only a morning service at our church next Sunday. In the absence of the pastor, Mr. C. T. Conklin will take charge of the meeting.

Rev. Carl G. Zeidler who left Monday for Detroit where he will hold revival meetings, will return in time to occupy his pulpit both morning and evening, Sunday, March 7th.

UNADILLA.

Mrs. Henrietta Bullis is visiting relatives in Battle Creek.

Miss Etta Bullis entertained company from Munith over Sunday.

Mr. Alex Reid of Stockbridge spent part of last week with Dick Barton.

Tom and Jim Gibney are at present working in the bicycle factory at Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene May and daughter spent part of last week with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Mills and daughter Gertrude attended the funeral of Mrs. Staffey at Munith Friday.

The literary entertainment given Friday evening by the debating society was a success and was well attended.

Mrs. Geo. Budd of Stockbridge and Mr. and Mrs. George Messenger of West Bay City were visiting at Mr. R. Barnum's Friday.

Two gentlemen from Stockbridge were fishing in this vicinity the latter part of last week. They report lots of fun but not many fish.

LIMA.

Johnnie Wade is moving onto the Westfall farm.

Nathan Pierce made a trip to the county seat last Tuesday.

Henry Luick and Ed. Beech were Ann Arbor visitors last Tuesday.

Irving Storms went to Detroit Monday to visit his son Rev. A. B. Storms.

Mrs. Geo. Perry is visiting her daughter Mrs. Wm. Whitaker in Ann Arbor.

Mrs. Wm. Stocking and son Will of Ann Arbor made several calls here last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Boynton of Sylvan visited at Irving Storms last Wednesday.

Several young people from this vicinity attended the Maccabee ball at Dexter last Friday evening.

John Steinbach is quite anxious that the sleighing should continue. He has an elegant new cutter.

Mrs. Geraghty and daughter Lizzie of Lyndon were guests at George Whittington's last Wednesday.

Mrs. William Covart, has a badly bruised hip and arm, the result of a fall on the ice last Saturday morning.

The senior students of the Chelsea high school held a box social at Jay Woods' Monday night. A good time is reported.

Mrs. Ed. Beach is still suffering with rheumatism with no marked signs for her recovery we are sorry to say.

The Jerusalem mills are now crowded to their utmost capacity and in consequence thereof their melodious hum is heard even in the quiet hours of the night.

While at Ann Arbor last week Annie Morse met with what might have proved a serious accident. It seems that while driving on South Main street her horse became frightened and backed onto the track in front of a rapidly approaching electric car, she succeeded however in getting him off the track when he again whirled in such a manner that the car struck him, knocking him down and throwing Miss Morse from the cutter. The rig was soon righted, and aside from a few bruises no further damage was done.

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

A two year old child of Joseph Falk died from scarlet fever yesterday, the first fatality from contagious disease in Ypsilanti.—Ypsilanti Sentinel.

When we hear a man say he is going to economize and can't afford to take a local paper, we can't help thinking that he has commenced at the wrong end to economize.—Tumesh News.

A merciful man is merciful to his beasts, 'tis said. We learn that Al Stringham in order to protect some young pigs and their mother from the cold them with blankets.—Manchester Enterprise.

The last pay day of the Michigan Condensed Milk Company amounted to several hundred dollars over \$40,000. This paid for the milk purchased during the month of January.—Livingston Herald.

Dr. Ryan lets no guilty man escape. When he gets a lot of sinners corralled in his church he locks the door on them, and they don't get out until he has preached to them all he wants to.—Ypsilanti Commercial.

A merchant doing business not a hundred miles from this city, tried to make an insurance company pay him damages on his stock caused by smoke from a poor cigar a customer was puffing on in his store.—Eaton Rapids Herald.

John O'Leary, of Brooklyn, pined a corn on his foot so closely that it bled and for a time it was feared that blood poisoning would set in. We bet John won't do that trick again in a hurry.—Ann Arbor Argus. Sort O'Leary of it as it were.

"Don't you think it?" He goes over in the morning and borrows the local paper of his neighbor, getting him out of bed for the purpose, in order to read the advertisements before breakfast, and decide where to trade after breakfast.—Adrian Press.

It is rumored that James O'Kane, one of the mail carriers, has become heir to a large fortune. Postmaster Beakes received a letter this week, from New York, enquiring for a man by the name of Jas. O'Kane, and saying that considerable money had been left to a man by that name. We heartily hope that Mr. O'Kane of the post-office department is the lucky man.—Ann Arbor Register.

Rocco Diserido, the confectioner and fruit dealer at the corner of Ann street and Fourth avenue, found a huge tarantula Tuesday in a bunch of bananas. It measures nearly five inches across and is a deadly looking thing. When discovered it was stiff with cold and harmless. With it was found a nest with a large number of eggs. Dr. Boylan has possession of the great spider.—Ann Arbor Democrat.

Among other curiosities to be seen in the Normal museum at Ypsilanti, are two bottles containing blood. One exhibits the blood of the dashing young Colonel Elsworth, who scarcely past 21 years, was colonel of the New York Zouaves, and was killed by one Jackson at Alexandria, where the colonel was hauling down a confederate flag. Jackson was speedily killed and D. A. Wise, a union soldier, secured some of the blood of each and sent it home in bottles.

We are informed that Grass Lake Chapter, No. 98 has bought the second story of the Raymond block for a banquet hall. The place will be fitted up with a kitchen and storage room at the rear and toilet and reception rooms at the front. The hall down through the building will be merged into a banquet room, which will take up center with a length of 45 or 46 feet. As the masonic fraternity never do anything by halves, it is safe to conclude that when all is put in order, it will rejoice every frater's heart. They paid \$1000 for the property.—Grass Lake News.

A clever swindle just now practiced in some parts of the state is that of a traveling salesman with a small but inferior looking potted plant, appearing to emit a sweet, pungent odor that comes from a bottle of strong perfume concealed in the dirt. The plant is represented to be a native of the Holy Land or some foreign country. Three seeds of which may be bought for 50 cents. Lady window gardeners in country farm houses are largely the victims.—Yale Expositor.

It looks as if Saline were going to have a creamery. Many of the enterprising farmers are thoroughly in earnest about forming a co-operative association. To this end a meeting of all likely to be interested was held in the opera house last Saturday and the situation was carefully canvassed. Mr. Fletcher, manager of the Ypsilanti Co-operative, H. D. Platt, president, and Oscar Darling, manager, of the Willis creamery were at the meeting on request and explained fully the workings and success of these plants. Nearly all present favored the enterprise, but were slow to invest in stock. The work was continued Monday along the line of private solicitation with such favorable results that several teams were engaged to accumulate ice. The plant will probably begin early in the spring.—Saline Cor.—Ann Arbor Democrat.

The operations of Henry C. Ward in establishing his sheep ranch just outside the city, is attracting wide attention. It is claimed to be the largest sheep ranch under cover in the United States. The sheds already cover nearly as much ground as the Crystal Palace of London, and more are being constructed. Sheep are being constantly bought and sold. Purchases are made in all parts of the Western country, and farmers are bringing them in by the sleighload from this vicinity. The flock averages from 20,000 to 25,000. It strung in a single file they would form a column 20 miles in length, and if they were all fed at once it would require more than eight miles of feed troughs. Allowing each sheep a pound of hay it requires over 10 tons for a single feed. The care of the flock and shearing, which is constantly going on, requires the services of about fifty men. This ranch is proving a lively market for farmers within driving distance.—Pontiac Gazette.

The Davenport building narrowly escaped what might have been a scorching Tuesday night. Wm. Brainard, the tiler at Masonic temple, went up as usual to light up for lodge meeting. He had only oil enough to fill the small lamps and after filling them went and had the can refilled out of which he filled the larger lamps. He lit a few of the small ones, but left the larger ones until a little later. In the meantime he prepared the wood and kindlings in the front stove and to start the fire quickly poured from the can a small quantity of its contents on the kindlings and after putting away the can lit the contents of the stove which instantly exploded, proving to the innocent tiler that his newly purchased kerosene oil was no more than gasoline. The quantity in the stove being only a few spoonfuls no serious results followed, but had he fired up the two big lamps which containing more than half a gallon, he would doubtless have been badly burned and the fire company had a chance to put in some fine practice work.—Saline Observer.

Pruning Potato Vines. Acting on the notion that as pruning was good for fruit trees it would benefit potato vines, a citizen of Portland, Ore., clipped off the vines in a patch close to the ground, as soon as they were well up, and some of the potatoes grown there were, it is said, among the largest and finest found.

Boarding House Religion. "What is your religion, Mr. Gilbert?" asked the landlady of her new boarder. "Meat three times a day," was the reply that startled the good woman and put her into a reverie as to whether the man was a heathen or misunderstood the question.

Citizens Caucus. A citizens caucus will be held in the Durand & Hatch block, Monday, March 1, 1897, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination, president, clerk, treasurer, three trustees and assessor, to be voted for at the coming charter election to be held March 8th, 1897, for the village of Chelsea. By order Committee. Chelsea, February 24, 1897.

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.

BORRERIN BACK AN FO' TH.

Ma an Mis' Hays had long argued
The borrerin back an fo' th
Them little things 'at women need
We've one 'ud do for both.
So ma she kep' a candle mold,
Mis' Hays a coffee grinder,
An ma a w'ool, Mis' Hays a root,
Flax hetchels, brakes an winder.
An, oh, wut leaps my glad heart lops
W'en Marthy Ellen'd come
An set for a piggin' o' sof' soap
Er candles to take lumps
For them I'd see 'er back again
An walk so good an slow
That quarter mile 'ud be 'aw'ile—
An hour o' bliss er so.

She'd come for pork. I'd go far bread
Er empt' in's fer a 'rain.
Er hanks o' yam er spoils o' thread,
An wut was mos' surprisin'
Wus the way she'd look so kind o' peart
W'en she'd see me comb, too.
An alms say in 'er cunning way:
'W'y, hello, Jim! That you!'

Waal, Marthy's gone, an ma is dead.
Fled are the happy years,
A Kanuck is on the Hays humstead
A farm in on abers;
But I aign think o' the good ole times
W'en me an Marthy both
Hed blissful days an ma an Mis' Hays
Wus borrerin back an fo' th.
—J. L. Heaton in "The Quitting Bee."

ANIMALS AND MUSIC.

The Familiar Stable Call Brought the Stampeding Horses Back.

The editor of Thierfreu relates the following story of his own personal experience of the sagacity of military horses. In the year 1873, during a skirmish with the Sioux Indians, "the Third cavalry regiment had formed an encampment in a valley on the southern border of Dakota. At nightfall the horses were tethered by a long line to the ground. Toward daybreak a violent storm of rain and hail burst over the valley. The terrified animals broke loose from their fastenings, and in their fright tore away up the steep sides of the valley into the territory of the enemy. Without horses, at the mercy of the enemy, we should be lost. Yet it was impossible, in the half darkness, to go after them into an unknown country, probably full of Indians. The captain, as a last resource, ordered the stable call to be sounded. In a few minutes every horse had returned to the encampment, and we were saved."

A gentleman who was a finished musician resided some years ago at Darmstadt and kept a dog, which was the terror of all the singers and instrumentalists in the place, for it had the fatal habit of raising its face to heaven and howling whenever a false note was emitted. It never made a mistake, and well known singers were said to tremble when they saw their unwelcome judge, seated by his master's side, at concerts or at the opera, for Max was a regular first nighter and a great friend of the theater director. He was never known to miss a new opera. Max was no respecter of persons, and when the singing was but a shade out he would attract the attention of the whole audience to it with a terrific howl. One tenor went so far as to refuse to sing unless the dog was removed, but Max was so great a favorite with the Darmstadt public and such a well known frequenter that the singer might as well have requested to have the director himself removed from the stalls, and he was obliged to give in with as good a grace as possible. The dog's master stated that he had trained him when he was quite a puppy, and by the time he was 8 years old the dog was as good a judge as his master of a false note.—Boston Transcript.

The Sleeping Disease.

On the western coast of Africa they have a singular and always fatal malady which is known as the sleeping disease, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. The person attacked by it is seized with a sensation of drowsiness, which continues to increase in spite of the efforts made to throw it off. Finally the patient sinks into a profound sleep, which continues for about three weeks, or until death ensues. The most curious feature of the disease is that, aside from the drowsiness, the patient seems much as usual. The pulse, respiration and temperature are normal, while he may be easily aroused and will take nourishment and answer questions in a perfectly natural manner.

Dr. King's New Discovery For Consumption.

This is the best medicine in the world for all forms of coughs and colds and for consumption. Every bottle is guaranteed. It will cure and not disappoint. It has no equal for whooping cough, asthma, hay fever, pneumonia, bronchitis, La grippe, cold in the head and for consumption. It is safe for all ages, pleasant to take, and, above all, a sure cure. It is always well to take Dr. King's New Life Pills in connection with Dr. King's New Discovery, as they regulate and tone the stomach and bowels. We guarantee perfect satisfaction or return money. Free trial bottles at Glazier & Stimson's drug store. Regular size 50 cents and \$1.00.

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.

Wanted a good 2 year old colt. In care of Warren Guerlin

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.

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

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's, and mortgage their farm to pay the bill, will be glad to learn that The Glazier Stove Co. have made a big hole in the old time prices, by not charging for the holes in the Tile.

The best Marblehead Kelly Island Lime, 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 20 cents, of the Glazier Stove Co. What have you been paying for it?

You would never have been compelled to place that mortgage upon your farm if you had always been able to buy Lumber, Tile, Coal and Builder's supplies at the rate of profit at which The Glazier Stove Co. are now selling this line of goods.

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

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

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

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.

Pay the printer.

Liver Pills

Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work easily and thoroughly.

Hood's Pills

Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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.

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 Gumming a Specialty

FIRE AND TORNADO

INSURANCE.

TurnBull & Hatch.

Dated January 20, A. D. 1897.

D. B. TAYLOR, Attorney for Mortgagee.

30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Office 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 \$10 a year in advance. Specimen copies and HAND BOOK OF PATENTS sent free. Address: MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

Great Cures proved by voluntary statements of thousands of men and women show that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually does possess power to purify the blood and cure disease. Hood's Pills are especially prepared to be taken with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

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. WHITAKER, 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.



CUMMINGS

SELLS

12 Bars Soap 25c

2 pks. Yeast 50c

1 " Kirkoline 20c

N. O. Molasses 25c

Cheese 12c

Bottle Olives 10c

Can Baked Beans 5c

Tea—the best 50c

Coffee—none better 25c

At

Cummings'

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a mortgage executed by Louis Jordan to Patrick Jordan, dated December 1, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the 20th day of December, 1893, in Liber 84 of Mortgages on page 87, by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage became operative and no sale or proceeding in law of equity having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, and the sum of one hundred and eighty and thirty-five cents (\$183.50) being now claimed by the holder of said mortgage, notice is therefore hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therefor as 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 20th day of April, A. D. 1897, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at public auction to the highest bidder, at the west end of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, Michigan, being the place where the Circuit Court for said county is holden, the premises described in said mortgage as follows: Commencing on the north line of section twelve, and running 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 four and one-half feet to the place of beginning.

PATRICK JORDAN, Mortgagee.

Dated January 20, A. D. 1897.

D. B. TAYLOR, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Commissioner's Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW. The undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate Court for said county, Commissioner 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 August next, at ten o'clock a. m. of each said day, to receive, examine and adjust said claims, as provided in the order of said court.

Dated, Chelsea, Michigan, February 4, 1897.

James S. Gorman, Commissioner.

Rolla S. Armstrong, Commissioner.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

Why don't you pay the printer?

Local Brevities

The receipts of the donation to Rev. J. S. Edmunds and family at the congregational church. Wednesday evening was \$50.

Have you noticed the advertisement of the Chelsea Ice Company on the first page of the Standard? It will interest you.

A patent on a rein or strap guide was granted to Mark Lowry of this place. The patent was assigned to A. W. Wilkinson.

A special meeting of Olive Chapter O. E. S. will be held Wednesday evening, March 8, for initiation. All members are requested to be present.

Prof. A. DeWitt of Dexter of Dexter will address the people of North Lake and vicinity at the hall there Tuesday night. Subject "Sanitary Science." Everybody invited.

Messrs. O. W. Palmer, R. A. Snyder, A. M. Freer and Andrus Guile of the Chelsea Whist Club attended the state meeting at Kalamazoo Monday. The Chelsea team won third place in the contest.

Considerable enthusiasm was manifested Monday over the race between Chas. Whitaker's horse, Sleepy Ben, and Wm. Lehman's Rowdy Boy. To make the affair interesting a purse of \$10 was hung up. Four heats were trotted, three of which were won by Sleepy Ben.

The Detroit Journal in speaking of W. W. Wedemeyer's address at the Jackson County Lincoln Club says: Deputy Railroad Commissioner W. W. Wedemeyer, of Ann Arbor, spoke on the topic, "Lincoln's Life an Inspiration to Young Men."

A novel method of presenting the new and freshest Easterlike creations of Paris milliners has been adopted by the Ladies' Home Journal for March. In that magazine the new French hats and bonnets will be pictured as they are worn.

The people of Jackson are eagerly anticipating the arrival in that city of our Mr. Judson. Between the democrats, populists, silver republicans, orthodox republicans and Cleveland mugwumps, the situation in Jackson county is badly mixed, and it requires the master hand of a Judson to reduce things to that pleasing order which will insure the election of Republican candidates with "machine" like regularity.—Washtenaw Times.

The cabinet of Major McKinley has been completed as follows: Secretary of state, John Sherman, of Ohio; secretary of the treasury, Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois; secretary of war, Russel A. Alger, of Michigan; secretary of the navy, John D. Long, of Massachusetts; attorney-general, Joseph McKenna, of California; secretary of the interior, J. J. McCook, of New York; postmaster-general, James A. Gary, of Maryland; secretary of agriculture, James Wilson, of Iowa.

On the first day of July next the bill permitting the printing and use of private mailing cards with a one cent stamp affixed will go into effect. The progressive business man will have his own advertisement conspicuously displayed, and the printing of millions of cards will make work for the printer. The bill is approved by the post office department, as it tends to popularize postal cards besides effecting a saving to the government of the difference between the cost of cards and stamps.

A banquet was held last Monday night at the Castle Hall of Chelsea Lodge Knights of Pythias, attended by the local knights, in commemoration of the birth and in honor of character and services of the "Father of his country," George Washington. An elegant spread was furnished by the proprietor of the Chelsea House. The Castle Hall was elegantly decorated with three large American flags, and a profusion of bunting and small flags. At the end of the hall was a large picture of Washington draped with the stars and stripes. Hon. James S. Gorman presided as toast-master in a most befitting manner. B. Turnbull in response to the first toast "America" testified his regard for him whose name is intimately blended with whatever belongs most essentially to the prosperity, the liberty, the free institutions and the renown of our country, George Washington.

Those responding to other toasts in a most pleasing and interesting manner were, Geo. Davis, Geo. Beckwith, Dr. H. W. Schmidt, George BeGole, Clarence Maroney, J. Geo. Webster, James Sharp, Schuyler P. Foeter, Hiram Lighthall, B. J. Howlett, Julius M. Klein favored the assembly with two very pleasing and attractive songs.

Died, at the residence of his son George Blach, on Sunday, February 21, 1897 at 11 a. m. David Blach, aged, 77 years, 6 months, and 11 days. He had been sick only a short time—seven days, when he was called home to his Heavenly Father, dying a christian death, anxious to join his beloved wife who had died some years before. His funeral was held at the Lutheran Church, February 23, at 10:30 a. m. His remains were taken to Syracuse, N. Y., for burial, accompanied by his son and daughter.

Two burglaries of blacksmith and wagon shops have occurred in the country near Jackson recently and the officers believe an organized gang is at work. Thursday night the blacksmith and wagon shop of Patrick O'Brien, at Michigan Center, was entered and a number of saws, chisels and bits were taken. The affair was reported to the police and officers of surrounding towns were notified Friday afternoon two strangers, John Raymond and George Smith, were arrested at this place with the stolen tools in their possession. They were taken to Jackson the same night by Jacob Staffan and Jay Woods.

Ed. Clark, machinist for the Tag, Box and Label factory, met with a painful accident yesterday morning. He was sitting in front of the heater in the engine room, when suddenly the door blew open letting a large amount of boiling water and steam out upon him. Frank Stoll, the engineer, tore his clothes off from him as quickly as possible so as not to keep the hot and soaking fabric next to the skin, and this saved him to a great extent. Mr. Clark was taken to his home on west Congress street for medical attendance. He was badly scalded about both legs, a hand, shoulders, neck and face, but while the wounds are painful they will not disfigure him.—Ypsilanti Cor. Washtenaw Times.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at St. Mary's church, Chelsea, last Tuesday, February 23, 1897, at 8 a. m. when Mr. John H. Wade, of Lima, and Miss B. Lucille Howe of Sylvan were united in marriage. The attendants were Mr. John McNaney and Miss Mary Howe of Chicago, Ill. A large number of relatives and friends were present in the church at the impressive ceremony. The pastor, the Rev. William P. Considine, officiated at the marriage and celebrated the nuptial mass. After the ceremony at the church, the bridal party with the relatives, intimate friends and Father Considine repaired to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Wade, jr., of Lima, the parents of the groom, where an elegant wedding breakfast was served. The newly wedded couple are among the most popular young people of our town and are highly respected. They have taken the Westfall farm in Lima, and have gone to house-keeping where they will be glad to see all their friends. Mr. and Mrs. Wade were the recipients of many handsome presents from true friends. The Standard tenders them its hearty congratulations for a happy future.

SCHOOL NOTES.

Mrs. F. P. Glazier was a third grade visitor Tuesday.

Mr. S. A. Mapes made the high school a short call recently.

Watch for an announcement of the senior entertainment.

Miss Maggie Nickerson called at the ninth grade room recently.

Mrs. Cummings and Mrs. Curtis were ninth grade visitors Tuesday.

Any one desiring a general freezeout may obtain the same by calling at the office "any old time."

The senior social was a grand success notwithstanding the unpromising condition of weather and roads. About \$10 was realized.

Registration Notice.

To the electors of the village of Chelsea, County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan:

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the board of registration of the above named village will be held at the council room in said village on Saturday, March 6, 1897, for the purpose of registering the names of all persons who shall be possessed of the necessary qualifications of electors, and who may apply for that purpose; and that said board of registration will be in session on the day and at the place aforesaid from 9 o'clock in the forenoon until 8 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose aforesaid.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1897. By Order of the Village Board of Registration. John B. Cole, clerk.

Notice of Village Election.

Notice is hereby given that the village election of the village of Chelsea, county of Washtenaw, state of Michigan, will be held at the Town Hall in said village, on Monday, March 8, 1897, at which time the following officers are to be elected, viz.: One president, one clerk, one treasurer, three trustees (2 years), one assessor. The polls of said election will be opened at 7 o'clock a. m. and will remain open until 5 o'clock p. m. of said day of election.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1897. By Order of the Village Board of Election Inspectors. John B. Cole, clerk.

FOR SALE—House and lot. Inquire of Arthur Hunter.

Personal Mention

R. J. Beckwith spent Sunday at Napoleon.

Prof. L. A. McDiarmid spent Sunday at Grass Lake.

Mrs. G. H. Mitchell was a Detroit visitor this week.

T. Drislane of Detroit spent Sunday with his family here.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Noyes are visiting their daughter at Niles.

Miss Leora Laird of Ypsilanti spent Sunday with her parents.

Miss Carrie McClaskie entertained Miss C. Wilson over Sunday.

Miss Ella Morton of Ann Arbor was the guest of her parents Sunday.

Mrs. H. Corwell of Jackson is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Snyder.

Miss Adah Prudden of Ypsilanti spent Sunday with her parents here.

Vane Blanchard of Detroit spent several days of last week here.

Miss Ella Armstrong of the U. of M. spent Sunday with her parents here.

The Rev. Dr. Rielly of Adrian called at St. Mary's Rectory last Wednesday.

Mrs. Frank McNamara and daughter of Jackson visited friends in town Monday.

Miss Agnes McKune of Detroit spent a few days of this week with her parents here.

Mrs. Wm. Wackere of Jackson was the guest of Miss Sophia Schatz the latter part of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Hoover attended the midwinter meeting of Michigan Press Association at Detroit Monday and Tuesday.

Messrs. H. S. Holmes, J. Bacon, A. W. Wilkinson, B. Parker, Geo. H. Kempf, and E. L. Negus took in the republican doings at Detroit the first of the week.

A Valuable Prescription. Editor Morrison of Worthington Ind. "Sun" writes: "You have a valuable prescription in Electric Bitters, and I can cheerfully recommend it for constipation and sick headache, and as a general system tonic it has no equal."

Mrs. Annie Stehle, 1625 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, was all run down, could not eat or digest food, had a backache which never let her and felt tired and weary, but six bottles of Electric Bitters restored her health and renewed her strength. Prices 50 cents and \$1.00. Get a bottle at Glazier & Stimson's drug store.

Washtenaw County Jail.

The report of the inspectors of the Washtenaw county jail for the six months ending February 17, 1897, has been made up and is now ready to be forwarded to the state board of corrections and charities and to the board of supervisors.

It shows that during the period since the last report was made, there have been confined in the jail at different times, 235 prisoners, charged with offenses as follows: Assault 1, assault and battery 7, bastardy 3, drunk 118, drunk and disorderly 5, disorderly 7, disturbing religious meeting 3, insane 2, larceny 30, larceny from person 3, grand larceny 1, had a fit 1, housebreaking 1, jail breaking 1, incest 1, suspicion of burglary 3, suspicion 1, rape 1, vagrancy 2, false pretenses 2, bodily harm 1, suspicion of murder 3, total 245. Of these 233 were males and 2 females. The offenses with which the females are charged are: drunk and disorderly 1, larceny 1. The number of prisoners now in jail is 27; of whom 26 are males and 1 female. Fifteen of these are detained for trial and 12 are serving sentences.

The report further shows that the number usually confined in one room by day is from one to 15, but only one person is confined in each cell at night. There is no employment for any of the prisoners in the jail. The condition of the bedding, cells, halls, closets is good. No distinction is made in the treatment of prisoners. Prisoners under 16 years of age are not permitted to mingle or associate with older prisoners, and male and female prisoners are confined in separate rooms. The only evil that the inspector found in the construction or management of the jail is that it is too small.

The report is signed by H. Wirt Newkirk, judge of probate; D. B. Green, county agent; Charles H. Kempf and Tracy L. Towner, superintendents of the poor, who comprise the board of inspectors.—Ann Arbor Argus.

GREAT SALES prove the great merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Sarsaparilla sells because it accomplishes GREAT CURES.

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.

DRINK GOOD COFFEE



FREEMAN'S.

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 buyer is now in the East placing spring orders for Trouserings which Tom will make up at the lowest possible prices.



An interesting book has been compiled by a former nurse, Mary G. Holland, wherein many interesting stories of the lives of army nurses are told by themselves. It was a happy thought which inspired her. And she takes hold of the sympathies of her feminine readers at once by telling the spirit wherewith she met Miss Dix's order. She had heard her "call" to go to war as a nurse, and had tried to enlist under Miss Abble May and also to be one of Mrs. Lander's volunteers for Fort Monroe, in the plan that failed.

Miss Dix's circular read: "No woman under 30 years need apply to serve in government hospitals. All nurses are required to be very plain-looking women. Their dresses must be brown or black, with no bows, no curls, no jewelry and no hoopskirts." The Quaker Dorothea Dix little knew what he meant the last phrase in that order demanded. Thus the nurse summoned to duty: "It was fashionable at that time to wear immense hoops. I had worn one for some time, and really felt it a sacrifice to leave it off. Other requirements were agreeable, but I felt I could not walk without a hoop. I said, 'Well, if I can't walk without it I can crawl, for I must go, and I will do the best I can.' Soon after this I took up a morning paper and read that the wounded were being brought into Washington so fast that more help was needed at once. I wrote immediately to Miss Dix, saying: 'I am in possession of one of your circulars, and will comply with all your

Is it not a good soldierly report, and without a word of complaint at the end? Here is an extract from the much more detailed story of her experiences given by another nurse, Mrs. Kaiser:

"Early Sunday morning we were roused by the drum calling to battle. The men responded promptly, leaving me with only one attendant to care for the helpless sick soldiers who lay on the damp ground wrapped only in a blanket. I gave them some coffee and hard tack, with a smile, and the assurance that I would get them out of the way of the flying lead. The camp was in the range of the battle, and I knew the regiment had no ammunition, and must soon fall back, perhaps before I could ever get the men ready to go. Several balls came tearing through the tent, creating almost a panic. We had gone there in the dark, and had not taken the trouble to find our position, and what to do we did not know. Suddenly I thought of a lieutenant who had been sick the day before. I sought among the tents and found him, and he gave me the points of the compass and told me of a ravine near by where we must try to get the men. Those who were unable to walk we carried on poles, and thus all were transported but one old man, who was delirious and would neither go nor be carried.

"A captain came in, wounded in the left shoulder, and so once more I went to the camp and returned with what I could carry, then bound up the wound to stop the blood. By that time an orderly came with the command to get



ON THE BATTLE FIELD.

requirements. I am plain-looking enough to suit you, and old enough, I have no near relatives in the war, no lover there. I never had a husband, and am not looking for one. Will you take me?" In a few days the answer came, "Report at once to my house, corner of Fourteenth street and New York avenue, Washington." She labeled me so nicely that I think if I had been in a box of glass I should have gone through safely, and gave me instructions to procure transportation.

One very characteristic sketch of any nurse experience is given by Mrs. Margaret Hayes of Los Angeles in this book entitled "Our Army Nurses." Her page reads: "On the 17th of February, 1863, I left my home in Mendota, Ill., for Chicago. Arriving there we went to the Sanitary Commission room, and were cared for by Mrs. Livermore, who gave us our commission, put us up a lunch, gave us each a pillow and a small 'comfortable' (there were no sleeping cars in those days) and started us that same evening for Memphis, Tenn. Another lady went with me who was as anxious as I to do something for the boys in blue. We arrived safely, and I was assigned to the Adams General Hospital No. 2, which had just been opened to receive the sick and wounded from Arkansas, in ward 2, where there were seventy-two men. I think the wardmaster was one of the kindest men I ever knew. Poor fellow! He went through the war, and returned to his home with the regiment, but only to die soon after his arrival. There were a medicine man and wound dresser, and six nurses were detailed from among the convalescents. My especial duty was to cook the extra diet, see that the patients received it, wait upon those who could not feed themselves, look after the comfort of all, and, in fact, make myself generally useful. A part of the time I had two wards. The boys appreciated whatever I did for them very much, and presented me with a valuable gold watch, which I still hold as one of my choicest treasures. I remained at the Adams until January, 1865, when I was transferred to the Gayoso, and was discharged from there at the close of the war. I often think of my boys, and wonder where they are. The old ones are mustered out, the young are now gray and old, and would not know me, nor I them, if we should meet. I was Mrs. Maggie Meseroll then. They called me 'Sister Maggie.' My first ward surgeon was Dr. Taylor of Cambridge; next, Dr. Cole of St. Louis. Then came Dr. Lard and Dr. Keenon, succeeded by Dr. Sturdy. I could tell many incidents if I could see to write them, but am so blind I have not been able to read since 1882."

the men as far down the ravine as we could and an ambulance would meet us there. As soon as all was in order I took a rifle and started for the battle ground. When I reached the line I found our men in great numbers, and worked as long as I could find anything to do with. After using my own skirt and handkerchief and everything I could get at I went down to the river. There I saw such sights as I never want to see again. Wounded men, mules and horses, tents and blankets in the wildest disorder. The surgeon was attending to putting men on the boat. He sent me aboard to do what I could. There were men wounded in all imaginable ways. Soon an amputation table was prepared. Meanwhile I sat down on the floor with my back to the partition, trying to rest a moment, as I had been passing through so much since before daylight. A woman came out of a stateroom just in time to see me there, and, walking up to me, she said in sharp tones, "Why don't you go to work?" As I had been on my feet all that dreadful day without food and working in blood, I thought her question called for a reply, and I asked, "Why don't you go to work yourself, and see how you like it?" She said, "I am at work taking care of my husband, who has his thumb shot, and is in that stateroom." I quietly walked over the wounded men to see him. He had his thumb well dressed on the field! Then I went to dressing wounds, and worked with the surgeon all night and all next day. Monday night I slept on the colored woman's bed for two hours, then went to work again.

And here is the close of the story of experience signed by Jane M. Worrall, Roxbury: "While there (in Baltimore, in a ward of thirty-five cots, mostly occupied by men from Libby Prison) I had a very singular case. The surgeon said he had never seen anything like it. A Confederate boy, only 16 years of age and very ignorant so far as book learning was concerned, was brought to the ward with a field amputation, but his doom was sealed. He had lockjaw and lay for twenty-four hours, when all I could do for him was to wet a piece of linen in brandy and lay it across his mouth, so that he could breathe the moisture from it. He came out of that dreadful state perfectly rational, and, after taking some nourishment, asked me to pray with him. I did so, and read the fourteenth chapter of St. John, which I read to all my patients who would listen to me. Then he talked about two hours, using the most beautiful language about the Bible and the glories of heaven. Everybody who could do so came to hear him. At last he said to me, 'Mother, don't you see the angels coming? They are holding

out their hands to take me home.' Then he dropped away like a child going to sleep. Just before the hospital closed for typhoid cases were brought to the ward. One died and I contracted the fever in its worst form, and, although everything was done for me, I barely escaped, and have never been well since. I feel that my heavenly Father blessed me all through my work and carried me through my sickness. I was in the service a year and a half, and have the honor of being breveted Major."

And nobly Major Worrall earned her honors. In this book is recalled the incident of the army nurse who, worn out in war service, went home to die, and, dying, asked that she might be buried with the old flag wrapped around her.

When Harriet Scott of Charleston was at Armory Square Hospital she saw and spoke with Lincoln, and thus tells the tale:

"One day President Lincoln visited the hospital, bringing grapes (with two men to carry the basket), himself giving to all who were allowed to have fruit, shaking hands and speaking kind words to each one. Noticing the small red flag at the foot of some of the beds, he said: 'May I ask, nurse, what those flags mean?' They mean low diet, sir. 'What's low diet?' 'Wine-whey, milk and water, rice gruel, always something very light.' Walking with President Lincoln through the ward to the door, he said: 'Well, nurse, we often hear the remark that these are days that try men's souls. I think these are days that try women's souls, too. I shall remember you and all the noble women of the North when this land is at peace.'"

The stories of the Sisters of Mercy at the end of the book (not told by themselves, of course) are singularly touching.—Boston Transcript.

Grant and the Dying Soldier.

In the Century General Horace Porter relates the following story in his "Campaigning with Grant." The incident occurred during the attack on what is now called "Hell's Half Acre," near Massaponax Church: General Grant had ridden over to the right to watch the progress of this attack. While he was passing a spot near the roadside where there were a number of wounded, one of them, who was lying close to the roadside, seemed to attract his special notice. The man's face was beardless; he was evidently young; his countenance was strikingly handsome, and there was something in his appealing look which could not fail to engage attention, even in the full tide of battle. The blood was flowing from a wound in his breast, the froth about his mouth was tinged with red, and his wandering, staring eyes gave unmistakable evidence of approaching death. Just then a young staff officer, dashed by at a full gallop, and as his horse's hoofs struck a puddle in the road, a mass of black mud was splashed in the wounded man's face. He gave a piteous look, as much as to say, "Couldn't you let me die in peace and not add to my sufferings?" The general, whose eyes were at that moment turned upon the youth, was visibly affected. He reined in his horse, and seeing from a motion he made that he was intending to dismount to bestow some care upon the young man, I sprang from my horse, ran to the side of the soldier, wiped his face with my handkerchief, spoke to him, and examined his wound; but in a few minutes the unmistakable death-rattle was heard, and I found that he had breathed his last. I said to the general, who was watching the scene intently, "The poor fellow is dead," remounted my horse, and the party rode on. The chief had turned round twice to look after the officer who had splashed the mud and who had passed rapidly on, as if he wished to take him to task for his carelessness. There was a painfully sad look upon the general's face, and he did not speak for some time. While always keenly sensitive to the sufferings of the wounded, this pitiful sight seemed to affect him more than usual.

Spanking a Soldier.

A Confederate captain recently told Mr. J. A. Watrous, a writer of "war stories," about two small boys who, during the civil war, found their way into the Louisiana regiment to which the captain belonged. Both were from ten to twelve years old, and both had run away from home, and were serving as drummers.

At the battle of Shiloh one of these little fellows threw away his drum early in the engagement, picked up the musket of a wounded soldier, and fought like a young hero as long as the battle raged.

Not long after the battle, while the boy-soldier's laurels were still fresh upon him, his mother learned where he was and came after him. The regiment was drilling at the time, and the boy was with it. The mother rushed upon the drill ground and seized her boy.

"Run away from home, will you?" she screamed; "why, you are nothing more than a baby. You come right home with your mother."

As the boy showed some unwillingness, she took him across her knee, and, in the presence of the whole regiment, gave him a sound spanking. Then she led him away, the boy crying and boo-hooing at the top of his voice.

She had to wait some little time for a chance to get away, and meantime one of the soldiers saw the boy, who was still crying, and asked if he was crying because his mother hurt him.

"No!" he shouted. "Do you suppose a soldier like me would cry because he was hurt? Didn't I fight just as well as the best of them at the great battle?"

"Yes, Johnny, but what are you crying about?"

"I'm crying because my mother spanked me right before the whole regiment!"

In spite of his protests, the boy had to go home with his mother, as was proper.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

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

Lesson for Feb. 28.

Golden Text.—"They that were scattered abroad went everywhere preaching the word."—Acts 8: 4.

The subject this week is The Disciples Dispersed and the lesson is found in Acts 8: 1-17. The persecution that arose after the death of Stephen was the most important event since Pentecost; it was one of the turning points of the history of Christianity. Had there been no obstacle to the spread of the new religion in Jerusalem, there is no telling how long it would have been before the missionary motives contained in the teaching of Jesus would have effected a dispersion of the disciples and a beginning of world evangelization. A brief review of the first eight lessons of the quarter will be advisable at this point. These lessons cover a period of about seven years, from A. D. 30 to 37. The chief events of the period were, the descent of the Spirit and the opposition to the preaching of Peter and John; the chief changes in church polity were, a growing tendency toward indifference to property, due to the necessities of the poor, and the appointment of deacons. The close of the period witnessed great and rapid advance of evangelization through the efforts of Stephen and others, which led to the first martyrdom. Humanly speaking, it seems to have been necessary for the Lord to drive the disciples out of Jerusalem in order to get them to do any missionary work; they had spent seven years there without any sign of intention to obey the great commission.

Explanatory.

"And Saul was consenting unto his death"; this sentence of course belongs with the preceding chapter. That it should be placed as part of the first verse of chapter eight is simply one of the many examples of stupidity on the part of those people who several centuries ago divided the scriptures into chapters and verses. It would be ungrateful to deny that they did a great service in rendering the Bible easy of reference, but there are serious blunders in the work, which sometimes obscure the sense for the ordinary reader. Saul not only showed his approval of the murder of Stephen by standing by and taking charge of the outer garments of those who did the stoning, but probably used his influence in the Sanhedrim to secure Stephen's conviction.

"Devout men are pious Jews who testified in this way their commiseration for Stephen's fate and their conviction of his innocence." "Haling men and women"; haling is of course the same as our word "hauling," and means "dragging away." That Saul did not confine his violence to men but arrested and treated thus roughly women also was an aggravation of his sin which afterwards tormented him (Acts 22: 4).

The miracles of Philip showed him to be possessed of at least one of the most important qualifications of an apostle. Stephen also had performed miracles (8: 8).

"This man is the great power of God"; the Greek is more literally translated in the revised version, "This man is that power of God which is called Great." That is, the man's official title, claimed by him and admitted by his followers, seems to have been "The Great Power of God."

"Preaching the things concerning the kingdom of God, and the name of Jesus Christ"; it is interesting to note the subjects of the early sermons in the church. Repentance, reformation, in order to enter the kingdom of God, and personal allegiance to Jesus the promised Messiah, were the topics that occupied the chief place.

"Simon himself believed also"; he may have been partly in earnest at first, or he may have had only gain in his mind all the time; we cannot say. At any rate, he did not truly believe, as the subsequent verses clearly show. Here is a good example of the truth that the Bible is not to be literally interpreted in all cases. The writer of Acts says Simon believed, thereby implying that he became a member of Christ's kingdom, but he immediately proceeds to tell us that Simon in reality did nothing of the kind. The context must always be taken into account in interpreting a verse of scripture. Simon observed Philip's miracles with a practiced and professional eye, for he was accustomed to do a little in that line himself, as he would have expressed it. But the difference between his clumsy tricks and the genuine wonders wrought by Philip through divine power amazed him and aroused his cupidity.

Teaching Hints.

When God's people fail to move in the path of duty voluntarily, he sometimes gives them a push. Seed must be scattered. Any teacher who knows something of botany can make this point very vivid and striking by describing some of the ways in which nature provides for fertilization and dissemination.

Simon's mistake may not be common today, but we have some not far different; there are those who imagine that membership in a church, outward conformity to the principles of Christianity, will advance them in material ways. The lawyer or the dentist or the merchant rents a pew at church to get the patronage of the church people—that is, sometimes this happens; and thereby it comes to pass that other lawyers, dentists and merchants, self-respecting and upright but not Christians, stay away from church lest they be suspected of that very species of hypocrisy. However, let not the teacher take pains to apply this point to somebody else for the benefit of the class. Inquire rather whether we have not the germs and possibilities of the same sin in ourselves.

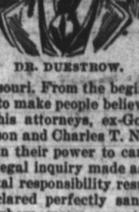
Next Lesson—"The Ethiopian Convert."—Acts 8: 26-40.

Merely waiting on God by a formal and stated observance of church ordinances will no more communicate to the sinner's soul the joys of Christ's salvation than will walking to the bubbling fountain give relief to the heated, thirsty man. Not until he drinks of the water is his burning thirst assuaged; and so, not until the convicted sinner takes hold of Christ by a living faith, and actually appropriates Him to himself as his own living, loving, atoning Redeemer can he find relief

END OF DUESTROW.

St. Louis Millionaire Wife Murderer Hanged in Union, Mo.

Dr. Arthur Duestrow, the St. Louis millionaire who, on Feb. 16, 1894, shot and killed his wife and child in that city, was hanged at Union, Mo., Tuesday.



A few hours before the execution took place Duestrow threw off the mask of insanity, sobbed like a woman and admitted that he killed his wife and child.

The case of Duestrow was one of the most remarkable ever passed upon by the courts of Missouri. From the beginning Duestrow tried to make people believe he was insane, and his attorneys, ex-Gov. Charles P. Johnson and Charles T. Nolan, did everything in their power to carry out that idea. A legal inquiry made as to Duestrow's mental responsibility resulted in his being declared perfectly sane by a jury. Before whom many experts were examined. When the trial on the charge of murder came up, a change of venue was taken to Union, Franklin County, where the case was heard before Judge Hirsch. It resulted in a disagreement. Duestrow was given a second trial, and was convicted and sentenced to hang. Several appeals were made to the State Supreme Court to grant a new trial, and, when these failed, Gov. Stephens was asked to give the prisoner a respite until the case could be carried to the United States Supreme Court, but he refused to do so.

Dr. Duestrow was a rich man. Although a graduate of medicine, Dr. Duestrow never made a pretense of practicing, his time being spent in riotous living. His home at 1724 Compton avenue, St. Louis, was a handsome one, and his family life there would have been happy but for his dissolute habits. On the day in question Duestrow drove up to his home in a sleigh, with the intention of taking his wife and child out riding. He was greeted affectionately by his wife, but responded in a surly manner. With no excuse whatever, he assaulted his wife, knocking her down several times. The climax came when the doctor pulled out a revolver and shot his wife, wounding her so that she died after several days of intense suffering. Then, taking up his 3-year-old son, Louis, whom he had played with and caressed but a short time before, he held the child at arm's length against the wall and blew his brains out.

BIBLE NOT INFALLIBLE.

Opinions of Eminent Divines on Question Raised by Dr. J. M. Buckley.

The question of the infallibility of the Bible has been the general topic of conversation in New York religious circles. Since Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley, editor of the Christian Advocate, at a meeting of the Methodist ministers, advanced the belief that the English version of the Bible was not infallible, he has been the most widely discussed clergyman in the country. Strange to say, he is unanimously supported in this belief by the ministers who so far have talked on the subject. Some of the opinions expressed were as follows:

Bishop John Fletcher Hurst—Dr. Buckley is unquestionably in accord with the advanced thought of the Christian Church to-day. No advanced theologian admits to-day that the Bible, as translated into English, is infallible.

Rev. Robert Collyer, Unitarian—It is true that there are, not now as many, thinking people as formerly who hold to the old dogma of the church that the Bible is infallible, except as a dogma of the church.

Dr. J. H. Rhyland, St. Mark's Episcopal Church—It is absurd to talk of the infallibility of an imperfectly translated Bible.

Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn—The action of the Methodist ministers in disavowing belief in the infallibility of the Bible as it stands in the English version does not surprise me. It would surprise me to find a single one believing in it.

Sparks from the Wires.

Senator George of Mississippi has recovered sufficiently to be taken to his home.

Sir Alfred Milner has been appointed governor of Cape Colony to succeed Lord Rosebery, better known as Sir Hercules Robinson, who resigned on account of ill-health.

The receipts of the whist games at Boston, in which 4,000 people took part, were \$2,000, after deducting expenses. The money will be used for the benefit of the city's poor.

An insane man named Tramon caused a great sensation in the Chamber of Deputies at Paris, appearing waving a banner and shouting, "France will be a cemetery in 1900." He was arrested.

The arrest in New York of J. A. Insig, the Turkish consul in Boston, on a charge of embezzlement, has caused a tremendous sensation in the latter city, especially in society, where he and his wife were prominent.

While Bessie Morgan, Mary Evans, Cassie Llewellyn and Mollie Williams were skating on the canal at Sharon, Pa., the ice broke and Miss Morgan and Miss Evans drowned in the presence of many spectators.

State Senator C. J. Bronston of Lexington, Ky., and Miss Belle Wisdom, daughter of the recently deceased millionaire, W. W. Wisdom, of Paducah, eloped to St. Louis and were married. Senator Bronston is a widower of 45.

Probably no person connected with the theatrical profession had such a tribute paid to his memory in New York City as was displayed at the funeral services over the body of Count Armand de Caston, known as Castlemary, the opera singer, who died at the Metropolitan Opera House while singing in "Martha." More than 2,000 persons were in the church and many women fainted.

"Quantity large; quality poor" is the summary of the German Rhine wine crisis of 1893 as reported to the State Department by Perry Bartholow, United States consul at Mayence.

A twin baptism of war vessels at the Union Iron Works at San Francisco on or about March 17 will be the progress of an unusual naval event to be witnessed by delegations from West Virginia and Ohio, as well as by crowds from other cities. The Wheeling and the Marietta are the names to be given the two boats as they glide from the ways into the water at the same instant.

PULSE of the PRESS.

Of course, the stage can be elevated by dynamite.—Florida Times-Union.

Spain might manage to get along with the American filibusters if she only control the reporters.—Baltimore American.

The New York Legislature has begun its crusade for pure beer. A New York politician is always after a drink of some sort.—Atlanta Journal.

Senator Vilas seems to think that the Nicaragua canal will not amount to anything more than a drain on the treasury.—Detroit Free Press.

Mr. Havemeyer is once more required to devote himself to the monotony of assuring an incredulous public that a trust is a public blessing.—Washington Star.

Alaska's boundary line is to be investigated by a commission. Commissions are very popular these days. They don't have to pay the freight.—Baltimore American.

It is believed that Mr. Cullom would be willing to quit looking like Lincoln long enough to feel like Lyman J. Gage or John Sherman a day or so.—Chicago Daily Post.

Butler, the Australian who is charged with having killed fourteen men, is in duty—encouraging the Holmes brand of sensational journalism.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Indiana may have three times as many poets as Ohio, but Ohio has more politicians than Indiana has, and there is more money in politics than in poetry.—Chicago Tribune.

Those women who want to enter the diplomatic service evidently don't know that ambassadors sometimes know things that they are not allowed to tell.—Cleveland Leader.

After all, there is reason in Chicago agitation against the Sunday church bells. A man can't talk up against a bar near a well when such noise is going on.—New York Press.

It does seem as if Gen. Weyler and the insurgents would get together before many moons. If they were once lined they would have collided long ago.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A man who hangs about legislative halls is not necessarily a lobbyist, but if he is engaged in legitimate business he is making an awful waste of time.—New York Evening Journal.

Ascarraga is the name of the fierce gentleman who will come to Cuba and let Mr. Weyler go home to supper. That name sounds like a cross-cut saw in a hurry.—Baltimore Life.

Many people are surprised to learn that any liquor gets into the Senate, but they mustn't think the Senators are always dry because their speeches are.—Binghamton Leader.

The project to open in Paris a theater at which only moral plays will be produced seems to be an effort to stop the exportation of Parisian plays to the United States.—Chicago Tribune.

The history of modern naval operations shows that our giant fighting machines are much more deadly for their own men in times of peace than for the enemy in times of war.—Chicago Times-Herald.

If the friends of the Nicaragua canal had been as active in building the canal as they have been in trying to get Government aid the canal might be open for business to-day.—Buffalo Express.

Men who have been cured of consumption—and numerous cures are announced—are thought to be men who never had the disease, although they may have thought so.—New Orleans Picayune.

It is noted that the number of countesses who are getting divorced these days is only exceeded by the number who are eloping. Court circles have not been so gay in a long time.—New York Advertiser.

There will be no serious regret that Idaho has sent a man to the Senate who cannot speak the English language fluently. The fluency of the present Senate is one of its worst faults.—Providence Journal.

The announcement that President-elect McKinley has taken out \$50,000 life insurance shows that the man realizes what a serious time he must expect at the hands of the office seekers.—Evening Journal.

Legislatures which impose a fine of \$3 or \$5 for wearing a high hat to the theater may, after all, have accomplished nothing more than to increase the expense of the occasion for the lady's escort.—Washington Star.

There is something wrong somewhere, thousands of able-bodied, intelligent American workmen are unable to keep the wolf from the door, but terrapin are reported in active demand at \$70 a dozen.—Chicago Times-Herald.

That State Capitol Fire.

The fire in the Pennsylvania State Capitol probably started from a spark of oratory.—Baltimore Life.

The Pennsylvania State Capitol has gone up in flames. This means that there will be a big job for somebody later.—Boston Globe.

Some of Pennsylvania's State Senators and Representatives ought to be a little more than half baked by this time.—Detroit Free Press.

There's one thing that's tolerably certain. The dome of Pennsylvania's Capitol wasn't fired by any Pennsylvania statesman.—Boston Herald.

The burning of Pennsylvania's State House unfortunately will not prevent the Legislature from meeting and passing laws.—Chicago Tribune.

The total destruction of the records in the State Capitol at Harrisburg ought not to be a source of worry to some of the Pennsylvania politicians.—Chicago Record.

Pennsylvania must now construct a new State House. New York and Rhode Island show how the contracts should not be made.—Boston Journal.

The Pennsylvania Legislature is now meeting in a church. It is safe to assume that the trustees of the institution are thoughtful enough to nail things down.—Washington Post.

The burning of Pennsylvania's Capitol will not deliver the people of that State from the perils of a legislative session. No cataclysm can stay the world impulse to enact laws in this country.—Minneapolis Journal.

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EARTH, THE MOTHER OF ALL.
To earth well founded, of all things that live Most ancient mother, I this song will give. She doth her nurture upon all bestow. On land, in air and in the sea below. With children and rich fruits, O thou divine, Men thou dost gladden! Life to give is thine And thine to take. Whom thou dost honor be Blessed with great store of all good things shall be.
Teemful the corn lands, in broad pastures roam Large herds, and filled with wealth is every home.
Just returns in the city there will be And beautiful dames and full prosperity. Young lads wax lordly with joy's waxing powers.
The little maidens on the soft field flowers In festive dances join. Rich goddess, these Thy gifts to whom to honor thou dost please. All hail! O mother of the gods, hail! Thou spouse of the starry heaven, do thou endow. For need of this my song, my minstrelsy With might that shall all life make glad for me. And so fresh song will I utter in praise of thee.
—Academy.

ROBERT FULTON'S FIANCEE.
What Betrothal Meant to a Girl Early in the Century.

For Helen Livingston there remained hardly one more year of happy girlhood, free to go and come, dance and be merry, in the old innocent girlish fashion, for at that time betrothal was as sacred as marriage itself and much more restrictive of privileges. That is, the freedom of girlhood was lost and that of the matron had not come. If the lover were present, of course these restrictions were not felt, but in his absence the poor girl had little more liberty than a Hindoo widow. She must not accept even the most ordinary attentions from any man, must dance with no one except her father or brother, and she must always wear, conspicuously displayed, hanging from her neck face outward, the miniature of her future husband.

These miniatures were often skillfully painted on ivory and were usually oval in shape and about 2 1/2 inches by 3 1/2 in size, without counting the gold frames, which were sometimes quite heavy. The broad remarks which it was considered in order for even chance acquaintances to address to the fiancee upon sight of this badge of appropriation were intolerable to Helen Livingston, and rather than subject herself to them she resolutely refrained from accepting an invitation even to her loved "Cousin Chancellor's" during the few months of her engagement, which ended in a happy marriage in the spring of 1809.

On one occasion, when a large and most interesting company of American and foreign guests was expected at Clermont, Helen vainly sought her mother's permission to attend without wearing the telltale portrait. Finding that this would not be allowed and realizing that her sister's disappointment would be great, "Sister Patty," only 15, but already tall and stately, heroically volunteered to wear the obnoxious picture, personating its rightful owner. But the innocent fraud was not permitted, and as Helen would not go if obliged to wear the miniature, she was compelled to relinquish the coveted pleasure. Of course the boy lover—he was barely 21—was in no way responsible for this custom, which he subsequently often and justly characterized as odious, and I think that he never liked to see the miniature which had been the means of depriving of ever so small a pleasure the woman whom he idolized through a long life.—"A Group of American Girls Early in the Century," by Helen Evertson Smith, in Century.

Rhea Fiber.
The claim is put forth by the London Times that the Gomess process for treating the rhea fiber is completely successful in rendering that plant a most valuable source of textile material. This process consists of zincate of soda for the elimination of the resins and effects it without the slightest injury to the fiber. After the "ribbons" or strips of bark have been freed from dirt they are placed in weak acid baths for a night. Next morning they are passed through a mild alkaline bath and then boiled in weak solutions of caustic soda to which zinc has been added. When washed and dried by the usual mechanical means, the fibers emerge as a long silky floss, entirely free from the cuticle and resinous gums in which they were imbedded, being also clean, white and ready for the comb of the spinner. They likewise take the most attractive dyes and can be worked into every variety of fabric, from the finest quality of velvets to cheap drills and delicate laces. The combined lightness and toughness of the fiber render it peculiarly suitable for tents and ship canvas, and three-fifths more cloth of equal strength can be produced from rhea than from the same weight of linen—that is, 1,000 yards of rhea canvas weighs only as much as 600 yards of linen, its durability and resisting power to strain being also much greater.

He Knew a Thing or Two.
Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, a former premier of the Australian colony of Victoria, was once made the object of a peculiar embarrassment. A man on a public occasion presented himself to Sir Charles, who had been appointed to some petty government office after a campaign in which there had been questionable electoral practices.
"I suppose," said Sir Charles, "that you are one of my supporters?"
"Three of them," answered the man, with a wink that was impossible to misunderstand.—Pearson's Weekly.

Escaped by a Neck.
"Alas," she exclaimed, "I shall be thrown upon my own resources!"
In order to understand the situation it has to be known that her face was her fortune.
However, her apprehensions were groundless. She was thrown upon the back of her head.—Detroit Tribune.

The Roman naval crown was given to the admiral triumphant at sea. It was of gold and its decorations were the prows of ships.
One side of a square acre will require 38 pounds of three line barbed wire for fencing.

THE "DELIGHTFUL POISON."
Familiar Manner in Which Winemaking in Persia Originated.

"In the Kingdom of the Shah," by Dr. Treacher Collins, the author tells of the origin of winemaking in Persia. It was during the reign of King Jamsheed that the vineyards of Shiraz, as today, were noted for the superlative quality of the grapes they produced on account of the variations of temperature—the intense cold of winter and extreme heat of summer—to which they were subjected. King Jamsheed was exceedingly fond of Shiraz grapes, and in order to enjoy them throughout the year conceived the idea of preserving them in a jar. Fermentation, of course, took place, and when the jar was opened and found to contain a quantity of acid liquid it was looked upon as poison by the king. He placed it in bottles and labeled it as such. On a certain occasion one of his female favorites, who was sorely afflicted with a nervous headache, discovered the bottles marked "poison" and swallowed the contents of one in the hope of putting an end to her life. The effect, however, was to throw her into a deep sleep, from which she awoke much refreshed. The result was so delightful that she frequently repeated the dose until all the supposed poison was consumed.

The king, who missed the bottles, caused inquiry to be made, and the secret of their disappearance was revealed. This led to the manufacture of a wine from Shiraz grapes, which to this day is known as Zeher-e-Khoosh, or "the delightful poison." The laws of the Koran against the use of spirituous liquors are generally very rigidly observed, particularly among the poorer classes. Dr. Collins says that he never saw an intoxicated Mohammedan, even among the chavadars, men who do the most laborious work. Unlike their western prototypes, who cannot exist without beer or spirits, they refresh themselves only with a suck at a hubble bubble pipe or a cup of very strong, sweet, hot tea in either the sweltering heat of summer or the intense cold of winter. Tippling in Persia is confined exclusively to the richer classes and indulged in only in the seclusion of the anteroom. The Persians make two sorts of wine, a red and a white. The latter contains an excess of alcohol and is in greater favor with those who indulge in secret drinking. Arrack, a crude, fiery spirit, is likewise distilled. It is probable that when Persia has railroads and the vineyards of Shiraz become accessible, the superior quality of the grapes for winemaking will attract the attention of western manufacturers.

The Needle and the Pin.
A pin and a needle, being neighbors in a workbasket and both being idle folks, began to quarrel, as idle folks are apt to do.

"I should like to know," said the pin, "what you are good for and how you expect to get through the world without a head?"
"What is the use of your head," replied the needle sharply, "if you have no eye?"
"What is the use of an eye," said the pin, "if there is always something in it?"
"I am more active and can go through more work than you can," said the needle.

"Yes, but you will not live long because you have always a stitch in your side," said the pin.
"You are a poor, crooked creature," said the needle.
"And you are so proud that you cannot bend without breaking your back."
"I'll pull your head off if you insult me again."
"I'll pull your eye out if you touch me. Remember, your life hangs on a single thread," said the pin.

While they were thus conversing a little girl entered and, undertaking to sew, she very soon broke off the needle at the eye. She then tied the thread around the neck of the pin, and, attempting to sew with it, she soon pulled its head off and threw it into the dirt by the side of the broken needle.
"Well, here we are," said the needle.
"We have nothing to fight about now," said the pin. "It seems misfortune has brought us to our senses."
"A pity we had not come to them sooner," said the needle. "How much we resemble human beings, who quarrel about their blessings till they lose them and never find out they are brothers till they lie down in the dust together, as we do!"—Household Words.

Quite Another Sort of Man.
A distinguished divine of unusually solemn and impressive appearance went to a country town to lecture. He arrived early in the afternoon, and all the town, of course, spotted him within five minutes as a very great and very saintly man. He went into a chemist's shop and in tones that froze the young blood of the shopman said:
"Young man—do you—smoke?"
"Yes, sir," said the trembling clerk. "I'm sorry, but I learned the habit young and haven't been able to leave it off."
"Then," said the great divine without the movement of a muscle or the abatement of a shade of the awful solemnity of his voice, "can you tell me where I can get a good cigar?"—Pearson's Weekly.

The Feminine Instinct.
"I admit that as yet woman is not absolutely certain of her sphere," said the high browed lady.
"I thought as much," said the base man. "If she felt that it was really and truly her own, she would already have had it decorated with pink ribbons."—Indianapolis Journal.

Whistler's Delicious Concert.
An old lady, lauding up the Thames scenery, said to Whistler, "The whole trip along the river was like a series of your superb etchings."
"Yes," he replied, "nature is creeping up."—McClure's Magazine.

THERE ARE FAKIRS IN INDIA

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

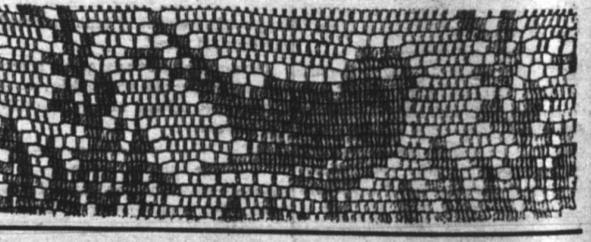
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