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

The Chelsea Standard.

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

A CHELSEA PAPER FOR CHELSEA PEOPLE.

VOL. X. NO. 46. CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1898. WHOLE NUMBER 514



FULL DETAILS OF OUR

ANNUAL

JANUARY SALE!

IN THIS SPACE

NEXT WEEK.

This week we shall sell

BROWN AND BLEACHED

COTTONS CHEAP.

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

Butterick's patterns for January now on sale.



NEW MEAT MARKET.

SATURDAY

we will open a Meat Market in the building first door west of Glazier & Stimson's, formerly occupied by F. Staffan & Son. We quote the following prices for the best cuts:

Loin Steak - 12 1-2c.

Round Steak - - 10c.

All other cuts in proportion. We shall also have in stock pork, mutton, veal, hams, bacon, lard and in fact every thing that goes to make a first-class meat market.

Give us a call.

LEACH & DOWNER.

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.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

C. T. Tryon Badly Burned While Playing Santa Claus.

Charles T. Tryon, a former pastor of the Baptist church here, nearly lost his life Tuesday night at a Christmas entertainment given by the First Baptist church at Ann Arbor. Tryon was dressed as Santa Claus and distributed gifts from a huge Ferris wheel. Near the close of the entertainment Tryon's bulky covering and beard and hair of cotton batting took fire from a lighted candle, and in an instant he was a mass of flames. The young man lost his head and rushed about screaming in agony, and the crowd became panic stricken. Tryon fell to the floor and rolled about on the carpet. Men tried to hold him, but could not. Finally overcoats were heaped upon him and the fire was extinguished. Nurse Hess, from the hospital was present and did all possible to relieve his sufferings. He was taken to the hospital in a carriage and he is resting very comfortably, though badly burned about the neck, head and arms. The accident broke up the entertainment.

School Report.

Report of school in district No. 5, Lyndon, for the month ending December 9. Attending every day, Alta Skidmore, Grace Collins, Madge, Vincent and Anna Young, Ernest Pickell, Spencer and Frances Boyce, Inez Collins, Millie Wallace, Margie Goodwin; standing 95, Grace Collins, Madge Young, Calista Boyce, Belle McCall; 90 Lillie Parks, Ethel Skidmore, James Young, Floyd Boyce; 85 Alta Skidmore, Millie Wallace; 80, Verne Beckwith, Ernest Pickell, Archie Morrison, Vincent Young, Frank Beckwith, Madge Young, Grace Collins, Belle McCall, Vincent Young have not misspelled a word in written spelling during the month; Ethel Skidmore missing but one. Mrs. Lucy Stephens, teacher.

Election of Officers

LADIES OF THE MACCABEES.

The following are the officers elected at the annual meeting of the L. O. T. M. Tuesday evening:

L. C.—Eliza C. Bacon.
L. Lt. C.—Minerva Davis.
F. K.—Martha Shaver.
R. C.—Lila M. Campbell.
Chaplain—R. M. Wilkinson.
Sergeant—Ella C. Foster.
M. A.—Myra Millspaugh.
Sentinel—Alice Stiegelmaier.
Picket—Ellen Hamilton.
Organist—Ella Drislane.

BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION.

The following are the new officers of the B. Y. P. U.:

President—Thirza Wallace.
Vice President—Olive Conklin.
Recording Secretary—Ella Barber.
Corresponding Secretary—Fannie Warner.
Treasurer—N. Laird.

LAFAYETTE GRANGE

The following officers were elected by Lafayette Grange, No. 92, at the annual meeting Thursday, December 22d at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Winslow:

Master—O. C. Burkhart.
Overseer—F. H. Sweetland.
Lecturer—Mrs. G. T. English.
Steward—Chas. Morse.
Assistant Steward—G. T. English.
Chaplain—Truman Baldwin.
Treasurer—Mrs. S. Winslow.
Secretary—Mrs. Henry Wilson.
Gate Keeper—H. Wilson.
Pomona—Mrs. Frank McMillan.
Flora—Mrs. O. C. Burkhart.
Ceres—Mrs. E. Keyes.
Lady Assistant Steward—Mrs. F. H. Sweetland.

Fanny Parker Gage.

Fanny Parker was born at Decatur, Otsego county, New York, on the 26th day of February, 1819. She came to Michigan with her parents in 1836; was married to Reuben P. Gage December 31st, 1839; and soon after settled on the farm, in Sylvan, where she died December 20th, 1898, aged 79 years, 9 months and 24 days. Mrs. Gage was the mother of seven children, of whom five remain to mourn the loss of a loving and faithful mother, whose wise counsels and worthy example will be remembered and affectionately cherished while they live. Her neighbors also sincerely mourn the loss of one whose neighborly kindness and sympathy cannot be forgotten.

Funeral services were held at her late home, the home also of her youngest son George W. Gage, on Thursday, December 22d, sermon by Rev. Thomas Holmes, D. D. The text, Ps. 57: 1, "Be merciful unto me, O God, be merciful unto me, for my soul trusteth in thee; yea, in the shadow of thy wings will I make my refuge," was chosen by the deceased for that purpose, and fully shows the penitent, trustful attitude of her mind, and the peaceful, confident resignation with which she yielded up her spirit at the last to the God who gave it. Followed by a long procession of loving friends and neighbors, her remains were borne to the Vermont cemetery, and deposited by the side of her late husband, awaiting the resurrection of the just and the life everlasting, through the Lord Jesus Christ. T. H.

Mary Irene McLean.

Mrs. Mary Irene McLean, the poetess, was prostrated by a stroke of paralysis at 5 p. m. last Saturday, and after lying unconscious until 8 p. m. Sunday her spirit passed into the unknown world. The deceased was past 70 years of age, and 50 of these years she had spent in Grass Lake. Her life was ever a wearisome climbing of life's hill. She had no respite from toil, no sunshine except the sweet light that beamed into her heart from the better world toward which her loving christian spirit journeyed. Her son Pearl, who died about 8 years ago, was a helpless invalid, and the work of lifting him about and caring for him, did much toward undermining her constitution and destroying her health. For years prior to her death she was blind. Mrs. McLean was a gifted writer of verse, and issued a couple of small brochures which, however, were doomed to failure. This lack of popularity was not due to paucity of ideas and good thought, nor to a lack of musical flow or well turned expression, but purely to sentiment ever toned with solemn melancholy and unrelieved by one ray of warm, enlivening, cheery sunshine. She wrote under the cypresses and her song was, so to speak, the sad refrain of the lonely night bird which poured forth its sorrowful notes in the dark foliage above her. Still, her productions, nobly moral and religious, were worthy of thoughtful perusal. Mrs. McLean was a sister of the late Judge L. M. Powell of Jackson, but he was pleased to bestow brotherly favors on her so sparingly as to cause public animadversion. Her funeral occurred yesterday. The hymns were of Mr. McLean's composition.—Grass Lake News.

Room In Which Napoleon Was Born.

His greatness still consecrates the place. Push back the jealousies and let in the light upon the mean beginnings of so stupendous a destiny. Here is the sedan chair, battered and faded, but a relic, and so sacred still. This is the bed on which he was born—hardly bigger than a couch. Here is madame's escritoire, where she must have done those household accounts (yearly more difficult to balance) with a little old frail child at her side sometimes, plucking at her dress and looking up awed (she is the one person in all the world of whom he is afraid) into her face. Here is her spinet, with its yellow notes, which she played perhaps while those little kings and queens to be danced to her music, and the one born great (the others only have greatness thrust upon them) stood apart unchildlike and solitary. The very chairs and tables are the same. There is the narrow strip of bedroom which was his.

"I should have been the happiest man in the world," he says to Montholon, six and forty years later, "with an income of $2,500 a year, living as the father of a family, with my wife and son, in our old home at Ajaccio." Pall Mall Gazette.

The "Gray Matter."

The writer has examined many brains of persons morally or intellectually below the average—such as murderers, negroes and others sunk in ignorance. He has invariably found the layer of vesicular, or gray matter, to be thicker than that of Daniel Webster's brain. Elephants, porpoises, whales, dolphins and the grampus all have this layer thicker than the most intellectual men.

Another great objection to locating mind in the gray matter of the brain is that this substance is found in the interior part of the spinal cord and in all the nerve centers throughout the body. So that, if mind is situated in it, it is not confined to the brain, but dwells in the spine also, and is distributed all through the human frame.

Still another objection lies in the fact that wherever the gray matter exists near the surface of the brain it consists of three distinct layers, separated by a white substance, and the outermost layer is white, not gray.—Dr. Joseph Simms in Popular Science Monthly.

A Silkworm of the Sea.

Silk is obtained from the shellfish known as the pinna (mytilidæ), which is found in the Mediterranean. This shellfish has the power of spinning a viscid silk which in Sicily is made into a regular and very handsome fabric. The silk is spun by the shellfish, in the first instance, for the purpose of attaching itself to the rocks. It is able to guide the delicate filaments to the proper place and there glue them fast, and if they are cut away it can reproduce them.

The material when gathered (which is done at low tide) is washed in soap and water, dried, straightened and carded; one pound of the coarse filament yielding about three ounces of fine thread, which when spun is of a lovely burnished golden brown color.—New York Herald.

A Good Thing.

"Hello, Banks!" said his friend. "What are you doing here?"

"Oh, I'm in the insurance business."

"Fire or life?"

"Neither," said Banks calmly, and as he did not brace himself to prove it, nor make a lunge at the other man's buttonhole, his friend's curiosity was aroused.

"Hm! What kind of a species have you added to the genus?" he inquired humbly.

"Well," said Banks, with the gravity of a man who has just given his last quarter to a philanthropist, "it isn't the bright side of an old thing turned over. It is something distinctly new. A good thing? Hm! It doesn't even need to be pushed along!"

"Well," said his friend, "you don't happen to have a picture of it in your pocket?"

"No," said Banks. "But I'll tell you. It is a policy that positively insures against the meeting of creditors when you are broke; against the man who wants to borrow your umbrella for five minutes; against the candid friend who tells you how much worse you look than you feel; against the man who wants to get a corner on your time without paying for it; against the shark, the fish story, the chestnut, against the mother-in-law, and other little annoyances of home; against the man who knows it all; against"—

"Hold on, there!" broke in his friend wildly. "That'll do. Make me out a policy for $50,000." — Detroit Free Press.

Black Sea Water Is Poison.

The explorations of the Russian scientist Andrussow have established a very curious fact. The Black sea, which in some parts has a depth of more than 6,500 feet, is poisoned by sulphureted hydrogen wherever the water is deeper than 1,200 feet. This accounts for the curious fact that there is no organic life below that depth, excepting perhaps some bacteria of very low order, impregnated with sulphur. The causes for this phenomenon are explained by the quick outflow of the fresh water through the Bosporus, while salt water coming from the Mediterranean enters through a deeper current into the depths of the Black sea.

The waters on the surface are, therefore, controlled absolutely by horizontal currents of considerable force, and vertical currents which might carry the noxious gases from the bottom to the surface and fresh oxygen from the surface to the bottom are hardly ever noticeable. The water at great depths is now so saturated with sulphuric gas by the disintegration of organic matter sinking to the bottom by reason of its weight that no fish or other living being which needs oxygen for its organic system can exist beyond a stated depth. —Philadelphia Record.

The Death of Carlyle.

Uncle had not been considered seriously ill more than about a fortnight or so before the end, writes Carlyle's nephew, John C. Aitken, in The Atlantic. The vital spark of life toward the last days kept flickering in a way so extraordinary that the doctor declared he had never met such tenacity of life and vitality in the whole course of his varied London and other experience. Dear uncle, the good, true and noble old man that he was, really suffered little in the way of pain for some weeks before his death, which was itself little more than a gentle flickering sleep, ending in a scarcely heard last sigh of sound.

While lying in a comatose or unconscious state his mind seemed to wander back to old Annandale memories of his ever-loved ones and their surroundings; his mother holding her supreme seat, surrounded by a trooping throng of once familiar faces not very greatly less dear to him. He died full of years, with all his weary task of world's work well and nobly done, and leaves no mortal behind him who does not love and reverence his life and memory.

Getting Along Well Together.

"Can you oblige me with a sheet of paper?"

"Yes."

"And an envelope?"

"Yes."

"And a postage stamp?"

"No, but here's 2 cents."

"Thank you; that will do just as well."

"Don't you want me to bring you a letter box?"

"I'm afraid it will be too much trouble."

"Not at all. If you'll wait around here half a minute, I'll call up the postal department at Washington."

"May I ask what for?"

"I'm going to request them to put the postoffice on wheels and have it follow you around."

"How kind! I am afraid this package is a little heavy for one stamp. Haven't you 2 cents more?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Caught In a Box.

"Why is it," he asked, "that beautiful women are always the most stupid?"

"Sir," she replied, "am I to understand that you desire to cast reflections upon my mental capacity?"

"Oh, no!" he hurriedly returned. "I have always said that you were one of the brightest girls I ever"—

But he didn't finish. Before he could do so he realized that he had said the wrong thing and could never make it right.—London Fun.

We moved into our

NEW

STORE

this week in the Staffan block. We have the best equipped modern

DRUG AND GROCERY STORE

in western Washtenaw county. Call and look us over. We wish you all a Happy New Year.

Highest Market

PAID FOR EGGS

FENN & VOGEL

Dealers in Drugs and Groceries.

WHEN IN NEED OF A

BOB SLEIGH

Call at F. Vogel's old shop where you find an article as good as money can make and at a price that anyone can buy. Every pair warranted not only for a day or two but to give the customer a chance to test them himself. If goods do not prove to be as represented they may be returned and the money will be refunded.

Call early and see them in the white oil finish and nicely painted.

Strict Attention given to Repairing in General, and done on short notice.

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.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

The following is the schedule of teachers' 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.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

O. T. HOOVER, Publisher.

CHELSEA, - - - MICHIGAN.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Nineteen years after breaking jail in Anamosa, Iowa, John L. Bates was arrested in Chicago and must serve his unexpired term. He has been a criminal from the time he was 18 years of age, and has been a prisoner in penitentiaries three different times.

Deputy Sheriff Frank E. Nye was shot and instantly killed while attempting to serve a writ of possession on Mrs. Marjorie H. Crosby at her house in the suburbs of Chicago. A boy of 13, Thomas George Crosby, the son of Mrs. Crosby, confesses that he fired the shot.

The United States minister at Peking, Edwin H. Conger, has entered a protest against the proposed extension of French jurisdiction at Shanghai. This, added to the vigorous British protest on the same subject, will undoubtedly stiffen Chinese resistance to the French demand.

Jack Schmidt, a hunter and prospector, who started from Skaguay on Nov. 17 for Juneau in a fishing boat, was wrecked on Chilcat Island during the storm that sunk the Detroit. For nineteen days he managed to exist on raw birds and the flesh of a land otter which he shot. He was rescued when half dead.

A dispatch from Bolivia says that the revolution is gaining in importance and strength. An advance force has been started in the direction of Oruro to encounter President Alonzo's troops. The latter has ordered the Bolivian representatives at Mollendo, Peru, to impede all importations from La Paz.

John A. Severens, superintendent of the D. M. Ferry Seed Company of Detroit, committed suicide at his residence. Mrs. Severens found her husband lying dead on the kitchen floor, with one bullet in his head, another through his heart and the revolver still clutched in his hand. His mind was unhinged by sickness.

A woman about 30 years old, well dressed and bearing evidences of refinement, was found dead in bed in one of the rooms of the Chittenden Hotel, Columbus, Ohio. A half-emptied two-ounce vial of carbolic acid and one ounce bottle of laudanum nearly full were found on the stand near the bed. The suicide had carefully removed every mark that might lead to her identity.

Consul Macrum from Pretoria sends to the State Department a report of the gold output of the South African republic, in which he says that the October report shows that the number of mills and the total of stamps is rapidly increasing. It is expected, he says, that the output of the Transvaal next year will exceed that of the combined mines of Colorado, Dakota, California, Montana and Alaska.

The provincial council of Sunderbourg has been ordered to publish an edict declaring that parents who send their children across the frontier to Danish schools shall be expelled from German territory. In the former Danish territory of Schleswig-Holstein many children have been sent to Denmark to be educated since the use of their own language in the schools of the duchy was abolished by the German Government.

The north-bound passenger train on the J. & G. N. Railroad narrowly missed a serious wreck forty miles below Austin, Texas, through the intervention of a bird. Some miscreant had tied a rail securely across the track. Just a few miles before reaching the spot, a bird, blinded by the headlight, flew against the glass, breaking it and extinguishing the light. This necessitated running slowly to the next station. The train proceeding at reduced speed struck the obstruction, tearing up the track and damaging the front of the engine, but no one was injured.

The Rosalie, which has arrived at Victoria, B. C., from Skaguay, reports the wreck of a sloop which left Wrangel for Skaguay with a party of twelve bound for Atlin. The sloop was found bottom up by Indians and it is feared that all have been lost. Fred Smith of Victoria, just out from Atlin, brings news of two more rich goldbearing creeks discovered. The new finds have been christened Moose and Goose creeks. Smith had both hands frozen and nearly lost his life on the way out. News is brought of the wreck of the schooner Ohio of Victoria. No lives were lost.

BREVITIES.

Continental Hall, an old landmark of Paterson, N. J., burned down. Loss $75,000.

Chicago capitalists are planning to build a gasoline motor railroad from Camden, N. J., to Atlantic City.

The French chamber of deputies unanimously voted a credit of $10,000,000 francs to complete the new artillery.

At Pocomoke City, Md., John E. Turner, colored, was taken from his home by two unknown men and murdered.

T. H. Rose, cheesemaker at Warren, Ohio, operating fifteen factories, failed, with debts of $30,000; assets, $15,000.

Mrs. Gunsaulus, mother of Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus of Chicago and Fred W. Gunsaulus of Columbus, Ohio, died at the family home in Centerburg, Ohio.

Col. Edward S. Barrett, national president of the Sons of the American Revolution, was killed by falling from a window of his home at Concord, Mass. He was about 60 years of age.

Col. Johnson of the Canadian militia stationed at Fort Norman, on the Mackenzie river, claims to have heard from a whaling vessel that the ruins of Andree's balloon were seen in Lincoln sea.

The Dreyfus secret dossier has been turned over to the court of cassation at Paris under the pledge that it shall not be communicated to the counsel for the defense nor to anyone outside the court.

At Taylorsville, Ky., nine business houses were burned, including the offices and new office building of the Spencer Courier. The loss will aggregate $20,000.

At Santa Fe, N. M., the United States Court of private land claims has restored to the public domain the Estina land grant, made in 1845 and claimed by Joel Parker Whitney. It contains 500,000 acres.

Patrick Haggerty, who would have been 100 years old Jan. 17, died near Malone, N. Y.

The steamer Andes of the Atlas Line went ashore at Kingston, Jamaica, and will be a total loss.

EASTERN.

New York is suffering from an epidemic of grip.

Grip has been declared an infectious disease by the New York Board of Health.

Funeral services for Harlan P. Halsey, the author known as "Old Sleuth," were held at his residence in Brooklyn.

Former Police Captain John J. Mount died suddenly at New York, aged 80 years. He distinguished himself in the draft riots of war times.

Rev. John Watson (Ian Maclaren), author of "Beside the Bonny Brier Bush," has been called to the pastorate of Plymouth Church, New York.

At Wilmington, Del., the jury which held the fate of United States Senator Kenney in its hands was discharged by Judge Bradford without reaching a verdict.

As a result of a coasting accident at Turtle Creek, Pa., near Pittsburg, Joseph West, aged 30, is dead and eleven others are injured, two seriously, W. B. Madey and Joseph Conner.

S. A. H. Howe, president of the S. H. Howe Shoe Company of Marlboro, Mass., has declined to arbitrate labor difficulties with representatives of the American Federation of Labor.

John D. Collau of New York City, 60 years old, was found dead in his room with his throat cut. No weapon was found near the body, and the police believe the man was murdered.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union has issued a statement at Marlboro, Mass., that the employers have declined to meet a committee from the union with a view of adjusting the existing labor difficulties.

Five robbers blew open the safe of the Seaboro oil works at Chester, Pa., after having shot the watchman in the leg and also binding and blind-folding him. The safe and office were badly damaged, but the burglars secured less than $100.

About $700 in spurious coin was captured in an Italian tenement-house in Buffalo. The supposed counterfeiters are under arrest in the persons of Frank Ferrol and Pasquale Antonuch, who were captured while engaged in passing the counterfeit money.

During a fire in the stables at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., a gun shed exploded, killing Private Sullivan, of Battery A, Seventh artillery, and injuring eight other soldiers. All the horses were saved, but the stables of light battery F, Fourth artillery, were destroyed.

Lem B. Schloss, 28 years old, a theatrical manager and the husband of Lottie Gilson, the actress, shot himself in his room in the Hotel Vendome, New York. He fired four shots from a revolver, but only one of them hit him, inflicting a slight scalp wound. Schloss declared the shooting was accidental.

Ex-President Cleveland, shortly after taking up a residence in Princeton, N. J., purchased a large farm near there as an investment. It was intended to train boys in the best methods of agriculture, at the same time giving them the advantage of a good "communal" home. In practice the scheme failed.

Baldwinsville, N. Y., was visited by a disastrous fire. The fire started in the plant of the Kenyon Paper Company and spread rapidly to a building occupied by the New Process Rawhide Company, the stone mill of Hotaling & Co. and the building of Clark, Mercer & Co. The loss, estimated at $116,000, is nearly covered by insurance.

WESTERN.

Attorney W. E. Grubb is dead at Mexico, Mo.

Lieut. Hobson broke his own record at Kansas City by kissing 417 women.

At Hillsboro, Ohio, two girls have died from trichinosis, contracted by eating pork.

At their home near Jasper, Mo., William Lowenstein, a wealthy farmer, killed his wife and himself.

Highway robberies have become so frequent in St. Louis that people have stopped going to church at night.

An incendiary fire at Malden, Mo., destroyed twenty-five business houses and two residences. Loss $80,000.

James S. McIndoo, the "Minnesota giant," died at Madela, Minn. He was 18 years old and 7 feet 2 inches tall.

T. M. Wells, of Arcola, Ill., was killed and eleven others badly injured at Gulon, Ind., in an accident on the Indiana, Decatur and Western Railway.

At St. Louis James Nettles, colored, has been convicted of murder in the first degree of Samuel W. Mann, a suburban street car conductor on July 4 last. A new trial has been asked for.

General officers of the W. C. T. U. at a meeting held in Chicago selected Seattle, Wash., as the place for holding the annual convention of 1899. The dates fixed upon were from Oct. 20 to Oct. 25, inclusive.

The executive committee of the grand lodge of the Rod Mill Workers' Association met at Cleveland and accepted the resignation of Frank Pierce as President. Edward May, of that city, was elected to the vacancy.

A successful test of wireless telegraphy has been made at San Francisco, where Professor Albert Van der Naillen has invented an apparatus by which messages can be sent through a solid brick walls without the use of wires.

News has been received at Seattle of a slide on the Chilkoot Pass, in which six people were killed. Five bodies have been recovered, as follows: Mrs. Darling and two sons of Lake Lindeman; Bert Johns, Juneau, and Harry Shaw of Skaguay.

The crew of the barge San Diego, abandoned at sea and set on fire, has reached Gloucester, Mass. The San Diego was a lake boat, and was on her way from Buffalo, N. Y., to New York, via the Welland canal and the St. Lawrence river.

A romantic wedding took place in the county jail at Milan, Mo. John Green, aged 10 years, under penitentiary sentence for burglary and larceny, married his 17-year-old stepmother, whose 50-year-old husband is in the penitentiary for horse-stealing.

Thomas V. Beckwith, the self-confessed embezzler of $15,000 from Niles Brothers, meat dealers, who surrendered to the police of Chicago, was arraigned in court in Boston. He pleaded guilty and the court sentenced him to the reformatory for an indefinite period.

The worst fire in the history of the city of Terre Haute occurred the other night. The blaze started in the big show windows of the Havens & Geddes company, dealers in dry goods and notions. The cause is not definitely known. A conservative estimate of the damage is $1,000,000. Several employes were injured by jumping from windows, two of them fatally.

At Cincinnati Judge Taft issued an order for the sale of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad on the claim of the Metropolitan Financial and Industrial Company. The sale will be for $1,000,000, subject to mortgages of $6,000,000, and must be made within three months.

A special from North Baltimore, Ohio, says: "The large brick building occupied by Jeff Richcreek with furniture and hardware stores, is a heap of ruins. The loss is total, being estimated at $75,000, covered by insurance. The business section of the town was saved with difficulty."

At Chillicothe, Ohio, two boys, Elmer and George Butler, aged, respectively, 20 and 13, were found guilty of manslaughter and will serve a term in the penitentiary for the killing of Daisy Browser. In the trial it was proved that the girl had been shot down from ambush for no cause whatever.

The car famine became so serious that the entire grain trade of St. Louis was crippled, and exporters found it almost impossible to obtain cars to carry their grain to the seaboard. Every railroad running into the city suffers from the shortage of equipment. At one time the roads were 1,000 cars behind on orders.

A strike of gold in the Trickler tunnel, being driven through Pike's Peak to increase the water supply of Colorado Springs, has caused the most intense excitement in that city. A splendid vein, bearing large quantities of sylvanite, has been encountered by the contractor, and samples of the find assay up into the thousands.

Four burglars effected an entrance into the office of the Sennett Foundry Company in the northern part of Youngstown, Ohio, the other night, overpowered the night watchman, John Welden, and gagged and bound him. The burglars then blew open the office safe with dynamite, demolishing it completely, but secured only $23.

Miss Belle Hite, 23 years old, swallowed carbolic acid on an Olive street grip car in St. Louis in the presence of a large number of passengers, and died from the effects of the poisoning three hours later. She is supposed to have been in love with the gripman, Henry McNeill, who refused to make a statement. Miss Hite's family lives at Madison, Wis.

A man known as "Big John" murdered John Gullickson in Iowa, just across the State line from Spring Grove, Minn. The murderer then attempted to kill Gullickson's wife, beating her into unconsciousness, and left her for dead. A sheriff and a posse from Decorah, Iowa, pursued "Big John," and just as they were about to capture him he drew a revolver and shot and killed himself.

James Foster of Cleveland, detective for the Panhandle Railroad, caught two men robbing a freight car at Columbus, and was shot twice. He returned the fire, but fell from loss of blood. An hour later Fred Deering, a special policeman, went to August Brokawski's home, suffering from a pistol shot which passed through his stomach. He was taken to a hospital, where he died without making a statement. A revolver with three empty chambers was found on him. Brokawski was afterward arrested, a lot of stolen goods being found in his house. Deering was 45 years old and previously bore a good reputation.

SOUTHERN.

Unknown men entered the store of Mrs. Ida Meyers, in Josie, Ala., and after fatally wounding Mrs. Meyers, killing her married daughter and badly beating an employe named Cook, stole $3,000 and then burned the store.

Nearly the whole of the business part of the town of Tifton, Ga., was burned the other night. An oil lamp in a boarding-house exploded. The Masonic hall and ten stores were destroyed and a hotel and large lumber mill were damaged.

Thomas Jones, living near Greer, W. Va., attempted to light a fire with crude oil. An explosion occurred and the clothing of his twin daughters, aged 6 years, ignited. Jones was too badly burned to assist them and the children were burned to death.

Illinois Central No. 1, south bound, was held up one-half mile south of Pope's station, Miss., by two men. They compelled the engineer to stop, after which they attempted to break in the express car door. They fired several shots, but failed to gain admission.

Dr. Frank T. A. Boreck of Fayette County, Texas, was murdered while asleep in his bed by some one who entered the house and shot him through the head, without awakening, so they say, any of the occupants of the house. J. B. Comins, a farmer and lumberman, was shot dead in his house at the village of Garrison by an assassin, who fired through a window.

WASHINGTON.

Mrs. Mary T. Throckmorton is dead at Washington, aged 88.

An immense order for coffins has been placed by the War Department with the National Casket Company of Pittsburg. The coffins will be sent to Cuba and Porto Rico for the remains of United States soldiers buried in those countries. The bodies will be brought to the United States and turned over to relatives or friends.

The bureau of foreign commerce of the State Department has published the terms of a concession by which Martin Rothery, an American citizen, undertakes to operate the Guatemala Northern Railroad, running trains daily between Porto Barrios and El Rancho. He is to receive $15,400 monthly and 2 pesos for each new mile laid down.

FOREIGN.

Captain Borchgrevink's expedition has started from Hobart, Tasmania, for the antarctic regions.

Japan and Russia are said to be trying to negotiate loans in the United States aggregating $400,000,000.

The Russian Government has ordered ten new destroyers for the Pacific squadron, to be completed within two years.

George O. Larson, corporal Company A, Utah Artillery, and James Healy, private Company I, Eighteenth Infantry, are dead in Manila.

The marriage of Mrs. Demetrius Caillas Bey, formerly Mrs. P. T. Barnum, to Le Baron Alexandryd Orangians, a French nobleman, took place in Paris.

Steamers report that the French are actively engaged in fortifying Tahiti, the principal island of the Society group, which is under the control of France.

The Spanish evacuation commissioners have informed the American commissioners that the Havana suburbs, Cerro and Jesus del Monte, have been evacuated.

The first train from Merv, Russian Turkestan, 300 miles southeast of Kiliva, arrived at Kusk, in the Jamshidi province of Afghanistan, the line thus being completed to within ninety-five miles of Herat.

The Midland Railway Company, of England, has ordered twenty freight engines in Philadelphia and New York. As a consequence of the engineers' strike the English firms are only able to cope with arrears of work.

Great Britain has given another striking example of friendship for the United States. A filibustering expedition organized to go to the support of Aguinaldo has been suppressed at Hong Kong by order of the British authorities.

A dispatch from Shanghai says a powder magazine situated in the center of the Chinese camp at Hang-Chow exploded, leveling a square mile of houses. It is estimated that 3,000 soldiers were killed, including the general commanding the forces.

According to a dispatch from Shanghai the rebels have seized the town of Chung Yang, fifty miles southwest of Ichang, province of Hu-Pe, on the north bank of the Yang-tse-Kiang, 200 miles above Chin Kiang Foo. They have massacred a French priest and 400 converts.

According to a dispatch to the London Morning Post from Hankow, on the Yangtse-Kiang, about 700 miles from the sea, a French expedition has been dispatched up the river to Kwei-Chau, and one gunboat is already above Nanking, the "southern capital" of China, about ninety miles from the river's mouth.

Captain General Castellanos has forbidden the letting of any important contracts for public improvements in Havana while he remains in office. This action was taken at the request of the American commission, the object being to prevent the railroading through of big contracts before the time of American occupation.

The British steamer Pierremont, which arrived at New Castle-on-Tyne and subsequently sailed for the Mediterranean, has been in collision with the British steamer Ilios. The collision took place in the North Sea under conditions not explained. The Ilios foundered and the Pierremont was badly damaged. It is believed that twenty persons were drowned.

News has come from Major McDonald, who is at the head of an expedition from the south, that shows the last link in the British chain "from the Cape to Cairo" is complete. The Major has established stations all the way northward from Uganda to Lake Rudolph. He is now about to descend the River Sobat, which empties into the Nile, and make his way toward Fashoda.

IN GENERAL.

John E. Searles has resigned as treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Company.

Free milling gold ore worth from $25,000 to $35,000 a ton has been found near Rat Portage, Ont.

Salaries of $75 and over are to be cut 10 per cent Jan. 1 all along the Quincy branch of the Port Arthur route. Train and yard men are not included.

General Manager Hays of the Grand Trunk Railway has recognized the Railway Telegraphers' Association by deputing General Superintendent McQuigan to discuss the grievances of the employes of the road with them.

Rev. P. J. Jernegan, the man who pretended to extract gold from sea water and fled to Europe, leaving his company in the lurch, has sent $75,000 to the company's directors as a peace offering preliminary to his return to America.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "December is adding a surprising close to the most surprising year of American history. November surpassed all other months of the century in volume of business and production, and thus far December is doing even better in payments through clearing houses, in railroad earnings, in foreign trade, in output of pig iron, in activity and strength of securities. The woolen industry also comes to the front with very extensive purchases of wool by large houses and small. In cotton the foreign demand is really inexhaustible, considering its volume in comparison with movements of goods from Great Britain. Failures for the week have been 261 in the United States, against 329 last year, and 31 in Canada, against 28 last year."

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $3.00 to $6.25; hogs, shipping grades, $3.00 to $3.75; sheep, fair to choice, $2.50 to $4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 65c to 67c; corn, No. 2, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2, 25c to 27c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 56c; butter, choice creamery, 19c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 21c to 23c; potatoes, choice, 30c to 40c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3.00 to $5.50; hogs, choice light, $2.75 to $3.75; sheep, common to choice, $2.50 to $4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 66c to 67c; corn, No. 2 white, 31c to 32c; oats, No. 2 white, 29c 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, 69c to 71c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 32c to 34c; oats, No. 2, 27c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 52c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $2.50 to $5.50; hogs, $3.00 to $3.75; sheep, $2.50 to $4.25; wheat, No. 2, 68c to 70c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 29c 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 $5.50; wheat, No. 2, 68c to 70c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 35c to 37c; oats, No. 2 white, 29c to 30c; rye, 54c to 56c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 69c to 71c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 34c to 36c; oats, No. 2 white, 28c to 29c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 55c; clover seed, new, $4.55 to $4.60.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 65c to 67c; corn, No. 3, 32c to 33c; oats, No. 2 white, 28c to 30c; rye, No. 1, 54c to 56c; barley, No. 2, 44c to 49c; pork, mess, $8.00 to $8.50.

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 $5.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 77c to 79c; corn, No. 2, 41c to 43c; oats, No. 2, 32c to 33c; butter, creamery, 15c to 22c; eggs, Western, 25c to 27c.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

WORK OF OUR NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

A Week's Proceedings in the Halls of Congress—Important Measures Discussed and Acted Upon—An Impartial Resume of the Business.

Monday was suspension day in the House, and several bills were passed, the most important of which was the bill appropriating $350,000 for the Philadelphia exposition of 1900. The vote was exceedingly close. It had but two votes more than the necessary two-thirds. Bills were also passed under suspension of the rules to authorize the distribution of the assets of the Freedmen's Bank, to enlarge the scope of the Fish Commission to include game birds, for the relief of the Fourth Mounted Arkansas Infantry and for the relief of John W. Lewis, of Oregon. The Senate had a busy day, and there were several important speeches. Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, spoke against the Vest resolution, which declares that the United States has no power to acquire territory. Mr. Proctor, of Vermont, and Mr. Hale, of Maine, exchanged divergent views upon the subject of a commission of Senators to visit Cuba. The conference report on the urgent deficiency bill was agreed to. The Senate then took up the Nicaragua canal bill, and Mr. Berry (Ark.) spoke upon his amendments to the measure.

The House resolution providing for adjournment of Congress from Dec. 21 to Jan. 4 was adopted by the Senate without division on Tuesday. Mr. Gallinger favorably reported Mr. Proctor's resolution providing for a committee of Senators to visit Cuba and Porto Rico with a view to ascertaining the conditions on the islands and reporting on them, with recommendations. Senator Teller then addressed the Senate upon Mr. Vest's resolution declaring that under the constitution no power is given to acquire territory to be held and governed permanently as colonies. Several private pension bills were disposed of, after which Mr. Elkins called up the bill relating to the registry of foreign built vessels in this country. At 2 o'clock the Nicaraguan canal bill displaced the registry measure, and Mr. Cattery spoke in opposition to it. The debate on the agricultural bill was signalized by the first speech in the House on the question of annexation of the Philippines. Mr. Williams of Mississippi submitted a general argument against their annexation. After Mr. Williams' remarks the agricultural bill was passed. It carried $3,696,322, or $187,120 more than the current law. Before adjournment for the day the conference report on the army and navy deficiency bill was adopted.

The last session of the House before the holiday recess was held on Wednesday and lasted but an hour. The Bailey resolution directing an investigation of the right of the members who volunteered in the Spanish-American war to seats in the House was adopted, and several bills of minor importance were passed. One of these provided for holding terms of the District and Circuit courts at Hammond, Ind. The absence of a quorum of the Senate saved Senator Proctor's resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of Senators to investigate the conditions in Cuba and Porto Rico during the approaching long recess of Congress from decisive defeat. An effort was made by Mr. Daniel of Virginia to obtain consideration for the resolution, but his motion mustered only eight of the thirty-eight votes cast. No business of importance was disposed of at Wednesday's session. Only some routine business, including the passage of a few private pension bills, was transacted. Adjournment was taken to Jan. 4, 1899.

Sparks from the Wires.

Prince Henry of Prussia opposes the building of railroads in China by Americans.

The United States cruiser Raleigh sailed from Manila for New York, via the Suez canal.

Commander Sexton of the G. A. R. says he favors the same Memorial day for the blue and gray.

Fifteen thousand silk operatives at Crefeld, the German silk manufacturing center, are on a strike.

At Odessa, Mo., John Lockhart was kicked in the groin and fatally injured while shoeing a horse.

Cost of repairs on the battleship Massachusetts, which recently ran on a rock in New York harbor, may reach $50,000.

The grand jury at Louisville, Ky., has returned indictments against ten persons charged with selling cigarettes to minors.

Marquis Ito, of Japan is reported to have said that there is no man in China capable of saving the empire from collapse.

A Holstein cow belonging to Joseph Lowthrop of Decatur, Ala., gave birth to a calf with no fore legs. It is lively and bids fair to live.

The Emperor of China is said to have asked the assistance of the powers in deposing the Dowager Empress and restoring him to rightful powers.

While designated as military governor of the city of Havana, Gen. Ludlow will exercise all civil functions, under direct authority of the President.

The United States, according to reports received at the State Department, will soon pass England in the value of machinery exports to Germany.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has agreed to the same committee's report on the floods in the Mississippi river valley, their causes and prevention.

During a recent storm on the Pacific coast, at Point Reyes, near San Francisco, the wind attained the terrible velocity of ninety-six miles an hour.

Edgar Sheets, aged 22, was accidentally shot and instantly killed by his brother, Johnnie Sheets, 14 years old, in the western part of Atchison County, Kan.

The Prince of Wales, it is announced, has practically recovered the use of his injured leg, and experiences only some slight difficulty in mounting and descending stairs.

The coal miners of the district comprising Crawford and Cherokee counties, in Kansas, have organized, and are now identified with the United Mine Workers of America.

The cruiser Chicago, reconstructed and capable of much greater speed than when years ago, has been placed in commission at the Brooklyn navy yard.

BIG FIRE AT TERRE HAUTE.

Loss of Property by Conflagration Estimated at $1,000,000.

The worst fire in the history of the city of Terre Haute, Ind., occurred Monday night. The blaze started in the big show windows of the Havens & Geddes Company, wholesale and retail dealers in dry goods and notions. It is supposed that a live electric wire set fire to the cotton with which the window was decorated, and before the blaze could be extinguished the fire spread to the decorations of evergreens in the store, and the building was wrapped in flames in an incredibly short space of time. A conservative estimate of the damage is $1,000,000, and the following firms are the losers:

Havens & Geddes company	$500,000
Breinig & Miller, furniture	25,000
Pixley & Co.	100,000
Terre Haute Shoe Co., wholesale	150,000
Albrecht & Co., retail dry goods	150,000
United States Baking Company	80,000
Thorman & Schloss, clothiers	50,000

There were a number of small concerns which were utterly annihilated in the fall of the rear wall of the Havens & Geddes wholesale house, and the loss in their case will more than bring the total losses up to the $1,000,000 mark.

The fire started at 5:30 o'clock, when half the employes of the establishment were at their homes for supper. There is a force of 300 or more in the retail department of the establishment and had the entire force been present the loss of life would have been frightful. As it is, Kate Maloney, a clerk in the notion department, sprang from a window in the second story and sustained injuries from which she will probably die. Miss Luelle Ferguson, a clerk in the same department, jumped just before Miss Maloney, but was caught by some men who were watching for her. She is internally injured, but will recover.

Louis Kramer, the trimmer, who was in the show window when the blaze started, is frightfully burned about the head and arms. When rescued from the burning building he was insane from the pain and begged to be killed. Firemen Austerloo, Walsh and Shay were badly injured in the falling of a floor in the Albrecht building and are now in the city hospital. The fire department worked admirably and there were many narrow escapes among the men.

BRYAN ON ISSUES OF 1900.

Declares that the Money Question Will Be the Issue.

Col. W. J. Bryan arrived in Washington from Savannah. In an interview concerning the Democratic issues of 1900, he said:

"I should say the money question, undoubtedly. I believe the Chicago platform still embodies the sentiments of the mass of the American people. I can see no reason for a popular change of mind on any of the issues defined in the last national platform. The fact that people are talking about the war does not necessarily indicate that they have abandoned former ideas which have no reference to the war. People can discuss matters of temporary interest without forgetting their political views and abandoning their political principles."

KISSER HOBSON BUSY.

Merrimac Hero Indulges in Wholesale Osculatory Exercise.

Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac episode, who is now becoming better known as a kisser than he is as an officer of the United States navy, kissed 417 maids and matrons at Kansas City, before journeying west for new fields to conquer. The kissing bee took place at a public reception.

In Chicago, Lieut. Hobson was kissed by 103 Chicago girls at the Auditorium. Incidentally he lectured about the war and and the sinking of the Merrimac. The osculatory ordeal followed the lecture, when the announcement was made that any one who wished to greet the lieutenant could come up on the stage.

CLAUS SPRECKLES GIVES AID.

Subscribes $20,000 for Destitute Farmers of California.

The terrible destitution among the small farmers in the southern part of Monterey County, Cal., has led to a general public movement for the relief of the suffering. The farmers are not only out of food but out of seed to grow crops and have no means of getting relief, as dry weather for two years has completely ruined their crops. They have appealed to Gov. Budd for aid, but as he has no fund from which he can render aid a special fund will be subscribed. Sugar Millionaire Claus Spreckels gave his check for $25,000, and others are contributing in proportion to their wealth.

WOMEN KILLED AT FIRE.

Fatal Blaze in Fashionable Residence District of New York City.

Two women were killed and another so severely injured that she will die as the result of a fire in the mansion of C. H. Raymond at West End avenue and Seventy-third street, New York. Mrs. Raymond, who jumped from a second story window with Mrs. Underwood, is fatally hurt. C. H. Raymond and the servants were rescued by firemen.

Raleigh Is En Route Home.

Admiral Dewey has cabled the Navy Department that the Raleigh started from Manila for New York by way of the Suez.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Many discharged soldiers have been employed in New York shoveling snow.

The estate of Leland Stanford of San Francisco has paid nearly $7,000,000 in debts and legacies.

The next national encampment of the G. A. R. will be held at Philadelphia Sept. 4 to 9 next.

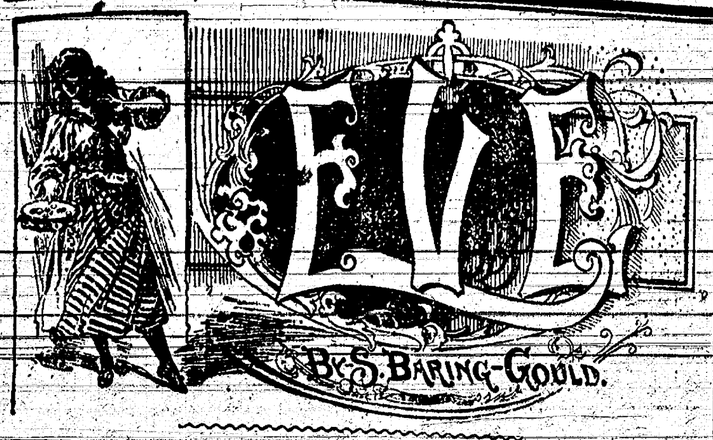
Kate Holden, colored, who was said to be 117 years old, died in the almshouse at Hartford, Conn.

John Wallace, after a year's imprisonment at Sing Sing, N. Y., under a ten years' sentence on a charge of robbery, of which he was innocent, has been released.

It is reported from Chicago that Joseph Leiter is at the bottom of a movement for the organization of a milk trust, which is "to regulate the price of milk on the price of butter."

During the first nine months of 1898 there were 2,220 miles of new railroads constructed in the United States. This exceeds the total mileage of any entire year since 1893.

A. H. Long, a tenant on the Adam Dooker farm, near Nittany, Pa., this year raised 1,225 bushels of corn on scant eight acres of ground. This would be 153½ bushels to the acre.



CHAPTER XIV.—(Continued.)

"Mr. Jasper Babb," exclaimed Ignatius Jordan, "you have not been to Buckfastleigh at all. You have not seen your father; you have deceived me with——"

Barbara hastily interrupted him, saying with beating heart, and with color rising to her pale cheeks: "I pray you, I pray you, say no more. We know very well that you have not left the neighborhood."

"I do not understand you, Miss Jordan. I am but just returned. My horse is not yet unsaddled."

"Not another word," exclaimed the girl, with pain in her voice. "Not another word if you wish us to retain a particle of regard for you. I have pitied you, I have excused you, but if you lie—I have said the word; I cannot withdraw it—I leave you up." Fire was in her heart, tears in her throat.

"I will speak," said Jasper. "I value your regard, Miss Jordan, above everything that the world contains. I cannot tamely lose that. There has been a misapprehension. How it has arisen I do not know, but arisen it has, and dissipated it shall be. It is true, as I said, that I was deceived about my father's condition willfully and consciously. I rode yesterday to Buckfastleigh, and have but just returned. If my father had been dying you would not have seen me here so soon."

"We cannot listen to this. We cannot endure this," cried Barbara. "Will you madden me, after all that has been done for you? It is cruel!" Then, unable to control the flood of tears that rose to her eyes, she left the room and the glare of candles.

Jasper approached Mr. Jordan. He had not lost his self-restraint. "I do not comprehend this charge of falsehood brought against me. I can bring you a token that I have seen my father, a token you will not dispute. He has told me who your second wife was. She was my sister. Will you do me the justice to say that you believe me?"

"Yes," answered the old man, faintly.

"May I recall Miss Jordan? I cannot endure that she should suppose me false."

"It is well."

"One more word. Do you wish our kinship to be known to her, or is it to be kept a secret, at least for a while?"

"Do not tell her."

Then Jasper went into the hall. Barbara was there, in the window, looking out into the dusk through the dull old glass of the lattice.

"Miss Jordan," said he, "I have ventured to ask you to return to your father, and receive assurance that I spoke the truth."

"But," exclaimed Barbara, turning roughly upon him, "you were on the Raven Rock with my sister at sunset, and had your brother planted at the gate to watch against intruders."

"My brother?"

"Yes, a boy."

"I do not understand you."

"It is true. I saw him. I saw you. Eve confessed it. What do you say to that?"

Jasper bit his thumb.

Barbara laughed bitterly.

"I know why you pretended to go away—because a policeman was here on Sunday, and you were afraid. Take care! I have betrayed you. Your secret is known. You are not safe here."

"Miss Jordan," said the young man quietly, "you are mistaken. I did not meet your sister. I would not deceive you for all the world contains. I warn you that Miss Eve is menaced, and I was sent out of the way lest I should be here to protect her."

Barbara gave a little contemptuous gasp. "I cannot listen to you any longer," she said angrily. "Take my warning. Leave this place. It is no longer safe. I tell you."

"I will not go," said Jasper. "I dare not. I have the interest of your family too near my heart to leave."

"You will not go!" exclaimed Barbara, trembling with anger and scorn. "I neither believe you, nor trust you. I—" she set her teeth and said through them, with her heart in her mouth—"Jasper, I hate you!"

CHAPTER XV.

No sooner was Mr. Jordan left alone than his face became ghastly, and his eyes were fixed with terror, as though he saw before him some object of infinite horror. He put his quivering thin hands on the elbows of his armchair and let himself slide to his knees, then he raised his hollow eyes to heaven, and clasped his hands and wrung them; his lips moved, but no vocal prayers issued from them. He lifted his hands above his head, uttered a cry and fell forward on his face upon the oak floor. Near his hand was his stick with which he rapped against the wall or on the floor when he needed assistance. He laid hold of this, and tried to raise himself, but faintness came over him, and he fell again and lost all consciousness.

When he recovered sufficiently to see what and who were about him, he found that he had been lifted on to his bed by Jasper and Barbara, and that Jane was in the room. He said nothing, but his eyes watched and followed Jasper with a mixture of hatred and fear in them.

"He irritates me," he whispered to his daughter; "send him out. I cannot endure to see him."

Then Barbara made an excuse for dismissing Jasper. When he was gone, Mr. Jordan's anxiety, instead of being allayed, was increased. He touched his daughter, and drew her ear to him and whispered, "Where is he now? What is he doing? Go and see."

No sooner was the door closed behind her than the old man signed Jane Welsh to come near him.

"Jane," he said in a whisper, "I want you to do something for me. No one must know about it. You have a sweetheart, I've heard, the policeman, Joseph Woodman of Tavistock. Would you do Joseph a good turn and get him a sergeantcy?"

"Oh, please, sir!"

"Then run as fast as you can to Tavistock. Tell Joseph Woodman to communicate at once with the warder of the Prince's Town Jail, and bid him bring sufficient men with him and come here, and I will deliver into their hands a runaway convict, a man who broke out of jail not long ago."

Barbara entered. "A light is in the window," she said. Then her father laughed and shut his hands.

"So," he muttered, "so I shall snap him."

When her father was composed and seemed inclined to sleep Barbara left his room and went out of the house. She needed to be by herself. Her bosom heaved. She had so much to think of, so many troubles had come upon her, the future was dark, the present uncertain.

All at once she remembered that she had left the convict suit in her father's room; she had forgotten to remove it. She entered her father's apartment on tiptoe. She stood still and listened. A night-light burned on the floor.

She stepped across the room to where she had cast the suit of clothes. They lay in a gray heap, with the spots of light avoiding them, dancing above them, but not falling on them.

Barbara stooped to pick them up.

"Stay, Barbara," said her father, "I know you. I see what you are doing. I know your purpose. Leave those things where they lie."

"O, papa! dear papa, suffer me to put them away."

"Let them lie there, where I can see them."

She was obliged, most reluctantly, to leave the room. She ascended the stairs, and entered her own sleeping apartment. She looked across the court at Jasper's window. No light was in it. Was he there, asleep? or had he taken her advice and gone? She could not endure the thought of his capture, the self-reproach of having betrayed him was more than she could bear. Barbara, usually so collected and cool, was now nervous and hot.

She descended the stairs once more to her father's room. The door was ajar, with a feeble yellow streak issuing from it. She looked in cautiously. Then with the tread of a thief she entered and passed through a maze of quivering bezants of dull light. Her father was sleeping. She took up the bundle of clothes and softly withdrew. She could not hide them in the house. The only way she could think of getting rid of them was to carry them to the Raven Rock and throw them over the precipice. This, accordingly, she did. She left the house, and in the moonlight walked through the fields and wood to the crag and hurled the bundle over the edge. Now that this piece of evidence against Jasper was removed, it was expedient that he should escape without further delay—if he were still at Morwell.

Barbara had a little money of her own. When she unlocked her desk she drew from it her purse that contained her savings. There was several pounds in it. She drew the knitted silk purse from her pocket, and, standing in the moonlight, counted the sovereigns in her hand. She was standing before the gatehouse near the old trees, hidden by their shadow. She looked up at Jasper's other window—that which commanded the entrance and was turned from the moon. Was he there? How could she communicate with him, give him the money and send him off?

All at once she heard feet—a trampling in the lane—and she saw also that lights were burning on the down. To Barbara's nervous fear the lights and the tramp betokened the approach of a body of men to capture Jasper Babb. Then, without any other thought but to save him, she ran up the stair, struck at his door, threw it open and entered. He started from his bed, on which he had cast himself fully dressed, and from dead weariness had dropped asleep.

"For heaven's dear sake," said Barbara, "come away! They are after you; they are close to the house. Here is money—take it, and go by the garden."

She stood in the door, holding it, trembling in all her limbs, and the door she held rattled.

He came straight towards her.

"Miss Jordan!" he exclaimed. "Oh, Miss Jordan! I shall never forgive myself. (To down into the garden—I will follow at once. I will speak to you—I will tell you all."

"I do not wish you to speak. I insist on your going."

He came to her, took her hand from the door, and led her down the stairs. As they came out into the gateway they heard the tramp of many feet, and a rush of young cattle debouched from the lane upon the open space before the gate.

Barbara was not one to cry, but she shivered and shrank before her eyes told her what a mistake she had made.

"Here," she said, "I give you my purse. Go!"

"No," answered Jasper. "There is no occasion for me to go. I have acted wrongly, but I did it for the best. You see, there is no occasion for fear. Those ponies have been frightened by the flames of the swale fires, and have come through the moor gate, which has been left open. I must see that they do not enter the court and do mischief."

"Never mind about the cattle, I pray you. Go! Take this money; it is mine. I freely give it you. Go!"

"Why are you so anxious about me if you hate me?" asked Jasper. "Surely it would gratify hate to see me handcuffed and carried off."

"No, I do not hate you—that is, not so much as to desire that. I have but one desire concerning you—that we should never see your face again."

"Miss Jordan, I shall not be taken."

She flared up with rage, disappointment, shame.

"You are enough to madden me. I will not have the shame come on this house of having you taken here. Yes—I recall my words—I do hate you."

She wrung her hands; Jasper caught them and held them between his own.

"Miss Barbara, I have deceived you. Be calm. You have supposed me to be a thief and an escaped convict. I am neither of."

Barbara shook her head impatiently.

"I have allowed you to think it for reasons of my own. But now you must be undeceived. Miss Barbara, I am not Ezekiel Babb's only son."

Her heart stood still; then the blood rushed through her veins like the tidal bore in the Severn. The whole of the sky seemed full of daylight. She saw all now clearly. Her pride, her anger fell from her as the chains fell from Peter when the angel touched him.

"This is not the time for me to tell you the whole sad tale," he went on. "I have acted as I thought my duty pointed out—my duty to a brother."

"Yes," said Barbara, "you have a brother—that strange boy."

A laugh, jeering and shrill, close in their ears, from behind the great yew appeared the shoulders and face of the impish Walter.

"Oh, the pious, the proper Jasper! Oh, he, he! What frail men those saints are who read their Bibles to weak-eyed Leahs and blooming Rachels, and make love to both!"

He pointed jeeringly at them with his long fingers.

"I set the down on fire for a little fun. I drove the ponies along this lane, and see, I have disturbed a pair of ring-doves as well. I won't knot any more; but—coo! coo! coo!" He ran away, but stopped every now and then and sent back to them his insulting imitations of the call of wood-pigeons—"coo! coo! coo!"

CHAPTER XVI.

Next morning Barbara entered the hall after having seen about the duties of the house, ordered dinner, weighed out spices for the guests, made the under-servant do the work of Jane, who was absent; she moved about her usual duties with her usual precision and order, but without her usual composure.

Jasper heard Mr. Jordan calling him, so he went to his room. He found the sick gentleman with clouded brow and closed lips, and eyes that gave him furtive glances, but could not look him steadily.

"Jasper Babb," said Mr. Jordan, "I do not wish you to leave the house or its immediate precincts to-day. Jane has not returned. Eve is unreliable and Barbara overstrained."

"Yes, sir, I will do as you wish."

"On no account leave."

Jane Welsh did not return home until evening drew on. Barbara met her at the door.

"Please, miss, I could not help myself," she said. "Your father sent me away on an errand last night. I found Joseph Woodman and he said he must send for the warders to identify the prisoner. Then, miss, he said I was to wait till he had got the warders and some constables, and when they were ready to come on I might come, too, but not before. I slept at my sister's last night."

"Where are the men now?"

"They are about the house—some behind hedges, some in the wood, some on the down."

Barbara shuddered.

"Please, miss, they have guns. And, miss, I were to come on and tell the master that all was ready, and if he would let them know where the man was they'd trap him."

"There is no man here but Mr. Babb," Jane's face fell.

"Lawk, miss! If Joseph thought as he had been making games of he, I believe he'd never marry me, and after going to a Love Feast with him, too! 'Twould be serious that, surely."

"Joseph has taken a long time coming."

"Joseph takes things leisurely, miss—'tis his nature. I's have been counting time out of mind; and, please, miss, if the men were here, then the master was to give the signal by pulling the alarm bell. Then the police and warders would close in on the house and take him."

Barbara was as pale now as when nearly fainting in the morning.

"Well, Miss Jordan, what is troubling you?" asked Jasper, appearing suddenly beside her. "The house is surrounded. Men are stationed about it. No one can leave it without being challenged."

"Yes," said Barbara quickly. "By the Abbot's Well there runs a path down between laurels, then over a stile into the wood. It is still possible—will you go?"

"You do not trust me?"

"I wish to—but——"

"Will you do one thing for me?" She looked timidly at him.

"Pull the alarm bell."

As the bell clanged Mr. Jordan came out of his door. He had been ordered to remain quiet and take no exercise; but now, leaping on his stick and holding the door jamb, he came forth.

"What is this?" he asked, and Jasper put his hand to the rope to arrest the upward cast. "Why are you ringing, Barbara? Who told you to do so?"

"I bade her ring," said Jasper, "to call these," he pointed to the door.

Several constables were visible; foremost came Joseph and a prison warder.

"Take him!" cried Mr. Jordan. Among the servants and laborers the young steward was only known as Mr. Jasper. "Why, sir, this is this is—Mr. Jasper!"

"This is the man," said Ignatius Jordan, clinging to the door jamb and pointing excitedly with his stick—"this is the man who robbed his own father—f money that was mine. This is the man who was locked up in jail and broke out, and, by the mercy and justice of heaven, was cast at my door."

"I beg your pardon, sir," said Joseph, "I don't understand. This is your steward, Mr. Jasper."

"Take him, handcuff him before my eyes. This is the fellow you have been in search of; I deliver him up."

"But, sir," said the warder, "you are wrong. This is not our escaped convict."

"He is; I tell you I know he is."

"I am sorry to differ from you, sir, but this is not he. I know which is which. Why, this chap's hair has never been cut. If he'd been with us he'd have a head like a mole's back."

"Not he!" cried Mr. Jordan frantically. "I say to you this is Jasper Babb."

"Well, sir," said the warder, "sorry to differ, sir, but our man ain't Jasper at all—he's Martin."

Then Joseph turned his light blue eyes round in quest of Jane. "I'll roast her! I'll eat her," he muttered, "at the next Love Feast."

The men went away much disappointed, grumbling, swearing, ill-appeased by a glass of cider each. Jane sulked in the kitchen, and said to Barbara, "This day month, please, miss."

Mr. Jordan, confounded, disappointed, crept back to his room and cast himself on his bed.

The only person in the house who could have helped them out of their disappointment was Eve, who knew something of the story of Martin, and knew, moreover, or strongly suspected, that he was not very far off. But no one thought of consulting Eve.

When all the party of constables was gone, Barbara stood in the garden, and Jasper came to her.

"You will tell me all now?" she said, looking at him with eyes full of thankfulness and trust.

"Yes, Miss Jordan, everything. It is due to you. May I sit here by you on the garden seat?"

She seated herself, with a smile, and made room for him, drawing her skirts to her.

Then he told her all that he had done he did to save his brother Martin.

When he had finished Barbara started up.

"Oh, Mr. Jasper!" she said with quivering voice, "what cruel words I have spoken to you—to you, so generous, so true, so self-sacrificing! You never can forgive me; and yet, from the depth of my heart I desire your pardon. Oh, Jasper! Mr.——" a sob broke the thread of her words—"Mr. Jasper, when you were ill and unconscious, I studied your face hour after hour, trying to read the evil story of your life there, and all I read was pure and noble, and true. How can I make you amends for the wrong I have done you?"

As she stood, humbled, with heaving bosom and throat choking—Eve came with skips and laugh along the gravel walk. "I have found you!" she exclaimed, and clapped her hands.

"And I—and I——" gasped Barbara—"I have found how I may reward the best of men. There! there!" she said, clasping Eve's hand and drawing her towards Jasper. "Take her! I have stood between you too long; but on my honor, only because I thought you unworthy of her."

She put Eve's hand in that of Jasper, then before either had recovered from the surprise occasioned by her words and action, she walked back into the house, gravely, with erect head, dignified as ever.

(To be continued.)

Porto Rico Dogs.

"I prophesy that this war will be the means of bringing Porto Rico dogs into this country," said a New York merchant, whose business is chiefly with the West Indies. "You don't know what a Porto Rico dog is, do you? I suppose not. I have only seen two of them in New York. Porto Rico dogs are not Spanish at all, but aboriginal. I have been told that they are much the same as the long-haired aleo of Mexico, and I believe the breed is still found in Santo Domingo. They are tiny little creatures with silky white hair, all except a tan patch on one ear—at least, all I have seen—have been marked that way, and what makes them particularly interesting is that, according to the learned, they are the descendants of the pet dogs of the aboriginies of the Greater Antilles. It seems strange that a race of aborigines should have been so completely wiped out and their pet dogs should survive. But I have been told that when the Spanish first landed on Santo Domingo they used to see the natives going about with these little alcos on their shoulders or in their bosoms.

"If the human beings that kept them were anything like their pets, as is generally the case, they must have been a kindly, affectionate people. I have heard of one of these Porto Rico dogs that was given to a little girl in Jamaica. The child sickened of a fever and the dog would come and lick her face and hands at regular intervals during the day. When the child died the dog lay for a long time with its muzzle close up to the little dead hand and whined piteously when the body was taken away for burial. They tell me that a pure Porto Rico dog will not let itself be made the pet of the whole family, but will attach itself to one person always and will not allow that one person to have any other pet."

Making Wood Rims for Bicycles.

The average annual output of wood novelties in Maine has a value well over one million dollars. One of the most interesting branches of the industry is the manufacture of wood rims for bicycles. The factory where the manufacture is carried on has a floor space of 74,800 feet; its daily output averages about eighteen hundred rims, and the value of its yearly product is about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The wood used is rock maple, and each rim is composed of three pieces glued and pressed together with such force and exactitude that the rim appears like one piece, and only the most searching examination can detect the joints. After these pieces have been steamed, bent and glued, they are submitted to an enormous pressure in a steam-power machine. They are then taken to the lathes, one of which turns the concave surface of the outside, and another the convex surface of the inside of the rim. After passing on to the sand paper machine for smoothing, they are stained and varnished and bored for the spokes, and are ready for shipment. The wood must be perfect, and not the least defect or discoloration is allowed to pass. Much of the machinery has been designed expressly for this plant, and the machines as well as all the steps in the construction of the rims require the supervision of skilled mechanics.

Hindoo Hospitality.

In his private capacity the Hindoo is frequently very hospitably inclined. The fact that his caste prejudices him from eating with Europeans does not always prevent him from offering an invitation to dinner—his idea of English hospitality. This consists in his driving his guests to a hotel and paying for dinner, while he awaits its consumption in another part of the house. It takes one some little time to get used to this sort of procedure; but after awhile one sees the propriety of accepting the kindness in the spirit which prompts it.

If it wasn't for an occasional funeral lots of men would never see the inside of a church.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

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

Lesson for Jan. 1.

This week's lesson, entitled "Christ, the True Light," occurs in John 1: 1-14. At the beginning of a six months' course in the gospel of John it is a good time to look ahead and plan for some definite accomplishment during that time. Not often, as the International lessons are arranged, do we devote so many lessons to a single book. Many conscientious teachers will feel that this is a good opportunity to carry out past resolutions, and undertake more thorough study of the gospel of John than any they have ever given to the lessons. They will feel that, under circumstances so favorable to such thorough and consecutive study, they cannot excuse themselves as in the past for merely "rounding up" a superficial acquaintance with the verses selected for each lesson; but must begin a sort of work that will leave with them, when the end of June is reached, a coherent and definite impression of the plan and purpose of the book, its main teachings, and at least a general knowledge of the discussions concerning its composition and date.

Explanatory.

"In the beginning"; compare Gen. 1: 1. The Word, or Logos (the Greek word translated "Word") is the eternally existent Son of the Father; the translator of God's thought into action and speech; the agent in creation. It is probably useless to attempt any explanation of the term to young pupils beyond telling them that it means Christ before he came to the earth.

"The life was the light of men": The "life" here cannot be restricted to the earthly life of Jesus. It is a broader conception—the conception of the Word, or the Son, as the source of all life in the universe, physical, mental, spiritual; and this source of all life when apprehended becomes the light of men, making their own lives significant and worthy. In the tremendously condensed style of this prologue a whole system of philosophy may lie wrapped up in a sentence; but John is not teaching philosophy. He is drawing with great, splendid, rapid strokes the picture of the divine Man in his eternal aspect. Hence, though the exact student will wish to meditate long on every clause of this lesson, pondering its profound possibilities, we may well postpone some of these profundities till a later and wiser age, perhaps in the life to come, and hurry on to the central figure.

"The light shineth in darkness": various interpretations have been given to this verse. It has been interpreted to mean that Jesus during his earthly life was a light shining in darkness, and the darkness could not swallow it up (see margin of Revised Version). Others refer the statement to the preincarnate activity of the Word, manifesting himself through prophets and sages, but not understood or appropriated. Most probably both meanings are suggested. The Son was always a light, always shining, though at first faintly, in the world's darkness; and the darkness never quenched the light.

The lesson divides itself naturally into three sections, of which the first is 1-5; the second, 5-9; the third, 10-14. The first section describes the Light; the second, the witness to the Light; the third, the purpose of the incarnation.

The prominence given to John the Baptist in this prologue is in keeping with the importance assigned throughout the gospel to witnesses of Christ's glory and divinity. John the Baptist was the first great witness-herald of Christ; hence he receives here the place of honor next his Master.

The writer seeks to make it perfectly plain that the birth that makes men sons of God is purely heavenly in its origin. Hence he repeats, with some redundance, "not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man." The three phrases all refer to natural generation, though they may be distinguished in shades of meaning.

The magnificent prologue reaches here its climax, the revealing of immortal and heavenly glory to mortal eyes by the mystery of the incarnation. The expression "dwelt among us" is literally "tented among us," as one who joins a caravan in the wilderness and travels with the pilgrims for a while, sharing their food and shelter, their hardships and their dangers. Such was he to whom the last of the prophets and the last of the evangelists bore witness. We can imagine the aged John sitting in his lonely cell, shutting out the noises of the city as he muses on the long ago, the wonders that his eyes had seen when the eternal Son of God walked the earth. As he takes up his pen to put the last sentence to this prologue which he may very likely have written after the rest of the book was completed, as many an author does to-day—there is nothing that dwells in his mind so strongly as the matchless beauty of that three years' companionship with Jesus. It stands out in unfading vividness, spite of the sixty years that stretch between. Every touch of the Master's hand he feels to-day; every accent of that voice, though memory of other things is failing, rings in his ears; Jesus, as seen by the sea on quiet spring evenings when there was time for friendship to grow and for love to deepen; Jesus, as witnessed upon the mount of transfiguration; Jesus, patient and strong in mortal pain; Jesus in the majesty of resurrection—Jesus he sees, and for the time no other. That vision he cannot dare to hope he has adequately described in the gospel that his trembling hand has with so much loving labor inscribed upon the parchment. So, in the eloquent simplicity of love, he adds these last words to the picture: "full of grace and truth."

Next Lesson—"Christ's First Disciples."—John 1: 35-46.

Took His Choice.

Several years ago the late Sir Francis Lockwood got a prisoner off by proving an alibi. Some time afterward the Judge met him and said: "Well, Lockwood, that was a very good alibi." "Yes, my Lord," was the answer, "I had three offered me, and I think I selected the best."—Argonaut.

Favor for Mohammedans.

Mohammedans born in Constantinople are exempted from military service.



Many letters and telegrams are being received by Senators and members of Congress inquiring when the bodies of the dead soldiers who lost their lives in battle in Cuba, or as the result of disease, will be sent to their late homes. It is the intention of the War Department to bring home the body of every American soldier, including those who died of yellow fever and other contagious diseases. Hermetically sealed caskets are being contracted for and sent to Cuba as rapidly as possible, but the bodies will not be disinterred until some time in February, when it is considered they can be brought here with perfect safety. The bodies of the soldiers having relatives will be turned over to them, but in instances where there are none the body will be interred at Arlington, the national cemetery, a few miles west of Washington, and the graves will be appropriately marked.

The Morgan bill for the construction of the Nicaragua canal is a measure which will be pushed through Congress this session if it can be done. It provides for $100,000,000 backing for the enterprise. This amount will be paid for the stock of a canal company, the subscription being taken at par. The Government will retain $70,000,000 of the stock, the remainder being distributed to the Central American governments and to the Maritime Canal Company to reimburse it for money it has actually expended for prosecution of work on the canal. The Government will, therefore, be the controlling stockholder in the corporation. It will escape the technical responsibility of direct construction, while the terms of the concession, which stipulate that its right and privileges shall not be transferred to a Government or nation, will not be violated.

The funeral of Gen. Garcia was an imposing pageant. Among the participants were high officers of the Government, both civil and military, and the ministering clergymen were eminent prelates of the Catholic Church, Archbishop Ireland, Bishop O'Gorman of the diocese of Dakota and others. The President was represented at the funeral. Mrs. McKinley sent a floral tribute; a military escort was provided by the Secretary of War, and every possible evidence of respect and demonstration of honor was made by the United States to the hero of the Cuban revolution. The remains will be sent to Cuba on a man-of-war, with full military honors, to impress the Cubans and the Spaniards with the respect and confidence which the United States Government felt for Gen. Garcia.

If there is any one question which is asked more than any other in Washington it is, "What hour does the legislative day of March 3 end?" This question is propounded because the life of a Congress expires at that hour once every two years. That question was settled forty-seven years ago, and this was the way it happened: March 3, 1851, at midnight, Senator Mason of Virginia, whose term expired that day and whose credentials for another term were on file, asked to have the oath administered to him, upon the ground that his right to sit under his old credentials expired at that hour. The Senate refused to allow his request and by resolution declared that the session did not expire until 12 o'clock meridian the 4th.

The Vice-President says he is a direct gainer financially by the late war and the reason he gives is a decidedly novel one. From his coming to Washington up to the outbreak of the war an average of 100 babies a month were named after him, or at least their fond parents so informed him by letter. In this particular direction his value has fallen off considerably, for the youngsters nowadays whose parents want to start them off under the halo of somebody else's name are christened Dewey, Schley, Roosevelt, Hobson and all the rest of the recent heroes of land and sea.

A little girl who had to leave the Senate gallery the other day cried bitterly. After the big doors were closed the guardian of the star-chamber secrets asked her why she was so opposed to leaving. "Because," she stammered between sobs, "because Christmas is coming and Santa Claus was in there, and I wanted him to see me." She had been looking at Senator Stewart of Nevada.

Veterans of the civil war enter complaint that the army bill which is being framed in the House discriminates against them. They grumble loudest at the age limitations fixed in the bill and grow indignant when they talk about the disposition on the part of the new generation of Congressmen to crowd the old heroes into the background to make way for younger men.

Senator Proctor introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a select committee, to consist of five Senators, which will visit the West Indies at the expense of the Government to inquire into the military requirements, and another junketing party is in prospect which will in all probability spend the winter months in Cuba and Porto Rico.

The most appropriate way to celebrate the capital centennial would be to erect a new residence for the President, for the White House is now so crowded that eleven clerks and typewriters are engaged in a single room, and when a state dinner is served the tables have to be spread in a main corridor.

An interesting ceremony occurred in the White House in the presentation to President McKinley for deposit in the National Museum of the flag of the United States frigate Bon Homme Richard. The presentation was made by Mrs. Harriet R. P. Stafford of Cottage City, Mass.

There are symptoms of a long debate in the Senate, the general topic to be expansion and constitutional limitations concerning colonies. The only good result of such debates is to educate the country, because they never change any votes in the Senate.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD

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BY O. T. HOOVER.

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Suburban Rumors

LYNDON.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferd Bowdish were Grass Lake visitors Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Orson Beeman visited friends in Hastings recently.

Mrs. Sanders and daughter, Anna spent Christmas at Eaton Rapids, their former home.

Wirt Leek and sister, Inez of Ypsilanti are spending their Christmas vacation with their parents.

John Foster and sister, Edna recently attended the wedding of their sister, Amy to Fred Wellman of Mont Hope.

NORTH LAKE.

Miss Nora Reade is at home from the Normal spending vacation.

Miss Mary Whallan is recovering very fast from a severe attack of lung fever.

Look out for wedding bells. "'Tis good to wed, 'tis good to wed, the Lord decreed it so."

E. L. Glenn and family of Gregory spent Christmas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Glenn.

Several young couples from here went to Ann Arbor on Wednesday to hear the Webb will case.

R. M. Glenn and family of Putman were pleasant caller at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Whallan on Tuesday.

The Christmas exercises on Monday evening by the Sunday-school and League were well rendered and very interesting.

LIMA.

C. Yorance has rented his farm to Henry Neib.

Mrs. John Grau, jr., spent Christmas with her parents at Sylvan.

Jacob Luick received quite severe bruises by falling from a load one day last week.

Mrs. John Heller and children spent part of Sunday and Monday with Michael Kaercher and family.

Our pastor preached a very appropriate Christmas sermon last Sunday morning which was attentively listened to by a good sized congregation.

Miss Lillian Gerard gave a neat little school entertainment last Friday in the Bowen district. Santa Claus was there with his basket of goodies, and pleased the scholars with his old time pranks and funny sayings. He took his departure with an empty basket.

SYLVAN.

Herman Dancer of Jackson spent Christmas with his parents.

Chas. Stephenson of Anderson spent Friday at Wm. Salisbury's.

Miss Clara Vogelbacker of Wayne is the guest of Mrs. Mary Merker.

Mrs. Myra Hadly is the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. H. J. West.

Geo. Young and Chas. Coulson of Jackson spent Christmas in the vicinity.

E. Burtson Kellogg is spending the holidays with his parents and friends at this place.

Wm. Coulson and family of Midland county are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Young.

Rev. Carl G. Zeidler of Detroit occupied the pulpit of the Christian Union last Sunday evening.

Miss Amanda Merker of Detriot and and Miss Minnie Merker of Flint are spending the holidays at home.

The Christian Union will give a social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Conklin, Friday evening, January 6, 1899.

SHARON.

Fred Bruestle was in Jackson on business Monday.

Miss Emma Lehman of Detroit spent a few days here.

August Oversmith of the U. of M. is spending his vacation here.

Rev. Bradley is holding meeting at the Irwin school house this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bruestle visited their son in Bridgewater Monday.

Mrs. L. Cooper and son of Langsburg and Mr. Hurd are visiting at A. G. Cooper's.

Harry O'Niel of Detroit made his parents a short visit the first of the week.

Misses Mae Dorr and Esther Reno of Jackson spent Christmas with their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Lawrence ate Christmas dinner at A. Green's, Manchester.

The Craft school held a Christmas entertainment at their school house on Friday evening. The excellent program was appreciated by a large audience.

The schools of district No. 8 and 9 gave an entertainment at the Irwin school house last Friday evening which was well attended. The pupils rendered their parts with credit. The Christmas tree was tastefully decorated and after the exercises Santa Claus paid the children a visit.

UNADILLA.

Gratia and Wirt Dunning are home for the holidays.

Mr. Colton of Jackson spent Christmas at John Dunning's.

Miss Inez Marshall is home from Jackson to spend the holidays.

Lewis Roepcke and family spent Saturday with relatives in Lyndon.

Miss Mabel Ives of Ypsilanti visited Mrs. A. C. Watson Monday and Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Royal Barnum spent several days last week with friends in Ann Arbor.

Several from here attended the Christmas exercises at Gregory Saturday evening.

Miss Jean Pyper of Chelsea spent the latter part of last week with her parents here.

W. S. Livermore and Wm. Pyper were in Ann Arbor last week as witnesses in the Webb will case.

Robert Bond, Perry Mills, Lyman Barton and Harrison Hadley were at Ann Arbor Tuesday as witnesses in the Webb will case.

Ed. Joslin and family of Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Noble and Mrs. Fannie Chapman were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Joslin Saturday.

Chas. Hartenff was surprised Thursday evening by a company of young friends who enjoyed themselves with games, etc., until the wee small hours of the morning.

F. M. Douglas and family of Ionia spent Christmas with Mrs. Douglas's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Livermore. Mrs. Livermore accompanied them to their home Monday for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Allyn and daughter, Bernice and Sam Shultz of North Lake, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Watson and son, John Douglas, Mrs. Myra May and daughter, Mrs. Minnie Mills were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Pyper Saturday.

The Lincoln Athletic and Entertainment Club organized Tuesday evening last with 20 members and elected the following officers: President, G. C. Allen; vice president, Wirt Barnum; secretary, Harry Heatley; treasurer, Emmett Hadley; door-keeper, Jay Hadley. Meetings, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 7:30.

News was received from Ann Arbor Thursday last of the death of Miss Katie Budd from consumption. Miss Budd resided here for several years and was loved by all who knew her. Her genial ways and winsome smile won for her a place in the hearts of both young and old and she leaves behind a host of friends who mourn her loss. The funeral was held Sunday afternoon at the M. E. church in Stockbridge. A large number including the Sunday-school class (of which she was a member), from this place attending.

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

Rev. J. G Haigh, of the Grass Lake Congregational church has offered his resignation to take effect April 1st.

Before it was settled that the town was to have electric lights in the streets, there were those who "didn't care whether it ever had them or not." But now that a contract has been made, it is noticeable that every mother's son in town is mighty anxious to have the current turned on.—Dexter Leader.

Two doctors were hastily summoned to rooms over one of the stores on Main street last night upon report that a man had taken laudunum with intent. The fellow had simply taken some cough medicine and had, in a joke, frightened those about him with the announcement that he was going to kill himself. One of the doctors reached the scene and, notwithstanding remonstrances, forced a stomach pump down his throat and divorced everything inside of him from his constitution. It was a a joke that acted like a boomerang.—Evening Times.

Elmer Bassett, 34 Michigan Volunteers, went to Ionia Falday when he received his papers and was mustered out of service. Being one who was at the front at the battle of Santiago, Elmer can tell much that would be of interest to many of us. His sickness while at Boston was a hard pull for him.—Saline Observer.

There remains but little doubt with those who know anything of the Joslyn lake drowning affair of a few weeks ago that young B—— is anywhere but in the bottom of the lake. Those who were with him disagree to what direction he left the boat, and neither of them saw him at a greater distance than 30 feet away. The bottom of the lake on that side is muddy and heavy and it is generally believed that is what holds him down.—Saline Observer.

Those who left Ypsilanti on the 12:45 electric car last night were treated to a fine electrical display on the way to Ann Arbor. It seems that some workmen were engaged in repairing a broken trolley wire, down in a hollow, and as the approaching car had not been warned, it ran right into the break. The wire danced around in a manner discounting the most expert skirt dancer, all the time emitting lightning in great quantities. Several lamps were burned out and it was reported that one man was injured in the eye but the Argus is unable to verify the report.—Ann Arbor Argus-Democrat.

To Jog His Memory.

Dean Pigou says that many clergymen cannot trust themselves to repeat the most familiar prayers of the liturgy from memory, and he tells how Archdeacon Sinclair was much put out because he (Dean Pigou) sat directly behind him at a public meeting. The dean was puzzled, but understood all when the archdeacon removed his hat and knelt to pray. In the [illegible] of his hat was printed in large [illegible] "Prevent us, O Lord," etc.

Confuted by an Axiom.

"Now, children, I want you all to remember that James Watt discovered the wonderful steam engine by simply watching the kettle boil."

"Please, ma'am, I don't just see how that could be."

"Why not?"

"'Cause watch pots niver boils."—Brooklyn Life.

MILLIONS GIVEN AWAY.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine; and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness and all diseases of the throat, lungs, chest and lungs are surely cured by it. Call on Glazier & Stimson druggists and get a trial bottle free. Regular size 50c and $1. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

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.

For Sale. House and 2¼ acres of land on E. Railroad street. Inquire of Mrs. E. E. Martin.

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Get your calling cards at The Standard office. "The latest out."

A CLEVER TRICK.

It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has lame back and weak kidneys, malaria or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the the whole system, acts as a stimulant to liver and kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures constipation, headache, fainting spells, sleeplessness and melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c a bottle at Glazier & Stimson's drug store.

OIL! Dean & Co.'s Red Star Oil has no equal in quality. Gives a white light which is free from smoke and odor. Does not char the wick. We sell it. Fenn & Vogel.

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

WANTED!

Reliable man in this vicinity to open a small office and handle my goods. Position permanent and good pay. If your record is O. K. here is an opening for you. Kindly mention this paper when writing. A. T. Monnis, Cincinnati, O.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, IN THE CIRCUIT Court for the County of Washtenaw.—In Chancery.

AMY E. SHARP Complainant,

vs.

JAMES SHARP Defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, in Chancery, at a session of said court held on the 23d day of November A. D. 1898.

Present Hon. E. D. Kinne Circuit Judge.

In this cause it appearing from affidavit on file, that the defendant James Sharp is not a resident of this state, but resides at the City of Minneapolis in the state of Minnesota, on motion of G. W. TurnBull Complainant's Solicitor, it is ordered that the said defendant James Sharp cause his appearance to be entered herein within four months from the date of this order, and in case of his appearance that he cause his answer to the complainant's bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on said Complainant's solicitor, within twenty days after service on him of a copy of said bill, and notice of this order, and that in default thereof said bill be taken as confessed by the said non-resident defendant James Sharp. And it is further ordered, that within twenty days the said complainant cause a notice of this order, to be published in the Chelsea Standard a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said county, and that such publication be continued there at least once in each week, for six weeks in succession, or that complainant cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendant, at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for his appearance.

E. D. KINNE, Circuit Judge.

G. W. TurnBull Complainant's Solicitor.

(A TRUE COPY.)

48 Philip Blum, jr., Deputy Register.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHtenaw, s.s. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said county Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Geo. Loemker, late of said county deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said probate court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the late residence of said deceased in the Town of Freedom, in said county, on Tuesday the 28th day of February, and on Monday the 29 day of May, next, at ten o'clock a. m. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated, Nov 28, 1898.

GOTTLOB BAHNMILLER,
GOTTFRIED EISENMAN,
Commissioners.

46

CHANCERY SALE.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw, state of Michigan, in chancery, made and entered the 26th day of May, 1898, in a certain cause therein pending where George Mast is complainant and Wm. F. Stiegelmaier, Mary Stiegelmaier and Stoddard W. Twitchell are defendants.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction at the east front door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor in said county that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the said county is held) on Tuesday, January 17th, 1899 at 10 o'clock in forenoon of said day the following described real estate:

Lot twelve (12) in block three (3) in John F. Lawrence's addition to the city of Ann Arbor and a strip of land eight (8) feet wide off from the north side of lot thirteen (13) in said block three (3).

Dated, Ann Arbor, Mich., Nov. 26th, 1898.

O. RISER BUTTERFIELD,
Circuit Court Commissioner.

Arthur Brown,
Solicitor for Complainant. 48

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERYwhere for "The Story of the Philippines" by Major Halstead, commissioned by the Government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, by the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the rear of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy small-profit war books. Outfit free. Address, B. T. Barber, Sec'y, Star Insurance Building, Chicago. 11



THIS IS THE MAN WHO MAKES THEM.

GRACEFUL LINES.

Clothesmaking is both an art and a science. The graceful lines and perfect fit, combined with comfort, which are so much admired and envied in well-dressed men do not come by accident, and are not always due to a fine figure. All

Suits and Overcoats

designed by me are cut scientifically, adapted to the individual figure and artistically finished.

J. GEO. WEBSTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

FIRST ANNUAL

CLEARING SALE

—OF—

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 complete. Also Trunks, Whips, Curry Combs, Brushes and all kinds of Horse Furnishing Goods. Machine and Harness 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.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS

are now in order. If you are looking for something in this line stop at the

BANK DRUG STORE.

This is a holiday week but nevertheless we wish to remind you of the fact that you can always find good TEA at the Bank Drug Store.

You can depend upon getting the

Highest Market Price for Eggs

at the Bank Drug Store.

You can depend upon getting Pure Spices and Pure Extracts if you trade with us.

Try our New Orleans Molasses at 25c per gallon.

Try our Light Table Syrup at 25c per gallon.

Everything in the line of Drugs.

GLAZIER & STIMSON.

It will Pay you to Call on

L. & A. E. WINANS

before buying your

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

See their stock, get their prices and spend your money

Watches from $3.00 to $25.00 all sizes, grades and kinds. 20 year filled cases and guaranteed movements from $10 up.

Clocks, watches, chains, charms, rings, pins, thimbles and all kinds of things to suit your taste and pocket book.

ALL ROADS LEAD TO

FARRELL'S PURE FOOD STORE

Where you'll always find a complete stock of first-class

Groceries, Crockery, Lamps, Rubber Goods, Gloves and Mittens, Candy, Nuts, Tinware, and Notions.

WE ARE NEVER UNDERSOLD.

JOHN FARRELL.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

While we are not strictly headquarters for holiday Goods

We Have Them and Cheap Too.

Those Morocco leather, kid lined purses for 15c are winners. We have others for 20, 25 and 40c.

Gents' bill books 20, 25 and 30c. It will pay you to look them over.

We have rings, pins, children's neck chains, belt buckles, bracelets, sleeve buttons, etc., that you can buy for less than cost.

Gents' silk handkerchiefs 35 and 50c. Gents' linen handkerchief 4 for 25c and some 3 for 25c.

Ladies' hemstitched embroidered handkerchiefs 10c or 3 for 25c.

50 and 65c neck scarfs for 25c.

GLOVES AND MITTENS.

We have cheap gloves and mittens that are good, and good gloves and mittens that are cheap.

If you want your friends to think of you the last thing at night and the first thing in the morning come and buy a pair of those $4.50 all-wool bed blankets. These are only a few of the numerous articles we have that are suitable for Christmas gifts.

Don't forget to call and see what we have.

Boyd's Building, 126 South Main Street.

Trim, McGregor & Harper.

Local Brevities

Better begin practicing writing it 1899.

Staffan & Son commenced filling their ice house at Cavanaugh on Monday.

Rev. Carl S. Jones will preach in the Congregational church Sunday, January 1st.

Robert Leach has ice house at Cedar Lake, and does not intend to run out of ice next season.

You will find a sugar bowl full of pure, sweet candy, at the town hall, Monday evening, January 2.

The Ann Arbor Railway Company expects to cut 100 acres of ice at Whitmore Lake this year.

Married, on Wednesday, December 28, 1898, Miss Jessie Walker and Lester E. Canfield, both of Ann Arbor.

Albert E. Winans drew the set of dishes given away at the Christmas exercises of St. Mary's church last evening.

Leach & Downer will open a meat market on Saturday, in the building first door west of Glazier & Stimson's.

Miss Jean Pyper while pouring out a cup of tea at Boyd's hotel on Thursday last, had her hands badly scalded.

The Frederick Stearns musical collection donated to the University, will not be open to inspection before February 1.

Miss Olive Conklin will entertain the young people of the B. Y. P. U. at her home on Summit street east this evening.

Lewis Conk and J. S. Cummings has just purchased two fine Ludwig & Co., pianos from W. L. Crego, agent for the Ann Arbor Music Co.

The Christmas decorations at the Baptist church this year were very handsome and artistic. The work was under the supervision of R. D. Gates.

There will be no fraud in voting at the town hall Monday evening as the Australian system will be employed and the prizes will go to whom they belong.

The Ladies' Aid Society and Epworth League will give an oyster supper at the town hall, Monday evening, January 2, 1899. Admission 10 cents. Supper 15 cents.

The Bay View Reading Circle has postponed its meeting from January 2nd to January 9th, they will meet at the same place, and the same program will be carried out.

The O. E. S. will have a social at Masonic hall, December 30th. All Masons and their families are cordially invited. A program will be rendered. Refreshments will be served for 10 cents.

Fenn & Vogel are getting settled in their new store in the Staffan block. It is finished in oak, and is the handsomest store in the village. The woodwork was put up under the supervision of C. W. Maroney.

President James B. Angell, in his annual report for the year ending September 30, 1898, estimates that there is one Michigan student in the University of Michigan for every 1,342 inhabitants of the state.

Mrs. E. N. Law of Detroit, who is so well and favorably known here as an interesting lecturer, will be in Chelsea to give public addresses on the 8th and 9th January. Farther notice will be given next week.

The man in the moon had a black eye about 7 o'clock Tuesday evening. According to the calendar it was a total eclipse, visible generally throughout north and south America, Europe, Asia and Africa.

Mr. Lake a student of the University who has made a thorough study of palmistry will be present at the entertainment given by the ladies of the M. E. church January 2nd and will read your character from your hand at 10c each.

A white deer was shot in Mackinac county, recently, but the hunter who shot it was not aware that such a one had any exceptional value, and made no effort to preserve the skin. Now he wishes he had, for he has found out that a perfect mounted specimen of a white deer is worth about $300.

St. Mary's church was the scene of a quiet wedding last Wednesday morning at nine o'clock, when Mr. Jason Berry, a wealthy and esteemed resident of Stockbridge and Mrs. Jane Geraghty, an estimable lady of Lyndon were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. Mr. Daniel McLaughlin of Lyndon and Mrs. Joseph Geraghty of Dexter attended the happy couple. Mr. and Mr. Berry left for a brief wedding trip to Detroit and on their return will live in Stockbridge where the groom has an elegant home. Their hosts of friends tender hearty congratulations for a happy wedded life.

Every farmer carries on more or less correspondence and there is no good reason why he should not have printed stationery. Have a neat letter head, with name, address and date line, and if engaged in breeding pure bred stock of any kind say so. Have name and address printed on envelopes. Come to The Standard office and leave an order for some stationery.

The supper and social given by the ladies of St. Mary's church was a great success. There was an immense crowd present, and a most interesting program was carried out. The proceeds went to extinguish the church debt on the pipe organ, and St. Mary's church can congratulate itself on the accomplishment of that purpose. Hearty thanks are returned to all who made the social such a great success.

A very pleasant event transpired on Tuesday evening, December 20, 1898, at the residence of Mrs. Sarah Page, at Michigan Center. Mr. Benjamin C. Turner, a member of Company D, of the 31st Regiment of Michigan Volunteers, at home on sick furlough, on the eve of rejoining his regiment, was united in marriage to Miss Edith Mack, a very worthy and highly esteemed young lady, by Rev. Thomas Holmes, D. D., of Chelsea.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Faunce of Fowlerville, gathered a happy company of twenty-two to celebrate Christmas and the fifty-second anniversary of their marriage. The time was pleasantly spent with reminiscences of pioneer days and stories of travel by grandpa, Christmas recitation and music, to say nothing of the Christmas dinner which, as usual, was looked upon by the smaller members of the company as one of the chief features of the day. There are six children, seventeen grandchildren and two great grandchildren. Mr. and Mrs. James Kellam were among those present.

Died, on Tuesday night, December 27, 1898, at the home of his mother in Detroit, Burt E. Sparks, son of Mrs. D. E. Sparks, aged 30 years. He was a former Chelsea boy, and was well known by all our readers. He has been ill for several years with diabetes, and his death has been expected for some time, but it comes as a terrible blow to his friends. His mother and brother and sisters have the sympathy of their many friends here in their affliction. His remains will be brought to Chelsea, and funeral services will be held at the residence of J. G. Hoover Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock. The interment will be at Oak Grove cemetery by the side of his father who passed away four years ago.

Personal Mention

H. S. Holmes spent Tuesday at Detroit.

I. Tichenor was a Dexter visitor Tuesday.

G. E. Davis spent Christmas at Grass Lake.

J. S. Cummings spent Tuesday at Detroit.

Miss Ella Barber is visiting relatives in Holly.

Miss Nellie Lowry was in Ann Arbor Saturday.

Mrs. Frank L. Davidson spent Saturday at Detroit.

Miss Myrta Irwin is a Lansing visitor this week.

Charles Messner spent the holidays at Marshall.

Mr. and Mrs. Reese spent Christmas at Coldwater.

Oron Bury of Ann Arbor is the guest of friends here.

M. J. Graham is spending a couple of days in Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Stimson of Parma spent Christmas here.

N. F. Prudden is spending this week at Mt. Pleasant.

J. H. Hollis returned Saturday from his western trip.

Henry Dancer of Northfield spent the first of week here.

Geo. Harper spent Christmas with his family at Ypsilanti.

Miss Bessie Winans is spending the holidays at Lansing.

Chas. T. Bachman of Allendale is visiting relatives here.

G. T. English spent several days of the past week at Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Glenn of Marion spent Christmas here.

Mrs. Wm. Grant of Jackson spent the first of the week here.

Miss Annie Bacon of Coldwater is visiting her parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Beckwith spent Christmas at Napoleon.

C. T. Tryon of Ann Arbor spent a couple of days last week here.

Miss Ella Morton of the U. of M. visited her parents this week.

Miss Francis Wallace of Jackson is visiting her parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. James Kellam visited at Fowlerville over Sunday.

F. D. BeGole of Ypsilanti spent Christmas with Chelsea friends.

Mrs. Comstock and children of Albion are visiting relatives here.

Miss Irene Gilbert of Ann Arbor is the guest of Mrs. A. R. Welch.

Allen Wilkinson of Ann Arbor spent Friday and Saturday here.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Lowry spent part of the week at Ann Arbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Pinegar spent the first of the week at Jackson.

Mrs. H. G. Hoag of Detroit is the guest of her son E. G. Hoag.

Mrs. Wm. Barr of Saline has been spending the past week here.

Miss Nettie Hoover of Ypsilanti spent Sunday with her parents here.

Henry Seckinger and Howard Boyd spent Christmas at Manchester.

Alva Steger of Detroit is spending the holidays with his parents here.

Mrs. F. P. Glazier and son Harold were Ann Arbor visitors Wednesday.

Miss Nellie Bacon of Ypsilanti is at her home here for the holidays.

Malvin King of Ypsilanti is the guest of John Stiegelmaier and family.

Miss Charlotte Steinbach of Ypsilanti spent Christmas at her home here.

Edward Bacon and family of Ann Arbor spent a part of the week here.

A. R. Congdon and family of Dexter spent Christmas with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Warner of Ypsilanti are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Clark.

Emil Kantlehner of Jackson spent the first of the week with his parents here.

W. H. Wood of Mt. Pleasant spent a few days of the past week in this vicinity.

Mrs. Letta Stedman of Ann Arbor spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Burkhart.

Miss Nettie Howell of Ann Arbor was the guest of Miss Maggie Nickerson this week.

Germaine Foster has gone to Grass Lake, where he is in the employ of his brother.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Dancer of Stockbridge have been visiting friends here this week.

Mrs. G. J. Crowell was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Storrs Crafts of Sharon Christmas.

Mrs. Conrad Spirnagle and sister, Mrs. Amelia Schwartz are spending today at Ann Arbor.

Miss Leora Laird who is teaching Bad Axe is spending the holidays with her parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Chandler and daughter of Detroit are spending the holidays here.

Mrs. E. Bury and daughter of Ridgetown, Ont., are the guests of relatives here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Purchase of Detroit have been the guests of relatives here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Reily of Grand Rapids are the guests of their son W. D. Reily this week.

Herbert Dancer of Duluth, Wis., spent several days of this with his aunt, Mrs. O. C. Burkhart.

Mrs. Amelia Schwartz and daughter of Coldwater is the guests of her sister, Mrs. Conrad Spirnagle.

Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Burkhart and family spent Monday with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dancer of Ann Arbor.

Miss Minnie Steinbach of Ann Arbor has been spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Wackenhut.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Watkins and two children were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Gilbert this week.

Miss Cora Taylor and friend, Miss Bailey, of Jackson were the guests of D. B. Taylor and family over Christmas.

Wm. F. Kress of Ira, Colorado returned to Freedom on Wednesday last, where he will spend some time with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Watkinson and A. W. Skellington of Windsor, Ont., spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Buss.

O. C. Burkhart and family and I. Storms and family and Mrs. Mary Rockwell spent Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Boynton.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Watson have been entertaining Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Stapish of Anderson, Ind., and Miss Eva Foster of Chicago.

James and Irene Birch of Bunker Hill and Michael J. Price of Parma were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Graham the past week.

Mrs. O. Gorton of Jackson and Mrs. Ada Chadwick and daughter of Stockbridge spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. R. Green.

Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Kellogg and Miss Ethel Whipple of Jackson, and Mrs. E. R. Sparks of Kalamazoo, were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Hamilton Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hough have been entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Breckenridge and Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Root of Coldwater, and Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Herring of Litchfield.

Tommie Wilkinson arrived home from Porto Rico Saturday evening. He tells many interesting stories concerning that island. He is feeling well, and says that they were given good grub, and when they were in the mountains away from the coast their health was good.

Farm for Sale—75 acres, good buildings and fruits; under good cultivation. Inquire of Lewis Yager, Lima. 48

WE WISH YOU A

HAPPY 1899 YEAR.

NEW

To be thoroughly happy and satisfied man must have good digestion, and to have good digestion he must partake of fresh, clean, pure, wholesome food; the kind of food you will find at

FREEMAN'S.

IT WILL SURELY HELP TO MAKE YOU HAPPY to have your Coffee for breakfast of the right flavor, say like our 25c blend of Mocha and Java. It's the coffee that satisfys everybody; it is grown "just right," blended "just right," roasted "just right," and tastes "just right." If it is a stranger to you buy a pound; try it, and see if we have

Described it Just Right.

FOR NEW YEAR'S

WE OFFER:

25 gallons Extra Standard Oysters at 25c a quart.

Large sweet navel oranges at 30c a dozen.

Fancy seedling oranges at 25c a dozen.

A new lot (200 pounds) fancy mixed nuts at 12 1-2c a pound. These nuts are the best we have seen this season.

Fancy Naples walnuts at 15c pound.

4 quarts Michigan cranberries for 25c.

And the best place to buy good eatables in this prosperous little city.

FREEMAN'S.

MONSTER

CLEARING SALE.

Now that the holiday rush is over we begin our annual bargain sale of winter goods. Odds and ends and broken lots must all be closed out. We won't carry them over. We have had January Clearing Sales before and everybody remembers them as the truest and by far the most liberal clearance bargain sales ever attempted in Washtenaw county. We are going to make this sale a record breaker by giving our customers greater values for their money than ever before during a

JANUARY CLEARING SALE.

IT IS OUR

Greatest Sale!

YOUR GREATEST OPPORTUNITY.

Every department will have a hand in this sale and that means an opportunity to buy

Dry Goods Cheap.
Carpets Cheap.
Jackets and Capes Cheap.
Clothing Cheap.
Hats and Caps Cheap.
Underwear Cheap.
Furnishing Goods Cheap.
Shoes Cheap.

WATCH FOR PRICES.

W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY.

SPECIAL SALE.

Commencing December 21st and continueing until January 1st we offer bargains in

FURNITURE

never before heard of. We have an elegant line of Furniture that must be sold regardless of cost to make room for a large consignment of goods that will arrive the first of the year.

Owing to a mistake of a large chair factory we received 6 dozen ladies' oak sewing chairs regular price $2.00 they are going at **$1.25.** We could not do this only owing to the fact that they made a great reduction from the regular list to induce us to keep them. You are the gainers by their mistake. Just the thing for Christmas.

Dining Chairs $2,40 per set and upwards.

Ladies' Sewing Chair from $1.00 up.

Full size Couches, velour, elegant patterns from $4.95 up.

We have an elegant line of Fancy Rockers which we will close out at your own price.

EVERYTHING IS INCLUDED IN THIS SALE,

Chamber suits, oak dining tables, Roman chairs, center tables, reception chairs, foot stools, sleds, doll cabs, shoo-flys, wagons, carts, iron beds, etc., etc.

Come Early and Make your Selections.

YOURS FOR BARGAINS.

STAFFAN

Furniture & Undertaking Co.

The Bent Glass Front. Main Street South.

RECORD OF A YEAR.

Important Events Crowded the Past Twelve Months.

MUCH HISTORY MADE.

The Year 1898 Will Be Remembered as a Most Notable One.

A Chronological Review Shows It to Have Been Remarkable in Many Respects—War with Spain Takes Foremost Place in the Interesting Record—Concise Story of That Victorious Conflict—International and Internal Dissensions Among European Countries—Disaster and Death at Home and Abroad.

To him who is concerned with history in the making there very rarely comes a year more heavily laden with important events than the year 1898. It has seen every state in Europe, except peaceful Scandinavia and the Dutch communities, face to face with either war or internal dissolution—some of them within measurable distance of both. Yet the greatest effects have not been in Europe; 1898 has seen the United States forced, not by any greed of power, but by its humanitarian ideals, to take its part in European relations. A brief but glorious armed conflict with Spain has been begun, prosecuted to its end and settled by a treaty of peace upon which the ink is scarcely dry. The inception of great political changes has been witnessed in China; two European rulers have come to their death; several men and women prominent in statecraft, military affairs, reform, literature and music, have passed away; the year has been marked by some terrible marine disasters, causing great loss of life; and fire, flood and storm have numbered their victims by scores and caused extensive loss of property.

The chronological table that follows gives the most important happenings of 1898, foremost among which are those of the war with Spain.

CONFLICT WITH SPAIN.

Events of the War Lately Won by the United States.

January.

25—U. S. battleship Maine, Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, U. S. N., is ordered to Havana, Cuba.

February.

3—The publication of a letter written by Senor Dupuy de Lome, Spanish minister to the United States, speaking disparagingly of President McKinley, leads to the Minister's resignation of his post and the appointment of Senor Luis Polo y Bernabe.

15—The U. S. battleship Maine, lying in the harbor of Havana, is destroyed and sunk by an explosion between 9 and 10 o'clock p. m.

17—Rear Admiral Sicard, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, orders a court of inquiry into the loss of the Maine.

20—The request of the Spanish officials in Havana for a joint investigation into the loss of the Maine is declined.

21—The United States Senate orders an investigation into the Maine disaster.

March.

8-9—Congress votes to place $50,000,000 at the unqualified disposal of President McKinley as an emergency fund.

16—Spain remonstrates against the presence of the United States fleet at Key West and against other measures of defense by our Government.

17—Facts concerning Cuba stated in the Senate by Senator Proctor, of Vermont, as the result of personal observation.

28—Court of Inquiry's report on the Maine sent to Congress.

April.

5—Consul-General Lee recalled.

10—Consul General Lee leaves Cuba.

11—President McKinley sends a message to Congress recommending armed intervention in Cuba.

15—Army ordered to mobilize.

16—Senate belligerency resolutions passed.

18—Congress votes against Cuban recognition.

19—Congress passes resolutions demanding the withdrawal of Spain from Cuba.

20—Queen opens Cortes with war speech. Government announces its opposition to privateering. President signs notification to the nations of intention to blockade.

21—Our minister at Madrid, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, informed by the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs that diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States are terminated. President McKinley cables our ultimatum to Spain, demanding a reply by April 23. Senor Polo y Bernabe, Spanish minister, receives his passport and leaves Washington.

22—Cruiser New York, Sampson's flagship, captures Pedro, 2,000 tons, fifteen miles east of Havana. Cuban ports blockaded by the American squadron.

23—The President issues his proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers.

24—(Sunday.) A Spanish decree declaring war against the United States was gazetted at Madrid.

25—Congress passes a resolution declaring that the state of war existed from April 21.

26—Recruiting volunteers began in New York City.

27—United States vessels bombard Matanzas. Seventh New York Regiment declines to enlist.

28—Commodore Dewey's fleet sails from Hongkong for Manila.

29—Spanish squadron sails from Cape Verde for the West Indies. New York shells Cabanas forts. U. S. cruiser Yale (Paris) arrives in New York.

30—Commodore Dewey's squadron arrives off Manila. Flagship New York fires on Spanish cavalry sharpshooters off Havana.

May.

1—U. S. cruiser Topeka arrives at New York from Falmouth. Commodore Dewey's squadron destroys the Spanish fleet at Manila.

2—Cable from Manila to Hongkong cut by Commodore Dewey.

4—Battleship Oregon and gunboat Marietta sail from Rio Janeiro.

7—Commodore Dewey informs State Department of the seizure of Cavite.

8—Congress thanks Rear Admiral Dewey.

10—The Gussie expedition sailed from Tampa.

11—Ensign Worth Bagley and four of the crew of the torpedo boat Winslow killed by a shell from the Spanish forts at Cardenas.

12—Admiral Sampson's squadron bombards the forts at San Juan, Porto Rico. The Spanish Cape Verde fleet arrives at Port de France, Martinique. Gussie expedition repulsed.

13—Commodore Schley's fleet sails south to meet the Spanish squadron.

14—Spanish Cape Verde fleet sighted off Curacoa.

15—Rear Admiral Dewey reports all full of Spanish. Sagasta's cabinet resigns. Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror disabled at Port de France, Martinique. Spanish fleet leaves Curacoa. Gen. Merritt ordered to the Philippines as military governor. Gov. Black authorizes reorganization of disbanded Thirteenth Regiment.

17—Sagasta's new cabinet announced at Madrid.

18—Ninety thousand troops ordered to mobilize in Chickamauga.

20—Spanish fleet arrives at Santiago de Cuba.

22—Cruiser Charleston sails for Manila.

23—Troops A and C arrive at Camp Algor, Falls Church, Va.

24—The Spanish fleet is bottled up at Santiago.

25—Three transports with 2,588 men start for Manila. President issues a call for 75,000 more volunteers.

26—Oregon arrives in Key West. One of Spain's cabinet ministers said the country was willing to accept "an honorable peace." Commodore Schley is in touch with the insurgent leaders. Florida expedition landed without opposition near Guantanamo, Cuba.

27—Spanish scout ships chased by American warships near Key West.

29—Commodore Schley reports the trapping of Cervera in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. Cruiser Columbia arrives at New York, having been in collision with the British steamship Foscolia, which sank.

30—Troops embark at Tampa for Havana.

31—Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet bombards forts of Santiago de Cuba.

June.

1—Transports for Manila arrive at Honolulu, Hawaii, and the Boys in Blue become the guests of the city. Monitor Monadnock ordered to Manila from San Francisco.

2—Spain again appeals to the Powers to intervene.

3—American squadron bombarded Santiago de Cuba.

4—Lieut. Hobson sinks cruiser Merrimac in the mouth of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

6—Fortifications of Santiago de Cuba reduced.

7—American squadron bombards and silences batteries at Santiago. Monitor Monterey and collier Brutus sail for Manila.

8—Assault on fortifications of Guantanamo Bay.

9—House agrees on war revenue conference report.

10—Admiral Sampson reports he has held Guantanamo harbor since the 7th. Senate agrees on conference report on war revenue bill.

11—Four Americans at Caimanera are killed in a fight with the Spaniards.

13—Thirty-two transports with Shafter's troops sail for Santiago. President McKinley signs the war-tax bill.

14—Two Americans and several hundred Spaniards killed in a battle at Caimanera.

15—Second expedition sailed from San Francisco for Manila. Great destruction results to Santiago forts through the use of the dynamite guns on the Vesuvius.

17—Spanish squadron sailed from Cadiz and passed Gibraltar.

20—Transports with Gen. Shafter's troops arrive off Santiago.

22—Part of Shafter's troops landed.

23—Balance of troops landed without accident. Admiral Camara's Cadiz fleet arrives at Island of Pantellaria.

24—Sixteen American soldiers killed and forty wounded in driving back Spanish soldiers at Santiago.

27—Commodore Watson to command fleet to attack Spanish home territory. President McKinley recommends thanks of Congress for Lieut. Hobson, and that he be transferred to the line.

28—President proclaims blockade of Southern Cuba from Cape Frances to Cape Cruz.

29—Gen. Shafter reports he can take Santiago in forty-eight hours. The Senate thanks Lieut. Hobson and his men, naming each one personally.

30—Egyptian Government refused to let Camara coal his fleet at Port Said.

July.

1—Shafter's army began the assault upon Santiago de Cuba, capturing the enemy's outer works.

2—Shafter renewed the attack upon Santiago, losing about 1,000 in killed and wounded, and making 2,000 Spanish prisoners. The Spanish casualties probably exceeded those of the Americans.

3—Cervera's fleet destroyed at Santiago, with great loss of life.

6—Spanish transport Alfonso XII. blown up off Muriel by American gunboats. Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, and his comrades exchanged for Spanish prisoners outside Santiago.

7—President signs Hawaiian annexation resolution. Admiral Dewey took 8,ubig and 1,300 prisoners.

11—Cruiser St. Louis brings Admiral Cervera and 746 prisoners to Portsmouth, N. H. Admiral Sampson's fleet bombarded Santiago.

13—Announced that yellow-fever has broken out in Gen. Shafter's army.

14—Gen. Toral and the Spanish army surrendered Santiago at 3 p. m.

17—"Old Glory" raised over Santiago at noon.

18—President issues a proclamation providing for the government of Santiago. Seven American vessels bombard Manzanillo and destroy seven Spanish ships.

21—Gen. Miles, with 5,415 men on transports, convoyed by warships, starts to take Porto Rico. American gunboats capture Nipe and sink the Spanish cruiser Jorge Juan. Gen. Calixto Garcia, commander of the Cuban army of Eastern Cuba, owing to disputes because the American Government has ignored him and his troops in the surrender of Santiago, withdrew. News reached this country that the second expedition to reenforce Admiral Dewey had arrived at Cavite.

22—Aguinaldo declared himself dictator of the Philippines.

23—Another expedition for the Philippine Islands sailed from San Francisco.

25—Gen. Miles and 3,500 men reach Guanico, Porto Rico, and effect a landing.

26—Secretary Day, M. Cambon, French ambassador, and his first secretary, M. Thiebaut, confer with President McKinley in regard to terms of peace.

27—The port of Ponce, Porto Rico, surrenders to Capt. Davis, of gunboat Dixie.

30—News of Gen. Merritt's arrival at Cavite received at Washington. Dewey informs the President that Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgent chief, assumed a defiant attitude.

31—The Spanish forces at Cavite made a sortie during a fierce storm on the American troops in the Malate trenches. They were repulsed with heavy loss. Ten of Gen. Merritt's men were killed and forty-eight wounded.

August.

2—President McKinley makes public the terms of peace offered to Spain by the United States.

4—The monitor Monterey and its consort Brutus, arrive at Manila. Gen. Shafter and his subordinates ask that the fever-stricken army at Santiago de Cuba be removed north.

5—Formal orders issued for the removal of Gen. Shafter's army to this country.

6—Spain accepts the terms of peace offered by the United States. Guayamo, Porto Rico, captured by Gen. Haines' forces. Three Americans cornered.

8—Spain accepts President McKinley's peace terms. Certain representations were made regarding Cuba which were not accepted however. Spaniards at Guantanamo lay down their arms and surrender to Brig. Gen. Ewers.

9—Gen. Ernst's brigade captured Coamo, Porto Rico, after a lively fight, in which seven Pennsylvania volunteers were wounded. Two hundred Spaniards were taken prisoners. Spaniards attempt to retake the lighthouse at Cape San Juan, but are repulsed with heavy loss.

10—A protocol covering the peace terms of the United States has been agreed upon by M. Cambon, representing Spain, and President McKinley. Gen. Schwan's forces defeat Spanish troops at Mayaguez, Porto Rico. Loss on our side two killed and one wounded.

11—Spain's cabinet formally approved President McKinley's peace protocol and a cablegram was sent to M. Cambon authorizing him to sign in behalf of Spain.

12—M. Cambon, French ambassador to the United States, signs the protocol and a cessation of hostilities is ordered.

13—Surrender of the city of Manila, after stiff bombardment by Dewey.

30—Gen. Merritt leaves Manila for Paris to aid the Peace Commission.

September.

5—Spanish Cortes convenes to consider peace proposals.

9—Gen. Otis, United States commander at Manila, demanded the removal of the insurgents from that city.

10—Spanish Senate adopts the peace protocol.

12—The situation at Manila reported critical.

13—Spanish Chambers of Deputies adopts the peace protocol.

16—Spanish Peace Commission appointed, with Senor Rios, President of the Senate, as President.

17—The Peace Commission of the United States sails for Paris.

19—Spanish Government issues an order for all troops in the West Indies to return home.

20—The evacuation of the outlying positions in Porto Rico begun by the Spanish.

29—American and Spanish Commissioners meet in Paris.

October.

1—American and Spanish Peace Commissioners hold their first session.

4—American Peace Commission receives the report of Gen. Merritt in Paris.

18—Formal ceremony of raising the United States flag over San Juan takes place. American Commissioners refuse to assume any portion of Cuban debt.

24—Gen. Ortega, with the last of the Spanish soldiers, sails from Porto Rico for Spain.

26—Spanish soldiers captured at Manila during the war are released by United States.

27—Spanish Peace Commissioners accept condition of the non-assumption of Cuban debt by United States.

November.

28—Terms of peace accepted by Spain.

December.

10—Treaty of peace with Spain signed at Paris.

GENERAL CHRONOLOGY.

Record of Events that Have Occurred During the Past Year.

January.

1—Officers of the Cuban provisional government sworn in.

2—Six persons burned to death at Jersey City, N. J.

3—Thirty persons killed by collapse of floor in city hall at London, Ont.

7—Theodore Durrant hanged for murder at St. Quentin prison, California.

8—Six men killed by explosion of an Ohio River towboat near Glenfield, Pa. Fifteen men drowned off Baudue by foundering of a French steamer. Six lives lost in a mine explosion near Pittsburg, Kan. Death of Maj. Moses P. Handy.

12—Forty lives and $1,000,000 worth of property destroyed by a tornado at Fort Smith, Ark.

16—Death of Hon. Benj. Butterworth, United States Commissioner of Patents, at Thomasville, Ga.

19—Bread riots at Ancona, Italy.

20—Fire loss of $600,000 at East Grand Forks, Minn.

22—Marriage of Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage and Mrs. Col. Collier. Destructive storm over the West and South.

25—Many persons burned to death in a conflagration at Spokane, Wash. $1,500,000 worth of property at East St. Louis, Ill., including Union elevator and Burlington freight depot, destroyed by fire.

27—January wheat sells for $1.05 in Chicago. Steamer City of Duluth lost off St. Joseph, Mich.

29—Several persons killed in a smashup on the Maine Central Railway at Orono. Ten men killed by caving in of North west land tunnel in Chicago.

February.

1—Six lives lost by burning of the Alvord House, Gloversville, N. Y. Schooner Briggs wrecked off Little Nahant and eight lives lost.

2—$500,000 fire loss in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

3—Six persons killed in railway collision near Boston. Fire destroys $225,000 worth of property at Scranton, Pa.

4—Seven killed in railroad wreck at Glasgow, Scotland.

6—$5,000 fire at Albany, Ind. Holland-American steamer Veendam wrecked in mid-ocean.

9—Adolph L. Loutgert sentenced to life imprisonment for wife murder in Chicago. Assassination of President Barrios of Guatemala. $250,000 fire loss at Fort Worth, Texas.

10—Thirty-eight lives crushed out by falling walls at Pittsburg.

11—Nassau Chambers in New York burned; loss, $500,000. French ship Finchat goes down off Canary Islands; 87 lives lost.

17—Fire damp explosion in a colliery at Hammeerly, Prussia, kills 50 persons. $100,000 fire at Pittsfield, Mass. British steamer Legislator burned at sea.

18—Death of Miss Frances E. Willard in New York City. Large fire at Pittsburg.

20—New wharf and custom house at Tampico, Mexico, burned; loss, $2,000,000.

25—National Tobacco Company's works at Louisville, Ky., burned; loss, $2,000,000.

26—Nine lives lost in a tenement house fire at Charleston, S. C. Seven persons killed at Lime Island, Ill., by the collision of a train and an omnibus. Ten persons killed and five injured by an explosion and fire in Hall Bros.' laboratory at Kalamazoo, Mich.

27—Death of Wm. M. Singerly, proprietor of the Philadelphia Record.

March.

2—Six men killed by boiler explosion near Brewton, Ala.

3—Nine drowned by the foundering of the schooner Speedwell off the Florida coast.

7—Fire causes $150,000 loss in Brownell & Field Co.'s building at Providence, R. I. $5,000,000 fire loss at Manila, Philippine Islands.

11—Death of Gen. W. S. Rosecrans.

13—Eleven men burned to death in Bowery Mission, New York.

16—Death of Aubrey Beardsley, the artist. Many persons killed in a fire at 215 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

17—Death of Blanche K. Bruce, Register of the Treasury.

19—Six convicts killed in a mine at Pratt City, Ala.

21—Several persons killed in a hotel fire at Butte, Mont.

22—Forty lives lost by sinking of bark Helen Almy off San Francisco.

25—Death of James Payn, English novelist. Death of Truman P. Handy, of Cleveland, Ohio, oldest banker in United States. Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha damaged $100,000 by fire.

23—Forty-eight sealers of steamer Greenland perished on ice floes.

26—Seven persons burned to death at Kent, Minn.

27—Death of Congressman Simpkins, of Massachusetts.

April.

3—Fifty lives lost in flood at Shawneetown, Ill.

4—Fifteen men killed by explosion of powder near San Vicente, Mexico.

7—Sudden death of Margaret Mather, the tragedienne.

11—Oxford Junction, Iowa, visited by $100,000 fire.

12—Penn glass works at North Irwin, Pa., burned; loss, $750,000.

15—Anaconda Copper Mining Co. at Belt, Mont., suffers $250,000 fire loss.

17—Fire, following a dust explosion, destroys grain elevator at Boston; loss, $800,000.

19—Death of George Parsons Lathrop.

21—Postmaster General Gary resigns and is succeeded by Charles Emory Smith. Death of Senator Walthall, of Mississippi.

25—Secretary of State John Sherman resigns.

26—Wm. R. Day appointed to fill the vacancy. Glasgow, Scotland, visited by a $750,000 fire. Powder mill at Santa Cruz, Cal., blown up, causing loss of eleven lives.

28—Atlantic Powder Co.'s works at Dover, N. J., wrecked by an explosion.

30—Heavy damage done by tornadoes in Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and South Dakota.

May.

2—Thirteen persons killed by tornado at Joliet, Mo.

3—Schooner Crown wrecked off St. Johns, N. F., and 11 men drowned.

6—$125,000 fire loss at Cleveland.

7—Three hundred persons killed in a riot at Milan, Italy.

8—Duluth, Minn., suffers a $100,000 fire.

11—Wool warehouse burns at Ballardville, Mass.; loss, $600,000.

12—Burning of Armour's elevator D and several lumber yards causes $1,000,000 loss in Chicago.

14—Thousands killed by cyclone on Sumbawa Island, Malay Archipelago. Edward Remenyi, violinist, falls dead in a San Francisco theater. Hall Bros.' glass works burned at Muncie, Ind.; loss, $285,000.

16—Flint mill of Minting & Mill Co., at East Liverpool, Ohio, burned; loss, $100,000.

17—Great damage done and many people hurt by cyclone in Nebraska.

18—Business section of Attleboro, Mass., destroyed by fire. Destructive cyclone sweeps through Iowa, Kansas, Illinois and Wisconsin.

19—Death of William E. Gladstone.

22—Death of Edward Bellamy. Mine fire at Zellern, Prussia; 45 miners perish.

28—Italian cabinet resigns.

31—New cabinet formed in Italy.

June.

1—Death of tragedian Thos. W. Keene. Transmississippi exposition opens at Omaha.

4—Death of Capt. Chas. V. Gridley, of the cruiser Olympia at Manila.

7—Plant of Burgess Steel Co., Portsmouth, Ohio, burned; loss, $100,000.

11—Case Tower building in Detroit burned.

13—Collapse of Joseph Leiter's wheat deal.

15—Resignation of the French ministry.

22—First-party cabinet formed in Japan.

29—Formation of the Dellouix cabinet in Italy.

July.

2—Strike of stereotypers causes Chicago papers to suspend for four days.

4—French liner La Bourgogne goes down off Sable Island with 553 passengers.

6—Hawaiian resolutions adopted by the Senate.

8—Steelville, Mo., almost obliterated by a waterspout. Congress adjourns sine die.

11—Sagasta ministry in Spain resigns. Eleven men killed in water tunnel at Cleveland, Ohio.

19—Powder mill at Oakland, Cal., blown up by a Chinaman and seven lives lost.

30—Death of Prince Bismarck.

August.

1—Martin Thorn executed at Sing Sing, N. Y.

8—Bismarck, N. D., destroyed by fire. Death of Georg M. Ebers, Egyptologist and novelist.

12—United States flag officially hoisted over Hawaii.

13—Twenty lives lost by cloudburst in Hawkins County, Ky.

15—Resignation of ministry at Lisbon.

20—French steamer La Coquette sunk off Newfoundland by the Norge; 16 lives lost.

21—Seven persons killed in railway collision at Sharon, Mass.

22—Eight laborers killed by collapse of a wall in Carnegie tunnel, Pa. Carterville, Ill., visited by a $250,000 fire. 300 miners drowned at Ninove, Silesia. Death of King Malietoa of Samoa.

23—Destructive fire at Logansport, La.

25—Ex-Gov. Claude Matthews stricken by paralysis at McHarry's Grove, Ind.

28—Death of ex-Gov. Claude Matthews of Indiana.

30—Small pox breaks out at Put-in-Bay Island, Lake Erie.

31—Wilhelmina becomes Queen of Holland. Confession and suicide of Col. Henry, principal witness against Capt. Dreyfus, at Paris.

September.

2—President Wilford Woodruff, of the Mormon church, died at San Francisco. The British captured Omdurman, opposite Khartoum, in the Soudan.

4—British troops occupied Khartoum. M. Cavaignac, French Minister of War, resigns.

5—Twenty-eight people killed in collision of train with trolley car at Cohoes, N. Y. Gen. Zurlinden appointed French Minister of War.

6—Wilhelmina crowned Queen of Holland at Amsterdam. Thirty men killed by falling of a bridge over St. Lawrence River, near St. Regis Indian village. Many killed in riots in Crete. Opening of G. A. R. national encampment at Cincinnati.

10—Assassination of Elizabeth, Empress of Austria, by an Italian anarchist at Geneva, Switzerland. $200,000 fire at Livermore Falls, Me.

14—Fire wiped out New Westminster, B. C., and Jerome, Ariz.

12—Death of Judge Thos. M. Cooley at Ann Arbor, Mich. Hurricane on Island of St. Vincent, West Indies, killed 300 persons and destroyed much property.

14—Lorenzo Snow chosen head of the Mormon church.

18—Death of Dr. John Hall. Death of Miss Winnie Davis.

20—Ten persons burned to death in an elevator fire in Toledo.

22—Thirty-six men drowned by sinking of French boat Ville de Pecamp off Fecamp.

23—Fifty miners entombed in coal shaft at Brownsville, Pa.

24—Several persons killed and much property destroyed by windstorm at Lima, O.

26—Tornado destroys property at Tonawanda, N. Y., and kills five at Morrison, Ont. Death of Miss Fanny Davenport.

27—Claremont, Minn., destroyed by fire.

28—Death of ex-Secretary Thomas F. Bayard. Riot at Pana, Ill.

29—Death of Queen Louise of Denmark.

30—Hundreds of lives lost by floods in Japan.

October.

1—Great fire in Colorado Springs, Colo.

2—Fierce gale on South Atlantic coast.

5—In attempting to quell the rebellion of the Indians at Bear Lake, Minn., several soldiers were killed and wounded.

8—Great fire in Sidney, N. S. W.

9—$200,000 fire at Atlantic City, N. J.

16—Great fire at Dawson City, Alaska.

20—Seven men killed by boiler explosion on torpedo boat Davis near Astoria, Ore.

23—Ten men killed in a race war at Harperville, Miss.

24—Fire on the Brooklyn, N. Y., water front; loss, $475,000.

25—French cabinet resigns.

31—New French cabinet formed. Japanese cabinet resigns.

November.

5—Eleven men killed by collapse of new Wonderland theater at Detroit. Seven men crushed to death in a mine near Wilkesbarre, Pa.

6—Capitol at Washington wrecked by gas explosion. Death of David A. Wells, economic writer.

7—Resignation of the Greek ministry.

8—General election.

9—Organization of Japan's new ministry completed.

10—New ministry formed in Greece. President Masso and secretaries of Cuban republic resign.

11—Bank at Kirksville, Mo., robbed of $32,000.

17—British ship Atalanta sinks off Oregon coast; 26 lives lost.

18—Death of John W. Keely, the fugenator. Twelve laborers killed by train at Hackensack Meadows, N. J.

19—Death of Gen. D. C. Buell.

23—Burning of the Baldwin hotel and theater in San Francisco.

24-26—Great storm sweeps over the country; many lives lost at sea.

27—Death of Actor C. W. Couldock. Six persons killed by boiler explosion near Fourteen Mile Slough, Cal.

28—Dynamite explosion in Havana kills 16 persons and injures 25 others.

December.

5—Opening of Congressional session.

10—Death of William Black, novelist.

11—Death of Gen. Calixto Garcia at Washington.

15—Death of ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice. Six persons killed in railway wreck at Madison, Fla.

16—Six persons killed by a train at Allenwood, N. J. Department store of G. Hartstein's Sons burned at Milwaukee; loss, $90,000.

17—Death of Baron Ferdinand James de Rothschild in London. Twenty lives lost in steamship collision in the North Sea.

19—$1,000,000 fire at Terre Haute, Ind.

And now a Boston man claims the center of the stage long enough to advise that, so far as the annexation of the Philippines is concerned, "celerity should be contempered with cunctation."

Li Hung Chang has been sent to watch the overflow of the Yellow river. This, we take it, is the polite Chinese equivalent for saying that he has been sent up Salt Rivers.

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Exciting Bear Hunt in Ogemaw County—Tug Burned in Soo Passage—Lockout at Ludington—Hired Man Shoots His Employer—Crime in the State.

J. H. Mills, banker and real estate dealer, and Postmaster Henry Geron, of Prescott, are the heroes of an exciting encounter with three bears. The two men were looking up land near there, when the attention of Mr. Mills was attracted by a noise which proceeded from a large hole under the roots of a big tree. He got down on his hands and knees to investigate, when he was suddenly confronted by a bear that looked to be as large as an elephant. Mr. Mills fired a shot at the brute, which only served to enrage brain. The animal charged on the hunter, and a lively chase followed. Mills had tried to reload his rifle, but the cartridge jammed. After Mills had circled the tree about twenty times, with the beast slowly gaining on him, Mr. Geron appeared on the scene and promptly ended Bruin's existence with a shot from his Winchester. The brute weighed about 500 pounds. Meantime two other bears had appeared upon the scene, but they were not so ferocious as the big fellow, and were easily disposed of.

Boat Destroyed by Fire.

The tug V. Swain, which was assisting the steamer Orinoco through the ice in the Soo passage, burned to the water's edge at the Dyke and sank in twenty feet of water. William Sylvester, a fireman, who was on watch at the time the fire was discovered, is missing and is supposed to have been burned to death while trying to save his clothing. The rest of the crew were rescued, but lost all their personal effects. The fire originated near the boiler of the tug while she was lying alongside the Orinoco, and spread so rapidly that but for the arrival of the tug Merrick the steamer would also have been burned. The Swain was towed 500 feet out of the channel and scuttled.

Crime in Michigan.

Labor Commissioner Cox has completed an investigation which shows the number of persons confined in the various penal and reformatory institutions of Michigan at the close of the fiscal year, together with the number serving time for the various crimes named. This investigation included the State prison at Jackson, branch prison at Marquette, State reformatory at Ionia, house of correction at Detroit, industrial school for boys at Lansing, and industrial home for girls at Adrian. There is a total of 3,047 inmates of the several institutions, of whom 2,666 were males and 381 females; 2,339 were native born and 708 foreign born.

Miller Shot to Kill.

Joe Miller, a Swede, is in jail at Mt. Clemens, on a charge of having made a murderous attack on his employer, Richard Rice, who lives near Utica. Miller had been working for Rice for some months, but lately had developed a sullen and ugly disposition. While Rice and Miller were driving to a piece of woods the latter suddenly drew a revolver and began shooting at his employer. One bullet took effect in the hip. Miller was overpowered and tied up pending the arrival of the officer who took him to the county jail. He says he came from Windsor. Rice's wound is not fatal.

Locks Out Old Employes.

The branch of the Federation of Labor in Ludington had a contract for the freight-shed work with the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Company for one year ending Jan. 1 next at 15 cents an hour. Negotiations have been going on between the labor union and railroad officials for a renewal of the contract and an advance of the price to 20 cents an hour. The other morning the company brought 150 men from Port Huron and other eastern points, accompanied by Manager Trump of the railroad and fifteen or twenty detectives, and locked out all the old employes.

Jackson's New Theater.

The Athenaeum, Charles C. Bloomfield's beautiful new theater at Jackson, was opened with great eclat by William Morris and his "Under the Red Robe" company. Jackson has had no theater since the Hibbard opera house burned in April, two years ago. The Athenaeum as a play house is second to none in the State, outside of Detroit.

State News in Brief.

Stone & Moore's lumber yard at Dundee burned. Loss, $4,000.

Barnes Foy of Elmhall was seriously injured in a runaway accident.

Samuel Rogers was seriously injured at Bay City by a heavy door falling on him.

George Gross of Manchester was seriously injured by a tree falling on him.

Men drilling for coal a few miles from Alpena report finding what they think is a forty-foot vein of coal.

David Page, brakeman on the F. & P. M. Railroad, had an arm cut off while coupling cars at Mt. Morris.

James Dreweour was struck by a falling tree in a lumber camp near Elmira and so badly injured that he died in a few hours.

Harry A. Goodyear, of Hastings, aged 81, was a member of the 1847 legislature, which held its sessions at the capitol in Detroit, and voted to locate the capitol at Lansing.

Seegmiller's large general store at Kingsley was destroyed by fire, together with 9,000 bushels of potatoes stored in the cellar. The loss is about $6,000, nearly all covered by insurance.

A man, giving the name of Charles Gleason, of Detroit, was waylaid and robbed of nearly $40 in the Michigan Central yards at Kalamazoo by three ruffians. The men pounded Gleason into insensibility.

It is understood that the work of securing the right of way for an electric line between Toledo and Adrian is well advanced. It is said the company contemplates eventually extending the line from Adrian to Tecumseh and from there to the lakes.

The State grange took a firm stand at Lansing in favor of the absolute abolition of the fee system of paying county officials, declaring in favor of salaries to visors and in favor of making it a criminal offense for a county official to accept a fee or other perquisite.

The ladies of Saugatuck are organizing a band.

Eleven wildcats have been shot in Gladwin County this fall.

The mill recently destroyed by fire at Roscommon will be rebuilt.

A pheasant club has been organized by the sportsmen of Bad Axe.

Burglars visited South Rockwood on a recent night, but secured little booty.

Alex. McNaughton was seriously injured in a runaway accident at Port Huron.

Charles Cooper of Bellevue will be the under-sheriff of Eaton County the coming term.

Emory Koppler has returned to Ann Arbor from the Klondike. He did not get any gold.

A Huron County 17-year-old girl who was married Thanksgiving day now wants a divorce.

Michigan's bill for ordnance furnished troops is $22,031.22, and it will be allowed when verified.

The 6-year-old child of August Rumler was burned to death at Jackson. The child upset a lamp.

Company M, Thirty-fourth Michigan, was mustered out at Traverse City. The men received $11,430 in pay.

John Reid, aged 22 years, shot and killed himself at Grand Rapids. He had quarreled with his sweetheart.

The ministers' conference at Grand Rapids will work up a determined opposition to another street carnival.

John Lundquest, a Swede, was found dead in bed at the Clark House at Mason. Heart disease was the cause of death.

J. Lockwood, who lives eight miles south of Greenville, had one of his hands shattered by the bursting of a cartridge.

The farmhouse of Mrs. S. Thornton located seven miles northwest of Lexington, was destroyed by fire. Loss $400.

John Kline, son of the manager of the Kline Cinematograph Co., accidentally shot himself at Wayne. He will recover.

Cora McGraw has received a verdict of $800 against the city of Flint for injuries received by falling on a defective sidewalk.

Warren H. Beckwith, a telegraph operator formerly of Owosso, has a rich mineral claim in the Cripple Creek, Colo., district.

Fremont township is afflicted with an epidemic of what the doctors call typhoid fever. The township has been quarantined.

The Forest City House, the largest frame hotel in Bay City, was badly wrecked by fire. The loss is covered by insurance.

Lieut. Col. Shubel of the Thirty-first Michigan says it is not probable that the regiment will be mustered out inside of six months.

J. H. Taylor of Flint, night engineer on a yard engine at the C. & G. T. yards, had his eye put out by the bursting of the water gauge.

Gilbert S. Van Zile, for years a prominent business man of Northville, has gone to New Orleans, La., to engage in the lumber business.

The residence of Samuel Mix, a wealthy and prominent farmer living near Eaton Rapids, was destroyed by fire. Loss about $2,000; insured.

Carmon Rooks of Stanwood, a clerk, aged 19, while hunting, was accidentally shot in the leg by a companion. He died from hemorrhage.

Alpena Council and the electric and power company are at loggerheads and Alpena will have no street lights until the differences are adjusted.

It is reported that the extensive heading and stave works at Roscommon, which has been idle for the past three years, will soon be in full blast again.

It is probable that the creditors of the defunct City National Bank of Greenville will agree to compromise their claims on a basis that will net them 27 per cent.

Walter O. Roberts, a brakeman on the Michigan Central and son of Conductor E. L. Roberts, fell between moving freight cars at Rives Junction. His head was cut off. He was subject to heart disease.

The Congregationalists of St. Johns are going to build a fine new church next year. About $15,000 is the amount they propose to spend on the edifice, and it will stand on one of the most prominent sites in the city.

The stock of beets raised for the American Sugar Co. of Bay City was the largest ever produced for the first year of a new factory in the United States, exceeding the expectations of the projectors. In addition to the beets of Bay County there have been many brought from Huron, Tuscola, Saginaw, Genesee, Shiawassee, Midland, Gladwin, Arenac, Manistee and Iosco.

Since 1876 the number of schools whose graduates are admitted to the University of Michigan without examination has increased from nine to 164. Of this latter number 97 are Michigan high schools and 67 the schools of other States. During the first eight years that the diploma arrangement was in use only Michigan high schools were examined and granted a place on the list, but now the schools of any State, if they come up to the University requirements, will be put on the diploma list.

The articles of association of the Bay City Sugar Co., W. L. Churchill, president, allows the company to produce brine and manufacture salt, make lime and own limestone quarries, generate electricity, build electric and steam railroads, to purchase, rear and deal in live stock, to manufacture alcohol and spirits, to raise chicory and manufacture the same, together with other products into an article of commerce. It is the purpose of the company to use the molasses produced in the manufacture of sugar for making alcohol, to use the refuse of the beets in fattening cattle and to use the waste steam of the sugar factory in the manufacture of salt under a new invention. If the latter process is a success, the manufacture of salt in Michigan will be revolutionized, as no other company can compete with it.

Jonathan McGee, Ypsilanti's 108-year-old citizen, was a caller at the County Clerk's office for a marriage license and went away without it because he did not know the name of his intended bride. He said the woman lived next door to him in Ypsilanti, but he had forgotten her name.

A $400,000 beet sugar factory is now a certainty for Caro. Outside capitalists have been in the city, and all arrangements are nearly completed. The necessary capital has been raised and the farmers around the county have pledged themselves to raise 5,000 acres of beets for the factory.

Rheumatism

Is caused by acid in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla neutralizes this acid and cures the aches and pains. Do not suffer any longer when a remedy is at hand. Take the great medicine which has cured so many others, and you may confidently expect it will give you the relief you so much desire. Get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine for Rheumatism.

Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25 cents.

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The Ledger Monthly

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A Richly Illustrated and Beautiful Periodical, Covering the Whole Field of Popular Reading.

THE LEDGER MONTHLY is the marvel of the age for beauty and low price. With its Artistic Lithographic Colored Covers, Superb Pictorial Illustrations, Serial and Short Stories by Leading Writers of the World, and Special Departments of Decorative Art, Embroidery, Home Employment for Women, and, in fact, every Department of home improvement which adds to the economy and charm of home life, be it indoors or outdoors, THE LEDGER MONTHLY is beyond question and, according to

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS OF THE WHOLE UNITED STATES,

the most wonderful production for its price. Simply to see a copy of THE LEDGER MONTHLY is to be firmly convinced that no such costly periodical has ever been offered to the public for so little money. Your sample copy will prove this to you.

Your Postmaster will show you a sample copy of THE LEDGER MONTHLY and also take your subscription for THE LEDGER MONTHLY for a whole year for only 50 cents.

Don't fail to ask your Postmaster to let you look at a sample copy, and you will be sure to give him your 50 cents for a year's subscription to THE LEDGER MONTHLY, the Great Family Magazine.

ROBERT BONNER'S SONS, Publishers,
156 Ledger Building, New York City.

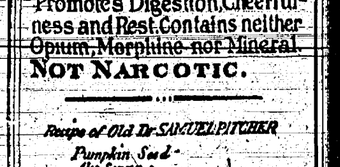
WHEAT! WHEAT! WHEAT!

160 ACRES IN THE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

"Nothing but wheat as far as the eye could reach on either side—what you might call a sea of wheat"—was what a lecturer, speaking of Western Canada, said while referring to that country.

For particulars as to rates, etc., apply to C. J. Brougham, 1223 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; T. O. Currie, Stevens Point, Wis.; M. V. McInnes, No. 1 Merrill Blk., Detroit, Mich.; D. Caven, Bad Axe, Mich., or Jas. Grieve, Reed City, Mich.; N. Bartholomew, 6th St., Des Moines, Iowa, Agents for the Government of Canada.

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900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
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Rochelle Salts
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A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

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Chas. H. Fletcher.
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35 DOSES – 35 CENTS

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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Bear in Mind that "The Gods Help Those Who Help Themselves." Self Help Should Teach You to Use

SAPOLIO

One Woman's Wisdom.

She—And so your former sweetheart married your rival, did she?

He—yes. She didn't know which of us she liked the best, so we agreed to have a fist fight for her."

She—And you were the loser. Too bad that you should lose the fight and the girl, too.

He—Oh, I won the fight all right enough. The other fellow was in the hospital for two weeks, but she married him just the same. I guess she thought it would be a good idea to marry a man she could handle.

COMBINATION OF HEALTH AND WEALTH.

New Districts in Western Canada Adapted to Ranching and Mixed Farming.

Calgary, Alberta, Nov. 4, 1898.

To the Editor of the Duluth Evening Herald, Duluth, Minn.:

Dear Sir—As to many replies to the home-seeker of Minnesota, I can cheerfully say this country is better for a poor man than Minnesota if he wants to farm and raise stock. I have spent one winter and two summers which I find more pleasant than any winter I have seen in Minnesota for eight years. The seasons are short, but the effects of long days of bright sunshine produce a very rapid growth of vegetation. There is good money in raising coarse grains and feeding to hogs and cattle, for pork and beef always bring a good price here. Hogs are worth from $4 to $4.50 live weight per cwt. and beef about the same. There is plenty of railroad land to be had very cheap and on long time payments. A man does not want to think he can pick up money on the ground here, but there is lots of it in the ground and labor will take it out.

There is a vast scope of country north of Edmonton, Alberta, which can be settled and a large scope of country west of Edmonton adapted to ranching and mixed farming.

This country is the best place I have ever seen for the cure of consumption. I could refer you to different people here who were in the last stages of consumption, who are now in perfect health and able to do any kind of hard work and are very prosperous.

Hoping this may benefit home-seekers who are willing to work for an honest living, I remain yours very truly,

(Signed) CHARLES M. SCOTT.

Any agent of the Canadian Government will gladly give information as to settlement, terms and rates.

Why They Wait.

Mr. Fuddleson—I wonder why it is that girls don't get married as young nowadays as they used to?

Miss Cutting—It's because they have to wait for the men to grow up. Why one rarely sees a fellow now who is capable of earning his own living before he's 35 or 40."

Lane's Family Medicine

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

A Hurry Call.

"I called Bigguns a liar right to his face yesterday."

"Is that so? What did he say?"

"I don't know. I happened to be called away before he had time to reply."

A positive fact of the age is the certainty of relief afforded in skin diseases by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

In life, as in chess, forethought wins.—Buxton.

THE PEACE TREATY.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF ITS SEVENTEEN ARTICLES.

Disposition of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines—Commercial Treaty Will Not Be Effected Until the Peace Agreement Is Ratified.

Extraordinary precautions were maintained by both the peace commissions to preserve secrecy as to the contents of the treaty. Each commission has two copies, but even the commission attaches were not permitted to peruse the documents. The State Department was advised that the text of the treaty is entirely too long to send by telegraph, so a copy will be mailed or brought to Washington by the American peace commissioners. The department's advices are that the treaty consists of 600 typewritten pages, probably the longest document of the kind in the world's history. The correspondent of the Associated Press obtained from a source usually reliable the following outline of the treaty:

Article 1 provides for the relinquishment of Cuba.

Article 2 provides for the cession of Porto Rico.

Article 3 provides for the cession of the Philippines for $20,000,000 as compensation.

Article 4 embraces the plans for the cession of the Philippines, including the return of Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Tagalos.

Article 5 deals with the cession of barracks, war materials, arms, stores, buildings and all property pertaining to the Spanish administration in the Philippines.

Article 6 is a renunciation by both nations of their respective claims against each other and the citizens of each other.

Article 7 grants to Spanish trade and shipping in the Philippines the same treatment as American trade and shipping for a period of ten years.

Article 8 provides for the release of all prisoners of war held by Spain and of all prisoners held by her for political offenses committed in the colonies acquired by the United States.

Article 9 guarantees the legal rights of Spaniards remaining in Cuba.

Article 10 establishes the religious freedom of the Philippines and guarantees to all churches equal rights.

Article 11 provides for the composition of courts and other tribunals in Porto Rico and Cuba.

Article 12 provides for the administration of justice in Porto Rico and Cuba.

Article 13 provides for the continuance for five years of Spanish copyrights in the ceded territories, giving Spanish books admittance free of duty.

Article 14 provides for the establishment of consulates by Spain in the ceded territories.

Article 15 grants to Spanish commerce in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines the same treatment as to American for ten years, Spanish shipping to be treated as coasting vessels.

Article 16 stipulates that the obligations of the United States to Spanish citizens and property in Cuba shall terminate with the withdrawal of the United States authorities from the island.

Article 17 provides that the treaty must be ratified within six months from the date of signing by the respective governments in order to be binding.

For some time to come the United States and Spain must get along without any treaty to regulate commerce between the two countries. An effort was made at Paris to secure an arrangement with the Spanish commissioners looking to the revival of the old treaties until they could be replaced by others, but this having failed, no negotiations for new commercial treaties will be undertaken before ratification of the peace treaty.

WALL'S SLAYER CAPTURED.

Was Being Held on a Charge of Burglary at Spokane, Wash.

A prisoner in the county jail at Spokane, Wash., awaiting trial on a charge of burglary, and who is also accused of having shot ex-Alderman Davidson while in the act of highway robbery committed in that city a month ago, has been positively identified as being Otto Mattias, a coal miner, wanted at Staunton, Ill., for the murder of H. W. Wall, a wealthy citizen of that place, on Aug. 10 last. For this crime a reward of $2,000 was offered for Mattias' arrest. The prisoner, who gave his name as Fred Wood, was identified by Dr. P. A. Hoxsey of Spokane, who was in Staunton when the crime was committed, and who knows the prisoner.



OTTO MATTIAS.

QUEEN LIL GIVES UP FIGHT.

Will Not Ask a Pension from the United States.

It is announced through her friends that ex-Queen Liliuokalani will neither seek nor accept a pension from the United States Government. She is said to be reconciled to the situation, and asks nothing in compensation for the loss of her throne. She intends, it is said, to devote her energies to securing her claims to the crown lands in order that she make adequate provision for her niece, Princess Kahiliani, and establish or endow institutions for the benefit of Hawaii and Hawaiians.

12TH U. S. GOES TO MANILA.

Regiment at Jefferson Barracks Ordered to Philippines.

Orders were Thursday issued by the War Department to the Twelfth United States infantry, at Jefferson barracks, Mo., to proceed to San Francisco in time to embark on the transport Scandia on her next trip to Manila. Upon the arrival of the Twelfth at Manila it is probable that one of the first volunteer regiments to arrive at the Philippines will return to the United States on the Scandia.

CALVIN S. BRICE IS DEAD.

Noted Financier Succumbs to an Attack of Pneumonia.

Calvin Stewart Brice, the well-known financier and former United States Senator from Ohio, died of pneumonia Thursday afternoon at his home in New York. Mr. Brice was first taken ill on Saturday, but his condition was not regarded serious until Monday, when symptoms of pneumonia appeared.



C. S. BRICE.

Calvin S. Brice was born in Denmark, O., Sept. 17, 1845. He was the son of the Rev. W. K. Brice, a Presbyterian minister. After having received a common school education young Brice entered Miami University at Oxford, Ohio. He was then but 13 years old. When the war broke out he was among the first to volunteer in the university company, and in 1862 he was enrolled as a member of Company A of the Eighty-sixth Ohio volunteers. After serving for a year with the army in West Virginia, Brice returned to the university, being graduated in 1863. Early in the following year he recruited a company, which was assigned to the 180th Ohio volunteers. When he left the army Brice had been promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel.

At the close of the war Col. Brice took up the study of law, and was admitted to practice in 1866. He practiced with great success until 1880, when he abandoned the profession to take charge of various enterprises in which he was interested.

While practicing law Col. Brice became interested in politics. He was chosen delegate-at-large to the national Democratic convention held at St. Louis in 1888, and as a reward for his services at the convention he was elected chairman of the national campaign committee.

Col. Brice was elected United States Senator from Ohio in 1890, to succeed Senator Payne, and served one term. He had lived in New York City two years, but maintained a residence in Lima, Ohio. He leaves a widow and five children, three sons and two daughters.

CAPTAIN SIGSBEE TOO LATE.

Fails to Reach Fortress Monroe in Time to Sail on Texas.

Captain D. Sigsbee did not have the satisfaction of sailing into Havana harbor, his first visit there since the destruction of the Maine, in command of his own ship. It was considered in naval circles as a rather dramatic thing for Sigsbee's ship to be the first to reach Havana in response to a call for the protection of American interests there, just as he was sent to the Cuban capital in the Maine for a similar reason.

But they do things in a hurry in the navy nowadays, and Captain Sigsbee could not reach the Texas before she steamed out of Hampton roads. A telegram was sent to Captain Sigsbee at Fortress Monroe by the department telling him to take the first train for Tampa and take passage on the regular passenger vessel, thence to Havana.

CARLISTS LOSING GROUND.

Spain Wants Italy to Watch Don Carlos and Prove Its Friendship.

The Carlist movement in Spain is evidently beginning to lose ground. As a result the Spanish Government has become more aggressive. It is now anxious to locate Don Carlos, who has slid out of view since his reported appearance in Austria. The army is being slowly mobilized in Navarre and the Basque provinces as a check to Carlist movements. These provinces are in northern Spain, bordering the French frontier. Spain has asked the Italian Government to prove its friendship by watching for Don Carlos in Italy.

PERTINENT PERSONAL.

Ex-Gov. Waite of Colorado has become a rich man in mining.

The oil wells of Senator Roger Q. Mills are said to net him about $100 a day.

Hobson is said to be writing a memoir of his experiences in the Spanish war.

Dr. Conan Doyle is described as tall, bluff, hearty, and an enthusiastic cricketer.

Admiral Sampson graduated from the naval academy at the head of his class in 1861.

Secretary Gage is said to be a passionate sportsman, and a remarkably good shot.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland is a firm believer in and a stout supporter of the Salvation army.

Dr. Scott Schley, the youngest son of the admiral, has begun the practice of medicine in New York.

Miss Flora Shaw, who is now in the Klondike, is the woman connected with the London end of the Jameson raid.

Ian Maclaren, who is to lecture in the West next spring, is said to intend remaining in this country for at least a year.

W. D. Howells, the novelist, is said to be contemplating a trip to London, where he will be the guest of Henry James.

Captain Sigsbee's artist daughter, Mary Ellen, has won the competition for a scholarship in the Art Students' League.

Burnett, the Harvard football player, says that he was not the original "Little Lord Fauntleroy." That honor belongs to his brother.

Gov. Pingree of Michigan started life a poor mill hand. Now he is the head of a business, the value of the yearly product of which is about $1,000,000.

The empress dowager of China is 64 years of age. Her title runs as follows: "Tzu-hsi-tuan-yu-Kang-i-shun-yu-chuang-cheng-shoukung-chin-hsieh-chang-hsi."

The death of Col. Amos Webster of Washington leaves Gen. Horace Porter, now ambassador to Paris, the only surviving member of Gen. U. S. Grant's personal staff.

Helen Keller, the deaf, dumb and blind girl who is about to enter Radcliffe College, Cambridge, has become a devotee of the bicycle, riding a tandem with Miss Sullivan, her teacher.

Col. John A. Watkins, the Indian historian, who died in New Orleans the other day, was a veteran of the Mexican war, and a direct descendant of Joseph Watkins, the follower of Capt. John Smith.

An Exceptional Man.

Diggs—Simkins certainly has a wonderful memory.

Biggs—Why do you think so?

Diggs—He never leaves his umbrella anywhere.

The Enormous Gold Product of 1898.

From South Africa, the Klondike and Australia gold is being shipped in large quantities. This year's output will nearly double that of any previous twelve months.

The sale of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is also increasing very fast. This famous remedy will cure dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, nervousness and weakness.

Only a Matter of Time.

Dixon—There goes a young man who is above the average. He's in rather hard luck just now, but he'll come out on top some day.

Hixon—Yes; I suppose he will get bald, just like the rest of us, in time.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25 cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

On account of the constantly increasing traffic of the Chicago Great Western, that company has placed a rush order within the last few days with the Baldwin Locomotive Works for ten large 10-wheel engines. Of these one-half are cylinder compound and the other half simple engines. The engines are of 165,000 pounds weight and will be capable of hauling almost any load which can be put behind them. They are for delivery early in February, and the order will probably be followed by another one for five or ten more engines of the same large capacity. The Great Western will also let contracts next week for 700 new box cars.

Easily Remedied.

Chief Clerk (in railway office)—Here's a report from the postmaster to the effect that the Deep river bridge is unsafe. What instructions shall I give him?

General Manager—Tell him to give it a new coat of paint immediately.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Warding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Our lives, by acts exemplary, not only win ourselves good names, but do to others give matter for virtuous deeds, by which we live.—Chapman.

The Shortest Way.

The shortest way out of an attack of neuralgia is to use St. Jacobs Oil, which affords not only a sure relief, but a prompt cure. It soothes, subdues and ends the suffering.

The Lancashire factories spin at least 150,000,000 miles of cotton thread on every full working day.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is our only medicine for coughs and colds.—Mrs. C. Beltz, 430 8th ave., Denver, Col., Nov. 8, 1895.

God governs the world, and we have only to do our duty wisely and leave the issue to him.—John Jay.

From Head to Foot.

For all aches, from head to foot, St. Jacobs Oil has curative qualities to reach the pains and aches of the human family, and to relieve and cure them promptly.

Dealing in Futures.

"And did your daughter make a good match?" asked one lady of another.

"Indeed she did," replied the other. "Her husband is considered the shrewdest and most unprincipled lawyer in the State, and of course he will be able to gratify her every wish."

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

As a Waiter.

Softleigh—Bobby, did you—aw—tell young Gates that I am waiting?

Bobby—Sure.

Softleigh—And what did she—aw—say?

Bobby—She said you ought to get a job like that in a restaurant.

In Winter Use Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. During winter your feet feel uncomfortable, nervous, and often cold and damp. If you have perspiring, smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It warms and rests the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and is a certain cure for chilblains and frost bites. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

English.

He—They say that 116,000,000 people now speak the English language.

She—I wonder how many of them say "he done it" and "I have saw?"

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

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

His Backing.

"They say he has a fortune back of him."

"More than that. He has squandered three of them, to my certain knowledge."

Easily Gotten Over.

A cripple from a sprain is one who neglects to use St. Jacobs Oil to cure it. Prompt use of it brings prompt cure, and the trouble is gotten over easily.

There cannot be a surer proof of low origin or of an innate meanness of disposition than to be always talking and thinking about being genteel.—Hazlitt.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

Flirtation—A circulating library in which we seldom ask twice for the same volume.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

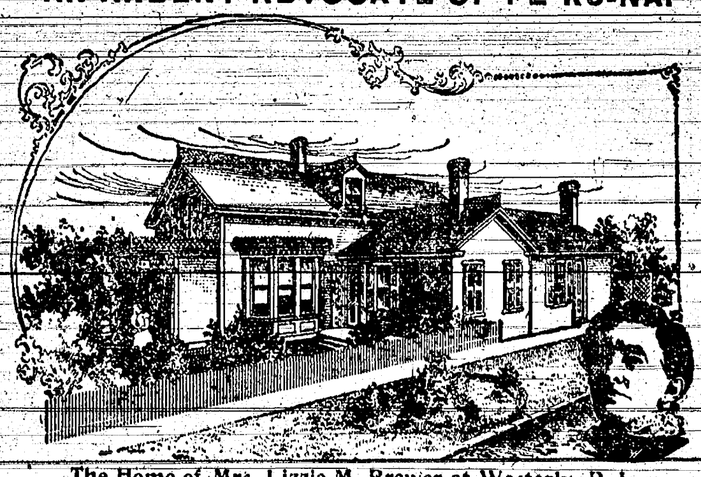
WANTED.—Case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. Send 5 cents to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials.

Fortune does not change men; it only unmasks them.—Riccoboni.

LIZZIE M. BREWER,

Well Known for Deeds of Kindness and Philanthropy,

AN ARDENT ADVOCATE OF PE-RU-NA.



The Home of Mrs. Lizzie M. Brewer at Westerly, R. I.

In a letter to Dr. Hartman, concerning the merits of Pe-ru-na, Mrs. Brewer writes, among other things:

"Westerly, R. I.

"Dear Dr. Hartman—I find Pe-ru-na a sure cure for all catarrhal affections so common in this part of the country. It cures a cold at once. There is no cough medicine that can at all equal Pe-ru-na. As for la grippe, there is no other remedy that can at all compare with Pe-ru-na.

"I notice in medical journals, and from the testimony of my neighbors, that the doctors seem quite unsuccessful in treating la grippe, especially in removing the after-effects of la grippe. From personal observation in many cases I know that Pe-ru-na is a sure specific for these cases.

"I am among the sick a great deal in our city and have supplied many invalids with Pe-ru-na, simply because I am enthusiastic in my faith as to its results. I have never known it to fail to quickly and permanently remove that demoralized state of the human system which follows la grippe.

"In all cases of extreme weakness I use Pe-ru-na with perfect confidence of a good result. In cases of weakness peculiar to my sex, I am sure that no other remedy can approach in good results the action of Pe-ru-na. It meets all the bad symptoms to which females are subject. The irregularities and nervousness, the debility and miseries which afflict more or less the women from girlhood to change of life, are one and all met and overcome by this excellent remedy. I wish every young lady in our city could read your book, 'Health and Beauty.'

"Mrs. Lizzie M. Brewer."

Ask any druggist for a free Pe-ru-na Almanac for the year 1899.

As Black as your Hat DYE Your Whiskers

A Natural Black with Buckingham's Dye.

50 cts. of druggists or R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.

PENSIONS Get Your Pension DOUBLE QUICK!

White Capt. O'FARRELL, Pension Agent, Washington, D.C.

C. N. U. No. 53—98

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE SAY you saw the advertisement in this paper.

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

Big G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

S. G. BUSH
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Formerly resident physician U. of M. Hospital,
Office in Hatch block. Residence opposite M. E. church.

G. E. HATHAWAY,
GRADUATE IN DENTISTRY.
To benumb the gums for extracting teeth I have a preparation which positively contains no cocaine or other injurious ingredients and will not cause soreness of gums but aids nature to heal them rapidly. Gas administered when desired.
Upper and lower sets of teeth, porcelain crowns and bridge work that imitates 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,
Propr, 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 anaesthetics used in extracting.
Permanently located.
Office over Raftrey's Tailor Shop

W. S. HAMILTON
Veterinary Surgeon
Treats all diseases of domesticated animals. Special attention given to lameness and horse dentistry. Office and residence 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.

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A DANGEROUS DUTY.

INSPECTING DOUBLE BOTTOMS IN OUR NAVAL VESSELS.

It Is Extremely Hazardous and Trying Work, and Many Precautions Are Necessary to Prevent Loss of Life During the Operation.

There is one phase of the ship life of the American naval officer that is scarcely known to the layman and that can hardly be understood by him as he looks upon the modern ship in all her attractive cleanliness and meets her neatly uniformed officers upon the spotless upper deck. Not only are the parts of the ship in sight kept clean and free from rust and decay, but also those far down, contracted spaces that never see the light of day. These include the cellular compartments between the inner and outer skins of the ship, known technically as the "double bottom," and other places that separate the magazines and various built up structures within the ship from the outer skin.

These narrow compartments are especially susceptible to dampness and rust, and in order that those who have the care of them may do their duty well and so prevent the decay of the ship a system of inspection has been devised, and the inspectors must be, under the naval regulations, commissioned officers. A permanent board of inspection is formed upon each ship, which must consist of one engineer and two line officers. The duty of this board is periodically to make personal inspections of all the parts of the ship, examine everything critically, suggest remedies for any evils that may be found to exist and to report to the commanding officer, for transmission to the navy department, the condition of the vessel in detail.

Uniforms are discarded while making these inspections, and clad in seamen's ordinary working suits these officers crawl upon all fours throughout the length of the bottom of the ship, wriggle snakelike through narrow openings and examine with their own eyes every inch of the surface of the thin steel plates. The paint of these compartments, softened by dampness in some places and by heat and the steam-laden air of the boiler rooms in others, rubs off upon the working suits, and an hour's crawling transforms the neat officer into a very sorry spectacle. In some modern navies this duty is performed by the enlisted men, the officers being excused from it, but in our navy the feeling exists that an enlisted man should not be asked to go where an officer is not willing to lead. The result is that "things always work" with the Americans and the efficiency of the fleet is assured.

Numerous precautions must be taken to avoid the risk of losing life while performing this duty, for it is attended with no little danger. The atmosphere of confined spaces entirely or partly closed for a considerable length of time becomes robbed of its oxygen in the formation of rust and is soon made unfit to sustain life. If possible, such compartments are blown out with pure air led through a hose from a blower duct and all manhole plates removed before being entered. A lighted candle is always carried by the inspecting officer upon his crawling tour. If the candle burns dimly or seems upon the point of being extinguished, there is a deficiency of oxygen, and he will immediately seek the nearest opening leading from the compartment and leave it at once. Men are stationed at places as near as possible to him, so that they may hear his voice and render immediate assistance in case of need. No one is allowed to enter any confined space on board ship without an uncovered light, although in addition a portable electric light is carried frequently to render the inspection more thorough.

It not infrequently happens that officers and men become so wedged between bulkheads and beams while performing this duty as to make it extremely difficult to remove them, and more than one officer of the navy is upon the retired list today because of permanent injury to his health contracted while performing this arduous labor. Because of the care exercised it is rare that a life is lost in this service, but in one case at least the rashness of a man proved fatal to him. One of the main boilers of the cruiser Newark, while flagship of the south Atlantic station, having been tightly closed for a month, while empty, in order to preserve it from deterioration, the coppersmith of that vessel, an energetic, faithful man, thought its interior should be examined and, although warned repeatedly never to enter such a boiler without an open light, removed an upper manhole plate and crawled in upon the braces with an electric light. He told no one that he was going into the boiler, and no one was stationed to assist him in case of need. His dead body was found half out and half in the boiler manhole with the electric light still burning brightly within the boiler. He had evidently crawled in upon the braces, felt a faintness creeping over him and had endeavored to regain the open air, but lost consciousness just as life lay within his reach, and so died of asphyxiation.

The air in the boiler had been entirely robbed of its oxygen by the iron of the shell in the formation of rust, and the residuum was unfit to breathe. A lighted candle was snuffed out immediately upon being thrust into the boiler, and this condition prevailed until a lower manhole plate was removed, when the heavy gas ran out as water might, and the air within soon came to be quite pure. No more vivid illustration of the dangers to be encountered in the care of ships afloat and the precautions necessary to be taken in this duty could be given than this incident, which shows that shot and shell and bursting steam pipes are not the only dangers that confront the officers and men of Uncle Sam's navy.—New York Sun.

PA AND FREDDIE ABOARD.

An Exciting Time For Which There Was Really No Occasion.

As a passenger train on the Hannibal was pulling out a tall countryman, incumbered with four bundles, a scythe snath, an ax handle, a bag of bananas and a small boy, came out of the depot and began to take his bearings. Up and down the tracks his gaze wandered, up and down the long lines of coaches drawn up under the sheds, and at last, as the rear coach was passing him, he caught sight of the moving train.

"Come on, Freddie! Thar she goes!" he yelled and began to transfer some of his belongings from his right hand to his left as he ran. Freddie made an amazing record for one whose legs were so short, and they were soon beside the steps on the rear end of the last coach. There was a man standing on the platform.

"Hay, stop 'er, stop 'er!" cried Freddie's pa. "Put on that ar wind brake, mister! Pull that ar rope up over your head and make 'er stop!"

But the man only reached down and caught Freddie, who was leaping and swinging and dragging by turns in his vain efforts to make his short legs stretch far enough to get his feet on the lower step. Pa held on to him with one hand and the man on the platform finally succeeded in drawing him up. Pa slung the banana bag after him. It slid on across the platform and went overboard on the other side. Pa made a leap for the steps, dropped a bundle and stooped to pick it up. The recovery of the bundle took but a second, but the train was getting well under way and was a tail's length ahead when he began the chase again. One wild spurt, with his coattails standing out behind him, a reckless leap, and pa, too, was aboard, but a bundle containing an undershirt had been lost in the tussle.

An employee of the depot picked the bundle up, and a section man who happened by appropriated the bananas to his own refreshment. The crowd that had breathlessly awaited the result of the race melted away, and the depot attendants, who had been preparing to pick pa up with shovels, went about their duties.

Half an hour later a very angry man came prancing down the depot platform. He was holding a small boy by one hand, and the ends of an ax handle and scythe snath protruded from under his arm.

It was pa. He approached a depot official and said:

"Why didn't you tell me that wasn't the Wabash? I wanted the Wabash; that's what I wanted."

The official tenderly handed pa his new undershirt and replied in the soft tones that soothe the ruffled soul:

"I believe you forgot to ask me."—Kansas City Times.

INSISTED ON PAYING.

A Man Who Wouldn't Accept Legal Advice For Nothing.

The other day an old fellow slouched into Attorney Oscar Kahn's office on Legal row, and introduced himself as Mr. Smith, Jones, Brown, or something, of a neighboring county. He said he wanted to consult a lawyer and was accorded a seat and one of the attorney's sweetest smiles.

He then explained that while he was away from home the sheriff or some deputy had attached his wife's sewing machine and bureau for taxes. He did not propose to tolerate such imposition, he declared.

"What is the amount of taxes?" inquired the lawyer.

"Lemme see—$1 28," was the reply.

The lawyer could not conceal a smile, but hastened to say: "Well, Mr. Smith, if you want my advice, it is to go back and settle that small amount. It looks like the easiest and best way out of it."

The old fellow thought a moment and replied that he believed he would. Answering, he asked, "How much do I owe you?"

"Oh, nothing, sir," was the reply. "I won't charge you anything for a little advice like that."

"But I allus pays fer what I git and want ter pay yer jes' the same."

"Oh, that's all right; come in again some time when you need advice on something more important, and we'll square it then."

"Naw, I want ter pay it now. Jes' squeal out. Ef it's 25 cents, I'll pay it. Ef yo want 50, there it is!" And he threw down a half dollar and left.—Paducah (Ky.) Sun.

Barbing Buck.

Mrs. Acklins—I don't want to be impertinent, but how old are you anyway? Some of the ladies were discussing your age at the club the other day, and several of them claimed that you were at least 35, but I insisted that you were not more than 33.

Mrs. Biswick—I'm glad you were so kind. Of course you didn't mention the fact that you were ready to leave the grammar grade when I was in the primary class at school, did you?—New York World.

Why, of Course.

"I've called to tell you, sir, that the photographs you took of us the other day are not at all satisfactory. Why, my husband looks like an ape!" "Well, madam, you should have thought of that before you had him taken."—Household Words.

The Egyptian women wore bangle hoops of gold in their ears, which were regarded as the wearer's choicest possessions, and were parted from only under direst stress. The golden calf was supposed to have been made entirely from the earrings of the people.

The death penalty is rarely enforced in Germany, Austria, Denmark or Sweden. In New York 11 out of 12 murderers escape without any punishment, and in the United States only one murderer in 50 suffers capital punishment.

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