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They will interest you.

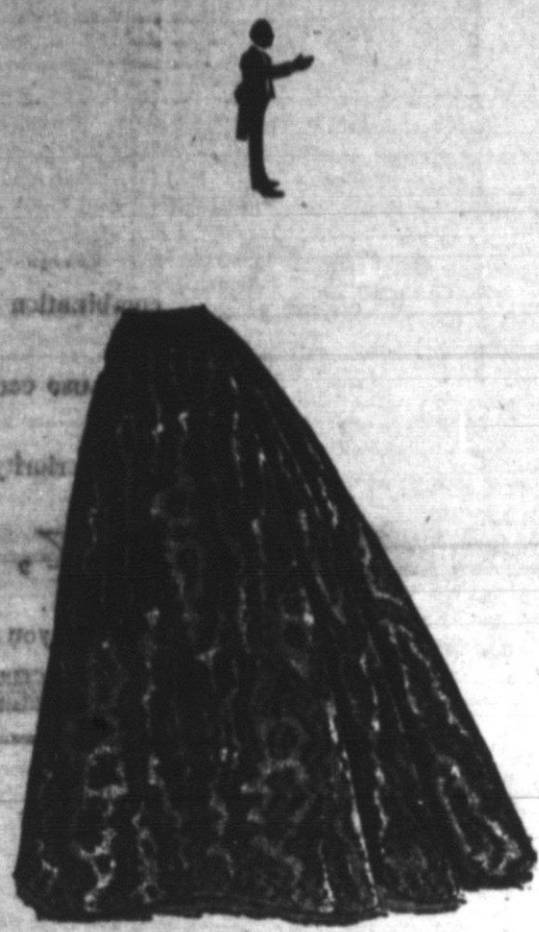
The Chelsea Standard.

Save
Dollars by trading with
men who advertise.

VOL. IX. NO. 6.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1897.

WHOLE NUMBER 422



For This Week Only.

All wool 25c Serge, all colors, 20c.
20 pieces novelty wool Dress Goods, 25c.
26 in. black Serge, worth 70c, 50c.
\$2.50 Dress Skirts, all sizes, \$1.75.
Children's fast black seamless Hose, 10c.
Children's heavy ribbed fast black Hose, 12 1/2c.
Remnants of 8c Gingham, 5c and 6c.
Remnants of best Prints, 5c.
7 special bargains in new Lace Curtains.
Did you know that we had the best and largest assortment of new Carpets in Chelsea.
We offer good all-wool Carpets at 50c.

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

Butterick's Patterns for April, now on sale.



The Chelsea Ice Co.

Has built new ice houses this season in addition to their heretofore extensive plant. These houses are filled with the finest quality of Cavanaugh and Cedar Lake ice. They contain enough ice,

Cavanaugh and Cedar Lake,

to furnish 422 families during the ice season, allowing 25 pounds per day, which is sufficient to run a refrigerator in first-class shape. In order to induce the people of Chelsea to use ice we have cut the price to \$3.50 per season, and will furnish nothing but Cavanaugh and Cedar Lake ice and guarantee satisfaction in quality and quantity or your \$3.50 refunded. We want to freeze on your ice trade.

STAFFAN & SON.

BICYCLES

We will inflate your tires

FREE

We have a tank charged by power at just the right pressure to inflate your tires in fifteen seconds. We will also do anything for you from mending a puncture to building you a complete wheel to order.

THE CHELSEA MANUFACTURING CO.

Does Your Lamp Smoke?

Try Red Star Oil--No Smoke

No Charred Wicks, No offensive Odor, No Fouling of Chimney--A White Light--Burns freely to the last drop of oil in the lamp--Cleans the spring water.

R. S. Armstrong & Co.

Geo. Fuller.

POLITICAL POSSIBILITIES

GOSSIP CONCERNING THE LOCAL POLITICIANS.

The Caucuses Will be Held Saturday--Death of William G. Dancer--Farmers' Club Meeting--The Brownies Meet--Cruelty to Animals.

Among the Politicians.

The caucuses of the two leading parties have both been called for Saturday afternoon and following the usual custom the "Ins" have their caucus first, the democratic caucus being called for 8 p. m., and republican caucus at 4 o'clock.

The caucuses of both parties promise to be unusually exciting, both sides seeming to feel that they have a snap this year.

George Beckwith and the present incumbent of the office, Hiram Lighthall are in the race for supervisorship on the democratic ticket while Wm. Bacon, Bernard Parker, John Kalmbach and others are mentioned as republican possibilities.

The names of John Cole and Wm. D. Arnold are prominently mentioned as republican candidates for clerk, while there seems to be no one in the democratic side of the fence who cares to go against Ed. McKune, the present incumbent of the office.

For treasurer, Fred Roedel and Geo. A. BeGoleare mentioned as republican probabilities, while Julius Klein and George Beckwith are among names suggested by the democratic wire pullers.

For conservators of public rectitude, commonly known as justice of the peace, N. E. Freer and B. B. Turnbull on the democratic side think that Squire would look all right before their name while J. D. Schnaitman and W. F. Hatch can point to a long list of decisions heretofore rendered and unreversed, as good ground for again aspiring to this honorable position.

There promises to be a hot race in the democratic convention for office of highway commissioner. Michael Wachenhut the present efficient commissioner is expected to set the pace, Mike Howe also being mentioned. The knowing ones allege that some of the prominent wire pullers in the party have dark horse in training in the person of a whilom republican silverite who will get this position as reward for services rendered last fall. Arthur Chapman and John Miller are talked of as good men for this position, could they be prevailed on to run by the republicans. The contest will be so close this spring that the party that does not take time to select a good set of constables will make an error that may even swamp the head of the ticket.

William G. Dancer.

Died, Thursday, March 18th, 1897, William G. Dancer of Lima, Washtenaw county, Mich., aged 69 years, 10 months and 20 days.

William G. Dancer was born in England, April 28, 1827. In 1854, the family came to America and settled on the farm in Lima, on which the deceased has continued to reside ever since.

On June 27, 1850, he was married to Miss Sarah Coy, also of Lima, who still survives. They have had seven children, of whom two, Dora in 1863, aged 3 years and 6 months, and Lizzie in 1867, aged 25 years, have died. The surviving children are Edwin A., of Lima; William J., of Stockbridge; Mrs. Ada Z. Wood and Mrs. Ella McNamara, of Chelsea; and Mrs. Anna J. Hoag of Oxford, Indiana. Also two brothers and two sisters of the deceased, out of a family of nine children, are yet living.

In the death of Mr. Dancer, the family is called to part with a kind and provident husband and father, and the community with a quiet and much respected neighbor.

Thus another of the early pioneers of Lima has passed away; one who, during his long and industrious life in the same locality has contributed his full share towards changing the primitive wilderness into fertile fields.

Did You See The Brownies?

Palmer Cox, who discovered that strange race of beings, called "Brownies", but who has been unable to discover any but the male sex, has, after an extended trip into imagination land and antiquated wardrobes, succeeded in discovering some of the Mrs. Brownies, and they were on exhibition at the K. O. T. M. hall on Wednesday evening. The Sir Knights were invited. The Mrs. Brownies cut up all sorts of pranks, among which was some fine singing, recitations, and select reading, and ending up with a beautiful march, after which, "Jedediah put the kettle on and we all took tea," which consisted of coffee and a fine lunch.

After lunch we listened to short talks

by Prof. DeWitt of Dexter and some of the Sir Knights. We think the Brownies did splendid and we passed a very pleasant evening. Thanks, ladies. But, Gee Whiz! come over to our house some night to supper and hear us play the Arkansas Traveler.

W. W. Union Farmer's Club.

Notwithstanding the fact that threatening clouds were floating overhead and that the mud was about as deep as it ever gets, a good crowd gathered at the pleasant home of our president, E. Zinke, to help along the second regular meeting of the Club, held March 18.

After a bountiful dinner had been served the meeting was called to order and a very interesting program was listened to. The following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That we as members of the W. W. Union Farmer's Club are in favor of the following bills:

1. The Kinnis salary bill.
2. The prohibiting of collecting pay for papers sent beyond the time of subscription.
3. The suppression of saloons near educational institutions.
4. The repeal of the Mortgage Tax Law.
5. The repeal of law relating to the gathering of farm statistics.

The question for discussion was "Which is preferable: cranny or home diary?" which was well discussed.

The paper on Rag Carpets read by Mrs. Frank Storms caused considerable merriment.

The meeting of the club will be held with Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Spaulding on April 16.

The question for discussion is "How does the condition of the farmer compare with that of other classes of society?" and for the ladies the subject of "House cleaning" was chosen.

Valuable Documents.

Mrs. J. C. Wortley, of this city has come into possession of several rare documents which her father, the late George H. Rattenbury, obtained in England. One of the most interesting, though it is not the oldest, is a conveyance of property in Yorkshire, and dated June 9, 1590, and signed by Richard Washington, an ancestor of George Washington. It bears the seal of the Washington family, three stars and two bars, and is believed to be the only seal in existence. The parchment is well preserved, and the words written in ink in French and Latin, and clear and legible. So far as Mr. Rattenbury knew, this is the oldest document in existence connected with the history of George Washington's family.

Mr. Rattenbury's collection also includes documents making conveyances of other property in Yorkshire, one dated during the reign of Henry VIII, another in 1647, during the reign of Charles I, and one in 1553, during the reign of Edward VI. All are written in ink on parchment and give evidence of laborious effort. The latter is particularly true of two mortgages about three feet square filled with fine writing. All the parchments are in excellent state of preservation. It would seem that the government should purchase the Washington deed. --Ypsilantian.

Cruelty to Animals.

Humane Officer Whitmore returned last evening from the vicinity of Brooklyn with the details of the most inhuman treatment of dumb brutes. It was reported here that a farmer named Daniel B. Ayres, living about six miles from the village of Brooklyn, was inflicting his animals. The officer visited the place and found sheep, horses, etc., in a frightful condition. The scene the premises presented was too awful to be pictured by words.

Across the road from his residence are two large barns, in one of which was found a steer which, it is stated, has been fastened up for three years. The beast was terribly emaciated. In this barn were found the carcasses of a cow and three lambs; it was also used by a lot of scrawny-looking sheep as a shelter, but afforded little protection as the doors could not be closed because of the accumulation of filth.

In the other barn the officer was horrified to see a lot of hungry chickens devouring, like vultures, the carcasses of a number of sheep which had evidently died of starvation. In this barn was found a horse which had been confined so long its hoofs had grown so they had begun to turn up.

Not a particle of hay or water was found in either barn, nor in the sheep yard. At the first barn visited the officer found six large bins containing hundreds of bushels of wheat.

Ayres lives in a large house and his farm is a fine one, containing many acres.

Humane officer Whitmore secured a warrant from Justice Worth for Ayres' arrest, and is expected to arrive this afternoon with the farmer, Jackson Outzen.

Help The Editor.

The following did not originate in this office, but it is appropriate:

"Newspaper men are blamed for a lot of things they cannot help, such as using partiality in mentioning visitors, giving news about some folks and leaving out others, etc. They simply print the news they can find. An editor should not be expected to know the names and residences of your uncles, aunts and cousins, even if he should see them off on the train. Tell him about it. It's news that makes a newspaper, and every man, woman and child in the neighborhood could be associate editors if they would."

A Good Thing.

The publishers of the World-Famous Twice-A-Week Detroit Free Press desire to introduce their paper to new readers, and are making the following very liberal offer: They will send the paper twice each week for ten weeks for the small sum of ten cents. Just think of it 20 papers for only ten cents. One-half cent a copy. Do not fail to take advantage of this wonderful offer. The Free Press needs no recommendation. Send 10c in stamps or silver to The Detroit Free Press, Detroit, Mich.

Stories of Prinsep.

Mr. Valentine Prinsep, the well known English artist, is a very jolly Briton indeed, and is fond of telling amusing stories about himself and his profession. Even his name proves a source of mirth, and he likes to relate the blunders its oddity has occasioned. Once, when going to dine at a fashionable mansion, he was accosted by the butler:

"What name, sir?"

"Prinsep."

Great was the big artist's amusement when he was then announced loudly and pompously as Prince Heppi!

Mr. Prinsep's favorite anecdote is one often told, but always good, of which he claims to be the original narrator. Moreover, it is a true one. An old country couple, so he relates, had strayed into the Manchester Art gallery, catalogue in hand, and were wandering from room to room looking at the pictures, which were numbered anew, one, two, three and so on in each division, instead of continuously throughout the whole exhibition. The two old people stopped in awe and admiration before Madox Brown's heroic picture, the "Death of King Lear."

"What's this un, Jinny?" asked the old man.

"A'll see, Jarge, A'll see, ef ye'll give me a minute."

The old lady hastily turned to the catalogue division of another room, and read off the number corresponding to that of the picture before them. It chanced to be that of Landseer's famous picture of a collier fallen over a cliff, and just reached by the anxious shepherd, who calls the result of his examination of the poor beast's injuries to his comrades on the rocks above. She read off the title of the picture to her husband:

"There's Life in the Old Dog Yet." Looking compassionately on the pictured form of the aged and forsaken king, Jarge failed to perceive anything wrong in the name.

"So there is, gal, so there is!" he exclaimed in a burst of pity; adding, with a dropped voice and a shake of the head at Lear, "but not much, not much!"--Youth's Companion.

The Plow.

Plowing was undoubtedly first done with a forked stick, the long arm being harnessed, in some primitive way, to an ox or team of oxen, and the short arm pointed for the purpose of penetrating the ground. The plow is one of the oldest of agricultural implements, and it is a curious fact that in oriental countries the same kind of plow is used now as was described by the writers of 2,000 years ago. The plow represented on the Egyptian monuments of 3000 B. C. may be seen in the valley of the Nile today. Our patent office has over 10,000 models of plows. In Egypt, Syria and India there is but one, and that the one which has been in use for thousands of years. The plow described by Virgil, 81 B. C., is in use in many country districts of Italy today. In 1618 patents were taken out by David Ransay and Thomas Wildgoose for "engines to plow grounds, whether inland or upland." In the Scriptures plowing with different kinds of animals hitched together was forbidden on account of the cruelty involved by the unequal draft imposed upon animals of different sizes, working in the same harness. In China the plow is a sacred implement, and models are consecrated in the temples of the gods. As early as 1849 steam plows were patented in the United States.

College Bred Criminals.

When a graduate of Cambridge university, England, commits a crime, the authorities of the university take his degree from him and strike his name from the rolls of the alumni. Commenting on this, the New Haven News says: "Some of our American triennial catalogues, and Yale's among them, would bear a little pruning of this kind and look the better for it. They use abroad loss of honor and position more than we do to make or accentuate the punishment for crime. It is a healthy deterrent for those who have any station in society to lose."

Don't Think of Buying

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without looking at the large stock and getting the low prices at the

Bank Drug Store.

Highest market price for eggs.

This week we are selling:

Full cream cheese 12c
Electric Kerosine oil 9c
25 boxes matches for 25c
Ammonia 5c per pint
Pure Spices and Extracts
8 lbs clean rice for 25c
7 bars Jaxon soap for 25c
Try our 25c N.O. molasses
Best pumpkin 7c per can
Fresh gingersnaps 5c lb.
5 boxes 8-oz tacks for 5c
Heavy lantern globes 5c
Pint bottles catsup for 15c
Choice honey 15c lb.
Choice table syrup 25c gal
6 lbs Crackers for 25c
28 lbs brown sugar \$1.00
Sugar corn 5c per can
8-lb pails family White
Fish for 35c.
Good tomatoes 7c per can
Good sugar syrup 20c gal.
3 cakes toilet soap for 10c.
Sultana seedless raisins 8c
Choice fresh halibut and
codfish.
Pure spices and pure extracts.
10 lbs best oatmeal 25c.
Best electric kerosene oil
9c per gal.
First-class Lanterns 38c
Good tea dust 12 1-2c lb.
A good broom for 15c.
Quart bottle olives for 25c
21 lbs. Fine Grain Sugar for \$1.00
Parlor matches 1c per box.
6 doz. clothes pins for 5c.
4 lbs large Cal. prunes 25c
Lamp wicks 1c per yd.

Glazier & Stimson.

THE CHLSEA STANDARD.

O. T. HOOVER, Publisher.
CHLSEA, MICHIGAN

JAPS IN KANAKALAND

HAWAII OBJECTS TO THEM AS IMMIGRANTS.

Refuses to Permit Several Hundred to Disembark—Wagon, Kan., Man Killed After Attempted Wholesale Murder.

Barricade On Japanese.

Advices from Honolulu say that serious trouble is anticipated there over the refusal of the customs authorities to permit the landing of 537 Japanese laborers brought there recently by the Kobe Immigration Company. The agents of the Japanese company have been placed under arrest, charged with a violation of the immigration laws, and Captain Miahakima, commander of the steamer, has been refused clearance papers unless he agrees to take back to Japan the rejected immigrants, who have been detained at quarantine station since their arrival in port. The rejected Japanese threaten open revolt, and they have the sympathy of the entire Japanese population of the island. The matter has been carried into the courts, and if the Japs fail to find relief there they will probably appeal to their consul. In case the consul does not interfere trouble is sure to follow. The customs authorities are sure that they have unearthed a gigantic attempt to import Japanese into the country in violation of the immigration laws, and they propose to make it so warm for the schemers that they will not dare to attempt it again. The feeling runs equally strong against the Anglo-Saxons of Honolulu.

Nominated by McKinley.

President McKinley has sent to the Senate the following nominations: State—Powell Clayton of Arkansas, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Mexico; William M. Osborne of Massachusetts, consul general of the United States at London; John K. Gowdy of Indiana, consul general of the United States at Paris; John H. Brigham of Ohio, to be assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Perry S. Heath of Indiana, to be first assistant Postmaster General, War—Captain Charles Shaler, ordnance department, to be major; Henry L. Marindin (assistant in United States coast and geodetic survey), to be a member of the Mississippi river commission. Interior—Sylvester Peterson of Minneapolis, to be register of the land office at Crookston, Minn.

Greek Transport Sunk.

A dispatch from Crete, island of Crete, says: The Austrian gunboat Zebico has fired upon and sunk near Candia, a Greek vessel loaded with provisions and munitions which were intended for the Greek forces in Crete. It appears that the Zebico, while watching the Greek ship, was fired on by a party of insurgents. To this the Austrian warship replied by sinking the Greek craft and driving off the insurgents. It is feared that when this news becomes generally known in Athens it will serve to greatly irritate the populace and may have influence in precipitating the crisis which the powers are striving in every way possible to avert. Several French and Italian staff officers have been sent to Col. Vassas to notify him of the blockade of the island.

Bloody Deed of a Kansas Man.

William Fees, a farmer living five miles west of Wamego, Kan., blew out his brains Wednesday night after attempting to exterminate a whole family. Three of his victims will probably die and a fourth is terribly wounded. Fees' wife recently left him and returned to the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Johnson. After she had positively refused to return to him Fees went to the house and shot down his wife and her mother and his sister-in-law, Miss Johnson, and his wife's father. None of the three women can recover, and it is doubtful whether Mr. Johnson will live. Fees then returned to his own home and killed himself.

Thief's Haul of Diamonds.

A tray containing about \$3,500 worth of diamond rings was stolen at Spokane, Wash., from the jewelry store of L. Dornberg, situated on a popular thoroughfare, and at a time when the sidewalks were lined with pedestrians. A well-dressed man entered the store and asked to be shown some diamond rings. Max Goldstein, a clerk, who was in charge of the store at the time, brought out a tray from the safe. As he placed it on the showcase he was blinded by a handful of powder thrown into his face. The robber grabbed the tray of rings and hurried out and, despite Goldstein's cries, escaped with his booty.

NEWS NUGGETS.

The New Mexico assembly has voted to appropriate \$1,430 for each of the Omaha and Tennessee expositions.

The Allan State Line steamer Carthagenian, which arrived Thursday morning at New York from Glasgow, rescued the crew of the Wilson Line steamer Rialto, which took fire and was abandoned March 5 in latitude 31.23 and longitude 22.45.

Specials from Mandan and Dickinson, N. D., say it is generally believed by cattlemen that 75 per cent of range animals have already succumbed to the winter, the chinook of Tuesday coming too late to save them. It is impossible to travel over the range and no exact figures can be had. Bad lands ranges, which have been overworked the last few years, will have few cattle this season. It is stated that Pierre Wibaux, the big cattleman of Wibaux, Mont., and Dakota, puts his losses at \$1,000,000. Last fall he put 250,000 young Utah cattle on the ranges and all are dead.

Gen. Maximo Gomez, the Cuban insurgent leader, is reported to have been seriously wounded in a recent fight in Santa Clara.

The New York Mail and Express has been sold to Robert C. Alexander and Robert E. A. Dorr, who have been editor and publisher of the paper for several years.

The Turkish minister has declared variant the office of consul of the Ottoman Empire at Boston, Mass., held by Joseph Isagi, who was placed under arrest some weeks ago on charges of embezzlement of trust funds in his custody.

EASTERN.

New York police arrested William Carroll Woodward, alias Musgrave, alias Hawley, and a woman who gave her name as Jennie Sankey. They are wanted in Philadelphia on a charge of robbing a jeweler there of \$3,000 worth of jewelry. They were arraigned and remanded and the Philadelphia police notified.

W. S. & F. Cording, manufacturers of wool and merino goods at Newton Lower Falls, Mass., have begun this week to run their factory night and day to keep up with a large number of orders which have been received. The factory has been running on short time for two years and up to the present has been in operation only three or four days a week.

The cloth weavers employed in John and James Dobson's big mill at Philadelphia, who struck about ten days ago, because of a 10 per cent. reduction, returned to work Tuesday, a satisfactory agreement having been reached with Mr. Dobson. The feeders who went out at the same time, because of a reduction of \$1 a week, are still out. They were offered a return of one-half of the reduction, but refused to accept it.

Charles H. More & Co., Montpelier, Vt., have opened their granite manufacturing works after a shutdown since September. This is the largest granite manufacturing plant in Vermont, and when running full force employs 300 men. Operations are to be resumed in the American sugar refinery in Brooklyn, which has been shut down for about a year. Over two hundred men have been put on the night shift and 300 more will be given work. The Haverly refineries increased their force of workmen by employing 200 men.

Tip, a monster elephant which has been shown throughout the country for many years past, was put to death by strangulation at Bridgeport, Conn. While the brute's feet were chained to stakes firmly driven into the ground, men with black and tackle drew a rope taut about his neck till he was dead. The operation was completed in thirteen minutes. Tip had developed vicious tendencies, and his death was determined upon in order that he might have no opportunity to kill his keepers or people visiting the show. He was given poison, but without marked effect.

Arthur Mayhew was electrocuted in the Sing Sing penitentiary Friday morning. Mayhew was a convict and killed Stephen Powell, superintendent of the Hempstead, L. I., gas works, the night of March 1, 1896, and robbed the body of \$200. John Wayne, who kept watch while Mayhew committed the crime, is serving a fifteen-year sentence at Sing Sing. At La Plata, Md., George Matthews, the murderer of James J. Irwin, was hanged. Matthews was convicted by a scrap of newspaper wadding from his gun, imbedded in the dead man's brain, the paper from which it was torn being discovered in the murderer's cabin. John E. Sullivan was hanged at Dorchester, N. B. His crime was the murder of Mrs. Eliza Dutcher and her son, 8 years old, at Meadow Brook, Sept. 11, 1890. Sullivan entered Mrs. Dutcher's tavern for the purpose of robbery.

WESTERN.

Oregon and Colorado delegates seceded from the Sovereign Camp of Modern Woodmen of the World at St. Louis and are now organizing a separate body.

The immense wholesale dry goods house of Ely, Walker & Co., at St. Louis, the largest in the city, was destroyed by fire Monday night. The loss will reach over \$900,000 on Ely, Walker & Co.'s stock and \$200,000 on the building.

Information has been received at Fort Duchesne, Utah, that Captain Day has arrested about a dozen intruders on the Indian reservation and will bring them to the fort. No resistance was offered. The agency officials destroyed all the monuments and locations.

The Fourth Assembly of Oklahoma adjourned sine die Friday night after a stormy session. Thirty-nine new laws were made, radical railroad legislation was killed, and many conservative bills put through. The most freakish bill passed was one prohibiting a man from marrying his mother-in-law. Over 200 bills were killed.

An independent convention at Chicago, composed of men of all political beliefs, many of them heretofore prominent in political work, nominated Washington Hering, present postmaster, for the Mayoralty of the city. A full ticket was named, and it will go on the ballot under the caption, "Business Administration of Municipal Affairs."

Cheyenne, Wyo., dispatch: The cold weather of the last few days has been very disastrous to range stock. Reports give news of many losses. Sheep are thin and weak. The snow is deep and crusts. Cattle and horses are suffering, with small losses. On the Upper Plateau ranges wolves are becoming very troublesome, in some cases killing full-grown steers.

Dr. Frankensfeld, observer of the St. Louis, Mo., weather bureau, has received orders from Washington officials to prosecute all persons engaged in the distribution of the fictitious "tornado warnings" that were posted throughout the city early in the week, to call attention to a melodrama to appear at a theater. Dr. Frankensfeld called at the Four Courts and asked the City Attorney to issue summons against the offenders, charging them with disturbing the peace.

Mrs. Clara Omo, a Western "cowboy," who claimed to have killed five men during her career, is dead at her home in Perry, O. T., aged 56 years. She was a Miss Martin and was born in New York City, moving to Eldorado, Kan., with her parents when a child. Her most desperate encounter took place in Little Blacktail canyon, near Butte, Mont., in February, 1890, when she killed Ed Smith. Smith found the woman alone and fought her with a hunting-knife. Mrs. Omo used a pistol.

A whirlwind visited Mingo Junction, O., shortly before 2 o'clock Sunday morning. The wind blew off the iron roof of the easthouse of the Junction Iron and Steel Company, and the tall brick walls fell in. Frank Hobson and Larry Fahey were caught under the falling walls. Fahey was taken out dead. A wife and seven children survive him. Frank Hobson, aged 29 years, was so seriously crushed that he died three hours later. John Welks, a Hungarian, was badly crushed and will die.

Fire destroyed the five-story brick building at Lake and Michigan avenues, Chicago, occupied by the John A. Tolman Company, wholesale grocers, Friday night, causing a total loss of over \$400,000. Spectators who thronged the narrow streets in the vicinity from 6:45 to 10 o'clock were treated to a fusillade of small explosions, due to the bursting of thousands of cans of preserved fruits.

The losses by fire are approximately as follows: John A. Tolman Company, wholesale grocers, \$300,000; Chase & Sanborn, coffee, Boston, Mass., stock damaged \$50,000, principally by water; McCormick estate, building, \$50,000; Joseph A. Kohn, building, \$5,000. All fully insured.

Frank Butler, alias Ashe, alias Newman, now at San Francisco, the accused murderer of Captain Lee Weller, Arthur Preston and Charles Burgess, has decided to give up his fight against the efforts of Australian police to secure his extradition from this country. He gives as his reasons for this action that he has no hope that the United States Supreme Court will reverse District Judge Morrow, and he cannot stand the cost of carrying the matter to the court of last resort. Butler says that ultimately he will have to go on trial for his life, and the sooner the thing is over the better it will be for him. He will go back and face his accusers and depend upon the loopholes of the Australian criminal laws for his escape from the gallows.

The decision of the District Court of Utah was upheld by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis, in the case of W. S. McCormick vs. the Western Union Telegraph Company. The plaintiffs a banker and advanced a loan of \$7,500 to George L. Fink on a telegram from D. E. Soule. The message should have read \$2,500. Fink soon after became insolvent and Soule refused to pay more than \$2,500 on the draft. The telegraph company was sued for the balance of the sum advanced. The Court of Appeals held the telegraph company could not be liable to a stranger to the company and one to whom the telegram was never delivered, and to whom it owed no duty, merely because he has seen the message and acted upon it to his injury.

Bertha and Annie Bertz, sisters, aged respectively 25 and 19 years, became suddenly and violently insane Friday morning at the house of J. J. Wilson, No. 4519 Oakwood avenue, Chicago. The cause of their affliction is wrapped in mystery. The young women were passionately fond of each other, spending as much time together as their different employments would admit. Annie, the younger sister, was seized first with a paroxysm of mania, and the marked influence of her sister over her being known to Mrs. Wilson, in whose employment Annie was, Bertha was sent for at once. At the sight of her sister's trouble she became violently agitated, and both sisters were soon raving and uncontrollable. Finally it became necessary to send for the patrol wagon and have them removed to the detention hospital.

The Missouri Pacific passenger train, north bound, which left Kansas City, Mo., at 9:15 o'clock Sunday night, was wrecked at Wolf Creek, Kan., one and one-half miles east of Hiawatha, at midnight by running into a bunch of horses. The engineer and fireman were killed, express messenger, baggage man and conductor badly injured and three passengers hurt, one of them severely. The killed: Ed Nye, engineer, Kansas City, aged 40 years, leaves wife; Patrick Connor, fireman, 32, Kansas City, leaves wife and three children. The injured: John H. Meyers, conductor, Kansas City, slightly injured; Jack Appleton, Kansas City, slightly injured; H. A. Kemp, express messenger, badly scratched and bruised; Medows, traveling man, Atchison, Kan., two legs broken; L. F. Bacon, Kansas City, traveling passenger and ticket agent of the Santa Fe, slightly injured. Two other passengers, names unknown, were badly bruised. The train consisted of engine, baggage and two chair cars and one sleeper, and carried a light load. All except the sleeper were overturned. The engine turned over on Engineer Nye and Fireman Connor and crushed them to death. The passengers managed to escape with comparative ease, but it was some time before aid from Hiawatha was received for the injured. Engineer Nye was one of the oldest engineers in the service, having been on the road for fourteen years.

SOUTHEAST.

Judge Goff has appointed Z. T. Vinson receiver for U. B. Buskirk, merchant and timberman of Logan, W. Va. Assets, \$125,000; liabilities unknown. This is a result of the recent failure of the Sliger Lumber and Manufacturing Company.

At Dover, capital of Stewart County, Tenn., the jail was destroyed by fire early Monday morning. Four prisoners, one white man and three negroes, were the only occupants of the building at the time. The white man escaped, but the three negroes were badly burned but there is no trace of their bodies.

Nearly two thousand homeless and half-starved persons, rescued from the over-crowded districts of Eastern Arkansas, are being cared for in Memphis, Tenn. The citizens' relief commission is practically backed by unlimited capital, merchants, bankers and corporations having subscribed great sums of money to prosecute the work of rescuing the inhabitants of the territory forty miles north and an equal distance south of Memphis. The first loss of life has been reported, a whole family of five negroes having been drowned at Marion. Sensational reports of wholesale drowning at Nodena, Ark., are denied by steamer hands fresh from the scene.

Louisville, Ky., dispatch: The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway has 1,000 men at work repairing its track. Through trains between Cincinnati and St. Louis will now be run by the way of Louisville, leaving Cincinnati on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern tracks, entering Louisville by way of the Big Four bridge, leaving for the west over the St. Louis Air Line, and resuming its own tracks at Fairfield, Ill. The Monon had fully resumed its service and the Pennsylvania is also making schedule time. During the flood all these roads used the track of the Big Four and out of Louisville. The damage to the railroads done by the floods is estimated at \$3,000,000 and the damage to country and individuals in the flooded district is estimated to be \$3,000,000 more.

WASHINGTON.

The President Tuesday sent to the Senate the names of John Hay of the District of Columbia for ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States to Great Britain and General Horace Porter of New York for United States ambassador to France. Henry White of Rhode Island was nominated for secretary of the embassy of the United States to Great Britain.

The judgment of the United States Circuit Court, in awarding a verdict allowing the government to recover \$9,847 from Francis M. Rhodes of Hannibal, Mo., which it is claimed, he received by fraudulent representation, was affirmed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis. The government alleged that it had been induced to pay Rhodes this

sum as a pension upon his representation that he contracted catarrhal ophthalmia, a disease of the eyes, while engaged as a soldier, while, in fact, he was so afflicted before he entered the service. Rhodes was a private in Company K, Forty-second Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

The special session of Congress began Monday at Washington. The organization of the House was effected by the re-election of Speaker Reed and the choice of the same old list of general officers, and the Senate got itself in working order without any trouble whatever. The general belief is that the House committee will be named very slowly, and only as the Speaker finds himself obliged to do so by the pressure of the enactment of legislation. As is usually the case at the opening of a Congress, the galleries of both House and Senate were crowded to their utmost capacity, and hundreds and thousands who neglected to provide themselves with tickets or were unable to secure one of the coveted pasteboards were turned away by the doorkeepers, whose instructions were ironclad to admit only those who were entitled to seats.

Secretary Sherman, in the course of the last debate on the Nicaragua canal in the Senate, said: "I would be very glad to see another treaty made between Nicaragua and the United States which would provide for the completion of the canal." As Secretary of State he is now in a position to go about this matter actively, and it is understood to have already taken it up. He is said to contemplate negotiations for a treaty with the five States composing the Greater Central American republic along the lines of the celebrated Frelinghuysen-Zavala treaty, an American protectorate over Nicaragua and committed the Government to the construction of the waterway. This treaty was pending when Mr. Cleveland went into the White House twelve years ago. About the first thing the latter did was to withdraw the agreement between the two countries, his ground for so doing being that the treaty, if carried into effect, would be a perpetual menace to the nation's peace and would provoke endless complications with other countries. It is now said to be Secretary Sherman's purpose to resurrect the Frelinghuysen-Zavala treaty and frame a new agreement embodying many of its salient features.

FOREIGN.

Cambridge University has conferred an honorary degree upon United States Ambassador Thomas F. Bayard.

It is officially announced at Rome that the result of the conference of the powers Sunday is a definite agreement not to reply to the Greek note, but to issue orders to the foreign admirals to establish an immediate blockade of Cretan ports. This was the view of Russia at the outset.

All the admirals, except the French and Italian commanders, have been ordered to immediately blockade the principal Greek ports, especially the Piraeus (the port of Athens), Syra and Volo. An ultimatum was forthwith addressed to Greece by the admirals of the foreign fleets.

Havana dispatch: Tuesday the town of Bejaval, one of the most strongly fortified places in the province, was entered by 500 Cubans, who drove the Spanish garrison of 300 men into the two forts and for half an hour exchanged shots at long distance. Finding that the Spanish garrison would not venture out upon an attack the insurgents looted the place at their leisure. Two hundred and fifty dwellings and seven stores were burned. The insurgents carried off a quantity of ammunition and provisions. This town of Quillan has been captured by a detachment commanded by either Castillo or Arango. The garrison of 300 Spanish troops retreated on the appearance of the insurgents.

The news of Spanish reverses in the Philippines, and the repulse of Polavieja before Cavite and his resignation in front of the enemy, added, if that were possible, to the gloom and depression that prevails in official circles in Havana. Now it is understood why Gen. Weyler received telegraphic instructions on the 9th inst. not to embark on the 10th. Primo de Rivera, who was to have succeeded him in the hopeless task of subduing Cuba, is designated for the supreme command in the Philippines. Six thousand troops that were to have sailed from Cadix for Havana this week will be sent to Manila, and General Weyler has been asked to send as many troops as he can spare to Spain. These 6,000 recruits were raised by offers of bounty, as in the present state of public opinion in Spain it was not deemed safe to exercise the draft. General Weyler has stated that he can only spare 10,000 men, and these will shortly be embarked for the peninsula in the guise of invalids and men whose time has expired.

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 72c to 74c; corn, No. 2, 23c to 24c; oats, No. 2, 16c to 17c; rye, No. 2, 32c to 34c; butter, choice creamery, 17c to 19c; eggs, fresh, 10c to 11c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common growth to choice green hurl, \$20 to \$30 per ton.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 80c to 82c; corn, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 22c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 80c to 82c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 16c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 32c to 35c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 92c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 16c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 39c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 80c to 90c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 22c to 24c; oats, No. 2 white, 16c to 21c; rye, 35c to 36c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 92c to 94c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 23c to 24c; oats, No. 2 white, 17c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 38c; clover seed, \$5.05 to \$5.15.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 72c to 74c; corn, No. 3, 20c to 22c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 20c; barley, No. 2, 28c to 32c; rye, No. 1, 34c to 35c; pork, mess, \$8.50 to \$9.00.

Buffalo—Cattle, common to prime shipping, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, medium to best, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, common to prime natives, \$3.00 to \$4.75; lamb, fair to extra, \$4.50 to \$5.50.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 81c to 82c; corn, No. 2, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; butter, creamery, 15c to 20c; eggs, West, 10c to 12c.

WILL TRADE ISLANDS

ITALY AND GREAT BRITAIN TO MAKE A DICKER.

As Usual John Bull Gets the Best of the Bargain—Washington Hearing Quits His Postmastership to Make the Chicago Mayoralty Fight.

To Exchange Islands.

The Echo de Paris says it understands that Italy is on the eye of ceding to Great Britain the island of Pantellaria, sixty miles southwest of Sicily and about half way between the coast of Africa and the Sicilian coast, in exchange for the island of Perim, off the Arabian coast, in the Strait of Bab-el Mandeb and at the entrance of the Red Sea. The island of Pantellaria has an area of about fifty-eight square miles, a population of about seven thousand, produces fine fruits and has a convenient port, Oppidolo, at its northern point. Situated about thirty miles from Sicily, almost in the middle of the main thoroughfare of the Mediterranean, Pantellaria, now an Italian convict depot, could be converted into another of the strongly fortified British stations. Under the circumstances the Echo de Paris expresses the hope that the powers will interfere and refuse to permit the transfer of the islands referred to.

Tragedy of the Atlantic.

The steamer Ville de St. Nazaire, belonging to the French Line to the West Indies, sailed from New York March 6, for Port au Prince, Mayaguez, etc., with thirty-seven persons on board, and has not since been reported. She was a bark-rigged screw steamer of 2,640 tons register. The New York World Thursday morning has a story that the schooner Hilda came into port Wednesday bearing with her a story horrible even in the annals of the Atlantic Ocean. She carried in her cabin four passengers whom she had picked up in a boat Monday, ten miles off shore. When Capt. Berri, the first to recover, was able to gasp out some words, he said: "There were thirty-seven souls on that boat when we abandoned the St. Nazaire. Of all those men and women, we four are the only ones left alive. The others starved or were frozen where they sat. They died in all ways. They sunk, dropped off one by one, except where they were mad, and then some jumped into the sea and ended in that way. The captain was the first to go. The men were quiet enough mostly, until they saw the women die; then they seemed all at once to get raving, stark mad. All are here now. One, my comrade, Dr. Maire Stans, our engineer, and Tagard, first mate."

Hesing Plans a Hot Fight.

Postmaster Hesing of Chicago has resigned. His resignation was forwarded to Washington Monday, to take immediate effect. Candidate Hesing has devoted every energy to the fight for the Mayor's chair and the postoffice will presumably be in the hands of Col. Hubbard, his late first assistant. The vacancy may be filled by the appointment of a Republican at any hour. From this time on till the close of the polls election day Mr. Hesing will exert every influence and exhaust every power at his command in his race for the position of chief executive of Chicago. Frederick F. Stoll, general superintendent of the city delivery department of the postoffice, Wednesday tendered his resignation, to take effect immediately. He has already taken active control of Mr. Hesing's campaign, and has started on a career which he hopes will result in success for his chief. Mr. Stoll was formerly a business partner of Congressman William Lorimer. He is a Democrat.

Fitz the Winner.

James J. Corbett, of California, champion pugilist of the world, was knocked out by Robert Fitzsimmons, of Australia, at Carson City, Nev., Wednesday, in the fourteenth round of the fiercest battle seen in the prize ring within half a century. Corbett had shown himself the cleverer fighter and general, and Fitzsimmons had been terribly punished, though at the end he seemed the stronger. A terrific punch in the head and a drive directly over the heart were the blows which laid Corbett low.

Insane Father's Deed.

Frederick Franks shot and killed his son William, aged 9 years; shot and badly wounded his daughter Amelia, aged 5 years, and then turned the revolver on himself, sending a bullet into his breast near the heart, at his home in Philadelphia Wednesday morning. Franks and his daughter were taken to a hospital, where the father died a few hours later and little hope is given for the recovery of the child. It is believed the man was suddenly seized with a fit of insanity.

BREVITIES.

Aloysius Sonnentag, of Cincinnati, has appealed to the Supreme Court of the State for possession of the bodies of his two children. They were buried in St. Mary's Cemetery, Cincinnati, and he wishes to remove them to another cemetery. For some reason the trustees of the cemetery decline to permit it.

An autopsy has disclosed the fact that Private Gollie, who dropped dead at Cheyenne, Wyo., when scuffling with Private O'Shay at Fort Russell recently, died of strangulation. In the scuffle O'Shay gave Gollie an upper cut on the jaw which knocked him over backward and caused a piece of meat which he had in his mouth to become lodged in his windpipe, choking him to death.

Omaha people claim to have seen an airship pass over that city Monday night. Two small assignments were filed at Wapakoneta, Ohio—W. B. and Lydia J. Wilkins, assets \$11,000, liabilities \$13,000; J. H. Goetz, assignee; cause, depreciation in oil lands; and Louis Swartz to John Riebersel, assets \$7,000, liabilities \$9,000.

D. F. Block & Co., cigar and tobacco dealers of Dallas, Texas, have failed. Liabilities, \$113,370.71. Ike Mass of Dallas was named as trustee. The creditors are principally Dallas, New York and Cincinnati houses.

Business men of Blackburn and Omaha, City, O. T., towns on the Arkansas River, are building half a dozen barges or boats, and during the rise of the river will ship corn to New Orleans on the Arkansas River. They buy corn at from 6 to 12 cents per bushel and get good prices in New Orleans.

REED IS RE-ELECTED.

AGAIN SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Congress Meets to Modify the Tariff—Opening Ceremonies Are Competitively Tame—Many New Faces on the Floor of the Popular Branch.

Extra Session Is Opened.

Congress is again in session. The organization of the House was effected Monday by the re-election of Speaker Reed and the choice of the same old list of general officers, and the Senate got itself in working order without any trouble whatever. The vote for Speaker in the House was as follows:

Reed 129
Bailey (Dem.) of Texas 114
Bell (Pop.) of Colorado 21
Newlands (Silverite) of Nevada 1
The election of Mr. Reed to his old position was a formality that occupied less than half an hour, including the nomination and his speech of acknowledgment of the honor. There was nothing strikingly picturesque or suggestive in the remarks of Gen. Grosvenor putting Mr. Reed in nomination or in the Speaker's acceptance. The latter merely said that he would endeavor to discharge the duties of his office impartially and well; that he could not hope to please all members in all things at all times, but that he would do the best he could and would endeavor to administer the duties in a spirit of absolute fairness.

Galleries Crowded.

As is usually the case at the opening of a Congress, the galleries of both House and Senate were crowded to their utmost capacity, and hundreds and thousands who neglected to provide themselves with tickets or were unable to secure one of the coveted pasteboards were turned away by the doorkeepers, whose instructions were ironclad to admit only those who were entitled to seats. For an hour before Clerk McDowell called the House to order the floor was crowded with visitors. The wives and daughters of the members and especially favored visitors were massed in the aisles and open spaces. The general public had small opportunity to view the proceedings.

There was an abundance of flowers on the desks of Senators when, promptly at 12 o'clock, Vice-President Hobart called the Senate to order. There was an exceptionally full attendance of Senators. The public galleries were packed and the reserved galleries were well filled. The chaplain's opening prayer invoked divine grace and blessing on the Senators and members about to take up the work of the extraordinary session and on the President and Vice-President. The roll call disclosed the presence of sixty-eight Senators. Senator Hoar and Senator Cockrell were named a committee to wait on the President and inform him that Congress was in session and ready to receive any communication from him. The Senate then, at 12:30, took a recess until 2 o'clock.

The House did nothing Tuesday, awaiting the action of the Ways and Means Committee on the tariff bill. In the Senate to-day 438 bills and eight joint resolutions were introduced. They embraced nearly every phase of public business. Mr. Allen's batch of bills numbered about seventy-five. They included bills directing the foreclosure of the government lien on the Union Pacific road; to prevent professional lobbying; defining the powers of the judiciary; for service pensions; to amend the immigration laws and for a Hawaiian cable. Bankruptcy bills were presented by Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, and Mr. Lindsay, of Kentucky. Mr. Morgan reintroduced the Nicaragua canal bill before the last Congress, and also a joint resolution to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. A resolution by Mr. Frye, of Maine, calling for information as to the operation of civil-service rules to river and harbor work was agreed to after some criticism of civil-service operations. Mr. Frye said it was a step toward abolishing these rules so far as they related to common labor on engineering work of the government. The Senate adjourned until Thursday, as did the House.

The session of the Senate Thursday was brief. A smile went around the chamber when Mr. Stewart, a resident of Carson City, Nev., where the pugilistic contest occurred, offered a bill for the relief of one Corbett. It proved to be a private pension bill. One of the measures introduced by Mr. Gallinger proposed an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting legislation in behalf of any religious denomination. Mr. Turpie, of Indiana, gave notice of a speech on the election of Senators by popular vote and introduced a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution for the purpose. The first report of the session was presented by Mr. Gear, of Iowa, from the Committee on Pacific Railroads and was favorable to the bill for an adjustment of the Pacific Railroad debts by a commission consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of the Interior and Attorney General. A resolution by Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, was agreed to instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire whether the islands of St. Croix, St. Johns and St. Thomas of the West Indian group could be purchased by the United States, and, if not, the probability of their sale to other powers. At 1 o'clock the arbitration treaty was reported and debate began. Speaker Reed has definitely decided that for the present at least he will not appoint any of the regular committees of the House beyond the three already announced. In this way all miscellaneous legislation will be blocked and the entire attention of the House focused on the tariff bill. The bills, which are being introduced by the hundreds, will have to wait until the committees to which they would go under the natural course of things are appointed.

News of Minor Note.

Dispatches received in New York from Panama state that Gen. Antonio Espartero died there.

Judge Goff has appointed Z. T. Vinson receiver for U. B. Buskirk, merchant and timberman of Logan, W. Va. Assets, \$125,000; liabilities unknown. This is a result of the recent failure of the Sliger Lumber and Manufacturing Company.

Fire which started in the building of the Elkins Hardware and Furniture Company, 847, in the town of Elkins, the home of Senator Elkins, burned almost the entire business portion of the place. Elkins has no fire department, and the flames were soon beyond control, having mostly framed buildings in their pathway.

CULTURE OF GRASS.

ORCHARD GRASS THE BEST FOR PARKS AND ORCHARDS.

It requires a Deep, Finely Pulverized Soil—For a Pasture, Well Drained, Moist Land Is Necessary—Noticeable Art in Agriculture.

Grass.

For parks and orchards, and upon dry soils, orchard grass is one of our most profitable grasses, says the Baltimore American. The soil must be made fertile, deep and mellow. The roots run down a long distance into the ground. It therefore requires a deep, finely pulverized soil. The seed is very light, feeling like chaff, and weighing but fifteen pounds to the bushel. It usually sells for \$1.75 to \$1.80 per bushel. Two bushels of fresh seed should be sown to the acre, and one peck of clover seed. These seeds should be sown over the spring rye ground early in March, so as to get fully rooted before hot weather. The rye will be fit to cut by the middle of April, and by the 10th of May, being all cut off, the ground should be heavily rolled, and dressed with twenty bushels of lime to the acre. By the middle of July a half crop of excellent grass can be cut, and by the middle of September another crop. Manure the ground in the fall, and if it is wanted for hay, do not pasture the ground. This grass delights in a deep, rich, clay loam; upon poor, thin, sandy or gravelly soils, it would prove a failure. The seeding should be done early in the season, and thirty pounds, or two bushels, of seed should be sown to the acre. For a pasture grass it is very valuable, as, when once set, it will continue to spring up and grow after every grazing. For pasture, sow it on deep, well-drained, moist land. The ground must be heavily dressed with rich, finely rotted manure. Any one carefully following these directions will find that it is a most valuable grass, either for feeding at the barn or for pasture. On poorly prepared, thin soils, using but little seed, it will not give satisfaction. With slipshod methods the grass would prove a failure, and should not be sown.

Earn Ventilation.

If the barn is not ventilated enough to give the cows a sufficiency of oxygen, then all the carbon is not burned up and dead matter—soil—is left in the system, and this fits it to be a fertile place for the tuberculous germs; to make a lodgment, and the cows will have tuberculosis just in the order they are predisposed to the disease from weak lungs or any other cause. It has been in quite a number of stables where the commissioners had applied the test—in one they had taken four-fifths of the cows where there was no chance for air to get in, yet the owners told me that the officers never said a word to them about ventilation. The horse and ox seldom have tuberculosis, as they have a chance to get outdoors and fill their lungs with fresh air and get rid of the dead carbon which has been accumulating in the system. I will stake my reputation that many herds tested last year will show the same, or nearly the same, ratio of suspected cases this year, if again subjected to the tuberculin test. Ventilation should be looked after, and when that is done we shall seldom hear much about tuberculosis. Farmers should look well after ventilation and thus avoid disease. Open your ventilators wide, particularly warm nights. Now is the time cattle take the disease. Agriculture.

Grinding Corn on the Cob.

The cob possesses some nutrition, though when fed whole it is hard to digest. But if ground fine with the corn on it the mixture makes a feed on which cattle will thrive better than on corn meal not thus distended in bulk. It is well known to stock feeders that the chief difficulty with them is "getting off their feed" if even a slight excess of food is given. In carefully conducted experiments it was found that more corn could be eaten without injury when ground with the cob than if shelled and ground separately. So whether the corn cob contributed to the result directly or did not, there can be no question that at least for fattening stock there is an advantage in grinding them together over that of feeding the corn separately.

To Prevent Milk Fever.

After having a twenty-cow dairy for the past twenty years, and having them come fresh at all times in the year, a writer in the Country Gentleman says he has never had a case of milk fever in summer, and only two in cold weather, and the reason is simply "exercise." He is a strong advocate of exercise for a dairy cow, although he would not give it in the same manner that he would do a trotting horse. While a cow may live and keep fat by being tied by the neck, from fall till spring, as a pig will be confined in a pen, yet this is not the proper thing to do.—Country Gentleman.

Art in Agriculture.

Art in agriculture is coming to be more and more noticeable every day. With the advent of new methods, improved implements and a wider knowledge of the field, the agriculturist is rising higher and higher in the field of useful or ornamental art as the years go by. We may say that sharp competition is no small factor in this progressive movement, says the American Student. Take, for example, the manner in which certain products are prepared for the open market. The improvement in the condition of certain dairy products and fruit on the market in the last few years is truly wonderful. The reason, of course, is that people always buy that article which is put up in the most

tasty and attractive style, and are willing to pay a little more for it. With this change comes a more wholesome effect upon the article itself, and disease is much less disseminated through food at the present time than formerly. Greater precautions are taken now than ever before in preventing the spread of contagious diseases in this manner, and, with the increase in the size of the cities and the greater liability to ill-health, these precautions cannot be observed too carefully. Thus, the agriculturist, to be successful, must keep right up to date in his readings and methods.—Wisconsin Farmer.

Hints to Fruit Growers.

Blackberries are a profitable fruit and may be grown with little labor on almost every farm.

Never crowd the orchard. Trees should have room to grow; they need plenty of ground and free sun.

It pays to set out shade trees around the orchard to protect the trees from storms; they also assist greatly in beautifying the premises.

It is poor policy to depend on a single crop, failure is apt to come, and it is most disastrous to the man who has placed all his hopes on one crop.

Don't imagine that to have a profitable orchard all you have to do is to buy trees, plant them and afterwards allow them to take their own chances. There are two dangerous extremes in the selection of varieties for the orchard. The one is the liability of selecting too few, and the other too many. You can strike the medium if you observe carefully the success of other people.

Every horticulturist ought by this time to know all about the copper solution for fungus diseases. The usual mixture is six pounds of copper sulphate and four pounds of lime to twenty gallons of water. Sprayers are so numerous that it is difficult to name any one that is better than another.

Poultry Notes.

Cleanliness is the best disinfectant.

Exercise is good medicine and cheap.

Dry, warm quarters are a joy to poultry just now.

If you desire strong eggs for early incubation you should mate up your hens at once.

In saving the droppings, mix them with dry earth before they have a chance to freeze.

Clover, by displacing grain, supplies the hens with substances which are lacking in grain, and also bulky food for heating.

Don't forget to keep the grit-box well filled. This is especially important when the ground is frozen hard, or covered with snow.

Boiling of brine, as strong as it can be made, is an effective remedy for white mites. Apply to the roosts and dropping boards with a whitewash brush.

Be always on the watch against draughts in the roosting house. A cold at this time of the year is very apt to run into roup and ruin your flock.

He who would keep poultry successfully in this northern country, must know that the house must be warm and free from draughts; it is the warmth which brings the eggs.

Be sure that the water fountains are not allowed to freeze up. The best thing to do is to turn out the water as soon as all the fowls have had a good drink. They should be watered at least twice a day, if you wish a full egg basket.

What Hats Weigh.

"Do you know the actual weight of a hat?" queried the spruce salesman, as he handed out several "new styles."

"People don't generally. I asked a man that question yesterday and he guessed fourteen ounces on that hat, which weigh exactly four and a half. An ordinary silk hat weighs only seven."

"I looked up the matter recently, and so I know precisely. A 'silk' is almost the heaviest hat made, though hunting hats weigh more for their having an inner lining of great stiffness and strength to save a man if he should be thrown on his head. The hunting top hats weigh ten ounces, and the hunting derbies nine. A winter derby weighs five and a quarter ounces, varying a quarter ounce either way for size, and a summer soft felt three and three-quarter ounces."

"When it comes to women's headgear there are all sorts of weights, though seldom does a woman's hat of any kind run more than seven ounces. It depends on the kind of trimming and fashions. Some ribbons are heavy, and so are some artificial flowers. Jet is heavy, too. The average little bonnet weighs two ounces to two and a half, a trimmed 'sailor' three and a half, and a 'Bennett' (the kind that have brims stiffened with glue), four and three-quarters."

"The French 'creations' are heavier, but they are not so weighty as you might suppose. Six and a half to seven ounces means a big hat, and one you would need X rays to see through. If you happened to sit behind it."—New York Herald.

The Silver Lining.

The palsied old man sat by the fire, his head shaking from side to side in the manner peculiar to his complaint.

"It must be awful to be afflicted that way," said the sympathetic young man. "Oh," said the old gentleman, "I find it right handy in the summer when I want to look at a two-ring circus."

A widower is saved from a second marriage by his daughters as often as the wheat is saved by the snow.

M'KINLEY ON TARIFF.

HE TERSELY TELLS THE NATION'S TROUBLES.

Says More Revenue Is the Paramount Necessity—Imposes at Separate the Favored Way of Raising It—Urges Congress to Act.

His First Message.

The message sent to Congress by President McKinley Monday was as follows: To the Congress of the United States: Regretting the necessity which has required me to call you together, I feel that your assembling in extraordinary session is indispensable because of the condition in which we find the revenues of the Government. It is conceded that its current expenditures are greater than its receipts, and that such a condition has existed for now more than three years. With unlimited means at our command we are presenting the remarkable spectacle of increasing our public debt by borrowing money to meet the ordinary ordinary incident upon even an economical and prudent administration of the Government. An examination of the subject discloses this fact in every detail and leads inevitably to the conclusion that the condition of the revenue which allows it is unjustifiable and should be corrected.

We find by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury that the revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, from all sources were \$425,868,200.22, and the expenditures for all purposes were \$415,553,806.56, leaving an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$10,364,393.66. During that fiscal year \$40,570,467.98 was paid upon the public debt, which has been reduced since March 1, 1889, \$259,076,890, and the annual interest charge decreased \$11,684,576.00. The receipts of the Government from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to \$459,374,887.65, showing an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$2,341,674.20.

Since that time the receipts of no fiscal year, and, with few exceptions, of no month of any fiscal year, have exceeded the expenditures. The receipts of the Government from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, were \$372,892,488.29, and its expenditures \$442,905,758.87, leaving a deficit, the first since the resumption of specie payments, of \$69,803,260.58. Notwithstanding there was a decrease of \$16,769,128.78 in the ordinary expenses of the Government as compared with the previous fiscal year, its income was still not sufficient to provide for its daily necessities, and the gold reserve in the treasury for the redemption of greenbacks was drawn upon to meet them. But this did not suffice, and the Government then resorted to loans to replenish the reserve.

In February, 1894, \$50,000,000 in bonds was issued, and in November following a second issue of \$50,000,000 was deemed necessary. The sum of \$117,171,795 was realized by the sale of these bonds, but the reserve was steadily decreased until on Feb. 8, 1895, a third sale of \$62,315,400 in bonds for \$65,116,244 was announced to Congress.

The receipts of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, were \$390,373,203.30, and the expenditures \$433,178,426.48, showing a deficit of \$42,805,223.18. A further loan of \$100,000,000 was negotiated by the Government in February, 1896, the sale netting \$111,163,246, and swelling the aggregate of bonds issued within three years to \$262,315,400. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, the revenues of the Government from all sources amounted to \$409,475,408.78, while its expenditures were \$434,678,654.48, or an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$25,263,245.70. In other words, the total receipts for the three fiscal years ending June 30, 1896, were insufficient by \$137,811,729.46 to meet the total expenditures.

Nor has this condition since improved. For the first half of the present fiscal year the receipts of the Government, exclusive of postal revenues, were \$157,507,603.76, and its expenditures, exclusive of postal service, \$195,410,000.22, or an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$37,902,396.46. In January of this year the receipts, exclusive of postal revenues, were \$24,316,994.05, and the expenditures, exclusive of postal service, \$30,269,889.29, a deficit of \$5,952,895.24 for the month. In February of this year the receipts exclusive of postal revenues were \$24,409,997.38 and expenditures, exclusive of postal service, \$28,796,056.68, a deficit of \$4,386,059.28; or a total deficit of \$18,061,580.44 for the three years and eight months ending March 1, 1897. Not only are we without a surplus in the treasury but with an increase in the public debt. There has been a corresponding increase in the annual interest charge from \$22,893,883.20 in 1892, the lowest of any year since 1862, to \$34,387,297.60 in 1896, or an increase of \$11,493,414.40.

It may be urged that even if the revenues of the Government had been sufficient to meet all its ordinary expenses during the last three years the gold reserve would still have been insufficient to meet the demands upon it, and that bonds would necessarily have been issued for its replenishment. Be this as it may, it is clearly manifest, without denying of affirming the correctness of such a conclusion, that the debt would have been decreased in at least the amount of the deficiency, and business confidence immeasurably strengthened throughout the country.

Congress should promptly correct the existing condition. Ample revenues must be supplied not only for the ordinary expenses of the Government but for the prompt payment of liberal pensions and the liquidation of the principal and interest of the public debt.

In raising revenue duties should be so levied upon foreign products as to preserve the home market so far as possible to our own producers, to revive and encourage manufactures, to relieve and encourage agriculture, to increase our domestic and foreign commerce, to aid and develop mining and building, and to render to labor in every field of useful occupation the liberal wages and adequate rewards to which skill and industry are justly entitled.

The necessity of the passage of a tariff law which shall provide ample revenue need not be further urged. The imperative demand of the hour is the prompt enactment of such a measure, and to this enactment I earnestly recommend that Congress shall make every endeavor. Before other business is transacted let us first provide sufficient revenue to faithfully administer the government without the contracting of further debt or the continuing disturbance of our finances.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

Review Lesson for March 25.

1. Christ's Ascension. Acts 1: 1-14
2. The Holy Spirit Given. Acts 2: 1-13
3. A Multitude Converted. Acts 2: 32-47
4. The Lame Man Healed. Acts 3: 1-16
5. The Boldness of Peter and John. Acts 4: 1-14
6. True and False Giving. Acts 4: 32; 5: 11
7. The Prison Opened. Acts 5: 17-32
8. The First Christian Martyr. Acts 6: 8-15; 7: 54-60
9. The Disciples Dispersed. Acts 8: 1-17
10. The Ethiopian Converted. Acts 8: 26-40
11. Saul, the Persecutor, Converted. Acts 9: 1-12; 17-20
12. Christian Self-Restraint. 1 Cor. 9: 19-27

Historical Summary.

The lessons of the quarter, excluding the last, cover the period from the ascension of Christ to the conversion of Saul; from A. D. 30 to (probably) A. D. 37. This is the first of the three periods into which the history of the church in the first century naturally falls: (1) 30-37; (2) 37-68, from Saul's conversion to his death—characterized by his missionary activity and work of training churches; (3) 68-106, the spread of the church throughout the known world; persecutions; writing of the gospels. Perhaps the first period, characterized by the supremacy of the church at Jerusalem, should be extended to Paul's first missionary journey, some eight years after Saul's conversion. The lessons may be placed in three groups, as follows:

- (1) The church enters on its divine mission.
- (a) With the parting command of Christ (Lesson 1).
- (b) With the endowment of the Spirit (Lesson 2).
- (c) With signs of redeeming power manifest (Lesson 3).
- (2) The church continues to grow, notwithstanding the opposition of the rulers.
- (a) A typical miracle (Lesson 4).
- (b) The leading apostles attacked but unharmed (Lesson 5).
- (c) Internal blessings and difficulties (Lesson 6).
- (d) The apostles divinely restored to work (Lesson 7).
- (3) Storm and stress. The church violently attacked and scattered, and the beginnings of a larger future are seen.
- (a) The first martyr (Lesson 8).
- (b) The church scattered (Lesson 9).
- (c) A typical conversion of a foreigner (Lesson 10).
- (d) The church's greatest enemy, becomes her greatest leader—the apostle of world-wide evangelization (Lesson 11).

The characteristics of these three groups are fairly well marked. The first, which includes the ascension and Pentecost, is the time of spiritual exaltation and exuberance, a newly found power, the beauty of beginnings. The second, which covers nearly the whole of the seven years, is a period of steady growth within the narrow limits of Jerusalem; opposition met and held back; the beginnings of organization in the church, with appointment of deacons and a semi-communistic holding of property. The third, covering a few months in 36 or 37, is the period of the first violent shock which the church had to meet, in which it lost a young and more eloquent leader—Stephen, and gained a young and more eloquent leader—Saul. The latter is the dominant force in the history of the following thirty years, which we are to study during the next eight months.

How to Teach the Lesson.

One suggestion how to make the review interesting is to make effective use of the two appearances of Christ in the quarter's lesson, at the beginning and at the end; the ascension, and the appearance to Saul on the road to Damascus. Recalling the circumstances of the first and of the second, group the rest of the events under some such head as "What the Lord saw during his seven years in heaven." For a previous period of three years he had been journeying up and down the land preaching and working wonders, but chiefly training disciples. Now he had left the world for seven years, though still present in his Spirit. During those years his followers achieved a first wonderful success, then settled down to steady work, disturbed but not frustrated by opposition without, the treachery within; finally, they were thrown into temporary confusion by violent persecution, and scattered abroad to begin the execution of the Great Commission, entrusted to them seven years before. At this point, the end of the first act of the great drama, a new figure is to appear, to work out divine plans of unimaginable magnitude; and to summon him into the action the Lord once more becomes visible to mortal eyes, looking upon the earth for which so little, comparatively, had been done during his absence. His words are a reproach to a typical Jew of the best sort for the blindness and rebellion which he and those he represented displayed towards their natural Lord and Master. The net result of those seven years, then, had been a little leavening of the lump, a small harvest from a small sowing. The events of the last months had startled the disciples from their comfortable enterprise of municipal evangelization, and the beginning of a new era was at hand.

Next Lesson—"Peter Working Miracles."—Acts 9: 32-43.

Hospitality.

Hospitality is a Christian virtue, and it is one of the most effective modes of evangelization. Few efforts for the good of others are more fitted to be effective than when Christian men and women of standing invite to their tables the young and the humble, who see there the culture and the charm of a Christian home.—J. H. Stalker.

Peace with God is impossible without pardon. No child can feel comfortable under the roof of its father with the sting of guilt in its conscience and the sense of sin, not as yet forgiven. An unforgiven sin is like a thorn in the flesh—a constant source of irritation and a menace to the health of the body. It must be removed, and the sooner the better. The longer it remains the more grievous the mischief and the more difficult the task of removing it.

FITZ WINS THE FIGHT

KNOCKS OUT CORBETT IN A LIVELY BATTLE.

Cornishman Is Lively Challenger. His Crowd Is Present—Estimated that at Least \$500,000 Was Staked on the Result of the Contest.

Championship Is His.

Robert Fitzsimmons was declared the winner in the big pugilistic match at Carson, Nev. The great arena filled rapidly and the streets adjacent to it were black with people. All the notable sports of the continent were gathered together to see the battle of the century. When the crowd was first admitted, workmen were still busily engaged in putting finishing touches on the arena. Half an hour after the gates opened there were about 1,000 people comfortably seated. They put in the time gazing with interest on the platform where Corbett and Fitzsimmons were to fight for supremacy. The floor of the ring was of inch pine boards, closely drawn together and sprinkled liberally with resin.

Fitzsimmons was the first to enter the ring. He came in bareheaded and wearing a Japanese bathing robe. A half-minute later "Pompador Jim" followed. Tremendous cheering greeted the appearance of the fighters. Men who had traveled thousands of miles to witness the battle muttered "at last." Behind Corbett



ROBERT FITZSIMMONS.

were Charley White, Delaney and Jeffries, McVey, Joe Corbett, Billy Woods and Al Hampton. In Fitzsimmons' corner were Martin Julian, Ernest Roeder, Stelzner and Hickey. Jimmy Colville acted as timekeeper for Fitzsimmons, Billy Muldoon timekeeper for Dan Stuart. Billy Madden handled the gong.

Time was called at 12:07. The lanky pugilist refused to shake hands with Corbett. The opening sparring was cautious, but the Cornishman soon began to force Corbett, trying a left swing. Fitzsimmons was the first to land a blow, but it was a light one. The weights of the men were not announced, but it was easily seen that Corbett was fully fifteen pounds heavier than his opponent. Fitzsimmons presented a magnificent muscular appearance.

Corbett smiled at Fitzsimmons' aggressiveness, and the fighting became furious. Twice in rapid succession did Corbett land on Fitzsimmons. There was a clinch, but a rapid breakaway. Corbett secured another advantage and landed a right swing upon Bob's ribs. A clinch followed, and Fitzsimmons landed on Jim's head. After this the exchanges were fast and furious. When Fitz landed on Corbett's head the Californian said "Oh!" and laughed. Just as the gong ending the first round sounded Corbett landed on Fitzsimmons' ribs.

Round two opened with a clinch and a breakaway, without damage. Fitz soon put a left swing upon Corbett's ribs. Fitzsimmons swung his left and right and landed lightly upon Corbett's head. Both men showed great agility and extreme lightness in fast work.

It is estimated that not less than \$500,000 changed hands all over the country on the result of the fight. Most of this money was wagered at Carson City, New York and San Francisco. Corbett wagered nearly \$5,000 on himself in addition to the stake of \$10,000 a side. Fitzsimmons did not bet any money, for the reason that he had none to bet. His stake money, even, was deposited by two New York and one Detroit sporting men. Martin Julian, his manager, is financially as bad off as his brother-in-law.

The fight was for a purse of \$15,000 and a wager of \$10,000 a side, the winner to take all. It was announced for the championship of the world, but as the championship of the world has never been technically held by one man, the title is not generally looked upon as settled by the fight.

Long Distance Rider.



Fred Schinnerer, the winner of the sixty-day bicycle race in Chicago.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The London (Eng.) City Council has decided to impose a license fee of \$100 on cigarette vendors in the hope of lessening the cigarette habit among the youths of the city.

The cloth weavers employed in John and James Dobson's big mill, Philadelphia, who struck because of a 10 per cent reduction, returned to work, a satisfactory agreement having been reached with Mr. Dobson.

The Vermont Marble Company of Proctor, Vt., has brought suit against William W. Winfree and George A. Sheehan of Washington to recover \$19,535, alleged to be due for material used in the amusement hall of the National Soldiers' Home at the capital.

It is reported that Sir William Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and Mr. Angus, president of the Bank of Montreal, have become associated with Gen. R. A. Alger, of Detroit, Secretary of War, in operating the Laurentide Pulp Company of Grand Mere, Quebec.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE

In the House Monday Representative Sawyer's bill, providing for the treatment of deformed children, or those afflicted with curable maladies, at the University of Michigan hospitals, passed. The anti-buckwheat adulteration bill was sent through flying. It is an absolute prohibition of the sale of adulterated buckwheat. The Kimmis bill, providing for women physicians in asylums where female patients are confined, went through easily. The bill amending divorce laws of Michigan by demanding residence of one year in State preceding filing of bill; also that marriage must have been solemnized in this State, was given immediate effect. These bills passed the Senate: For the preservation of deer in Monroe County; allowing fire and accident insurance companies to do boiler, plate glass and fidelity insurance business without reorganizing; amending law for protection of children.

The Dudley beet sugar bounty bill passed both houses Tuesday, and only the consent of the Governor keeps it from being law. Other bills passed by the Senate affected the village incorporation act by providing boards of public works by a two-thirds vote of the Common Council, granting to Common Council the power to have shade trees trimmed whenever they obstruct street lights, and providing that villages now having water works may make repairs on same without a vote of the people. These bills passed the House: Providing for care of female insane by women physicians and attendants; providing that State Board submit plans of proposed buildings to the Board of Corrections and Charities and the Board of Health, no money to be paid out until approval is secured; amending the law relative to taking school census, making it incumbent to take residence and street number and providing penalty for refusal to give information; making it unlawful to wear a G. A. R. button by anyone except members of the order in good standing.

A bill making counties liable to persons or the families of persons injured or killed, and for property destroyed by mobs, was agreed to by the House in committee of the whole Wednesday. The \$40,000 appropriation asked for by the fire sufferers at Ontonagon has been cut by the Senate Finance and Appropriations Committee to \$25,000. The Senate has passed a medical registration bill designed to shut out the graduates of bogus medical colleges. The bill provides for a State board. Every physician practicing in Michigan will have to pass an examination before this board. The nomination of Milo D. Carpenter of Coldwater to be Commissioner of Insurance was confirmed. The House, in committee of the whole, agreed to the Dickinson bill for the suppression of mob violence. A bill was passed providing that none but property owners shall be eligible to serve as school officers.

The House devoted its entire session Thursday to the consideration of the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution so as to give cities and villages home rule, permitting them to amend their charters by popular vote instead of appealing to the Legislature. A vote showed twenty votes less than the two-thirds necessary to pass the measure. The bill appropriating \$25,000 for the aid of the victims of the fire which destroyed Ontonagon village has passed the Senate and bids fair to go through the House. The fight between the commercial fishermen and the State Fish Commission is being waged vigorously. The fishermen say that to increase the size of the mesh would practically ruin their business, in which they have more than \$1,000,000 invested, and that imposition of the proposed tax would be a greater burden than they can bear. On the other hand, the commissioners say, that unless the mesh is increased the best of the food fish in the great lakes will have disappeared within three years. The fishermen appear to have the whip hand thus far.

Hawaii's Commerce.

It has been the boast of the people of Lahaina that in days gone by as many as 200 sail have been seen in the bay there at one time. This was when whalers made this their headquarters, and Lahaina was the capital.

Honolulu residents remember when the bay was dotted with merchant marine, and they remember, too, during the past few years, when the harbor has been practically without a sail.

During the past year the shipping in Honolulu has increased to a wonderful degree, and to the old-timers along the water front it is an indication of a revival of the days when Honolulu was considered a boon to shipping masters. During the past week there have been three steamers flying the Japanese flag in port at one time, a circumstance that never occurred before in the history of Honolulu. In connection with this it may be noted that within two days seven foreign steamers arrived in port. No better evidence of the commercial importance of Honolulu is needed than this.

There are in port at this time thirty vessels discharging or waiting cargoes, the majority being vessels plying between the Pacific coast and Honolulu, most of them being vessels which have been running in this trade at intervals, when the business warranted it for years past.—Honolulu Advertiser.

Great Fighting by a Razorback.

A large catamount entered a barnyard belonging to D. J. Parish, one mile north of Baldwin, Fla., recently, and in attempting to catch a pig was killed outright by the mother hog. This seems incredible, but it is the truth, nevertheless. The razorback pre-tered to be somewhat of a razor front to the ferocious beast. The hired man on the place heard the noise and hastened to the spot, to find the monster cat in the last agonies of death, with the maddened sow standing over him all bristled up, apparently unhurt and ready for another contest.—Florida Times-Union.

His Version.

One evening the boys' cooking class at an industrial school had a lesson on eggs, including an omelet. John McK, was particularly interested, as he had a few hens in the yard at the back of his miserable home in a tenement house. He asked many questions and carefully wrote out the recipes. The next time he came in swelling with importance, and announced that he had made "one of them egg ornaments at home, and it was first rate, too."—American Kitchen Magazine.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD

An independent local newspaper published every Thursday afternoon from 10 to 11 o'clock at the residence of the publisher, 1000 N. W. 10th St., Chelsea, Mich.

BY O. T. HOOVER.

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CHELSEA, THURSDAY, MAR. 25, 1897.

Anti-Slavery League.

The fight has been long and determined on both sides. It is, doubtless, only natural that the greatest foe to the welfare and happiness of the human race should do the hardest to conquer. That he will be conquered, however, is an axiom as that light is superior to darkness; truth mightier than error; love more potent for good than hatred or fear; and God the Sovereign conqueror of Satan. Many means have been employed; many plans devised; many movements inaugurated, to oppose, cripple and destroy the many-headed hydra; and great good has been accomplished. Many victims have been rescued from his heavy, galling, humiliating and degrading yoke of bondage; yet, like the fabled monster, two heads have sometimes seemed to arise where one was beaten down.

The latest movement against the traffic in alcoholic beverages is the Anti-Slavery League. This movement was inaugurated at Oberlin, Ohio, in September, 1896. The Michigan Anti-Slavery League was organized of the same model at Grand Rapids, June 1st, 1896. Its principal feature, that which unites and concentrates all the elements and influences in each locality, that are opposed to the ruinous work of the saloon and, at the same time, interferes in no degree with the religious or political preferences of any individual. While it contemplates the employment of legal as well as moral measures, it is not a political party, but the union of the forces of all parties.

Two meetings have already been held in Chelsea, in the interest of this movement. The first was held at the Congregational church on Sunday evening, March 14, at which a preliminary organization was effected, of which the Rev. Thomas Holmes, D. D., was chosen president, and Fred C. Mapes secretary and treasurer. The second was a citizens meeting, held at the Town Hall last Monday evening. At the latter meeting, 100 names were enrolled as members of the League, and a constitution was adopted. The meeting then adjourned to next Monday evening, at the same place, when it is hoped that a large addition will be made to the list of members of the League. Permanent officers will be chosen, committees appointed, and such other business transacted as may be necessary.

It is earnestly hoped that all the citizens of Chelsea will interest themselves in this movement, as no one can find objection to it from either a political or religious standpoint.

Remember the meeting at the Town Hall, next Monday evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

Suburban Rumors

NORTH LAKE RIPPLES

Samuel Schultz has a new buggy.

B. H. Glenn is breaking a colt for Mr. Kautleber.

George Webb has rented his father's farm for one year again.

P. E. Noah has rented the Lawrence Rabbit farm again for one year.

Misses Fannie Riely and Edna Read are at home preparing for the teacher's examination.

Frank Burkhardt has considerable corn to husk, because of the failure of getting it in time.

Wm. Wood, climbed upon his windmill last Monday, and found a hens nest with 6 eggs in it.

Miss Blanch Glenn is here for a two weeks visit with her grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Glenn.

Born, March 21, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hawley of Bay City, formerly North Lakeites, a girl.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Lois Chamberlain, and Mr. Mrs. Emory Glenn and family were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Glenn, Sunday.

SYLVAN.

Mrs. Cris. Kalmbach is seriously ill with la grippe.

E. Burton Kellogg was an Ann Arbor visitor last Tuesday.

Burt Rager will again work for Fred Kalmbach this season.

School will open April 5th for the spring term, with Miss Edith Foster as teacher.

Emory West, who has been visiting at home, returned to his business at Bellevue last week.

Rev. C. E. Hulbert, of Detroit will exchange pulpits with our pastor some Sunday in the near future.

There will be only a morning service at our church next Sunday. In the evening the pastor will give a talk at the First Baptist church.

The social given at the home of C. T. Conklyn last week was well attended, and all present were pleasantly entertained. About \$5 were realized from the delicious supper served by the young people.

Remember the entertainment to be given at the school house Tuesday evening, March 30th, for a worthy charitable purpose. A splendid program has been prepared consisting of vocal solos, duets and quartets by Messrs. Ward, Burg, Pierce and Klein, recitations by Miss Tattle and Mr. Spear, and other interesting numbers. The Chelsea orchestra will also take part in the program. Admission only 10 cents. Let all aid the cause.

LIMA.

Miss Ora Perry is visiting relatives in Ann Arbor.

Miss Amy Moore is in Battle Creek for a short visit.

Ed Hammond called on his parents here Sunday last.

Bertha Spencer is attending the teachers' examination.

Mrs. Orla Eason visited at Frank McMillen's last Tuesday.

Miss Lizette Stricker called on her parents here last Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Boynton visited at Irving Stern's last Friday.

Ed. Daniels of North Lake visited O. C. Berkhart Wednesday last.

James Moore of Lyndon called at George Whittington's last Thursday.

Tim Maloney is spending the week with his sister Mrs. George Whittington.

Edward Goss has returned from Chicago and is working at his trade in Ann Arbor.

Mrs. Fred Weinmeyer of Chelsea was a caller at Squire Covert's last Wednesday.

Mrs. Fannie Ward returned from Ann Arbor last Monday after a visit of several days with relatives.

The grip is tightening its grip, and holds in its firm grasp the following persons in the neighborhood: Mr. and Mrs. Loral Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Steinbach, Miss Vera Hawley and John Steinbach.

Father time is rapidly gathering in his ripened sheaf in this vicinity and the old pioneers one by one are rapidly disappearing from our midst. Morris Thompson, Lucius Cooper, William Laver and Mr. Barth—father of Chas. Barth—all of whom have been called home within a few days. Their several ages range from 69 to 89 years. Thus the physical born decays and man passes away, life's journey ended, with its toil and its cares, its pleasures and its rewards.

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

A farmer in Augusta township has a hen which lays two eggs at a time, both perfect and of medium size.

W. N. Lister has been making a careful canvass of the county and feels himself quite confident of his election to the office of school commissioner in April.—Saline Observer.

The cause for the boarding up of the south face of the court house clock is found in the fact that during the storm Friday night the glass was blown in and broken to pieces.—Ann Arbor Argus.

The project to start a creamery in Saline still seems to be hanging fire. Although many people have subscribed for stock there are others who seem to be hanging off to see if the thing will be a paying investment or not before putting down their names.

John Schaible, of Sharon, had a tussle with a bull Wednesday last week that might have proved serious to him had not his wife caught hold of the rope attached to the animal and pulled it away from him. As it was John had the breath nearly all squeezed out of him.

What's the matter with our post-office applicants? There ought to be some hustling just now, but all seems to be quiet.—Stockbridge Sun. Maybe they have heard from Washington about the new administration allowing the present incumbents to hold their offices until their four years are up.

Dave Whiting has the biggest woodpile in four townships. He is the man to call on when your pile plays out, and you have to borrow from your neighbor. Some of it may be powder posted but none of it is loaded with powder.—Stockbridge Sun.

It strikes us that something besides the wood is "posted." They do say that smoke is now seen issuing from the chimney of the Sun office.

There is a new advertising scheme just up near the motor line building room. It is a thermometer surrounded by ads. Yesterday during the afternoon the sun heating down on the brick wall made the alcohol run up in the tube to 115 degrees. Very reliable instrument for the summer time.—Ypsilanti Car. Washman Times.

Through the courtesy of Manager Ketch and the telephone exchange, parties in this city, Kalamazoo, Adrian, and other places listened to the vocal and instrumental music at the meeting of the Young Men's Sunday Evening club of the Congregational church Sunday night.—Ann Arbor Argus.

On Tuesday Marshal Peterson served notice on all the 38 misdemeanors of Ann Arbor that in accordance with the action of the council in rejecting the proposed ordinance to allow them to remain open from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. they would in future, commencing with that day, have to conform to the provisions of the state law which fixes the hour for opening at 7 a. m. and for closing at 9 p. m. standard.—Ann Arbor Argus.

The terrified young man of the Oakland County Post, at Pontiac is responsible for this: "A wheelman hung his bicycle from the ceiling of his cellar and sat for a swinging shelf on which food was kept. A mouse jumped from the wall on to the rim of the front wheel, evidently hoping thereby to reach the shelf. The wheel started and mousethe naturally ran to the highest part of it, but could not get enough foot hold to jump to the wall. When found next morning the mouse was very much exhausted, though still running. The cyclist noted that it had traveled over 25 miles."

One of the largest attended funerals ever held in the city was that of yesterday, when services were held simultaneously over the remains of the two old colored veterans, Jeremiah Snelley and Jeremiah Patton, at the A. M. E. church. Both the Methodist and Baptist ministers of this city and from Ann Arbor, were in attendance and participated in the exercises. The G. A. R. turned out in a body and the colored masses attended in honor of their deceased brother, Jeremiah Snelley. The coffins were placed beside each other and it took the crowd 15 minutes to pass by and view the remains. The procession to the cemetery reached further than from River street to Harmon street.—Ypsilanti Car. Washman Times.

A QUORUM OF CONGRESS.

Each Business Transacted Without Opprobrium of Representatives.

In "This Country of Ours," in the Century, ex-President Harrison gives this interesting view of the workings of congress: "A majority of each house, under the constitution, constitutes a quorum for the transaction of business. If a quorum is not present and that fact is disclosed by a yea and nay vote, business must stop until a quorum is secured. But the members present are empowered by the constitution to adjourn from day to day and to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide." A great deal of business is done in both the senate and the house when a quorum is not present, the absence of a quorum not being officially disclosed by a roll call. The sergeant-at-arms is not an infrequent attendant at social receptions and dinners, but always an unwelcome one when he comes to demand the attendance of transient senators or members upon their respective houses. One-fifth of the members present may demand a vote by yeas and nays, and the vote must be recorded in the journal which each house is required to keep of its proceedings. This journal does not include the debates, which are, however, published in full daily in The Congressional Record.

"The senators and members are privileged from arrest, except for treason, felony or breach of the peace, while in attendance upon their respective houses and while going to and returning to the meetings of congress. A member may be punished by the house to which he belongs for disorderly behavior, and by a two-thirds vote of the house may be expelled."

How Hetty Green "Squared It."

A year ago I called on Hetty Green to ask about the benefactions of the richest woman in the world. "Do you give to organized charities?" I questioned.

"No, young man," the sharp old woman replied. "I give to private charities only. Some day, when I am rich enough, I shall square it all with the Lord by building a church up country where I was born." This church is now so nearly accomplished that no doubt the Lord acknowledges the "squareness" of the accounting.—Kansas City Star.

A Wrong Supposition.

"The people moved out of that house this morning, and that is the landlord just going in."

"He appears to have a great many prospective tenants."

"Prospective tenants, indeed! They are only neighbors going to see in what condition the people left the house."—London Fun.

The republicans of the township of Sylvan will meet at the Town Hall, in the village of Chelsea on Saturday, March 27, 1897, at 4 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of nominating township officers and to transact such other business as may properly come before the caucus.

There is Nothing So Good.

There is nothing just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, so demand it and do not permit the dealer to sell you some substitute. He will not claim there is anything better, but in order to make more profit he may claim something else to be just as good. You want Dr. King's New Discovery because you know it to be safe and reliable, and guaranteed to do good or money refunded. For coughs, colds, consumption and for all affections of the throat, chest and lungs, there is nothing so good as Dr. King's New Discovery. Trial bottle free at Glazier & Stinson's drug store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00.

For sale—House and lot. Inquire at Standard office.

To Cure a Cold in One Day—Take Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup, the best cough remedy on earth. 25 and 50c. All druggists.

N. C. R. R. Excursions.

University Musical Society May Festival, at Ann Arbor, May 18 to 15. An excursion rate of one first-class limited fare for the round trip. Dates of sale, May 13, 14, 15. Limit to return until May 16, inclusive.

Did You Ever.

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles! If not get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have loss of appetite, constipation, headache, fainting spells, or are nervous, sleepless, excitable, melancholy or troubled with dizzy spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and strength are guaranteed by its use. Fifty cents and \$1.00 at Glazier & Stinson's drug store.

Consumption Cured—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.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, s. s. At a session of the probate court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday the 24th day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, present H. W. H. Newkirk, Judge of Probate, in the matter of the estate of William Dancer deceased.

Upon reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Edwin A. Dancer, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to Probate, and that administration of said estate may be granted to himself as sole other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 10th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the probate court in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; and

It is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Standard, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

H. W. H. NEWKIRK, Judge of Probate.

[A TRUE COPY.]

P. J. LEHMAN, Probate Register.

Biliousness Hood's Pills

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

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



YOUNG MEN

who desire to be neat and create a respectable appearance can do so at small cost at Webster's.

We don't waste our skill on inferior suitings, our stock proves that. Try us and be convinced.

Geo. Webster.

Yakley's Automatic Compensating Fence.

Some Points of Superiority:

The strongest and most perfect combination of springs of any wire fence on the market.
The most perfect tightness.
The most perfect fence to tighten, because each wire may be tightened independent of the others.
The most solid brace ends.
These are only a few of the points of superiority of this fence.
For particulars and prices call on

M. YAKLEY, Lima,

Or at The Standard office.
When talking with advertisers, please say you saw the ad. in Standard.

THE GREAT FOUR-C REMEDY FOR LA GRIPPE.

For Sale by R. S. Armstrong & Co.

What if Not Miracles?

The great Four-C Remedy is doing work wherever introduced as nearly miraculously as it ever falls to the lot of any human agency to do (I will esteem it a favor for any one interested to write the persons whose names appear below or anyone whose name may appear among these testimonials.)

My aim is to convince the public of my sincerity and of the true merits of this remedy.

BENEFACTORS OF THE RACE.

Office of "KIDNEY TROUBLE,"
Kingfisher, Okla., Dec. 15, '96.

GENTLEMEN:—I believe it my duty to write you a line in regard to the beneficial effect of Phelps' "Four-C Remedy," so far as I am personally concerned. A week ago last Thursday, I was taken with a severe attack of la grippe and in a short time became so hoarse I could not speak above a whisper. The night previous I had coughed nearly the entire night; just before retiring I took a teaspoonful and slept the entire night as sweetly as ever I did in my life, not coughing once. I was entirely relieved before taking one bottle. Phelps' Cough, Cold and Croup Cure should be in every household in the land. I send you this wholly unsolicited by anyone, for you are benefactors of the race in giving it the antidote for some of the worst afflictions to which it is heir.

Very Truly Yours,
C. J. Nussert, Editor.

A MIRACLE.

Kansas City, Kansas, Dec. 24, '96.
Last Friday, Dec. 19, my attending physician stated unless I was better by morning he could do nothing for my relief. That night I commenced taking Phelps' "Four-C" remedy, stopped my cough, slept and rested well; a few more doses removed all soreness from my lungs; the second day I was up; the third day I was out on the porch and to-day was up town purchasing holiday goods.

Miss JEWELL BARNETT,
Washington Ave. and Summit St.

GROUP CURED.

One dose of Phelps' Cough, Cold and Croup Cure, gave my child instant relief when attacked with the croup.

W. E. MOORE, of Moore Bros., Grocers,
Arkansas City, Kansas.

NOTICE TO DRUGGISTS AND THE PUBLIC.

CONTRACT.—Druggists are authorized in ALL CASES TO REFUND THE PURCHASE PRICE, if the Four-C Remedy (Phelps' Cough, Cold and Croup Cure) fails to give satisfaction in Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, La Grippe, Coughs and Colds, no matter how long standing, or deep seated, in fact I guarantee in all manner of Bronchial or Lung trouble, not as a Cure-All, but to give unbounded satisfaction. Give it a trial on the above conditions. I take all chances.

R. R. PHELPS, 118 53d Street, CHICAGO, ILL., Prop.

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.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL

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

Tired Mothers find help

in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives them pure blood, a good appetite and new and needed STRENGTH.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

Pay the printer.

The Sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla are the largest in the world because the cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla are wonderful, perfect, permanent. It is The One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Harmless, reliable, sure.

UNBROKEN REST AT NIGHT.

J. B. HULME, Manager,
Office Commercial Printing Co.,
195 South Clark St.,
Chicago, Nov. 24, '96.

R. R. Phelps, Esq., City.
DEAR SIR:—I wish to bear testimony to the great efficacy of your "Four-C" remedy in throat and lung ailments. As a rule I have been skeptical of the merits of proprietary medicines, but have to confess that a test of your "Four-C" is convincing that at least one remedy made ready is worthy of use. My children all take it without the least objection, from oldest to youngest and it is particularly commendable that benefit is almost immediate. A single dose will check most coughs in their beginning; it gives an unbroken rest at night. In my family "Four-C" is simply indispensable and I recommend it unqualifiedly.

Yours,
J. B. HULME.

ACUTE LARYNGITIS.

For years back each winter I have suffered with acute Laryngitis. Last winter was so bad I could not leave my room for two weeks or speak above a whisper. I tried every known cough preparation from cough drops up and down with no relief, then in desperation I was induced to try Phelps' "Four-C." The first dose relieved my cough, giving me the first night's rest for weeks. Half the bottle cured me. I have not been without this wonderful remedy since. It is as different from other like remedies as molasses from vinegar or sugar from sand.

Mrs. J. J. GIBBS,
5313 Madison Ave.

IT IS A MIRACLE.

Conductor Eckard, the Railroad Correspondent of the Neodesha Kansas Register, has this to say of "Phelps' Cough, Cold and Croup Cure": "We personally know it is just what it is represented to be. Too much cannot be said in its praise. It is a miracle."

Default having been made in the

conditions of a mortgage executed by Luke Jordan to Patrick Jordan, dated December 23, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1893, in Liber 84 of Mortgages on page 557, by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage became operative and no suit or proceeding in law or equity having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, and the sum of one hundred and eighty-three and thirty-five hundredths dollars (\$183.35) being now claimed to be due on said mortgage, notice is therefore hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, together with all legal costs and an attorney's fee of twenty dollars provided for in said mortgage, on Monday, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1897 at one o'clock in the afternoon, at public auction to the highest bidder, at the west door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, that being the place where the Circuit Court for said county is holden, the premises described in said mortgage as follows: Commencing on the north line of section twelve in the township of Sylvan in said County of Washtenaw, where the center of Main street in the village of Chelsea in said township intersects the said north line of section twelve, and running thence west along the section line sixteen rods, thence south fourteen rods and four 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.

Dated January 23, A. D. 1897.

D. B. TAYLOR, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Friends of The Standard, who

have business at the Probate Court, will please request Judge Newkirk to send their Printing to this office.

Wanted—An Idea

Who can think of some thing to patent? Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their plans price and new line of one hundred inventions offered.

Local Brevities

How dear to our heart is Cash on subscription. When the generous subscriber presents it to view; But the man who don't pay— We refrain from description For perhaps, gentle reader, That man might be you.—Journal.

March weather is as fickle as a flirt.

The frogs were croaking Sunday night.

Born, on Sunday, March 21, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hawley of Bay City, a daughter.

On Sunday evening, March 21, 1897, Stephen D. Laird and Miss Mabel Oliver were united in marriage by Rev. Thomas Holms, D.D.

The ladies of the W. R. C. will be pleased to entertain their G. A. R. friends at headquarters, Thursday evening, March 20. Refreshments and a social time will be had.

Died—On Monday, March 22, 1897, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Staffan, Mr. VanAllen. The funeral was held this morning, and the remains were taken to Belleville for interment.

The case of the People vs. Miles Alexander, who was charged with carrying concealed weapons, was heard before Justice Tuttle Friday. The jury brought in a verdict of no cause for action.

Do not forget the meeting of the Anti-Saloon League at the Town Hall next Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Every citizen of Chelsea is cordially and earnestly invited and urged to attend.

The regular meeting of the W. R. C. will be held Friday evening, March 26, at 7 o'clock sharp. It will be a meeting of importance, but can be adjourned to accommodate all who wish to attend the entertainment at the Town Hall.

A very pleasant evening was enjoyed by a large company of our young people at the home of Tommie Wilkinson Friday last. Dancing and social conversation passed the time away until the small hours, and all present felt themselves amply repaid for being present.

The lightning struck Walter H. Dancers residence, 32 Spring street, during the thunder storm this morning. The bolt struck the chimney scattering the bricks all over the yard, thence bounded to the roof where it tore a large hole. The occupants of the house felt a slight shock but did not realize what had happened until bricks began to fall.—Washtenaw Times.

The general store of Herman Kalmach of Francisco was burglarized Thursday night. Clothing enough for complete outfits for three was taken, amounting in value to over \$50. The men, who give their name as Thos. Hammond and Chas. Thompson, were captured in Detroit Saturday and have been bound over to the circuit court of Jackson county for trial.

The election of officers for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held on Friday, March 19, resulted as follows: President—Mrs. J. S. Edmunds. 1st Vice President—Mrs. F. E. Wines. 2d Vice President—Mrs. G. P. Glazier. 3d Vice President—Mrs. J. R. Gates. Recording and Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. E. S. Prudden. Treasurer—Mrs. Geo. Blaich.

Monday, when the sun was shining and all nature wore a smile as expansive as that of a darkey who has just caught sight of a watermelon, we sat down and wrote some of the sure signs showing that spring was here. When we rose from our humble couch on Tuesday morning and our gaze rested on the mantle of white which hid all the beauties of the day before, we resolved not to write another item about the coming of spring, but will leave our readers to study out the signs for themselves.

Gov. Pingree has issued a proclamation to the voters of the state recommending the proposed raise in the salary of the Attorney General from \$800 to \$3,500 per annum, arguing wisely that that officer should give his whole time to the duties of his office, and that no man of sufficient ability can afford to do so on \$800 per year. He argues that the state would save thousands of dollars every year could the Attorney General receive a salary sufficient to enable him to give his undivided attention to his duties.

Louis Vogel, of Scio, aged 65 years, died early this morning of inflammation of the bowels. This is the third death in this family during a little over a week, and the fourth which seems traceable to the same unknown cause, perhaps the presence of trichinae in the pork eaten by the family. On March 2, Willie, the three year old son of Mrs. Gottlieb Schwartz, nee Vogel, of this city, died; Mrs. Louis Vogel followed March 14; Miss Lydia Vogel March 16, and now Louis Vogel March 22. Gottlieb Schwartz is slowly recovering from a similar sickness.—Washtenaw Times.

Those bicyclist riders who brought out their wheels the first of the week have stabled them again.

James Hagan of this place was graduated from the Michigan College of Medicine at Detroit yesterday.

When the electric road runs there we will all go to Jerusalem. Of course. Why not?—Ann Arbor Courier.

Chelsea has been hit with an epidemic of weddings. It is simply a form of "grip" and in some cases lasts till death.—Adrian Press.

At the annual meeting of the Tri-State Butter, Egg and Poultry Association held at Jackson last Thursday, C. J. Chandler of this place was elected president.

The soldiers' monument is nearly completed, and will be placed in position as soon as the ground will allow. It will be unveiled on May 31, as Decoration Day falls on Sunday this year.

Having received his final instructions from Washington, Pension Agent James, at Detroit, sent out the first installment of checks to the pensioners entitled to a remittance from his office Monday. The number mailed was 87,604, representing \$1,398,926.61. The remainder, about 8,000 checks went forward Tuesday. Mr. James estimates that Monday's record exceeds all previous records for the disbursements of a single pension office in one day.

Report of school in District No 5, Lyndon, for the month ending March 6, attending every day: Alta Skidmore, Callista Boyce, Verne Beckwith, James Young. Every day for the term: Alta Skidmore, Callista Boyce. Kate Collins, Genevieve Young, Madge Young, Grace Collins, Lillie Parks, James Young, Della Goodwin, Callista Boyce, have not misspelled a word in written spelling during the month. Promoted from first to second grade, Vincent Young, Ernest Pickell, Verne Beckwith. Third to fourth Ethel Skidmore. Fourth to fifth, James Young Callista Boyce. Fifth to seventh, Grace Collins. Seventh to eighth, Madge Young, Alta Skidmore. Finished eighth grade, Kate Collins, Lillie Parks, Genevieve Young. L. A. Stevens, teacher.

Personal Mention

Faye Moon of Albion is visiting friends here.

Victor Hindelang of Albion spent Sunday at this place.

Ray Hines of Grass Lake spent Saturday at this place.

Wm. Judson of Ann Arbor was in town the first of the week.

Dr. Geo. Hathaway of Sahne was a Chelsea visitor this week.

Miss Alice Mullen is spending a few weeks with friends in Detroit.

Mrs. Hattie Lathrop of Dexter is the guest of Mrs. Francis Beach.

Archie Miles and Peter Harris of Dexter spent Sunday at this place.

Miss Minnie A. Hosner visited friends in Detroit Saturday and Sunday.

W. W. Wedemeyer of Ann Arbor and Lansing spent Sunday at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Congdon of Dexter spent Sunday with relatives here.

Mrs. J. H. Hoag of Oxford, Ind., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. T. McNamara.

Miss Edith Noyes who has been visiting friends in Saline, has returned home.

Jas. Curlett, Will Lavey and Chas. Elsie of Dexter visited friends here Sunday.

Mrs. G. H. Kempf has returned to this place after spending some time at Lansing.

A. W. Briggs of Ann Arbor spent Sunday at the home of his uncle, H. S. Holmes.

Fred Vogel of Pittsburgh, Pa., spent the first of the week with his son, Edward Vogel.

Medames Edmunds, Wines and Sears were in Owosso this week attending a missionary convention.

Miss Carrie Rockwell has returned to their home here after spending some time visiting friends at Ann Arbor.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Dancer of Stockbridge were called here the last of last week by the death of Mr. Dancer's father.

Mrs. Mary Winans and daughter, Mrs. F. Brown who has been spending the past three months in the east, has returned to her home here.

B. C. Stimson went down to Ann Arbor Tuesday to listen to the address delivered by ex-President Harrison before the Students' Lecture Association.

REMNANTS! REMNANTS!

Cheaper than ever before. Dress goods, silks, suitings for boys, etc. I wish to close out my stock by April 7, and so will sell them at a sacrifice. Come and see for yourself.

EVA MORRIS
Boyd Bldg., Main-st., Chelsea, Mich.

Try "Dead Stuck" for carpet bugs. It will kill 'em. Mary Smith agent.

A Few Pointers on Lumber, Coal, Lime.

People who used to buy Tile and Lumber of the old time 500 per center's, and mortgage their farm to pay the bill, will be glad to learn that The Glazier Stove Co. have made a big hole in the old time prices, by not charging for the holes in the Tile.

The best Marblehead Kelly Island Lime, 59 cents per barrel of the Glazier Stove Co.

The Glazier Stove Co. are selling good Roof Boards at \$7.50 per thousand.

Shingles all grades at prices which make the old time 500 per center kick and long for a return of the good old days, when 500 per cent (payable in Wheat, Wool, or Mortgage) was pocketed with ease.

Water Lime the very best, in bushel bags 29 cents, of the Glazier Stove Co. What have you been paying for it?

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

Good Bevel Siding \$8.00 per thousand of The Glazier Stove Co. 500 per centers 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 centers 40.00 for the same thing many a time, before we punctured his Balloon 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.

Spring and Summer Styles

In **MILLINERY**

for 1897 now ready. A nice line of Easter Hats at prices lower than ever.

Mrs. Staffan.

Wanted—An Idea

Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. for their \$1.00 prize offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.



We will offer the people of Chelsea and vicinity for the spring trade the most complete stock of

FURNITURE

we ever carried, at lower prices than ever before. We would call special attention to our large line of chairs and couches.

Cook stoves and granite iron ware at bargains.

W. J. KNAPP.

THAT CONTENTED FEELING

experienced after dinner when the meat is satisfactory is one of the pleasures enjoyed by the patrons of

Drunser & Eisele

McKune Block.

Spring Opening.

Largest assortment of New Clothing, Hats, Caps, Neckwear, Fancy Shirts, etc., ever shown in Chelsea.

Ask to see our \$1.25 and \$1.50 stiff hats.

Ask to see our men's laundried fancy shirts, with clars and cuffs attached, 50c

Ask to see our men's \$7. and \$10 all-wool suits. We know all the above are great values and we are anxious to show them.

W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY.

TRY OUR

Fancy Navel Oranges.
Choice Bananas.
Jersey Sweet Potatoes.
Salt Fish 5c per lb.
Good Coffee 19c per lb.
Tea 12c to 50c per lb.
12 bars of Soap for 25c.
2 packages Yeast Cakes for 5c.
Kerosene 9c per gal.
Gasoline 10c per gal.

CUMMINGS.

ADAM EPPLER

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

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

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

For March

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 wrth \$15.00 for \$10.75.

A few Heating Stoves to dispose of cheap.

HOAG & HOLMES.

If you do not intend to purchase a new suit for Easter, you better bring in your old suit and have it cleaned, repaired and pressed. The satisfaction of having a fresh suit for Easter will be worth all its costs. Work satisfactory. Prices to suit the times.

TOMMIE WILKINSON.
2d floor TurnBull & Wilkinson bldg.

If you want a new suit for Easter get my estimates before buying. Prices the lowest.

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.

JAMORI COFFEE

—IS—

SOMETHING CHOICE CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

....

SPECIAL

Home made sauerkraut 15c per gal
Choice potatoes 25c per bu.
Fine salt pork 5c per lb.
Lake herring 10 lbs for 35c.

When You Want the Best Try

FREEMAN'S.



CHAPTER XXV.

The Dumaresq family was on board a great P. and O. steamer bound for Venice. Mr. Dumaresq and Harold were there only to say good-by; so also was Anne. She had yielded to the Seymour's solicitations to remain with them until they left Alexandria; and they proposed going in the course of the following week. They had taken passages straight to England. This plan suited Anne Carteret better than one which involved a lengthy stay in Italy or Switzerland. She wanted to settle down to a wholesome, hard-working English life as soon as possible. Also she foresaw trouble for the Seymours on or before the voyage. Mrs. Seymour grew worse instead of better; and the doctor had told Anne that he feared lest her illness should take a very serious turn. Some injury to the heart might be apprehended in consequence of the position of the internal tumor from which she suffered. If so, it was possible that her life might suddenly and speedily be closed. She would be spared much pain and weakness; but Anne was sorry to think of Clare thus left alone. Denzil Lawrence had totally disappeared; he had gone, no one knew whither, on the morning after his interview with her, leaving a brief penciled note to inform his aunt of his departure, and to cancel his engagement with Clare. A note for Clare was inclosed. As he was gone Anne felt safe to stay.

Mr. Dumaresq sat on a bench, exchanging some last words with his wife. The crowd of passengers and visitors surged around them; the children came and went; Michelle, a few steps removed, leaned over the bulwarks and looked toward the shore.

Anne Carteret, shut up in the Hotel de l'Europe with Mrs. Seymour and her daughter, saw and heard very little of political matters. Everything seemed perfectly tranquil, and Mrs. Seymour was particularly bitter concerning the folly and cowardice of the people who had "run away directly there was a trifling riot in the town."

At last one day she fainted when she was dressing, and then she yielded to Anne's urgent request that she would lie still.

"Well," she said, "perhaps it is no use in fighting any longer. Only, there's one thing, Anne; if I give in now I shall never get up again. I thought I should have been able to go on board next week and get as far as Malta. I have a great objection to being buried in a heathen country. In six months I shall be dead and buried!" She put up her trembling fingers to her eyes as if to shut out the light of day. Anne thought she would have wept. But when she took away her hands her eyes were as dry as dust. "But for you, Anne Carteret," she said harshly, "I should have seen the fulfillment of my dearest hopes before I died."

Anne bore it. She could bear anything, she thought, that this dying woman might say. She had borne so much from her uncle when he lay upon his death bed—scuffs and sneers and bitter words. But Mrs. Seymour's bitter words were harder to bear than even the admiral's had been. "If there is anything I can do for Clare, Mrs. Seymour, I will do it."

"What would you do for her, Anne?" "I would not sacrifice her happiness to mine," said Anne.

"Ah!" said Mrs. Seymour quickly, "if you mean that—it is all I want. I don't ask you to bind yourself further."

Not a word upon the subject was ever breathed while Clare was in the room. Clare was not to be told yet. Nevertheless, it seemed to Anne as though Clare must be blind not to see what was coming. On the Friday and Saturday of that week Mrs. Seymour slept a great deal, or rather fell into a kind of stupor, from which she was roused with difficulty. Sunday morning dawned, and she was worse.

Anne looked out of her window that morning and noticed the brightness of the scene beneath it. She had been kept in the house for some days and she fancied that the trees in the square looked particularly fresh and green and the groups of gayly clothed Arabs and Nubians around the great tank particularly cheerful. The bells rang out as usual for the various Christian services; the cafes were crowded, the flower sellers' baskets brilliant; the whole place seemed bright, peaceful and calm.

Soon after lunch Clare came to her like a piteous child.

"Anne," she said, "I wish you would go to mamma. She looks so white and strange. Do you think she is very ill?"

"I fear she is, dear Clare," said Anne, putting her arm round the girl's slight figure.

Clare burst into tears at once. The idea of danger had not occurred to her before.

"Oh, what shall we do?" she cried. "Do send for the doctor! And come and see her yourself at once."

Anne found that, as Clare had said, Mrs. Seymour's face had a peculiarly white, drawn look. The stupor into which she had fallen seemed also unusually deep. So Anne sent a note to the doctor and then thought of medicine which had been ordered when these alarming fits of semi-stupor came on. Owing to some carelessness of Hammond's, the bottle was nearly empty. She hastily threw on her bonnet and cloak, and said she would go herself and get it filled at the chemist's.

To send Hammond, or a bowab, would involve unnecessary delay. It struck her, when she left the hotel, that some unusual excitement seemed to prevail amongst the people. She accomplished her errand safely, but upon leaving the shop, she found that her return was likely to be more difficult. A crowd was gathering; cries and shouts were heard in the distance; she saw men running as if for their very lives. She had not far to go, and she involuntarily quickened her steps almost to a run; but when she entered the square she saw a sight which chilled her blood and turned her sick with horror.

Here the crowd had surged up, nobody knew from whence; Arabs carrying heavy knobbed sticks formed the chief element

in it. Yells of passion and of rage, followed by terrible cries of agony, broke upon her ear. What could it mean? Had the Arabs risen upon the Europeans? Strange stories of Mohammedan brutality toward Christians rushed into her mind.

She might well fear. This day was the eleventh of June, and the street riots which had simultaneously broken out in three different places, as though by preconcerted signal, had merged themselves into a cruel fight, and a massacre of the Europeans. And Anne was in the very midst of it.

CHAPTER XXVI.

A carriage containing two or three Europeans was driving along the street. Anne, wedged into a doorway, and unable to speak or stir, saw the Arabs stop the horses and throw themselves upon the unfortunate men in the carriage with howls of savage joy. The Arabs were armed with bludgeons; their victims wore, of course, defenseless. Blow after blow fell; knives gleamed; cries of terror and moans of pain began to be heard. Anne caught sight of blood streaming down the face of one European; he seemed to be a Maltese or an Italian; she saw a stick uplifted, descending; and then she covered her face. But the terrible blows went on, and so did the cries and moans. When the crowd swept past, and a little portion of the pavement was clear, she saw a huddled, shapeless mass, which once had been a man.

A hand suddenly touched her arm. She had not the strength to cry out, but she turned upon her assailant a look so desperate in its defiance, born of deadly fear, that he started back. But it was no assailant—no Arab, wild with demoniac exultation; it was an Englishman, a friend. With a gasping sob of utter relief she held out her hands to Paul Eastlake.

"Why are you here? Come quickly," he said, with a face which had grown pale at the sight of her. Then he took hold of her arm, and compelled her to move forward. But for his aid she might have remained spellbound by the very hideousness of the sights and sounds around her. They had not gone two yards before a dying man rose in the pathway, displayed a ghastly wound, staggered a few steps and fell dead at their very feet. A child fled shrieking from its pursuers; she did not see the end, but Eastlake did, and shuddered. She felt the thrill of horror run through his whole frame. Then he grasped her arm more firmly than before, and told her to run for her life.

They had almost reached the hotel door when they were perceived and followed. The fury of the Arabs was not generally directed against women, and Anne was safer than she knew; but Eastlake was in imminent danger. It was a wonder that the door opened to receive even Anne; but almost before she had time to beat at it with her hands, for she could not find any other way of knocking, it was opened, and she was drawn inside. Not so Eastlake, however. She tried to drag him in with her, but in vain; he was wading off a blow which seemed likely to fall upon her from the knobbed sticks which the Arabs were using. She fancied she saw it fall upon his head and shoulder.

She cried aloud for help, but the door was shut. She indeed was safe, but he was left outside to the mercy of the mob; and neither prayers, tears nor solicitations had any effect upon the frightened keepers of the doors. And at last Anne's entreaties were cut short by an attack of faintness; and when she came to herself she was stretched upon her own bed upstairs, and Hammond was sobbing piteously at her side.

She staggered to her feet and asked after Mrs. and Miss Seymour. Mrs. Seymour was still insensible; Clare was crouching in one corner of the room, crying hysterically. Anne shook off her weakness and went tremblingly to comfort her. She found the other English ladies who were staying at the hotel collected together in another room. Some had ventured to look out of the windows, until driven away by the hideous sights outside. One of them had seen a child literally torn in twain. And then they looked no more.

Outside the house the shout of triumph rose and swelled and sunk and rose again. Anne strained her eyes to see whether by chance she could discover the figure of Paul Eastlake among the struggling groups; but he was nowhere to be seen. And then a sudden sound from Mrs. Seymour's bed made her look round. The sick woman was sitting up; her eyes were dilated, her lips parted with apparent alarm. Anne hurried to her side. A frightful change was passing over Mrs. Seymour's countenance.

"Arabs! A massacre? Why are we here, then? Clare, my child—my child—let me go to her!" And she actually tried to get out of bed, the who had been too weak to move a limb an hour before. Anne told her of Clare's safety, and lovingly detained her, but the poor lady did not seem to hear. "It is Denzil's fault! Denzil ought to have taken us away!" And then she lifted her voice and called aloud: "Denzil! Denzil! Come and save her, Denzil!"

Clare rushed in at the sound. Her mother suddenly threw her arms up above her head, uttered a gasping, suffocated cry, and fell back upon the pillow. In vain they tried all remedies within their reach; the last word had been spoken; the last breath spent in a cry for the safety of her child. Mrs. Seymour would no longer be able to fight Clare's battles and strive for her happiness and comfort. The mother had left her daughter alone at last.

Scarcely had they ceased their offices around her lifeless frame when a crash of martial music burst upon their astonished ears. The soldiers were parading the square, playing, as was their wont, Arabic and European music by turns. The emetic had suddenly and entirely collapsed.

Early next morning Mr. Dumaresq appeared at the house to see how Anne had fared. He was much shocked on hearing of Mrs. Seymour's sudden death, and undertook all arrangements for the funeral, which would have to take place on that very day. Late at night a message was sent round by one of the officials, warning

all English ladies that they had better go on board the ships then lying in the harbor as soon as possible. There were very few ladies remaining in Ramleh by this time; but such as were left were packing up with some precipitation, and the greater part of the gentlemen of the place had resolved to leave their houses for the present to the care of servants, and take up their abode in Alexandria. Mr. Dumaresq strongly pressed upon his niece the necessity of leaving Egypt at once.

"You have nothing to detain you now," he said; "and that poor girl had better go back to England. Has she nobody to look after her?"

"There is her cousin—Mr. Lawrence."

"Ay, yes. Do you know where he is?"

"No."

Mrs. Seymour's funeral took place on Monday evening. Mr. Dumaresq and one or two gentlemen attended it; but it was not thought safe for ladies to go, and Anne was therefore debarred from following to the grave the poor woman whose last days she had tried to soothe. Clare had quite broken down; she was ill enough to cause serious apprehension; and Anne was only anxious now to get her on board ship, away from a place which must always be full of painful associations to both of them. They were fortunate enough to secure passages in a vessel that would leave on Thursday; and one or two ladies were also going, who promised to do everything in their power toward making the voyage easy for Miss Carteret and her friend.

They were to go on board about midday on Thursday. The steamer would not start until the evening, but noon was the safest time for the embarkation, and for the drive through the town to the Marina, as at that hour the Arabs were generally fast asleep in the sun. It wanted some forty-five minutes to the time when the departure from the hotel was to take place. Mr. Dumaresq was talking to Anne; Clare was lying down to rest before the fatigue of the drive; Hammond was packing. And in the midst of the conversation between uncle and niece, the door of the sitting room received an impatient knock, and then burst open to admit—Mr. Denzil Lawrence.

(To be continued.)

ECENTRIC WILLS.

Queer Bequests that Have Been Made by Wealthy People.

Although an old wheelbarrow is not the most elegant or convenient vehicle in which to take one's rides abroad it does not logically follow that because a man nor woman prefers that mode of locomotion he or she is mentally incapacitated, says the Washington Times. Yet this very conclusion was asked of a Paris court the other day in the case of an old spinster, Mlle. Borniche, the daughter of an eccentric father. The father had curious ideas on art and spent considerable sums of money to further his notions. He had no objection to the academic, a toleration his daughter does not seem to have shared, as she was in the habit of decorating her statues with vine leaves, and when she could not get these she would drape them with cloth.

Mlle. Borniche left all her fortune for the founding of a maternity hospital and her heirs are contesting the will, trying to make out that the old lady was not quite sane. The French law is in favor of property going to the heirs of a person, so the will is likely to be upset in favor of the contestants.

However, records go to show that the most eccentric wills have been made by persons perfectly sane in every relation of life. Few persons would question the lucidity of Ben Jonson, for instance, yet he commanded his executors to bury him upright, so that he might be in readiness at the day of judgment. Richard, the Dauntless, Duke of Normandy, willed that he should be buried under the porch of the church at Fecamp, "in order that he might be trodden upon by all those who entered the sacred building." This wish was complied with, but a few years later an abbot had the body removed to the front of the altar. Richard's son, not to be outdone in humility, requested to be buried in the cemetery, but under the gutter-pipe of the church.

Ben Jonson's reasons for wishing to be buried upright were slightly different from those of Sieur de Chatelet, who made similar provisions, saying: "I desire to be buried upright in one of the pillars of the church, so that the sun may not march on my stomach."

The arrangements for their "long rest" of two famous Dutch painters breathe neither the spirit of humility nor that of pride, but simply the spirit of conviviality and love of life that distinguish their fellow worriers of the brush. Shortly before his death, which took place at Amsterdam in the beginning of the eighteenth century, the celebrated seascape painter, Bakhuysen, purchased several pipes of the best wine procurable, had it bottled and sealed and stocked it. After which he placed in a purse sixty-eight gold pieces. When his will was opened the money was found to be left to his friends on the condition that they should give a dinner on his grave and drink the wine until there was not a drop left of it.

Martin Heemskerck, the second Dutch painter, left his fortune to be divided into so many parts, each part to dower annually a maiden of his native village, on the condition that the wedding festivities should take place on his grave. These testators, it is well known, were perfectly sane in body and mind when they made their wills, which, it will scarcely be gainsaid, were eccentric; why should Mlle. Borniche not have made a sane will in her periods of eccentricity?

Pray for a Sure Thing.

A method of educating children in vogue among the Pathans of Peshawar is certainly original. The mothers pray daily that their children may grow up and be successful thieves. Education along this line is considered of second importance to only one thing—physical strength. Travelers who have been to Peshawar bear witness to the efficacy of this method of educating the young.

Some people look happiest when they have bad news to tell.



The Capture of Charleston.

Feb. 7, 1865, Gen. Sherman wrote to Admiral Dahlgren, commanding the naval forces besieging this city: "Watch Charleston close; I think Jeff Davis will order it to be abandoned." Gens. Beauregard and Hardee, our department and district commanders, concurred with Sherman, greatly to the disappointment and chagrin of President Davis, and Feb. 18, twenty-two years ago, the last of the Confederate forces had evacuated Charleston and the neighboring forts, which, though often assaulted, had never been carried by storm, to make one last effort in North Carolina for the dying Confederacy. Capt. George E. Belknap, commanding the Federal monitor Canonius, on advance picket duty, reported:

"The night of Feb. 17, 1865, the wind was fresh from the northwest. Throughout the entire night the army and naval batteries on Morris Island kept up a heavy fire on the rebel batteries on Sullivan's Island, to which the Rebels replied by an occasional gun from Moultrie. During the first watch heavy explosions were heard in the direction of James Island. Towards morning heavy fires broke out in the city, and explosions occurred from time to time. At break of day all the tugs and picket boats, with the exception of the tug Catalpa, returned to the bar anchorage. About 6:30 a. m. the Canonius got under way and steamed up the channel towards Fort Moultrie, the Mahopac and the Catalpa following, but the air was so hazy and so filled with smoke that only a dim outline of the city and adjacent islands could be seen. About 7:30 a. m. the sun cleared the atmosphere a little, and the Canonius approached to within range of Fort Moultrie and threw two shells into that work, being, as events afterwards demonstrated, the last hostile shots fired in the siege of Charleston."

Capt. Belknap then goes on to tell how the various forts were cautiously approached and fired at, eliciting no response, and how the Federal monitors and gunboats finally entered the inner harbor and approached the city, guided by a pilot lately captured from a blockade runner, whom the fleet captain threatened with instant death should he run upon a torpedo.

They found a scarred city, blackened by fire, with evidences of ruin and destruction at almost every step. The weather was delightful, "a wedding of the earth and sky"; the flowers were in bloom and the trees had commenced to bud. Grass was growing in all the streets and the lower part of the city was entirely deserted by the white people. A lady visiting the city to minister to the wounded Confederates, a few weeks before the evacuation, says that coming down Meeting street at midday, between Calhoun street and the Battery, she saw only one man, who was sitting on the steps of the old Charleston Theater, and a lady on South Battery.

On the arrival of the Federal troops at the wharves they were met by thousands of negroes who greeted them as deliverers, with songs and wild gesticulations, and followed the march of the soldiers up Meeting street, singing "John Brown's body lies a-moldering in the ground," and "Shouting the battle-cry of freedom."

Mayor Macbeth did not surrender the city nor summon a special meeting of the Council, but sent two Aldermen, accompanied by two citizens, to inform the Federal authorities that the Confederate army had gone. To this fact the Northern writers unreasonably attribute the destruction of property and loss of life which occurred here this day, twenty-two years ago, and which was only stopped by the arrival of Gen. Schimmelfennig from across the Ashley in the afternoon. The first troops to enter the city were two companies of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Infantry and a section of about thirty men of the Third Rhode Island Artillery. Other troops poured in rapidly during the afternoon and marched through the streets, accompanied by the negroes singing patriotic songs.

And this was the way we got back into the Union.—Charleston News and Courier.

Army "Requisitions."

When the war broke out Connecticut had for Quartermaster General on Governor Buckingham's staff a plain, respectable citizen of Hartford County—a "likely" man in moving a barn, straightening out a road, or raising a tolerable crop of tobacco. He had discharged the responsibilities of the constable's office in a manner that justified his political allies in pointing with pride to his official record. But when it came to directing the preparation of regiments for the seat of war, and making purchases that rapidly used up the two millions that Connecticut first appropriated—why, General W— was not cut out for that kind of Quartermaster General. Moreover, he had seen active service as a private in the Mexican war, and knowing the needs of the real soldier was excessively angry when the volunteer colonels made out their "requisitions" for articles that he assured them would never be seen after the regiment had marched ten miles. But Governor Buckingham was inclined to be most liberal, and wanted Connecticut's troops to be as well furnished as possible, so that it frequently

happened that the regimental colonels would return to General W—'s headquarters with their requisitions marked: "Approved. W. A. B. The Quartermaster General will furnish." One hot August morning General W—, with a violent demonstration of profane utterance and threatening gesture, refused to honor one of those "cursed requisitions"—it was for an extra regimental wagon to carry the instruments of the band. The mortified colonel of the regiment went off, and soon returned with the "W. A. B."— "wanted a backer," as General W— used to interpret it. His rage was beyond all limit, and the air of his office was thick with his infractions of the Third Commandment. Suddenly the strains from a hand-organ fell upon his ears. Looking down the stairs leading to the street, he saw that the concert was given by a son of Italy, with a monkey as an attraction. With a bound down the steps he reached the sidewalk. Shaking his fist in the Italian's face, with the other hand he drew the monkey back to his master. The musician turned pale, the monkey screamed; men, women and children stopped to learn what the row was all about, and heard General W— yelling out to the amazed and trembling organist: "Get out of here! Take away that cussed monkey! I swear, if Colonel F— hears you playing on that, it won't be an hour before he will make a requisition for a hand-organ and a monkey for every man in his regiment; and hang me if 'W. A. B.' won't order me to furnish them!"—Max Elyot, in Harper's Magazine.

One Tim: When He Had Enough. "I never had enough oysters at one meal except upon one occasion," remarked a Denver gentleman, "and that was just after the war, at Norfolk, Va. I had been a prisoner at Andersonville, and was one of the very last to be released. I was on my way North, and you can imagine that I wasn't very rich or very fat. I took my time getting to the North, and so I stayed around Norfolk for some time, waiting for health and money enough to proceed on my journey. Two or three times I got pretty hungry on my way to Norfolk, but I wasn't hungry after I got there.

"Early the first morning I went down to where the oyster-boats lay. I had just 10 cents in my pocket, and you know that oysters are as cheap as mud there. I saw an old darkey sitting on the side of oyster schooner, and nobody else around.

"I asked him how many oysters he would sell me for a dime, and he said that I could have as many as I wanted to eat. I gave him the money and got on board the schooner. I commenced to eat raw oysters and throw the shells overboard.

"After a while I ate all the oysters above the hold, and then I began to dig down into the hollow part of the vessel. That made the distance too far for me to throw the shells overboard, so I just threw them up upon the deck. I was careless about it, though, and I threw too many on one side, and it was the side of the boat farthest from the wharf, and along about noon the weight got too much, and the schooner capsized. Over she went just as I had got enough, and was thinking it nearly time to go up town and rustle for a dinner, as I'd spent all of my money. I got an awful ducking, and I never came so near getting drowned in my life."—Denver Tribune-Republican.

The Contraband.

It was Gen. Butler, at the beginning of the war, who suggested the technical dodge of calling the slaves "contraband of war," and thus excused his refusal to return them to their disloyal masters. From that on the negro in the camps was universally called by his new title of contraband, and was always welcomed as a friend. It was doubtless his sentiments, especially before he was permitted to be a soldier, that the poet expressed in the lines: "Let the broad columns of men advance! We follow behind with the ambulance."

It is related of one of them coming into the Union lines that he was asked by the officer at the outpost to give his name, and replied that it was "Sam."

"What's your other name?" asked the officer.

"I hasn't got no other name, sah. I'se Sam, dat's all."

"What's your master's name?"

"I'se got no massa now. Massa runned away. I'se a free nigger now."

"Well, what's your father's and your mother's name?"

"I'se got none, sah; never had none."

"Haven't you any brothers or sisters?"

"No, sah; nebbber had none. No brudder, no sister, no fader, no mudder, no massa, nothin' but Sam. When you see Sam you see all dere is of us."

Government Corral in War Times.

The Government corral, near the Washington observatory, was one of the war sights. At the commencement of the war there was 7,000 teamsters and 14,000 horses, the number of each varying from time to time. The number of Government wagons were almost in proportion. They covered acres upon acres of territory, and extended for miles and miles through the avenues and cross roads of the city. The men, like the mules, had their good qualities and had ones also. There was a hospital for the horses and mules and one for the teamsters, each of which was kept quite full. At the suggestion of Capt. Dana, the quartermaster of the corral, and a very excellent officer of the regular army, the teamsters set apart 1 per cent. of their pay, or about 25 cents each month, for hospital purposes, and the effect was to supply the sick with all the luxuries of the city. They had their own surgeons and assistants, their own nurses and assistants, and from their own easily spared earnings, thus set apart for a noble purpose, were made comfortable as those best cared for by the Government.—Ben Perley Poore.



PULSE OF THE PRESS.

There is a great difference between cheap jingoism and sound Americanism.—New York Advertiser.

"A new whiskey combination." It can't beat the old one, with lemon, sugar and hot water.—Evening World.

The power of money and the lust for power are now making cowards of all the great nations of Europe.—Salt Lake Tribune.

It's a great thing to be a sultan! Whenever you get into trouble all the powers of the earth get together to help you out.—New York Press.

Greece shows a king high flush, and there is a suspicion that the powers haven't got the necessary full hand to beat it.—Chicago Tribune.

The other wonders of modern surgery pale into insignificance beside what has been done to the broken backbone of winter.—Detroit News.

The millennium is at hand. All the National Baseball League magnates profess satisfaction with the new playing schedule.—Boston Traveler.

Of course, if bachelors are to be taxed, the fellow who tries to get married and can't should be entitled to a pension.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Kansas legislator has happened on the ten commandments, and likes them as well as he wants them incorporated in the State law.—Chicago Tribune.

The sale of a "bloated hog" for \$4,000 is reported from Iowa. Some of the politicians will welcome this news as an indication of their growing value.—Chicago Tribune.

The skeptical doctor in Washington who offers one hundred dollars "for a well-authenticated case of hydrophobia" can secure one cheaper by tackling the right dog.—New York Advertiser.

There are people temporarily in this town who are firmly committed to the notion that there can be no material return to prosperity until there is a general distribution of offices.—Washington Post.

The question, "What shall we do with our ex-Presidents?" need worry us no longer. Our ex-Presidents have settled themselves. They are devoting all their leisure to the noble business of rearing wives for future Presidents.—Cleveland Leader.

Concerning Congress.

President McKinley has a number of tough things on his hands, but the toughest is the United States Senate.—Buffalo Express.

One pleasure we shall derive from reading the reports from the Fifty-fifth Congress will be the absence of the name of David B. Hill.—St. Louis Star.

The United States Senate will do well to take the advice of Vice-President Hobart, and decide to transact its business in a business-like way.—Baltimore American.

How horrified some of the old-line Senators must have been at Vice-President Hobart's audacity in hinting that the Senate ought to have business rules.—Boston Globe.

Lives there a man with imagination so vivid that he can place his hand on his heart and say that one year ago he foresaw Marcus A. Hanna in the Senate?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

More than 10,000 bills were presented in the House during the life of the Fifty-fourth Congress. It is evident that the members wished to busy themselves about any old bill.—Buffalo News.

The United States Senate is now drifting along in a feeble, listless, black-burnt, irritable, dubious, palmy, Cameronian, Pughless, Voorheesian, Gibbonless, etc., less condition.—Washington Post.

The notion that the gold Democrats will not ask anything at the hands of the McKinley administration is a choice piece of fiction. Quite a number of them are on hand and all are in a receptive mood.—Washington Post.

Chance of Administration.

The retiring administration has been a clean one.—Boston Herald.

The inspiring part of it all is that much like the same thing will be done over again four years hence.—Chicago Tribune.

It doesn't seem quite right for Washington to get all that money. Why not pass the inauguration award occasionally?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The man who seems to be least concerned about the departure of Grover Cleveland from office is Grover Cleveland himself.—Chicago Record.

Notwithstanding the presence of a number of Chicago aldermen in the city, but comparatively few cases of pocket picking are reported.—Washington Post.

The fact that Washington is still crowded is probably explained by the further fact that the original McKinley man has remained over for a few days.—Baltimore American.

It might simplify matters were Mr. McKinley to insist that the office seekers arrange themselves in battalion formation and make their attack in an organized fashion.—Chicago Record.

President Cleveland leaves the presidency incalculably richer than when he first assumed it. Who can estimate the value of a queenly wife and a trio of happy, charming children?—Detroit Free Press.

It must astonish some of the Old World people to learn that a dinner was given to the incoming President by the retiring President of the United States during the services of a food taster.—St. Louis Republic.

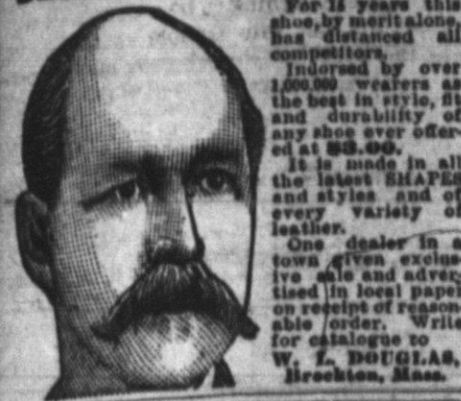
Sir G. O. Trevelyan's retirement from Parliament and political life bids fair to fall out to the advantage of letters. A new edition of "Lord Macaulay's Life and Works" is announced by the Longman's under his editorship.

The appointment of Circuit Judge McKenna as Attorney General causes considerable gossip as to his successor. It is stated at Tacoma, Wash., that the appointment has been tendered B. S. Grosscup, attorney for the Northern Pacific at that place.

Justice A. Johnston, who is now associate justice of the Kansas Supreme Court, serving his third term, once was a baseball pitcher.

Dr. Nansen has refused an offer of 100,000 marks for 100 lectures in Germany.

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CONSTANT WEARERS.
DOUGLAS \$3
SHOE
BEST IN THE WORLD.



ON A
JONES SCALE

MEANS
GUARANTEED
ACCURACY—DURABILITY
Lowest Prices.

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DR. TAYLOR'S ASTHMA CURE
NEWLY DISCOVERED
FREE

ASTHMA CURE
NEWLY DISCOVERED
FREE

Merit Wins.

The invention of Alabastine marked a new era in wall coatings, and from the standpoint of the building owner was a most important discovery. It has from a small beginning branched out into every corner of the civilized world. The name "Alabastine" has become so offensive to property owners that manufacturers of cheap Alabastine preparations are now calling them by some other name, and attempting to sell on the Alabastine company's reputation.

Through extensive advertising and personal use, the merits of the durable Alabastine are so thoroughly known that the people insist on getting these goods and will take no chance of spoiling their walls for a possible saving of at the most but a few cents. Thus it is again demonstrated that merit wins, and that manufacturers of first-class articles will be supported by the people.

A Strange Freak of Nature.

We hope to sell 1,000,000 packages Golden Rind Watermelon, the most wonderful freak of nature—smooth, shiny, yellow rind, crimson flesh, delicious! It's sensational. Took 500 first prizes in 1896. You must have it to be in the swim. Melons go like wild fire at \$1.00 apiece. We paid \$300 for one melon! \$100 prizes for earliest melon—ripened in 41 days. Lots of money made in earliest vegetables. Salzer's seeds produce them. Thirty-five earliest sorts, postpaid, \$1.

Send This Notice and 15 Cents for a Package of Golden Rind and wonderful seed book, 146 big pages, to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis.

C. N. U.

A French breakfast takes at least two—usually three. It is the chief meal. It is better to ask a man to breakfast than dinner—especially if he is married.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 50 cent bottles. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

The most extensive cemetery in the world is that at Rome, in which over 6,000,000 human beings have been interred.

No-to-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not No-to-Bac? It cures your desire for tobacco. Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cures guaranteed, 50c and \$1, all druggists.

Jenny Lind's daughter, Mrs. Raymond Maude, has written a memoir of her mother.

One instead of unwholesome cosmetics, Glenn's Skin Cream, which purifies and beautifies the skin. Hills hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

The cornerstone of discontent is ingratitude.

When ill or constipated, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never taken, weakens or grips. 10c.

These are the positive fore-runners of serious wound complications, and unless given immediate attention will result in untold misery, if not death.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will, beyond the question of a doubt, relieve all this trouble before it becomes serious, and it has cured many after their troubles had become chronic.

The Compound should be taken immediately upon the appearance of any of these symptoms above enumerated. It is a vegetable tonic which invigorates and stimulates the entire female organism, and will produce the same beneficial results in the case of any sick woman as it did with Mrs. CHAS. KING, 1815 Roosevelt St., Philadelphia, Pa., whose letter we attach:

"I write these few lines, thanking you for restoring my health. For twelve years I suffered with pains impossible to describe. I had bearing-down feelings, backache, burning sensation in my stomach, chills, headache, and always had black specks before my eyes. I was afraid to stay alone, for I sometimes had fainting spells a day. I had several doctors and tried many patent medicines. Two years ago I was so bad that I had to go to bed and have a trained nurse. Through her, I commenced to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I never had anything give me the relief that it has. I have taken eight bottles, and am now enjoying the best of health again. I can truthfully say it has cured me."

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LOST APPETITE.

COULD NOT EAT THE MOST TEMPTING DISHES.

Many Days Without Any Food at All—Can Eat Four Square Meals a Day Now—The Cause of the Change.

From the *Lea'er*, Cleveland, Ohio.

For the restoration of an appetite which has been impaired or lost through sickness, no remedy can compare in effectiveness with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Among the many who can offer testimony to this particular property of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is George Marshall Jr., who lives at No. 10 Norwich street, Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Marshall is a news agent on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, and his territory extends from Cleveland to Toledo. Like thousands of others who owe their health and vigor to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, Mr. Marshall never hesitates to testify to their merits. In his case it was necessary to use only a few boxes of the pills to restore him to the full possession of bodily health. His digestive organs had become almost useless through a long and serious illness, but in a surprisingly brief period, through the agency of this wonderful medicine, they were capable of again performing their functions in a regular manner. In narrating his experience Mr. Marshall said:

"Last spring I was taken sick with inflammatory rheumatism, and my entire system was affected. To relieve the suffering it was necessary to paint me with iodine. After three months' treatment I became convalescent, but the attack had sapped my strength and left me extremely weak and feeble. I could scarcely lift an arm or a leg. This weakness permeated my entire system, and applied as well to my stomach and digestive apparatus as to my limbs. I soon discovered that I had lost my appetite almost as completely as though I never had one. I had no desire whatever to partake of any nourishment, and the natural result was that my convalescence was extremely slow, and my parents feared that I was going to suffer a relapse or fall prey to another ailment on account of my debilitated condition."

"Many a day I would not take any nourishment, and whenever I did the quantity was too insignificant to materially hasten my improvement. I became alarmed, as did my parents, and one day my mother suggested the purchase of some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for me. They had been recommended to her by a neighbor who regarded them as nothing short of miraculous, and dwelt so enthusiastically on their excellent qualities that mother was persuaded to try them. There is not much more to tell now, for I don't look like a man who cannot eat three or four square meals a day, do I?"

"Three boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills fixed me up sound as a dollar, and they will do the same for anyone else, I am sure. It was not long after I began to use the pills that I could feel myself improving. My strength began to return and so did my appetite, and I was on the road again in a short time. That is my experience, and I am glad to give it for the benefit of others who may have lost their appetites through sickness."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Bomb in the Rags.

A small metallic object was found among some rags in a paper mill at Westbrook, Me., and the workman who was sorting them tried to open it with a penknife. It proved to be a Japanese bomb, and in the explosion which followed the unfortunate man lost three fingers and a thumb.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay for each of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Beatrice Haraden, author of "Ships that Pass in the Night," has completely recovered from her long illness, and has finished reading the proofs of her new volume of stories, which will soon be issued.

Whiskers that are prematurely gray or faded should be colored to prevent the look of age, and Buckingham's Dye excels all others in coloring brown or black.

We will forfeit \$1,000 if any of our published testimonials are proven to be not genuine. THE PISO CO., Warren, Pa.

A WOMAN'S BODY.

What Its Neglect Leads to. Mrs. Chas. King's Experience.

A woman's body is the repository of the most delicate mechanism in the whole realm of creation, and yet most women will let it get out of order and keep out of order, just as if it were of no consequence. Their backs ache and heads throb and burn; they have wandering pains, now here and now there. They experience extreme lassitude, that don't-care and want-to-be-left-alone feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness and the blues, yet they go about their work until they can scarcely stand on their poor swollen feet, and do nothing to help themselves.

These are the positive fore-runners of serious wound complications, and unless given immediate attention will result in untold misery, if not death.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will, beyond the question of a doubt, relieve all this trouble before it becomes serious, and it has cured many after their troubles had become chronic.

The Compound should be taken immediately upon the appearance of any of these symptoms above enumerated. It is a vegetable tonic which invigorates and stimulates the entire female organism, and will produce the same beneficial results in the case of any sick woman as it did with Mrs. CHAS. KING, 1815 Roosevelt St., Philadelphia, Pa., whose letter we attach:

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EXPLAINS HIS BILL.

CHAIRMAN DINGLEY ON HIS NEW TARIFF MEASURE.

Expects It to Yield \$112,000,000 More Revenue—Reciprocity Is Prominent—Fire in St. Louis Causes a Loss of Nearly \$1,000,000.

Dingley Tariff Bill.

Chairman Dingley, of the Ways and Means Committee, in response to a request that he furnish a synopsis of the new tariff bill presented by him makes the following statement:

"The bill has two purposes—namely, to raise additional revenue and to encourage the industries of the United States. On the basis of the importations for the last fiscal year the bill would increase the revenue about \$112,000,000, divided among the several schedules roughly as follows: A. chemicals, \$3,500,000; B. crockery and glassware, \$4,000,000; C. metals, \$4,000,000; D. wood, \$1,750,000; E. sugar, \$21,750,000; F. tobacco, \$7,000,000; G. agricultural products, \$6,300,000; H. liquors, \$1,800,000; I. cottons, \$1,700,000; J. lute, linen and hemp, \$7,800,000; K. wool, \$17,500,000; L. silks, \$1,500,000; M. pulp and paper, \$58,000; N. sundries, \$6,200,000.

"This estimate is on the supposition that the imports of each class of goods would be the same the next fiscal year as in the fiscal year ended last June. The committee assumes that the excessive importation of wool would be largely reduced by the proposed bill, although the fact that our domestic production of wool has diminished 8,000,000 pounds since 1893 will necessitate the importation of much more wool now than in the latter year. Assuming that the importations of wool will fall off at least one-third from those of 1896 on account of anticipatory imports

more advanced articles. The same is true of the cotton schedule.

"In the agricultural, wood and glass and earthenware schedules alone are the duties of the act of 1890 fully restored as a rule, and in a few cases increased, with the view of amply protecting and encouraging our farming interests by every possible point. While the duty on clothing wool is larger in proportion to the foreign value than on manufactured articles, yet it is thought desirable for the public interest and for our agriculture that we should produce this prime necessity for ourselves. The duty on carpet wools, as well as upon many other articles, is imposed mainly for revenue. The irritation caused by the use of a few wools, heretofore classed as carpet wools, for clothing purposes, has been remedied by transferring such wools to the clothing-wool classes, but the duty on clothing wool has been restored to the rate of the act of 1890.

"In framing this new tariff the aim has been to make the duties specific, or at least partly specific, so far as possible, to protect the revenue and also to protect our own interests. The reciprocity provisions of the act of 1890 have not only been fully restored, but this policy has been extended by adding to sugar, tea, coffee and hides, as articles on which to make reciprocal agreements, such articles as champagne, brandy, wines, artificial and natural mineral waters, argols and silk laces. In adding these articles the reciprocity provision is strengthened greatly by providing for a reduction of duties to countries giving us similar concessions."

FIRE VISITS ST. LOUIS.

Ely-Walker Dry Goods Co. Burned Out—Loss \$1,500,000.

Fire Monday gutted the mammoth seven-story granite building at the southwest corner of 8th street and Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo., occupied by the Ely-Walker Dry Goods Company. The loss will be close to \$1,500,000. One hu-



CHAIRMAN DINGLEY, FATHER OF THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

to avoid duties, we place the increased revenue from this source at \$11,000,000. Anticipating also that the imports of wools will fall off nearly 50 per cent. from the enormous imports of 1896, we estimate the increased revenue from this source under the proposed rates at about \$14,000,000. From sugar we estimate \$20,000,000 additional revenue. Anticipating a considerable falling off of imports of Havana tobacco because of the revolution in Cuba, we reduce the estimates of additional revenue to \$4,000,000. The remaining schedules would afford a revenue of about \$39,500,000 on the basis of the imports of 1896, but as there would probably be diminished imports at some points, although the gradual restoration of business activity would offset this by increasing the consumption of imported luxuries, we reduce the estimates on these to \$31,000,000. These would aggregate an additional revenue of \$80,000,000 the first year. A further reduction of \$5,000,000 or \$10,000,000 for contingencies would leave \$75,000,000 to \$70,000,000 as the probable increased revenue from this bill the first year, which would undoubtedly rise to \$100,000,000 the second year.

"These estimates are below, rather than above, the probable result, unless a considerable delay in the enactment of the bill should greatly enlarge the opportunity for imports of articles on which duties are to be raised—particularly wool and woolsens—for speculative purposes. Undoubtedly any delay beyond May 1 in placing the bill on the statute book would result in a large loss of revenue.

"This increase of revenue is secured by transferring wool, lumber, crude opium, argols, paintings and statuary, straw ornaments, straw mattresses, burlaps and various other articles from the free list of the present law to the dutiable list; by increasing the duty on woolsens to compensate the manufacturer for the duty placed on wool; by raising the duty on sugar about three-fourths of a cent a pound in order to encourage the production of sugar in this country, which, it is believed, can be done, and thus give our farmers a new crop, which we now import mainly from abroad; by increasing the duty on agricultural products affected by Canadian competition, and on the cotton goods, some advanced manufactures of iron and steel, manufactures of jute, flax and hemp, in order to encourage these and other industries here, and especially by increasing duties on such luxuries as liquors, tobacco, silks and laces.

"As a rule the rates of duties proposed are between the rates of the tariff of 1890 and the tariff of 1894, such reduction of rates from the former law and preservation of the protective principle being made feasible by changed conditions.

"The iron and steel schedule is changed very little from the schedule of the tariff of 1894, the change being entirely in the

man life was sacrificed and several people were hurt.

The fire was one of the worst the St. Louis department has had to cope with for a long time, and for a while it looked as though the Washington avenue wholesale business district would be wiped out. The building burned was known as the Lionberger Building. It fronted on Washington avenue, running north along 8th street to St. Charles, and extended west on Washington avenue to the middle of the block. The firm's enormous stock of goods was recently increased by immense purchases from the East, and consequently every inch of available floor space was occupied by great piles of dry goods of every description for the spring trade.

The insurance on the stock is about \$1,000,000. The building was insured for \$200,000. It was owned by the John R. Lionberger estate and was built about eight years ago at a cost of \$500,000. Before the blaze was mastered one fireman, George Gaultwald, was killed by a falling wall at the 8th street end of the building, and during the fire several other firemen were more or less seriously injured.

HUGE REVENUES.

The Customs Record at New York Is Broken.

A record which has stood for twenty-five years was broken at the New York custom house Monday. The payment of duties for goods imported and on account of merchandise withdrawn from bond was the largest for any single day since the office was established.

Until Monday the high water mark for customs duties was Aug. 1, 1872, when the total receipts were \$2,908,000. The receipts Monday ran nearly \$300,000 above that mark. The total receipts were \$2,907,970.51, of which \$2,178,515.36 was on account of withdrawn entries. Though similar from the fact that both were record days, Aug. 1, 1872, and March 15, 1897, are vastly different in other respects. Fears of higher duties to be imposed by the Congress called in extra session led to the present withdrawals and heavy payments. Twenty-five years ago the war tariff was reduced 10 per cent, and goods accumulated in bond to take advantage of the lower rates were withdrawn.

The present movement started with the negotiation of heavy lines by the importers of linens, tobacco, wool, woolen dress goods and men's wear goods and other merchandise that might be affected by the new tariff. The sugar trust, which has an abundance of money "on call," asked for payment—or "called its loans" for the same purpose. The borrowing by general merchants and the calling by the trust had the effect of stiffening rates for time and call money and commercial paper.

The 48mo paged volume is 3% by 2%.

THAT SPLENDID COFFEE.

Mr. Goodman, Williams County, Ill., writes us: "From one package Salzer's German Coffee, Berry I grew 300 pounds of better coffee than I can buy in stores at 50 cents a pound."

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

Butter Made in a Minute.

A machine has been invented, and is in use in Switzerland, by which milk new from the cow can be turned into butter in one minute's time. Not only so, but the milk goes through a process at the same time which is believed to completely sterilize it—that is, free it from all microbes or bacteria, either of an innocent or obnoxious kind. The butter is therefore perfectly pure—a consideration to which the researches of medical science give more and more importance.

On Time.

And very easily, too. That's what any one should be in treating one's self for inaction of the kidneys and bladder. The diuretic which experience indicates as supplying the requisite stimulation to the organs without exciting them, is Hensler's Stomach Bitters. Don't delay; kidney inaction and diseases are not far apart. For fever and ague, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism and nerve debility, also, use the Bitters.

Morocco's sultan has engaged an Abderman man to play the bagpipes at his court.

Lane's Family Medicine

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

The German Empress is the latest recruit to the royal army of cyclists.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children

Just try a 10c box of Cascaret, candy cathartic, in-st liver and bowel regulator made.

Be quick, a mouse is at the cheese! Just so

NEURALGIA,

like a mouse, nibbles and gnaws at the nerves.

ST. JACOBS OIL, like a trap, SEIZES, STAYS, AND FINISHES THE PAIN.

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED

"IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED, TRY

SAPOLIO

A journeyman barber in Cincinnati, a specially intelligent man and a favorite with his patrons, says of

RIPANS

Tabules

"I want to say that for eight months I have taken three a day, and have not been to see a doctor once since I commenced to take them. Before I would have to have a big tube put down my throat and have my stomach flushed (I believe that is what they call it) three times every week by a doctor that charged me 50 cents for every time. Of course, that gave me relief, but the trouble always came back again, and I can tell you it was no fun to be pumped out about every two days. The doctor said I had catarrh of the stomach. Whatever it was, it don't bother me now. For four years I was troubled, so that I used to lose about three days out of every month." When this barber observed that a customer has a feverish breath, he occasionally presents him with a Tabule, and if taken it removes the difficulty forthwith.

FREE

A booklet, handsomely illustrated, describing Nebraska, her farms and the opportunities there for young men and farm residents to become farm owners. Mailed without charge on application to P. S. EUSTIS, General Passenger Agent, C. & N. W. R. R., Chicago, Ill.

PATENT RIGHTS sold, manufacture Sootless; will clean, keep bright and burners free from soot. SOUTHERN COMPASS, COLUMBIA, TEXAS.

THE EVANGELICAL CHURCH, U. S. A.

USE BIG 6 for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or migrations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not irritating or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express prepaid, for \$1.00, or 3 bottles, \$2.75. Circular sent on request.

C. N. U.

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

No. 12-97

THE EVANGELICAL CHURCH, U. S. A.

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

JOHN BAUMGARDNER, Prop., Ann Arbor