

If You Don't
Take The Standard you
don't get the news—you
would if you did.

The Chelsea Standard.

If You Don't
Advertise in The Standard
you don't get the trade—
you would if you did.

A CHELSEA PAPER FOR CHELSEA PEOPLE.

VOL. X. NO. 41.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1898.

WHOLE NUMBER 509

THIS COLD SNAP

Will, undoubtedly, find
you short of some

WARM CLOTHING

or other warm goods.

We have been expecting just such a change
and can supply you with anything you
may need in warm goods.

Have you seen the heavy cotton bed blank-
ets that we are showing at 49c, 75c, \$1, and
\$2 per pair?

Children's heavy underwear 19c to 75c.

All Suits and Overcoats

1-4 OFF

We have placed our ENTIRE STOCK at
your selection at this reduced price.

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

Butterick's patterns for November now on sale.

FENN & VOGEL

Call your attention to their line of

Fancy Perfume-Atomizers, 25c to \$2, Celluloid
Combs and Brushes, Chamois Skins,
and Toilet Articles.

Prescriptions and Family Receipts Carefully Compounded

Buy your groceries of us and get good, wholesome goods.

Canned orange and lemon peel 25c per lb.

Canned citron 25c per lb.

Shelled sweet almonds 45c per pound.

Our spices are pure, unadulterated and fresh.

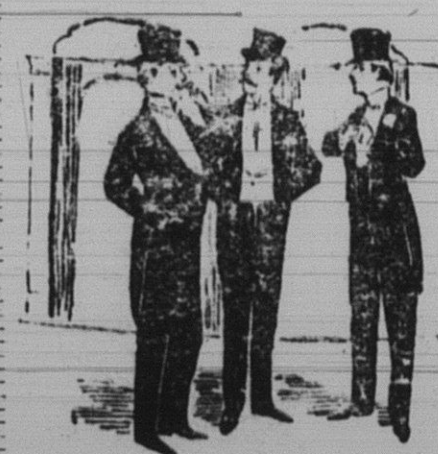
Good molasses 25c a gallon.

Choice, large California prunes 8c per lb.

Nice, large raisins 8c per lb.

COME ONCE AND YOU WILL COME AGAIN.

We Pay the Highest Market Price for Eggs.



GENTLEMEN!

Their dress shows it; the style of
their garment shows it. They have
visited the

Finest Tailoring Parlor
in Washtenaw County

Where you can always find the larg-
est line, the best quality of all the foreign and domestic staples and novel-
ties for men's wear bought on time and sold for cash at the right price.

SUITS AND OVERCOATS MADE ON THE
SHORTEST POSSIBLE NOTICE.

Pants made while you wait. We have the goods in stock and solicit a call

RAFTREY

The Worker of Gentlemen's Clothes.

It Costs Something.

Supervisors Beach and Hunter, a spe-
cial committee, have just completed the
figures on the expenses of Washtenaw
county for the year ending Oct. 1, 1898,
which does not include the bills passed
at the last session. It costs something
to run an institution like Washtenaw
county, the total amount footing up to
\$38,208.57. Among some of the interest-
ing items are the following: Board of
prisoners and turnkey's fees, \$2,606.89;
burial of soldiers, \$305; conveying insane,
\$185.04; reporting births and deaths,
\$195.04; defense of prisoners, \$315;
deputy sheriffs, \$4,542.00; justice fees,
\$849.16; witness fees, \$1,121.21; jurors'
meals, \$297.50; jurors' per diem and mil-
age, \$1,608.16; supervisors' per diem and
mileage, \$1,608.12; coroners, \$81.11; spar-
row bounty, \$888.57; institute fund
\$275.46.

Apportionment of School Monies.
The semi-annual apportionment of
school monies in this county has been
made and the \$12,030 awarded to Washtenaw
county has been divided among
the various towns and cities on the basis
of \$1 for each school child as follows:
Ann Arbor city, \$2,767; Ann Arbor town,
\$236; Augusta, \$900; Bridgewater, \$305;
Dexter, \$24; Freedom, \$430; Lima, \$283;
Lodi, \$323; Lyndon, \$223; Manchester,
\$650; Northfield, \$269; Pittsfield, \$256;
Saline, \$264; Saline, \$521; Seio, \$552;
Sharon, \$329; Superior, \$355; Sylvan,
\$608; Webster, \$159; York, \$621; Ypsilanti
city, \$1,709; Ypsilanti town, \$296.

Market Report.

The market has held firm and steady
on account of free foreign buying. The
four market is dull and the milling trade
lull on that account. Wheat now brings
45 cents for red or white. Rye 48 cents.
Barley 90 cents. Oats 25 cents. Beans

it having been reported that lake trout
and whitefish had been caught in that
body of water. Supt. Clark had planted
about 20,000 yearling lake trout and
whitefish in that Oakland county lake in
1889. The desired permission was granted,
and last Thursday the nets were set.
When they were raised they contained
five beautiful lake trout and four white-
fish, all weighing from four to seven
pounds each. Supt. Clark is much
pleased with the result, and says there is
not the least doubt but that the numer-
ous fish in this lake is wholly the result
of the plant of yearling lake trout made
there by the United States government
nine years ago, and the plants of young
whitefish made by the state commission
at various times.

Thanksgiving Menu.

The Thanksgiving dinner to be given
by the ladies of the M. E. society will be
given at the church from 12 until 2
o'clock. The following is the

MENU.

Celery	Olives
Escalloped Oysters	
Roast Turkey	Cranberry Sauce
Mashed Potatoes	Potato Puff
Boiled Onions	Baked Squash
Beef Salad	
Biscuits and Butter	
Pumpkin Pie	Apple Pie
Jelly	Mince Pie
Cheese	Doughnuts
Coffee	Salted Peanuts
	Tea

School Report.

Report of school in district No. 5, Lyndon,
for the month ending November.
Attending every day: Ethel Skidmore,
Inez Collins, Ernest Pickell, Floyd, Spencer
and Francis Boyce, Anna Young,
Standing 95, Madge Young; 90 Lillie
Parks, Grace Collins; Belle McCall,
Calista Boyce, James Young; 80 Alta



PREPARING THE THANKSGIVING DINNER.

45 cents. Clover seed \$4.50. Onions 30
cents. Potatoes 25 cents. Butter 16
cents. Eggs 14 cents. Dressed hogs
\$4.50. Receipts are liberal and likely to
continue so up to the holidays. A dull
feeling was expected this month but
the foreigners prevented it and it is
very fortunate for those who are obliged
to sell. Poultry is not being shipped
from here in such large quantities as in
former years. Chickens bring 3 cents.
Ducks 4 cents. Turkeys 9 cents. A few
car loads have been dressed and shipped.

Said Down on Strikers.

The state supreme court has just handed
down one of the most sensible decisions
ever promulgated by that body. The de-
cision is to the effect that it is illegal for
labor unions to boycott any firm or any
body, and that such practices must cease.
It further says that any firm has the right
to hire any person they please and at any
prices they and their employees can agree
upon, and no labor union has any right
to interfere. Also, that the laborers have
the same right to set prices on their ser-
vices, and to refuse to work unless they
get the same, but they have no right to bo-
ycott any firm or its products, or to inter-
fere with their employees in any way,
other than peaceable persuasion.

Lake Trout Flourish in Inland Lakes.
Fishermen from all over the country
will be interested in the experiment made
by Supt. F. N. Clark of Northfield, rela-
tive to the result of planting yearling lake
trout by the United States government
under his supervision, and whitefish by
the Michigan commission in the inland
lakes of the state.

Recently Mr. Clark asked permission
of President Davis of the Michigan com-
mission, to set a gill net in Walnut lake,

Sarah W Seymour to Wm E Meyer, et
al, Ypsilanti \$1,000.
Chas Powell by sheriff to Leonard
Gruner, Ann Arbor \$262.80.

Masonic Officers.

The following are the officers elected
at the annual meeting of Olive Lodge,
No. 166, F. & A. M., Tuesday evening:
W. M.—R. S. Armstrong.
S. W.—H. S. Holmes.
J. W.—R. B. Waltrous.
Treasurer—J. A. Palmer.
Secretary—T. E. Wood.
S. D.—Wm. Bacon.
J. D.—H. H. Avery.
Tyler—W. B. Sumner.

The Poor Mother-in-law.

Mother-in-law stories are a drug on
the market, but this one seems to be a
little less druggy than usual.
A man and his wife went to Europe,
and the man's mother-in-law went
along. Up to this point there is no novel-
ty in the story.
On the voyage the mother-in-law fell
ill and died. Of course, she had to be
buried at sea, and so the usual canvas
sack was made, but instead of an iron
weight to sink the body they used a
bag of coal.

In commenting on the arrangements
afterward the bereaved son-in-law, who
stuttered badly, said:
"I—I always knew where m-m-m-
mother-in-law was g-going, but I b-b-
blame me if I s-s-supposed she'd have
t-to carry her own f-f-fuel!"—Cleve-
land Plain Dealer.

Children as Grammarians.

Two little tots of 4 and 5 years re-
spectively, living out of town, were
anxiously awaiting the arrival of a fa-
vorite uncle from whom they were ex-
pecting a visit. The train came in, but
no guest appeared, to the bitter disap-
pointment of the little ones. They ran
to their mother for consolation, the
younger one saying:
"Mamma, don't you think Uncle
Ned oughter come?"
"You mustn't say oughter, say
shoulder," put in the 5-year-old, with
all the dignity that such a correction
would imply.—New York Tribune.

Administrator's Sale.

In the matter of the estate of Augusta
Wedemeyer, deceased, I will sell at
public auction, on Wednesday, Novem-
ber 30, 1898, on the premises now oc-
cupied by Theodore Wedemeyer, in the
township of Lima, Washtenaw county,
state of Michigan, the following described
personal property, the sale to open at 9
o'clock a. m., sharp: Four good work
horses, 5 good milch cows (2 coming in
about January 1st), 2 two year-old heifers
(coming in in the spring) 1 bull, 2 calves
(six months old), 40 coarse wool lambs, 50
fine wool ewes, 1 fine wool buck, 1 brood
sow, 1 brood sow with 8 pigs six weeks
old, 14 shoats, 3 fat hogs, 1,300 bushels of
corn in the ear, 22 loads corn stalks, about
10 tons hay, 1 champion binder, 2 buck-
eye mowers (nearly new), 1 hay tedder
(used one season), 2 plows, 2 spring tooth
harrows (one of them new), 1 forty tooth
spike drag, 1 eleven horse buckeye drill, 2
wagons (one wide tire and one narrow tire),
1 open buggy, 1 road cart, 1 hay rack
with long box, 1 set bob sleighs, 1 buzz
saw with jack and belt, 2 cider presses, 2
sets double harness (one of them nearly
new), 1 single harness, 1 land roller, 25
grain bags, 1 fanning mill, 1 set platform
1000 lb. scales, 1 corn sheller, 50 onion
crates, 2 two-horse cultivators, 40 bushels
of potatoes, forks, hoes, chains, and every-
thing it takes to run a large farm.

Terms—All sums of \$5 or under cash;
all sums over \$5 one year's time will be
given on good endorsed bankable paper
at 6 per cent; 1 per cent. discount for
cash.

REAL ESTATE SALE.

At the said place, on the said day, at
one o'clock p. m., I will sell to the highest
bidder the following real estate, viz: 170
acres of land, situated 4 miles south and
2 miles east of Chelsea, and 1/2 mile south
and 1 mile west of Jerusalem.

Terms of real estate sale will be made
known on the day of sale, and the whole
of the above described will be sold with-
out reserve to the highest bidder, as I
wish to close and settle the estate.

FRED WEDEMEYER.

Geo. E. Davis, Salesman.
A good lunch and hot coffee at noon,
and lots of good stable room.

ROBBED THE GRAVE.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John
Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject,
is narrated by him as follows: "I was in
a most dreadful condition. My skin was
almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coat-
ed, pain continually in back and sides, no
appetite—gradually growing weaker day
by day. Three physicians had given me
up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying
'Electric Bitters,' and to my great joy and
surprise, the first bottle made a decided
improvement. I continued their use for
three weeks, and am now a well man. I
know they saved my life, and robbed the
grave of another victim." No one should
fail to try them. Only 50 cts per bottle at
Glazier & Silson's drug store.

Bob Sleighs!

I will soon have Twenty-five Sets of
Bob Sleighs ready for sale. Fifteen sets
have three knees and ten sets two knees.
Anyone wanting a good article at a low
price should call and examine these
goods buying elsewhere.

Call at once and see them in the white.
Then you can see that they are just what
they are represented to be.

Repairing Done on Short Notice.

When you are in need of anything in
my line give me a call.

ADAM FAIST,

CHELSEA, MICH.

Chelsea Bakery.

We always have on hand fresh home-
made, French cream, cream, graham and
rye breads; sandwiches, buns and biscuits;
jelly rolls; fruit cakes; cup cakes; wine
cakes; cookies of every kind, pies of all
kinds. The finest line of

CANDIES

in town. Goods delivered when desired.

Banquets Furnished.

L. MILLER.

FIRST ANNUAL

CLEARING SALE

Buggies and Surries.

Desiring to clear my hall I will offer
the Buggies and Surries I have left at
prices unheard of. Come and look them
over and get prices.

Robes and Blankets.

I have a splendid lot of Robes and
Blankets bought direct from the factory
(thereby saving you jobbers profit), and I
shall offer them at prices to move them
quickly. My stock of Robes is com-
plete. Also Trunks, Whips, Curry
Combs, Brushes and all kinds of Horse
Furnishing Goods. Machine and Har-
ness Oils, Axle Grease of the best quality.

Musical Instruments.

I have a good assortment of Musical
Instruments, Books, Folios, Ten Cent
Sheet Music, Strings for all the leading
instruments. If you wish to buy a Piano
or Organ call and see me and get prices
before purchasing.

Sewing Machines.

I am sole Agent for the Standard
Sewing Machine the world's pride. Call
and see them.

C. STEINBACH.

Chelsea Steam Laundry

A cotton imitation of lin-
en that has received our
finish is better than linen
done up, or rather done
out, somewhere else. We
aim high and always hit
the mark.

COME AND SEE US

FARM FOR SALE.

Situated at Francisco, in sight of the
passenger and freight depot, grain ele-
vator, store and postoffice. Contains 52
acres of land, a large first class house, 2
barns, 2-story grainery (brick lined), good
orchard of apple, peach, pear, plum and
cherry trees, grape, large bed strawberries
early and late, all kinds of small fruits,
15 acres good pasture. Must be sold at once.
One half purchase price cash down, bal-
ance on long time. Inquire at the prem-
ises. D. SHELL, Francisco, Mich.

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

WEEK'S NEWS RECORD

Judge Troutt has issued letters of guardianship to Mrs. Kluge-Sutro, the alleged contract wife of the late Adolph Sutro, over the persons and estates of her minor children, called Adolph and Adeline Sutro.

Four islanders and two United States negro soldiers dead is the cost of a shooting affray at San Luis, Cuba, the result of an attempt to arrest negro soldiers for ambushing a Cuban workman and stealing his hog.

At the meeting of the corporation of Yale University, President Timothy Dwight, on account of his having reached the age of 70, which he had long ago fixed as the limit of his service, presented his resignation.

Miss Ethel Marlowe, who took the part of Polly Love in "The Christian" now being played at the Knickerbocker Theater, New York, fell dead in the wings of the stage in the middle of the third act of Hall Caine's drama.

Mollie Breedlove, who killed her husband in Argenta, Ark., last August, has been convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to four years and six months in the penitentiary. She pleaded self-defense.

Two fierce encounters between union miners and negroes occurred at Springfield, a suburb of Pana, Ill. Many shots were fired, but no one was injured. The trouble was precipitated by an attack upon a union miner by an unknown negro.

Dispatches announce serious prairie fires in Gregory, Tripp and Todd counties, South Dakota, the ruin of thousands of acres of range and the loss of many cattle. In northwestern Nebraska the losses on grain and farm buildings are even heavier.

Robert McFadden, William Henderson, John Kelly and George Morgan were blown up in the bottom of the Berkeley shaft at Butte, Mont., by the explosion of a missed hole. McFadden died. The others are terribly cut up, but will likely recover.

Joseph Chamberlain, in a speech at London, declared that Great Britain did not need an alliance for her own security, and asserted that England requires a better guaranty (from Russia) than "a paper agreement to secure the policy of an open door" in China.

A letter just received from Lieut. Robert E. Peary states that probably no message will be received from him for several years. The Hope cleared the ice fields all right, but Lieut. Peary expresses fears that the Windward may be delayed by the ice closing in.

The Court of Claims at Washington rendered a judgment of \$1,869,400 in favor of the New York Indians, who entered suit against the United States to recover the value of certain lands donated to them in Kansas and subsequently disposed of by the United States.

Great indignation and excitement prevails at Madisonville, one of the most aristocratic suburbs of Cincinnati. As Susan Williams, a white girl 16 years of age, was riding on horseback into Madisonville, she was stopped and pulled from her horse by an unknown negro.

The United States immigration commissioner at Quebec has refused to allow Patrick Flanagan, a passenger on the steamship Gallia, to enter the United States. The objection is that he has just been released after serving fifteen years in a British prison for connection with a dynamite plot.

An electric street car on the Tacoma, Wash., Railway Line was derailed five miles from the city the other evening by the controller failing to shut off the current on a heavy down grade. The car was smashed to splinters by striking the side of a cut ten feet deep through which it was traveling. Seven persons were aboard, and all received injuries, but Fay Roberts, motorman, is hurt the worst. He may lose a leg.

The Boer forces, after a heavy musketry fire and artillery bombardment, stormed and captured the mountain stronghold of Chief Opeku of the Magatos tribe, in the Zoutpansberg district. Opeku recently massacred a missionary and his family and the Transvaal Government sent an expedition to punish the natives. The latter attacked the Boers, but were driven into the mountains. Two Boers were killed during the storming of the mountain stronghold.

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EASTERN.

The organization of a tinplate combine has been completed at Pittsburgh.

The Tlaga National Bank, of which Senator Thomas C. Platt, of New York, is president, has reopened its doors for business.

Gus Enz, night clerk, and John Moore, waiter, in the New York kitchen at Wallace, Idaho, were suffocated in a fire in the Idaho hotel.

Harvey Lutz, aged 18, of Reading, Pa., came home drunk and shot his father because the latter reprimanded him. The boy then cut his own throat.

A head-on collision occurred between two passenger trains on the Lehigh Valley Railroad near Wilkesbarre, Pa. Five trainmen were killed and four others injured.

Edward N. Smith has been appointed receiver of the suspended First National Bank of Carthage, N. Y., and the concern will not reopen, efforts to reorganize having failed.

Fire wiped out fully a third of the business portion of Canonsburg, Pa., two of the principal hotels, many dwellings and did damage estimated at \$115,000. No lives were lost.

Edward Beilstein, brother of Bertha Beilstein, who recently killed her mother and then tried to kill herself in Pittsburgh a short time ago, committed suicide with poison on the grave of his mother.

Thomas Dickenson was killed on the railroad near Buffalo. He was the senior member of the firm of Dickenson & Nicholson, of London, Ont. He fell off the cars while passing from one to another.

Adam R. Smith, president of the Oakwood Cemetery Association, Troy, N. Y., and formerly cashier of the Union National Bank, committed suicide by shooting. It is thought his mind was unbalanced.

Dr. John S. White, head master of Berkeley School, has purchased, as the representative of a syndicate, the old site of Columbia University. The site was considered one of the most valuable of the Manhattan uptown realty and was valued at \$1,000,000.

At Mauch Chunk, Pa., when about to start on a rabbit hunt, Harry Weaver, aged 20, stopped to talk to his mother through a window of his home. His gun was accidentally discharged, and the young man fell dead, the left side of his head being blown away.

A strike of over 2,500 employees of seven boot and shoe factories was ordered at Marlboro, Mass., and it is expected the trouble will be of long duration. The strike was directly due to the decision of the firms to conduct their factories without recognizing the shoe workers.

It has been decided by the special committee appointed by the New York Chamber of Commerce to provide a fitting memorial of Col. George E. Waring that an endowment fund of \$100,000 shall be raised with which to establish in Columbia College the Waring chair of municipal affairs.

Lieut. Herman G. Dresel, of the United States navy, committed suicide in the Carrollton Hotel in Baltimore by shooting himself in the head. From papers found on his body it is surmised that he killed himself because he had been ordered to Manila to join the United States steamer Zafiro.

WESTERN.

At Newark, Ohio, Mayor Atherton fined Mayor Cochran, of Frazeysburg \$15 for train jumping.

Rev. J. H. Brown, residing at Evelyn, Mo., was killed by a fast mail train. He was deaf and did not hear the train approaching.

Judge Samuel Owens, formerly an eminent jurist of Pennsylvania and afterwards a resident of Iowa and California, died at Los Angeles.

Bloomville, Ohio, was the victim of a \$10,000 fire, and one entire business block in the village is in ruins. The fire started from a defective chimney.

Mayor Colwell at Granville, Ohio, discharged six Denison University students arrested for damaging the cemetery in a fraternity initiation proceeding.

Tenor Francisco Collenz became so imbued with his part in "I Pagliacci" at a performance in St. Louis that he stabbed the prima donna, Miss Nedda Morrison, in the arm.

Fishermen from Green Island report at Toledo that Lightkeeper Gibeau, of the Turtle light, saw a small schooner with a crew of six men and one woman go down during the recent gale.

Ockley C. Johnson, the professional golfer, was chloroformed in a hotel on the Natural Bridge road near St. Louis and robbed of \$109 in cash, a gold watch and chain and other valuables.

James J. Hill is to begin work at once on his new British Columbia railroad from Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, to Nelson. This will give the Great Northern a second artery into British Columbia.

A fire which originated in the Elkhorn Hotel at Canyon City, Ore., within two hours destroyed the entire business portion of the town and a number of residences. The loss will exceed \$100,000.

Charles H. Thornton, who registered at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, from Los Angeles, Cal., was found dead in his room. He had shot himself in the mouth. The man had been in the city for some time.

The Buckeye tobacco works in Toledo, Ohio, formerly Chase, Isherwood & Co., the oldest tobacco firm in Ohio, has closed permanently and retired from business, unable to meet the competition of the trust.

John C. Roth, County Treasurer, and millionaire pork packer, was found on the third floor of his packing-house at Cincinnati dead, with his head crushed between the floor of the room and the freight elevator.

At Cleveland, Judge Ricks in the United States Circuit Court overruled the motion of the city of Cleveland to modify or set aside the injunction temporarily restraining the city from dumping dredgings or other material in Lake Erie.

Prairie fires have been burning along the South Canadian river, in the Chickasaw nation, I. T., devastating scores of farms and ranches of crops and buildings. Many cattle perished, but no lives were lost. The loss exceeds \$50,000.

An extensive body of ore was struck in the Golden Crest mine in Two Bit, S. D. The foreman was reticent about the value of the ore, but it is the same character of ore that was recently struck in the Union Hill that ran \$60,000 per ton.

John Nickles shot and killed both his wife and his mother-in-law with a rifle near Rhinle Springs, Cal. Afterward he removed the shoe from his right foot

and with his toes discharged the rifle at his own breast, killing himself instantly.

A report from Perry, O. T., says that there was a brilliant as well as fatal shower of meteors near that place, causing much consternation among the people. Two children named Henderson are reported as having been killed by a large meteor.

John T. Vency, a colored Baptist preacher of Topeka, Kan., has organized a colony of colored people to go to Cuba. They will start in about twenty days, and expect to found a town on the high land above Santiago, which they will call Topeka.

Thomas Moore, aged 7 years, died at Sedalia, Mo., of hydrophobia, after having suffered for nearly a week. He was bitten by a dog a month before. He had convulsion after convulsion, during which he barked like a dog and frothed at the mouth, it requiring the efforts of two men to hold him.

Mrs. Rebecca Rosenberger was arrested at Princeton, Ind., on the charge of attempted murder, entered against her by her 16-year-old son, Alva, who alleges that she attempted to poison him in order that she might receive the money on his life insurance policy, which names her as the beneficiary.

Ira Bullard, 60 years old, of Wauseon, Ohio, committed suicide in a horrible manner by lying down in front of an approaching Lake Shore train. His head was severed from his body. His wife had applied for a divorce and the hearing was set for that day, and this, it is thought, prompted the deed.

A shooting affray took place in the Trill mine, at Prescott, Ariz., in which Supt. Murphy, a man named Bruner and two others participated. Murphy was mortally wounded. Bruner was killed and the two others were slightly wounded. The trouble was over the boundary lines of two mining claims.

The Kicksville, Mo., Savings Bank was entered by burglars and robbed of \$14,000 in Government bonds, belonging to Samuel Reed, president, and \$18,000 in gold and greenbacks. Two thousand dollars in silver was left, evidently being too heavy, and \$2,400 in the vault was overlooked by the robbers.

The officers and men of Companies I, G, K and E, Twelfth United States Infantry, who assisted in the assault on El Caney during the Santiago campaign, had a narrow escape from being burned to death by a fire that started in a Pullman coach while they were being transported from St. Louis to Fort Riley, Kan.

Consternation prevails among the oil operators in the Portage field in Ohio over the appearance of fresh water in the wells west of the village. Nearly 100 of the best wells in Wood County have been rendered useless. This condition of affairs was caused by some reckless person pulling the casing and allowing the water to run down on the oil-bearing rock. Less than a year ago the Portage field was one of the most paying in Ohio, but now it is almost entirely abandoned on account of the water which cannot be pumped off.

SOUTHERN.

Fire which started in the town hall at Covington, La., destroyed three blocks of buildings. Loss estimated at \$100,000.

At San Antonio, Texas, the large department store of J. W. Stewart was destroyed by fire. Loss \$150,000, insurance \$40,000.

Fire broke out in the Tennessee Medical College on Broad street, Nashville. The building was completely gutted, causing a loss of about \$12,000.

Lola Editha, best known as Mrs. Diss de Bar, has been led to the altar at New Orleans for the fourth time, by James Dutton Jackson of Fond du Lac, Wis.

Raible, Smith & Co., tin plate manufacturers of Louisville, Ky., have assigned. Liabilities, \$70,000; assets about the same. One hundred men are thrown out of work by the closing of the plant.

Near Little Rock, Ark., Mrs. J. B. Cuneo shot her husband and a lady, Mrs. Fannie G. Howell, who was in his company. Jealousy was the cause of the deed. Both victims are dangerously injured. Mrs. Cuneo escaped.

B. F. Johnston, of St. Elmo, Ill., and J. H. McCarthy, of Little Rock, Ark., have secured the contract for building the Choctaw and Memphis Railroad extension from Little Rock to Wister Junction, 164 miles. The contract price is \$2,000,000.

Private Jackson, Troop H, was instantly killed and Corporal Garrett, Troop H, Tenth Cavalry, was mortally wounded by "Horse" Douglas, a negro of Huntsville, Ala. No one saw the killing. Douglas was taken with the two soldiers in the city and his pistol had three empty shells.

WASHINGTON.

The Navy Department is rushing supplies to Admiral Dewey. Twenty thousand six-pounder shells were shipped from Norfolk the other day.

The State Department has received informal notification that Austria-Hungary is about to raise its legation in Washington to the rank of an embassy. This Government will reciprocate by advancing the rank of the American legation at Vienna.

The American reply to Spain's refusal to give up the Philippines sets forth that the demand for the island is in lieu of partial indemnity for the cost of the war to the United States, estimated at \$165,000,000, and that Porto Rico was not enough.

A special from Washington says: "Gen. Merritt will resume command of the Department of the East when he returns from Europe, and Gen. Shafter will go to San Francisco to command the Department of the Pacific, which he relinquished when the war began."

Admiral Schley, having asked again for sea service, has been promised the command of the European squadron, which will be re-established in a short time with some of the finest cruisers in the navy, to exhibit the American flag creditably to the European nations.

FOREIGN.

Sir Robert Herron is dead at Honolulu, at the age of 61.

Chakir Pasha and the last Turkish soldiers have left Crete.

The semi-official papers announce that the German army will be gradually increased by about 15,000 men.

The Philippine junta at Hong Kong has drawn up an "appeal to President McKinley and the American people," complaining of the actions of American officers at Manila.

At Geneva, Switzerland, the Italian anarchist, Luigi Lucchini, who stabbed and killed Empress Elizabeth of Austria in September last, was placed on trial.

The prisoner was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for life.

Patti, the widow of Nicolini, has informed some of her friends of her intention to marry again. The gentleman who will become the prima donna's third husband is Baron Cederstrom, a Swede. The marriage will take place in February.

The steamship Belgic brings news of a murder in Corea. George Leake, an American, was a storekeeper at Chemulpo. He was found dead with an ugly hole in his skull. A long blade with a heavy weight at the end of it was found beside the body.

Li Hung Chang has been ordered to proceed to Tsi-Nan, capital of the province of Shan-Tung, to concert measures with the Viceroy of Shan-Tung to prevent future inundations of the Yellow river (Hoang-ho). This appointment is regarded as virtually shelving Prince Li.

Private Gaston of the Eighth Illinois volunteers (colored), recently court-martialed at Santiago for a murderous assault and sentenced to three years' imprisonment, was released a few days ago from the city jail by the warden, who mistook him for another man. All efforts to recapture him have proved futile.

IN GENERAL.

Senator Quay has formally announced his candidacy for re-election.

The longest telephone line in the world has just been completed. It extends from Austin, Texas, to Bar Harbor, Me., and is 2,600 miles long.

Now Nikola Tesla declares that he intends to run the machinery of the Paris exposition with electric power sent instantly across the ocean from Niagara Falls without the use of wires.

A party of Government geological surveyors has discovered a new range of mountains, heretofore unknown, in the southwestern part of Alaska. The mountains have been named the Tordillo range.

Dawson has again been swept by fire and forty of the principal buildings are in ashes. As was the case before, a drunken and infuriated woman and a lamp were the cause of the fire. The loss is estimated at half a million.

The miners employed in the vicinity of Silverton, B. C., have rounded up all the Chinese laborers in the various camps and shipped them out of the district. The Mongolians are expected to return to China by the next steamer.

O. C. Barber, president of the Diamond Match Company, makes the statement that arrangements have been concluded with the German Imperial Government by which a mammoth new match factory will be erected by the Diamond company in Germany.

Wreckers who have arrived at Nassau brought with them stores from the stranded vessel off Cat Island which establishes beyond a doubt that she is the Infanta Maria Teresa. They report that the water is in her between decks, that she has a list to starboard, which side is damaged, and that she is dismantled.

The steamer Wolcott, from Copper River, Alaska, brings news of the drowning of a young woman named Crossop and a man named Tankerson in Controller Bay. They were rowing from the mouth of the Chilkat river to Kayak Island and their boat capsized. The body of the young woman was recovered. On it was found \$114,000. She formerly lived in Minneapolis.

The Grand Trunk express from Montreal for Toronto collided with a freight train near Trenton. Eight persons were killed or fatally injured. Three passengers, names unknown, were fatally injured. Twenty passengers, most of them being in the Pullman cars, were more or less seriously hurt. The accident occurred at a place called the Diamond Crossing, about two miles from Trenton. The express ran into an open switch and dashed into the freight train.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "The country has safely passed the trial of off-year elections. Before this election everything except political uncertainties favored business enlargement. The volume of trade has been the greatest ever known in October, and the greatest ever known in any month except December, 1892. The record on November thus far shows clearings 10.4 per cent larger than last year and 9.3 per cent larger than in 1892. Foreign trade shows an increase of 20 per cent in October in exports, while imports showed a gain of only 22 per cent in October, and credits against foreign bankers were piling up at an inconvenient rate. Failures for the week were 211 in the United States, against 291 last year, and 26 in Canada, against 24 last year."

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 60c to 67c; corn, No. 2, 31c to 33c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 52c; butter, choice creamery, 21c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 19c to 21c; potatoes, choice, 28c to 35c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep and lambs, common to choice, \$3.50 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 67c to 68c; corn, No. 2 white, 32c to 34c; oats, No. 2 white, 27c to 29c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.50 to \$3.75; sheep, \$3.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 63c to 71c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 31c to 32c; oats, No. 2, 26c to 27c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 53c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 68c to 70c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 34c to 36c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 26c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 57c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.25 to \$3.75; sheep and lambs, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, 69c to 71c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 34c to 36c; oats, No. 2 white, 27c to 29c; rye, 54c to 55c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 71c to 73c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 33c to 34c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 26c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 53c; clover seed, new, \$4.85 to \$4.95.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 66c to 68c; corn, No. 3, 32c to 33c; oats, No. 2 white, 26c to 28c; rye, No. 1, 51c to 53c; barley, No. 2, 40c to 42c; pork, mess, \$7.50 to \$8.00.

Buffalo—Cattle, good shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, common to choice, \$3.50 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice wethers, \$3.50 to \$4.75; lambs, common to extra, \$5.00 to \$5.75.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.90; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 39c to 40c; oats, No. 2, 28c to 30c; butter, creamery, 10c to 24c; eggs, Western, 22c to 24c.

WANT TO ARBITRATE.

SPANIARDS REHEARSE THEIR OLD ARGUMENTS.

Position on the Philippine Islands Is Reaffirmed—Reply to the American Demands Is Presented to the Peace Commissioners in Paris.

Wednesday's meeting of the joint peace commission in Paris lasted forty-five minutes and was of high importance. The Spanish commissioners presented their rejoinder to the American reply on the Philippine question, in which the contention was reiterated that Philippine sovereignty does not come in for discussion under the terms of the protocol and various reasons were given why the United States proposal concerning the debt could not be accepted by Spain. But the surprise of the meeting was the request that the dispute should be referred to arbitration as to the scope of the protocol and as to the legality of the demand of the United States to consider the sovereignty question under it. This proposal was submitted with the protestation that it was made simply because of the great desire of Spain to bring the negotiations to an amicable issue. It was also pointed out that the United States has always been the foremost champion of arbitration. The American commissioners asked for an adjournment until Saturday.

Of course the United States cannot enter into a long-drawn-out arbitration over phraseology. The fact that the United States reserved to itself in the protocol possession of Manila and the fact that "the control, disposition and government" of the Philippines were mentioned as the subject for future determination shows that the entire matter is within the jurisdiction of the Paris peace commission. Spain resorts again to its old hair-splitting tactics. If anything were to be arbitrated it would be the main proposition as to whether the United States should hold the Philippines, and not the quibble as to whether the terms of the protocol warranted the consideration of that question at all. Spain's object is to irritate the United States as much as possible and to place itself before the world as the much-abused victim of overwhelming power.

As a conqueror in war the United States has the right to dictate the terms of peace. If the United States chooses to demand the Philippines it is within the bounds of right, according to the usages of war, in so doing. As to whether or not the United States should take the Philippines is a matter to be settled by itself, on considerations wholly apart from any rights of Spain in the premises.

SPEAKS HIS LAST LINES.

Jefferson's Retirement from the Stage Regarded as Permanent.

Joseph Jefferson's announcement of his temporary retirement from the stage, which was made public in New York, is taken by most of the theatrical people to mean that he has been seen behind the footlights for the last time.

Mr. Jefferson retires with a fortune that is conservatively placed at \$2,000,000, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that not only has he scored famous artistic



JOE JEFFERSON.

successes, but that his business career has been the most successful in the history of the stage.

"Rip Van Winkle," which he played first in 1859, alone made a fortune for him. Altogether he played "Rip Van Winkle" five thousand times, at gross receipts averaging \$1,000 a performance. During the seventeenth season that it was played in Chicago it drew \$15,000 in a week. "The Rivals" was another great money-maker, and "The Cricket on the Hearth," "The Heir at Law" and "Lend Me Five Shillings," all yielded a considerable part of his fortune.

ANNUAL HORSE SHOW OPENS.

New York Society Hobnobs with the Dock-Tailed Nags.

Swell New York society again set its seal of approval upon the annual horse show, which opened at Madison Square Garden Tuesday night in a blaze of light and a vision of beauty. All of the 400 were there, and the costumes and display of diamonds and jewels was gorgeous enough to satisfy the most devout worshiper at fashion's shrine.

The horse was there, too, in about the usual number and with his tail banded. The first night of his exhibition was a great success.

MAKES NEW CYCLE RECORD.

San Francisco Wheelman Covers Fifty Miles in 2:13:20.

E. O. Kragness of San Francisco has created three American cycling records. He lowered the fifty-mile standard course from 2:22:50 to 2:13:20, which figure also lowers the American straightaway course mark of 2:15. The last ten miles he covered in 22:15, lowering the American standard course record of 24:14, held by L. N. Wallaston of Newburyport, Mass., who held the fifty-mile mark.

Battle with Moonshiners. A terrible battle was fought in Letcher County, Ky., Monday between the United States marshals and the moonshiners of the vicinity. The battle waged nearly an hour, and more than 200 shots were fired. The officers were forced to retreat.

Rebellion in New Republic. A cable dispatch from Libertad, Nicaragua, states that a revolution has broken out in Salvador. It is only a fortnight since Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua joined their destinies and formed the United States of Central America.

TWO GIANTS AT WAR.

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STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

State Institutions Ask for Big Appropriations—Fatal Fire at Perry—Wound About a Shaft—Woman Leaped from a Train.

The several State institutions have made their estimates of expenses for the biennial period. The Industrial school for boys will ask the Legislature for \$120,000 for current expenses for the next two years, and \$15,000 for special improvements. The school for the deaf wants for current expenses \$154,000 and for special \$88,250. The school for the blind at Lansing asks for \$56,230 for current expenses and \$8,000 for special. The home for the feeble minded and epileptic at Lapeer must have \$111,690 for current expenses and \$121,165.35 for special improvements. The northern Michigan asylum at Traverse City wants \$64,850 for special improvements. The estimate of special at the asylum for dangerous and criminal insane at Ionia is at the sum of \$8,100. The house of correction and branch prison in the upper peninsula asks for \$19,530. In the case of the State house of correction and reformatory at Ionia the estimate is \$14,200 for special improvements. The upper peninsula hospital for the insane at Newberry wants the State Legislature to make an allowance of \$226,930. The board of corrections put the knife into the estimate to the extent of \$145,400, recommending the allowance of only \$71,530. The special appropriation of \$82,750.24 asked for by the eastern asylum for the insane at Pontiac. The industrial home for girls at Adrian wants \$98,574 for current expenses and \$4,000 for special improvements. The State public school at Coldwater asks for \$62,000 for current expenses and \$17,002.32 for improvements. The total appropriations asked for were \$902,494 for current expenses and \$672,907.71 for special improvements. The first item is favored as estimated by the institution managers, but the latter is reduced to \$455,634.35.

Three Are Burned to Death.

The village of Perry was visited by a terrible fire. Rowe & Co.'s large livery barn, with its contents, was burned to the ground. Charles Taylor, one of the proprietors, and family lived over the barn. Mrs. Taylor, her daughter and an old man named Clark were buried beneath the fallen roof and burned to death. The building was so suddenly enveloped in flames that they could not escape. Mr. Taylor got out, but he was frightfully burned and cut. Dr. A. L. Compton, a veterinary surgeon, and a boy, who slept in the office, escaped. The cause of the fire is unknown. The bodies when pulled out of the ruins were burned beyond recognition.

Woman Elected Prosecutor.

Mrs. Morrie L. Abbott of West Branch is the only woman in the world ever elected to the office of prosecuting attorney. The campaign she made was unique, and at every meeting immense crowds were present to listen to her bright and witty speeches. She ran on the Democratic ticket. The Supreme Court will be asked to pass on her eligibility. Attorney General Maynard refused to do this previous to election, saying it was a case for the courts.

Insane Woman's Fatal Leap.

Ida Arola jumped through a car window of an early Michigan Central passenger train one and one-fourth miles north of Columbiaville and was instantly killed. The woman was crazed and was being transferred from a penal institution to Windsor for deportation to Finland. The remains were taken to Detroit. The woman was in charge of the immigration inspector at Sault Ste. Marie, having been insane before she entered the United States.

Mother Killed by Surprise.

Private Robert Thornburn of Company F, Thirty-first Michigan volunteers, innocently caused his mother's death when he came home to Lansing on a furlough, unannounced, thinking to give her a happy surprise. When Thornburn rang the door bell of his mother's residence she answered it in person, and she was so overcome at seeing him that she sank to the floor and in a moment was dead. The woman was afflicted with a weak heart.

Big Gogebic Deal.

Three-fifths of the stock of the Sunday Lake and Iron Chief mines at Wakefield have been transferred to Oshkosh, Wis. parties. The stock was owned by George M. Wakefield of Milwaukee and the other two-fifths by Richard Guenther of Oshkosh, Charles Pfister and Edward Aschermann of Milwaukee. The consideration of the transfer is in the neighborhood of \$150,000.

Just a Piece of String.

Fred Baker, a faithful employee of the Bryant Paper Company at Kalamazoo, grabbed a piece of string which was fastened to a shaft. It wound around his thumb, breaking both legs and hips, both arms, tore off his thumb and cut his head open, besides inflicting internal injuries. He cannot recover. He has a wife and three children.

State News in Brief.

Burt Seymour of Welchville is missing and his family is much worried.
Dell Patterson, a Fairfield farmer, cribbed 1,172 bushels of ears of corn from eight acres of ground.
F. A. Ryckman has on exhibition a winter radish weighing 25 pounds, grown on his farm near Popple.
The claim of Kalamazoo city to Southwest Park in that city has been affirmed by the United States Court.
George W. Sutton of Flushing township has harvested 1,400 bushels of potatoes from 6 1/4 acres of land.
The H. G. Newcombe dash factory at Flint has been discontinued. Too much competition in the dash business.
The State Unitarian conference closed with the election of the following officers: A. C. Kingman, Battle Creek, Arbor, vice-president; Rev. Fred V. Hawley, Jackson, secretary; A. M. Tinker, Jackson, treasurer.
Lac La Belle property, better known as the Delaware mine, in Keweenaw County, is to be bought by a new corporation having a nominal capitalization of \$2,500,000 and an actual cash capital of \$1,000,000. Local capital will furnish \$750,000 and Boston and New York people \$250,000.

A business men's association has been organized at Marinette.

Charles Zemke, a carpenter aged 73 years, fell dead at Bay City.
Fire destroyed the Pinckney apple dryer. Loss \$1,000, no insurance.
Carter & Co.'s store at Deckerville has been closed on chattel mortgages.
Michael Gorman, a St. Ignace township farmer, fell dead one day recently.
The Bad Axe apple evaporator has closed after drying more than forty tons of apples.
A baby was abandoned at the residence of Mrs. J. L. Pierson at Eaton Rapids recently.
The L. O. T. M. has initiated 1,000 new members in this State within the past month.
From Saginaw comes the report of the discovery of a vein of soft coal ten feet in thickness.
Appellate is to have a new grain elevator and a newspaper is also projected in the near future.
Minden City has established a monthly auction sale for the benefit of the farmers of Sanilac County.
Reuben Austin fell off a platform in the Eldred mills at Jackson, and died as a result of his injuries.
The Presbyterian Church Society of Bad Axe has voted \$5,000 to erect a new brick church at once.
An unknown man terrorized Jonesville the other night. He fired several shots at the village marshal before making his escape.
Sanilac County has \$735 in its treasury, being the amount of fines collected for illegal liquor selling during the past year.
Edward Delange, a car repairer in the employ of the Chicago and West Michigan Railway Co., was instantly killed at Muskegon.
The Carsonville pea mill, which is doing an extensive business this fall, has sent out among the farmers for 40,000 bushels of peas.
Gerrit Vandenberg, engineer of Walsh Dero's flouring mills at Holland, fell from the top of a high step ladder and sustained injuries which caused his death.
A. W. Acker of the Acker Land Roller Co. has removed from Port Huron to Flint, and will start up soon with a force of twenty-six men. A stock company will be organized.
The schooner N. C. Wets was sunk in St. Clair river just below southeast bend by the steamer Sacramento. Both boats were bound down. The schooner's bow was cut completely off and she sank immediately.
Considerable gold coin, which is supposed to have been part of the booty secured in the Richmond bank robbery, has been recovered by Sheriff Snow of Kalamazoo, and is now in his possession. It was found near Mishawaka, Ind.
Hillsdale boasts of the largest flour mill in the State. A special engine was chartered from Toledo, Ohio, to take twenty heavily laden cars of flour to Newport News, Va., to be exported to England, Ireland and Scotland.
Rev. W. L. Farnum, who recently tendered his resignation to the First Baptist Church of Flint, will leave about Dec. 1 for Tecumseh. He has spent fifteen years of the quarter century he has been in the ministry with the Flint church.
Chicory raising promises to divide the honors with sugar beet raising in Bay County. There is as much money in chicory as in sugar beets and less care is required in the cultivation. Seven dollars a ton is paid for the raw product and from fifteen to twenty tons can be raised to the acre.
John Hubbard and William Lamont, who are now serving time in the State house of correction at Ionia, confided to three fellow prisoners that a year ago last September they murdered and robbed Ludwig Herman, a veteran soldier. They will be held and tried for the crime, which has hitherto been a mystery.
The plan to build a canal across the counties of Delta, Schoolcraft and Alger, to connect Lakes Michigan and Superior, which has been in contemplation for some years, was given a decided boost by the filing with Secretary of State Gardner of articles of incorporation of the Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Ship Canal and Dock Company. The organizers are D. C. Dennison, A. H. Parker and C. W. Parker. For the purpose of the preliminary survey the capital is limited to \$50,000.
Preston C. West, a native of Lenawee County, has invented a very useful machine. It is called the "Snug winder" hospital bandage machine. A whole bolt of cloth can be put upon the reel of the machine and from it the bandages are torn, being wound at the same time. The bandages are free from ravelings, are perfectly true, and very firm. The invention is in use in the Massachusetts general hospital at Boston, where Mr. West is superintendent of the accident room. West is only 21 years old.

BLUE AND THE GRAY

BRAVE MEN WHO MET ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

Thrilling Stories of the Rebellion—Old Soldiers and Sailors Relate Reminiscences of Life in Camp and on the Field—Incidents of the War.

An interesting story revived by the present war comes to-day from Pennsylvania. It relates to the heroism displayed by a young woman school teacher at the fateful battle of Gettysburg. At the time when Lee's army was about to invade Pennsylvania, Miss Carrie Sheads was at the head of a school called Oakridge Seminary, which was situated a little west of the village of Gettysburg. The battle began on Seminary Ridge, the side of the town where Miss Sheads had her school. On the evening of June 30, Buford's army camped on the Chambersburg Pike, about 200 yards from the seminary. This naturally led to much excitement among the young women, and Miss Sheads told them that on the morrow they might have a holiday to visit the camp and contribute what they could for the comfort of the tired and hungry men. As is often the case, "the best laid schemes o' mice and men gang aft agley," and the next morning was ushered in with the boom of cannon and the rattle of shot and shell.

As the battle was raging within a few hundred yards of the door, the buildings of the Oakridge Seminary were naturally used as hospitals, and Carrie Sheads was in a day transformed from the principal of a young woman's seminary to the matron and head nurse of an army hospital. Her girl pupils made an efficient corps of helpers, though nursing had not been a part of their curriculum.

After much pressure Howard, who took command after Reynolds' death, gave the command to fall back toward Seminary Ridge. Reluctantly the men obeyed the order and slowly fell back, but, true to the gallant and courageous spirit left by Reynolds, they contested every inch of ground, and were put in no confusion by the furious charges and wild huzzas made by the enemy in an effort to rout them and put them to flight.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Wheelock, with the remains of the Ninety-seventh New York Infantry, was one of the last to leave the field. Arriving on the grounds of the Oakridge Seminary, he found every avenue of escape closed, so finding all efforts useless, he borrowed a large white sheet of the seminary and waved it as a token of surrender. Thoroughly exhausted, he entered the house to rest, but was followed by a rebel officer and his men, who demanded his sword. This was refused, and an attempt was made by Colonel Wheelock to break it and by the Confederate officer to seize it. In the struggle the Confederate was about to shoot when Miss Sheads interfered, imploring the colonel to surrender and warning the Confederate not to commit murder. The colonel's unyielding reply was: "This sword was given me by my friends for meritorious conduct, and I promised to guard it sacredly and never surrender or disgrace it; and I never will while I live."

Soon the Confederate's attention was called off, and, seizing the opportunity, Miss Sheads hid the disputed weapon in the folds of her skirt. Upon the Confederate's return Wheelock said that he was now ready to surrender, as his sword was in safe hands, and so he "fell in" with the other men and was marched off to prison.

Five days after the battle Colonel Wheelock suddenly appeared, explaining that in crossing some march land he had escaped, and with great difficulty made his way back. The sword was returned to him, and after expressing his sincere thanks, he went again to the front to win new laurels, and to die in January, 1865, of a camp fever.

While the battle was raging the fiercest Miss Sheads and her girls remained untrifled, caring for the great number of wounded which filled their halls and rooms. But the exposure and the excitement proved too much for a woman's physical endurance, and Miss Sheads became a chronic invalid as the consequence of her bravery at the battle of Gettysburg.

Ship Taken by Cavalrymen.

Lieut. Col. John F. Weston, assistant commissary general of subsistence, has received the medal of honor recently awarded to him by Congress for bravery during the civil war. It seems that this particular act of bravery was performed in 1864, shortly after the battle of Resaca. Lieut. Col. Weston was then a major of cavalry attached to Gen. Wilson's division. He and his men were in Alabama, about forty miles above Montgomery. Word came to Gen. Wilson that there was a Confederate transport, laden with food and supplies, somewhere near the junction of the Tallapoosa and the Coosa rivers. Major Weston was ordered to proceed up the bank of the Tallapoosa to locate the transport, capture it if he could, and if he couldn't, to report the best way of capturing it.

After a march of several miles along the shore of the Tallapoosa, Major Weston saw on the opposite bank of the river two or three canoes, which he thought might be more useful to him in hunting up a transport than cavalry horses. The river was high, however, and there was no bridge in sight. Some of the officers under him told the major that forcing the river was out of the question and that there was no other means of getting across. The major had a different idea, however, and promptly acted upon it. Halting his command, he left most of his men in charge of the horses, while he and a half dozen others walked along the

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BRAVE MEN WHO MET ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

Thrilling Stories of the Rebellion—Old Soldiers and Sailors Relate Reminiscences of Life in Camp and on the Field—Incidents of the War.

bank, looking for a place where the water was not so high. Such a place was found after a short time. Strapping his own revolver on the top of his head and ordering his men to do likewise, the major with six followers plunged into the river, swam to the opposite bank, secured the canoes, rowed back across for all of the rest of the command, save just enough to guard the horses, and went on upstream. Reaching the mouth of the Coosa and rowing upstream a little way, Major Weston sighted the transport in a little bayou only a short distance ahead.

Pulling to the shore and beaching the canoes, Major Weston began making signals which might catch the attention of some one on board the transport. Presently he had the pleasure of seeing a gig push off from the transport and come toward shore. When the gig ran up on the beach, who should step out of it but the captain of the rebel supply boat.

"What do you want with me?" asked the captain.
"And who may you be?" asked Major Weston.
"I am the captain of the transport out there," was the reply.
"Ah, then you are just the man I wanted to see," said Major Weston. "I am the major commanding the advance guard of Gen. Wilson's cavalry, which will be along here in a few minutes several thousand strong, and to save you and unpleasantness I would ask you to surrender yourself and your transport."

The captain thought the matter over for a while, noted the determined expression on Major Weston's face, and concluded to oblige him. Leaving the captain under guard with two of his men, Major Weston and the rest of his command got into the captain's gig and one of the canoes and rowed out to the transport, where Major Weston told the officer in charge that his captain had surrendered and that he had come to take possession of the boat.

The transport was promptly turned over, was taken down the river to Montgomery, and there was destroyed. For the success and daring of this undertaking Congress awarded to Lieut. Col. Weston a medal of honor.

"For which," said the lieutenant colonel the other day, "I am very grateful. But had I not been court-martialed and probably cashiered from the army for practically abandoning every blooming horse and all my equipments. So far as I know, this is the only instance during the civil war of a cavalry command capturing a rebel ship."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Craze for Relics.

"A good many of the boys upon their return from Cuba," said the colonel, "had the same passion for relics as we had in the old time. I remember a particularly aggravated case at Fort Donelson. After the battle the boys were in a craze for relics, and they gathered up stacks of old bayonets, belt plates, revolvers, swords, bullets, and even cannon balls. One captain, who lived at Port Denance, Ohio, had about three bushels of relics stored in his tent when we were ordered to move. He threw most of them away, but he kept a handsomely ornamented artillery sack, which he decided to use as a haversack. The morning on which we were to march he had taken great pains to supply his new haversack with eatables. He had a teacup of butter, a bottle of pickles, some cold chicken, a box of condensed milk, and hardtack, and gingerbread. He left the well-filled haversack hanging on the gun stack, while he went to look after some company business, and one of the boys, while he was absent, dropped a six-pound cannon ball in it.

"This went in, of course, without reference to the butter or gingerbread or the condensed milk. When the captain returned he swung his haversack over his shoulder. He was surprised to find it so heavy, but he made no investigation, and submitted no remarks. The boys could see that it wore on him during the day. He changed it from one shoulder to the other, and finally carried it under his arm. When the regiment stopped for the noonday meal the captain, with his mouth watering, sat himself on a stump to enjoy his well-ordered dinner. When he opened his haversack, or artillery sack, he was amazed. The cannon ball in going in had crushed the butter cup and uncovered the condensed milk, and butter and condensed milk were smeared over all the other articles in the haversack. The captain caught sight of the cannon ball, and, swearing and grieving, threw it as far as he could into the woods. After his dinner, however, he thought better of it, went out into the woods and hunted up the cannon ball, and swore that as he had carried it so far he would carry it through.

When I last saw him he was using it as a paper weight."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Gen. Wheeler's Ship.

A correspondent of the New York press, in writing of the battle before Santiago, says: "During all the terrible firing of shot and shell which lasted until darkness set in, Gen. Wheeler was the only man I saw who did not dodge or duck. He sat astride his horse coolly giving orders, chatting with his aids and 'taking things as they come,' as an officer who was lying on the ground remarked. Gen. Wheeler provoked one good laugh, which went all along the line. Through his glass he saw the enemy retreating, and he turned to a group of friends and said gleefully: 'It's all right, boys; the Yankees are yielding.' The little general corrected himself when he saw the smile that came, and said: 'I mean the Spaniards, of course, gentlemen.'"

If there is anything that keeps the mind open to angel visits and repels the ministry of evil, it is a pure human love.—N. P. Willis.

MILES MAKES REPORT.

Recommends Increase of the Standing Army.

Gen. Miles' report of the war with Spain, which it was alleged would contain some caustic criticism of the War Department and bureau chiefs, turns out to be wholly devoid of sensationalism. It has been made public by order of Secretary Alger, and is found to be merely a repetition of facts that are already well known, with such comment as might naturally be expected from the general commanding the army.

Gen. Miles explains the delays in receiving supplies when the troops were being assembled by the lack of preparation, and says that with so many undisciplined men in the camps there must necessarily be some sickness.

Copies of letters and telegrams accompanying the report show that on June 26 Gen. Miles was directed to organize the Porto Rican campaign and to take command of both that force and Gen. Shafter's army. In a letter dated July 17 Shafter told Miles that Alger had promised him that he would not be superseded in command in Cuba. Gen. Miles replied promptly that he was the general commanding the army, and that Shafter was subject to his orders. Under orders from Washington Gen. Miles accepted the surrender of Santiago.

Gen. Miles urges the early completion of coast defenses and favors increasing the standing army to 62,500 men, or one soldier for every 1,000 of the population. In conclusion, he recommends the authorization of an auxiliary force of native troops in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, to be officered by United States army officers, and not exceeding two soldiers per 1,000 population of the islands.

CORN YIELD FOR 1898.

Government Report for November Estimates It at 24.8 Bushels.

The November report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture will give 24.8 bushels as the average yield per acre of corn, according to the preliminary returns of the department's correspondents. The preliminary estimate last year was 23.7 bushels and that of 1896 27.3 bushels.

The indicated yield in the principal corn States is: Ohio, 36 bushels per acre; Indiana, 36 bushels; Illinois, 30 bushels; Iowa, 32 bushels; Missouri, 26 bushels; Kansas, 19 bushels; Nebraska, 21 bushels; Pennsylvania, 32 bushels. The crop in the seven States aggregates 1,123,504,000 bushels, or 8,237,000 bushels, 107,000,000 bushels more than last year. The average per cent of quality is 82.7, as compared with 86.3 in 1897 and 88.4 in 1896. Reports indicate that about 7.25 per cent of the crop of 1897 is still in farmers' hands. The yield of the principal States this year, as compared with last, is as follows:

	1898.	1897.
Ohio	100,000,000	92,100,000
Indiana	120,132,000	100,825,000
Illinois	139,950,000	232,928,000
Iowa	233,152,000	220,689,000
Missouri	154,726,000	171,924,000
Kansas	157,770,000	102,443,000
Nebraska	148,700,000	241,268,000
Total bushels	1,123,504,000	1,230,613,000

LOST IN THE GALE.

Ships Wrecked During Storm on Lake Michigan.

The loss of life and property on the lakes from the great northeast storm which came to an end Thursday night on Lake Michigan is far less than marine men had feared. Seldom has the record of the weather office shown such continuous force as the northeast did from 11 o'clock Wednesday morning until 11 Thursday. In the twenty-four hours the wind traveled 1,119 miles, or a small fraction less than fifty miles per hour. Its maximum was sixty miles. The wrecks reported are:

Schooner S. Thal, lost with all hands, off Glenoce.
Schooner Iron Cliff, stranded at Chicago; total loss.
Schooner Sophia J. Luff, water-logged off Chicago.
Schooner Lena M. Nelson, ashore near New Buffalo, Mich.
Steamer Hattie B. Berdue, lost deckload on Lake Michigan.
Schooner Fassett, ashore at Sand Beach, Lake Huron; crew rescued.
Steamer Toga, lost rudder on Lake Erie.
Schooner Manabaha, broken up and total loss at Sheboygan.
Schooner Montgomery, lost foremast on Lake Erie.

NEW GOVERNORS ELECTED.

Twelve Republicans, Three Democrats and Six Fusionists Chosen.

The Governors elected Tuesday in the various States, with their pluralities, are as follows:

States.	Governors.	Pluralities.
California	Henry T. Gage, Rep.	30,000
Colorado	Charles S. Thomas, Fus.	40,000
Connecticut	George E. Lounsbury, Rep.	16,000
Idaho	Frank Steunenberg, Fus.	3,083
Kansas	W. E. Stanley, Rep.	10,000
Massachusetts	Roger Wolcott, Rep.	80,393
Michigan	Hazen S. Pingree, Rep.	75,000
Minnesota	John Lind, Fus.	16,000
Nebraska	W. J. Poynter, Fus.	1,000
Nevada	Reinhold Sadler, Rep.	800
New Hampshire	Frank W. Rollins, Rep.	8,000
New Jersey	Forster M. Voorhees, Rep.	12,000
New York	Theodore Roosevelt, Rep.	20,244
North Dakota	P. B. Fancher, Rep.	6,000
Pennsylvania	William A. Stone, Rep.	150,000
South Carolina	William H. Ellerbe, Dem.	100,000
South Dakota	Andrew E. Lee, Fus.	1,200
Tennessee	Benton McMillin, Dem.	15,000
Texas	Joseph D. Sayers, Dem.	200,000
Wisconsin	Edward Scofield, Rep.	41,000
Wyoming	De Forest Richards, Rep.	2,000

Form a Tin Plate Combine.

As the result of a meeting of tin plate makers, a consolidation of the properties involving \$15,000,000, is said to be near. It means a gigantic combine of all the tin plate factories of the country, and will include some forty plants. Thirty of these plants are located in the Pittsburgh and Wheeling districts. Organization, it is stated, will be effected by Jan. 1.

Torture and Rob Old Folks.

At Millersburg, Ohio, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Miller, aged respectively 82 and 78 years, were bound in their bed, tortured and robbed by four men, who entered the house through a window.

Lieut. Col. Sir Henry Edward McCalm.

the new governor of Newfoundland, is known for his project for the defense of Singapore, which he carried out in 1878, and the fortifications constructed there in 1885. In 1891 he acted as special commissioner in Pa-Hang during the disturbances, and was officially thanked for his services. Sir Henry became governor of Lagos last year.

Mrs. Cynthia Conant, who is "well and hearty," is the oldest citizen of Springfield, Mass., and on Tuesday celebrated her 100th birthday.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Federation of Labor will make a determined effort at the approaching session of Congress to secure action by the Senate upon a bill which passed the House without a dissenting vote last summer. It provides for the amendment of the eight-hour law so as to include all contractors doing work for the Government and all employees manufacturing material used by the Government. If this bill should go into effect it would be a long step toward a general eight-hour working day. It would require the Carnegies, for example, the Bethlehem iron works, the manufacturers who furnish clothing for the army and navy, the powder mills, the gun factories, the packing houses which furnish the beef and pork, the bakeries which make the hardtack, the factories which produce the shoes for the soldiers and the sailors, the men who build wagons for the Government, the miners who furnish coal for the men-of-war and the Government transports to adopt the eight-hour system, except in extraordinary emergencies. It would practically prohibit the Government from buying anything from anybody whose employees worked more than eight hours.

There is no doubt of an extra session of Congress on the 4th of March. The President is understood to have given an assurance of his intention to call one. The regular session will be only three months long, including the usual Christmas vacation, and there will be an unusual amount of legislation that is considered absolutely necessary, such as provision for colonial governments in Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands and a provisional government in Cuba, which will doubtless require a great deal of time. It is also intended to push the Nicaragua canal bill through at the regular session, in order that the concession granted to the time Canal Company may be saved by compromise.

President McKinley is devoting nearly all of his time to his message. It will cover so many new subjects that it is expected to be the most important for years. The questions growing out of the acquisition of new territory will require many suggestions from the President as to the form of government in each separate possession. The plan for reorganizing the regular army on the 100,000 basis, the suggestion for the increase of the navy and a word on the personnel bill will engage the President. The subject of the Nicaragua canal and a cable between the United States and Manila, via Hawaii, are points to be brought before Congress. The President is likely to go into a discussion of the race question and point out the necessity of Congress taking steps to guarantee protection to life and the exercise of suffrage.

Gentlemen who have arrived from San Juan report that Gen. Brooke is having some interesting experiences with Porto Rico politicians and patriots who are anxious to occupy civil positions under the new Government. There seems to be a serious misapprehension among a large portion of the population. They have somehow or another got the idea that Uncle Sam is a very generous employer and will pay big wages for light work, and nearly every man in Porto Rico is a candidate for an office. Most of Gen. Brooke's time is occupied by delegations who come to recommend somebody and then come back again the same day to recommend somebody else for the same place.

It is the intention of the Secretary of War to discharge all men in the regular army who enlisted for the war just as soon as possible after the treaty of peace is ratified, but that will not occur until mid-winter and perhaps not until spring. We are now under a suspension of hostilities until the terms are agreed upon, but the commissioners at Paris must agree upon a treaty and the Senate of the United States and the Cortes of Spain must ratify it before peace is permanently restored and not until then will it be advisable to dissolve the army.

Commissary General Eagan rejected all the bids that were offered the other day for northern cattle to be sent to Cuba, and has published advertisements calling for new proposals for southern cattle upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture. It is feared that if northern cattle are sent to Cuba they will get ticks and the Texas fever within ten days, and become at once unfit for food, whereas the southern cattle are immune and thoroughly seasoned to the tick pest.

The biennial talk about defeating Mr. Reed for Speaker has begun, but the opposition will not amount to anything. Every two years certain people who have grievances against the "czar" get up a scheme to prevent his re-election. Several times they have gone so far as to hold a secret caucus and select an opposing candidate. But they never get any further.

The Fifty-sixth Congress will have its hands full, as it will be necessary to readjust the customs regulations to meet new conditions; and the chances also are that a symmetrical scheme of currency reform will be submitted for the action of Congress. A commission on this subject, or a joint committee of Congress, is among the possibilities of the coming year.

Gen. Corbin, in his annual report, estimates the casualties of the late war up to Sept. 30 as follow: Killed, 23 officers and 257 men; wounded, 113 officers, 1,464 men; died of wounds, 4 officers, 61 men; died of disease, 80 officers, 2,485 men. Total, 107 officers and 2,803 men, out of a total force of 275,717, or a percentage of 10.5 to the thousand.

Jackson E. Reynolds, well known on the Pacific coast as a football player, has been appointed a member of the law faculty of his alma mater, Stanford University.

Local Brevities

Mrs. Sarah Smith is visiting her son in Detroit.

Mrs. R. B. Gates is spending some time at Alpena.

Miss Ella Slimmer is spending a few days at Dexter.

Leonard Belssel is now employed at Glazier & Simson's store.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Smith of Detroit spent Sunday at this place.

Nathan Pierce is making a three weeks visit to Ceresco and Chicago.

Rudolph Hoppe is preparing to build a residence on south Main street.

Mrs. Snyder, is very sick with pneumonia at the home of her son, R. A. Snyder.

Henry C. Smith has filed an affidavit stating that his election expenses were \$1,097.21.

Roland, the 10 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Hummel is very ill with erysipelas.

Mrs. Edward Bacon of Ann Arbor spent several days of the past week at this place.

The Ann Arbor Courier speaks of the mill pond at Chelsea. We would like to see that pond.

A number of the friends of Mrs. S. A. Barlow gave her a very pleasant surprise Friday evening.

R. P. Chase went to Detroit Monday to visit his son who has been very sick for a number of weeks past.

Misses Cora Wurster and Sallie Austin of Dexter were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Wurster Sunday.

Chelsea's representatives at Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti and other colleges are spending Thanksgiving at home.

James Beasley returned from his deer hunting trip Tuesday night. He shot five deer while in the north.

The Thanksgiving services will be held in the M. E. church at 10:30 o'clock today. Rev. A. B. Bush will preach.

There are in this village fifty men who are over 70 years of age, and all of them seem to be enjoying good health.

There were thirty-seven deaths in Washtenaw county during October. Of this number but one was in Chelsea.

We unintentionally omitted last week to mention the majority received by Dorsey Hoppe for surveyor. It was 62.

Willie Slater, who has been the guest of Ralph Holmes for some time, has gone to Northville to spend Thanksgiving.

Wonder what's happened to our North Lake correspondent? It has been a long time since we received a special from him.

Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Freeman entertained a number of their friends at their pleasant home on South street Tuesday evening.

Married, on Tuesday, November 22, 1898, at St. Mary's parsonage, Mrs. Anna Moran to Mr. William Remnant, both of Chelsea.

The Y. P. S. C. E. will hold their annual sunrise prayer meeting Thanksgiving morning at 7 a. m. A cordial welcome to all.

Mrs. Chas. Hoover, who has been spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Foster, has returned to her home at St. Johns.

Brother Beakes of the Ann Arbor Argus Democrat denies that he has designs upon the office of judge of probate. He is busy running a daily paper.

Elmer Bassett, Co. 1, Thirty-fourth Michigan, returned to his home at Saline from Boston Saturday where he has been in hospital since August. He has recovered.

County Clerk Shuh issued thirty-eight licenses to deer hunters this fall. This was in addition to the several hundred licenses that he has issued to deer hunters during the year.

The oldest will now on file in the probate office, never having been probated, is that of John Wilson, and is dated November 11, 1839. Mr. Wilson is unknown at the probate office.

There will be a social at Henry Luick's, Lima, for the benefit of the M. E. church on Friday evening. Music, refreshments and mutual admiration comprise the program. A number of our student young people will be home on their Thanksgiving recess and will grace the occasion with their presence. A most cordial invitation is extended to all.

John Hieber caught his thumb in a drop press at the Stove Works Monday, and for a time it was thought he would lose it, but the injury was not as bad as it was first thought.

J. G. Earl of Ypsilanti is preparing to start a bakery and lunch room in the store recently vacated by the Central City Bakery. He expects to have it in running order about December 1st.

If the Ann Arbor Daily Argus expects to get a good notice in The Standard, the proprietors want to get to shipping a few copies of it to our address. If they don't, it will never be a success.

A couple of paintings of the old Sylvan Catholic church, executed by Miss Alice Gorman, have attracted considerable attention the past week in the show window of the Station Furniture and Undertaking Co.

Rev. J. L. Nickerson is laid up with inflammatory rheumatism, but is getting somewhat better at this time. Rev. Thomas Holmes occupied the pulpit at the M. E. church last Sunday morning and evening in his stead.

"Joe" Pingree, the governor's son, will not return to the university this year but will enter the commercial department of his father's shoe business in January. He is convalescing from a fever contracted in Camp Montauk. Argus Democrat.

Something is wrong some where, as we do not get our Ann Arbor Evening Times until it is about two days old. But then we do not kick very much as the news is written up in such a spicy manner that it would be readable if it was two weeks old.

A horse, that was hitched to a carriage containing Misses Emma Runciman, Flossie Martin and Edith Bacon, ran away Monday afternoon, scattering the young ladies along the road, and badly smashing the carriage. The ladies escaped with but few bruises.

Prof. L. R. Taft of the Agriculture College says curl leaf on peach trees is caused by a fungus, and that it can be prevented by spraying; that the spraying may be done in November or March with equal effectiveness. A solution of one pound of copper sulphate to 26 gallons of water is recommended.

The place to buy your Christmas presents is at the Y. P. S. C. E. fair. A fine musical and literary program—different each night—will be rendered. A chicken pie supper will be served Friday evening and a New England supper Saturday evening. Remember the place and date—opera house, Friday and Saturday evenings, December 9 and 10.

The supreme court has just decided that while townships are bound to provide reasonably safe bridges, under existing conditions, they are not liable for a failure to provide structures that will sustain loads that could not reasonably be anticipated. Whether a 10 horse engine and tank full of water constituted such a load was a question of fact, and it was proper to take testimony on the subject. The decision is good law.

Chelsea is getting up quite a reputation as the center of an onion growing country. There are over sixty five carloads of the odorous bulbs stored in various places about the village. A carload will average about 450 bushels. This undoubtedly is the reason for the good health of the community, although it is noticed that when trains are passing through the village the trainmen invariably grasp their nose and hang on for dear life.

The New State Telephone Company is hurrying to completion its lines from Ann Arbor to Jackson and expects to have them ready for use by December 24. The Jackson office is expected to open with a list of patrons of about seven hundred in number. A line will follow from Jackson to Albion to connect with the new line that unites Battle Creek, Kalamazoo and Grand Rapids. The company received and unloaded five carloads of poles here on Monday.

On account of the stormy day Thursday, November 10, LaFayette Grange held no meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Frieruth. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Burkhardt, Thursday, December 1st. The subjects for discussion will be as follows: "Should farmers sacrifice personal interests for political purposes?" Led by O. C. Burkhardt. "What is life and what are we going to do with it?" Discussion led by Mrs. H. Wilson.

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

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup, the best cough remedy on earth 25 and 50 cents.

Supt. A. D. DeWitt of Dexter, informs us that arrangements are being made for a rousing teachers' inspiration institute, to be held in either Ann Arbor or Ypsilanti near the close of January next. The session will last for three days. Eminent speakers and leading educators from abroad will be present. School boards throughout the county will be asked to close their schools, that every teacher in the county may attend. It is hoped that this may be the greatest educational rally ever held in this county. Argus Democrat.

Every thing in the line of first-class jewelry at the Bank Drug Store.

Rooms to rent—Over The Kempf Commercial and Savings Bank. Apply at bank.

Low prices on silver plated knives, forks, spoons, etc., at the Bank Drug Store.

Some choice Poland China loans for sale. Inquire of G. T. Englin.

All prescriptions and receipts filled at the Bank Drug Store from pure drugs at the lowest price.

THANKSGIVING DAY

is again near, and to thank from the bottom of your heart your physical wants must be satisfied. We are PREPARED TO SATISFY that want, and do it to your entire satisfaction. We will supply

Oysters Direct From Baltimore

In original package. Nice big plump ones, solid meats, at 30c quart. Baltimore Standards 23c a can. Baltimore Selects 28c a can. Best Crackers in Chelsea. Try 'em.

Cape Cod Cranberries, fancy, 10c a quart. Home grown Cranberries, fancy, 6c a quart. Fresh dressed, corn-fed Chickens, 10c a pound. Fresh, crisp Celery, Cabbage and Lettuce, fine yellow Rita Bagas grown in sand, just right. Choice Hubbard Squash, Sweet Potatoes, etc. New Mixed Nuts, very fine. Nut Meats, all kinds, just the thing for Cakes and Candies. Fresh Salted Peanuts. Spanish Shelled Peanuts 10c a pound.

Oranges, Bananas, Grapes, Apples, Pears. Malaga Grapes

Fancy Cream Bon Bons, 15c a pound. Fancy Cream Chocolates 13c a pound. Large, ripe, tender figs 25c a pound. California Figs 18c a pound. The most complete line of Raisins, Currants, Prunes, Dates, Orange, Lemon, and Citron. Elegant goods at low prices.

YOU SURELY DESIRE A GOOD CUP OF COFFEE

and a cup of our famous JAMORI, Mocha and Java will greatly add to the completeness of your Thanksgiving dinner. We have half-pound and pound boxes of elegant Chocolate Bon Bons. Fresh cut Carnations, beauties, 40c a dozen. Glace Fruits and Nut Meats, the very finest. Flour, all grades, at guaranteed prices. Your Thanksgiving baking will be a success if you use good flour such as Blanchard & McGee's Best or Roller King. We have them. Let us have your order for a sack. No matter what you may want, fresh meat excepted; if you want the best the market affords, fresh, clean and at reasonable prices

FREEMAN'S

is the place to trade.

CLOSING-OUT SALE

Come and look over our stock. You will find goods that you want and the prices will suit the most careful buyer. In clothing we have suits from \$3.50 to \$5.50. Less than 50c on the dollar of the cost price. Odd pants worth from \$3 to \$6. We sell them at \$1.50 to \$3.00. Boys' overcoats at your own price. Some as low as \$1.50. Your choice for \$5.00. Hats, caps, collars, cuffs and ties cheaper than they can possibly be bought elsewhere. Gent's linen handkerchiefs 20 inches square, four for 25c, worth 15c each. We will sell you a good suit of gent's underwear for 60c Ladies' underwear 50c a suit. Dress goods, canvas cambric, silicia, stays, hooks and eyes at prices to suit. We are anxious to close out this stock as soon as possible and will make very low prices on all goods in stock.

Trim, McGregor & Harper.

A GOOD WATCH

is a faithful servant, but a bad one is worse than none at all. If there is anything worse than a watch that gains, it is a watch that loses time. If a watch guesses at the time you might as well do the guessing yourself. The Watches that we sell are the BEST. We also carry a full line of

CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

at prices that defy competition. We do the very finest Watch Repairing.

L. & A. E. WINANS.



DOLLARS SAVED

If it's the best you are looking for you will find it here. If you want more for your money than you have been getting you'll find it here.

LADIES' JACKETS

We never sold so many. Everybody who sees them buys. Can't help it. The assortment is so large and complete. You'll know the goods are new when you see them. You'll know that every garment is a bargain at the price we ask when you compare. We are selling ladies' new jackets, made from good, strong black boucle material at \$4.25. Ladies' plain beaver jackets at \$4.75. Ladies' all-wool beaver jackets, black and blue at \$6.00. Ladies' all wool kersey jackets, open stitched seams, a very handsome garment, at \$7. It's a \$10 jacket anywhere else. Ladies' all-wool boucle jackets in black, Kersey jackets, covert cloth jackets, in black, blue, tan and brown at \$7.50, \$8, \$8.50, \$9, and \$10. Nearly all of them silk lined throughout.

Misses and Children's Jackets

You don't need more money here to get a handsome garment that will do good service. Every one of them new this season and a lot of them to select from at \$2, \$2.50, \$2.90, \$3.25, \$3.75 and \$4.

Ladies' Capes.

All Styles and at prices that you can afford to pay. Come and inspect these goods.

W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY.

WE STILL LEAD

In giving you the best values for your money. Ostrich Feathers from 15c up to \$3.00. Felt Hats from 50c to \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed both in price and work. Misses CONATY & DERCK.

FARRELL'S PURE FOOD STORE

We have NICE FRESH SAGE in stock. SEE OUR FINE LINE OF Rubber Boots, Rubber Shoes, Felt Boots, Mackinac Stocking and Gloves and Mittens, at prices that defy all competition. WE ARE NEVER UNDERSOLD. JOHN FARRELL.

A GOOD STEAK

Choice Roasts, Lard and everything good to eat in the Meat line—tender and cut right. If that is what you want, drop in and order it at ADAM EPPLER'S Meat Market.



Stoves! Stoves!

Large assortment of the 'World's Best' Garland Steel Ranges, Cook, Coal and Wood Heating Stoves, also the genuine

ROUND OAK.

Prices low. Several second hand heating stoves at prices to close out.

W. J. KNAPP.



CHAPTER III.

On a wild and blustering evening, seventeen years after the events related in the two preceding chapters, two girls were out, in spite of the fierce wind and gathering darkness, in a little gig that accommodated only two. They drove a very sober cab, who went at his leisure, picking his way, seeing ruts in spite of the darkness.

These girls were Barbara and Eve Jordan. They had been out on a visit to some neighbors who lived at a distance of five miles, and were divided from Morwell by a range of desolate moor. They had spent the day with their friends, and were returning home later than they had intended.

"I do not know what father would say to our being abroad so late, and in the dark, unattended," said Eve, "were he at home. It is well he is away."

"He would rebuke me, not you," said Barbara.

"Of course he would; you are the elder, and responsible."

"But I yielded to your persuasion."

"Yes, I like to enjoy myself when I may. It is vastly dull at Morwell. Tell me, Bab, did I look well in my figured dress?"

"Charming, darling; you always are that."

"You are a sweet sister," said Eve, and she put her arm round Barbara, who was driving.

Mr. Jordan, their father, was tenant of the Duke of Bedford. The Jordans were the oldest tenants on the estate. Eve, a Morwell on long leases of nine years, had just renewed when the House almost as their freedom, and bound up with all their family traditions and associations.

Suddenly the two girls heard a call, then the tramp of horses' feet. Barbara even was for the moment startled, and drew the gig aside, off the road upon the common. A black cloud had rolled over the sickle of the moon and obscured its feeble light.

In another moment dark figures of men and horses were visible, advancing at full gallop along the road. The dull cob the sisters were driving plunged, backed and was filled with panic. Then the moon shone out, and a faint, ghastly light fell on the road, and they could see the black figures sweeping along. There were two horses, one some way ahead of the other, and two riders, the first with slouched hat. But what was that crouched on the crupper, clinging to the fast rider?

As he swept past, Eve distinguished the imp-like form of a boy. That wholly unnerved her. She uttered a piercing shriek, and clasped her hands over her eyes.

The first horse had passed, the second was abreast of the girls when that cry rang out. The horse plunged, and in a moment horse and rider crashed down, and appeared to dissolve into the ground.

Some moments elapsed before Barbara recovered her surprise, then she spoke a word of encouragement to Eve, who was in an ecstasy of terror, and tried to disengage herself from her arms, and master the frightened horse sufficiently to allow her to descend. She helped her sister out of the vehicle.

"Do not be alarmed, Eve. There is nothing here supernatural to dismay you, only a pair of farmers who have been drinking, and one has tumbled off his horse."

In the meantime they could see that the first rider had reined in his horse and turned.

"Jasper!" he called, "what is the matter?"

No answer came. He rode back to the spot where the second horse had fallen and dismounted.

"What has happened?" screamed the boy.

Barbara advanced into the road.

"Who are you?" asked the horseman.

"Only a girl. Can I help? Is the man hurt?"

"Hurt, of course. He hasn't fallen into a feather bed, or—by good luck—into a furze brake."

Then the man went to his fallen comrade.

"Give the boy the bridle, and come here, girl. Is there water near?"

"None; we are at the highest point of the moor."

"Jasper!" shouted the man who was unhurt, "for heaven's sake, wake up. You know I can't remain here all night."

No response.

"The blood is flowing from his head," said Barbara; "it is out. He has fallen on a stone."

"What is to be done? I cannot stay."

"Sir," said Barbara, "of course you stay by your comrade. Do you think to leave him half dead at night to the custody of two girls, strangers, on a moor?"

"You don't understand," answered the man; "I cannot and will not stay. He put his hand to his head. 'How far to your home?'"

"Half an hour."

"Good heavens! What a fool!"

He turned sharply toward the lad who was seated on a stone. The boy had unsling a violin from his back, taken it from its case, had placed it under his chin, and drawn the bow across the strings.

The boy swung his bow in the moonlight, and above the raging of the wind rang out the squeal of the instrument.

Eve looked at him, aghast. He seemed some goblin perched on the stone, trying with his magic fiddle to work a spell on all who heard its tones. The boy satisfied himself that his violin was in order, and then put it once more in its case, and cast it over his back.

"How is Jasper?" he shouted; but the man gave him no answer.

"Half an hour! Half an eternity, to me," growled the man. "However, one is doomed to sacrifice self for others. I will take him to your house and leave him there."

"They went on; the violence of the gale

had somewhat abated, but it produced a roar among the heather and gorse of the moor like that of the sea. Eve went before, holding the bridle. Her movements were easy, her form was graceful. She tripped lightly along with elastic step, unlike the firm tread of her sister.

For some distance no one spoke. It was not easy to speak so as to be heard, without raising the voice; and now the way led toward the oaks and beeches and pines about Morwell, and therefor among the branches was fiercer, louder than that among the bushes and furze.

"He is moving," said Barbara. "He said something."

"Martin!" spoke the injured man. "I am at your side, Jasper."

"I am hurt—where am I?"

"I cannot tell you; heaven knows. In some waste."

"Do not leave me!"

"Never, Jasper."

"You promise me?"

"With all my heart."

"I must trust you, Martin—trust you."

Then he said no more, and sank back into half-consciousness.

They issued from the lane, and were before the old gatehouse of Morwell; a light shone through the window over the entrance door.

"Eve!" said Barbara, "run in and tell Jane to see that a bed be got ready at once, in the lower room."

A bedroom was on the ground floor opening out of the hall. Into this Eve led the way with a light, and the patient was laid on a bed hastily made ready for his reception.

Martin was left alone in the room with Eve and the man called Jasper. Martin moved, so that the light fell over her; and she contemplated her with wonder and admiration.

"How lovely you are!" said Martin. A rich blush overspread her cheek and throat, and tinged her little ears. Her eyes fell. His look was bold.

Then, almost unconscious of what he was doing, as an act of homage, Martin removed his slouched hat, and for the first time Eve saw what he was like, when she timidly raised her eyes. He had dark hair, a pale skin, very large, soft dark eyes, velvety, inclosed within dark lashes. Eve could hardly withdraw her wondering eyes from him. Such a face she had never seen, never even dreamed of as possible.

"Beauty!" he said, "who would have dreamed to have stumbled on the likes of you on the moor?"

Suddenly he put his hand to her throat. She had a delicate blue riband about it. He put his finger between the riband and her throat, and pulled.

"You are strangling me!" exclaimed Eve, shrinking away, alarmed.

"I care not," he replied, "this I will have."

He wrenched at and broke the riband, and then drew it from her neck. As he did so a gold ring fell on the floor. He stooped, picked it up, and put it on his little finger.

"Give it me back! Let me have it! You must not take it!" Eve was greatly agitated and alarmed. "I may not part with it. It was my mother's."

Then, with the same daring insolence with which he had taken the ring, he caught the girl to him and kissed her.

CHAPTER IV.

Eve drew herself away with a cry of anger and alarm, and with sparkling eyes and flushed cheeks. At this moment her sister returned with Jane, and immediately Martin reassumed his hat with broad brim.

Eve stood back behind the door, with hands on her bosom to control his furious beating, and with head depressed to conceal the heightened color.

Barbara and the maid stooped over the unconscious man, and while Martin held a light, they dressed and bandaged his head.

"Will you be so good as to undress him," said Barbara, "and put him to bed? My sister will assist me in the kitchen."

"Yes, go," said Martin, "but return speedily, as I cannot stay many minutes."

Then he returned to Jasper, removed his clothes, somewhat ungraciously, with hasty hands. When his waistcoat was off, Martin felt in the inner breast pocket, and drew from it a pocketbook. He opened it, and transferred the contents to his own purse, then replaced the book and proceeded with the undressing.

When Jasper was divested of his clothes and laid at his ease in the bed, his head propped on pillows, Martin went to the door and called the girls. He was greatly agitated, Barbara observed it. His lower lip trembled. Eve hung back in the kitchen; she could not return.

Martin said in eager tones, "I have done for him all I can, now I am in haste to be off."

"But," remonstrated Barbara, "he is your brother."

"My brother!" laughed Martin. "He is no relation of mine. He is naught to me and I am naught to him. I do not even know the fellow's name."

"Why," said Barbara, "this is very strange. You call him Jasper, and he named you Martin."

"Ah!" said the man hesitatingly, "we are chance travelers, riding along the same road. He asked my name and gave me his."

He went out. Barbara told the maid to stay by the sick man, and went after Martin. She thought that in all probability the boy had arrived driving the gig.

Martin stood irresolute in the doorway. The horse that had borne the injured man had been brought into the courtyard, and hitched up at the hall door.

She saw him shrink back into the shadow of the entrance as something appeared in the moonlight outside the gatehouse, indistinctly seen, moving strangely.

Then both saw that the lame horse that had been deserted on the moor had followed. Limping and slowly, as it was in pain, after the other horse, Barbara went at once to the poor beast, saying, "I will put you in a stall," but in another moment she returned with a bundle in her hand.

"What have you there?" asked Martin, who was mounting his horse, pointing with his whip to what she carried.

"I found this strapped to the saddle."

"Give it to me."

"It does not belong to you. It belongs to the other—Jasper."

"Let me look through the bundle; perhaps by that means we may discover his name."

"I will examine it when you are gone. I will not detain you; ride on for the doctor."

"I insist on having that bundle," said Martin. "Give it me, or I will strike you." He raised his whip.

"Only a coward would strike a woman. I will not give you the bundle. It is not yours. As you said, this man Jasper is naught to you, nor you to him."

"I will have it," he said with a curse, and stooped from the saddle to wrench it from her hands. Barbara was too quick for him; she stepped back into the doorway and slammed the door upon him, and bolted it.

He uttered an ugly oath, then turned and rode through the courtyard. "After all," he said, "what does it matter? We were fools not to be rid of it before."

As he passed out of the gatehouse he saw Eve in the moonlight, approaching timidly.

"You must give me back my ring," she pleaded; "you have no right to keep it."

"Must I, Beauty? Where is the compulsion? Come! What will you give me for it? Another kiss?"

Then from close by burst a peal of impish laughter, and the boy bounded out of the shadow of a yew tree into the moonlight.

"Halloo, Martin, always hanging over a pretty face, detained by it when you should be galloping. I've upset the gig and broken it; give me my place again on the crupper."

He ran, leaped, and in an instant was behind Martin. The horse bounded away, and Eve heard the clatter of the hoofs as it galloped up the lane to the moor.

(To be continued.)

COASTING IN HAVANA.

Lava on the Mountain Makes Splendid Toboggan Slides.

Although Hawaii lies within the torrid zone, coasting can be enjoyed in any month of the year. On the island of Hawaii it would be possible to slide some miles of snow fields, if one should take the trouble to seek out steep mountain slopes, for Mauna Kea never loses its snow cap even in the hottest summers.

But the Hawaiians have never cared for snow for coasting; it is entirely too cold for them; they coast only in warm weather. The warmer the season the better the sport, for they slide down hill on dry grass, or, in default of that, on a narrow track constructed with slabs of smooth lava. These coasting tracks are now to be found by hundreds on the hills and are a sure sign that near by is the site of some Hawaiian village.

The sled is a vehicle that calls for skill on the part of the rider, for it has to stand very rough usage, and its runners require dense stuff to take the place of wheels. A sled is all the way from seven to twenty feet long, the two runners separated by no more than a hand-breadth, a hand rail on each side. With a sled of that narrowness it would be impossible to sit down and shove oneself along until caught by the velocity of descent. The only way is to pick up the long sled, take a speed-gathering run and fling the body and sled together down the hill. Done just right, there is a whizzing, breathless ride down the hill and over the level valley lands; done just the least little wrong there is no slide, but a tearing up of dried grass and perhaps a broken bone or so, and the onlookers' shout of derision. This is all in the way of sport, and in that pursuit even a Hawaiian is willing to make some sacrifice.—New York Sun.

Integrity of the Spanish Dominions.

When Philip II. began to reign, Spain was the most powerful nation in the world. So vast were her possessions in Europe, Asia, Africa and America, that "the sun never set on her dominions;" but with the beginning of the decadence, before his death and in the first years of the reign of his immediate successor, nearly all her possessions in North Africa, Burgundy, Naples, Sicily and Milan were lost.

In modern times her losses have been as follows:

1628, Malacca, Ceylon, Java.

1640, Portugal.

1648, officially renounced her rights over Holland.

1649, a number of strong fortresses in the Netherlands.

1659, Roussillon and Sardinia.

1648-1713, Flanders.

1697, Island of Hayti, except Santo Domingo.

1704, Gibraltar.

1795, Santo Domingo.

1797, Trinidad.

1800, Louisiana.

1810, Florida.

1810-21, Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, San Salvador, etc.

1898, Cuba, Porto Rico, Philippines, Marianas or Ladrones Islands.

What will remain for her to lose in the twentieth century? Perhaps the home country.

After Prussia defeated Austria in what has been called the "seven weeks' war," she demanded 20,000,000 thalers, or about \$15,000,000, besides securing territorial acquisitions. States which aided Austria were similarly assessed.

There are no persons more solicitous about the preservation of rank than those who have no rank at all.—Shenstone.

AGRICULTURAL NEWS.

THINGS PERTAINING TO THE FARM AND HOME.

What the Farm Is Fit For—The Difference in Land—Narrow Corn-Cribs the Best—How Weevil May Be Exterminated—Farm Notes.

A word to the restless people—to the fast and feverish age:

A perfect manhood is better than any wealth or wage.

Some are for gold—some, glitter; but, tell me, tell me, when

Will we stand for the farm and the college that go for the making of men?

Yes, what is the old farm fit for? The word is wisely said:

There may be stumps in the pasture, and the house may be a shed;

But what if a Lincoln or Garfield be here in this boy of ten?

And what should the farm be fit for, if not the raising of men?

'Tis scanty soil for a seedling, but here we win our bread.

And a stout heart may grow stronger Where plow and harrow are sped;

Then break up the bleak, high hillside and trench the swamp and fen—

For what should the farm be fit for, if not for the raising of men?

The crop by the frost is blighted, a niggard the season seems;

Yet the ready hand finds duties, and the heart of the youth has dreams—

The bar and the Senate to-morrow; to-morrow the sword or the pen;

For what should the farm be fit for, if not for the raising of men?

And what if our lot be humbler—if we on the farm abide?

There is room for noble living, and the realm of thought is wide;

A mind enriched is a fortune—and you will know it—when

You see that the farm is fit for the rearing of noble men.

—President Harris, Maine State College.

Crops Adapted to the Soil.

No section of the country is adapted to all crops, but it may be safely claimed that all crops may be grown in this country. Each farm differs from the others, and even adjoining farms may be so unlike as to compel the owners thereof to cultivate under different methods. The climate is the most important factor to be considered in selecting crops, and next to the climate the soil is to be studied. There are hundreds of farms that do not pay, but which would give a profit every year if they were devoted mainly to those crops which thrive best thereon. What those crops should be can only be discovered on each farm by observation. It is related that a certain farmer found his crops overrun by a peculiar grass, which he could not eradicate, and he became much discouraged, finally deciding to sell the farm or cease its cultivation. Relaxing his efforts, the grass overrun his fields, and a neighbor suggesting that there was a new crop of hay that could be cut, it dawned on the farmer that the grass was indigenous to the soil it could be made a paying crop, the result being that the farm began to pay because it was adapted to the crop that could best thrive upon it. There are many farmers who could do likewise instead of struggling every year to grow crops that are more difficult to produce because the soil is not suitable for them. —Philadelphia Record.

Narrow Cribs for Corn.

All the rules for economizing space have to be broken in cribbing damp corn. We can get more room in a square or octagon building with the same area outside than in a long, narrow one. But for drying out corn we count the space next the outside most valuable. The crib must be wider at the top than it is at the bottom, and, besides, its roof ought to project as much as is safe, and have eave troughs conducting all the water that falls on the roof to one side, where it will most likely be blown away from the building instead of towards it. Of course, a corner crib thus put up is extremely liable to be blown over unless it is propped well on each side. Where an expensive corn house can be afforded, it is well to make it wide enough so that it will hold two rows of cribs with the sides vertical on the outside, but shelving wider at the top towards the center on each side. We know such a corn crib built near forty years ago, which, except that it has had to be new-roofed once or twice, is still in good condition. It was set on posts in the ground, each capped with a projection so as to keep out rats and mice. This part of the scheme proved a failure. Rats or mice breed in this corn crib just as they would if it set on a wall. It would have been better if a wall had been put under it with a five or six-foot deep cellar that could have been used as a pigpen. Probably when the oak posts rot out the corn crib will be raised and such a cellar put under it. —American Cultivator.

Weevil in Wheat.

The Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station says: "Weevils in wheat are easily killed by placing the wheat in a tight bin or room and turning on the top of the wheat a quantity of carbon-sulphide, then closing the door and allowing the fumes, which are heavier than the air, to settle and penetrate the grain for about two days, when the door may be opened and the fumes allowed to escape. One or two pounds of the carbon-sulphide is sufficient for 100 bushels of grain, and will not injure it in any way. Do not go near the fumes of the above with a lantern or lighted pipe. Be careful not to breathe the fumes of the bisulphide of carbon, as the result would be disagreeable, if not fatal."

All-the-Year-Round Harvest.

Frequent dividends on the farm should be the object of every farmer.

It has long been a maxim that "harvest comes but once a year," which is true where certain crops are specialties, but the fact is that there is no occupation that will give as frequent dividends on the investment as farming, if judicious management is used.

When farming is made to include everything that can be produced on a farm there is not a week in the year that returns will fall to come in. Beginning with early spring the vegetables will be dividend-producers, to be followed by fruit and field crops. Even in winter the cows will contribute every day with milk, from which butter may be sold, while the well-filled egg basket can be marketed nearly every day in the year. The sheep send early lambs to the stalls, followed by mutton and wool, and from the swine early shoats and late pork are obtained. In fact, at the present day, with improved implements, "harvest time" is every season of the year, and the dividends are constant.

Soft-shelled Eggs.

Gravel is usually found in most soils has been rounded by the air, water and heat, through wear and tear, says the Farm and Fireside. Unless sharp it is valueless. As soon as the fowl rounds off a sharp substance in the gizzard it is voided; hence, hens prefer sharp shells to ground gravel. The reason they eat more shells when laying (or more sharp grit of any kind) is because (when laying) more food is required, and consequently there is better digestion and assimilation. Because an egg has specks or flakes of lime on the shell does not imply that it is due to feeding shells, as the same thing occurs when no oyster shells are given. It may be due to the food also. As a rule, such hens are fat. Some kinds of gravel are limestone and of the same composition as oyster shells. There are millions of hens that never saw an oyster shell, and they do not lay soft-shelled eggs. Soft-shelled eggs always indicate overfeeding.

Drone Bees.

Bees left to their own devices will build too much drone comb for the profit of the apiarist, says the New York Farmer. The aim of the bees in building extra comb is not to rear drones, but to have storage room for surplus honey. Such extra comb is found in each hive, and if it be left, the queen will, in the spring, when the colony is strong, fill all the available drone comb with eggs, which means a too large force of drones when the hatching is completed. This state of affairs is easily prevented by the utilization of foundation comb, all made in worker size. If the frames be filled with foundation comb the drones will be kept down in number to the desirable point. The supply of drones is easily regulated by the amount of drone comb provided, and the apiarist can select his breeding stock at will by supplying the drone comb in the colonies that stand highest in his esteem.

The Basket Worm.

Prof. L. O. Howard, entomologist, gives the life history of the basket worm in a letter to the Indiana Farmer, its name being "Thyridopterix ephemerae" (Linn.), which is sometimes known also as the bag worm. The bag serves as a shelter and protection from birds and other enemies. The bag can be increased from time to time as occasion requires. The larva carries the bag with it wherever it goes and never leaves it. When full grown it turns to a chrysalis with the bag, the female moth never leaving it except to drop to the ground and die after depositing its eggs within the bag, from which the young escape, go out over the plants (respectively evergreen hedges), construct new bags and commit depredations. The male moth emerges as a small clear-winged insect. Paris green on the plants destroys the worms. The bags should be picked off and burned when such is possible.

Buying Fertilizers.

In the purchase of fertilizers the farmer has more difficulty than in any other duty, as he must rely largely upon the honesty of the manufacturers, and for that reason he should buy only from reliable parties. The reliability of manufacturers may not be known to all, and mistakes may occur in the factories. There is one plan that can be pursued, however, and which will be satisfactory to the manufacturers also, which is for a number of farmers to co-operate in making comparative tests of all fertilizers procured by exchanging samples. The stations will also analyze samples for farmers, but the better plan is for each farmer to make tests and thus educate himself in the use of fertilizers and their effects upon plants by direct observation. Only \$1 expended for fertilizers for each farm, provided several farmers will work together, will be sufficient.

Horizontal Notes.

The English ivy does not harm a tree on which it grows.

See if a little less water on irrigated land will not be better.

Fruit when placed in cold storage should be firm and hard.

The grape vine trained to a single stake never does its best.

Sprinkling plants with water, when frost is expected, will protect them.

Pears to be put in cold storage should be picked before they begin to ripen.

Watermelons ought not to be grown on the same ground oftener than three years.

Tomatoes are so hardy that they may be transplanted even after the fruit begins to set.

If grapes have been planted too closely and become too thick, better take out every other vine.

The man who gives plants of all kinds plenty of room and heroically thins his fruit will get best results.—Real Estate and Farm.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

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

Lesson for November 27.

Golden Text.—"My son, if sinners cease thee, consent thou not."—Prov. 1:10.

The course provided for us this week is a temperance lesson, taking the Scriptures found in the fourth chapter of Proverbs verses 10 to 19. The book of Proverbs is full of moral precepts of deep insight and permanent validity. It is the characteristic product of the Hebrew wisdom literature, so called because of the prominence given to wisdom, personified often as a woman. Hebrew philosophy took a practical rather than a speculative form. The reasonings of the Hebrew philosopher were never concerned with such fundamental problems as the existence of God, the nature of mind and matter, the principle of causation. He assumed the existence of God as needing no proof; he was not sufficiently introspective to accomplish much in the realm of psychology. Hence his philosophy was chiefly ethical philosophy. He dealt with the keenest interest the lives of his fellow men—their virtues and their vices, their graces and their frailties, their rewards and their punishments; and so his own conclusions as to the laws of the nature of virtue, and its relation to God, and similar important subjects. The book of Proverbs is a collection of pithy sayings of these wise men. Part of it were written in Solomon's time, part of it were probably based on popular proverbs much older than Solomon, and part of it is probably much later.

The lesson is a section containing practical admonitions intended especially for the young. Its verses are for the most part perfectly plain and simple, needing no explanation. But they are full of moral earnestness, and suggest many important lessons of a general nature, as well as bearing on the subject of temperance specially assigned for our study.

"The

