

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

# The Chelsea Standard.

A CHELSEA PAPER FOR CHELSEA PEOPLE.

VOL. X. NO. 44

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1898.

WHOLE NUMBER 512

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

While doing Christmas Shopping we would like  
to have you visit our

## Apron AND Handkerchief Booth

We are showing fine white aprons, tucked or embroidered trimmed 25c.

Beautiful embroidered handkerchiefs, hemstitched or lace effects 25c.

Fine embroidered handkerchiefs, embroidered or hemstitched edge 15 and 10c.

Pure linen hemstitched handkerchiefs, washed and ready for use 25, 15, 12½ and 10c.

### SPECIAL.

Pure linen hemstitched handkerchiefs 5c.

All Stamped Linens reduced in price to close out.

Ask to see our Assortment of

Table Linens, Rugs, (27x63 in, Moquette \$1.98), Christmas Ribbons. Table Covers. Kid Gloves. Mufflers. Men's Fancy Shirts.	Napkins, Smyrna Rugs. Slippers. Bed Spreads, Kid Mittens. Neck Ties. Lap Robes.
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We surely can help you select your Xmas Gifts.

## H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

Butterick's patterns for December now on sale.

## CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

What is nicer to give to a friend than a nice Perfume Atomizer filled with the latest odor

### 4 ROSES.

We have the finest line of Holiday Perfumes in Chelsea.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

We compound your Prescriptions with care.  
For that cough try 1 bottle WHITE PINE SYRUP WITH TAR.  
Thatcher's, Streeter's and Parker's Liniments.

Cream of Lilacs for the hands,  
Try our Universal Hair Restorer if you are troubled with Dandruff or  
or falling out of the Hair. The best remedy known.

Bring us Your Eggs.

Remember our citron, orange and lemon peel are the freshest and  
only 25c per pound.

## FENN & VOGEL

A BRIGHT  
OUT LOOK.

for the man with "a wine  
taste on a beer income."

We have our new winter  
stock of suitings on hand

We are making those Dr. Shaw mid winter

### PANTS.

Patent applied for. Health and Comfort  
to the wearer. Made only by

## RAFTREY

The Worker of Gentlemen's Clothes.

### SCHOOL REPORT.

Names of Pupils Who Have not Been  
Absent nor Tardy.  
Superintendent's report for the month  
ending November 25, 1898:  
Total number enrolled..... 257  
Total number transferred..... 3  
Number re-entries..... 32  
Number left, all causes..... 48  
Total number belonging at date..... 344  
Number of non-resident pupils..... 35  
Number of pupils not absent or tardy 199  
Percentage of attendance..... 96.8  
W. W. GIFFORD, Supt.

### HIGH SCHOOL.

Howard Armstrong Etta Foster  
Warren Boyd Carrie Goodrich  
Frank Fenn Mattie Hammond  
Charles Finkbeiner Verna Hawley  
Earl Finkbeiner Enid Holmes  
Chauncey Freeman Eva Luick  
Warren Geddes Florence Martin  
Ralph Holmes Grace McKernan  
Gusale BeGole Mabel McGuinness  
Arthur Easterle Rose Mullen  
Don McCall Ella Nickerson  
Leigh Palmer Bertha Schumacher  
Carl Plowe Emily Steinbach  
Lillie Wackenhut Paul Schaible  
Genevieve Young Henry Speer  
Carl Vogel Lloyd Gifford  
Edward Zincke Wortie Bacon  
Claude Burkhardt Louis Stevenson  
Ethel Bacon Florence Collins  
Katie Collin O. Riemenschneider  
CARRIE McCLASKIE, Teacher.

### NINTH GRADE.

Mabel Bacon Vera Glazier  
Louise Heber Minnie Heber  
Gladys Mapes Nellie McKernan  
Cora Nickerson Cassie Rubert  
B. Schwickerath Rosa Zulke  
Lee Ackerson Benjamin Frey  
Arthur Kruse George Speer  
Edgar Steinbach Bertie Steinbach  
Edwin Schenk Carl Mensing  
FLORENCE N. BACHMAN, Teacher.

### EIGHTH GRADE.

Josie Bacon Lillie Blaich  
Grace Cooke Leila Geddes  
Myrta Guerin Howard Holmes  
Rudolf Kantelehner C. Kalmbach  
Wirt McLaren Dwight Miller  
Cora Stedman Rollin Schenk  
Herbert Schenk Clayton Schenk  
Arthur Edmunds  
H. DORA HARRINGTON, Teacher.

### SEVENTH GRADE.

Arthur Armstrong Howard Boyd  
George Bacon Clarence Edmunds  
Harold Glazier Rudolf Knapp  
George Keenan Emmett Page  
Edith Bennett Cora Burkhardt  
Florence Eisenman Daisy Potter  
Mamie Snyder Blanche Stephens  
MAMIE E. FLETCHER, Teacher.

### SIXTH GRADE.

Nellie Atkinson Paul Bacon  
Ernest Edmunds Susie Gilbert  
Emma Mast Guy McNamara  
Mina Steger Esther Selfe  
Elmer Winans Ada Yakley  
Erma Hunter Veva Hummel  
Paul Hirth Austin Keenan  
Sarah Koch Julia Kalmbach  
ANNA M. BEISSEL, Teacher.

### FIFTH GRADE.

Flora Atkinson Mildred Atkinson  
Pauline Burg Arthur Foster  
Jennie Geddes J. Heselshwerdt  
F. Heselshwerdt Bessie Kempf  
Emma Koch Homer Lighthall  
Louise Laemmle May McGuinness  
Mabel Raftery Grace Swarthout  
Albert Steinbach Hazel Speer  
Lilla Schmidt Archie Whitaker  
Leroy Wiley  
ELIZABETH DEPEW, Teacher.

### FOURTH GRADE.

Charles Bates Ruth Bacon  
Minnie Bagge Harold Carpenter  
Alice Chandler Vera Graham  
Nina Greening Edna Glazier  
Bernice Hoag Eddie Icheidinger  
Katie Kalmbach Ida Mast  
Beryl McNamara Grace Merchant  
Bessie Swarthout Luna Smith  
MARY A. VAN TINE, Teacher.

### THIRD GRADE.

Clayton Bennett Winifred Bacon  
Reynold Bacon Harlow Jewew  
Myron Grant Galbraith Gorman  
Nina Hunter Claire Hoover  
Clara Koch Myrta R. Kempf  
Mary Lambrecht Edna Laird  
Paul Martin Algernon Palmer  
Edna Raftery Don Roedel  
Lynn Stedman Cora Schmidt  
Mary Spinnagle Gerald Hoefler  
CLARA B. HEMENS, Teacher.

### SECOND GRADE.

Arthur Avery Earl Bennett  
Daisy Brown Albert Bates  
Ora Gilbert John Hauser  
Ernest Kuhl Elsa Maroney  
Rena Roedel James Schmidt  
Leon Shaver Sydney Schenk  
Nina Schraitman Harry Schussler  
Peter Weick Nina Belle Wurster

Harold Spaulding Walter Spaulding  
Clarence Laird  
MARIE H. BACON, Teacher.

FIRST GRADE.  
James Colyer Winifred Eder  
Norbert Foster Marjorie Freeman  
Ralph Gilbert Lyda Hauser  
Nada Hoffman John Hummel  
Louise Icheidinger Mary Kolb  
Mary Koch Iva M. Lehman  
Ruth Luick Carl Lambert  
Ruth Raftery LaRue Shaver  
May Stiegelmaier Ellis Schultz  
Cleon Wolff Edna Wackenhut  
Leo Wade Norbert Eisenman  
Phoebe Turnbull  
LOUELLA TOWNSEND, Teacher.

Will Close Early.  
We, the undersigned, do hereby agree  
to close our respective places of business  
at 7:30 p. m. local time, excepting Satur-  
day evenings, beginning, Monday, Janu-  
ary 2, 1899, and to continue until April  
1, 1899: Glazier & Stimson, Fenn &  
Vogel, L. & A. E. Winans, John Farrell,  
H. L. Wood & Co., S. A. Mapes, Kempf  
& McKune, Hoag & Holmes, L. T. Free-  
man, F. Kantelehner, J. S. Cummings,  
Misses Conaty & Derck, Miller Sisters,  
C. Steinbach, W. J. Knapp, F. Staffan &  
Son, W. P. Schenk & Company, H. S.  
Holmes Mercantile Co., Trim, McGregor  
& Harper, J. J. Raftery, A. Eppler, Chas.  
Tomlinson, Geo. Webster.

### UNADILLA.

Alex Pyper sports a new Portland cut-  
ter.  
Miss Eva Montague of Plainfield visit-  
ed friends here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson of Dexter visit-  
ed at John Webb's Sunday.

O. J. Bangs is reported to be falling  
slowly with cancer of the stomach.

Will Stowe of the Thirty-fifth Michi-  
gan is expected home for the holidays.

Miss Gertrude Mills is visiting her  
friend, Miss Eva Montague of Plainfield.

Wirt Barnum and Sarah Bunker visit-  
ed friends near Chelsea Saturday and  
Sunday.

The L. A. S. of the Presbyterian  
church will give an oyster supper at the  
hall December 29th

On Wednesday of last week news was  
received of the sudden death of James  
Durkee of Anderson. Mr. Durkee was  
born and raised in this town, and leaves a  
large number of friends here to mourn  
his loss.

A large number of the friends gathered  
at the home of Miss Gertrude Mills Wed-  
nesday, December 7th, to remind her of  
her birthday and that time waits for no  
man. Wirt Barnum in a few, well chosen  
words presented Miss Mills, in behalf  
of the company, with a beautiful water  
set, after which the evening was spent in  
games and a good time was had by all.

On Wednesday, December 7, 1898, at  
the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and  
Mrs. S. G. Palmer, occurred the marriage  
of their daughter, Florence E. to Allie J.  
Holmes of Stockbridge. At 12 o'clock  
noon as the strains of the wedding march  
played by Mrs. Cora E. Marshall greeted  
the ears of the guests, the couple entered  
the room. Rev. Horace Palmer per-  
formed the ceremony. After congratu-  
lations the company repaired to the din-  
ing room where a bounteous repast was  
served. The presents were numerous  
and useful. About forty-five guests  
were present, among whom were Mrs.  
Oscar Stilson of Adrian and Mr. and Mrs.  
Blood of Lansing. A host of friends  
united in wishing the couple a long and  
happy life.

### Card of Thanks.

We, the undersigned, desire to express  
our sincere thanks to neighbors and  
friends, who so kindly assisted us during  
the affliction we have experienced in the  
loss of our beloved mother.

Wilber VanRiper,  
Florence VanRiper,  
Schuyler VanRiper,  
Floyd VanRiper.

The time for Holiday gifts is at hand.  
Try "Light in Dark Places." Obtain it  
at Glazier & Stimson's drug store, Hoag  
& Holmes' bazaar, or of the author, Dr.  
Thomas Holmes.

Lost—A course built blue and black  
fox hound, with salt in one ear and an-  
swers to the name of Colonel.  
W. H. Marsh, Munith.

Found—A purse containing a small  
sum of money. Can be obtained at this  
office.

For Sale—A very nice set of light bobs  
suitable for pleasure or delivery sleighs.  
James Beckwith, Sylvan.

### BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

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

## Bob Sleighs!

I will have for sale at my shop twenty-  
five sets of hand made bob sleighs. No  
old material used on these goods, but is  
strictly new and first-class.

Anyone wanting a good article at a  
low price should not fail to see these  
goods before buying elsewhere.

Call early and see them in the white.  
Come and see them whether you buy  
or not.

## Repairing Done on Short Notice.

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

### ADAM FAIST,

Fred Vogel's old shop.

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 Harness 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 53  
acres of land, a large first-class house, 2  
barns, 2-story gralry (brick lined), good  
orchard and all kinds of fruit, 15 acres  
good pasture. Price including farming  
implements and stock on farm, \$2,500, or  
farm without implements and stock at a  
price made to suit purchaser. One-half  
purchase price cash, balance on time.  
Inquire at the premises.  
D. SHELL, Francisco, Mich.

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

S. G. BUSH  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Formerly resident physician U. of M.  
Hospital,  
Office in Hatch block. Residence op-  
posite M. E. church.

G. E. HATHAWAY,  
GRADUATE IN DENTISTRY.

To numb the gums for extracting teeth  
I have a preparation which positively  
contains no cocaine or other injurious in-  
gredients and will not cause soreness of  
gums but aids nature to heal them rapid-  
ly. Gas administered when desired.  
Upper and lower sets of teeth, porce-  
lain crowns and bridge work that imi-  
tates natural teeth to perfection as well  
as give good service to wearer.  
Office over Bank Drug Store.

R McCOLGAN.  
Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur

Office and residence corner of Main  
and Park Streets,  
Graduate of Philadelphia Polyclinic  
in diseases of eye, ear, nose and throat.  
CHELSEA, MICH.

FRANK SHAVER,  
Prop. of The "City" Barber  
Shop. In the new Babcock Building  
Main street.

Bathroom in connection.  
CHELSEA, MICH.

GEO. W. TURNBULL  
Attorney and Counselor at Law.  
Pensions and patents obtained. None  
but legal fees charged.  
Money placed and loaned on good  
security.

### FIRE INSURANCE

H. H. AVERY,  
DENTIST

All kinds of dental work done in a  
careful and thorough manner.

Special attention given to  
children's teeth. Nitrous oxide and  
local anasthetics used in extracting.  
Permanently located.

Office over Raftery's Tailor Shop

W. S. HAMILTON  
Veterinary Surgeon

Treats all diseases of domesticated ani-  
mals. Special attention given to lame-  
ness and horse dentistry. Office and re-  
sidence on Park street across from M. E.  
church, Chelsea, Mich.

## FIRE AND TORNADO INSURANCE.

### Turnbull & Hatch.

OLIVE LODGE NO 156, F. & A. M.  
Regular meetings of Olive Lodge,  
No. 156, F. & A. M. for 1898.  
Jan. 4, Feb. 1, March 8, April 5, May  
3, May 31, June 28, July 26, Aug. 30,  
Sept. 27, Oct. 25, Nov. 22. Annual  
meeting and election of officers Nov.  
22d.  
J. D. SCHNAITMAN, Sec.

R. P. CARPENTER, W. R. C. NO. 210,  
meets the Second and Fourth Friday  
in each month. The Second Friday at 2:30  
p. m. The Fourth Friday at 7:30 p. m.  
R. M. WILKINSON, Secretary.

If you contemplate committing matri-  
mony procure your invitations at The  
Standard office, where you will find the  
smoothest line of wedding stationery  
that ever came down the pike.

## Geo. H. Foster, AUCTIONEER

Satisfaction Guaranteed  
Terms Reasonable.  
Headquarters at Standard Office.

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."  
Time Card, taking effect, Aug. 14, 1897.

TRAINS EAST:  
No. 8—Detroit Night Express 5:20 a. m.  
No. 36—Atlantic Express 7:15 a. m.  
No. 12—Grand Rapids 10:40 a. m.  
No. 6—Express and Mail 8:15 p. m.

TRAINS WEST:  
No. 3—Express and Mail 10:00 a. m.  
No. 13—Grand Rapids 6:20 p. m.  
No. 7—Chicago Express 10:20 p. m.  
O. W. RUGGLES, Gen. Pass & Ticket Agt.  
E. A. WILLIAMS, Agent.

### TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

The following is the schedule of teach-  
ers' examinations for 1898—99:  
Ann Arbor, August 18 and 19, 1898.  
Ypsilanti, October 20 and 21, 1898.  
Ann Arbor, March 30 and 31, 1899.  
Ann Arbor, June 15 and 16, 1899.

W. N. LISTER,  
Commissioner of Schools.

### 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.

# THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

O. T. HOOVER, Publisher.  
CHELSEA, MICHIGAN

## WEEK'S NEWS RECORD

The Baltimore and Northern Electric Railway Company, backed by a syndicate of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore capitalists, has purchased the Baltimore City Passenger Railway property. There is involved in the transaction \$12,600,000.

The members of the Columbus, Ohio, chapter of the Phi Gamma Delta, who were arrested and later acquitted on a charge of desecrating a cemetery, have preferred charges of blackmail and condoning a crime against the cemetery trustees.

Maj. Gen. Wheeler has recommended to the President that the sentence of death imposed by court martial upon Stephen Lindsay, a colored soldier of Troop F, Tenth Cavalry, for killing another soldier in a brawl, be commuted to imprisonment for life.

At 6 o'clock the other night a young man, unnamed, entered the clothing store of A. Goldman, 214 Joseph St., sought out the proprietor, placed a revolver to his breast and compelled him to turn over all money in the safe, \$70. The robber escaped in the crowd.

China is greatly perturbed at the French ultimatum regarding the missionary held prisoner by the Tsung-tai-Yamen. The members of the Tsung-tai-Yamen declare it is impossible to comply with the demand of France for his release, as the Szechuan rebels are beyond control.

The Chandler mine at Ely, Minn., has announced a 10 per cent. advance in wages, bringing the schedule back to the scale of 1892, the highest ever paid in the lake regions. The increase is caused by the tremendous demand for men from the copper and iron ranges.

Lieut. William L. Murphy, of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, and Miss Pauline Whiting Lowe, of Omaha, were married in the Catholic Church in that city and left for Fort Douglas, Salt Lake City. The bride is the daughter of one of the pioneers of Nebraska.

Fire did considerable damage at the Government yards on the Illinois Central Railroad in New Orleans, where are stored great quantities of oil, resin, turpentine, etc. The fire broke out in the warehouse of A. Vizard & Co. and destroyed \$200,000 worth of turpentine and resin.

Solomon Wise, a prominent merchant of Ottawa, Ohio, has been found dead in his clothing store with a bullet hole through his breast. The indications point to murder. A. W. Weller, cashier of the A. B. Brown & Co. bank, was arrested on suspicion and made a confession, saying that he had shot Wise accidentally.

Consul Skinner at Marseilles has informed the State Department that if American coal companies can supply the right kind of coal at the right price—namely, at about \$7.72 per ton delivered into the coal bunkers at Marseilles, they have before them the opportunity for a new and important market. The high price at Marseilles is ascribed to the shortage in the British output owing to the strikes.

The decision of the District Court in Omaha in declaring the bond of ex-Treasurer Joseph S. Bartley null and void for his shortage was reversed on appeal by the Supreme Court. The decision is important and unexpected. The amount directly involved is \$201,000, which Bartley took from a State depository bank and for which he was convicted of embezzlement and sentenced to the penitentiary, where he now is.

Ernest Cleveland, of Missouri City, Mo., shot and instantly killed George Allen and fatally wounded his cousin, Dolly Cleveland, at the Cleveland Shadblow, four miles east of Missouri City. Cleveland was jealous of the attentions Allen had been paying his cousin. A church meeting had been arranged, and just as the congregation was dismissed Cleveland stepped in behind his cousin and Allen, who was her escort and friend. Two shots took effect in Allen's head, one bullet entering at the base of the brain, causing instant death. After shooting Miss Cleveland the murderer was disarmed. He escaped.

## BREVITIES.

Joseph Jefferson has decided to rest this winter and will not return to the stage before next spring.

At Dayton, Ohio, Margaret Isabel Wolf, wife of John Wolf, has sued for divorce. He is 80 years old and she is 35.

The cruiser Buffalo has left the anchorage off Tompkinsville for Manila, carrying 700 men for Admiral Dewey's fleet.

The Kentucky State Board of Valuations reduced the tax on whisky in bond from \$8 to \$7 per barrel for the year 1899.

George Howard and Frank Howard, miners, wandered off the road in the mountains near Trenton, Colo., and froze to death.

At Pierre, S. D., the official count for Governor was completed. The totals are: Leo. fusion, 37,319; Phillips, Republican, 36,049; Lewis, Prohibition, 891.

Nat. at Constructor Richmond P. Hobson will probably go to Hong Kong to superintend the reconstruction of the three Spanish cruisers recently floated at Manila.

The hat factory of John W. Green & Co., Danbury, Conn., was destroyed by fire. Loss \$125,000, insurance \$101,000. Four hundred men are thrown out of employment.

Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, who has been in China for some time on behalf of the British Associated Chambers of Commerce, is to return to England by way of the United States and will start homeward soon after Jan. 1.

James Dickinson Rhodes, a wealthy car-wheel manufacturer of Pittsburg, Pa., and Miss Melus Edwards of St. Joseph, Mo., were married recently.

Miss Hildegard Poppe, a former school teacher of Burlington, Iowa, has begun a breach of promise suit for \$4,000 against F. T. Mills, a wealthy bachelor of Springfield, Mo.

Three jurymen who favored acquittal prevented the conviction of 72-year-old Mrs. Margaret Cody, at Albany, N. Y., on the charge of blackmailing the Gould heirs. The case will be tried again in February.

## EASTERN.

Barnes Compton, formerly member of Congress, died at Laurel, Md.

John Taylor Gause, president of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, is dead at Wilmington, Del.

The Bloomburg novelty works, Bloomburg, Pa., were destroyed by fire. Loss \$60,000, insurance \$25,000.

The will of the late Charles P. Wilder of Wellesly Hills, N. Y., bequeaths \$102,000 to Mount Holyoke College.

Fire destroyed the big mill of the F. A. Goldcharles Company in Milton, Pa. Loss \$100,000, insurance \$25,000.

Henry S. Irvine of Glenrock, Pa., student at Albright College at Myerstown, committed suicide by taking strychnine.

Andrew Carnegie has paid \$900,000 for two lots on Fifth avenue, New York, and on one of them proposes to erect a \$1,000,000 residence.

Oliver Sumner Teall of New York, of anti-tyttinger fame, has been sued for divorce at Providence, R. I., by Florence B. Teall.

V. K. and A. H. Jones, boot and shoe manufacturers of Boston and Lynn, Mass., have assigned. Liabilities, \$130,000; assets, unknown.

A five-story building was destroyed and two sky scrapers were badly damaged by fire on Lower Broadway, New York. The loss is over \$1,000,000.

The Manhattan Concrete Company, New York City, building contractor, has made a general assignment. Liabilities, \$60,000; assets about \$50,000.

A boxing class has been started in connection with the Institute of St. John's Episcopal Church, Jersey City, of which Rev. Dr. E. L. Stoddard is the rector.

Fire wrecked the end of St. Anne's Catholic Church on Fifth-third street, New York, destroying valuable altars, paintings and a new organ. Loss \$100,000.

The Erie Railroad Company has just completed the purchase of 7,000 acres of coal land in the soft coal district of Pennsylvania, for which the company paid \$200,000.

Mrs. Sarah Casin of Brooklyn, N. Y., was killed by a trolley car in New York, and a crowd who saw the accident tried to lynch the motorman. He was rescued by the police.

During a fierce snow and wind storm the front of the Enterprise colony at Shamokin, Pa., was blown down, causing \$100,000 damage. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

In the trial of Mrs. Mary E. Zehner, charged with the murder of her aged husband, Reuben Zehner, by poisoning, at Philadelphia, the jury without leaving the box rendered a verdict of not guilty.

President W. H. Newman of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company has placed an order with the Brooks locomotive works of Dunkirk, N. Y., for forty-five locomotives. The total cost will be about \$500,000.

A landslide brought on by the rain and snow melting caused a bad wreck on the New York, Susquehanna, and Western Railroad near Swatara, N. J. Three trainmen were badly injured and the road was blocked to traffic.

The Consolidated Tin Plate Company, a corporation formed under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital stock of \$500,000, was formally organized at Pittsburg, Pa. The combine will take hold of nearly all the mills in the country on Dec. 15.

Articles of incorporation of the American Lined Oil Company, with an authorized capital stock of \$35,000,000, were filed with the Secretary of State at Trenton, N. J. One-half of the capital stock is preferred, to bear a dividend of 7 per cent.

Frank J. Gould is the latest multimillionaire. He became of age the other day, and with his majority received a fortune of \$10,000,000, the income from which is his to spend. He is the namesake of the wizard of Wall street and his favorite son.

At New York, six men were sealed to death in the fireproof of the steamship Alamo of the Malboro Line by the bursting of a 11-inch steam pipe. One of the thirty passengers on board and the chief engineer, and his first assistant were sealed slightly.

The steam yacht Onida, having on board her owner, E. T. Benedict, and ex-President Grover Cleveland, was in a collision with a transfer boat off the Battery wall in the upper New York bay. The yacht had her bowsprit carried away. No one was injured.

## WESTERN.

George B. Hollister, aged 78, a prominent member of the Cincinnati bar, is dead at his home in Mount Auburn.

At Springfield, Ohio, the Central Union Telephone Company has been granted the right to establish an underground system.

The body of Judge Carter, the Western racing judge, has been recovered from the ruins of the burned Baldwin Hotel, San Francisco.

Grant C. Gillett, the cattle plunger of Woodbine, Kan., who disappeared owing nearly \$2,000,000, is under arrest at Chihuahua, in Old Mexico.

Mrs. Lumsden, charged with having murdered her husband in order to secure the \$2,000 insurance on his life, has been acquitted in Milks, Mo.

The entire Hamilton syndicate system, controlling ninety-five miles of surface roads at St. Louis, has been bought by the Southern Electric Company.

Nearly the whole business portion of Eufaula, I. T., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$150,000.

At Maryville, Mo., the jury in the case of Louis Cambron against the Omaha and St. Louis Railway brought in a verdict giving the plaintiff \$15,000 damages.

California raisin growers are preparing to protest against the free admission of Zante currants to this country, as recommended in President McKinley's message.

Link Thayer, the last of the six men to be tried at Fergus Falls, Minn., on the charge of holding up the Great Northern express train Nov. 10, was sentenced to twenty years in State's prison.

Roscoe Huntington, aged 57, who claimed to be a nephew of Col. P. Huntington, killed himself with morphine in Los Angeles, Cal., lodging house because he could not secure employment.

The dry goods store of H. N. Bradley & Co., Denver, Colo., has been closed on a writ of attachment secured by the Merchants' National Bank of New York. Liabilities are placed at \$110,000.

The grand jury of Macoupin County, Ill., returned indictments against fifty-four men connected in different ways with

the late riots at Virden. Among those indicted is John R. Tanner, Governor of the State.

At Cincinnati, the jury acquitted W. J. Haldeman of the murder of ex-State Senator J. C. Richardson Sept. 23 last. The men were business associates, and the killing was in the office of their mills at Lockland, Ohio.

Division No. 2 of the Supreme Court, at Jefferson City, Mo., affirmed the death sentence of O. H. Baker of Shannon County, who was convicted of the murder of his wife, whom he beat to death last March. He will be hanged Jan. 10.

Samuel P. Flint, assistant superintendent of the railway mail service, was struck by a locomotive at Fourteenth and Franklin streets, Oakland, Cal., and received injuries which proved fatal. He was thrown about fifteen feet and his head badly cut.

Fire broke out in the Baker-Bayless Shoe Company plant in St. Louis, and before it was under control destroyed the building. The flames spread to a tailor shop adjoining and thence to the building on the north. The Baker-Bayless loss is probably \$200,000, other losses \$12,000.

Fire that started from an unknown cause in the opera house block at Frankton, Ind., wiped out the business portion of the town. Lamps, gas pipes, protection made it impossible to check the flames. The total loss is about \$100,000, with insurance of about one-half that amount.

The formation of the school furniture combine is now completed. All the big Grand Rapids companies, and, in fact, all the companies making school furniture, are represented in this newest pool, which is to have a capitalization of \$8,500,000. A Grand Rapids furniture manufacturer is to be made the president and the headquarters will be in Chicago.

At San Francisco, Carl Becker, one of a quartet of forgers who raised a check for \$22,000 on the Nevada Bank, the original check calling for but \$12, has confessed. His accomplices have all turned State's evidence, and it is believed that Becker confessed so that Creggan, who has been his particular partner in crime, could not benefit by his confession.

A month-old Michael Vodkaer of Rockport, Ohio, abused his wife. Their son Henry, 49 years old, tried to protect his mother and the father turned on him. He pursued the young man into the woods and raised an ax to strike, when Henry shot him. The young man was arrested. Vodkaer was badly wounded, but is recovering. The grand jury refused to indict the son, but returned a bill against his father for assault with intent to kill.

Robert Findley & Co., of Sterling, and C. R. Lee, of Lincoln, Neb., have purchased all the available broomcorn brush in Kansas and Oklahoma, comprising the principal growing districts of the United States, and pushed the price up \$15 per ton. They paid \$40 to \$60 per ton for the product, but have refused \$75 per ton. Broommakers know that Kansas and Oklahoma are the principal brush-growing districts in this country and the shortage of the crop enabled these men to run the corner.

The Ohio State crop bulletin shows that the condition of the growing wheat crop in Ohio has fallen off 2 points since Nov. 1, due to the ravages of the fly and the grubworm. Still its condition is 100 per cent of a full average. The corn area in Ohio for the year 1898 crops is given as 2,554,564 acres, producing 111,354,701 bushels, or 38 bushels per acre, the largest crop except that of 1896 in the history of the State. The potato area was 117,341 acres, producing 8,254,121 bushels. The cattle being fed for spring market is \$2 per cent average number and sheep \$2 per cent.

## SOUTHERN.

At Glasgow, Ky., the jury after being out twenty minutes returned a verdict against Robert Brown of willful murder and fixed his punishment at death.

A duel to the death with revolvers took place at Jackson, Ky., between C. C. Runyon, marshal of Jackson County, and Alfred Allen, a well-known character. They fought over an old difficulty, and both men were instantly killed.

The American Savings Bank of Charleston, S. C., has been placed in the hands of a receiver at the instance of the Hanover National Bank of New York. The latter bank holds notes of the former to the amount of \$22,000.

James H. Holcomb, marshal of Birmingham, Ala., was assassinated at Horse Creek depot by an unknown man, supposed, however, to be Joe Marino, a moonshiner, whose arrest Holcomb had been trying for some time to effect.

Mrs. Mary Bradford, matron; Mrs. Sarah Vandervoer, music teacher; and the fifty-four young female inmates of Cleveland orphan school at Versailles, Ky., were made very ill by poisoning, the poison believed to have been in pumpkin pies.

Kentucky tobacco growers held a meeting at Frankfort and adopted resolutions denouncing the tobacco trust and providing for a fight against the trust by appointing a committee in each county to secure pledges from all growers to hold their tobacco.

One of the cars of the Dallas, Texas, Consolidated Electric system was blown up by dynamite. Half an hour later another car was blown up. A stick of dynamite a foot long was found at the scene of the second explosion. No passengers were in the cars. The motor men were injured. The cars were badly wrecked, wheels on each being blown to fragments. They are the first serious acts of violence since the strike of the motormen on the Consolidated system was inaugurated.

## FOREIGN.

David Stuart-Erskine, thirteenth Earl of Buchan, died in his eighty-fourth year. Aguinado, the Philippine insurgent leader, has renounced the Catholic religion and is persecuting the friars.

The French vintage of 1898 is officially estimated at 32,282,000 hectolitres, which is 68,000 hectolitres below the vintage of last year.

Many revolver shots were fired and one man was wounded in a Paris riot precipitated by a mob of citizens opposed to Capt. Dreyfus.

Seven persons were burned to death in a fire which broke out in the small hamlet of Exenthal, near Sonneberg, Saxony-Meiningen, about twelve miles northeast of Coburg.

A fire which occurred in the Government dockyard at Ferrol, Spain, gutted several buildings and a number of bombshells exploded. The loss is estimated at 4,000,000 pesetas.

Gen. Otis, commanding in Manila, reports an improvement in the health of the troops in the Philippines. There were but

twenty-six deaths in November, against forty in October.

At Liverpool, England, the steamer Elsa was seriously damaged and had a man killed by fouling a float and afterward colliding with the British steamer Rossmore, from Montreal.

Antonio Terry, the Cuban millionaire and husband of Sibyl Sanderson, the California prima donna, is dying of liver complaint in Nice, France. Mme. Terry, who was stricken with paralysis eight months ago, is improving.

A German Government official confirms the report that Germany is negotiating with Spain for the purchase of the Caroline Islands. It is understood that Spain expects 10,000,000 francs for them, which Germany considers excessive.

Advices from Russia say the reports of the threatened famine there are growing more gloomy every day. Count Leo Tolstoy has petitioned the Government for permission to form relief committees to cope with the distress, and the Czar himself has contributed 500,000 rubles to the Red Cross Society to aid the starving peasants.

The French Senate has adopted a motion placing courts-martial under the operation of the law of 1897, which abolished the secret examination of accused persons prior to trial. An amendment proposing to retain secret examinations in cases involving national danger was opposed by the minister of war, M. de Preval, and rejected.

It was reported in May this year that the noted shipbuilding firm of Vickers' Sons & Maxim of Barrow-in-Furness, England, was about to purchase an interest in the Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company of Philadelphia. The alliance, if any had been in contemplation, did not take place. But it developed quite recently that there was, after all, a strong probability that the famous English shipbuilding and gunmaking firm would extend its operations to this country, acquiring a large interest in the great Newport News shipyard, where, if the negotiations now in progress are brought to a successful conclusion, a big plant for the manufacture of cannon will also be established.

## IN GENERAL.

Princeton University students held a mass meeting and unanimously voted to abolish hazing.

Gen. Horace Porter denies the charge of Henri Rochefort that he recently said England had financed the Dreyfus syndicate in the hope of weakening France.

At Montreal, Que., Pierre Lanson shot and killed Mrs. Adelard Richot and then committed suicide. Lanson had been suitor for the woman's hand, but she chose Richot.

A great tobacco war between the American Tobacco Company and the Continental Plug Tobacco Company on one side, and the new Union Tobacco Company and other independent concerns on the other, is expected to take place soon. Thirty-seven people were drowned who were on board the British steamer Clan Drummond, from the Clyde via Liverpool for Cape Good Hope, wrecked in the Bay of Biscay. The remainder of the ship's company saved numbered twenty-three, who were taken on board the British steamer Holbein.

Max A. Lazar, a New York diamond dealer, who was tried on the charge of smuggling diamonds, has settled with the Government by payment through the United States District Attorney of \$38,000. The indictments pending against Lazar and his brother, Edmund J. Lazar, and the brother's wife were dismissed.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "The report of failures for the month of November is extremely gratifying, because it shows not only a decrease in number and a smaller amount of liabilities than in any other month, excepting three summer months, since the monthly record began, but because careful analysis shows a striking improvement both in the small and in the large failures, and in nearly all classes of industry and trade. Failures for the week have been 281 in the United States, against 306 last year, and 19 in Canada, against 28 last year."

The steamer Dirigo arrived at Vancouver, B. C., from the north, bringing the report that Dr. Turwange and party had started on a search for Andree, going by balloon. J. Mangold of Vancouver was assisting in the search for Andree. A Klondike detective named Franks discovered that Mangold was with the balloon party. He traced them to a point near Mount White, when the rigorous Alaska winter compelled him to turn back. Indian guides told him that the party had an immense bag with them that took fifteen Indian packers to carry, evidently the balloon.

## MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.25; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 65c to 66c; corn, No. 2, 33c to 34c; oats, No. 2, 25c to 27c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 54c; butter, choice creamery, 20c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 23c to 25c; potatoes, choice, 30c to 40c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, choice light, \$2.75 to \$3.50; sheep, common to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 67c to 69c; corn, No. 2 white, 31c to 33c; oats, No. 2 white, 28c to 30c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$3.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 32c to 34c; oats, No. 2, 27c to 29c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 53c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 68c to 70c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 28c to 30c; rye, No. 2, 56c to 58c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep and lambs, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 69c to 71c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 34c to 36c; oats, No. 2 white, 28c to 30c; rye, 54c to 56c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 69c to 71c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2 white, 28c to 29c; rye, No. 2, 53c to 55c; clover seed, new, \$4.05 to \$4.75.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 65c to 66c; corn, No. 3, 33c to 34c; oats, No. 2 white, 28c to 31c; rye, No. 1, 53c to 54c; barley, No. 2, 43c to 50c; pork, mess, \$7.50 to \$8.00.

Buffalo—Cattle, good shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, common to choice, \$3.25 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice wethers, \$3.50 to \$4.75; lambs, common to extra, \$5.00 to \$5.50.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 75c to 77c; corn, No. 2, 40c to 42c; oats, No. 2, 32c to 34c; butter, creamery, 16c to 21c; eggs, Western, 25c to 27c.

## WORK OF CONGRESS.

### THE WEEK'S DOINGS IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

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

In the House on Tuesday Mr. Cannon, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported the urgent deficiency bill for the army and navy. The President sent to the House the report of the Hawaiian commission, and Mr. Hitt, chairman of the committee, introduced a bill in connection with the consideration of it, the whole matter being referred to the Committee on Territories. At 12:30 the House adjourned out of respect to the late T. J. Northway of Ohio and W. F. Hale of Mississippi. In the Senate Mr. Hoar offered a bill for the erection of a monument to the officers and sailors who lost their lives by the explosion of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor. Resolutions from the Legislature of Vermont were read requesting that Rear Admiral Dewey be made admiral and that Captain Clark, commander of the Oregon, be given such rank as his merits demand. Mr. Vest offered a resolution objecting to the proposed colonial system and reciting that the Government should acquire only coal stations in the Orient, unless it shall be the purpose of the United States to organize the far-off possessions into territories, and ultimately to be admitted as States. The President sent a large number of nominations to the Senate, but they were all recess appointments with the exception of Powell Clayton of Arkansas, whose rank has been raised to ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Mexico, Senator Romero having announced that his Government had conferred that distinction upon him. Mr. Culom introduced a bill to provide for the territory of Hawaii. A brief discussion of the navigation laws was precipitated by the consideration of a bill amending those laws by the addition of a provision that foreign built vessels wrecked in the United States purchased by citizens of this country and repaired to the extent of three-fourths of their value shall be subject to forfeiture if they engage subsequently in the coastwise trade of the United States. It was made a special order for Monday.

In the House on Wednesday the anti-scalping bill passed by a vote of 119 to 101. In the Senate no business was transacted in open session. A few minutes after the Senate convened it went into executive session. At 2:15 business in open session was resumed, the death of Representatives Northway of Ohio and Love of Mississippi was announced and the Senate adjourned as a mark of respect to their memory.

On Thursday the Senate held a short session and adjourned until Monday, after making the Nicaraguan Canal bill the unfinished business before that body. Mr. Morgan called up the measure, whereupon Mr. Pettigrew moved to adjourn. This motion failed 13 yeas to 42 nays, and the bill was brought forward. Adjournment was immediately taken. During the session Mr. Vest stated his opposition to the hurried manner of passing pension bills in the Senate, and gave notice that he would insist upon a quorum being present when pension bills were being acted upon. At the other end of the Capitol the general deficiency appropriation bill was passed, and the House adjourned until Monday.



There are four Smiths in the present Congress, and there will be five in the next. Four of them are Republicans and three come from the State of Michigan. The only Democratic Smith is David Highbaugh Smith of Hodgenville, Larnie County, Ky., who represents the district in which Abraham Lincoln was born.

Mrs. Dominis of Honolulu, formerly queen of the Hawaiian Islands, arrived in Washington from San Francisco. She comes to present a claim to Congress through the Secretary of State for the crown lands in the Hawaiian Islands, which are said to be valued at \$1,000,000 and to produce an annual revenue of \$160,000.

Gen. Garcia and his Cuban associates are pleased with the President's message, and declare that his references to Cuban independence are in effect, if not in words, a recognition of the republic. It is doubtful, however, whether the President intended that such a construction should be placed upon his words.

A communication received at the State Department from the consuls general at Berlin and Frankfurt places the total value of all exports from Germany to the United States for the quarter ending Sept. 30 at \$19,789,967, an increase over the same period of 1897 of \$5,119,003.

Bishop Hurd of the Methodist Church returns to Washington from a tour of the Pennsylvania cities, with assurances of contributions of \$1,000,000 from the rich Methodists of that State for the American university in this city.

The President did not offer a plan for a government in the Philippines in his message, simply because he desires first to ascertain how far the people are capable of self-government.

The Secretary of the Navy has added to the ornaments of his office the figurehead of the cruiser Cristobal Colon, which was destroyed in the battle off Santiago.

A canvass of the Republican Senators disclosed only two votes on that side against the ratification of the Paris treaty, those of Messrs. Hale and Morrill.

Mr. Simon, the new Senator from Oregon, is the smallest man in Congress—smaller than Gen. Wheeler and Senator Wilson, who weighs only 96 pounds.

Senator Mason announces that he intends to devote his entire energies at this session of Congress to the passage of the postal savings bank bill.

## ALGER'S WAR REPORT

### SECRETARY REVIEWS MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Without Criticism He Traces the Movement of Army and Navy—Makes Recommendations and Gives Cost of Operations.

The annual report of Secretary of War Alger, reviewing the work of the year, and especially the operations in the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico, has been made public. It gives a general summary of the military operations during the war. "Soon after the declaration of war," it says, "a movement was contemplated looking to the investment of Havana, and orders to that effect were issued, and also for a reconnaissance in force along the south coast of Cuba, but the movement of the enemy's fleet changed these plans and culminated in the campaign of Santiago." Of Gen. Miles' share in the Santiago campaign the Secretary says: "Maj. Gen. Miles arrived off Santiago July 11, and that evening communicated with Gen. Shafter by telephone, and on the 12th arrived at Gen. Shafter's headquarters, July 13 and 14 he, with Gen. Shafter, met the Spanish commander under a flag of truce between the lines, and discussed the surrender of the Spanish forces. On the afternoon of July 14 Gen. Miles left Gen. Shafter's headquarters and soon thereafter went on board ship, preparatory to sailing for Porto Rico, July 17 the Spanish commander, Gen. Toral, surrendered the city, including the troops, 23,000 men, upon our terms, and at noon of that date the American flag was by order of Gen. Shafter, hoisted over the Governor's palace."

After briefly outlining the operations in Porto Rico and the Philippines the report continues:

Aug. 18 an order was issued to muster on 10,000 volunteers, which is being carried out. Thus an army of about 250,000 volunteers and recruits for the regulars was called into existence, and a civil life, which, with the regular army, made a total of 274,717 men. It was organized, armed and equipped (no supplies being on hand other than those of the regulars, save the Springfield muskets), and 500,000 of its force were transported by land

## SOLDIERS' STORIES.

### ENTERTAINING REMINISCENCES OF THE WAR.

Graphic Account of Stirring Scenes Witnessed on the Battlefield and in Camp—Veterans of the Rebellion Relate Experiences of Thrilling Nature.



probable about 'em."

"That reminds you of a story," said one of the crowd, and all settled back to hear it.

"Well, yes, it does remind me of a peculiar circumstance," assented the veteran.

"All right, fire away," said one of his hearers. Then the veteran settled back and told the story.

"I was just 19 years old when the war broke out and full of enthusiasm and patriotism. I tried to get in under the first call, but was turned down because of my youth. So I waited, fuming and fretting all the time, and finally a call was made for more, and then they wasn't so blamed particular about age."

"I presented myself at the recruiting office and was accepted. My folks were rather opposed to my going, but when they saw I was determined they said it was all right. I'll never forget my last night at home. Mary—that's the girl that was to marry me when I got back—came over and we had a sort of farewell doin's. Father didn't say much, but he kept up a pile of thumpin' for he had fought with Scott in Mexico and knew a thing or two about war. Mother cried a little now and then, but she was pretty brave. She spent most of her time fixin' up some little things for me to take, and Mary and me sat over in a corner and told stories with our eyes."

"Next mornin' I started. When I told the folks good-bye father he handed me a little package wrapped up in a bit of oil cloth. 'My boy,' he says, 'here's something that'll help pass away your idle time in camp. Take good keer of it, for it may be hard to git another after you git out in the field.'"

"I stuck the package in my blouse pocket and marched away to the tune of 'The Girl I Left Behind.' Mother and Mary cryin' in each other's arms and father tryin' hard to cheer 'em up."

"It was mighty t'resome work in camp trainin' an' drillin' all that sort o' thing. We wanted to git right down in the fightin', an' every time we read of a scrap down south we sat aroun' an' cussed the war department for not callin' on us to put down the Confederacy. But we was finally ordered to move to the front, an' we went away, cheerin' an' feelin' almighty proud."

"Well, we marched an' camped an' skirmished an' foraged for several months, but didn't get into any fair an' square stand-up fight until we got in the neighborhood of Tupelo. An' there we got it. The Johnnies surprised us one mornin' before we had our flap-jacks, an' before we could get our guns the Johnnies were a-singin' lead into us at a lively rate. But we rallied mighty quick an' we went after them Johnnies like a Georgia darkey after a watermelon."

"We got our regiment into line an' was ordered to charge. With a whoop we started, the color guard leadin' with the regimental flag an' us fellows mighty close behind it. The bullets was a-fallin' around us like hail an' the smoke was blindin'. But we kept a-goin', men fallin' on all sides of me, an' me a-wonderin' when my time was comin'. I quit wonderin' purty soon, for I felt something hit me over the left breast like a pile driver hittin' a bridge timber, an' I went up into the air. I don't remember when I hit the ground, for I was knocked deader'n a smelt by that lick."

"I don't remember no more about the fight, for I didn't come to until after it was over, an' then was restin' on a cot in the field hospital. I was mighty weak, but otherwise a-feelin' all right. When I opened my eyes a surgeon was leanin' over me."

"Feelin' all right?" he asked. I told him I was, an' asked him what the matter was. He told me nothin' but a brace on the chest, an' then he handed me that little package father had given me an' which I had carried all them months. Right square in the middle of it was a bullet hole. If I hadn't had it right there where I did I'd a got that bullet in the heart, an' then I wouldn't a been here this minute tellin' about it."

"And that packet saved your life, eh?" queried the boy with the blue eyes and flaxen hair.

"That's what it did, son," said the veteran.

"And, of course, you brought that Bible home an' kept it as a precious heirloom for your children and your children's children," said the groceryman, as he deftly spread some more sticky paper on the favorite runway of the flies.

"Bible? Who said anything about a Bible?" snorted the old vet. "I didn't have no Bible."

"Well, what was that package?" asked the groceryman.

"It was a deck o' cards. My father had been to the war and he knew what a soldier needed to pass away his time. If he hadn't a-give me that deck I'd

a-been fertilizin' a cotton patch this minute."—Omaha World-Herald.

### Bounty Jumpers in 1861-1865.

At the outbreak of the civil war the young men of the North exhibited their patriotism by enlisting for the defense of the Union as eagerly as they lately came forward to fight against Spain. No bounties were paid at first, and nearly 1,000,000 men volunteered with no more pecuniary inducement than the regular army pay.

After a time, however, volunteering languished, and to stimulate enlistments, bounties were offered by the States, the Union, and the cities and towns. This not bringing forward recruits in sufficient numbers, the draft was resorted to. Drafted men were paid smaller bounties, or none at all, and this fact sent into the service as volunteers many who were liable to conscription.

Men who were drafted often, when able, procured substitutes, paying at first \$100, then \$200, then \$300, and finally, as available substitutes grew scarce, much larger amounts, reaching in some instances, \$1,600. Many cities and towns obtained the recruits needed to fill their quotas under the various calls for troops by enlistments in other localities, as men who were willing to enlist wanted to be credited to the places that would give them the most money.

The procuring of men to serve as substitutes and to make up deficient quotas grew into a business of itself, and a very profitable one at that. "Substitute brokers" quickly appeared in great numbers all over the North, and they made enormous profits by agreeing to fill quotas at so much per recruit.

Out of this business naturally grew many abuses. For example, a firm of substitute brokers in a New England State ascertained that a large number of men who enlisted, mostly in the navy, at Fort Monroe and other stations on the Atlantic coast, at the beginning of the war, had not been credited to the quota of any State. They contrived, in some way best known to themselves, to gain control of the list of these men, and, notwithstanding the fact that they had been in the service several years, sold them in lots to suit the various cities and towns in the State referred to which were looking for recruits to fill their quotas.

These cities and towns and the State were thus credited with having sent into the service the requisite number of men under the President's call, but the National Government, of course, was cheated out of just so many recruits. The substitute brokers who carried through this transaction, which was subsequently widely known as the "Paper Credits Fraud," pocketed a great deal of money.

One of the results of the payment of big bounties was the coming into existence of a class known as "bounty jumpers." The various bounties and gratuities, toward the end of the war, rarely aggregated less than \$1,000 per recruit, and a great many hard characters took advantage of this national, state and municipal liberality by enlisting, getting the money and deserting at the first opportunity. It is on record that some of these men "jumped" their bounties as many as twenty times, each time clearing from \$1,000 upward. Generally the desertions were effected at the State camps, where recruits were herded until called to the front. Sometimes, however, the "bounty jumpers" did not get away until they had been sent to regiments in the field. Usually the deserters left singly, as opportunities arose, but once in a while many would make a simultaneous break.

### From Fighting to Friendship.

"I never could make people understand," said the Major, "how it was possible for men who were fighting against each other furiously one hour to fellowship with each other the next hour. In one of the charges at Stone River the first line of the Confederates, and the first line of Union troops struck each other with such force that full one-half of the Confederate regiment came over our first line and turned back to mingle in a fierce hand-to-hand struggle. Just then our second line caught them and they were compelled to surrender. When they realized the situation and when they heard the order to drop their guns they were in the very act of striking with clubbed muskets or with bayonets."

"I can see now the change in the expression of these faces as the men comprehended that they were helpless and must surrender. They lowered their guns, turned toward the men who had the drop on them, and with an air that was the very opposite from desperate, threw down their guns, took off their cartridge belts, and in five minutes were chatting easily with the men who had captured them. Among the prisoners was one man who was very pale and very quiet, and I judged from his appearance that he had been wounded. In answer to my question he said he had been struck two or three times, but it didn't matter. I looked at the wounds myself and, improvising bandages, managed to stop the bleeding, and when the prisoners were turned over to the guard to be taken to the rear I explained to the officer in charge that some consideration ought to be shown the wounded man. I thought I would remember the face, but I didn't. Years later the man did me a great favor, and, in explaining his action, recalled to my mind the incident of that day."

### She Never Interfered.

"I asked Congressman Hull the other day," said the Doctor, "for an army story. The chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs said he could remember only one. When he was with his regiment down in Missouri he asked a woman, standing in front of a cabin, 'What county is this?' The woman in reply said she didn't know anything about politics, and never interfered with her husband's business affairs."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

## AGRICULTURAL NEWS

### THINGS PERTAINING TO THE FARM AND HOME.

Suggestions on Making Palatable and Nutritious Ensilage—Most Farmers Cultivate Too Much Land—Stock Show Preference for Salted Hay—Notes.

The dairyman who owns a silo usually needs very little advice on the points involved in making palatable and nutritious ensilage, but suggestions are always welcome, and the following from the American Cultivator is worth considering:

There is not the need that used to be supposed of doing the work of cutting in a single day, so that fermentation could not begin until after the top was covered with some weight to press the silage together. The effect of fermentation is to liberate carbonic acid gas. This is heavier than the common air, and therefore remains in the silo unless there is a hole near the bottom to send in a current of fresh air. The greatest care should be taken to see that insects or mice have not drilled holes through the woodwork of the silo during the time it has been uncropped. If such holes can be found they should be covered and closed with cement.

The shorter the silage is cut the better it will keep, because short silage packs itself closely and incloses little air. It is the amount of which the silage holds at the beginning that determines how much it shall ferment. If the amount is small the silage will come out sweet. The richness of the silage has much to do with its sweetness or sourness. Corn that is nearing maturity, but without drying of the leaf, makes the best silage. It has more sugar and starch, and these, so soon as they ferment, are turned into carbonic acid gas, and thus stop any further fermentation. On the other hand, green corn that is nowhere near maturity, and has little sweetness, makes a very poor silage, and is mostly very sour. So, too, is silage made from putting in whole cornstalks. These cannot be packed closely, and the result is that many of the stalks will be almost rotten when taken from the silo.

### Cultivate Fewer Acres.

I am surprised at the small crops of grain, grass, potatoes, etc., that are grown on many farms. The lack of sufficient good stable manure is largely responsible for this. A few years ago a company was formed and a large strawboard factory built at the county seat of my county. Since then every farmer within a radius of ten miles of this establishment fortunate enough to have any straw has sold it at the very low figures of from \$1 to \$2 per ton. With the money received for the straw some cheap grade commercial fertilizer is purchased. As a consequence the soils of the farms are becoming thinner each year from a lack of sufficient humus to make it lively and friable. It is very poor practice to sell straw from the farm. Keep enough stock to work over all the straw and rough feed into manure and then judiciously apply it to the fields. The labor will be more than doubly paid for by increased crops. Another trouble with a great many farmers is their greed for too many acres. How common it is to hear a man boasting of the number of acres of corn or wheat he is putting out, but when the harvest comes he usually has about one-third less acres than at seeding time. It is an old adage that "tillage is manure." We have this proven by seeing a field that has had an extra amount of work put upon it before sowing it to wheat. The crop will be larger than on a field only half prepared. If we expect to keep our farms in a state of fertility that will enable us to grow paying crops we must concentrate our work upon fewer acres and have them well fertilized. It pays much better to raise a given number of bushels of wheat from ten acres than to raise the same number from twenty. By doubling the producing capacity of an acre half of the land can be in grass, thus giving it a chance to recuperate.

M. C. Thomas, in Orange Judd Farmer.

### Favors Salting Hay.

The farmer who guides himself by what he reads about salting clover hay will probably become confused, says a writer in the Stockman. One authority says never salt it—it is dangerous to do so. Another no less confidently assures us that it should be salted; he has always done so, likewise has his father. Plainly when doctors differ the individual may use his reason about the matter, and if possible decide for himself. The objections against salt is that it is deliquescent and therefore an increase of moisture is to be expected from its use. After many years of observation and experience we have concluded that for us salting clover hay is very desirable. We have endeavored to arrive at this conclusion intelligently by repeating tests both in the mow and stack. The clover which is sufficiently cured to keep without salting will not suffer from heat if salt is applied. While it is true that salt is deliquescent, yet it is altogether probable that this drawback is balanced by the preserving quality, for why should salt cease to preserve hay when it is applied to other commodities for this purpose? Yet we can admit, if necessary—which our observation does not warrant—that salting does not materially preserve the hay, and still claim our case. The preference of the stock for the salted hay is apparently a sufficient guide.

### Suppose the Individual Had to Partake of his Food Unsalted.

Suppose the individual had to partake of his food unsalted, would he not make an objection? Neither would he be required to this if his salt came in daily or weekly installments.

### Winter Protection for Strawberries.

There is no question but some good protection is almost essential to the strawberry plants, but authorities dis-

agree about the best to be adopted. While some advocate manure, others object to it, and recommend straw, leaves, litter or anything of this nature.

The chief objection to manure seems to be that seed weeds are apt to be sown with it on the strawberry bed. But if one's manure is as good as it ought to be weed seeds ought not to be spread in this way. Moreover, only well-rotted manure is fit for this work, and the weed seeds will generally have died out before manure reaches this stage. The value of the manure in enriching the plants is often overlooked by those who prefer other things for protection. All through the winter the strength of the manure is soaking into the soil, and by spring when the protection is removed the plants are fertilized richly and ready to spring into immediate and rapid growth.

But if one has no suitable manure at hand, the next best thing is probably forest leaves, collected in the woods, and mixed with just enough straw to keep them in place. A few twigs of the trees gathered with the leaves will be of value. These spread over them will help to keep them from being blown away by the wind.

Straw is good as a protection, but sawdust is not so easily handled. The rain makes the sawdust cling to the plants so that it sometimes proves quite a nuisance. Potato vines can often be utilized for protection of strawberries, especially in connection with a few leaves. The two mixed together make a cheap and effective covering.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

### Some Poultry Do Not.

Do not keep 1,000 fowls in quarters built for but 500. Do not try to be a fancier before you are a common poultry man. Do not try to teach others until you know something yourself. Do not change to a new variety until you have fully worked the old one. Do not study the art of cure until you have mastered the art of prevention. Do not fail to remember that health in the hen is brought about by cleanliness. Do not be led away by reports of others' good success; try to beat it yourself. Do not boast and think you know it all. Do not fail to read of the experiences of others and try to profit by their loss. Do not trust alone to hired help, but try to do some of the work yourself.

### American Butter in England.

The butter product of the United States bids fair to become a rival of the Denmark product in England. This is possible from the shrinkage of space brought about by present-day conditions, making possible the transportation and delivery of butter in the English market fifteen days after making. Under these conditions insuring the sweetness of the product being unimpaired, and notwithstanding the hesitancy of the English merchants to engage in the butter trade with the United States, the product of this country promises to obtain a firm foothold and to command the highest prices abroad.

### Training Poultry.

To build a comfortable poultry house will not prevent the fowls from roosting on the tree limbs in winter unless they are taught that the house is for their accommodation. This is done by catching them at night and placing them in the house, where they must be confined for a week, at the end of which time they will have forgotten their former roosting places and when given their liberty will return at night in their new quarters.

### Good Farm Hands Scarce.

A good hired man is the exception rather than the rule. There are many men who can plow and perform general farm work in a routine manner, but the man who understands what is required, and who needs not be told what to do, is indispensable. Intelligence is necessary to make a good farm hand, and the best men get high wages.

### Farm Notes.

It is estimated that the cost of protecting trees to prevent disease, by the use of spraying mixtures, is less than one-fifth of a cent per tree, and the spraying may also increase the profit on fruit.

Sulphur is injurious when given in the food during damp weather to animals or poultry. For hens that are shedding their feathers it is beneficial if added to the food in small quantities twice a week. It is also excellent for hens that are laying.

The largest profit for butter is in winter if it is of the best quality, because it can then be kept to better advantage and more easily shipped to distant markets. The cost will depend on how much ensilage was stored this fall.

The honeysuckle is a hardy plant, and in a few years forms a thick covering to a veranda or lattice frame. The common morning glory is another climbing plant which should not be overlooked, as it grows from seed and reaches a great height the first year.

A difference of only 1c per pound received for a steer may amount to \$10 or \$12 for the entire animal. To fatten the steers is to not only increase their weight, but also to add quality. Profits are small on all goods, but the largest profits are received only for the best.

While it may be better to cut out the old wood from blackberries in winter, after the ground is frozen, it will be an advantage at this time to plow under the crab grass and weeds as so much green material. But few blackberry fields are manured, yet no crop responds more readily to good treatment than blackberries.

Steers of the beef-producing breeds have large frames which can hold an abundance of meat. The more meat the farmer can crowd on a frame the larger his profit, and he, therefore, should not object to his steers being heavy feeders, as they will make their gain in a shorter time than if dainty.

## NEWS OF OUR STATE.

### ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANDERS.

Labor Unions in the State—County Prisoners Statistics—Firebugs Near St. Joseph—Windfall for a Benton Harbor Man—Advance of Wages.

Labor Commissioner Cox has just completed compiling returns made by his inspectors who made a study of the condition of the labor unions of Michigan. A recapitulation of the statement is as follows: Whole number of unions reported, 112; total membership, 9,744; average membership, 87; total increase, 1,473; average daily wages of members who were employed by the day, \$2.14; average daily wages of members employed by the piece, \$2.21; wages of longshoremen, 41 cents per hour; number of months employed, 10; number of unions reporting steady employment, 18; percentage of members who are married, 66; percentage who own their homes, 25; number of unions which report advance of wages during the year, 22; a wage advance reported, 12 per cent; number which report no increase, 90.

### Occupants of County Jails.

Labor Commissioner Cox has made a report on the number of prisoners confined in the county and village jails of the State on May 1 last. The number of counties having prisoners on that date was 66, and the number having no prisoners was 17. The number of male prisoners was 394; number of females 25. Of these 233 were native and 123 foreign-born.

### Gang of Firebugs Around.

Within the last few weeks several valuable barns near St. Joseph have been discovered on fire. The work was supposed to have been committed by an organized gang of firebugs. Two respectable citizens are suspected by the police as being leaders of the gang, but no arrests have been made, as the police lack evidence.

### Will Develop Copper Property.

A company has been organized with Boston, New York and local capital to develop the Rhode Island copper property, six miles north of Houghton. The Rhode Island has nearly 1,000 acres of land and possesses both the Pewabic and Kearsarge copper lodes.

### Miners' Wages Are Advanced.

The Oliver Mining Company has given all employees at Ironwood and Bessemer a 10 per cent advance in wages. The increase affects about 2,000 men and will amount to over \$100,000 per annum. Similar advances at other mines are expected. Jan. 1.

### Falls Heir to \$1,000,000.

L. S. Aldrich, a Benton Harbor music dealer, has received word that he had fallen heir to \$1,000,000 through the death of his aunt in Chicago. Of this amount \$200,000 is in cash and the remainder in good business property in Chicago.

### State News in Brief.

The village of Akron needs a bank.

Lumber operations are brisk in Antrim County.

Grand Rapids hopes to secure a large cannery factory.

It costs \$33 per day to run the new city hall at Bay City.

John R. Redhead's shingle mill at Roscommon burned. Loss \$15,000.

The goods stolen from M. Ryan's store at Brighton have been recovered.

Maple Rapids merchants now close their stores at 8 o'clock in the evening.

A game preserve may be established by sportsmen in Montcalm County stump lands.

Chauncey Cooper of Onsted has been pathmaster for his township for thirty-six years.

The farmers of Huron County are marketing 6,000 bushels of grain per day at Bad Axe.

Official election returns from all counties but two show Gov. Pingree's plurality to be 73,891.

A committee has been appointed to look into the desirability of establishing a beet sugar plant at Mt. Clemens.

The new State Telephone Company has just completed a cross line connecting all towns in Livingston County.

Gustav Reese of Bay City fell from a ladder a distance of sixty feet and received probable fatal injuries.

There was presented recently to the County Clerk at Cheboygan for the bounty a snow-white wildcat's head.

The Alpena Business Men's Association has experts at work making tests at different points in the county for coal, oil or gas.

John Howard, on trial charged with the murder of Amelia Gullender of Benton Harbor, was found guilty of assault and battery.

An Onaway hunter killed a white wildcat, and a fisherman named Anderson shot a white deer on one of Les Cheneux Islands.

Rupert Quick and Clara Quick had bones broken and several others were badly bruised in a coasting accident at Battle Creek.

Thomas A. E. Woodcock has been appointed receiver of the City National Bank of Greenville in place of Robert T. Gibbons, resigned.

Word has been received at Ann Arbor that Judge Klingler, 95, has been dropped at Cornell University, where he was pursuing special work, preparatory to accepting a professorship in Missouri University.

The board of control of the Industrial School for Boys has reorganized with the following officers: President, William McPherson, Howell; secretary, Franklin B. Sayre, Flushing; treasurer, Jacob Stahl, Lansing.

The annual meeting of the Genesee County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company was held at Flint. The following officers were elected: George M. Curtis, president; treasurer, E. A. Murphy, secretary. The company's losses were over \$18,000 during the past year.

The consistency of the First Holland Reformed Church at Grand Rapids has accepted the resignation of the pastor, Rev. W. Hall Williams, who has accepted a call to the Second Reformed Church of Philadelphia, the church which Dr. Talmage presided over before going to the Tabernacle, Brooklyn.

Red Jacket will bond itself for \$20,000 for the purpose of erecting an opera house.

The residence of A. Sakim burned at Iron Mountain. The family had a narrow escape.

Blacksmith J. C. Johns of Holly is trying to prove his title to a fortune of \$50,000 in England.

W. F. Simonson & Son's clothing store at Bancroft was entered by burglars and some goods stolen.

Charles Eldridge, a widower, 50 years of age, bled to death near Alger from a fever sore on his leg.

Port Huron barbers will endeavor to have an act to license barbers passed by the next Legislature.

The frame store and dwelling of Thos. P. Oliver at Carrollton burned. Loss \$3,000, insurance \$1,200.

Purse grabbers are working at Ann Arbor. A daughter of ex-Postmaster Duffy is the latest sufferer.

William Grant of Port Huron was severely burned about the neck by the upsetting and breaking of a lamp.

The Michigan Knights of the Grip are in a flourishing condition. The treasurer reports nearly \$1,000 cash on hand.

A hunter by the name of Powers, while hunting near Au Gres, accidentally shot and killed a companion named Emmel.

Mrs. Leola Sprague is suing the city of Lansing for \$25,000 damages for injuries received by falling on a defective sidewalk.

B. H. Willebrand of Detroit, while skating on the pond at Alma with a number of other students, broke through the ice and was rescued with difficulty.

Benjamin Franklin Babcock, a tramp, went to sleep on the road between Alma and St. Louis and was frozen so badly he died shortly after being discovered.

Potato buyers are paying twenty cents for potatoes by the carload at Standish, Sterling and other points on the Mackinac division of the Michigan Central.

The failure of the snow in the upper country, and the consequent inability of the hunters to track the game has made the killing of deer remarkably light thus far this year.

The number of deaths in Michigan returned from the first complete year of registration under the new law was 27,915, being 5,158 greater than for any year under the old law.

George Fickel of Constantine claims to have a can of apple butter which was made and sealed in 1813. Sam Harvey of the same place claims to have some cider that is 34 years old.

The Michigan Trust Co., as receiver, will begin foreclosure proceedings against the Ionia Furniture Co., Eastern parties are negotiating for the property to use as a building for a shirt factory.

Cass City is also in line for a cement factory, three capitalists who have purchased a thousand acres of land have in the vicinity proposing to establish one in the village in the near future.

A tubful of honey was taken from an old tree in the village of Coloma the other day, the result of the industry of a swarm of bees that had made their abode in the old landmark the past summer.

A mining stock company has been organized in Schewaga under the name of North Trinity Exploration Company, with a capital of \$25,000. The company has bought a gold mine in California.

Two representatives of the Mormon organization from Salt Lake City, with headquarters at Six Lakes, are making a house-to-house canvass in Montcalm County for converts to their faith.

Deputy Game Warden Willis seized 1,600 pounds of No. 2 picked at the Bay City depots just lifted for shipment to Boston and New York. The State law prohibits the shipping of pickled of this size.

Rev. Decker of Athens has been given a call to the Congregational pulpit at Constantine, to succeed Rev. George R. Parrish, convicted of forgery at Sycamore, Ill. This is the third call since Parrish's resignation.

Paul Marlatt, an old man, has been taken into custody by the Bay City police on the charge of insanity. Marlatt was once one of the wealthiest vessel owners on the lakes, coming to Michigan from Port Burwell, Ont., early in the '60s.

The estate of James Richards, whose murder startled Ann Arbor about two years ago, has been finally settled. The estate consists of \$1,000 and sixty acres of land. The basis of the settlement is that four-fifths goes to the brother and sister of the deceased, and the remainder to his illegitimate daughter.

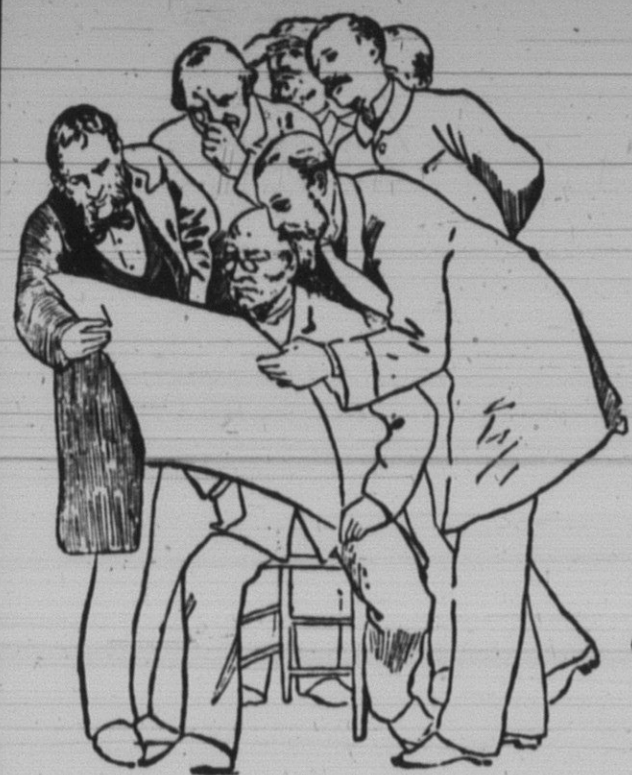
The estimate of the total shipments of ore from the several ports of Lakes Superior and Michigan for the year 1898 is 13,500,000 tons. The ore shipments of 1898 will be 1,000,000 tons more than those of last year over the same districts, though the season of 1897 was looked upon as exceptionally good, and the shipments then greatly exceeded those of any previous season for some years. These figures do not represent the total output of the mines, but the shipments only. The prices have been better this year and conditions more satisfactory than during any season in several years past, averaging 20 cents per ton higher than those of last year.

A kiss saved the life of Mrs. Christian Witt of Lansing. Christian Witt, a well-known and dissolute German, was released from the Detroit house of correction, after serving a 90 days' sentence for using vile and indecent language. Prior to his sentence Witt had developed ugly tendencies and his wife had made application to have him adjudged insane. In this she failed. Mrs. Witt is several years younger than her husband, who was jealous of her. The other morning he threw his wife roughly on the floor and demanded to know if she still loved him. She saw murder in his eye and answered yes. He then asked her to kiss him, which she did. She then broke away and ran to the house of a neighbor. When an officer reached the house he found the body of Witt, he having committed suicide by cutting his throat.

After the failure of the Parsons bank at Burr Oak the Sheffield Banking Co. began business in the Parsons bank building. Now another banking firm is organized under the State law, with John T. Holmes president. Both are strong financially.

H. H. Hinds of the State live stock sanitary commission says that while tuberculosis exists among cattle in the State in spots, he does not believe that 1 per cent of the cattle are affected. Hog cholera, he says, prevails at a number of places and causes more loss financially than all the other animal diseases combined.





# GREATEST BARGAINS

## EVER KNOWN IN

### WOMEN'S JACKETS AND CAPES

#### Misses' and Children's Jackets.

EVERY GARMENT NEW AND EVERY ONE OF THEM MUST BE CLOSED OUT THIS MONTH

Think of it, stylish garments, made made to fit to perfection without remodeling, from the finest quality all-wool Kersey, Boucle, Chin- chilla and Covert Cloths in Black and the leading shades of Blue, Tan and Brown,

**AT \$4.25 TO \$7.50.**

If you have waited for cut prices, now is your chance. A REGULAR SNAP FOR BUYERS. New Stylish Jackets; Better made; better fitting Jackets than most dealers are showing, and we offer them now at the very beginning of extreme cold weather at about ONE-HALF ordinary Jacket prices.

**JACKETS** Equal in wearing qualities to last season's \$10.00 Jackets we sell at \$5.00 and give you the latest in style **\$5 00**

**JACKETS** That were bargains at \$6.00 are now **\$4.25.**

**MISSSES AND CHILDREN'S JACKETS.**

All reduced to prices that will surprise you when you see the material, trimming, etc., you will wonder how such beautiful garments could be made for the money.

**CHILDRENS' JACKETS**, aged 4 to 12, handsomely trimmed at \$1.50, \$1.85, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00.

Nothing gained in price by waiting until later, and lots to lose by missing a chance at the most desirable garments that are moving fast.

# W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY.

## Local Brevities

A. M. Freer is very ill with pneumonia.

Gus BeGole spent Sunday at Ann Arbor.

C. W. Maroney spent Saturday at Detroit.

Ice cutting will be commenced next week.

Walter Leach was a Detroit visitor Saturday.

Mrs. Merrinane and daughter of Grass Lake spent Sunday at this place.

C. S. Martin left on Monday for a trip through a number of southern states.

Born, on Tuesday, December 13, 1898, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Davidson, a son.

Mrs. Geo. A. BeGole and daughter, Zoe spent part of last week at Detroit.

Born, on Sunday, December 11, 1898, to Mr. and Mrs. James Brown, a daughter.

The Baptist Sunday-school will have a Christmas tree at the church on Friday evening of next week.

The next meeting of LaFayette Grange will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Winslow next Thursday.

Prof. J. M. B. Still, recently minister to Corea, says that Michigan made stoves are the most popular kind of stove in Corea.

Next week's issue of The Standard will be printed on Wednesday, in order that the Christmas advertisements may have more time to work.

Our merchants have decorated their places of business in a beautiful manner and their displays of holiday goods are unusually large and varied.

These are the days when the children gather about the show windows of the stores and gaze with longing eyes at the many good things displayed therein.

Our advertisements are so numerous this week as to crowd our reading matter considerably. We will make it up to our readers next week, by giving them an extra amount of reading matter.

A case of interest to the publishers and subscribers of country newspapers occurred at Reading last week, when Editor English, of the Telephone-News, sued a delinquent subscriber for \$21 back subscription, and got judgment for the whole amount, besides costs.

A young lady in the vicinity of Howell recently sent 25 cents to a Chicago advertiser for a recipe to "whiten and keep the hands soft." She received the following answer: "Soak them well three times a day regularly in dishwater while your mother takes a needed rest."

The "laying on of hands" for complaints especially on children, is now taking the place of Christian science. A mother cured her boy of the cigarette habit with one dose. She laid her left hand on the boy's neck, her right hand on a substantial slipper, and then laid the slipper where it would do the most good. It effected a cure and a relapse is not looked for—Ex.

On account of the lack of space this week, two obituaries and other matter that had been prepared for this issue will not appear until next week.

The Michigan Central will make a holiday rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip. Dates of sale, December 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, 31, and January 1 and 2. Good to return not later than January 3.

The following item is going the rounds of the state papers: The postoffice department has made a ruling that forbids postmasters giving mail to school children while going to and from school. So if your children are refused the mail at the postoffice don't swear and curse the postmaster—it is no fault of his. The postoffice department at Washington has seen the necessity of making a ruling of this kind.

A fakir has been working Ann Arbor claiming to be able to transfer photographs on glass. He would get the photograph and say his process was to extract the chemical from it and then smoke the likeness on the glass and then put it in a metallic frame. The photo would be simply soaked off the card and pasted on the glass. Now about 100 Ann Arborites are in mourning because they got soaked for \$1 apiece.

The total vote cast for the office of governor at the recent election, as shown by the returns which are now compiled, was 421,144, as against 547,802 in 1896, loss of 126,658. Gov. Pingree's vote in 1896 was 304,431, or 55.57 per cent of the total vote. In 1898 Gov. Pingree received 243,239 votes, or 57.56 per cent of the total vote, showing that he had made a better run than he did two years ago. His exact plurality was 75,097.

Although Michigan is now on record with those states in which the courts have decided that the express companies should pay the war stamp tax, and not the shippers by the decision of the supreme court last week, there has been no disposition on the part of the express companies to relieve the shippers and take the burden of the tax upon their own shoulders, where the Michigan court says it rightfully and legally belongs.

The Y. P. S. C. E. fair at the opera house Friday and Saturday evenings was well attended, and the society's treasury was enriched by nearly \$200 as a result. The building was very tastefully decorated, and the various booths presented a very gay appearance, and were presided over by just the right sort of people to beguile the coin from the pockets of the most obdurate. The supper served were enjoyed by many, and the programs rendered each evening elicited much applause from the audience.

Adj. Gen. Case has furnished the war department at Washington with information showing that Michigan furnished 6,952 officers and men, exclusive of those enlisting in the regular army and volunteer regiments from other states, for the Spanish-American war. The Thirty first Michigan lost 16 men from disease; the Thirty-second, 19 men from disease; the Thirty-third had two men killed and ten wounded and lost 59 by disease; and the Thirty-fourth lost 80 by disease; the Thirty-fifth 13, and the naval reserve one.

**TAXPAYERS OF LIMA, NOTICE.**  
I hereby notify all tax payers of Lima that I will receive taxes all Fridays at that I will receive taxes all Fridays at Lima town hall. Chelsea, Tuesday, December 27, at Kemp's bank; Jerusalem, Wednesday, December 28, Dexter Savings Bank, Thursday, December 29, John Grau, Jr., Treasurer.

## Mr. S C

That little, fat, jolly old man who drives over the roofs in a sleigh drawn by reindeers and slides down the chimney's to fill with gifts the stockings hung close by to receive them, has left his icy palace in the frozen regions of the north and is rapidly coming this way.

## HE HAS GIVEN US A HINT

that we will be called on to fill a very large proportion of his orders from this particularly busy part of the world. We "have tumbled" to his timely "tip" and are prepared with an immense stock of seasonable delicacies and substantial for the

## Yule Tide Trade.

### WE OFFER:

- Mixed candy at 5c a pound.
- Delaware Holly (full of berries) 10c a pound.
- Holly Wreaths 20c each.
- Ground Pine Wreathing 5c yard.
- Louisiana Creole Oranges 20c dozen.
- Cooking Figs at 10c a pound.

## ARE WE BOASTING

when we claim the largest, cleanest, purest and best supply of eatables in Chelsea?

Come inspect our stock, take notice of the quality, ask the price, see if our store is clean and up-to-date. Join our large army of satisfied customers, and see if we can please you.

## FREEMAN'S

### 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.

## CHRISTMAS.

Is at hand, and now is your time to buy Holiday goods. Do you know you can't buy anything that will be a more acceptable and substantial gift than something in the Furniture line. We have a full line of

### FURNITURE.

Morris chairs, leather chairs, ladies' sewing chairs, child's chairs, dining chairs. All styles of Rockers inlaid, plain and upholstered. Easels, screens. A complete line of

Book Cases, Parlor Suits,

Iron beds, chamber suits. Toys for the children. Doll cabs, hobby horses, wagons, sleds, etc. Ask for a return ring (free).

Don't fail to see our Velour Couches at \$4.95.

We are the Lowest on Prices.

STAFFAN FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING CO.

The Bent Glass Front. Main Street South.

## BARGAIN STORE.

126 SOUTH MIAN STREET.

### BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

Good suits as low as \$3.50. Good coat and vest for \$2.50. Odd Pants, all-wool \$1.75 and \$2.00.

#### Bargains in Underwear.

75c Shirts for \$35c. 50c Shirt for \$25c. Others for \$20c. Ladies' underwear 50c per suit.

#### Bargains in Dress Goods.

Linings, canvass, hooks and eyes, buttons, needles, pins, etc. Good dress stays 10c per set.

#### Bargain in Hosiery.

A good fleece lined hose \$10c. Good wool hose \$25c. Gents half hose \$7c, 15c and 25c.

#### Bargains in Gloves and Mittens.

Good driving gloves 50c worth 75c. Men's mittens, oil-tanned leather backs and fronts 25c. Boy's oil tanned mittens 25c. The best mitten in town for the money 15c per pair. The best selling article we have. These are only a few of the many bargains we have to offer.

#### HOLIDAY GOODS.

Come and see what we have. We can make your Christmas money go farther than any other place in town.

## Trim, McGregor & Harper.



## THEY GO EVERY WHERE.

Every day you'll see a number of them in Chelsea. They help enjoy going to business and work. Makes better men of some. You shouldn't go any place without one—of our Nobby Suits and Overcoats. To Order, \$35 and all along down to \$15.

**J. GEO. WEBSTER,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR.



## CHAPTER X.

A beautiful summer evening. Eve from her window saw Jasper in the garden; he was trimming the flower beds. The men were busy on the farm, too busy to be taken off for flower gardening. Barbara had said one day that it was a pity the beds were not put to rights; and now Jasper was attending to her wishes during her absence.

Suddenly he heard the clatter of horse's hoofs in the lane. He went hastily from the garden and saw the young groom urging on his fagged horse and leading another by the bridle, with a lady's saddle on it.

"Where is your mistress? Is anything the matter?"

"Nothing," answered the lad. "She is behind. In taking off her glove she lost her ring, and now I must get a lantern to look for it."

Jasper got the lantern out of the stable and lighted the candle in the kitchen. Then he ran with it along the rough, stone-strewn lane, between walls of moss-stone, till he came to the moor. He followed the track rather than road which traversed it.

When suddenly Jasper came up to Miss Jordan, he took her unawares. She was stooping, searching the ground, and, in her dark-green riding habit, he had mistaken her for a gorse bush. When he arrived with the lantern she arose abruptly, and on recognizing the young man the riding-whip dropped from her hand.

"Mr. Jasper!" she exclaimed.

"Miss Barbara!"

They stood still, looking at each other in the twilight. One of her white hands was gloveless.

"What has brought you here?" asked Barbara, stooping and picking up her whip with one hand and gathering her habit with the other.

"I heard that you had lost something."

"Yes; I was thoughtful. I was warm, and I hastily whisked off my glove that I might pass my hand over my brow, and I felt as I plucked the glove away that my aunt's ring came off, so I sent the groom for the lantern."

"I took the liberty of coming myself. He is a boy, and tired with his long journey; besides, the horses have to be attended to. I hope you are not displeased."

"On the contrary," she replied, in her frank, kindly tone, "I am glad to see you. When one has been from home a long distance it is pleasant to meet a messenger from home to say how all are."

"You are carrying something," he said, "let me relieve you, Miss Jordan."

"It is your violin."

"Miss Barbara! how kind, how good! You have carried it all the way?"

"Not at all. Johnny Oster had it most part. Her voice became cold, her pride was touched; she did not choose that he should know the truth."

"But you thought of bringing it."

"Not at all. Your father insisted on its being taken from my house. The boy has the rest of your things, as many as could be carried."

Nothing further was said. They searched together for the glove. They were forced to search closely together because the lantern cast but a poor light round.

"Mr. Jasper, I saw your father," Barbara spoke in a low voice, their heads were not far asunder. "I told him where you were."

"Miss Barbara, did he say anything to you about me? Did he say anything about the loss of the money?"

"He refused to hear about you. He would hardly listen to a word I said."

"Did he tell you who took the money?"

"No," she paused. "Why should he? I know it was you—"

Jasper sighed.

"I can see," pursued Barbara, "that you were hard tried. I know you had no happy home, that you had no mother, and that your father may have been harsh and exacting, but—but—" her voice shook.

"Excuse me, I am tired, and anxious about my ring. It is a sapphire surrounded with diamonds."

"I have found your glove," suddenly exclaimed Jasper joyously. He rose and held up a doekskin riding glove with gauntlet.

"Feel inside if the ring be there," said Barbara. "I cannot do so myself, one hand is engaged with my whip and skirt."

"I can feel it—the hoop—through the leather."

"I am so glad, so much obliged to you, Mr. Jasper." She held out her white hand with the ring-finger extended. "Please put it in place, and I will close my fist till I reach home."

She made the request without thought, considering only that she had her whip and gathered skirt in her right, gloved hand.

Jasper opened the lantern and raised it. The diamonds sparkled. "Yes, that is my ring," said Barbara.

He set the lantern on a stone, a slab of white feldspar that lay on the grass. Then he lightly held her hand with his left, and with the right placed the ring on her finger.

But the moment it was in place and his fingers held it there, a shock of terror and shame went to Barbara's heart. What inconsiderateness had she been guilty of! The reflection of the light from the white feldspar was in their faces. In a moment, unable to control herself, Barbara burst into tears. Jasper stooped and kissed the fingers he held.

She started back, snatched her hand from him, clenched her fist and struck her breast with it. "How dare you! You—you—the escaped convict! Go on! I will follow. You have insulted me."

He obeyed. But as he walked back to Morwell ahead of her, he was not cast down. He had wrenched open for one moment a fast-closed heart, had looked in and made a discovery.

said: "I hate—I hate and despise myself! I hate—oh, how I hate myself!"

## CHAPTER XI.

Jasper Barb did not run away, offended at Barbara's rudeness. He went about his work as usual, as little seen of the sisters as might be, and silent when in their company.

One evening he was seated on Raven Rock, poring over the Bible, when a small head appeared above the side of the rock where it jutted out of the bank of under-wood, also a pair of hands, that clutched at the projecting points of stone; and in another moment a boy had pulled himself on to the platform. He was laughing.

"What! Absorbed in the Bible, Master Jasper?"

The young man started as if he had been stung.

"What has brought you here, Watt? No good, I fear."

"To see you, of course. I know you think me void of all Christianity, but I have that in me yet. I like to know the whereabouts of my brother, and how he is getting on. I suppose that, enthralled between blue eyes and brown, you have no thought left for Martin, none for father—who, by the way, is dying."

"Dying!" exclaimed Jasper, springing to his feet.

"There, now," said the boy; "don't in your astonishment topple over the edge of the precipice into kingdom come."

"How do you know this, Watt?" asked Jasper, in great agitation.

"Because I have been to Buckfastleigh and seen the beastly old hole, and the factory, and the gray rat in his hole, curled up, gnawing his nails and squealing with pain."

"For shame of you, Watt! you have no reverence even for your father."

"Reverence, Jasper! none in the world for anybody or anything. Everything like reverence was killed out of me by my training."

"I shall go at once," said Jasper earnestly.

"Of course you will. You are the heir, Eh! Jasper! When you come in for the house and cloth mill you will extend to us the helping hand, O, you saint! Why don't you dance as I do? Am I taken in by your long face? Ain't I sure that your heart is beating because now at last you will come in for the daddy's collected money? Poor Martin! He can't come and share. You won't be mean, but divide, Jasper? I'll be the go-between."

"Be silent, you wicked boy," said Jasper, angrily. "I cannot endure your talk. It is repugnant to me."

Jasper left the rock and strode hastily toward Morwell, troubled at heart at the news given him. He went immediately to Mr. Jordan.

"Well," said Mr. Jordan, who was still in bed, "what is it? Do you want me?"

"I have come to ask your permission to leave for a few days. I must go to my father, who is dying. I will return as soon as I can."

"What!" exclaimed Mr. Jordan, and his eyes brightening. "Ezekiel Babl dying! Is justice overtaking him at last?"

"I hear that he is dying," said Jasper; "it is my duty to go to him."

"If he dies," said Mr. Jordan, "to whom will his property go?"

"Probably to me; but it is premature to inquire."

"Not at all. My Eve has been robbed."

"Sir," said Jasper gravely, "I undertook to repay that sum as soon as it should be in my power to do so, principal and interest. I have your permission, sir?" He bowed and withdrew.

Jasper went to Buckfastleigh, openly to his father's house, in the belief that his father was dying. He knocked at the blooded and sealed door under the dilapidated portico, but received no answer.

He tried the door. It was locked and barred. Then he went round to the back and found the deaf housekeeper. His first question, shouted into her ear, naturally was an inquiry after his father. He learned to his surprise that the old man was not ill, but was then in the factory, and through the dirty window panes he saw the old man leaving the mill on his way back to the house.

What, then, had Watt meant by sending him to the old home on false tidings? The boy was indeed mischievous, but this was more than common mischief. He must have sent him on a fool's errand for some purpose of his own.

"You here," said the old man. "What has brought you to Buckfastleigh again? Want money, of course." Then, snappishly, "You shan't get it."

"I am come," said his son, "because I had received information that you were ill. Have you been unwell, father?"

"I—no! I'm never ill. No such luck for you. If I were ill and helpless you might take the management, you think. If I were dead that would be nuts to you."

"My father, you wrong me. I left you because I would no longer live this wretched life, and because I hate your unforgiving mper."

"Unforgiving!" sneered the old manufacturer. "Martin was a thief, and he deserved his fate."

"We will not squeeze old crushed apples. No juice will run from them," replied Jasper. "I would not have returned now had I not been told that you were dying."

"Who told you that lie?"

"He! He was ever a liar, a mocker, a blasphemer! How was he to know? I thank heaven he has not shown his jack-anapes visage here since he left. I dying! I never was sadder. I am better in health and spirits since I am quit of my sons. Come now!" the old man raised his bushy brows and flashed a cunning, menacing glance at his son—"come now! if you had found me dead—in Abraham's bosom—what would you have done?"

"My father, as you desire to know, I will tell you! I would at once have realized what I could, and have cleared off the debt to Mr. Jordan."

"So," said the old man, and the twinkle

was in his cunning eyes, "so you have hired yourself to Mr. Ignatius Jordan at Morwell as his steward?"

"Yes, father. I remain there as pledge to him that he shall be repaid, and I am doing there all I can to put the estate into good order. It has been shockingly neglected."

"Who for?" asked Mr. Babl.

"I do not understand."

"For whom are you thus working?"

"For Mr. Jordan, as you said."

The manufacturer chuckled.

"Jasper," said he, "some men look on a pool and see nothing but water. I put my head in, open my eyes, and see what is at the bottom. That girl did not come here for nothing. I put my head under water and opened my eyes."

"Well," said Jasper, with an effort controlling his irritation.

"Well! I saw it all under the surface. I saw you. She came here because she was curious to see the factory and the house, and to know if all was as good as you had bragged about. I gave her a curt dismissal; I do not want a daughter-in-law thrusting her feet into my shoes till I cast them off forever."

## CHAPTER XII.

Jasper started to his feet and upset his chair. He was very angry. "You utterly wrong her," he said. "You open your eyes in mud, and see only dirt. Miss Jordan came here out of kindness toward me, whom she dislikes and despises in her heart."

"Well, I won't say that you have not acted wisely. Morwell will go to that girl, and it is a pretty property."

"I beg your pardon, you are wrong. It is left to the second—Eve."

"So, so! It goes to Eve! That is why the elder girl came here, to see if she could fit herself into Owlacombe. I see it all," pursued the old man, his crafty face contracting with a grin. "Mr. Jordan thought to provide for both his daughters. Buckfast mill and Owlacombe for the elder, Morwell for the younger—ha, ha! The elder to take you so as to get this pretty place. And she came to look at it and see if it suited her. Well! It is a pretty place—only," he giggled, "it ain't vacant and to be had just yet."

Jasper took his hat; his face was red as blood, and his dark eyes flashed.

"Don't go," said the old manufacturer; "you did not see their little trap and walked into it, eh? One word of warning I must give you. Don't run after the younger Eve is your niece."

"Father!"

"All that surprises you, does it?"

"Do you mean seriously to tell me that Mr. Jordan's second wife was my sister?"

The old man flicked on his chair. It was not comfortable.

"Did she die?"

"No," said Mr. Babl; "she ran off with a play-actor."

"Well—and after that?"

"After what? After the play-actor? I do not know. I have not heard of her since. I don't want to. Was not that enough?"

"And Mr. Jordan—does he know nothing?"

"I cannot tell. If you are curious to know you can ask."

"This is very extraordinary. Why did not Mr. Jordan tell me the relationship? He knew who I was."

The old man laughed, and Jasper shuddered at his laugh, there was something so base and brutal in it.

"He was not so proud of how he behaved to Eve as to care to boast of the connection. You might not have liked it, might have fizzled and gone pop."

Jasper's brow was on fire, his eyebrows met, and a somber sparkle was in his eye.

"You have made no effort to trace her?"

Mr. Babl shrugged his shoulders.

"Tell me," said Jasper, leaning his elbow on the table, and putting his hand over his eyes to screen them from the light, and allow him to watch his father's face—"tell me everything, as you undertook. Tell me how my poor sister came to Morwell, and how she left it."

(To be continued.)

## Where Mother-of-Pearl Comes From

The mother-of-pearl fisheries of the Red Sea extend the whole length of that water. About three hundred boats are employed by the Arab tribes who are engaged in the work—open, undecked boats, of from eight to twenty tons burden, carrying a lateen sail, manned by crews of from five to twelve men, and each provided with a number of small canoes. There are two fishing seasons of the year, one of four and the other of eight months; during nearly the whole of which the boats keep the sea. Fatal accidents are said to be unknown among the divers, and they are remarkable for their strength and good health, considering the nature of their work.

They dive between the ages of 10 and 40 years, and the practice is said to have no ill effects. Operations are conducted only in calm weather, when the shell can be discovered by the eye at a depth varying between seven and fifteen fathoms. Of late years empty petroleum tins, with the ends knocked out and a sheet of glass inserted in one end, have been used to assist the eye. The glazed end of the tin is submerged under the sea, when a much clearer and deeper vision of the sea's floor is thereby obtained.

During the last twenty years the find is said to have diminished, owing to the dearth of shells, from 10 to 20 per cent. in quantity. Shells brought to Jeddah for sale are disposed of at public auction in heaps of about half a hundredweight each. As preliminary inspection is not allowed, the bidding is purely speculative. The bulk of the shells are sent to Trieste, some to London, a few to Havre, and some of the finest and largest shells are purchased for exportation to Bethlehem, where they are engraved and sold to the pilgrims to that famous spot.—Saturday Evening Post.

## Told the Truth.

Willie Littleboy—I wish I had been George Washington.

Papa—Why, my son?

Willie—Why papa, he couldn't tell a lie, and so when he was visiting and was asked if he would like another piece of cake, instead of saying "No," just for the sake of being polite, he told the truth and said "Yes."—London Punch.

Japan boasts a 1,900-year-old shipyard.

## FRUITS OF THE FIELD

### SECRETARY WILSON'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Head of the Department of Agriculture Discusses Various Subjects with Which He Has Had to Deal in His Official Capacity.

The Secretary of Agriculture, in his annual report, presents some considerations relating to the general work of the department which serve as the basis for special recommendations and explain more fully the estimates already presented for the ensuing fiscal year.

On the practicality of exporting dairy products, Secretary Wilson says it is not commercially profitable to send butter to Europe just now, as the home demand at present absorbs the supply. For the purpose of obtaining for dairymen all the facts relating to the export of this article, the department sent an agent to Paris to ascertain what encouragement there would be to ship butter to that port, and an agent to Hamburg to ascertain the facts regarding customs duties, as well as prohibition and other difficulties that might meet exporters of butter to Germany. It was found that no line of steamers sailing to French ports direct could furnish refrigerator space, so shipments could not be made during hot weather.

Whenever our home supply of finest butter exceeds the home demand it can be profitably sent to both France and Germany. The American farmer is now selling cheap grain and feed to the European dairymen, who meet in European markets with products made from raw material furnished by us. But there is no reason to believe that there is a growing tendency toward the consumption of grains and mill feeds at home and exporting the products of skill and intelligence.

**Growing Trade in the East.**

The trade in American farm products is growing in the China seas, and in order that markets may be opened up in Japan, China and other countries of the Pacific ocean, an agent is now in that region establishing agencies, to which the department will make trial shipments and gather all information possible for the American producer.

The Secretary recommends the extension and adoption of the provisions of the law regarding the inspection and certification of meats and meat products for export, so as to make them apply to butter and cheese. The brands of "pure butter" and "full-cream cheese" should then be affixed by United States inspectors to such products as come up to the required standard of quality.

This would place the good butter and cheese of this country in foreign markets under the identifying label and guaranty of the United States Government. The dairy products of Denmark and Canada, which are the chief competitors of the United States in the markets of Great Britain, bear the inspection certificate and guaranty of quality from their respective governments.

The Secretary enlarges upon the need of nature teaching in the common schools. He says that there is a growing interest in education that relates to production, and all classes of intelligent people favor it. More knowledge by the farmer of what he deals with every day would enable him to control conditions, produce more from an acre, and contribute more to the general welfare.

The Secretary calls attention to the necessity of his department undertaking an investigation of the agricultural conditions of the insular dependencies of the United States, emphasizing the fact that the department should as soon as possible put itself in a position to extend to the producers of these new regions, largely dependent for their prosperity upon agriculture, the benefits which it now admittedly confers upon our own farmers. He also advises the careful study of the insect pests and plant diseases in these islands, with a view not only of discovering preventives or remedies, but of guarding against their introduction into the United States.

The report then reviews at length the operations of the several bureaus, divisions and offices of the department, reports some of which have already been made public. In conclusion, Secretary Wilson expresses the opinion that a review of this work for the past year shows it to have been one of satisfactory growth and development.

## WOMEN PRAY AT THE POLLS.

Use Their Influence for Prohibition, but Lose the Fight.

In Macon, Ga., 500 women threw aside their domestic duties and assembled at the election precincts to use their influence for prohibition. They formed choirs and sang hymns and prayed at the voting places, and their presence at the polls made a spectacle never before seen in the South.

The battle was between white women on one side and anti-prohibitionists and negroes on the other. The women carried church organs to the middle of the street, the choirs sang, and dozens of exhorters prayed to God to wipe out bar-rooms. But the women's work was unsuccessful, as the town voted prohibition down by 1,000 majority. The women charge fraud and they propose to contest the election.

## SUES FOR 3 CENTS AND WINS.

Telegraph Companies Must Pay War Tax Stamps.

At Carthage, Mo., Judge Perkins has rendered a decision in the case of Senator Howard Gray vs. the Western Union Telegraph Company. The claim was for 3 cents for stamps charged the plaintiff after the first adoption of the war tax, his claim being that the defendants were by law required to bear that burden. The decision was in favor of the plaintiff for the amount of the claim. A new trial was denied, and also a motion for arrest of judgment was overruled.

## Men-of-War on Great Lakes.

A Washington correspondent says that, as a result of an agreement reached by the sub-committee of the Anglo-American commission having the matter in charge, the building of men-of-war on the great lakes will hereafter be permitted by both Great Britain and Canada.

## Palace to Cost a Million.

Andrew Carnegie is to build a million dollar palace on Fifth avenue, New York. He has purchased the two block front between Ninetieth and Ninety-second streets for \$900,000.

## VIRIDEN JURY REPORTS.

### Indictments Returned Against Both Gov. Tanner and Manager Lukens.

The grand jury called in special session at Carlinville to inquire into the cause of the Viriden coal miners' riot, which took place in the city of Viriden Oct. 12, finished its labors Thursday and made a report to Judge R. B. Shirley, who came down from Springfield. The jury indicted fifty-four persons, among whom were Manager Lukens of the Chicago-Viriden Coal Company and John R. Tami, Governor of the State of Illinois. There are three counts against Mr. Lukens for alleged murder and manslaughter, and those against Gov. Tanner are "for palpable neglect of duty as an officer, and malfeasance in office." This latter indictment recites the whole trouble at Viriden, how the sheriff called for troops, the appeal the manager of the Chicago-Viriden Coal Company made to the Governor to send troops, the riot that followed, and the killing of the fourteen men, F. C. Lukens, superintendent of the Chicago-Viriden Coal Company, is indicted on two counts on a charge of "willfully killing and murdering Ellis Smith," and with manslaughter, in the case of Joseph Gitterlie, Frank Wilder, J. E. Sickles and J. H. Smith.

One hundred and seventy-five witnesses were examined by the grand jury. Nearly 1,000 pages of the coroner's jury evidence was read and reread, and many prominent men were examined, many of them conflicting in their statements. The grand jury was in session twenty days and the coroner's jury fourteen days. The vote on indicting the Governor stood thirteen to ten in favor of the indictment. The vote on the indictment of F. W. Lukens stood the same in number as that of Gov. Tanner. Judge Shirley fixed the bond of Gov. Tanner at \$500 and that of Mr. Lukens at \$1,000 in each case. In the minor cases the bonds were made merely nominal in amount.

The closing scenes in the grand jury room were full of dramatic interest, and the jurymen were glad that the work was at an end. During all the time the jury was in session each witness was rigidly examined and cross-examined, and every word uttered was minutely sifted.

## FUNDS FOR THE NAVAL MILITIA.

Congress Asked for an Annual Appropriation of \$200,000.

Lieut. W. H. Southerland of the United States navy, who was in general charge of the naval militia during the late war, asks Congress for an annual appropriation of \$200,000 to foster this branch of our reserve force.

In his report, submitted to the Secretary of the Navy, Lieut. Southerland gives a comprehensive history of the work performed by the naval militia in the operations against Spain. Of the total force of 24,123 enlisted men employed in the navy, 4,216 were mustered in from the naval militia organizations, of which number about 2,600 served in the regular navy, the remainder in the auxiliary naval force and coast signal service.

The lieutenant praises the troops more for their zeal than efficiency. The war clearly demonstrated, he believes, the imperative necessity for the maintenance of a national naval reserve in the organization of which too much reliance must not be placed upon the merchant marine alone.

## GRANT GILLETT RUN DOWN.

Kansas Cattle King Said to Have Been Arrested.

Grant C. Gillett, the Kansas cattleman who, after floating \$2,000,000 worth of valueless paper, is said by the representatives of the creditors to be under arrest at Chihuahua, in Old Mexico. It is stated that a message received from the northern border of Old Mexico conveyed information of Gillett's whereabouts and asked what proportion of the money found on him would be given his captors if they turned him up. An officer was sent to Mexico to take charge of Gillett on a charge of forgery and an application for extradition papers was made.



Among the items in the campaign expense bill of Hon. P. S. White, New York State Senator, is \$160 for renewing old acquaintances and \$20 in making new ones.

U. S. Grant, son of the dead general, is a Republican candidate for United States Senator from California. His candidacy is opposed by some of the Republicans of that State.

Georgia is wrestling with a deficit of \$1,500,000 in the State treasury and the tax rate is the second highest in the South. The trouble is the State is long on government and short on revenue.

According to their sworn statements Col. Roosevelt's election expenses were \$2,000, while Judge Van Wyck's were a little more than \$400, but the latter gave up a \$10,000 position to run for the office.

Rev. Stanley L. Krebs of Reading, Pa., was a prohibition candidate for the Legislature at the recent election. He had written pledges from 4,500 men that they would vote for him and yet the official count shows that he received but 1,332 votes.

Dr. Swallow, the Pennsylvania prohibitionist who ran for Governor, is not apparently discouraged by his defeat. A friend asked him if he was now out of politics and the doctor replied: "No American citizen has any right to go out of politics."

James Gray, the newly elected Mayor of Minneapolis, started life as a newsboy, earned money sufficient to keep him while going to the common schools, graduated from the State University and became reporter on and then managing editor of the Minneapolis Times.

Mayor Edward Hoos of Jersey City expects to be a candidate for re-election next spring on a platform favoring Sunday theaters.

Minister Strauss is making it lively for the Sultan. Giving him, so to speak, a regular Strauss waltz.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

### SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

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

### Lesson for December 18.

Golden Text.—"Ye shall seek me, and find me, when ye shall search for me with all your heart."—Jer. 29: 13.

The subject of the lesson for this week is "The Captivity of Judah." The text is Jer. 52: 1-11.

After the burning of Jerusalem's wall by King Jehoiakim, the prophet came to duplicate to be made, and continued to teach his difficult work of warning the people. He tried with all his power to dissuade the majority of the people from appealing to Egypt for help and from rebelling against the growing power of Babylon; for he knew that such a course would bring speedy ruin. But his efforts were vain. Nebuchadnezzar's preliminary demonstration against Judah before the popular madness. The mutterings of the coming storm were not heeded. In the utter ruin of his nation was fully effected. His son and successor, Jehoiachin, Nebuchadnezzar and with him were taken large numbers of the best people of Judah. The prophet Ezekiel went with these captives, and wrote his book in Babylon. Nebuchadnezzar placed on the throne of Judah to rule those who were allowed to remain Mattaniah, a younger son of Josiah, but a far different and weaker man.

To him was given the name Z



# CHRISTMAS

is only about ten days off now and if you intend to make any preparations for the great Holiday you had better begin now. We have been making

## EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS AT THE BANK DRUG STORE

to give you a nice large assortment of suitable gifts to select from. Come in and see how we have succeeded.

**CHRISTMAS PRESENTS TO SUIT EVERYBODY.**

### FANCY GOODS.

You will have to come to our Store for a full list of these goods.

#### CELLULOID AND PLUSH CASES.

Fine Albums at all Prices. Celluloid Combs, Brushes and Trays.

We have a full line of Perfume Atomizers from 25c to \$1.00.

Our prices will interest you on our line of

#### FANCY CROCKERY.

### CHRISTMAS PIE.

Our Christmas Pie will open Monday, December 19th and run till Christmas Eve. All children under twelve years of age, when accompanied by either parent are entitled to draw. We expect a visit from about

**1,000 CHILDREN**

of this vicinity so come early.

#### CHRISTMAS TREE CANDLES AND ORNAMENTS

### DOLLS.

We can show you almost everything in the line of Dolls. We are selling a 15 inch doll, full kid body and bisque head for 25c.

### GAMES AT ALL PRICES.

Remember we are glad to show goods whether you contemplate purchasing or not.

### SILVERWARE AND JEWELRY.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR FIRST-CLASS

#### SILVERWARE AND JEWELRY.

We have just been opening new goods, and can show you a full line of silver tea sets, pickle dishes, flatware, etc. Solid silver spoons. Solid silver novelties. Look at our line of

#### GOLD WATCHES

before buying. Our price will interest you.

RINGS, CHAINS, CUFF BUTTONS, ETC.

### CANDIES AND NUTS.

Good mixed candy 5 cents per pound.

Mixed nuts, oranges, popcorn balls, etc.

Choice cream candy in bulk or in boxes.

A full line of Lowmy's Candies.

#### LAMPS ! LAMPS !

#### BOOKS ! BOOKS !

Poems, Bibles, story books. We have an unusually fine line of books for boys and girls about 12 years of age.

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