

Read
Every advertisement.
They will interest you.

The Chelsea Standard.

Save
Dollars by trading with
men who advertise.

VOL. IX. NO. 39.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1897.

WHOLE NUMBER 455

First Cut of the Season on

NEW CLOAKS.

We shall place on Sale

FRIDAY MORNING

40 New desirable, Ladies and Misses Jackets
from our regular \$6.00 to \$8.00 garments.

CHOICE \$5.00

Corsets for one Week only,

1-4 OFF

We exclude our Cresco, Thompson Glove
Fitting, Kabo, and 50 cent Corsets.

We are also offering some good value in
Ladies and Childrens Hose. We are sell-
ing Hosiery now, that we can positively
guarantee the wearing qualities. Ask
to be shown them.

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

OUR BARGAIN DAY

Is Every Day.

Our prices are the lowest for the best material and work.

If you want shoddy goods we have not got them.

The latest novelties.

J. GEO. WEBSTER.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

Of Canned Goods, Fancy and Staple Groceries, as
well as high grade but reasonable priced Table
Delicacies, may always be found at my store.

FRUITS A SPECIALTY

Goods delivered promptly. Highest market price for butter and eggs.

GEO. M. FULLER,

1st door north of post office.

FRESH

Cranberries, Spanish Onions, Celery, Squash,
Pumpkins, New Prunes, New Rasins, New
Figs, Teas, Coffees, Can Goods, Confection-
ery, etc. Save your tickets and get a Fancy
Shelf Clock at

J. S. CUMMINGS.

Ann - Arbor - Electric - Granite - Works.

Designers and Builders of

Artistic Granite and Marble Memorials.

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

JOHN BAUMGARDNER, Prop., Ann Arbor.

ELKS IN CHELSEA.

They Had a Good Time Here Last Thurs-
day Night.

Last Thursday night the members of
Elks who reside at this place entertained
their brothers from Ann Arbor, Dexter,
and Jackson, and about 25 invited guests.

The visitors were met
at the depot by the band and were escorted
up Main street and to the town hall where
they disbanded and went their own sweet
way until the bell at the hall called them to
the banquet tables about nine o'clock.
After the eatables had all disappeared from
the tables cigars were passed and Toastmas-
ter Lighthall opened the ceremonies with a
speech explaining the purposes of the meet-
ing, and from that time until 1 o'clock,
the time was taken up with speechmak-
ing and music.

Among those who addressed the gather-
ing were deputy grand exalted ruler,
Robert Lake, James Boardman and Al-
derman Carroll of Jackson; James R.
Bach Charles Ward and Tom Mingay of
Ann Arbor.

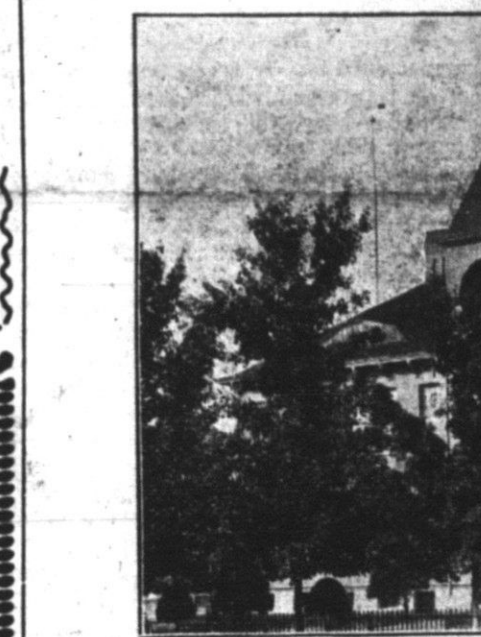
The visitors went home happy and
voted the Chelsea Elks royal entertainers.

We have been to considerable expense
to get the accompanying engraving of
Tom. Mc. in his star part.

GOOD WORDS

For one of Chelsea's Hustling Young Busi-
ness Men.

A. R. Welsh, of Chelsea, who in com-
pany with Thomas Birkett is to put in
the electric light plant here, was in town
last Thursday, conferring with the busi-



HIGH SCHOOL, CHELSEA.

ness men of the village concerning the
future of the plant.

Mr. Welsh informs The Leader that
he was most courteously treated by all
and that the electric lighting scheme is
very cordially endorsed. He also has
pledged of hearty support. He also re-
quested us to state that the plant would
surely begin operations by December 1st.

Mr. Welsh is a young man of energy
and ability. He is a practical electrician,
was one of the company that put in the
plant at Chelsea and was for some time
interested in it, but is now engaged in
the manufacturing business there.

He assures us that the machinery used
in the Dexter plant will be of the best
and latest improved pattern and that the
plant will not be surpassed in excellence
by any in the state.—Dexter Leader.

A PLEASANT OCCASION.

The Annual Roll Call at the Baptist
Church Wednesday.

The Annual Roll Call of the First Bap-
tist Church took place on Wednesday
November 10th, at 10 a. m.

Wagons were seen moving tables, stoves,
dishes, etc. At 11 a. m. a company of
of busy workers composed of ladies of
the Baptist society were preparing the
family dinner. The tables were soon
loaded with good things, when those of
the family, who were obliged to leave
for their business at 1 p. m. sat down to
the first table. After consuming three
hours in feasting and social chat,
the pastor acting as chairman called the
assembly to order and the following
program was carried out:

Bible Reading—Psalms, 93.
Prayer..... Mr. Welch.
Music.
Recitation..... Miss Zoe BeGole.
Music.
History of the Church..... Miss Olive Conklin.
Music.
Remarks..... C. T. Tryon.
Music.
Roll Call..... The Clerk.
Music—"I Love thy Church."

The following is the paper read by
Mrs. Olive Conklin:

Our church was something of a mov-
ing planet in its early history. Organized
in July, 1838, in the south east part of
Lima, in a log school house, in what is now
known as Jerusalem, removing to Pierce-
ville in 1845, from there to Sylvan Center
in 1851, thence to Chelsea in 1868. His-
tory is but a record of individual lives.

Daniel and Huldah Fenn—grand-par-
ents of the Fenn family—and Tully their
son, and Betsy Ann, his wife—afterwards
Mrs. T. W. Baldwin—were among the
14 constituent members. Descendants of
those grand-parents are still with us in
active service, while some have gone to
other places carrying the light of the
gospel with them, even down to the fifth
generation, in the person of Louise
Smith. Sister Jane Prudden is still with
us, the only one living, who was a mem-
ber when the church worshiped in Jeru-
salem.

We recall the honored names of Dea-
con John Everett and wife, parents of
our Deacon Jay Everett, and of sister,
Ann Depew, (mother of John Depew,
who died in 1863,) whose children and
grand-children are yet pillars of Zion.
Sister Ann Middleton is with us, an
honored member, as are also, sisters,
Hannah McCarter, Mrs. Evelline Gates,
Miss Hulda Fenn and Mrs. Lucia Chase,
all of whom were received into member-
ship in Pierceville in 1850.

Of our present number who were
members of the church while it was at
Sylvan Center, many have removed to
other fields of labor. Over one hundred
are now rejoicing together in our eternal
home. Among those of sainted memory
we would mention some, with whose
names we are nearly all familiar, who
within a few years have gone thither.
Deacons, O. H. Fenn and Frank Everett,
sisters, Lois Fenn, Abigail Davis, Nancy
M. Conklin, (my mother) Betsy Ann
Baldwin, Eunice Boyd, all faithful moth-
ers in Israel. Among the younger sisters,

Freer, also deserves kind remembrance
in his sufferings. A little visit now and
then, from any of our number would
cheer and brighten the days of these
sufferers, and of any others.

Our Father will call His suffering
children home one by one. Let us do
what we can to comfort them while they
remain, and not want to strew flowers
on their graves. Watching to make
some one happy; remembering that many
a heavy burden is hidden from others,
thus doing our little part towards mak-
ing this world brighter, purer and holier.

RENUMBERING ENGINES.

The Michigan Central Carrying Out an
Extensive Plan.

Under the old plan of numbering en-
gines on the Michigan Central railroad
there was no distinction as to the style of
the engine, the new ones being given the
highest numbers regardless of type. By
this means the number of the locomotive
did not convey any impression to the
mind, except as to its age. Robert Miller,
superintendent of motive power and
equipment, has just issued orders for a
complete renumbering of the engines
that will take from now to the first of the
year to complete. By this system the en-
gines are divided into their various
classes, and the number will tell just
what work the engine is intended for.
On the main line, between here and
Chicago, the switch engines will be num-
bered from 1 to 150, the small ones tak-
ing to the even 100 and the larger ones
the remainder; then come the standard
engines, used for general purposes, and
they will be numbered from 150 to 250.
The Toledo division with its 40 engines,
will be numbered from 300 to 340; these
also being divided into their respective
classes. The Canada Southern division,
also is arranged by divisions into class
numbers, from 340 to 499. Then comes
the ten-wheelers, the big, powerful fel-
lows, numbered from 500 to 548. This
includes only the present style locomotives.
Of the old type, with a pressure of 130
pounds, while the new ones have 180, a
number have been sent to the scrap heap
and the rest are to be numbered above
600, as they are to be retired and the class
wiped out when the time shall come.
This provides a system for all time, as
when one number below the 600 goes out
of service its predecessor will be given
the number of the old, the diagram in
the superintendent's office showing every-
thing about the condition, age and the
like.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Gov. Pingree Would Forget Politics on
That Day.

Gov. Pingree issued his first Thanks-
giving proclamation Wednesday. It is
brief and to the point and reads as fol-
lows:

Greeting:
In pursuance of a time-honored cus-
tom I have the honor to hereby appoint
Thursday, November 25, as a day of gen-
eral Thanksgiving.

The people of this great common-
wealth are requested on the above named
day to abstain from the ordinary avoca-
tions of life, and devote the day to exer-
cises and recreation appropriate to the
occasion.

It is a good day to forgive offenses, to
gather together in family reunion, to for-
get or suspend differences of opinion in
religion, belief and politics, and to re-
member the great number of needy peo-
ple throughout the state, and also to do
kind acts and return thanks for the many
blessings which we enjoy.

The spirit of philanthropy among our
citizens has been active in providing for
the needs of the suffering and the un-
fortunate. Christian workers have
brought many to acknowledge their obli-
gations to lead better lives, and countless
numbers have been made happier for
their efforts during the year. For every
temporal and spiritual blessing enjoyed
it becomes us to render devout thankgiv-
ing unto God.

Given under my hand and the great
seal of the state at the capitol at Lansing
this 5th day of November, in the year of
our Lord, 1897, and of the independence
of the United States of America the one
hundred and twenty-first.

H. S. PINGREE, Governor.
By the governor: Washington Gardner,
Secretary of State.

Free of Charge to Sufferers.

Cut this out and take it to your drug-
gist and get a sample bottle free of Dr.
King's new discovery, for consumption,
coughs, and colds. They do not ask you
to buy before trying. This will show
you the great merits of this truly wonder-
ful remedy, and show you what can be
accomplished by the regular size bottle.
This is no experiment, and would be
disastrous to the proprietors, did they
not know it would invariably cure.
Many of the best physicians are now us-
ing it in their practice with great results,
and are relying on it in most severe cases.
It is guaranteed. Trial bottles free at
Glazier & Stimson's drug store. Regu-
lar size 50 cent and \$1.00.

When you are Looking

for Some Fine

STATIONERY

stop at the

BANK DRUG

STORE.

Notice our prices on

GROCERIES!

For a Choice Cup of

TEA

Try our uncolored Japan
for 30 cents. We will sell
you good coffee at 12 1-2c
15c, 20c, 25c.

NEW WALL PAPER.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE FOR EGGS

TRY OUR LIGHT TABLE SYRUP FOR 25 C.

We are Selling

19 pounds fine granulated
sugar \$1.00.
Parlor matches 1 cent box.
First class lantern 38 cent.
Lamp wicks 1 cent yard.
5 pounds new prunes for
25 cents,
3 pounds new apricots for
25 cents.
Sultana seedless raisins 8c
10 lbs best oatmeal 25c.
5 lbs Crackers for 25c
Pure cider vinegar 18c gal
Pickles 5c per doz.
8-lb pail family white fish
for 38c,

23 lbs. brown sugar \$1.00.
Choice whole rice 5c a lb.
6 boxes axle grease for 25c
7 cans sardines for 25c
6 doz. clothes pins for 5c.
25 boxes matches for 25c
Pure Spices and Extracts
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 10c.
Choice honey 10c lb.
Choice table syrup 25c gal
Sugar corn 5c per can
Good tomatoes 7c per can
Good sugar syrup 20c gal.
3 cakes toilet soap for 10c.

GLAZIER & STIMSON.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

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

\$20,000 IN DIAMONDS.

MYSTERIOUS THEFT IN A NEW YORK HOTEL.

Mrs. Alice Norton, a Wealthy Widow, Loses a Fortune in Jewels—Guest at the Bartholdi-Claima Pasture Stole His Gem Idea.

A fortune in jewels. Capt. George McClellan, chief of the detective bureau at New York police headquarters, and a score of the ablest men under his command have been engaged during the past week in trying to solve the mystery of a great diamond robbery. Mrs. Alice Norton, a wealthy young widow, living at the Hotel Bartholdi, left her room in the hotel over Tammany's headquarters one evening last week to take dinner with a woman friend, who also lives at the hotel. Mrs. Norton had a large collection of diamonds, many of them having been bought abroad. They were considered of great value. When Mrs. Norton left her room she locked the door and put the key in her pocket. In a drawer in a bureau were the jewels she did not wear that evening. There were several diamond rings, a large emerald, which had been purchased in Paris, and a brooch valued at \$1,000. The exact value of the diamonds left by Mrs. Norton is not known, but it is estimated to be about \$20,000. When she returned at 11 p. m. her jewels were gone, and there was no clew to the thief.

Claims Pasture Stole His Idea.

Major John S. Mellon of St. Louis will appear in Washington this winter with a bill against the United States Government for services rendered humanity as original discoverer of the germ theory. According to the grizzled veteran it was he who laid the foundation stones to the elaborate structure of bacteriology. Pasteur, he claims, caught his first glimmering of the germ idea from an article which appeared in the old St. Louis Times in the year 1866. It stated that Major Mellon had made the discovery that cholera and diphtheria were caused by what he termed a parasite. In order to cure the disease it was necessary to kill the parasite. Major Mellon offered a recipe which he claimed would accomplish that result.

Burned by Molten Iron.

Five men were injured by the bursting of a blast furnace at the Illinois Steel Company plant in Milwaukee. Two cannot live. The iron worked through the furnace into the water jacket, causing an explosion which let all of the iron in the furnace out in a molten mass.

BREVITIES.

Sir Rutherford Alcock is dead at London, aged 80 years.

Rain has fallen at Milan, Mo., breaking a drought of five months and causing general rejoicing.

Prince Mohammed Ali, brother of the Khedive of Egypt, is reported to be engaged to an American lady.

Gen. Thomas L. Clingman, former United States Senator, died in the Morganton, N. C., insane asylum.

Frank Phisicant, of Grand Rapids, Mich., has sold his three Alaska gold mines to an English syndicate for \$1,000,000.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip is in New York City to select a number of banks to act as depositories for the Union Pacific money.

Two of the Belle Fourche bank robbers, who escaped from the Deadwood jail, have been recaptured, and the Sheriff has the other two surrounded.

Joseph Chamberlain, British secretary of state for the colonies, has been installed as lord rector of the Glasgow University, which conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

The pilot boat Thomas S. Negus, having on board Captain Joseph McGuire and his company of eight men, bound for the Klondike to prospect for gold, sailed from New Haven.

A dispatch from Barcelona, Spain, says that 112 persons who have been confined in the fortress of Montjuich for a year on suspicion of complicity in anarchist plots and outrages were released.

The Bulgarian Government recently delivered an ultimatum to Turkey threatening to declare the independence of Bulgaria unless the Serbs go to the Bulgarian bishops in Macedonia were granted.

Miss Anna Blythe Hollywell, a comely member of the class of 1901 of the University of California, whose home is in Redlands, committed suicide in her room at Berkeley by means of a dose of morphine.

The report that Spain has recently purchased cruisers in England is disbelieved in London. A British firm finished six torpedo boat destroyers for Spain a year ago, and is still holding four of them to secure payment.

The Berlin Post states that the difficulty which recently arose between Count Schwerin, the German Minister to the republic of Haiti, and President Simon Sam, over the arrest of a German subject named Linders has been already solved "in a manner consistent with the dignity of Germany."

The "F. F. V." through vestibule train from Cincinnati to New York on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad plunged into the Rivanna river about three miles east of Charlottesville, Va. Four people were killed outright and a large number badly injured. The accident was caused by spreading rails.

South African securities were depressed on the London Stock Exchange by a report that Cecil Rhodes had died in South Africa.

The British flag ship Imperieuse, which went to Cocos Island to seek for the alleged treasure buried there, has returned to Victoria, B. C. It is said it has \$15,000,000 aboard.

John Davis, colored, was brought to the Cincinnati jail by officers from Brown County to escape lynching. His crime was shooting and fatally wounding Judge John M. Marley of Brown County Common Pleas Court in Georgetown.

EASTERN.

During a fire in Bernot's dyeing and scouring shop in Philadelphia, a large can of benzine exploded. Thirteen firemen were so seriously burned that they had to be taken to a hospital.

Henry George, the candidate of the Jeffersonian Democracy for Mayor of Greater New York, died in the Union Square Hotel in that city. Death is thought to have been due to apoplexy.

The Pittsburg Stock Exchange building was completely cleaned out by fire. The building was occupied by the Stock Exchange, Union Trust Company, Darr's safe and a large number of brook brokers. The loss is estimated at \$150,000.

Edward B. Hamilton, one of the most prominent men in banking circles of Worcester, Mass., shot and killed his wife and two children and fatally shot himself. When found he said he wished to die. Hamilton was 51 years old and was a member of one of the oldest families.

Former Judge Alfred Walling, one of the best-known Democrats in Monmouth County, New Jersey, committed suicide at his home in Keyport by shooting himself in the head. He died almost instantly. Mr. Walling was for ten years presiding judge of Monmouth County Court, retiring about five years ago.

At Wilkesbarre, Pa., the grand jury returned a true bill against Sheriff Martin and his deputy for the Lattimer shooting. The true bills included nineteen for murder, one for each man killed and one for the victims considered collectively. Thirty-six true bills were found in the same way for felonious wounding against the same defendants. The likelihood is that Sheriff Martin and his deputies will go to be tried together.

A riot occurred at Scottsdale, Pa., in which Henry Gillespie, John Jordan, and Manager Skemp, of the Scottsdale Iron and Steel Company, were badly injured. The previous day a union man, Frank Keltz, was beaten into insensibility by non-union ironworkers, and Keltz's fellow workmen vowed vengeance. Manager Skemp, fearing trouble when his men quit work, formed thirty or forty of them in line and marched up Pittsburg street. At Broadway a large crowd had gathered and four of the marchers with drawn revolvers stepped to the front and ordered the crowd back. Just then some one threw a stone into the crowd of non-unionists. This was responded to by a shot, followed by a regular fusillade, fully fifty shots being fired, nearly all coming from the non-union men.

WESTERN.

Gen. J. C. Howe, adjutant general of Ohio, under Gov. McKinley, is dead at Kenton, aged 43.

The business portion of Healdsburg, Cal., was swept by a fire, which destroyed \$50,000 worth of property.

An impetuous couple were discovered in a piano box which was being loaded on a freight car at Seattle. The box was addressed to a Boston firm and was well provided with provisions.

Rock Island trains were thirty-six hours late in reaching Denver. They were delayed near Limon Junction, where, the trainmen say, six miles of track was covered with twenty feet of snow.

The deal by which the St. Louis and San Francisco is to take charge of the Kansas City, Osceola and Southern, and thereby secure an entrance into Kansas City, is said to be practically closed.

By the will of Thomas Doane, the eminent Boston civil engineer, \$200,000 is left to Doane College at Crete, Neb. On his grandchildren reaching the age of 21 the college is to receive the entire estate.

J. M. Hobart, who entered a plea of guilty in the United States District Court in St. Louis, was fined \$25 by Judge Adams. He wrote a letter containing improper language to Miss E. L. Fritch.

John Shafer, a Covington shoemaker, 24 years old, was killed while celebrating Democratic victory at Cincinnati. He had been blowing a huge tin horn. He waved it in the air, it came in contact with an electric light wire, and Shafer fell dead.

At Columbus, Ohio, William S. Ide was shot and killed by John Smith. Ide was a banker and a brother of Commander Ide, U. S. N. Smith was arrested. He followed and shot Ide as he ran. Smith is an English coachman, who says Ide owed him \$1,700.

Most encouraging reports come from all sections of Nebraska regarding the winter wheat acreage, and the condition of the growing crop. The amount sown in some localities is 25 per cent greater than last year, and will average 75 per cent greater for the State at large.

One million four hundred thousand dollars in cash is the price paid by the Standard Oil Company for 20,000 acres of oil lands in the Bradford (McLean County) Pa., oil fields. On this property are 400 to 500 producing wells, with a daily production of over 5,000 barrels.

At Deadwood, S. D., the notorious Curry gang of bandits broke jail, and after exchanging several dozen shots with several citizens who intercepted them accidentally, made their escape to the mountains. The daring of the escape was consistent with the boldness of the men who accomplished it.

Gen. A. S. Weissart of Milwaukee, Wis., and Gen. Paul Vandervoort of Omaha, Neb., each an ex-grand commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Gen. H. N. Adams of Minneapolis, have just secured 22,000 acres of land in the coast region of Texas, on which to colonize veterans of the late war.

Nine persons were injured in a head-on collision between the Logansport accommodation on the Pan-Band Railroad and a freight train on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago line at Hartsville, Ind., thirty-three miles from Chicago. The engines collided with such force that they were completely telescoped.

Richard P. Marvin has been appointed receiver of the Werner company, the big printing establishment, with works at Akron, Ohio, and a branch in Chicago. The action is designed to protect the company as well as the creditors. The liabilities are given as \$800,000 and the assets at \$400,000, the company being capitalized for \$3,500,000.

At St. Louis, while sixty-five workmen were on a large scaffold extending the whole length of the Wabash building, which was recently partially destroyed by fire, a section of the platform gave way, falling to the floor below. It carried eight men into the mass of debris. Two were fatally injured and four others were seriously hurt.

At St. Louis, December wheat bulged again. At the opening it was 1/2c below the price asked at the close the day before, selling at \$1.00 1/2. It quickly rallied to \$1.01, was offered at \$1.00 1/2, to \$1.00, rallied to \$1.00 1/2, fluctuated within a narrow range, finally advancing to \$1.03 and closing at that. May closed at \$1.01. Drought in the wheat belt had a bullish effect on the market.

An expedition to view and photograph the eclipse of the sun in India Jan. 22 has left Oakland, Cal., for Hong Kong on the steamer Beige. It is headed by Prof. Charles Burkhalter of the Chabot observatory. Prof. Burkhalter has an invention of his own which he expects to give the best results ever obtained in photographing the eclipsed sun. He took it to Japan with him, but a heavy storm prevented it being tested.

Fraunhofer U. Jean, a Frenchman, formerly employed by the A. O. Jones Brick and Terra Cotta Company at Zanesville, Ohio, has confessed to setting fire to the plant. A few weeks ago the factory, which was one of the largest of its kind in the country, was destroyed by fire. Investigation was at once commenced with the above results. Revelations of a highly sensational order are expected.

Someone broke into the Summer High School (for negroes) in St. Louis through one of the windows, went downstairs and turned on the full water pressure into the boiler. The water shot up through the steam pipes into the radiators and escaped through the valves. It soaked through the flooring and flooded the whole building. School was dismissed until it can be dried out. About \$500 worth of damage was done to the plastering. There is no clew to the perpetrators, but it is supposed to have been done by someone in the neighborhood, as a protest was made when the school was built.

The freshness and charm of Bronson Howard's comedy, "The Henrietta," are perennial. With Stuart Robinson as "Berthe," the Lamb, "The Henrietta" is now at McKivier's Chicago theater. This is by no means a new play, but it is one in which Mr. Robinson has made his greatest success and one which the public always wants to see. It has not been done in Chicago for four years. That the freshness and charm of this comedy does not die out lies in the fact that it is by far the brightest, and dramatically the most effective comedy yet written. The wit of "The Henrietta" is scintillant and silken. Its language is a model of simple and unadorned English. While it may be that the primary object in it is to amuse, it nevertheless carries with it a moral in its ringing protest against greed of money, in its satirizing of the extremes to which men go in the pursuit of wealth and in its trenchant treatment of the folly of abandonment to that misleading and delusive chase. During the second week of Mr. Robinson's engagement "The Comedy of Errors" and "The Stoops to Conquer" will be played.

WASHINGTON.

The public debt increased \$8,441,188 during October, and is now \$1,020,563,901.

President McKinley has issued a proclamation appointing Thursday, Nov. 25, for national thanksgiving and prayer.

The President has made the following appointments: James Longstreet of Georgia, commissioner of railroads, vice Wade Hampton, resigned; Henry S. Pritchett of Missouri, superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey; Mifflin W. Gibbs of Arkansas, consul of the United States at Tananarive, Madagascar.

Gen. Miles, acting Secretary of War, announced that after careful consideration by the Judge Advocate-General, of the report of the court of inquiry in the Loring-Hammond scandal at Fort Sheridan, Ill., it had been decided that the evidence in the case was of such a nature as to call for a court-martial, which would be assembled soon.

In reliable quarters it is stated that the conference between Russia, Japan and the United States at Washington, in reference to sealing in the Bering Sea and the North Pacific, has advanced to an important stage, and that a proposition has been reduced to writing which, if accepted, will bring about a complete change in the sealing question. The proposition is said to be acceptable to the United States. It is understood to be acceptable similarly to the Russian delegates there, but in view of the restrictions placed upon them by their credentials it has been thought desirable to cable to St. Petersburg for final instructions. The Japanese delegates are understood to have felt at first that the proposition would not be in their interest, but on fuller conference Mr. Fujita determined to cable the substance of the proposition to his Government, accompanying it with a recommendation of its acceptance. Little doubt is entertained that Russia will accept the proposition, and in view of Mr. Fujita's recommendation it is believed that Japan will join in it. The greatest secrecy is preserved in all official quarters as to the nature of the proposition, and it is not officially admitted that any proposition has been made.

FOREIGN.

Cecil Rhodes, who has been seriously ill in South Africa, is believed to be on the verge of death.

The Spanish cabinet has decided to accede to the demands of the United States in the Competitor case.

The Peruvian Senate has presented a bill authorizing the Government to negotiate reciprocity treaties with American nations, especially the United States.

The national assembly in Guatemala has authorized President Barrios to continue in office another term without even going through the formality of an election by the people.

A disastrous powder explosion occurred in the Amariillas shaft of the Grand Central mine at Minas Prietas, Mexico. Thirteen men were killed outright and three sustained probably fatal injuries.

Gen. Ramon Blanco's first act after he was sworn in as Governor General of Cuba was to issue a proclamation promising a policy of generosity and reform, but announcing a stern determination to crush the rebellion.

Dr. Otto Nordenskiöld, the well-known antarctic explorer, will superintend an expedition, to be fitted out at the joint expense of Norway and Sweden, to ascertain whether any trace of Prof. Andree's balloon can be found near Prince Charles promontory.

Three French missions are now on their way to Khartoum, by forced marches, as the result of an understanding with the mahdi, reached in 1896, by which France recognizes the Sudan as an independent State under the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, in return for certain concessions.

Andrew Carnegie, according to a Paris dispatch, has offered the Carnegie armor plate works to the United States Government. If the offer is not accepted the firm will sell them abroad. He says he only

took up the armor business from a sense of duty to his country, and that the works have never paid.

United States Consul W. F. Powell at Port-au-Prince, San Domingo, has notified the State Department at Washington that an English syndicate has secured control of that island's revenues by loaning the Government \$7,500,000. The Britons will collect the revenues for 100 years, and may also secure possession of Samana bay.

IN GENERAL.

A medal of honor has been presented to Major General Daniel R. Sickles, U. S. A., retired, for most distinguished gallantry while in command of Third army corps at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

The United States warship Yantic came into collision opposite Sillery, on the St. Lawrence river, with the coasting steamer La Canadienne. One man was reported missing, but it is believed that he jumped aboard the Yantic. The Yantic was en route from Boston to Detroit, where she will serve as a training ship for the Michigan naval reserves.

It is probable there will be large seizures by the Canadian customs authorities of pig iron from the States. Most of the pig iron used in Canada comes from the States, and the duty on it is \$2.50 a ton. A great deal of the iron imported from Alabama is the product of prison labor. The Canadian law on this point is very strict, and such iron is liable to confiscation.

In Tuesday's election the Republicans were victorious in Ohio, Iowa, Massachusetts, South Dakota and Kansas, while the Democrats carried Virginia and Kentucky. Van Wyck (Tammany) is elected Mayor of Greater New York. Philadelphia chooses a Republican and Detroit a Democrat. Nebraska sticks to silver and Maryland probably returns Gorman to the Senate.

There is practically a corner in the ocean freight route for cattle on the trans-Atlantic steamship lines from Philadelphia and Baltimore. The entire space has been engaged of the White Star Line and the Atlantic Transport Line for one year, beginning Jan. 1, and of the National Line for two years from the same date by the representative of a syndicate said to be composed of English buyers of cattle.

Bradstreet's latest commercial report says: "General trade retains most of the features of a week ago, with a continued check to the movement of staple merchandise."

At larger Eastern and central Western cities sales of seasonable goods have not equaled expectations, and at none of these points has the volume of business increased. At Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, New York and Providence there has been a decrease in the volume of business in some lines. The Northwest continues to make relatively more favorable reports as to trade, although at Milwaukee and Minneapolis mild weather has checked distribution. Wheat is again above a dollar, on continued heavy exports. Our wheat export movement, aggregating more than 70,000,000 bushels within thirteen weeks, is unprecedented, and points to a keener appreciation of the statistical strength of wheat by European importers than by many American traders.

Exports of wheat, flour included as wheat, from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal this week amount to 5,091,391 bushels, against 5,552,000 bushels last week. Exports of Indian corn amount to 1,559,183 bushels this week, compared with 1,177,000 bushels last week.

The steamer Portland arrived at Seattle from St. Michael's, Alaska, with \$125,000 in gold belonging to the North American Transportation and Trading Company. The Portland left St. Michael's Oct. 18, stopping only at Dutch Harbor. It brought down a confirmation of the release of the river steamer Alice, Merwin and Mare Island, which were caught in the ice in the Behring Sea off the mouth of the Yukon. The ice floes broke about three weeks ago, allowing the steamers to proceed on their way up the river. All the river steamers operating on the Yukon had left St. Michael's and the Portland was the last of the ocean vessels to leave. About 150 white people will winter at St. Michael's. The steamer Excelsior, Captain Higgins, has arrived at San Francisco, fourteen days from St. Michael's and eight and one-half days from Unalakleet, the only intermediate port at which she stopped. She brought 8,000 ounces of gold, all belonging to the Alaska Commercial Company. No miners came down on her. The rush to escape from the gold fields exceeds the influx, and the indications are that a large colony will winter at Fort Yukon. It is not expected that much, if any, more gold will come down this season, unless some of the miners succeed in reaching sailing points by land routes from the interior.

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 91c; corn, No. 2, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 48c; butter, choice creamery, 22c to 24c; eggs, fresh, 15c to 16c; new potatoes, 40c to 55c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, common to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 93c to 95c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 20c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 90c to \$1.01; corn, No. 2, 24c to 26c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 46c to 47c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 95c to 97c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 46c to 48c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 97c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 26c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 46c to 48c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, 90c to 98c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 27c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 48c to 50c; clover seed, \$3.20 to \$3.25.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, spring, 87c to 88c; corn, No. 2, 26c to 28c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 48c to 49c; barley, No. 2, 40c to 45c; pork, mess, \$7.25 to \$7.75.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 97c to 99c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 26c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 20c.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, red, \$1.03 to \$1.05; corn, No. 2, 32c to 34c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 24c; butter, creamery, 15c to 24c; eggs, Western, 18c to 19c.

ABOUT PUBLIC LAND.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF LAND OFFICE.

A Marked Decrease in the Number of Homestead Entries for the Year Is Shown—Sailed Through Wreckage of a Large Boat.

United States Public Domain.

Commissioner of the General Land Office Binger Hermann has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior at Washington. Compared with the previous year, it shows a decrease of 3,208 original homestead entries, aggregating 378,625 acres. In the entire disposals of public land there was a falling off of 5,370,406 acres. The area sold for cash reached 410,052 acres and miscellaneous entries aggregated 7,334,554 acres. There were patented or confirmed with the effect of patenting for the benefit of railroad companies, under Congressional grants, 5,101,900 acres, a decrease of over 10,000,000 acres from the previous year. An approximate estimate of the number of acres of public lands in the several States and Territories at the close of the fiscal year is as follows: Alabama, 532,330; Arizona, 54,400,211; Arkansas, 3,022,042; California, 43,841,044; Colorado, 40,037,204; Florida, 1,707,062; Idaho, 45,062,855; Kansas, 1,046,580; Louisiana, 845,020; Michigan, 322,431; Minnesota, 6,248,800; Mississippi, 441,220; Missouri, 407,764; Montana, 71,432,917; Nebraska, 10,069,353; Nevada, 61,578,590; New Mexico, 50,983,047; North Dakota, 21,385,293; Oklahoma, 8,105,238; Oregon, 35,892,318; South Dakota, 13,250,718; Utah, 44,205,070; Washington, 17,053,530; Wisconsin, 454,107; Wyoming, 49,341,588; Alaska, 369,520,000 acres. The figures above given do not include the vacant land embraced in military timber and Indian reservations, reservoir sites, tracts covered by selection, filings and railroad grants.

New York to Be Defended.

On the authority of an officer of high standing in army ordinance circles it is stated that the war department is seriously considering the advisability of erecting, at an early date, a number of turret guns as a supplement to the defense of New York harbor. The turrets to be used, it is said, are of the German Gruson type and the manufacture of the turrets is to be undertaken by American plants. The Gruson turret is controlled by the great Krupp establishment at Essen. The representative of the Krupps, Capt. A. E. Piorkowski, of the German army, is now in this country, and ordinance men say that as soon as the Krupps have perfected arrangements on this side of the water the manufacture of the turrets will begin. Turret protection has been adopted to so large an extent of late in Europe as to practically isolate the methods of the United States coast defense system.

NEWS NUGGETS.

Three men were killed in a boiler explosion at Vancouver, B. C.

The 1776 stone house at Tappan, N. Y., where Maj. Andre was imprisoned, was blown down by the wind.

Lindray Neightert, a gardener, attempted to kill Mrs. John Heary at Clinton, Ohio, and then shot himself.

Canadian Pacific earnings for the week ending Oct. 31, are \$853,000 same period last year \$790,000; increase \$63,000.

At Newark, O., the armory, containing \$8,000 worth of National Guard guns and uniforms, was wholly destroyed by fire.

A society has been formed by employers in Germany to insure against strikes. It will have a capital of 5,000,000 marks.

Thomas B. Schall, president of the Schall Packing Company, of Baltimore, Md., committed suicide by shooting himself.

A meeting of prominent Cubans at New York declared against autonomy and decided to stand for the complete independence of Cuba.

A west-bound Wabash passenger train killed Scott Holman of Mexico, Mo., and probably fatally wounded Harry Howard of Anderson, Ind.

John Rouse Menott Chard, V. C., hero of the famous defense of Rorke's Drift, South Africa, died at Taunton, England. He was 50 years old.

The body of the man who was found dead in the Central Hotel, New York, from asphyxiation was identified as the remains of William Stack, formerly of St. Louis.

The war department is making an investigation into the recent reported uprising among the Utes in Utah with a view to securing all the facts possible for its information.

The works of the Werner company at Akron, Ohio, which went into the hands of a receiver, are running as usual, contracts invalidated by the receivership having been renewed.

James H. Eckels, Comptroller of the Currency, has accepted the offer made him by the Commercial National Bank of Chicago and the first of the new year will become its president.

At Kansas City, Mo., Allen M. Bishop, who had been employed as an undertaker's assistant, was found unconscious in the rear of the store. He was removed to police headquarters, where he died in ten minutes. He had committed suicide by drinking embalming fluid.

The bark Gazelle has arrived at Boston from Para and the Barbadoes, and Capt. Green reported that when 180 miles south of South Shoal lightship, he fell in with an immense amount of wreckage, apparently marking the spot where some large English vessel had foundered.

A mixed passenger and freight train rolled down a forty-foot embankment on the Sedalia, Warsaw and Southwestern Road three miles north of Warsaw, Mo. Engineer John Minnier was instantly killed. Fireman Charles McCone had a leg broken, and Brakenham William Price, Conductor W. L. Bass and Fred Schwettmann, a passenger, were badly hurt.

Commercial Agent Hamilton, at Morrisburg, Ont., in a report to the State Department at Washington, says the merchants of the United States are making a great mistake in not sending their agents into Canada.

The New York Times says: "The incorporation at Albany of the New Amsterdam Gas Company of New York City, with a capital stock of \$23,000,000, of which \$10,000,000 is to be preferred, is accepted as an indication that within six months all the gas companies of Greater New York will be united."

NASHVILLE EXPOSITION ENDS.

Ringling Bros. and "Booming Cannon" Sound the Alarm.

The Tennessee Centennial Exposition closed Saturday night, the event heralded by the ringing of whistles, the blowing of whistles, the booming of cannon and the sounding of horns in the hands of young and old. There were thousands of persons on the grounds, the attendance during the entire day having been large.

The events of the closing day included concerts in the afternoon at the Woman's Building and in the Auditorium, large audiences being present. At night interesting exercises were held in the Auditorium. The building was packed, although the exercises did not begin until 10 o'clock, and were concluded only at midnight. Addresses were delivered by Hon. Tully Brown, G. H. Baskette, Director of the woman's board, and President Thomas. The speakers reviewed the history of the exposition, and congratulated the people of Tennessee upon the success attending the great show. The speaking in honor of the first sixteen States of the Union. At midnight the whistles rang, the horns sounded, and the exposition was closed.

The total attendance at the exposition since the opening on the first day of last May is estimated at 1,700,000. President Thomas officially announced that the exposition will pay out dollar for dollar, and this promptly. The largest day of the exposition was President J. W. Thomas' day, Oct. 28. The attendance was 49,403; this is nearly 30,000 more than the attendance at Atlanta on their last day. The estimate of attendance by the chief of the bureau of promotion and publicity was 2,000,000, and his limit would have been surely reached but for the senseless yellow fever scare. Not a single casualty occurred at the exposition during the six months of its existence. The order maintained at the exposition was magnificent.

Dr. Charles W. Dabney, president of the Government commission, on behalf of all the Government officials sent a long communication to the executive committee, in which he paid high praise to President Thomas, Director General Lewis and Chief of Promotion and Publicity Herman Justl, for the great work performed by them and also thanking them for their uniform kindness to everyone connected with his department.

SOUTHERN TRADE PROSTRATED.



"A little more, Lena, or a little less. I don't know if I am a fool; but if I am you have made me so. May I put that question to you once more? May I plead again, and hear if you reject?"

"I am listening," she answered faintly.

"You know what my position is as well as I do—will you share it? Will you take back those cruel words of two years ago, and say I am not too presumptuous now in asking you to be my wife?"

"Yes, yes! They were not my words, believe me, and I recall them thankfully. I will be all that you may wish me, if you will promise on your part never to remember them again."

"Never! my dearest, never! Oh! do you know how happy you have made me? I feel half wild with joy. When shall we leave this confounded boat and reach the shore? What a penance it is not to be able to repay you properly for your sweet consent! Oh, Lena! I will do all I can to repay you for your gracious answer to me."

"I shall be repaid sufficiently. I have no fear of that," she replied, as modestly as if he had been into her eyes. "But don't let these people guess what we have been talking about. Wilfrid! Had you not better leave me for a little? Suppose you go and tell mamma. She has been so anxious about me. She will rejoice to hear it is all right at last."

"Sir Wilfrid did as she desired him, and took a seat by Lady Otto. But he felt very much constrained as he did so. By the side of Lena, heated by wine and inflamed with passion, he had thought of nothing but gaining possession of her, and of hearing her revoke the words which had rankled in his breast for years. But to have to inform her mother that he had asked her to be his wife, and she had consented, seemed to plunge him into a moral shower bath. He had done the deed then, which he had longed for, but dreaded, for weeks past. He had actually proposed to Miss St. Blase, and been accepted by her. He had compromised himself to set aside that first marriage—to cast off Jane Warner—and to take another wife to his bosom. Until he sat down by Lady Otto and tried to frame the words in which to convey the news to her, he did not seem to have realized what he had done. Yesterday it had seemed far away—something quite uncertain, and so distinctly in the future. To-day it was actually an accomplished fact. A moment of delicious longing—a convenient proximity—a few impassioned words—and he had done what he never could undo. He had pledged himself to put away Jane Warner and to marry Lena St. Blase. The proportions of the deed he had committed himself to, seemed all at once to assume such magnitude that he turned sick and dizzy, and Lady Otto asked him if he were ill.

"I feel rather giddy," he said, in answer. "I think it must be the smell of the engine oil. Have you not perceived it rather strong all day?" And without further remark he left her side again, and walked to the other side of the vessel. He was all on the alert when they reached Richmond, and squeezed Lena's hand until he hurt her, as he wished the ladies good-night; but Miss St. Blase was very much astonished on reaching home to find that her mother was still ignorant of the important event that had occurred.

"Well, mamma," she said, as they entered their own house; "and so, you see, I have accomplished my little business. What did you say to him when he told you of it?"

"Told me of what? Whom are you speaking of?"

"Why, of Sir Wilfrid, of course! Didn't he tell you we are engaged?"

"No! When did it happen? He never said a word on the subject. My dear child, let me congratulate you. But how very strange that Sir Wilfrid should not have informed me of it!"

"Very. Particularly as he left me on purpose to do so. Yes; it's all right. He asked me plump as we were coming home; and, of course, I said 'Yes.' Perhaps he had had too much champagne and will want to cry off to-morrow!"

"Don't talk of such a thing, my dear. The general would soon bring him to book if he did. No! There is no fear of that. Sir Wilfrid is far too honorable by nature; besides, anyone can see how much in love he is with you. Well, you are a very lucky girl! That's my opinion and I hope you think so, too."

(To be continued.)

CHAPTER VII.—(Continued.)

"Not legal, Will! What nonsense! We were married in a church."

"Just so, my dear; but it seems one can be married in a church and yet illegally. We were not of age. I was only twenty, as you know, and you were seventeen. The law called us minors, and minors cannot be legally married without the consent of their parents or guardians. Then, again, I married you under an assumed name. I am not your husband, and you are not my wife. We have never been married at all."

The color forsook her blooming face now, and left it deadly pale.

"Will!" she said imploringly; "it cannot be true. A few words cannot make such a difference as that. Why, lots of people are married as young as we were. Do you mean to say that their marriages are all illegal as well as ours?"

"Not if their parents consented to them, or if no one has taken the trouble to set them aside. But don't look so frightened, Jane. It is not an irreparable mistake. We can easily be married over again."

"But these two years?" she said, with trembling lips.

"Now don't be silly and make a fuss over it. You have too much good sense for that. Mr. Parfit certainly surprised me a little by declaring our marriage to be irregular, and in fact no marriage at all; and I felt I wanted a little time to think it over before I met you again. But it's nothing to grieve at, though it will be better, perhaps, for us not to see each other so often until the ceremony can be properly performed."

"But why should there be any delay?" asked the girl, breathlessly.

"Well, as we have waited two years," said Sir Wilfrid, with a slight laugh, "I think we may wait a little longer. You see, Jane, it would look very queer for me to marry you in such a hurry, and just as I have come into this fortune. People might say there had been pressure somewhere. Don't you think it will be wiser to go on quietly as we have done for a few weeks longer, and then, when the season is over, we will be married in due form, and go abroad for a little while before I introduce you at Lambrook?"

"Go on for weeks longer?" repeated Jane; "go on living with the load you have given me to bear to-night for five or six weeks longer, feeling that all this time I have never been your wife, that I have only been—Oh, I dare not think of it. No, no, Will! It cannot be. I will not consent to it. You must marry me at once—do you hear?—at once! It will be hard enough even then to look back on the last two years, and remember how we have passed them. Oh! how I wish I had never known it! I feel as if it had taken all the pleasure out of being Lady Ewell, of Lambrook, or—anything, and there Jane took out her handkerchief and began to cry.

"Now, look here, Jane," said Sir Wilfrid, "if you're going to make a row I shall go back to town. Give me a kiss, and I think no more about it. It's done and can't be undone. Least said, soonest mended."

She shrank from his embraces, as if they even had become wrong, under existing circumstances, until Sir Wilfrid grew really angry, and declared his determination to return to town that night. He thought that Jane would repent of her disposition then and implore him to remain, but she did no such thing. She let him go, almost without a word, and wandered about the garden for the remainder of the evening, brooding over what he had told her.

CHAPTER VIII.

Sir Wilfrid Ewell was in an evil temper for two days after this interview with Jane Warner. He could not understand the dismay with which she had received the intelligence he had conveyed to her, and, like most men in their dealings with women, he did not take the trouble to find out what made the difference in their feelings on the subject. Meanwhile, he had plenty of occupation, and amusement to distract his thoughts.

Lady Otto St. Blase and her daughter were not the sort of women to let the grass grow under their feet when once they had made up their minds to carry a project through. The little Sunday dinner to which the mother had invited him when they met at the Westons had been succeeded by several attentions of a similar nature. Now it was a stall for the theater, or a seat in an opera box, or an invitation for some big ball or garden party, sent through their influence by the reigning millionaire of the season. And on one and all of such occasions Sir Wilfrid was sure to find himself by the side of Lena St. Blase for the whole of the afternoon or evening, singled out, as it were, by general consent as her especial cavalier.

At first, when he found that his old feelings with regard to Lena St. Blase were in course of revival, Sir Wilfrid was rather remorseful, and took himself to task for inconstancy and vice. Men and women do not plunge all at once from one mode of life to another. For two years he had considered Jane Warner to be his wife, without the chance of change, and it took some little time to dislodge his mind of the idea. But as the new passion grew, and became more and more a thing to be desired in his eyes, he began to weigh the possibility of gratifying it. He kept on telling himself that he must do his duty by Jane, and yet he felt more and more every day that he could not live his life without Lena.

The lawyer, Mr. Parfit, did not leave him alone upon the subject, and since his advice tallied with the young man's own wishes, his influence over him in this particular gained strength every day. His very manner of mentioning the subject was calculated to make his client ashamed of it.

"You are making out a very bad case of it, Parfit," he said to him one day.

"I am telling you the truth, Sir Wilfrid, that is all. I tell you that you would lose less caste in Somerset by settling Miss Warner at Lambrook, under her present name, than by making her Lady Ewell.

Perhaps there is no material pleasure more enjoyable than that of floating down the banks of the beautiful Thames on a calm summer's day. It possesses an indulgent peace unknown to the ever-changing ocean, and a quiet freshness unknown to the stirring, busy land. It keeps us hovering for a little while, as it were, between earth and heaven, and persuades us to lay aside our cares and anxieties until we reach the landing stage again. Sir Wilfrid felt this keenly as he found himself gliding down the river, with his eyes on a level with those of Lena St. Blase, and all four eyes well protected from public observation by the shelter of her lace parasol. Jane Warner, and the cottage at Chelsea, and the irregular marriage, went out of his mind altogether as he talked to his fair companion and felt that warm glow stealing through his veins which makes us feel as if we no longer belonged to this earth when in the presence of any one for whom we have conceived a tender passion.

Lena had behaved exquisitely throughout the expedition, and Lady Otto was charmed with her. She had hardly spoken to Captain Dorsay. Only once had they been thrown together, unwittingly by the rest of the party, and then such a scene had occurred between them as made up for any degree of coldness in public.

But, "What the eye does not see, the heart does not grieve over," and so neither Sir Wilfrid Ewell nor Lady Otto St. Blase was any the wiser or the worse for that little undiscovered episode; and as Lena stepped again on board the steam launch, aided by the young baronet, the hand he held trembled in so interesting a manner, and the eyes he sought were cast so modestly upon the ground, that he could not but feel his time was come, and he had conquered.

He wrapped her fleecy shawl about her shoulders, and kept his place behind her chair all the way home, leaning over her, and whispering in her ear as they glided over the silvery waters.

"What makes you tremble so? I am afraid you are cold," he said.

"No, I am not cold. I am quite comfortable, thank you. I wish you would not notice any of my little vagaries," replied Lena, with an agitated laugh.

"This has been a pleasant day, has it not? I hope you have enjoyed yourself," he continued.

"Oh, immensely! It has been too charming! It makes one feel sad to think it cannot come over again."

"Why should it not come over again all through one's life? I have had but one drawback to my perfect happiness."

"And what is that?"

"The presence of that fellow Dorsay. I cannot help feeling that he means to win you. He is very far gone, indeed. I pity him—that is, if you do not reciprocate."

"I have already told you I do not. He is only a friend of mine, and knows he will never be anything else. But perhaps he has sufficient interest in me left to feel a little anxious about my happiness—that is all."

"Is it possible that any man who has once loved you can be content with your friendship only? I do not believe it. He must say it just to relieve your anxiety concerning him."

"But I have no anxiety on the subject. I dismissed him, and there is an end of it."

"Just as you dismissed me. I wonder if he felt what I did, when I heard my fate."

"Sir Wilfrid! I thought you promised me not to allude to that subject. It is very unkind of you. If you knew—"

"If I knew—what?"

"The influence that was exerted over me. Try and put yourself in my place. Supposing I had been the one to plead, and you to reject. Cannot you imagine how hard the task would have been, and how you would have hated to think of it afterward—far more to hear it alluded to? Why will you humiliate me in such a cruel manner?"

"My dear Miss St. Blase, forgive me! But, you see, I could not suppose such a thing, because—the cases are so different. You to plead, and I to reject! How could it be possible, when I loved you so? How could it ever be possible, feeling—"

"I know—I understand," she faltered; "but supposing the cases are not so different, after all! Supposing—that—I—"

"Well—well—go on. For heaven's sake, don't keep me in suspense!" he exclaimed eagerly.

"Oh, Sir Wilfrid! what have I said? What would you have me say?"

CHAPTER IX.

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"Sir Wilfrid! I thought you promised me not to allude to that subject. It is very unkind of you. If you knew—"

"If I knew—what?"

"The influence that was exerted over me. Try and put yourself in my place. Supposing I had been the one to plead, and you to reject. Cannot you imagine how hard the task would have been, and how you would have hated to think of it afterward—far more to hear it alluded to? Why will you humiliate me in such a cruel manner?"

"My dear Miss St. Blase, forgive me! But, you see, I could not suppose such a thing, because—the cases are so different. You to plead, and I to reject! How could it be possible, when I loved you so? How could it ever be possible, feeling—"

"I know—I understand," she faltered; "but supposing the cases are not so different, after all! Supposing—that—I—"

"Well—well—go on. For heaven's sake, don't keep me in suspense!" he exclaimed eagerly.

"Oh, Sir Wilfrid! what have I said? What would you have me say?"

Descent from a Balloon by Bicycle.

A parachutist, known as "Professor" Anthony, has accomplished a sensational descent at Luton by dropping from a height of 3,000 feet while "pedaling" a bicycle. This is said to be the first introduction of the bicycle into this hazardous kind of exhibition. Signor Balloni of the Crystal Palace, took the balloon up with the "professor" dangling below the car, and when an elevation of 3,000 feet had been reached he gave the signal to drop. The parachute opened by an apparatus worked by "pedaling" the bicycle, and the "professor" afterward stated that he dropped fifty feet before it opened properly. During that time he had to "pedal" hard. The descent was very slow on account of the parachute being rather too large, and the parachutist was carried by the wind to some farms near Caddington, from which place he rode back to Luton.—Pall Mall Gazette.

New Burial Plan.

The Board of Health of New York has approved the plans of a new mausoleum company, and the latter will establish a sanitary mausoleum near High Bridge, with a capacity of from 10,000 to 12,000 bodies. The idea is to seal up the dead in cement receptacles, after exposing the bodies for several months to a current of air made chemically pure by passing it over sulphuric acid and afterward by fire. When the body is thoroughly desiccated the receptacle is to be made airtight. The sanitary authorities are reported to be well pleased with the proposed scheme, which avoids so many of the objectionable features of earth burial. It is proposed to erect a building 270 feet long, 75 feet deep and three stories high. The receptacles will be formed of concrete four inches thick and jointless, in size a little larger than an ordinary coffin.

Only two or three times have Americans won the distinction of having a picture purchased for the famous Luxembourg gallery. This high honor has been given to a negro artist recently.

AGRICULTURAL NEWS.

THINGS PERTAINING TO THE FARM AND HOME.

Proper Shelter for Stock—Caring for Cabbage—Advantages of a Covered Barnyard—Method of Washing Butter—Harvesting Weedy Potatoes—Notes.

One of the most important and oft-neglected matters for fall consideration on farms where a few swine are kept is that of a proper shelter for them during the inclement weather of late fall and during the winter season. This is a question into which both humanity and profit enter. Nests made in beating manure piles and at the base of straw stacks furnish warmth, but are very injurious to the health of the animals; while low, dusty shelters under buildings breed vermin and disease and should be avoided. Dry, floored pens raised from the ground so the wind can blow under are very uncomfortable in cold weather, and the animals will not thrive therein until the wind is excluded below. Every farmer knows how to construct comfortable shelters, but it is too often neglected, and the pigs not only permitted but compelled to "rough it," often under the most unfavorable conditions.

Cabbage in Winter.

The old plan of burying, or putting cabbage in trenches during winter, or for winter use, has become obsolete, and a more simple and easy plan has been adopted. Where cabbage is grown on a large scale for shipping purposes, the best plan is to lift the cabbage and stack them two tiers deep and as closely as they can be placed in an orchard, or wood if convenient, and cover with leaves to the depth of two or three inches, the leaves to be kept in place by a slight covering of earth, says American Gardening. In this way the heads will keep perfectly sound all winter, and they can be easily taken up as wanted for shipping. For family use cabbages can be kept in the same way, only it will not be necessary to make the second layer. It is quite important to keep them in some convenient building, but this plan has always resulted in failure, as the dry atmosphere is fatal; cabbage must be kept moist and cool, the slightest wilting renders it unfit for the table.

A Covered Barnyard.

The barnyards during the winter are often so wet and filthy that the animals are uncomfortable, which difficulty is sought to be remedied by the use of cornstalks and other materials as absorbents. The barnyard can be rendered dry by having it higher than the level of the surrounding ground, but in the arrangement of the barnyard for the comfort of stock the next point is how to preserve the manure from loss by rains, heat, cold, etc. The only remedy is a covered barnyard, but that is expensive, though farmers would find that the saving of food, better protection to stock in summer and winter, and the saving of manure would repay any outlay in that respect, as any kind of roof that would turn water from the barnyard would answer the purpose.

Washing Butter.

In washing butter either extreme is to be avoided. To wash it even in granular form, until the water runs clear, will give us a butter that will not decay or turn strong so soon as that not washed so thoroughly, but it washes out much of the flavor. On the other hand, while the flavor is enhanced by not washing, the buttermilk left in after working will tend to putrefaction; for, as we all know, there is nothing which more quickly spoils and becomes ill-smelling than buttermilk. To work out all the buttermilk breaks the grain, makes the butter salty. Of course, we do not want to do this, so we will wash it in granular form through two or three waters (depending upon quantity of water used, and also upon temperature of butter), work in the salt until thoroughly incorporated, and call it finished.—Jersey Bulletin.

Harvesting Weedy Potatoes.

That sins of neglect will follow a man until he is duly punished is never more conclusively proven than when the neglected potato field comes to be harvested. Not only is the crop greatly lessened, but the labor of harvesting has been increased. As a matter of fact, the farmer who can and does keep his potatoes free from weeds saves labor by the operation. Sooner or later the weeds have to be uprooted. It costs less to do this while they are small. If done then, the yield of marketable tubers is so much increased, and the expense of harvesting is decreased so, that it really costs less to harvest a large crop kept free from weeds than to harvest a crop failure made so because overrun with weeds.

Making Small Cheese.

A great deal of inquiry has been made for some means by which families with perhaps only two or three cows could make full-cream cheese of their milk whenever they might for any reason choose to do so. Families want cheese as well as butter. Sometimes butter is very low, and again the weather is too warm for the ordinary farmer to make a good quality of butter, because he has not the necessary conveniences for keeping milk and cream at the proper temperature. At such times and under such circumstances if the milk could easily be made into a good quality of cheese at home, it would be a matter of much importance, nonnally in the North, but especially in the South, where, as a rule, less is to be had to aid in butter-making.

The Pennsylvania Agricultural College has been working on the line of

making small cheese to meet the exigency of these conditions. They have been making a cheese of about seven pounds weight. This makes a cheese of good size for handling and for family use. It is reported that Prof. Hayward, of that institution, says there has been a ready sale for all that has been made in that vicinity, and more could have been sold. The price received is thirteen cents a pound, equal to twenty-six cents for butter. It is not stated whether a bulletin has been issued detailing the process, but if not, most likely one will be ere long.—Practical Farmer.

Potatoes Under Straw.

An Indiana farmer who has been quite successful in growing potatoes explains his method of doing it something like the following: He breaks up his ground deep and works into the soil well-rotted compost. The surface is made level and smooth and the potatoes are dropped on top of the soil in straight lines. The whole is then covered with six to eight inches of straw. During the season ashes are liberally sprinkled over them twice; the result is tubers of the finest kind. We have no doubt whatever of the success of such a plan and of the production of fine tubers, but we venture to suggest that the piece was not large in extent. When potatoes are grown by acres, any thoughtful farmer can see that the amount of straw required would be immense. No doubt for garden purposes, where smooth tubers are desired, this course would give them, but no better than to plant furrows, covering with a layer of straw and then of earth which would require very much less straw. The matter of expense sometimes governs farm operations.—Germantown Telegraph.

Weaning Young Lambs.

It is always best to wean lambs from their dams before cold weather or droughts injure the pasturage. But, however good the feed, some grain should be added to keep the calf thrifty and in good condition to enter the winter. Oats are the best grain to feed to lambs or sheep, and when at pasture a lamb a day is sufficient, as it is not desirable to fatten them. Much of the future value of the sheep depends on how it goes through the first winter. It should be kept growing, and it is also making a fleece to be shorn in the spring. Both of these operations require rich food with a large proportion of nitrogenous nutrition. Oats or beans will supply this. When lambs are to be fattened add corn meal with bran and a very little linseed meal. The latter is especially good to increase the wool growth, and some may safely be given with oats and wheat bran to lambs that are to be kept for breeding.

The Lettuce Seed Crop.

Always in saving lettuce seed, choose that which has most leaves, and which has grown without interruption from the seed. The practice in many families is to pluck the leaves three or four times, and when at last the leaves begin to be tough, let the plant send up its seed stalks. Usually the largest crop of seed will come from the plant that has the fewest leaves. But it will not be worth planting. Grown as lettuce for seed should be without disturbing a leaf, each plant will produce very few seed. Yet seed from this nearly seedless lettuce is worth any amount of the seed which is produced in the usual way.

Farm Notes.

Those who are congratulating the farmers on the higher price for wheat have overlooked the fact that potatoes are bringing three times as much as they did two years ago, and the potato crop is no small one in this country.

The quality and size of fruit on old bushes is much improved by severe pruning or thinning of fruit, and this applies equally well to all tree fruits. The demand of the times is for quality in everything, rather than quantity, and this certainly applies to fruit growing.

To destroy weeds in pavements and garden walks make a strong brine with salt and boiling water. Apply with a watering can. A moderate quantity of salt stimulates the growth of all vegetation; it is, therefore, a mistake to suppose that a sprinkling of salt will exterminate weeds.

The best way to treat clover in the fall is to spread manure over the field. The frosts and rains will pulverize the manure and the covering will protect the roots, the soluble matter going below to assist in giving the clover a good start and vigorous growth in the spring, increasing the yield and benefiting the land.

To keep bees in the winter the hive must be under shelter and protected against the cold. At the same time the bees give off considerable animal heat in the hive, and may thus be tempted to come out should the weather be moderate, perishing with cold before they can return. Enough honey should be left in the hive to supply them until spring.

Fall plowing is frequently resorted to when the late summer and fall have been very dry and the ground is hard. The winter may bring but little rain, not enough before the spring planting season to thoroughly soak the ground, but if the land has been plowed it will absorb and retain more moisture than if left unplowed for the water to run off from the hard and packed surface.

T. H. Hale, the great peach grower, says that in setting out peach trees you want a thoroughly prepared soil, medium-sized trees; neither a very large nor a very small one; that the roots want pretty close pruning, and they want good, clean-out pruning not such as the nurserymen give them with their machines, but a careful cutting; and if you cut very closely you will get far more rapid and sure growth.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

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

Lesson for November 14.

Golden Text.—"I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ; for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth."—Rom. 1: 16.

The lesson this week treats of Paul's ministry in Rome, and may be found in Acts 28: 17-31.

Introductory.

In that great city, without any of the modern facilities of communication, or of gathering and spreading the news, there were secret channels of intercourse which accomplished the same end. Each class of the people had its well understood system of communicating important news, and, when necessary, organizing for a common end. There were secret leagues among the slaves, among the craftsmen of various trades, among the Christians. A slave meeting another, whom he thought to be a Christian, would, with his staff or his foot carefully and apparently without thought draw the rude outline of a fish on the ground, or trace it in the air with his finger. The fish was the sign by which Christians recognized one another—the Greek word for fish being made up of the initial letters of the words meaning "Jesus Christ, Son of God, Saviour." By such devices the Christians were able to maintain their organization, their secret meetings, and increase marvelously in numbers. At the time when Paul came to Rome, Nero, though a dissolute and abhorred ruler, had not plunged into that hideous career of crime which led to the burning of Rome and the great persecution. The Jews and the Christians were to a certain extent tolerated, though of course they were never completely free from danger, so capricious were the moods of the ruling race and the whims of the howling populace. In view of these facts we can understand more readily how Paul could accomplish so large a work, could reach and influence so many people, without leaving his house and without the opportunity of a single moment's private conversation, since he was chained to a Roman soldier. Since he could not go to others, they came to him, bearing his messages and executing his bequests. Undoubtedly many of the soldiers appointed to guard him were persuaded by his conduct and his words to join the ranks of the Christian. Such men would be the best of missionaries, for they came in touch with people all over the empire.

Explanatory.

"After three days": Immediately upon his arrival Paul would naturally seek out those whom he had met elsewhere; and those whom he knew by report, of whom there were several, as we learn from the salutations sent to them in his epistle written three years before. After the first greetings were over he set at once to work to present his case to the Jews in a favorable light before false reports should come to them from his enemies in Palestine. It was characteristic of Paul to undertake this hazardous task so promptly. He was taking a good many chances. Everywhere else the Jews had been hostile; why should he expect anything else at Rome? Notice how Paul, though putting the blame of his unjust imprisonment on the Jews of Palestine, or a portion of them, still refrains from condemning indiscriminately the whole nation and thus alienating his hearers.

"For the hope of Israel I am bound": appealing to their national feeling. It is doubtful if the Roman Jews had a full understanding of the Christian teaching, but they knew what "the hope of Israel" was—the Messiah and the Messianic hope. It is not surprising that the Palestinian Jews had not sent ahead a word about Paul; for there had been no time since his appeal to the emperor; and before that there was no reason to think that he would ever come to Rome.

Though they had heard no report of Paul's trial, they knew well enough who he was, and who the Christians were. The sect was spoken against both by pagans and by Jews. There had been Christians in Rome for perhaps twenty years, and by this time everybody knew about them. But these Jews were evidently willing to discuss the matter and learn more of the new religion, perceiving that Paul was a great man among them.

What great issues hung on the result of that conference between the prisoner and the Jewish leaders. If they, in this hour of opportunity and open-mindedness, had accepted the gospel he preached, how different might have been the history of Christianity. The Jews of the East had long ago distinctly rejected Christ and Christ's messengers. Had the Jews of the West embraced this opportunity, and thus laid the foundation for a strong Jewish Christian church, the prevailing tendency in after years might have been Jewish; and after the fall of Jerusalem the Eastern Jews, scourged and humbled by disaster, might have joined their Western countrymen in the new faith. As it is, we lose all traces of Jewish Christians, as a class, very early in the second century; and as has been often remarked, a gospel founded by a Semite and preached by Semites soon passed over entirely to the Aryan branch of the human race, while the great Semite races of to-day—the Arabs in their many forms—are followers of a false prophet.

Paul knew well enough what was to follow such a result of his honest effort. He knew that the willful disobedience of such a people must before long bring its inevitable punishment. No threat, but only sorrow, is in his words, quoted from the prophecy of Isaiah. As a matter of fact, Jerusalem was destroyed nine years later, with great slaughter; and from that time the Jews were scattered over the face of the earth.

Next Lesson—"The Christian Armor,"—Eph. 6: 10-20.

Judge Jacob B. Blair, who was recently appointed surveyor general of Utah, was at one time Bill Nye's most intimate friend, and helped him to start his famous paper, the Boomerang. Judge Blair was twice elected to Congress from West Virginia.

The Japanese are now getting used to glass. At first the glass railway carriage windows had to be smeared with streaks of white paint to keep passengers from poking their heads through it.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD

An independent local newspaper published every Thursday afternoon from its office in the basement of the Turnbull & Wilkinson block, Chelsea, Mich.

BY C. T. HOOVER.

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G. P. Glazier returned from the west to-day.
Elmer Bassett spent Saturday at Ann Arbor.

C. E. Lettis of Detroit spent Wednesday here.

H. E. Johnson spent Wednesday at Ann Arbor.

Jerome Armstrong spent Friday at Ann Arbor.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Lathrop have moved to Danville.

Arthur Glenn of Marion spent Sunday at this place.

Sedgewick Dean of Ann Arbor spent Monday here.

Miss Beatrice Bacon is visiting relatives in Ann Arbor.

Mrs. James Bacon spent several days of last week in Adrian.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Gilbert are visiting friends in Grass Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Burkhardt spent Tuesday at Hamburg.

H. S. Holmes met with the prison board at Jackson, Monday.

Miss May Congdon of Dexter spent part of this week here.

Bert Quick of Grass Lake was the guest of friends here Sunday.

Miss Effie Armstrong visited friends in Ann Arbor over Sunday.

Sheriff Judson of Ann Arbor, was a Chelsea visitor Saturday.

Misses Anna Miller and Alice McGuire, spent Sunday in Detroit.

G. A. BeGole made a business trip to Ann Arbor, Wednesday.

Ed. Duesterbeck of Leslie was the guest of friends here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stone of Stockbridge spent Sunday at this place.

Henry Samson of Ypsilanti is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Negus.

Mrs. G. Briggs of Ypsilanti is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Negus.

Wesley Birchard of Bluffton, Ind., is the guest of Mrs. Evelyn Gates.

Hiram Guthrie of Vicksburg was the guest of friends here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephens of Parma were the guest of friends here last week.

Mrs. George P. Glazier has been spending several days of this week at Albion.

Dr. S. L. Jenney of Dexter was the guest of Dr. G. E. Hathaway Saturday.

Mrs. E. Barnes of Rochester was the guest of Mrs. W. W. Gifford last week.

Vern Seager of Grass Lake, was the guest of Miss Dora Schnaltman, Sunday.

Mrs. M. E. Sargent of Ann Arbor is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. G. A. BeGole.

Mrs. Martin Conway and sons, Dan, and Martin were Munith visitors this week.

Mrs. J. B. Webster of Florence, Ont., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Webster.

Aaron H. Buss is in Ypsilanti, where he is attending Cleary Business College.

Miss Fannie Hoover has been visiting friends at Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti this week.

Mrs. A. Greening is in Logansport, Ind., attending the wedding of her son, Andrew.

Mrs. M. G. Hill is in Newaygo, where she was called by the illness of her nephew.

Miss Lizzie Hammond returned Friday from Chicago where she has been spending some time.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. DeRose and daughter, May, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Speer Sunday.

Mrs. William Barr, who has been spending some time with her mother at this place has returned home.

Mrs. W. L. Webster of Chicago was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Webster, several days of last week.

"A chimpanzee that I saw. He was one of a perfectly wild condition. Now they have by patient training taught him to smoke a pipe, play cards and drink whisky!"—London Answers.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Prudden and sons of Vicksburg were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Pierce last week.

Archie Clark left on Monday for Ypsilanti, where he will finish his course in the Cleary Business College.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Swarthout of Jackson were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Swarthout this week.

Ernest Hines of Ann Arbor spent several days of the past week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Friermuth.

W. J. Knapp and Miss Katherine Haarer attended the wedding of Miss Jessie Ainsworth to Mr. Arthur Sullivan at Ypsilanti, Tuesday.

Mrs. J. I. Nickerson attended the Woman's Home Missionary conference, held in the Simpson M. E. church of Detroit last week. Rev. J. I. Nickerson and his daughter Cora, joined Mrs. Nickerson Friday morning and spent Sunday in Detroit returning home Monday night.

DREAMS OF THE DAYS GONE BY.

Dreams, come home to my heart again
With the memory of the past,
Come with your pleasure and your pain
And your hopes too bright to last.
Come from your hidden graves that lie
In the beautiful realms of the days gone by;
Come from your glorious graves that lie
In the realms of the days gone by!

I will welcome ye all again,
As once in the halls of Eld,
Welcome the pleasure and the pain
For the beauty your brief lives held.
Dreams, come out of your secret graves
In the woodland wilds and the dim sea caves;
Dreams, come out of your myriad graves
In the wilds and the dim sea caves!

Ye throng the halls of my heart once more
With faces and with pain,
Oh, faded ghosts of the dreams of yore,
The joy comes not again.
Go back to your mournful graves that lie
In the shadowy realms of the days gone by;
Go back to your voiceless graves that lie
In the realms of the days gone by!

—Emma A. Browne in New York Ledger.

THE TRUTH ABOUT IT.

What Is the Use of Lying If You Can't Do It?

Yes, Erastus, we have noticed that article in a scientific journal advising people to sleep more in order to live long, and to tell you the truth we take but little stock in it. We notice that Teala, the great electrician, claims that a man might live to be 300 years old if he would only sleep most of the time. And suppose he should. What would a man amount to sleeping like a fat dog in the summer? For all practical purposes a man might as well be dead as to be asleep, with this advantage in the way of being dead—he isn't in anybody's road.

Suppose a man lived for 300 years and slept 160 of it. He can only figure out when the thing is through that he has really lived 40 years, and in that 40 he neither cuts as much ice nor has half the fun the man has who passes in his checks at 60 and out of the 60 has only slept 20 years. Is there any particular object, my boy, in simply lying round asleep for 150 years, wearing out bedclothes and saving a trifle on funeral expenses? We think not. All there is in life worth living for you get while you are awake. All the time you ought to spend asleep is just enough to enable you to keep awake the rest of the time.

Sleep is a necessary evil, just so much good time that you have to give up in order to keep your stomach, liver and other organs in fair shape. Of course we have read a good deal about beautiful dreams, when angels hover overhead and all that, but our experience is that this talk is almost altogether rot. When you are in good physical condition, you don't dream. When you dream, the angels aren't in that vicinity. It is when you have filled your interior with fattened swine and boiled cabbage that you retire to sleep, perchance to dream. To dream—aye, there is the rub!—when you feel a four headed dog sitting upon your vitals and know that the horned and cloven tailed whangdoodle from the barren mountains of Hopedale is crawling upon you, breathing smoke and fire, and you are paralyzed, or you seem all at once to find yourself in the midst of some gay and cultured assembly with no clothing on your person except perhaps a paper collar and a pair of hose supporters and utterly unable to explain to the ladies and gentlemen present why you are there in this decollete costume or to take your departure.

There is nothing angelic or heavenly about the average dream. On the contrary, it is hades and repeat. The young man who has to be routed out of bed at 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning may live a good while, but the chances are that he won't amount to as much in life as a three legged dog in a jack rabbit chase. The proper thing, young fellow, is to sleep less and get a hump on yourself, even if you should pass out before you are 50. One year of life spent in knocking rich, ripe, luscious persimmons is worth five sleeping in the shade with the worms crawling over your person and the timber bugs trying to roll you out of their way.—Tom McNeal in Topeka Mail.

A Dr. Johnson Story.

In glancing through the recently published work on that worthy bore, Dr. Johnson, I failed to discover the following anecdote. It is carefully preserved by a family whose Scotch ancestors took a rise out of the great lexicographer:

Hostess—Dr. Johnson, what do you think of our Scotch broth?

Dr. Johnson—Madam, in my opinion it's only fit for pigs.

Hostess—Then have some more.—London Figaro.

Civilizing a Chimpanzee.

"It's wonderful," said the man who is always earnest, "to see how they can develop the intellects of the lower animals. There is no telling how much we may be able to benefit them by systematic education."

"What suggested that idea?"

"A chimpanzee that I saw. He was one of a perfectly wild condition. Now they have by patient training taught him to smoke a pipe, play cards and drink whisky!"—London Answers.

Barrie's Candor.

J. M. Barrie is more conscious of his limitations than are some of his fellow workers of the period. At the repeated solicitation of his journalist friends he consented some time ago to write the life of the late Alexander Russell of the Scotsman, but he immediately relinquished the task when he perceived that biographical writing lay altogether outside his particular sphere of work.

The proverb "Necessity is the mother of invention" can hardly be traced to one independent source. The idea was expressed by Persius, the Roman satirist about 60 A. D., and is found in the precise form now quoted, in Richard Francis's "Northern Memoirs" (printed in London, 1694), and in various later English writers.

MAPLE SUGAR.

Widespread Ignorance on the Part of Consumers.

Speaking of maple sugar brings to mind the fact that there is no product of the farm concerning which there is greater ignorance on the part of consumers than maple sugar and sirup. It seems to be almost the universal opinion that maple sirup to be genuine must be dark in color and of a thick, heavy body. I have carefully studied this matter, and I am convinced that dealers in large towns and cities are largely responsible for this. Maple sirup is one of the easiest things to "doctor." For instance, a gallon of strictly pure, light colored maple sirup is received, and foreign substances, as cane sugar or glucose, are added and three gallons made, and all are branded "pure maple sirup."

Some years ago I stepped into a grocery store in the city of Denver and inquired if they had any genuine maple sirup. "Oh, yes"—and I was shown cans branded "pure Vermont maple sirup." I asked the grocer if he would kindly let me taste a sample. He did so, and as I looked up I suspect he began to "smell mice" and asked if I was a manufacturer of the article. I said, "Yes, and I ship it every spring to your city." Seeing he was fairly caught, he said: "The fact is I cannot fool you, I see. This sirup of ours was probably made in Chicago."

Last spring I sent a gallon by request to a pastor of a church in Brooklyn who in his boyhood days used to live on a farm in Chenango county and knew what real maple sirup was. We sent him a gallon of early make, of a light amber shade, and at once received word that the sirup was entirely ahead of any he had ever seen, and that it was an utter impossibility to procure such in the city.

Why is it impossible? I know fine sirup is made and shipped. The fact is, as I said before, the consumer is not allowed to taste that fine, light colored, genuine pure article, for once he gets a taste of it the trade for the bogus article is gone. A few days ago a friend told me he sent a pound of fine sugar, made by one of our farmers, to his mother in Baltimore. The cake weighed 18 ounces, and as it went by mail it cost him 18 cents postage. The letter carrier who delivered it said it must be something valuable to pay so much postage. The lady said she could guess what it was. It was a cake of maple sugar her boy had sent her from New York.

As the carrier lived close by the lady told him to come in during the evening and she would show him something good. He did so, but the moment he saw it he said: "You can't fool me. That isn't maple sugar. Maple sugar is always black." She chopped off a corner and told him to sample it. He declared he had never seen maple sugar before and wanted the lady to write and order him 100 pounds. The sugar was shipped, cash received, and one man learned that maple sugar, in order to be genuine, need not be black as a stovepipe.—Country Gentleman.

MEDITERRANEAN RENTS.

Highest at Gibraltar and Lowest on the Island of Malta.

In no place on the surface of the globe is rent so high as at Gibraltar, the reason being that the geographical position of the town precludes the possibility of its being extended in any direction. A long, narrow strip of what was once seabeach is alone available for building purposes. All the rest is precipitous rock.

Upon this narrow parapet, in some cases less than 100 yards in width, are crowded the homes of 25,000 people. As much as \$10 a week is asked and obtained for the use of one small room, and this, too, in a place where the normal rate of wages is quite 10 per cent less than in America. Naturally the overcrowding is fearful, and the water supply being scarce and intermittent, cleanliness of living as we understand it is almost impossible.

No wonder that in the old days the plague and the cholera ravaged the "rock" with a virulence unknown in the filthy and pestilential cities of the far east.

In Malta, on the other hand, house rent is ridiculously cheap. Anywhere outside of Valetta an excellent seven room house can be had for \$15 a year, while rates and taxes are unknown. The houses are built entirely of the cream colored stone of which the island is composed, and which is so soft that it can be cut with a saw into blocks or slabs of any desired size or shape. So while the Maltese builder is digging up his foundation he is at the same time getting out the material for his walls, his flooring and his roof.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Auburdale.

"Until a few years ago a little Wisconsin hamlet was known simply as Hog Back, from the peculiar shape of a hill near there," said a Milwaukee drummer. "Finally the citizens held an indignation meeting to wipe out the plebeian name and choose a better one. It was decided to honor the place by giving it the name of the oldest settler, a man named King. Somebody suggested 'King's Mills' and another 'Kingsville,' and so on, but the old man himself objected. Then it was agreed to name the town for one of Mr. King's daughters, but he had seven of them, and jealousies promptly cropped out. At last some genius noticed that all the girls were redheaded and suggested 'Auburdale.' And Auburdale it is to this day."—Troy Times.

The Boaster Taken Down.

A silly youth was bragging of his great friends in a mixed company, in which Douglas Jerrold was present, and said that he had dined three times at Devonshire House and never saw any fish at table. "I can't account for it," he added. "I can," said Jerrold. "They ate it all up stairs."

A Good Story of Sheridan.

Sheridan once had occasion to call at a hairdresser's to order a wig. On being measured, the barber, who was a liberal soul, invited the orator to take some refreshment in an inner room. Here he regaled him with a bottle of port and showed so much hospitality that Sheridan's heart was touched.

When they rose from the table and were about separating, the latter, looking the barber full in the face, said, "On reflecting, I don't intend that you shall make my wig."

Astonished and with a blank visage, the other exclaimed: "Good heavens, Mr. Sheridan! How can I have displeased you?"

"Why, look you," said Sheridan, "you are an honest fellow, and I repeat it, you shan't make my wig, for I never intended to pay for it. I'll go to another less worthy son of the craft."

—Liverpool Mercury.

Spelled Pleasure.

Mrs. Meyer—What's the trouble, Mrs. Schulz? You are in bad humor this morning.

Mrs. Schulz—You see, my husband staid at the club every night last week until after midnight. Last night I sat up, determined to give him a curtain lecture, when he got in late. And what do you think? The fool came home at 9 o'clock.—Fliegende Blätter.

Apoplexy has increased in England in a very remarkable degree since 1850. In the 16 years ending with 1866 there were 487 deaths from apoplexy per 1,000,000 inhabitants. Last year the ratio was 577 per 1,000,000.

Notice.

To the Patrons of the Chelsea Water Works Company:

We are now prepared to obtain for our patrons, fire insurance in thoroughly reliable companies on dwellings, barns and contents, at a little less than half the ruling rates in Chelsea for the past five years.

Chelsea is now listed as one of the very best protected towns, by water works, as far as extended, in Michigan.

Your health, comfort and protection, Chelsea Water Works Company.

KEEP your blood pure, your appetite good, your digestion perfect by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has power to keep you WELL.

J. N. Merchant wishes to announce that he has plenty of bran on hand at the Chelsea Mills.

Just received at C. Steinbach's the finest lot of horse blankets and robes of all kinds, that ever came to Chelsea. In order to turn them into cash quickly I will give bargains that will move them at once. Come and inspect them and get prices.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

Two Millions a Year.

When people buy, try, and buy again, it means they're satisfied. The people of the United States are now buying Cascarets Candy Cathartic at the rate of two millions a year and it will be three million before New Year's. It means money, that Cascarets are the most delightful bowel regulator for everybody the year round. All druggists 10c, 25c, 50c a box, cure guaranteed.

ONE OF TWO WAYS.

The bladder was created for one purpose, namely, a receptacle for the urine, and as such it is not liable to any form of disease except by one of two ways. The first way is from imperfect action of the kidneys. The second way is from careless local treatment of other diseases.

CHIEF CAUSE.

Unhealthy urine from unhealthy kidneys is the chief cause of bladder troubles. So the womb, like the bladder, was created for one purpose, and if not doctored too much is not liable to weakness or disease, except in rare cases. It is situated back of and very close to the bladder, therefore any pain, disease or inconvenience manifested in the kidneys, back, bladder or urinary passage is often, mistake, attributed to female weakness or womb trouble of some sort. The error is easily made and may be easily avoided.

To find out correctly, set your urine aside for twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates kidney or bladder trouble. The mild and the extraordinary effort of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy is soon realized. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At druggists fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail. Mention the Chelsea Standard and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietor of this paper guarantees the genuineness of this offer.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, s. s. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, held at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, on the 15th day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Present, H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Philip Gruner deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of John G. Feldkamp administrator with the will annexed praying that he may be licensed to sell the real estate whereof said deceased died seized.

Thereupon it is ordered that Friday the 12th day of November next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, 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 of the hearing of said petition, and of this order to be published in the Chelsea Standard, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

H. WIRT NEWKIRK, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

P. J. LEHMAN, Probate Register.

An A. B. C. Lesson

For Grown People.

You probably learned the alphabet about the time you entered school, but, as all know, there are many lessons to learn in after life. Particularly the one of MAKING MONEY GO FARTHER. One way to do that is by purchasing your Groceries of

JOHN FARRELL,

PURE FOOD STORE.

WE Make the Millinery Business a Study. . . .

If you will call on us when you want your next

Hat or Bonnet

We feel sure you will wear what ever you get with a great deal of satisfaction. We study your style and aim to give you something becoming. The finest line of Winter Goods ever shown in Chelsea.

Our prices are right too.

MRS. J. W. SCHENK

From This Time On

CASH

Will have to be paid for all meat purchased at my market. I sell the choicest cuts. Try some of my hamburg steak.

ADAM EPPLER

Does not always mean comfort, satisfaction and enjoyment of life. There is always the danger of falling off. To stay up needs confidence, bred from constant vigorous health. As soon as you get to wobbling take . . .

CASCARETS CANDY CATHARTIC

makes your liver lively, send pure blood pulsing through your veins, keep your bowels open, lift the strain from your brain, and stay on the "high horse." Buy a box to-day at the nearest drug store, 10c, 25c, or 50c, or mailed for price. Write for booklet and free sample.

CANDY CATHARTIC

Address: STERLING REMEDY COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.; NEW YORK, N.Y.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, s. s. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, held at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, on the 25th day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Present, H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of William Martin, deceased.

The administrator of said estate comes into court and represents that she is now prepared to render her final account as such administrator.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 19th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing said account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered, that said administrator give notice of the hearing of said account, and of this order to be published in the Chelsea Standard, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

H. WIRT NEWKIRK, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

P. J. LEHMAN, Probate Register.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, s. s. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, held at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, on the 25th day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Present, H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Philip Gruner deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of John G. Feldkamp administrator with the will annexed praying that he may be licensed to sell the real estate whereof said deceased died seized.

Thereupon it is ordered that Friday the 12th day of November next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, 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 of the hearing of said petition, and of this order to be published in the Chelsea Standard, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

H. WIRT NEWKIRK, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

P. J. LEHMAN, Probate Register.

Real Estate!

If you want a really desirable building lot, or if you want a house that is already built, I can furnish you with it.

If you have any property that you want to sell, place it on my list.

B. PARKER

RACKET STORE

Have you seen that elegant set of dishes.

Doylies. 8, 10, 12, 18 and 20

Towels. 5, 10 and 15

Ladies fleec lined hose. 15

Childrens mittens. 10

Brooms, good

Local Brevities

Died on Wednesday evening, November 10, at his home at North Lake, Richard Webb.

Tommy Wilkinson of Ann Arbor is at home here suffering from the result of a fall on a sidewalk Sunday.

Born, on Thursday, November 4, to Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Paine of Grass Lake, twins, a son and a daughter.

L. Babcock received three barrels of very fine apples this week. A present from E. Earl of Bellona, N. Y.

Wanted—500 men to call at The Standard office and sign the petition to Congress for the Postal Savings Bank bill.

The subject for next Sunday evening at the Baptist church, will be "A Young Woman's Responsibility to the World."

George Fuller has moved back the partition in his store and now has about twice the floor space that he had formerly.

The W. R. C. will hold services at the G. A. R. hall Friday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, in memory of E. Francis Barker, first national president of the order.

Remember the meeting called for the purpose of making arrangements for the Farmers' Institute, to be held in the town hall, Saturday, November 20, at 1 o'clock.

Messrs. Thorndike & Schatz will have their barber-shop fixed up in first-class shape this week as their fixtures will be here. Drop in and see something up-to-date.

Salesmen wanted. Free outfit. One agent earned \$25,000 in five years, several earn \$1,000 yearly. Specialty, Mines, Mills, etc. "Factory" P. O. 1871, New York.

The fire alarm Friday evening was caused by a slight blaze at the Chelsea Manufacturing Company's plant, caused by sparks from the forge. The damage was slight.

There are yet several copies of the report of the Farmers' Institute for 1896-7, at The Standard office, and those who are entitled to them should not fail to call and get one.

Misses Corinne and Mae Seeger, were pleasantly surprised, Wednesday, November 10, by about twenty-five of their young friends. Every one report a very pleasant time.

An oyster supper for the benefit of the Francisco Cornet Band, is to be held at the home of Mrs. Carolina Notten, some time in the near future. The date will be announced later.

We unintentionally omitted to mention in our last issue the marriage of Miss Mary Negus of this place to Mr. Ira VanGelson of Clinton, which took place on Thursday, October 28.

Mr. Tryon would like to meet the young men of Chelsea in the parlors of the Baptist church, Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock for the purpose of organizing a "Parliamentary Club."

Thorndike & Schatz have opened a barbers shop in Chelsea. Now if ex-congressman Gorman goes around stepping on his whiskers, it will be by reason of outright indolence.—Adrian Press.

Thomas Krick's wife who has been stopping in South Bend, Ind., will arrive in town with her household goods this week, and they will occupy a part of Mrs. Reason's residence.—Stockbridge Sun.

The state of Michigan, with her elaborate and comprehensive free school system, contains, according to the last United States census reports, 95,914 persons above the age of ten years who can neither read nor write.

Some of the papers will have it that Dr. Charles S. Chadwick contemplates going to Los Angeles, California, to reside. But as things look just at present the Doctor won't start until after he kills his hope.—Grass Lake News.

There is a freight car famine in Michigan, and it is impossible for the railroads to secure enough cars to move the freight they are called upon to handle. Railroad Commissioner Wessellins states that there is a shortage of several thousand cars.

We acknowledge receipt from the Secretary of State at Lansing, of that valuable compendium of information, the Michigan Manual for 1897. The book is replete with information concerning the matters of state government and affairs.

Milton Augustus and Ed Hines, who have lately been employed in Banghart's meat market, have decided to go into business for themselves and have established a meat market in Chelsea. They are young men who have a close application to business and deserve all the success that the people of Chelsea can possibly give them.—Ypsilanti correspondent to Washtenaw Times.

A letter has been received from Herman Schatz, who is in the Klondike region. He arrived at Dawson City, October 13, in good shape, and was engaged in building a cabin when the letter was written.

Messrs. Hines & Augustus of Ypsilanti are hard at work fixing up the Klein building on Main street preparatory to starting a meat market therein. These young men come with the highest recommendations, and will, with their families, be a welcome addition to this place.

Rev. J. I. Nickerson preached in the First Methodist church in Windsor, Ont., last Sunday morning. Mr. Nickerson was converted twenty-nine years ago in a meeting held by J. R. Gundy, pastor of the Windsor church. In the evening he preached in the Preston M. E. church of Detroit.

Mrs. J. W. Green, whose death was announced in last week's Standard, was a former resident of this place, being a daughter of the late John M. Letta, and a sister of Mrs. Wesley Canfield of this place, and of C. M. Letta and Mrs. H. M. Dean of Detroit. She had been a resident of California about thirty years.

Labor Commissioner Cox has made a compilation from his clipping bureau by way of ascertaining how much of a hold the Klondike fever has taken on Michigan people. His clippings show that since June a total of 120 citizens in various sections of the state have either started for the Alaska gold fields or are making preparations to do so.

Rev. J. I. Nickerson will give a "Magnet" sermon in the Methodist church Sunday morning in which he will use the magnet to illustrate a number of passages of scripture. This service will be in the interest of the Sunday-school and all parents are urged to bring their children with them. The children will be seated in the front seats, and parents will please allow the ushers to seat them there.

The new advertising curtain at the town hall is not what one would really call a "thing of beauty." In fact its effect on one's mind is the similar to that caused by a nightmare. It is to be hoped that the curtain will be, to use the language of the immortal Grover, "relegated to the shades of innocuous desuetude," and the next man who comes along and attempts a similar scheme should be fired from the village, forthwith.

A nest 32 page pamphlet has just been published from our job department, containing the names of every teacher in the county, also the names of all school officers, Sylvan township excepted. The township board of that township, for some unknown reason failed to get in their report after being several times notified, which neglect may prove a serious one to them, the act may cost them the full amount of primary money which should go to them.—Saline Observer.

There was a meeting at Jackson Monday of the new state prison board of control. Gov. Pingree attended, and when the matter of confirming the appointment of a chaplain to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Rev. G. H. Hickox came up, it is said the governor himself voted as ex-officio member of the board to reject Warden Chamberlain's appointment of Rev. J. E. Orwick, and H. S. Holmes voted with him, making a tie, and the appointment was not confirmed. Sheriff William Judson, was there in the interest of Rev. D. R. Shier.

The market continues to decline. The advance of last week in October was a gambler's fight over the month's deals, and a decline set in the first day of November, which has landed the market lower than it was before the advance began. It now brings 86 cents for red and 85 cents for white wheat, rye 43 cents, barley 80 cents, oats 19 cents, clover seed \$2.75, beans 65 cents, butter 17 cents, eggs 14 cents, chickens 5 cents, onions 50 cents, potatoes 35 cents, apples 50 cents. Receipts are free in all lines, and prices are not likely to advance much as long as the demand is well supplied. Wool is easier and the advance on that has stopped. There is none moving and it is uncertain what could be got now.

Was Not to Blame. The Richards murder trial has excited considerable comment throughout the southern portion of the state, and people are being blamed for certain phases of the matter where no blame can reasonably attach. The Adrian Press has this to say:

"The trial of the parties charged with the murder of the old man, Richards, in Washtenaw county, resulted in acquittal, as every one expected who read the testimony. There was not evidence enough to cast suspicion on the defendants. Bright sheriff, over there."

While The Times does not largely concern itself with the affairs of county officers and is not laboring to any great extent in behalf of the political fortunes of the sheriff of Washtenaw county, it does not believe that an officer should be censured for that for which he is not to blame. It will be remembered that Sheriff Judson was not consulted to any great extent in the Richards case, and that the matter was practically taken from his hands, where it rightfully belonged, by the officer who was then city marshal. Sheriff Judson was kept in the dark in regard to many of the salient

points in the case, did not make the arrests, and The Times fails to see wherein he is to blame for the incarceration of men who have been declared innocent, or wherein he can be censured for what has been called the needless expense to which the trial put the county.

The Michigan Hen.

The Hudson News thus eulogizes Michigan hens: "We have read of Maude on a summer day, who raked barefooted the new-mown hay. We have read of the maid of the early morn, who milked the cow with the crumpled horn. And we've read the lay that poets sing, of the rustling corn and the flowers of spring. But of all the lays of tongue or pen, there's naught like the lays of the Wolverine hen. Long, long before Maude rakes her hay; and ere the milk-maid stirs a peg, the hen is up and has dropped her egg. The corn must rustle and the flowers must spring if they keep up with the barnyard ring. If Maude is in need of a hat or gown, she does not take her hay to town; but she goes to the store and obtains her suit with a basket full of fresh hen fruit. If the milkmaid's bean makes a Sunday call, she doesn't feed him on milk at all; but works up eggs in a custard pie, and stuffs him full of a chicken fry. And when the old man wants a horn, does he haul to the drug-gist a load of corn? Not much; he simply robs a nest; to town he goes—you know the rest. Here he lingers, and talks, perchance, of true reform and correct finance; while his good wife stays at home and scowls, but is saved from want by those self-same fowls; while the husband is lingering there, she watches the cackling hen with care, and gathers the eggs, and the eggs she'll hide, till she gathers enough to stem the tide. Then hail! all hail to the Wolverine hen, the greatest blessing of all to men. Throw up your hat and make Rome howl for the persevering barnyard fowl! Corn may be king, but its plain to be seen that the Wolverine hen is Michigan's queen."

WANTED—To exchange a few pairs of boots for wood. JACOB MAST.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

ELLA M. CRAIG. OVER THE POSTOFFICE.

WE SELL TO SELL AGAIN.

Facts and Truths are rewarded by success. Misrepresentations are punished by non-patronage. We must adhere to facts and truths.

A GOOD COOK

Needs good Coffee to succeed in preparing a good breakfast. We control and sell Jamori Coffee. The best 25c Coffee sold in Chelsea. We have splendid values in Coffee at lower prices. But Jamori is equalled by few and excelled by none.

1897. CALIFORNIA FRUITS. 1897.

Raisins.	Prunes.
Extra Fancy Loose Muscatel at 12c lb.	Extra Large meaty Fruit at 12c lb.
Fancy Loose Muscatel at 10c lb.	Fancy Bright Clean Fruit at 10c lb.
Seedless Muscatel at 8c lb.	Good California Fruit 4 lbs for 25c.
Seedless Sultan Imported.	
London Layer.	
Figs.	Fancy Evaporated
Fancy California Layers at 15c lb.	Apricots and Peaches at very low prices.
Fancy Turkish Layers at 20c lb.	
Extra Fancy Pulled Figs at 20c lb.	Nuts.
Good Cooking Figs 10c.	Fancy new mixed excellent quality, no old cheap stuff, at 15c per pound.

IMPORTED FRUITS.

Raisins,	Figs,	Lemon Peel,	Dates,
Citron,	Orange Peel,	Bananas,	Grapes.
Oranges,	Lemons,		

The Largest line of Choice Confectionery.

Genuine Florida Oranges

The first of the season and the only Genuine Floridas this market has seen for three years. Be sure and get some of them next week.

OYSTERS

We keep the very finest money will buy and have them canned on the coast while they are fresh and shipped direct to us thus insuring the finest flavor

LOW PRICES

On Cracker, Rolled Oats, Corn Meal, Flour and Canned Goods. Try Our Bread and Fried Cakes.

Get our prices on Crockery, Lamps and Glassware. We are showing a larger stock of New Goods in our Crockery department and making some attractive prices.

WE ARE NOT UNDERSOLD.

FREEMAN'S

The Coming Woman. Who goes to the club while her husband tends the baby, as well as the good old-fashioned woman who looks after her home, will both at times get run down in health. They will be troubled with loss of appetite, headaches, sleeplessness, fainting or dizzy spells. The most wonderful remedy for these women is Electric Bitters. Thousands of sufferers from lame back and weak kidneys rise up and call it blessed. It is the medicine for women. Female complaints and nervous troubles of all kinds are soon relieved by the use of Electric Bitters. Delicate women should keep this remedy on hand to build up the system. Only 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Glazier & Stimson.

Schedule of Teachers' Examinations. The regular examinations for all grades will be held at Ann Arbor the third Thursday and Friday of August, 1897, and the last Thursday and Friday of March, 1898. Examinations for second and third grade at Ypsilanti the third Thursday and Friday of October, 1897, and at Ann Arbor the third Thursday and Friday of June, 1898. Special examinations for third grade only at Ypsilanti the third Friday of September, 1897. W. N. LISTER, Commissioner.

We the undersigned, desire in this manner to express to Mr. Whinnery our appreciation of the course of drawing lesson which we have received under his instruction. As a teacher he is patient, painstaking and thorough. His methods are his own, and unlike those taught at any art school. He gives his pupils the principles underlying each subject, and makes them so plain and simple that even a child can understand. We, who have taken this course, hope that Mr. Whinnery will return soon that we may continue our work with him. Mrs. B. W. Negus, Georgella Kelly, Mrs. C. J. Chandler, Guss BeGole, Mrs. L. T. Freeman, Zoe BeGole, Mrs. F. P. Glazier, Warren Boyd, Mrs. G. A. BeGole, V. Riemenschneider, Leon Kempf, Vera Glazier, Howard Boyd.

MILLINERY!

Come and see the beautiful new goods that we are showing. Prices right.

ELLA M. CRAIG. OVER THE POSTOFFICE.



YOUR WINTER WRAP....

YOU will probably find on inspection that your old wrap is not going to hold out this season. It is disappointing to buy when winter is half over. You have to take what is left.

BETTER BUY NOW!

Be up with the season and keep last year's wrap for rainy days. Our stock is large and up-to-date, and at the prices we are making it will not be hard to please you.



DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

We have all the staple goods, as well as many of the novelties. The handsomest all-wool novelty ever shown by any retailer at 25 cents. They are worth more money. But while they last the price will be but 25 cents. Call and see them.

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

In this department can be found everything that can be desired in footwear for men, women and children.

W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY.

H. Y. P. M. F. C. P.

EXPLANATION OF THE ABOVE Have your Photos made for Christmas Presents. Now is the time to make your SITTINGS.

Don't wait until the last moment. We can't make our work in a hurry and give you a first class Job.

LAVETTS' PATENT ENVELOPES

For mailing Photographs. Ask for them. E. E. SHAVER, Photographer. CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

LAMPS! LAMPS!

We have Banquet, Vase and Glass Lamps of all descriptions, and we have lots of new patterns in Crockery, Fancy China and Glassware. Stationery. Be sure and see

OUR TEN CENT TABLES

IN THE CENTER OF

BAZAAR STORE

More useful articles at this price than you ever saw before, also in the

HARDWARE DEPARTMENT

We have Coal and Wood Stoves, Stove Boards, Oil Cloths and Bindings. Hocking Valley Corn Sheller all at Rock Bottom Prices

HOAG & HOLMES.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FURNITURE.

BATTLE OF BALLOTS

Results of the Elections in Various States.

APATHY IS A FEATURE

Contest Hottest in Ohio, Iowa and New York City.

Van Wyck Given 84,000 Plurality in New York City—Bushnell and His State Ticket Associates Claim Victory—Senator Hanna in a Close Fight—Shaw, in Iowa, Is Given About 25,000 Plurality—Democrats Have Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Nebraska—Colorado for Silver.

The elections held in the year immediately following a presidential contest are almost invariably marked by a lack of interest and the chief feature of the contests in the various States Tuesday was the apathy manifested by the electors. There is a falling off in the vote of both parties, and while the Democrats show relative gains when compared with the phenomenal presidential vote of last year, the stay-at-home vote is made of nearly an equal percentage of both parties.

Though the elections were for the most part for offices of little national importance, the result was awaited with considerable interest. In Ohio, Virginia, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, New York, Nebraska and Massachusetts the fight was fierce, Ohio and Iowa elected Governors. In Maryland and Ohio a special national interest was involved on account of a United States Senator having



ROBERT A. VAN WYCK.
Chosen Mayor of Greater New York.

ing to be elected from each of those States. Great interest attached in Ohio, Maryland and New York. In Ohio, the Democrats endorsed the Chicago platform, and the silver forces contended for the election of a Senator. The Republicans made a fight for the present gold standard, for Republican principles and for the election of Mark Hanna to the Senate. In Maryland the important fight was over the senatorship. In New York, where interest centered almost solely in the Greater New York mayoralty fight, the situation was badly mixed. The Democrats were divided into silver and gold factions, Tammanyites and anti-Tammanyites. The Republicans had to contend with a division of their forces on account of the independent nomination of the Citizens' Union in New York City, and with a small fragment of the anti-Platt Republicans. Then the dramatic death and the funeral of Henry George, the nominee of the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson and author of "Progress and Poverty," on the eve of the election, an unprecedented event in the political history of the country, if not of the world, and the selection of his son Henry George as his political heir, brought about complications which had never before been encountered in a municipal campaign. In Iowa very important local considerations entered into the fight. The Democrats, in addition to making a fight on the other Bryan lines, attacked the record of the Republican State officers, accusing them of extravagance, etc., and a hard fight was made by both parties. In Nebraska, the Democrats, Populists and silver Republicans were united. In Kentucky it was a struggle between Blackburn and the Carlisle-Lindsay gold Democrats. In Pennsylvania there was a fight between the Quay and the anti-Quay elements in the Republican ranks. In Virginia the Republicans had no regular ticket, and Democrats will elect a Governor. In Colorado there was a great mix-up among the silver forces.

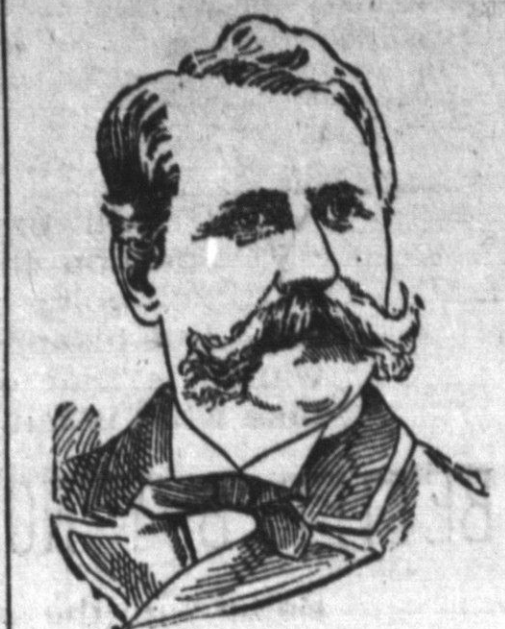
New York.
The State of New York has reversed a plurality of 268,469 for McKinley to a Democratic majority of \$4,000 for A. B. Parker as chief judge of the court of appeals. The Republicans may also have lost the Assembly, in which last year they had seventy majority. New York City has elected Robert G. Van Wyck, the Tammany candidate, as Mayor by a plurality of 82,000. Seth Low, the Citizens' Union nominee, finished second in the race, while General Benjamin F. Tracy, Republican, and Henry George, Jeffersonian Democrat, follow in the order named.

In the State the Republican landslides of the past two years have been reversed by the changing of something like 240,000 votes. Gov. Black's plurality last year was over 200,000. John Palmer, the Republican Secretary of State, won the year preference by over 100,000. The indications are that these enormous pluralities have been swept away, and a reverse plurality of between 30,000 and 50,000 is given. The greatest surprises of the returns are the great gains made in the Assembly by the Democrats, many of them being in counties and districts where there was no expectation on the part of the Democratic managers of winning. Republicans explain these gains by attributing them to the heated municipal campaigns and the trading of votes. Early returns indicated that the Republicans will still control the Assembly by a largely decreased majority.

More surprising, perhaps, than the returns on the State and Assembly district tickets were results of the municipal campaigns in the large cities. New York,

Buffalo, Rochester, Binghamton, Syracuse, Utica, Albany, Troy and Schenectady elected Democratic Mayors. In Albany the conditions were very similar to those in New York. Two Republican candidates split up the vote of that party and allowed the Democrats to win. The combined Republican vote was 2,000 in excess of the Democratic vote.

In New York City, such a rush to the polls has never been known except in presidential years. The registration was abnormal. The total of 567,256 was only



ASA S. BUSHNELL.
Republican Claimant of the Ohio Gubernatorial Office.

11,452 behind that of 1896. Last year only 6.66 per cent failed to vote for President, and the estimated total vote this year of 528,000 shows that the falling off does not much exceed that of 1896. The vote for Tracy, the Republican majority candidate, was divided by the candidacy of Seth Low upon a Citizens' Union ticket. Low was second and Tracy third in the contest. The George vote was inconceivable. The death of its leader evidently disintegrated his following, and thousands evidently voted for Tammany candidates. It is claimed that young George lost many votes through the failure of inspectors to affix his poster to mayoralty tickets. The unofficial vote for Mayor follows: Van Wyck, 235,800; Low, 149,873; Tracy, 101,833; George, 20,386; Gleason, 521. The vote for Van Wyck is about 44.25 per cent of the total vote cast, or less than the 45.21 per cent cast for Bryan in 1896 in the same territory. The united vote for Low and Tracy shows 14,127 more than Van Wyck received. The metropolitan district is normally Democratic and the plurality for Van Wyck is a return to normal conditions in an election not influenced by national issues.

Ohio.
In Ohio the official count will be necessary to satisfy the contestants. At the time this is written the more the respective parties figure on their returns the smaller their pluralities seem to become, while their claims increase in opposite directions. The closeness of the vote has caused intense feeling and the usual cry of fraud. When the result was in doubt in 1885 it was discovered that the tally sheets were forged. Tuesday night the Republicans telegraphed to all their county committees to beware of the frauds of 1885. And when the Republicans were claiming the Legislature by only one or two majority on joint ballot the Democrats telegraphed their county committees to beware of all sorts of fraud and to remember that it was a majority of one by which the great crime of 1877 was committed that defeated Tilden. The State headquarters will be kept open until the official counts are made in all of the 88 counties of the State.

Meantime, the managers at both the Democratic and the Republican State headquarters claim the State. The Democrats claim the election of Chapman for Governor, and their State ticket on such a close margin that it will require the official figures to determine the plurality. Chairman McConnell claims that the Democrats will have a majority of seven in the Legislature on joint ballot for Senator. He says the Republicans are claiming counties that are doubtful and others that the Democrats have carried by small pluralities. The Republicans claim that Bushnell for Governor and the rest of the Republican State ticket has been elected by a good 8,600 plurality, and that the Republicans will have a majority of two on the joint ballot of the Legislature for Senator. The Republicans concede that they will not have a majority in the State Senate. The Republicans claim 17 of the 36 Senators, with 18 conceded to the Democrats and one doubtful. They claim that



LESLIE M. SHAW.
Republican Governor-elect of Iowa.

57 members of the House are theirs, conceding 48 to the Democrats, with four doubtful.

Iowa.
Iowa elects L. M. Shaw and the Republican State ticket by about 25,000 plurality. The Republican State committee claims 30,000 or more. The Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican. It is figured that the Republican vote in the State fell off 25 per cent, while the fusion vote is only reduced about 10 per cent. The fusionists admit their defeat by an adverse plurality of 15,000. McKinley's plurality last year was 65,552, but it included the votes of many thousands sound money Democrats, who scattered this year.

Chairman McMillen, Republican, contends that Shaw's plurality will reach more than 30,000. Chairman McMillen's estimate of vote follows: Republican, 230,000; Democratic, 200,000; Prohibition, 7,000; gold Democratic, 5,000; Populist, 3,000. The Democratic State committee concedes Shaw's election by 15,000, but claims gains in Legislature. Democrats concede 29 Republicans in the Senate, counting newly elected members and

hold-overs. Democrats claim 35 members of the House; Republicans concede them 37. Republicans claim 63 in the House out of 100, and 40 out of 50 in the Senate.

South Dakota.
South Dakota polled a tight vote. Democrats joined with the Republicans against the Populists. Of the eight Circuit judges, the Republicans elect five. In the second district a Populist majority of 1,000 was overturned, Republicans winning by 500. Later returns may add to Republican victories.

Nebraska.
Nebraska has gone Democratic. At midnight the fusion State chairman claimed the State by from 20,000 to 25,000 plurality. The Lincoln State Journal (Rep.) at that hour conceded the defeat of the Republican State ticket. The chairman of the Republican State committee made no statement.

Massachusetts.
Massachusetts re-elects Wolcott, Republican, Governor by 168,000 votes, against 80,000 for Williams, Democrat, and 17,500 for Everett, gold Democrat. The lower house of the Legislature will stand 200 Republicans to 40 Democrats, while the Senate will stand 33 Republicans to 7 Democrats.

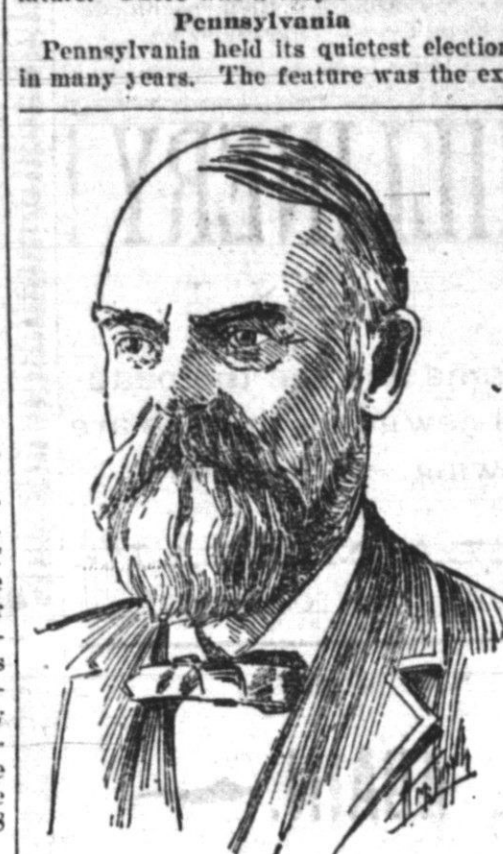
Maryland.
Maryland returns up to midnight Tuesday leave it a matter of doubt whether the Legislature which will choose a successor to Senator Gorman will be Democratic or Republican. Both parties claim it. Gorman's friends claim that it is reasonably certain he will be returned.

Colorado.
Colorado has probably been carried by the silver men, although the result is in doubt, owing to the delay in getting returns from outlying districts. Violent storms kept many voters indoors. Women, counted upon to help the silver men, were unable to get to the polls.

Kentucky.
Kentucky has gone Democratic. The returns up to a late hour indicate that Sam J. Shackelford, the silver Democratic candidate for clerk of the Court of Appeals, has from 5,000 to 7,000 plurality. Louisville has elected a Democratic Mayor by at least 4,000.

Virginia.
Virginia has elected the Democratic State ticket, headed by J. Hoge Tyler for Governor, by a majority exceeding 50,000. Returns indicate that not a Republican or Populist has been elected to the Legislature. There was a very small vote.

Pennsylvania.
Pennsylvania held its quietest election in many years. The feature was the ex-



HORACE S. CHAPMAN.
Ohio Democratic candidate for Governor.

tensive scratching of the name of James S. Beaton, candidate for State treasurer. Returns indicate a substantial Republican majority.

POSTAL BANKS NEEDED.

Indiana Financier Tells Why They Would Be Popular with the People.

At a recent meeting of the Indiana Bankers' Association at Indianapolis, Mortimer Levering of Lafayette, recognized as one of the best financiers in Indiana, made an address on postal savings banks in which he said: "The government is in a position to manage this thing through its present postoffice system, and will scarcely increase the expenses of that department, while it will enhance the accumulated wealth of the people throughout the whole United States. It was thought that building and loan associations would care for the savings of the masses, but people have become suspicious of them. It is well known that lawyers in Indiana are making as much as \$10,000 a year out of these institutions, and officers are making much money out of them. We all know that trust companies are not organized as eleemosynary institutions. We want a system of savings banks that are for the poor people. What greater pride could a man have than to think himself a depositor of the United States?"

Telegraphic Brevities.
Gaston Bethune, the well-known French artist, is dead.

Carl Gerber, a 4-year-old boy of New York, is dead as a result of eating jimson weed.

A young lady in Emporia, Kan., recently stabbed a young man with a hat pin. He was quite "stuck up" by the occurrence.

Lady Rachel Charlotte Wyndham-Quin, eldest daughter of the Earl of Dunraven, was married in Limerick to Fitzgerald, the Knight of Glyn.

The case of ex-Treasurer Bartley, under a twenty-year sentence for stealing \$500,000 from the Nebraska State treasury, will be heard in the Supreme Court Thursday.

The jury in the Kansas City case of Dr. Jefferson D. Goddard, for killing Frederick J. Jackson, with whose wife it was alleged Goddard had been extremely friendly, reported for the fifth time that they were unable to agree upon a verdict and were discharged.

Chief Moore of the United States weather bureau, in his annual report to Secretary Wilson, calls for an appropriation of \$1,044,050 for the next fiscal year, and says this will admit of the establishment and equipment of new stations in important centers of population.

A statement prepared by the bureau of statistics at Washington shows that the number of immigrants arrived in the United States during the first three months of the present fiscal year was 49,200, which is a decrease of nearly 11,500, as compared with the same period last year.

CALLS FOR THANKS.

President William McKinley Issues the Yearly Proclamation.

President McKinley has issued his first Thanksgiving day proclamation as follows:

"In remembrance of God's goodness to us during the past year, which has been so abundant, 'Let us offer unto Him our thanksgiving and pay our vows unto the most high.' Under His watchful providence industry has prospered, the conditions of labor have been improved, the rewards of the husbandman have been increased and the comforts of our homes multiplied. His mighty hand has preserved peace and protected the nation. Respect for law and order has been strengthened, love of free institutions cherished and all sections of our beloved country brought into closer bonds of fraternal regard and generous co-operation.

"For these great benefits it is our duty to praise the Lord in a spirit of humility and gratitude and to offer up to Him our most earnest supplications. That we may acknowledge our obligation as a people to Him who has so graciously granted us the blessings of free government and material prosperity, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the 25th day of November, for national thanksgiving and prayer, which all of the people are invited to observe with appropriate religious services in their respective places of worship.

"On this day of rejoicing and domestic reunion let our prayers ascend to the giver of every good and perfect gift for the continuance of His love and favor to us, that our hearts may be filled with charity and good will and that we may be ever worthy of His beneficent concern.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-second.

"WILLIAM McKINLEY.
"JOHN SHERMAN,
"Secretary of State."

HONOR TO A HEROINE.

Public Appearance of Senora Cisneros in New York City.

The popular reception to Miss Evangelina Cisneros, in Madison Square, New York, the other night, was an extraordinary demonstration. Fully 50,000 persons, probably one-third of them well dressed women, crowded the upper half of Madison Square park and filled Broadway and Fifth avenue and waited patiently for the congratulatory speeches to be finished and the Cuban heroine to appear.

J. Lincoln De Zayas was speaking when a carriage containing Miss Cisneros and Carl Decker, her rescuer, appeared at the stand. Attired in white satin and enveloped in a huge fur-caped cloak, the Cuban girl mounted the narrow steps to the platform, bowing and smiling to the people. Once on the platform, Mr. Decker led his charge down the aisle between the musicians to the front of the platform. Miss Cisneros' appearance was the signal for a tremendous demonstration by the crowd, which stretched out for 100 yards before her. The men yelled and waved their hats, the women waved their handkerchiefs and the band played a Cuban battle song. With a bouquet in her right hand and a pleased, but diffident expression on her face, Miss Cisneros bowed to her audience, and then turned to Mr. Decker, indicating that she wanted him to understand that the applause was as much for him as for her.

For several moments the two stood forth, while the cheering continued. Then Miss Cisneros was led back to the rear of the platform, where she bowed and smiled to the crowd on that side of the platform. Then she descended the steps to the carriage, which was driven around the square and back to Deimonio's, and the reception was continued. Previous to the ap-



EVANGELINA CISNEROS.

pearance of Miss Cisneros on the platform there were a number of short speeches interspersed with selections by the band. Murat Halsted was chairman and introduced the speakers. United States Senator Thurston of Nebraska was the first speaker. He was very hoarse and could be heard for only a few feet away from the stand. Senator Thurston said it was the duty of our Government to grant belligerency to the Cubans.

"If I had my way," said he, "not only would the belligerency of Cuba be recognized, but I would send a battleship to anchor in Havana harbor in order to inspire with hope and courage those who are struggling for freedom."

Congressman Sulzer was the next speaker, and he was followed by Doctor De Zayas, who was the chosen representative of the Cuban colony in New York. He described the work being done by the Cuban army and scored Weyler. The crowd frequently applauded him. Among those present at the reception in Deimonio's were former Ambassador Eustis and wife, Col. Ethel Allen and Charles Dana (Gibson). Nearly every prominent member of the Cuban colony was present.

It is understood that Superintendent Duffield of the United States coast and geodetic survey will soon be asked to resign, and that it is probable that Edward S. Holden of the Lick Observatory, California, or Prof. H. S. Pritchard of the Washington University at St. Louis will be appointed to the vacancy.

Among the passengers who arrived at San Francisco on the steamer Alameda upon her arrival from Sydney via Honolulu were Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson and her daughter, Mrs. Isabella Strong, from Apia, Samoa.

SECRETARY WILSON'S WORK.

A Year's Operations of the Agricultural Department.

Secretary Wilson has presented his report to the President reviewing the operations of the Department of Agriculture for the past year. The most important recommendation made by him is one that agents for the department should be stationed at each of our more important American embassies for the collection of information of interest to American farmers. Referring to this subject, he says: "We are endeavoring to get information from foreign countries with which we compete in the markets of the world, regarding crops and prices. We are also taking steps to ascertain what crops are grown on different thermal lines so that seeds and plants may intelligently be brought to this country to assist in the diversification of our crops and add to their variety. There is necessity for American agents in every foreign country to which we send representatives, who have had education in the sciences relating to agriculture. The agricultural colleges endowed by Congress are educating along these lines."

The Secretary refers to the efforts of the department to extend the foreign markets for our dairy and live stock products, which he thinks can be done by making the foreigners familiar with them. Instead of sending abroad for seeds he says the policy in the future will be "to encourage the introduction of such seeds as will enable our people to diversify their crops and keep money at home that is now sent abroad to buy what the United States should produce."

Mr. Wilson says the department will continue its pioneer work in the encouragement of the sugar beet and expresses the opinion that the country will within a few years raise all the sugar it requires. He expresses the opinion that nearly all of the \$382,000,000 sent abroad last year for sugar, hides, fruits, wheat, barley, rice, flax, hemp, cheese, wool, animal, beans, eggs and silk might have been kept at home. He also thinks the United States should grow their own chicory, castor beans, lavender, licorice, mustard, opium, etc.

With reference to horses the Secretary says: "The American farmer can grow horses as cheaply as he can grow cattle. We have a heavy and profitable export trade in cattle and may have an export trade equally heavy and profitable in horses. The department is gathering facts regarding our horse industry at home and the requirements of purchasers abroad, so that our farmers can learn what foreign buyers demand."

The most important work in which the animal industry bureau has been engaged is, he says, that looking to the destruction of the cattle tick, for which, it is believed, that an agent has been found in a petroleum product known as paraffin oil, in which infected cattle are dipped.

The extension of the meat inspection to abattoirs engaged in interstate business is recommended, as is the continuance of the inspection of export animals in order to maintain the market which has been secured for them in other countries.

The Secretary criticizes the present system of crop reporting. He says it is extremely cumbersome. He recommends the employment of a principal statistical agent in each State.

CHICAGO HORSE SHOW.

Society Turns Out in Force on the Opening Night.

Ten thousand enthusiastic Chicagoans gave emphatic approval to their first horse show in the beautifully decorated and brilliantly illuminated Coliseum. Society on the opening night filled the boxes and graced the spacious promenade which encircled the right. It was full an hour



THE CENTAUR OF TO-DAY.

after the opening before the places of honor were filled by many Chicago notables.

The best, the handsomest, the fleetest and the most aristocratic members of the family of horses were gathered to receive their admirers during the week. The Coliseum had been decorated elaborately, music added to the attractions of the show, and nearly \$50,000 worth of prizes were given to successful competitors.



After all, the ideal foot-ball colors are black and blue.

The health department of Baltimore wants kissing abolished "on the ground that it is a public menace." Why public?

The country hears less of General Miles since he came home than when he was abroad. He was more popular when he was Miles away.

A St. Louis newspaper contains an advertisement reading as follows: "Wanted: A woman to cook." Is this a result of the Lucretia trial?

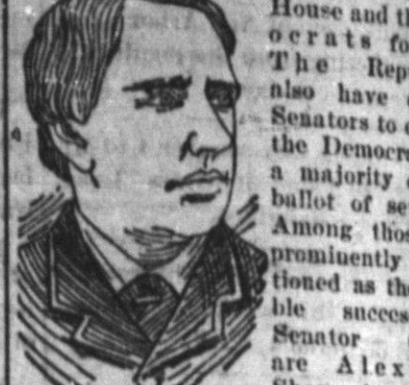
Kansas women are setting the fashion of removing the hat upon entering church. It is an old custom to avoid the hat at church services.

And now it appears that some designing rascal has been swindling the Indiana farmers by charging exorbitant prices for kernels from an ear of corn of mammoth size, which has been manufactured by neatly joining together several ears of different cobs. As the swindle already has been perpetrated and the swindler is at large and unknown, nothing remains to be done by the victims except to acknowledge the corn.

GORMAN IS BEATEN.

Republicans Control the Legislature in Maryland.

According to Associated Press dispatches, an official count of the ballots cast in Maryland leaves no further room for doubt that the Republicans have control of both branches of the Legislature and that a Republican will succeed Arthur P. Gorman in the United States Senate. The Republicans have forty-nine members in the House and the Democrats forty-two. The Republicans also have eighteen Senators to eight for the Democrats, and a majority on joint ballot of seven. Among those most prominently mentioned as the probable successor to Senator Gorman are Alexander Shaw, former Congressman John V. L. Findlay, Postmaster General Gary and Congressman Sidney E. Mudd.



SENATOR GORMAN.

The result will make no immediate change in Senator Gorman's plans, as his term does not expire until March 4, 1901. Mr. Gorman will not be troubled by the howling of the traditional wolf of poverty at his door. He probably could draw his check for \$3,000,000 without an indorsement. His money was made largely through lucky investments in some coal and iron lands in western Maryland. Mr. Gorman will be missed in the Senate. In one way and another he has been associated with this body at various times since 1852, when he entered it as a page. In January, 1880, he was elected to the United States Senate to succeed William Pinckney White. He took his seat March 4, 1881, and was re-elected in 1886 and in 1892.

COURTS MAY DECIDE.
Ohio Election Will Result in Numerous Contests.

The contest for the control of the Ohio Legislature will likely be carried into the courts. To the official returns of close counties protests have been made. It is proposed now to prevent the issue of certificates of election to certain legislative candidates if the courts will so order. Press dispatches say that if Wood County should finally be put in the Democratic list by the official signatures the Legislature would stand 74 Republicans to 71 Democrats. While this is a mathematical majority of 3, it is a constitutional surplus



MARK HANNA.

of only 1 to guarantee the re-election of Senator Hanna.

It requires seventy-three votes or a majority of all the 145 members to elect a Senator on joint ballot. With only seventy-four votes in the Legislature the death of a Republican member or a Republican vacancy from any cause would leave the bare majority and if Wood County should elect a Democratic representative there would no doubt be startling developments at once in at least two other counties.

It is estimated that there were 900,000 votes cast, of which the deciding seventy votes is an infinitesimal per cent. The Republican plurality on the State ticket approaches 29,000.

CUBANS WILL NOT SURRENDER

Officers in Pinar del Rio Province Issue a Proclamation.

The following official document has been issued by the Cubans from Pinar del Rio province to the world:

"We will never forget the bloody offenses of the sanguinary Weyler, representing the Spanish nation, his assassination of aged people, women and children, the persecution of our families by the brutal Spanish soldiery and the efforts of the chiefs to exterminate all the elements that compose Cuban society. All these have aggravated our convictions and we declare again that we will not accept anything but absolute independence. We must have a government of our own and an assembly of representatives according to our own constitution. We are sworn to liberty."

There was a great manifestation in Key West, Fla., by over 10,000 people, mostly Cubans, against the acceptance of autonomy from Spain. It concluded with a grand torchlight procession and addresses by prominent Cubans at San Carlos opera house. Strong resolutions were adopted against accepting autonomy. Among the transparencies in the procession were "Independence or Death" and "Down with Autonomy."

News of Minor Note.

Anna Blythe Halliwell, who killed herself at Beverly, Cal., was a morphine user.

Justus Miller, the well-known collar manufacturer of Troy, N. Y., and prominent member of the prohibition party, died of heart failure.

Robert Lucas, a crack bicycle rider living at Wallace, Mo., while out for a spin, was thrown from his wheel and received injuries which proved fatal.

The failure of J. R. McKee was announced on the New York Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange. The failure is said to be a small one. Assets and liabilities unknown.

The Congregational College of Perry, O. T., was burned. The building and fixtures were worth \$12,000 to \$15,000, with about \$5,000 insurance. It is certain that persons set fire to the building.

William J. Lehigh, manager of the Merchants' Exchange Association at Portland, Ore., committed suicide on the floor of the exchange by shooting. Business severances caused him to take his life.

