

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

# The Chelsea Standard.

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VOL. X. NO. 51.

A CHELSEA PAPER FOR CHELSEA PEOPLE.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1899.

WHOLE NUMBER 519

## WAS A GOOD ONE

The Farmers' Institute that was  
Held at this Place last  
Saturday.

## THE ATTENDANCE WAS LARGE

Arrangements Made to Hold a Two Days  
Session Next Winter.

The farmers' institute which was held at this place last Saturday was a success, both in attendance and in the interest taken in the various papers that were read and the discussions that followed. The town hall was filled at the afternoon and evening sessions, but the attendance in the morning was not so large.

The morning session opened with President Crafts of Sharon in the chair. The only question that was discussed at this session was "Institute Appropriations," which subject was opened by Robert Gibbons of Detroit, as the one who was to read a paper on that subject was not present. Mr. Gibbons gave a good talk on the benefits of institute work. There were a number present who favored the plan of the state making the appropriations, and some even wanted the amount made larger. There were also a few present who thought that the appropriations should be done away with, and each place carry on its own institute.

We would be pleased to give each paper in its entirety, but lack of space forbids, so we give a brief synopsis of each one.

The first paper presented at the afternoon session was "The Farmer as a Business Man," which was read by Robert Gibbons of The Michigan Farmer of Detroit. He said that the subject was one of importance. The time was, and not so long ago either, when many people believed that a knowledge of business was entirely unnecessary to the farmer. But if the time ever existed when this was true it has passed away forever. Today the farmer must not only understand how to cultivate the soil and produce crops, but he must also know how to utilize or dispose of them to the best advantage. If he does not he may find the lack of such knowledge a strong factor in keeping him from achieving the success his efforts in other directions would seem to entitle him. The fact is that the farmer of today must be a many sided man, for modern farming, taking the business as a whole, is a wonderfully complex problem. Besides a knowledge of soils and the cultivation of crops the farmer must know how to buy and sell. In this respect he has the same problems to meet as the merchant. Then he must know how to use his capital and labor to the best advantage, not only his own labor but that which he employs, and in this respect he is in the same position as the manufacturer. The farmer should understand modern methods of doing business, because they will be a great aid to him in many ways. The farmer must give constant attention to the market value of his products. It is a most important part of the business. The farmer is no longer an isolated individual whose sole business is producing staples to feed and cloth the world. He is a part of the business world. Upon his labors and their results hangs the greatest industrial enterprises. If the farmers' crops do not turn out well the merchant and the railway magnate, and the entire business world feel the effects of it. The farmer should follow the example set by the merchant and the manufacturer in putting up their products in presentable form. Neatness and cleanliness in food products is demanded just as much as good quality. Take the article of butter. If it is sent to market in a common looking package, and its packing gives hints of carelessness or uncleanness, it will sell for a good round discount below what it would if put up in some of the neat and very cheap packages which are now available to the buttermaker. Next to cleanliness and neatness should come uniformity of appearance. This applies not only to the article mentioned but reaches farther and applies to the live stock on the farm. Fruits should also be placed on the market in the most attractive manner possible. When we come to the grain crop we meet with a very different state of affairs. We find the markets so dominated and controlled by dealers and commission houses banded together under the name of boards of trade, that it is impossible for the careful grain grower, the man who grows a good quality of grain and puts it into market clean and free from weed seeds and foul stuffs, to obtain its full value. A business education is needed as much by the farmer as by any other man, no matter what his calling, and the necessity

for it will grow every year. The young farmer should give this branch of business earnest attention, as the surest way of fitting himself to meet the ever changing conditions which he will have to meet.

The discussion on this subject was led by M. K. Preston of Grass Lake, who endorsed all that the speaker had said.

Wm. Stocking championed the cause of the butter makers.

Mr. Campbell of Ypsilanti thought that farming was a most difficult business to conduct. Farmers must try experiments. One of their mottoes should be "Pay as you go."

D. B. Taylor was called on and he gave a red hot talk from the stand point of a grain buyer.

T. W. Baldwin thought that farmers should do business honestly.

John C. Sharp of Jackson endorsed what the speakers before him had said.

John Kalmbach said raise good produce and sell good produce.

This discussion was followed by the reading of a Scotch poem by Mrs. C. T. Conklin, which was rendered in a pleasing manner.

The next paper on the program was "Business Principles and Farm Insurance," which was presented by M. L. Raymond of Sharon. The speaker said that insurance was just as necessary a factor in the permanent welfare of the farmer and should be studied and understood as well as any other department of farm work. He thought that the directors of an insurance company should consist of conservative business men, who can conduct their own affairs successfully. Men who know how to say "No" when necessary. Every risk should be thoroughly examined before a policy is issued on the same. The duty of the directors is to stand by the terms of the constitution and by-laws. The parties insured should live up to all that they agree when taking the insurance, and then there will be no trouble about getting their just dues when they have a loss. The members of a company should remember that the whole responsibility does not rest on the directors, for really the members are the company. Property should be resurveyed at least once in five years. He said that there had been a growing conviction in his mind that small companies of a million or less capital are better for the farmers, because more close and economical methods can be adopted in managing its affairs. How many farmers belonging to the different companies of Washtenaw county keep an invoice of their personal effects? This should be done.

The discussion was led by Wm. Stocking. He said that the longer that he was engaged in the insurance business he found out that he knew less about it than he thought that he did. He gave a little history of the mutual fire insurance business. Every member of a company should consider himself a vigilance committee to see that every precaution should be taken to avoid fires. A loss contrary to the by-laws should be rejected by the directors. Believed in the frequent inspection of property.

T. W. Palmer of the Southwestern Washtenaw Mutual Co. thought that if the plan of insurance was right that territory would not need to be surveyed too often. Evidence of carelessness was needed in order to refuse payment of a claim.

G. T. English, G. E. Davis and O. C. Burkhart added their mite to the discussion.

E. A. Nordman favored the erection of lightning rods on all buildings. He said that he did not represent any lightning rod company.

The next paper was entitled "Tillers of the Soil," which was read by A. J. Easton of Lima. He said that it was his first attempt at public speaking, but if he had not told the audience they would not have detected that fact. Tillers of the soil are those who follow the plow, cultivate the fields, sow the seed, harvest the grain, care for the stock, fruit growers, dairymen, and in fact all those engaged in agricultural pursuits. And not only the owners but those who work by the year, month or day, and those who rent land belong to this sturdy, honest, noble class of people, called farmers, or tillers of the soil. This not only includes the men engaged in the work, but also their wives and daughters. These people are the backbone of the nation, not only of this nation, but of the whole civilized world. They have made this country what it is today. They were the first to open up the new country and prepare it for those that followed. He thought that as they occupied such a high place in the civilization of the country that they should have an equal representation with the law makers of the country. That some of the laws made should be beneficial to them and not all for the corporations and trusts. The farmers have the power to have this changed if they would but exercise it.

An adjournment was taken for supper. The evening session opened with prayer by Rev. Carl S. Jones.

The first paper was read by Mrs. Frank Storms and was entitled, "Brains in the Kitchen." She said that the farmers' calling was often referred to as the highest calling because he is alone with nature and his God. So the highest calling of young woman is that of homemaking. Mothers make a mistake when they have their daughters learn some trade or profession. They build up a wall between them and this highly prized home life. Let a girl learn this love for homemaking and she will be a constant comfort. Teach the girls to curb all foolish desires and they will be happy and contented. You will say "What has homemaking to do with brains?" In order to make a perfect home a girl must have an education, not a college education nor simply a district school education, but a high school education. Whatever you do, do it well. The labor involved in beginning half a dozen things would finish half of them well. Book learning is not the only education needed. We must choose also the cultivation of what might be called the practical faculties. To bring children up in idleness is demoralizing, they become selfish and exacting. The kitchen of every house is an important part of the house, although situated a little in the background. I would venture the assertion that no guest would remain under your roof a day without some time seeing the interior of your kitchen, and will nine times out of ten

Continued on eighth page.

## GRANGE MEETING.

An Interesting Meeting at Mr. and Mrs. Horace Baldwin's.

Lafayette Grange met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Baldwin Thursday, January 26th. After the business session and dinner the literary program was opened by the lecturer. First was a song by the Grange. After roll call and quotations the first question was opened by G. T. English, "What are the principal elements of fertility of the soil and how best to maintain them?" He said that the three principal elements are acknowledged by good authority to be nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. There is a state law compelling any person selling a commercial fertilizer, the retail price of which exceeded \$10, must stamp each package with the trade name, number of pounds and the percentage of the above named ingredients. The principal question for the farmer to decide is how best to maintain them, and the best way is to grow and feed such crops as contain these elements, clover being one of the best crops for this purpose. It being a great nitrogen gatherer it gets most of its nitrogen from the air and leaves a large percentage of it in the ground. Wheat bran contains more of these elements than any other feed produced upon the farm, therefore it should be used more extensively than it is at present. We should try to get as much lime in the soil as possible as it helps to retain the moisture in a dry season and keep the soil from baking when it is wet, thus aiding the soil to take nitrogen from the air. These remarks brought out quite a discussion.

Mr. Cook said that he always had a piece of summer fallow; thought it was a good way to keep up the fertility of the soil.

Mr. Miller thought he must keep something growing on his fields all the time.

Mr. Boynton said it did not pay him to summer fallow. But the majority present thought very favorably of a piece of summer fallow each year, that it was a good way to utilize a clover crop.

The ladies' question, "The farm home garden," was opened by Mrs. O. C. Burkhart. She said that they were not very successful with their garden.

Mrs. Winslow said that they always had a good garden. She was very careful to secure good seed, and always saw that the garden was properly worked. She would follow after the cultivator and see that the work was done as it should be.

Mrs. McMillan said that they could not raise a good crop of peas.

Mrs. English said that they had no trouble. Be sure and put them in deep, three and one-half to four inches. Plenty of good vegetables with poultry products are a good aid in supplying the farmer's table.

Mrs. Boynton said that the farmers, had the name of having a poor garden but she did not believe that to be generally true.

Mrs. Sweetland said that she did not know much about the work in the garden, but they always have a good one, as they have a father at their home who always looked out for it.

The next meeting will be held at Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Sweetland's on Thursday, February 9th. Questions for discussion are "Does it pay to make money-getting the chief business of life?" led by F. H. Sweetland; "Kitchen Conveniences," led by Mrs. S. Winslow.

What you can buy this week  
at

## FENN & VOGEL'S.

19 pounds granulated sugar.....\$1.00  
1 pound best coffee in Chelsea.....25c  
Best Japan teas at.....40 and 50c pound  
10 pounds rolled oats.....25c  
5 pounds good rice.....25c  
6 pounds choice prunes.....25c  
Large Bananas.....18c per dozen  
Fancy navel oranges.....25 and 35 a dozen  
No. 1 lamp chimneys.....5c each  
Lantern globes.....5c each  
Lamp wicks.....1c yard  
Good fine cut tobacco.....30c pound  
7 bars Queen Anne soap.....25c  
6 dozen clothes pins.....5c  
Webb's sugar corn, best.....12c

## DRUGS.

Large Chamom Skins only 10c.  
A full line of hot water bags.  
Good fountain syringe for \$1.25.  
The American Silver Truss the only good  
Truss on the market.  
Cholacure cures chicken cholera 25c.  
Plasters of all descriptions.

Prescriptions compounded  
with care. We use only  
pure drugs.  
Lapaline Shampoo 25c for 25 shampoos.  
Anything you ask for in toilet soaps.

## WALL PAPER.

Remember our new line of spring patterns. All new stock.

## Highest Market Prices

## PAID FOR EGGS

Yours for prices.

## 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.

Our Sale ends Saturday  
evening of this week. Be  
sure and get all the sheet-  
ings, dress goods, under-  
wear and carpets you are  
in need of before then.  
Saturday evening of this  
week ends our sale,

## H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

Butterick's patterns for February now on sale.

You will Realize that they Live well who Dress well.

Let your watch-word be the Glass Front

## Merchant Tailoring Parlors.

Chelsea against the world. To reduce our large stock of fine selected woolsens to make room for spring purchases, and to keep our large force of workers employed we have reduced the price on our entire stock embracing all

## Staples and Novelties in Suitings.

Overcoatings and Trouserings at your own price for the next thirty days. Cash is what we want.

RAFTREY The man that can Dress you as  
you should be Dressed.

## RAFTREY

The Worker of Gentlemen's Woolens.

## TALK AND WIND

are cheap, but when in need of Tea, Coffee, Canned Goods, Confectionery, Hay, Straw, Corn, Oats, try us and be convinced that we are not undersold.

## J. S. CUMMINGS.

## A BUTCHER THAT KNOWS HIS BUSINESS

never takes advantage of the inexperience of his customers by giving them poor cuts or light weights. We treat our patrons honorably and in the same courteous manner, and cut them the best of the kind that they ask for—and when we do that you couldn't find better for love or money. Fresh, smoked, salt meats and sausage, poultry, oysters.

Lard by the Crock 7c at

## ADAM EPPLER'S Meat Market.



# THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

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

## EVENTS OF THE WEEK

The territorial statehood convention at Guthrie, O. T., resolved for a constitutional convention in June and a State election in October on a proposition to go to Congress and demand admission in December.

The robbery of over \$60,000 from Parr's Bank in London took a dramatic turn when the chairman of the bank announced at a meeting of the shareholders that \$40,000 in the biggest notes had been returned to the bank by post.

The home of Daniel Burns, at the north end of Steubenville, Ohio, has been crushed by a huge rock weighing about one hundred tons which loosened from the top of a hill and rolled down with frightful force. Mr. Burns, his wife and son were badly injured.

North-bound train No. 2 on the Big Four road, while running forty miles an hour, instantly killed an unknown man and woman who were walking on the track a few miles west of Cleveland. The bodies were mangled in a horrible manner.

Fire in Johnstown, Pa., caused a loss of \$100,000, with \$25,000 insurance. The heaviest losers are the Herald Printing Company, John H. Waters, the Johnstown supply house and the Cambria County Medical Society. The society lost 7,000 books.

The murder charge against John Miller, Mrs. Dickinson and Mrs. Wilson, accused of the assassination of Daniel Wilson in Suisun Valley, Cal., was dismissed, there being no evidence to hold the parties. The case promised highly sensational developments at one time.

While at work on one of the boilers of the cruiser New York, in dry dock at the Brooklyn navy yard, six men were scalded through the unexpected turning on of steam in the boiler. One of the men, Fireman John Shea, is perhaps fatally injured. The others are expected to recover.

The accounts of the contributions from various countries to the Pope's Peter's Pence during 1898 have been made public. They show that the United States led in the subscriptions, with \$142,200; Great Britain and her colonies, \$125,000; France, \$89,000; Italy, \$74,000; Austria, \$60,000, and Germany, \$36,000.

Slit by the girl he loved, Wesley Lyons, a coal miner aged 29, shot his rival, Thomas Roberts, another miner, aged 22, and attempted to kill Mary Davis at Shawnee, Ohio. Lyons then killed himself. Miss Davis had refused to allow Lyons to accompany her home from a dance and accepted Roberts as her escort.

The official count of the vote cast throughout the grand dominion of Ohio for Pythian grand lodge officers resulted as follows: Grand chancellor, John C. Geyer, Piquette; vice-grand chancellor, Josiah Catrow, Germantown; grand prelate, L. W. Ellenwood, Marietta; grand master of exchequer, George B. Donavin, Delaware; grand master-at-arms, Charles J. Deekman, Malvern; grand inner guard, S. N. McCloud, Marysville; grand outer guard, Charles E. Brown, Cincinnati.

The fact that the United States armored cruiser Brooklyn did not enter port at St. Thomas, D. W. I., after appearing off Charlotte Amalie, was a great disappointment to the people there. The pilot who informed the Brooklyn that the health regulations provided that she would be quarantined for fourteen days, which is said to have made the warship return to Cuba, is blamed for his unauthorized action. It is added that there is no doubt the Brooklyn would have been passed by the doctor if she had entered the harbor.

The steamer Aorangi from Australasia brings details of a terrible cyclone which swept the south seas, devastating villages, wrecking shipping and causing many deaths. At Samarai, in New Guinea, the gale was terrific. Cocoa palms went down by hundreds and were carried to sea. Torrents of rain fell. Twelve vessels were wrecked. The ketches Behem and Baidan were lost off Goodenough Island and Mr. Kennedy, manager of the New Guinea Development Company, was drowned, together with his crew, save one boy. The cutter Ivy was lost in the Kossman group and Captain Godel and crew were drowned. In the Solomon Islands the hurricane did most damage, whole villages being destroyed. Hundreds of cocoa plantations were uprooted and yam patches leveled. Over five hundred natives are reported to have been killed.

## BREVITIES

Colima volcano in Mexico is in eruption.

Adelina Patti, the singer, was married the other day at Brecon, Wales, to Baron Cederstrom, director of the health gymnastic institute in London.

Mrs. Frances Coleman, aged 73, an inmate of the Cincinnati city infirmary, was burned to death by her clothes catching fire while she was smoking.

Coal operators and miners of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Pennsylvania have settled their differences over wages, and there will be no great coal strike this year.

Ecuador Government troops have defeated the rebels at San Ananja. The losses on both sides were 350 killed and 200 wounded. More than 400 insurgents were captured.

Justice Henry W. Williams of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania died suddenly in his room at the Continental Hotel at Philadelphia. Heart disease was the cause of his death.

A New York alderman proposes to make street railway companies put two conductors on each car, one to collect fares and the other to attend to passengers who wish to board or leave the car.

The town of Ponus, the inland terminus of the central line of the Jamaican railroad, has been almost destroyed by fire, involving heavy losses. There were no fatalities.

At Dayton, Ohio, William H. Snyder, aged 19, sent a bullet through his brain because Stella Seibold would not marry him.

Passengers on the mail steamer Aorangi, from Australia, say that the steamer Southern Cross, with her band of intrepid explorers under Captain Borchgrevink, has left Hobart on her voyage toward the Antarctic.

## EASTERN

Fire in the five-story building at 418 and 420 West Broadway, New York, did \$30,000 damage.

Mrs. Mary Hine died in Ithaca, N. Y. The records show that she was baptized in England in 1780.

Fire destroyed the Osterhout building, a large four-story brick structure at Wilkesbarre, Pa. Loss \$225,000.

Gen. Russell Hastings of Northampton, Mass., has been chosen for appointment as director of the bureau of American republics.

Ira Crandall, aged 70 years, a blind farmer, was pounded to death with an ax wielded by Emmet Fouton, a crazy resident of Corry, Pa.

Miss Emma Rumpel, 22 years of age, was killed and Miss Grace Winthrop was injured at a fire in a three-story brick building at Passaic, N. J.

Philadelphia Democrats nominated Dr. W. Horace Hoskins for Mayor, Frank B. Shattuck for city solicitor and John A. Thornton for magistrate.

Charles Frohman has secured the Lyric Theater in New York for a term of five years. This is the fifth New York theater acquired by Charles Frohman.

At Olean, N. Y., a still burst at the Standard Oil refinery, throwing burning oil over the adjoining works and causing a fire that caused \$75,000 loss.

Judge E. W. Woodbury, who framed the first prohibitory liquor law enacted by the Maine Legislature, is dead at his home in Bethel, Me., aged 81 years.

George W. E. Ayres of Philadelphia shot and killed his wife Mary, seriously wounded John J. Wilson, who boarded with Mrs. Ayres, and then committed suicide.

Clark W. Bryan, aged 74 years, formerly part owner of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, and late owner of the Union, shot and killed himself. A few months ago he met with business reverses.

A little daughter of George Edwards was horribly burned at a bonfire at Vineyard, N. J. Enveloped in flames, the child lay screaming along the street and died her pursuers until nearly all of her clothes dropped in ashes from her body.

## WESTERN

At Joplin, Mo., five families were poisoned by ptomaine in cheese. Sixteen persons were made seriously ill.

Adam Switzer, engineer at Mead paper mills, Dayton, Ohio, was instantly killed by being hurled around a pulley.

At Pratt, Kan., Frank A. Lanstrum, manager of the Republican, and postmaster, took an overdose of morphine and is dead.

At Silverdale, Wash., David Williams, ex-surveyor of Kitsap County, shot and killed his wife and then committed suicide.

At Stockton, Cal., a man giving his name as Laurence Pulliam, wanted in Asheville, N. C., as a defaulter, surrendered to the police.

It is given out that the Ohio Steel Company of Youngstown is to be sold to the American Tin Plate Company and operated by that concern.

The Supreme Court of Ohio overruled the motion of Attorney General Monnett to oust Master Commissioner Brunsmaide in the Standard Oil case.

The postoffice and other buildings occupying an entire block in the town of Davis, I. T., were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$75,000.

Three children of John and Susan E. Shear were drowned in the reservoir at Ravenna, Ohio. They had been playing on the ice and broke through.

Thomas J. Wells, the retired Chicago lawyer who tried to shoot his young wife at San Francisco, has deserted her, leaving her penniless in a hotel of that city.

Mrs. Anna E. George was taken into court at Canton, Ohio, for arraignment on an indictment for the murder of George D. Saxton. A continuance was granted, no date being set.

Being denied shore leave by their commander, thirty members of the crew of the Philadelphia disappeared from the ship at Santiago, Cal. Eight of them have been recaptured.

A fatal head-on collision occurred on the Chicago Great Western Railroad at North Hanover, Ill., and as a result three men were killed, three engines, a dozen cars and the station house destroyed.

It is announced in Wallace, Idaho, on what is seemingly good authority, that there will be a line built from there to connect the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company with the Burlington road.

Mrs. Mary Tyson Williams of Denver claims to be a niece of James Tyson, the Australian who recently died leaving a fortune estimated to be worth over \$25,000,000, and she expects to receive a share of the estate.

Fire broke out in the seventh story of the building at 701 and 703 Lucas avenue, St. Louis, in the hat and cap factory of Gram & Glass. The contents were destroyed and the seventh story of the building was badly damaged.

At Fort Ancient, Ohio, while prospecting on a prehistoric mound-builders' village site, Clifford Anderson, a farmer, found some portions of human skeletons, stone hatchets, arrowheads and pottery and other relics of the past.

The Moon-Anchor mine at Cripple Creek, Colo., has been sold to an English company. The old company receives 50,000 shares of £1 each in the new company (one-seventh of its capitalization) and a minimum of \$300,000 in cash.

The bank at Arthur, Ill., was robbed at an early hour the other morning. The robbers carried away in gold, greenbacks and silver from \$3,000 to \$6,000. The bank officials admit that the sum is in excess of \$3,000. Six men blew the safe open with dynamite.

The Toledo police are mystified by another mysterious diamond robbery. Thieves entered the residence of E. D. Libbey, the glass manufacturer, and stole diamonds and other jewels to the value of about \$2,000. No clue to the perpetrators has developed.

Right Rev. Bishop Rademacher of the Catholic diocese of Fort Wayne, Ind., has been taken to St. Louis and placed in the Alexian Brothers' hospital for treatment for insanity. The bishop has charge of a great deal of property belonging to the church, and the management of it has caused him so much worry that his mind gave way.

Burglars forced open the rear door of the postoffice at Napoleon, Ohio, drove in the combination spindle on the safe with a sledge hammer and punch stolen from a shop near by, then blew open the inner

safe and money chest with dynamite. The postmaster admits that the loss is a large one.

Mayor P. C. Hesser of Fort Scott, Kan., has been expelled from Grace Episcopal Church by public announcement because of his failure to make an effort to close the saloons of the city. His wife thereupon withdrew. Hesser was elected as a Prohibitionist.

The Circuit Court of Cleveland, Ohio, overruled the demurrer to the disbarment charges against Judge F. E. Dellenbaugh. The court held that it had jurisdiction in the case and that the charges were sufficient, if proved, to justify Judge Dellenbaugh's disbarment.

J. S. Giles, county clerk of Millard County, Utah, has disappeared. He is accused by George Bishop of Smithfield of forging the names of George E. Smith, receiver, and Byron Groo, late register of the United States land office, to receipts and certificates affecting entries to public lands.

Seventeen arrests under the new anti-poolroom law were made at Kansas City the other day on warrants sworn out by City Attorney D. A. Brown. The prisoners included John W. Moore, president of the Board of Trade, and others who are either grain commission men or bucket-shop keepers.

## SOUTHERN

Martin Redoch, confessed embezzler of \$2,134.05 postoffice funds of Yazoo City, Miss., was arrested at Birmingham, Ala.

The birthday of Robert E. Lee was generally observed in Southern cities, where banks and many other business houses closed for the day.

The large iron works and foundry of J. D. Connell, South Peters street, New Orleans, La., were destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$30,000.

The United States revenue cutter Alma was driven on Padre Island, about fifteen miles south of Corpus Christi, Texas, during a storm, but all on board escaped to land.

In the lower house of the Texas Legislature a sensation was created by Dudley G. Wooten of Dallas, who is regarded as the House leader, introducing a resolution favoring Texas withdrawing from the Federal Union because of alleged injustice and violation of the State's rights through the policy adopted in enforcing the war revenue law.

A special from Dewitt, Ark., says that during the Christmas holidays a party of gentlemen arrived at that place and went hunting on the island near by. On the second day one of them, Philip Pauli, a millionaire retired merchant of St. Louis, went out hunting and he has not been seen or heard of since. The supposition is that Mr. Pauli lost his life in some unknown manner and that his body was lost in the water or the tangled grasses.

## WASHINGTON

Senator Cullom has been informed that during 1899 all Federal contracts for Indian supplies will be placed in Chicago.

The first assistant Postmaster General has issued an order increasing the salaries of all the regular free delivery carriers who provide their own horses or other modes of conveyance from \$300 to \$400 per annum, beginning Jan. 1 last.

The War Department has issued an invitation for bids from responsible shipping concerns of all nations for transportation of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippines from Manila to Spain. The treaty requires the United States to transport these prisoners home.

Secretary Alger has ordered the Relief of Manila to serve there as a hospital ship and also as an ambulance ship for the conveyance of sick and wounded soldiers from Manila to Nagasaki, or even to San Francisco. The Relief is now at New York and will go by way of the Suez canal.

By request of the Secretary of the Treasury the War Department has ordered the American officials in Porto Rico to enforce the Chinese exclusion laws of this country in Porto Rico. Treasury officials ascertained that Chinese agents were preparing to flood Porto Rico with Chinamen from other countries, hoping thereafter to get them into the United States.

## FOREIGN

Agninaldo has publicly proclaimed the republic of the Philippines at Malolos.

A joint stock company has been formed at Cologne, with a capital of £500,000, to lay a cable direct from Germany to the United States.

Gen. Michael Annenkov, the distinguished Russian engineer, who constructed the transcaucasian railway, is dead. He was born in St. Petersburg in 1838.

The Morocco Government troops, commanded by Prince Marani, have defeated the Taflet rebels in a big battle. This is expected to finish the Taflet rebellion.

Natives are reported to have murdered the Spanish governor and a number of Spanish officers on the Island of Pelau, one of the southwestern Philippines.

A dispatch from Bucharest, Rumania, says that a pack of wolves, emboldened by hunger, recently attacked a monastery at Lovevann, in the Moldavian mountains, and killed a friar.

A royal decree has been published at Brussels, accepting the resignations of the premier, De Smet de Naeyer, and the minister of industry and labor, M. Nyssens. The same decree appoints MM. Lichart and Cooreman, both members of the chamber of deputies, to succeed them.

In the upper house of the Hungarian diet the motion of Count Szecseny to present an address to the emperor-king, Francis Joseph, begging his majesty to exercise his constitutional rights in such a manner as to restore as early as possible the constitutional order of things was rejected by a vote of 99 to 60.

Admiral Cervera's watch, it is claimed, is owned by Lieut. Bettes, Company E. Twenty-third Kansas volunteers, a negro, who is home at Wichita from Cuba. It is a fine gold watch, the case set with diamonds and rubies. Inside "Pashal Cervera" is engraved. The watch was secured by Bettes, according to his story, from a Spanish pilot—the man who guided Cervera's ship out of Santiago harbor July 3. As a reward, Cervera gave him this watch. Being in straitened circumstances and wanting to go home, he sold it to Bettes for \$52.

The steamer Labuan, which has arrived at Labuan, British Borneo, came from the island of Balabae, thirty miles south of Palawan, Philippines Islands, and not from Palawan, as previously cable. The murder of the Spanish officers which she reported occurred at Balabae. The Labuan brought sixty-five women and children. They had been robbed of every

thing, but otherwise had not been ill-treated. The Sulus assisted the Balabacs in killing the Spanish officers. The Spaniards have left Palawan, where the natives were fearful of the Sulus. Stores had been looted, business was at a standstill, and the natives were armed and ready for mischief.

Ex-Assemblyman J. M. Bassford and his brothers of Suisun, Cal., are inclined to believe the story that their brother, Frank Bassford, is restrained of his liberty on the peninsula of Kamchatka, as told by Sailor Morris, who returned from Manila two weeks ago. Morris says there are several Americans illegally and cruelly detained as prisoners by the Russian authorities. When at Yokohama he was informed by Barney Fox, a seal hunter of unquestionable veracity, that there were to his knowledge eighteen Americans held on the peninsula named, and that they were forced to work in the salt mines there. It is thought that the efforts now being made through Government officials regarding Bassford will do much to remove the curtain covering the inhuman treatment of American seal hunters and others in northern waters.

## IN GENERAL

The Canadian Government has decided to allow the law to take its course in the case of Henderson and the three Indians under sentence of death at Dawson. They will be hanged in March.

Commodore Philip, former captain of the Texas, now the commandant of the New York navy yard, is to be presented with two jeweled swords. One of these is to be given by citizens of New York City. The other will be presented by the Sunday school children of Texas.

The committee representing the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias of Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois and Indiana, which has been in Hot Springs, Ark., investigating the Government site for a national Psychiatric sanatorium recommend the establishment of the institution in that city. The location of the institution means an investment of \$500,000.

For some weeks the Canadian Government has been in receipt of representations urging a reduction of the 10 per cent royalty on the output of gold in the Klondike. It was thought the Government would yield to the extent of reducing the royalty to 2 1/2 or at most 3 per cent. It is announced that the Government does not propose to reduce the royalty at all, but will increase the amount exempted in the case of each miner from \$2,500 to \$5,000.

P. H. Hebb, who is part owner of forty Klondike claims, brings news that Dominion creek has just jumped into prominence as a gold producer of the first rank, exceeding Bonanza and equaling Eldorado. Its claims are not as rich as a limited number on Eldorado, but its length is greater. Dominion and Eldorado together will produce from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 at the spring clean-up. A conservative estimate puts the winter output of the Klondike at \$30,000,000, doubling the output of last winter.

News has been received of the Paul Jones. Fishermen have come in to New Orleans who report that several days ago they found the bulk of the Paul Jones and that of an unknown schooner. Both were lying stranded on one of the Bird Islands, and the Paul Jones was broken amidships, showing, in the belief of the fishermen, that she had been blown up. The men said that the shore all about was strewn with wreckage and the personal effects of the passengers. The Paul Jones carried a party of pleasure seekers from Chicago, Indianapolis, Louisville and St. Louis.

R. G. Dunn & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "A new year rarely opens brilliantly. Difficulties between holders of material and manufacturers continue to hinder in some industries and in some may prove embarrassing, but the activity is, on the whole, unsurpassed hitherto, and the volume of traffic is beyond all expectations, in some branches consumption is running beyond the producing capacity, but in others it is hindered by doubts about the future supplies and prices of materials. The woolen manufacturer is still waiting, with only moderate demand for goods as yet. Sales of wools for the last three weeks at the three centers of the Eastern market have been 16,405,800 pounds, against 12,322,970 last year. The cotton manufacturer has a large demand for goods, but raw cotton has so rapidly advanced that there is hesitation in the purchases of staples. The iron and steel manufacturer leads all others in the volume of new business. While production is much the largest ever known, many of the works are withdrawing all quotations or naming prohibitory prices in order to check orders which they cannot fill for months to come. Failures for the week have been 249 in the United States, against 374 last year, and 32 in Canada, against 53 last year."

## MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$6.25; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 71c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 37c to 39c; oats, No. 2, 27c to 29c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 57c; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 19c; eggs, fresh, 16c to 17c; potatoes, choice, 30c to 40c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, choice light, \$2.75 to \$4.00; sheep, common to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 68c to 70c; corn, No. 2 white, 35c to 37c; oats, No. 2 white, 30c to 31c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$6.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 73c to 75c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 35c to 36c; oats, No. 2, 28c to 29c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 57c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 73c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 35c to 36c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 28c to 30c; rye, No. 2, 58c to 60c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.75; hogs, \$2.50 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 72c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 37c to 38c; oats, No. 2 white, 31c to 33c; rye, 58c to 59c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 71c to 73c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 35c to 37c; oats, No. 2 white, 28c to 29c; rye, No. 2, 56c to 58c; clover seed, old, \$3.95 to \$4.05.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 48c to 49c; corn, No. 3, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2 white, 29c to 31c; rye, No. 1, 56c to 58c; barley, No. 2, 44c to 52c; pork, mess, \$9.50 to \$10.00.

Buffalo—Cattle, good shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, common to choice, \$3.25 to \$4.00; sheep, fair to choice with extra, \$3.50 to \$4.75; lambs, common to extra, \$5.00 to \$5.50.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$4.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 80c to 82c; corn, No. 2, 44c to 46c; oats, No. 2 white, 35c to 36c; butter, creamery, 15c to 20c; eggs, West, 16c to 18c.

## THE STATE LEGISLATURES.

### Friday.

In North Dakota the election of McCumber as Senator was formally ratified. In Michigan the opposition to Pingree introduced a bill to take the place of the Atkinson taxation bill.

In Minnesota the Senate concurred in the House resolution urging early ratification of the peace treaty.

In Tennessee Gov. McMillin sent a message to the Legislature advising a special tax for a State sinking fund.

In Kansas it was announced a bill would be introduced prohibiting in future the mortgaging of homesteads.

In Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Delaware, Montana, Washington, Utah and California the Legislatures balloted for Senator without making a choice.

In Utah a vote was cast for Mrs. Mattie Cannon for United States Senator, and she is being talked of as a possibility. The deadlock continues unbroken.

In Wisconsin three ballots were taken for United States Senator in the Republican caucus without change, and an adjournment was taken until Monday night.

### Saturday.

In West Virginia contests were partially considered. Democrats are conceding election of Scott for Senator.

In California, Utah, Nebraska, Delaware, Washington and Montana the Legislatures took ballots for Senator without breaking deadlocks.

In Pennsylvania one vote for Senator was taken without apparent change. Quay men hint at plan for his election to be put into effect on Tuesday.

### Monday.

In West Virginia the opposing branches of the Legislature continued their warfare over contested seats.

In the Nevada House a test ballot showed votes evenly divided between Stewart and Newlands, with one absent.

In Wisconsin the Republican caucus took three ballots for United States Senator without material change in the result.

In Montana, Utah, Washington, California and Delaware ballots were taken for United States Senator without a choice.

In New York both Democrats and Republicans offered resolutions urging the ratification of the peace treaty. The resolutions were referred to a committee.

In Pennsylvania one vote for Senator was taken without change in standing of candidates. The reward for the detection of bribery now amounts to \$40,000.

In Nebraska, it is said, Senator Allen has agreed to withdraw from the senatorial fight and throw the sixty fusion votes to Editor Rosewater, Republican, for which the editor is to support Allen for Thurston's seat in 1901.

### Tuesday.

In Nevada William M. Stewart (Silverite) was re-elected United States Senator.

In Pennsylvania the senatorial fight is growing bitter, but the deadlock is unbroken.

In New Jersey John Kean (Republican) was elected United States Senator to succeed James Smith, Jr.

In Wisconsin the Republican senatorial caucus took twenty-five ballots without change of vote for any of the candidates.

In Michigan several new measures were introduced, including a general taxation bill and one providing for a tax on incomes.

In Texas former Governor C. A. Culbertson (Democrat) was elected by acclamation United States Senator to succeed Roger Q. Mills.

In Utah, California, Delaware, Washington, Nebraska and Montana ballots were taken for United States Senator without a choice.

### Wednesday.

In Texas the election of C. A. Culbertson to the United States Senate was ratified.

In New Jersey the election of John Kean to the United States Senate was ratified.

In Wisconsin the Republican senatorial caucus took ten ballots without breaking the deadlock.

In Wyoming the joint Assembly ratified the election of C. D. Clark to the United States Senate.

In Nevada the Legislature in joint session ratified the election of William M. Stewart as Senator.

In Missouri the State Senate adopted a resolution protesting against seating Congressman Roberts of Utah.

In Pennsylvania the senatorial deadlock is unbroken. A bill has been introduced to amend the jury laws in favor of Quay.

In Michigan the House reconsidered the resolution under which the entire body was to make a tour of the State institutions.

### Thursday.

A bill was introduced in Minnesota to protect policy holders in hail insurance.

The New York Assembly appointed a committee to investigate the surrogate's office.

In Wisconsin seventeen fruitless ballots were taken in Republican caucus and one ballot in joint session.

Michigan House adopted resolution indorsing course of Secretary Alger. Senate ignored Pingree's junket message.

In Delaware, Nebraska, Washington, California, Montana, Utah and Pennsylvania joint ballots were taken without results.

In Montana Senator Whiteside denounced Senator voting for Clark as bribe takers, and is unseated after a scene verging on riot.

In Wisconsin bills were introduced reducing legal railway charges from 3 to 2 cents a mile and putting license fee on express companies.

### News of Minor Note.

Capt. Walker of the Cunard steamer Campania has completed his 400th trip across the Atlantic.

Chauncey M. Depew says that he is the only wage earner who has been named for United States Senator.

It is estimated that there are in the world to-day more than 200,000,000 Bibles, printed in 350 different languages.

Senator Daniel of Virginia, who is now in Havana, says the first need of Cuba is charity, and the problem of government may be solved afterwards.



## STATE OF MICHIGAN.

### OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

**Ann Arbor Students in a Serious Riot - Explosion in a Chemical Works Causes a Bad Fire at Manistique.**

The Minnie Lewis Big Extravaganza Company, which, it is said, figured in the recent student riot in Madison, Wis., appeared at the opera house in Ann Arbor, and the audience of 1,100 was made up of students. The moment the curtain went up the young men began hooting and yelling and making coarse remarks. When the curtain was rung down the students assembled in a body at the stage door, waiting for the performers to appear. Because these persons did not appear, the students began throwing stones at the building. Finally the stage hands, armed with slungshots, attacked the students, and for a few moments the fighting was fast and furious. Six or seven of the students were knocked senseless and others received bad cuts about the head. At this juncture the police arrived and attempted to quell the disturbance. Marshal Sweet and his men were attacked by the students and would have fared badly had not the stage hands come to their rescue. Finally four of the leaders of the students were arrested and locked up. While the arrests were being made heavy stones were thrown, and nearly every window in the theater broken.

**Road Will Be Extended.**  
The committee which purchased the I. & L. M. Railroad at foreclosure sale has decided upon future plans. A new company is being organized to be known as the St. Joseph, South Bend and Southern Railway Company, capital stock \$750,000; \$500,000 to be common and \$250,000 non-voting 5 per cent preferred stock. The road will be constructed into northern Michigan and the southern end will be extended.

**Expensive Fire at Manistique.**  
Fire caused the explosion of a tank in the distilling room of the Burrell Chemical Company at Manistique and burned the building to the ground. The effective work of the fire company saved the engine room and other adjoining buildings. E. Burrell, foreman, and Morton Scanlan, an employee, were badly burned. Loss estimated at \$15,000. The plant employed twenty men. Rebuilding will be commenced at once.

**Too Free with Their Signatures.**  
Recently an agent for a chart and map house appeared before the school trustees of district No. 3, Florence township, and tried to induce the board to give him an order. Failing in this he asked the trustees to sign a paper to the effect that he had done his best to sell the goods. The trustees signed, and now, it is alleged, the paper has returned in the form of a note.

**Suicide Runs in the Family.**  
Word has been received from Goodrich township of the suicide of Mrs. Robert Schriver by a dose of morphine. Domestic troubles are supposed to have been the cause. A short time ago she and her husband parted, and divorce proceedings were commenced. A brother committed suicide about three months ago.

**Farmer's Son Famed to Death.**  
The farm house of John First, located southwest of Perrinton, was destroyed by fire. Harry First, aged 12 years, was unable to save himself and was burned to death.

**State News in Brief.**

Lumber merchants will organize a business men's club.

Lewis Wilks of Pultaski was killed in a runaway accident.

Dr. D. M. Nottingham is the new city physician at Lansing.

T. A. Ellis of Vicksburg was seriously burned by an explosion of gasoline.

Quincy is likely to have a casket factory added to its present list of industries.

St. Joseph will vote on the proposition to bond for \$10,000 for a new school house.

The new town of "Santiago" is booming already, having several stores. Mills are also going up.

Utica guarantees a site and an abundance of pure water if a sugar beet factory will locate there.

Nat Strong of North Adams fell from a load of hay at Pultaski and received probable fatal injuries.

Harrisville lumbermen are feeling blue as the snow is about all gone and log hauling is all suspended.

Wheat on clay soil in Monroe County is beginning to show the want of snow. In many places it is looking brown.

The Postmaster General has ruled that the Michigan legislative journal cannot be transmitted through the mails free of postage.

Lieut. C. W. Clark, Eighteenth U. S. infantry, writes to his parents at Lansing that the Philippine Islands are merely a vast swamp.

Oceana is rapidly gaining a reputation as a great potato county. Thirty-two carloads of potatoes left there the other night by a special train for New York.

It is proposed to get the best of water works for fire protection for West Branch by running pipes from a lake, 600 feet above the town, four miles away.

William Jennings Bryan will speak before the Good Government Club of University of Michigan. The lecture will be in University hall and will be the only address made by Mr. Bryan in Michigan the present season.

Banking Commissioner Maltz has appointed William B. Heath of Ionia State bank examiner to succeed James A. Latta, who resigned to accept the assistant cashiership of the Peninsular Savings Bank of Detroit. Heath is cashier of the Ionia County Savings Bank.

Rev. and Mrs. S. M. Fowler, Mrs. C. H. Fowler, M. D., and Mrs. Ward M. Fowler, of Kalamazoo, were seriously poisoned from eating dried beef. They will recover.

Seventy-five State Stearns has purchased 35,000,000 feet of standing pine on the Pere Marquette river of Thomas R. Lyon. The line is the last to be had along the Pere Marquette river.

Farmers in the vicinity of New Hudson are objecting to the sugar beet contracts offered to them because they provide for the payment of 50 cents per ton rebate for two years to the promoter of the factory.

George Tracey, a F. & P. M. brakeman, was instantly killed at Clio. The Albion Fair Association will hold its next fair Sept. 19 to 22.

An electric railroad from Kalamazoo to Grand Rapids is being talked of.

Mrs. Amos Fuller of Thetford was badly injured in a runaway accident.

Perry Vredenburg of Shepherd had a leg broken by falling from a hay stack.

Mrs. Henry Smith of Butler was seriously burned by an explosion of live.

Eighteen drownings have occurred in Spring Lake within the past ten years.

Mrs. William Elliott of Traverse City fell from a stoop and received serious injuries.

A badger was killed south of Albion recently, the first in many years in that locality.

Roy Struble, aged 5 years, son of a farmer residing near Galesburg, was terribly scalded.

The body of Mrs. King, who was drowned with her husband in Spring lake, has been recovered.

William Fisher, 60 years old, a resident of Hastings township, was drowned the other night.

Rev. J. O. Dean has resigned as pastor of the Baptist Church at Inlay City, to take effect April 1.

A company is being organized to erect a mammoth paper mill at White Rapids on the Menominee river.

The Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway harvested 850 carloads of the finest ice ever cut at Vicksburg.

A. B. Kingsbury, a harness dealer at Vicksburg, was kicked by a horse and quite seriously injured.

Francis Uhl of Schwaig fell through a hole in the left of his barn to the floor below, causing fatal injuries.

A side rod on a Grand Trunk engine broke between Lapeer and Port Huron, seriously injuring Fireman Deery.

A \$4,000 crematory is being situated at Hanover. The money has been subscribed and work will commence at once.

William Mathews, employed in the Ann Arbor shops at Owosso, fell into a pool of boiling water and was severely scalded.

Bert Rager, a farm hand living at Peter Kalamach's in Sylvan township, shot and killed himself in a fit of jealous rage.

About \$1,500 has been subscribed to a fund for the rebuilding of Pilgrim Congregational Church, recently burned at Lansing.

Gladwin County paid a total of \$443.50 in wildcat bounties in 1898. The State reimburses the county for one-half that sum.

Carl Miner, an Ann Arbor boy, has been appointed inspector for the Board of Health in the city of Manila under Maj. Bonins.

Dryden has a new elevator, to take the place of the one burned about two years ago. Robert Booth, a Dryden citizen, built it.

The Albion steam dye works have been sold by W. E. Andrews to M. C. Gilbert. The former has organized the White Star Soap Co.

Mrs. William Benjamin of Orion has had a large needle extracted from one of her legs. She thinks she swallowed it when a child.

Richard Kenward, an employee of Miller & Son at Port Huron, fell from the stairs at the back of the office and sustained serious injuries.

H. S. Sease, a well-known traveling insurance agent, was sandbagged at Lansing and robbed of his pocketbook. He is not seriously injured.

State Oil Inspector Smith has forbidden the sale of fancy lamps in which gasoline is used as an illuminant. Rights for the lamp had been sold for several counties.

In the Macy Ann Starkweather will case at Ann Arbor over 1,200 papers have already been filed. The main feature is as to what construction to put on the will.

The legislative committee of the State Association of School Commissioners will make strenuous efforts to have the free text book bill passed by the present Legislature.

Lenaew's Board of Supervisors has allowed a bill of \$500 from Detective Carey of Toledo, his reward for the discovery and arrest of John Higgins, murderer of Lafayette Ladd.

Owing to the prevalence of diphtheria at Fawcett City, the German Lutheran school is closed. A great many persons were exposed before the nature of the sickness was determined.

Prof. George H. Bell, known throughout this country as a Seventh-Day Adventist, and the oldest professor in their national college in Battle Creek, was killed by his horse running away.

The proposed Hendrie trolley line from Circle to Orchard Lake may not be built in the spring, as has been announced. The township board of West Bloomfield has refused to grant the franchise asked by the Hendries.

A committee of business men of Owosso and Corunna are securing pledges of stock for the sugar beet factory to be located between Owosso and their twin city, Corunna, on the Abrey addition. The company will be organized with \$150,000 capital.

The Game, Fish and Dog Protection Association of Grand Rapids has elected these officers: President, F. J. Adams; vice-president, John Waddell; secretary, Eber Rice; treasurer, John R. Whitworth. It was decided to have a fly casting tournament again this year.

At the annual meeting of the Allegan and Ottawa Fire Insurance Co., W. F. Harden of Martin was re-elected president; Ezra L. Hicks, Allegan, treasurer and secretary. The business of the past year was successful. There was only one loss of \$300 since October.

Carl Hosmer, aged 18, met death in a peculiar manner near Bellaire. He was engaged in sawing down a large hollow tree, and the saw being too short, he stepped inside the tree and continued operations. The tree split up and crushed him, death being instantaneous.

Besides obtaining a chisney factory, a lubricating oil works and the probable establishment of a steel ship building plant, Port Huron may get a beet sugar factory.

Jarvis & Harrington, millers at Owosso, were acquitted of the charge of adulterating buckwheat flour. Deputy Food Commissioner William Tunnicliffe was the complainant.

Mrs. Lavina Monague, who lives near Saginaw, is said to be the smallest married woman in the State. She is 44 years of age and is three feet and eleven inches tall. She weighs 75 pounds.

## PUTS SPAIN IN A HOLE

### ACCEPTANCE OF AGUINALDO'S PLAN WOULD MEAN WAR.

**Offers to Release His Prisoners on Almost Prohibitive Conditions - No Anxiety Felt in Washington Over Proclamation of Philippine Republic.**

Having failed to secure any consideration in the United States, Aguinaldo is now trying desperately to secure the formal recognition by Spain of the republic of the Philippines, which he publicly proclaimed at Malolos, and he has managed affairs so shrewdly that Premier Sagasta finds himself in an awkward fix.

Advices from Manila say that Aguinaldo now offers to release his Spanish prisoners on the condition that Spain will recognize the independence of his self-styled republic and become its ally. He has also demanded recognition of the vatican and has invited the Pope to send a commission to the Philippines to negotiate for the release of the priests who are held by the insurgents. Greatly as Spain would like to see the civil and military prisoners of Aguinaldo set free, she has no desire to stir up any more trouble with the United States, and recognition of the

Philippine republic would mean a renewal of hostilities.

Washington officials are not moved by the reported threats of the Filipino junta in Europe to withdraw Aguinaldo and his fellows from Washington if they are not speedily recognized officially. While Aguinaldo has been well treated informally, he has not been recognized by the Government, and it may be stated positively that he will not be.

The United States Government is pledged to endeavor to secure the Spanish prisoners' release and it will use every proper effort to do so, but it cannot be held to the performance of the impossible, must be allowed its own time and the use of what it deems the best means to accomplish the task.

It is not to be supposed for a moment that the Spanish Government, no matter how desirous of securing the release of the prisoners more speedily than could be accomplished through the efforts of the United States Government, will enter into any alliance with the insurgents.

**FILIPINOS MAKE THREATS.**

General Burgeese says 30,000 are under arms and will fight.

Aguinaldo, the Filipino representative in America, has received re-enforcements in the arrival of Jose Lozano, Juan Luna and Capt. Marti Burgeese, who expect to form a Philippine junta with Washington as headquarters.

Capt. Burgeese says the delegates are under sealed orders from "President" Aguinaldo of the Philippine republic, the great patriot and statesman. He declares that there are 30,000 Filipinos under arms, that they will not submit peacefully to the United States forces, and that their ability to resist is unquestioned. Spain could not conquer them, nor can the United States.

Mr. Lopez called at the State Department Tuesday afternoon and delivered to Secretary Hay the ultimatum recently forwarded by the Filipino chief. It is stated in the communication that unless this Government recognizes Aguinaldo within ten days as the Philippine minister to the United States, Aguinaldo will break off diplomatic and friendly relations.

**SAMPSON AND SCHLEY.**

**Long Wrangle in the Senate Over Their Proposed Advancement.**

The contention between Sampson and Schley stirred up the Senate to such an extent on Monday that the peace treaty was forgotten and the Senators fought anew the great battle of Santiago, touched upon pending scandals in the army, deplored the opening of similar sores in the navy, and postponed all action on the President's advancement of Sampson and Schley for a period of twenty days. This conclusion was not reached, however, until the Senate, by a vote of 37 to 17, or exactly two to one, over the protests of Senators Chandler, Hale and Lodge, ordered the Secretary of the Navy to send to the Senate all the papers in the case of each of the commodores who had been advanced on account of conspicuous conduct.

**CUBANS FIRE CANE FARMS.**

**Disgranted Natives Try to Destroy Property in Cuba.**

Col. Ray reported in Santiago that an attempt was made to burn the cane on the San Miguel sugar estates near Guantanamo. The property was saved by the arrival of two companies of the Third Immunes. Reports from various quarters show that all the cane fires are the work of disgruntled Cubans, soldiers who have failed to get desirable offices. Bad feeling exists among the negroes in the Cuban army over the evident intention of the white Cubans to occupy the official places to the exclusion of the blacks.

**GRAVES WILL BE DECORATED.**

**Maine Martyrs Will Be Remembered Feb. 15.**

The anniversary of the destruction of the Maine will be appropriately observed in Havana. The graves of the Maine martyrs will be decorated; flags will fly at half mast; one over the wreck of the Maine. Captain Sigbee will deliver an address; Gen. Lee will march at the head of a parade, and high mass will be sung in the cathedral. The American women now in Havana are arranging the details of the program.

## LODGE SPEAKS FOR EXPANSION.

**Massachusetts Senator Favors the Ratification of the Treaty.**

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, the junior representative in the upper house of the State of Massachusetts, addressed the Senate Tuesday upon the subject of expansion. His views attracted the more attention because of the radical differences between his opinions on the subject and those of his venerable colleague, Senator Hoar. Senator Lodge's speech had been prepared with great care, and it received the undivided interest of a large number of Senators. He was applauded frequently.

Senator Teller of Colorado also discussed the question of colonial possessions, contending that the constitution did not apply to any of the territories until expressly extended by law of Congress, and quoting from speeches of Webster to that effect. He cited the act organizing the territory of Orleans as providing a colonial rather than a territorial form of government, and recalled the fact that the act had been signed by Thomas Jefferson.

Senator Clay of Georgia favored ratifying the treaty, and then assist the Filipinos in establishing a government, whose independence should be recognized just as soon as it is found capable of performing all international obligations. The Senator thought there should be a declaration of policy now. He concluded by calling attention to Gen. Leonard Wood's statement before the military committee that it would require 50,000 soldiers for Cuba and said: "At this ratio it would require 400,000 soldiers to govern the Philippine Islands as an American province."

**CREAMERY MEN IN SESSION.**

**Makers of Butter Hold National Convention at Sioux Falls.**

The annual convention of the National Creamery Association opened in Sioux Falls, S. D., with 4,000 delegates present. W. K. Boardman of Iowa acted as president at the opening session. Addresses of welcome were delivered by H. H. Smith, C. S. Palmer and H. H. Keith, and the response was made by W. W. Marsh. The secretary's report showed an expenditure of about \$4,000, and stated that the finances of the association were in good shape.

W. S. Moore of Chicago gave a history of the association, explaining its objects and purposes. There was some discussion over a paper on "The Handling of Milk and Cream," and of other miscellaneous subjects, participated in by G. W. Louthan of Iowa, J. Morek of Iowa, L. F. Howe of Nebraska, and S. Haugland of Minnesota. A special train brought the Governor and the members of the Legislature from Pierre to attend the sessions.

**TO GO TO PORTO RICO.**

**Bishop McLaren Will Make a Personal Visit of Investigation.**

Right Rev. Bishop William E. McLaren of the Episcopal diocese of Chicago has been appointed to make a personal visit of investigation to Porto Rico in the interest of mission work in the new territory of the United States. The appointment went to him from a special committee selected by the general convention of the Episcopal Church, which met in New York recently. They decided upon Bishop McLaren as the man best fitted to examine the field newly opened, and to make valuable recommendations for extension of the church's missionary work there.

**MINERS AND OPERATORS AGREE.**

**Chicago Agreement to Stand - Arbitration Provided.**

The joint convention of coal miners and operators adjourned in Pittsburg, Pa., after having adjusted harmoniously all existing differences. The Chicago agreement of last year remains in force in the four competitive States, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, except that in Illinois the run-of-mine, or gross-weight, system alone prevails; and the operators there have agreed to arbitrate the question "whether or not the various districts of Illinois are entitled to any reduction in Springfield pick and machine mining differentials, as against Danville, the basing rate, and, if so, how much." This is to be done in case the question cannot be adjusted at the Illinois State convention.

**NAMES COLONIAL ADVISERS.**

**Curtis Guild, General Kennedy and Major Watkins Selected.**

The Secretary of War completed the colonial advisory commission by the selection of Curtis Guild of Boston. The other members are Gen. R. P. Kennedy of Ohio and Maj. George C. Watkins of Grand Rapids, Mich. They will constitute an advisory board to the Secretary of War for the consideration of all questions regarding the civil administration of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

**Boys Would Go to Manila.**

Four stowaways were put ashore from the transport Grant just before it sailed from New York for Manila. They had stolen their way from Columbus, Ohio, with the Seventeenth regulars and wanted to make their fortunes in the Philippines.

**Red-Bearded Man Found.**

In New York, a man with a red beard, who, physically, fits perfectly the description given of the man who bought the matchholder, supposed to be connected with the Adams poisoning case, has been found.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

### INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

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

**Lesson for February 5.**

**Golden Text.**—"Jesus said unto him, Thy son liveth; and himself believed, and his whole house."—John 4: 53.

This lesson, from John 4: 43-54, tells the story of "The Nobleman's Son Healed." Notwithstanding the great interest aroused among the Samaritans by the presence of Jesus, he remained with them only two days, but pressed on at once into Galilee. Thus began his Galilean ministry, which occupied, according to the usual chronology, about a year and ten months. This assumes that the journey from Judea to Samaria and Galilee took place about December, A. D. 27, and that the withdrawal from Galilee, after the feast of tabernacles recorded in the seventh and eighth chapters of John, was about October, A. D. 29; the autumn and winter of 29, 30 being spent in Perea and Judea, and the crucifixion occurred at Passover time in the spring of 30. The reasoning on which these dates depend is far too elaborate and complicated to be even summarized here. While in the teaching of these lessons the teacher will, of course, not dwell on these external matters, some acquaintance with them is indispensable to any teaching that is more than a mere homily based on the spiritual teaching of the passage.

To omit the other essential part of Bible study—an acquaintance with its history considered as history—is to miss a very important element. For example, it will interest many pupils to learn, or to discover for themselves under the teacher's direction, that so far as the first three gospels inform us the ministry of Jesus would not seem to have occupied more than a year; whereas John's account obliges us to assume more than two years, and in the opinion of some more than three. The chronological fact which is most immediately pertinent to this lesson is that though the other three gospels seem to begin the public work of Jesus at this point, we know from the chapters already studied that Jesus had already been before the public the larger part of a year—eight or nine months since his baptism in the spring.

**Explanatory.**

This being the first of Jesus' work in Galilee, the class ought to have some pretty clear ideas about that part of Palestine. First, geographically. A mere pointing out of its boundaries on a map will be better than nothing, but far from enough. Let the teacher find out all he can on the subject from the books available to him. Any good Bible dictionary, any good life of Christ, may be consulted with profit. There should be some knowledge also of the character of the people, how they differed from the Jews in manners and customs, speech, religious conceptions, political ideas. The Government of the region should also be mentioned. These facts are interesting not merely for their own sake, but because the whole character of Jesus' work in Galilee was necessarily shaped by the capacities and environment of the people.

"Hath no honor in his own country": a verse that has puzzled nearly all commentators, for an obvious reason. If Jesus spent his entire life, previous to his public appearance, in Nazareth, his "own country" would naturally mean Galilee; and why in that case should he offer as a reason for going back to Galilee that he would have no honor there? Some have attempted to show that "his own country" is here applied to Judea because Jesus was born in Bethlehem. Other explanations have been proposed, including the conjecture that the evangelist has misplaced the proverb. But the suggestion of Marcus Dods seems very sensible, and perhaps the most satisfactory; that the narrative of the sojourn in Samaria, verses 4-43, is a sort of parenthesis, and that verse 44 may be regarded as taking up the main narrative where it was left in verse 3.

If it was the hope of Jesus to escape for a time an embarrassing popularity, he was disappointed; for his fame had already preceded him, and the Galileans who had witnessed his mighty works at the passover time some months previous were ready to flock to his side; not, however, in any very sincere or praiseworthy spirit.

On returning to Cana, Jesus found himself with friends. Here he was at home in at least two households—that of the family where the wedding had been held in the previous spring, and that of disciple Nathaniel.—"A certain nobleman": The original word means either an officer of the royal household or a person of close relations with Herod Antipas, king or tetrarch of Galilee and Perea. He had started to meet Jesus as soon as he heard that he had arrived in Galilee, fearing lest the son should die before help could be had.

Jesus did not value very highly faith that depended entirely on his miracle; and yet he certainly claimed that those miracles were evidences of his Messiahship. But his reply to the nobleman shows that he doubted the sincerity of many of those who came asking his assistance in some case of disease. But when he met such faith as in this instance he could not withstand the appeal.

"Himself" believed, and his whole house": a case where a miracle was the principal, if not the sole, evidence on which these people believed. Such cases were probably most frequent in Jesus' ministry; only the more thoughtful people would be attracted to him, sufficiently to become disciples, by his teachings. But many who were won by miracles were held and trained and enlightened by the teachings.

**Next Lesson.**—"Christ Feeding the Five Thousand."

Perhaps the most ancient of medicines is hops, which were used in the dual capacity of an intoxicating beverage and as a medicine in 2,000 B. C. This is attested by pictures of the plant on the Egyptian monuments of that date.

Nearly 1,000,000 women in Spain work in the field as day laborers; 350,000 women are registered as day servants—that is, they work for their food and lodging. There is no such class anywhere else.

## MICHIGAN SOLONS.

### The House, by a unanimous vote, adopted resolutions on Thursday commending the national administration for its conduct of the war. Secretary Alger was given a special indorsement and confidence was expressed in the ability of the administration to properly dispose of all pending questions. Gov. Pingree's message, criticizing the junket met with a "frost" in both houses. The Senate heard it read and made no reference whatever to it, while the House indefinitely postponed action concerning it.

The fight over the railroad, telephone, telegraph and express tax question is assuming shape. The bill to be pitted against the Atkinson bill, which is being pushed by the Governor, made its appearance Friday. It differs from the latter bill in that it provides for a board of three commissioners, to be elected by the people, the State Treasurer to be an ex-officio member of the board. The Atkinson bill makes this board consist of the Governor, Auditor General, Secretary of State and two others, to be appointed by the Governor. The Lyon bill reduces the salaries to be paid the assessors from \$5,000 to \$3,000 and also differs from the Atkinson bill by providing that the franchises of a corporation shall not be valued separately, but shall be included with all other property in fixing the valuation. Active hostilities over this question have been postponed by mutual consent until after the Legislature returns from a ten days' vacation which the two houses have agreed should commence Jan. 27. A lively fight is expected over the question of equal suffrage, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution in this regard having been introduced in the House.

The war on special railroad charters is on in earnest. There are six such charters still in force in Michigan, those of the Michigan Central, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee being the principal ones. Representative Foster of Grand Rapids on Tuesday gave notice of bills to repeal each of these charters and bring the roads under the provisions of the general railroad law, while Senator Helme introduced a separate bill to repeal the Michigan charter. The anti-administration forces have shown their hand by introducing in both the Senate and House a bill providing for the creation of a State board of assessors, whose duty it shall be to fix the value of and assess all the property in the State of every description. The administration bill provides that this board shall deal with the property of railroad, express, telegraph and telephone companies only. The fight between the factions will be fought on these lines. Among the bills introduced was one providing that bronze medals be given all the soldiers and sailors who enlisted from Michigan during the late war; a bill providing for the taxation of incomes, and one providing that there shall be a woman physician on the staff of each State institution which has female inmates.

Gov. Pingree sent a special message to the Legislature on Wednesday, in which he declared that the charging of mileage and expenses by members of committees for visiting State institutions was illegal, and by inference he protested against the action of the House in deciding that all the members of that body should participate in the junket to the upper peninsula. The Governor expressed the opinion that the pay of Michigan legislators was too small and recommended that there be submitted to the people this spring a proposition to amend the constitution so as to provide a fixed salary of \$750 for a regular session of the Legislature on condition that legislators be entitled to no perquisites whatever. Previous to the receipt of this message the House had rescinded the action complained of and only the committees on upper peninsula institutions will make the trip.

**Girls in Mexico.**

There is a sweetness and charm about a well-ordered Mexican home which is a revelation to Europeans, who have imbibed a false idea of matters here. The women of the best Mexican families are naturally of a gentle disposition, but they command obedience, and rarely spoil their sons, whom they idolize. There are exceptions, but they are not enough to break down the general social discipline.

As for the girls, no reputable Mexican father or mother would allow for a moment the thought of permitting a girl of any age to be in the streets after dark, unless accompanied by an elder person, a trusted servant or elder brother. So, even among girls of the humbler class, there is no street strolling in the evening. There is plenty of proper freedom for young girls, and a larger liberty in the cities than formerly, but they are not allowed to run about without escort, and a very careful eye is kept upon them by parents and relatives, even to distant male cousins.

**The Tables Turned.**

One of the neatest examples of the tables being turned upon a bullying counsel was afforded by a clergyman who gave evidence in a horse-dealing case at the Worcester assizes. He gave a somewhat confused account of the transaction in dispute, and the cross-examining counsel, after making several blustering but ineffective attempts to obtain a more satisfactory statement, said: "Pray, sir, do you know the difference between a horse and a cow?"

"I acknowledge my ignorance," replied the reverend gentleman. "I hardly know the difference between a horse and a cow, or between a bull and a bullock—only a bull, I am told, has horns, and a bullock"—here he made a respectful bow to the advocate—"luckily for me, has none."

**Odds and Ends.**

The population of Russia is increasing at the rate of over 1,000,000 a year.

If some busy men had their just desserts they would have time to spend in jail.

When the small boy takes a trip to the woodshed, it is often on a whaling voyage.

Olga Nethersole calls her brindle pup Camille, and Mrs. Langtry's French poodles are world-famous. She sometimes brings one on the stage with her.



## THE CHELSEA STANDARD

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

BY O. T. HOOVER.

Terms:—\$1.00 per year; 6 months, 50 cents; 3 months, 25 cents.

Advertising rates reasonable and made known on application.

Entered at the postoffice at Chelsea, Mich., as second-class matter.



## Suburban Rumors

## NORTH LAKE.

Samuel Schultz caught his finger on a saw, cutting it to the bone.

James Hankerd has sold his farm in Lyndon to his brother, Matthew.

Born, Tuesday, January 23, 1899, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Marshall, a son.

## LIMA.

Mrs. Fred Yager is seriously ill.

Fred Seitz is sick with pneumonia. Barley Morris and sister, Olive, spent Sunday at G. B. Perry's.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Otto Luick, Saturday, January 23, 1899, a son.

Theodore Corvet and family have returned to their home near Mt. Pleasant.

John Lucht will vacate the Pierce farm and move on to his own farm east of Four Mile Lake in the spring.

## LYNDON.

La Grippe seems to be a rather unwelcome visitor in this vicinity.

Miss Minnie Schumacher of Chelsea is visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. E. McIntee of Munith visited Mr. and Mrs. E. McIntee and family of this place.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Lyndon Baptist church meets with Mrs. Horace Leek next Thursday.

Mrs. and Mrs. E. McCrow gave an oyster supper to a few of their young friends Monday night. All present report a good time.

## WATERLOO.

John Wahl is on the sick list.

Henry Gorton has hold his farm to Thomas Stanfield of Lyndon.

Ernest Moeckle is working at his old place again for Henry Lehman.

Jacob Rummel has purchased 40 acres of woods of A. Grimes and has a crew of men there chopping.

Martin Strauss was called to Detroit Wednesday by the sickness of his mother, who is spending the winter there.

The members of the Mount Hope Cemetery Society met at the store at Waterloo, Tuesday, and appointed Geo. Rowe, Francis Beeman and O. Gorton a committee to form plans for re-organization.

## SHARON.

Miss Mae Dorr of Jackson is visiting her parents this week.

The two younger children of Wm. Dresselhaus are sick with tonsillitis.

Smith Taylor of Napoleon began working last Monday for C. C. Dorr.

Geo. Lehman is unable to be in school this week on account of sickness.

The Epworth League will hold a social at J. R. Lemm's on Friday evening of this week.

Misses Mamie Payne of Iron Creek and Grace Hewitt of Grass Lake visited in town Sunday.

The schools of Misses Mary Schaible and Agnes Oversmith will have a necktie social at the home of D. Hewes on Friday, February 3.

## SYLVAN.

The sick in this place are slowly improving.

Christian F. Forner lost a valuable cow last week.

Miss Florence Hammond of Lima spent Sunday at Jake Kern's.

The revival meetings at the M. E. church closed Monday night of this week.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Sylvan Christian Union was postponed to this week Thursday.

The Farmers' Club at C. T. Conklin's will be held February 8, instead of last week as announced.

The Misses Dora and Belle West of Williamston who are visiting relatives at this place attend the Christian Union last Sunday meeting with many former friends.

## UNADILLA.

Miss Maud May is on the sick list.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Will Marshall a girl, Tuesday, January 24, 1899.

Miss Gertrude Mills attended the concert at Stockbridge Thursday last.

Miss Inez Marshall of Jackson spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents here.

Will Stowe of the 35th Michigan Volunteers is expected home this week.

Mr. Tillotson of Oneida, N. Y. visited Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Joslin last week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Allen of Howell visited their parents here Saturday and Sunday.

Corp. John McClear of the 35th Michigan Volunteers was in town one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Joslin visited Mrs. Sarah Montague at Woods' Corners, Thursday last.

A ten pound boy came to stay at the home of Geo. Marshall, Wednesday, January 25, 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. Allie Holmes of Stockbridge are visiting Mrs. Holmes' parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Palmer.

The Lincoln Athletic and Entertainment Club will give an entertainment at the Presbyterian hall, February 22.

Lon Lane has the biggest fish story of the season. While crossing Snyder Lake last week he pulled out a 214 pound pickerel for Geo. Shanahan. Lon says it took his breath away when the fish went by the hole the first time. Next.

While on her way home from Chelsea last week Miss Katie Collins was thrown from the buggy and received severe injuries about the face and it was feared was hurt internally. She is reported a little better at this writing.

## COUNTY AND VICINITY.

There are 150,000 pounds of wool stored in Manchester.

W. J. Bryan will speak at Ann Arbor on February 18th.

Milan Masons celebrated their twenty-fifth anniversary Tuesday evening.

James Egan of Manchester arrived home one night recently in time to drive away some grain thieves.

Wm. Finnegan of Ann Arbor has begun suit against the Michigan Central Railroad Co. for \$20,000 damages. His son was killed by the cars last summer while walking on the track.

Chase S. Osborn, state game warden, has written to an Ann Arbor citizen in which he says that it is unlawful to spear fish in the waters of the inland lakes of Livingston county.

The Ferguson Carriage Company will re-open their factory in Ann Arbor some time this month. They have advance orders for 4,000 buggies and will employ from twenty to sixty hands.

"How long before the car goes for that town below?" inquired a stranger stepping into the Times office today. "You mean Ypsilanti?" suggested the editor. "Yes, that's the town. All I could think of was 'Erysipelas.'"—Evening Times.

One of Ann Arbor's numerous dogs will go through the balance of its life minus a leg. It tried to stop a street car, and the doctor who was called in amputated one of its legs. The person who owns the dog, and she pretends to be a woman, should be prosecuted for cruelty to animals.

## Something for Nothing.

We have heard of a boy who wanted to eat his cake and keep it too, but never before of a business man who sold his goods and then gave the purchaser credit for the amount paid. To learn about this send to James Vick's Sons of Rochester, N. Y., who agree to do this in their guide, The Golden Wedding edition of Vick's Garden and Floral Guide is certainly an artistic work, with its twenty-four pages lithographed in colors, and nearly one hundred more pages filled with handsome half tone illustrations, photographed from flowers, fruits, vegetables and homes.

While the Guide is really too expensive to give away, they give it with a due bill for 25 cents worth of seeds for only 15 cents. Another new feature is the doing away with the old packet of vegetable seeds and stating the quantity in each case, the buyer getting more for his money.

## Auction Sale.

Having leased my farm I will sell at auction on the premises 2 miles west and one-half mile north of Chelsea, on Wednesday, February 15, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. 3 horses, 1 span good work horses, 1 family horse, 7 head of cattle, 1 rd polly new milch cow with calf, 1 Jersey cow due to calf June 1st, 1 Durham cow due to calf April 8, 1 Jersey cow due to calf September 20; 1 2-year old heifer, 2

yearlings, 1 calf 9 months old, 9 fine wool lambs, 50 hens, 14 shoats, 1 poland china boar, 1 poland china sow, 1 good truck wagon with box, 1 hay rack, 1 single top buggy, 1 double buggy, 1 open buggy, 1 new American cultivator, 1 little giant cultivator, 1 hay rake, 1 buckeye mower nearly new, 1 triumph drill, 1 spring tooth harrow, 1 30-tooth drag, 1 champion fanning mill, corn sheller, new Birch plow, 1 pair bob sleighs, cutter, stone boat, 1 cauldron kettle, 2 small kettles, 2 sets double harness, 1 set new, 2 single harnesses, 1 stack cornstalks, 100 bushels of corn, 1 stack marsh hay, 25 bushels potatoes, 32 gallons vinegar, and various other article.

Terms—All sums under \$5 cash, over that amount one year's time on good bankable paper, bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum.

Hot coffee at noon.

MRS. PETER YOUNG.

Geo. H. Foster, Auctioneer.

## STUCK IN THE SNOW.

Dangers of Traveling by Sledge in Siberia in Winter.

Traveling by sledge in Siberia in winter has its perils, as the experience of Mr. Robert L. Jefferson and his friends goes to illustrate. The incident is told in "Roughing It In Siberia."

We had chartered six sorry looking horses to drag us on to the next stage. It was night when we started. The driver, muddled drunk, had to be helped to his seat, and we set off along the narrow roadway at the usual gallop, which, however, soon dwindled into a mere shuffle through the snow. We had gone to sleep, and some hours after our departure Gaskell woke me and said he thought something was wrong.

The sledge was at a standstill, and our shouts to the yemshik brought no response. Black darkness prevailed. I bundled out of the sledge, so benumbed that I could scarcely move. I felt along the sledge, sinking to my knees in the snow.

The driver's perch was empty, and just then I stumbled over one of the horses, which was lying buried up to its neck. It was clear that the driver had fallen from his seat, and that the horses had wandered from the track. The poor beasts were stuck fast, and a closer inspection showed one of them to be dead, literally frozen to death. If we would save ourselves from the same fate, prompt action was necessary.

The other horses were nearly succumbing. They lay flat on their stomachs and nibbled at the snow. We cut the dead animal adrift, and, using the spare rope as whips, we stood on either side of the living and lashed them till our arms ached. At length they moved, and by pushing and pulling we got the sledge turned. Then, step by step, with much floundering and many falls, we began to retrace our way.

All this in pitch darkness in a raw, cold wind and in momentary expectation of one or all of the horses dropping dead.

It was a terrible experience, but we regained the road and finally reached the village.

## BLIND MAN'S BUFF.

The Origin of This Favorite Sport of Childhood and Youth.

This favorite sport of childhood and youth is of French origin and very high antiquity, having been introduced into England in the train of the Norman conquerors. Its French name, "Colin Maillard," was that of a brave warrior, the memory of whose exploits still lives in the chronicles of the middle ages.

In the year 999 Liege reckoned among its valiant chiefs one Jean Colin. He acquired the name Maillard from his chosen weapon being a mallet, where-with in fight he used literally to smash his opponents. In one of the feuds which were of perpetual recurrence in those times he encountered the Count de Louvain in a pitched battle, and, so runs the story, in the first onset Colin Maillard lost both his eyes. He ordered his esquire to take him into the thickest of the fight, and, furiously brandishing his mallet, did such fearful execution that victory soon declared itself for him. When Robert of France heard of these feats at arms, he lavished favor and honors upon Colin, and so great was the fame of the exploit that it was commemorated in the pantomimic representations that formed part of the rude dramatic performances of the age. By degrees the children learned to act it for themselves, and it took the form of a familiar sport.

The blindfolded pursuer, as, with bandaged eyes and extended hands, he gropes for a victim to pounce upon, seems in some degree to repeat the action of Colin Maillard, the tradition of which is also traceable in the name, blind man's bluff.—Philadelphia Press.

## Similarity.

While Frederic Remington was in the west he observed a well executed portrait in a dark room on the wall of a cabin and asked whose picture it was. "That's my husband," said the woman of the house carelessly. "But it is hung with fatal effect," urged the artist.

"So was my husband," snapped the woman.

## More Solemn Still.

"It is a solemn thing," said the young man, "when a woman trusts a man with her affections."

"It ain't as solemn," said the man with the dry goods necktie, "as when she won't trust him with his own wages."—Indianapolis Journal.

## Nerve.

Nerve is that faculty which enables us to put on airs in the presence of our own family.—Chicago Record.

## Beaten at His Own Game.

"A few days since," relates a solicitor, "as I was sitting with my friend D. in his office a man came in and said:

"Mr. W., the livery stable keeper, tricked me shamefully yesterday, and I want to be even with him."

"State your case," said D.

"I asked him how much he'd charge me for a horse to go to Richmond. He said half a sovereign. I took the horse, and when I came back he said he wanted another half sovereign for coming back, and made me pay it."

"D. gave his client some legal advice, which he immediately acted upon, as follows: He went to the livery stable keeper and said, 'How much will you charge for a horse to Windsor?'"

"The man replied, 'A sovereign.' 'Client accordingly went to Windsor, came back by rail and went to the livery stable keeper, saying:

"Here is your money," paying him a sovereign."

"Where is my horse?" said W.

"He's at Windsor," answered the client. "I hired him only to go to Windsor."—Purson's Weekly.

## Railroad Pronunciation.

"I regret to say," remarks a writer in the Boston Transcript, "that on the Providence railroad Wrentham has lately become 'Wren-tham' (a as in Sam) in the mouths of several brakemen. First we had Wal-tham, similarly twanged in the second syllable, and I fear that ultimately we have to submit to Ded-ham in the place of Deddum. Thus do English names suffer in the mouths of those who are quite ignorant of their history. Not merely because it is English, but because it is logical and historical, and because the word 'ham' has its meaning. Waltham should be Walthum and Wrentham Wrentum. A return to the colonial pronunciation to this extent would, of course, be too much to ask, but still for a little space, O arbiters of the railway, spare us that sharp a in the 'tham'!"

## Soap Mixed in the Dough.

Epicures may be interested to know that continental bakers are in the habit of mixing soap with their dough to make their bread and pastry nice and light. The quantity of soap varies. In fancy articles, like waffles and fritters, it is much larger than in bread. The soap is dissolved in water, oil is added, and the mixture, after being well whipped, is added to the flour.

## Not Very Comforting.

Stayleight—Tommy, do you think your sister is fond of me?

Tommy—I don't know. She gave me a quarter to set the clock half an hour faster.—Jewish Comment.

A house and lot and vacant lots for sale at a bargain on the new addition to the village. Apply to D. B. Taylor.

## Wagons and buggies made to order.

None but first-class material and workmanship enter into their construction. Adam Faist.

## HIS LIFE WAS SAVED.

J. E. Lilly a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with typhoid fever, that ran into pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise." This marvellous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all throat and lung troubles. Regular sizes 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Glazier & Stimson's drug store; every guaranteed.

For Sale—85 acres of land, 12 acres of timber, good buildings, good orchard and well watered. 2 1/2 miles northwest of Chelsea. Inquire at premises. J. Sumner. 51tf

If you contemplate committing matrimony procure your invitations at The Standard office, where you will find the smoothest line of wedding stationery what ever came down the pike."

If you want anything in the line of repair work take it to Adam Faist. He will do you a good job.

For Sale—House and lot. Will sell on installment plan, on same rate as rent. Geo. Whitaker.

## INSTRUCTIONS

given on Mandolin, Violin, Clarinet and Bass Viol.

## K. OTTO STEINBACH.

## PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASH. TENAW, s. s. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washenaw, holden at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the 30 day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Present, H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Adelia Thatcher deceased.

H. M. Woods executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such executor. Thereupon it is ordered, that the Friday, 24th day of February, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing said account, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at said session of said Court, then to be held at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, in said county and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered, that said executor give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pending of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Standard, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate. P. J. Lehman, Probate Register. 54

# The Finger Marks

## GLAZIER & STIMSON

on anything sold is a guarantee that you get your money's worth.

We are still giving you your choice of over

## 100 Pieces of Glassware

Including butter dishes, cake dishes, vases, plates, etc., for only

10 cents.

We haven't space to say much about our COFFEES, but simply urge you to try a sample of our

Choice Blend at 16c a pound, or our Mocya and Java at 25c a pound

## We are Selling This Week

20 lbs fine granulated sugar for \$1.00.

8 lb pails family whitefish for 35c.

Choice sugar corn 7c per crn.

A good lantern for 38c.

36 boxes parlor matches, full count, for 25c.

10 lbs best oatmeal for 25c.

You can depend upon getting the

Highest Market Price for Eggs

If you bring them to us.

## GLAZIER &amp; STIMSON.

It will Pay you to Call on

## L. &amp; A. E. WINANS

before buying your

## JEWELRY, WATCHES OR CLOCKS.

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.

## FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

IS THE GREAT

THROAT and LUNG REMEDY.

## FOLEY'S BANNER SALVE is a Healing Wonder.

### FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

## VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS

Are grand, but skin eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, cures them; also old, running and fever sores, ulcers, boils, felons, corns, warts, cuts, bruises, burns, scald, chapped hands, chilblains. Best pile cure on earth. Drives out pains and aches. Only 25c a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Glazier & Stimson druggists.

## BISMARCK'S IRON NERVE

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where stomach, liver, kidney and bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25c at Glazier & Stimson's drug store.



## Local Brevities

Arthur Bacon was a Detroit visitor Sunday.

John C. Sharp of Jackson spent Saturday here.

E. M. Fletcher of Lansing spent the first of the week here.

Mrs. W. B. Warner spent several days of last week at Dexter.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Miller of Grass Lake spent Sunday at this place.

Rev. W. R. Northrop preached at the Baptist church at Rochester last Sunday.

School Commissioner Lister was an attendant at the farmers' institute Saturday.

Lent begins on February 15th and ends on March 31st. Easter Sunday is on April 2d.

The republican county convention will be held at Ann Arbor on Thursday, February 16th.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Walker of Detroit spent a couple of days of this week with friends here.

The average population per square mile in Washtenaw is 61.3. In Jackson it is 65.3 and in Livingston 33.3.

Olive Lodge, F. & A. M., has taken a new grip on life and now has six candidates on whom to confer degrees.

E. E. Shaver is in Grand Rapids this week attending the meeting of the Photographic Association of Michigan.

Mrs. A. J. Congdon and Miss Ida Schumacher attended the Schumacher-Morehouse wedding Wednesday of last week.

Interest seems to be growing in the special meetings held at the town hall by the Methodists, and the attendance is increasing.

August Hilsinger has resigned as captain of the Chelsea Rifles, and Thomas Wilkinson has been elected to fill that position.

Otto Steinbach is in Dexter this week looking after the business of his brother Henry, who is quite sick at the home of his parents here.

The soldiers' relief commission of the county is now solidly republican, Judge Newkirk having appointed John J. Fischer to succeed Capt. C. H. Manly.

Invitations will soon be mailed by Olive Lodge, F. & A. M., and Olive Chapter, O. E. S., regarding their costume and masquerade party to be held February 19th.

This is "ground hog day." If the sun shines today look out for six weeks of good snug weather. This is according to the old weather prophets, so it must be right.

Representative George S. Wheeler has introduced a bill in the legislature to return the costs and make compensation to innocent persons who have been or may be prosecuted for crime.

The Chelsea Rifles are going to try and get in the Michigan National Guards, and anyone who wishes to join the company should send in their names to the meeting Monday evening.

Married, on Monday evening, January 31, 1899, Miss Carrie Rickett to Mr. C. R. Page, both of this place. The ceremony was performed by Justice Tuttle, and was his first job in the marrying line.

Jacob Stimmer recently sold a flock of eleven sheep, consisting of nine wethers and two yearlings which weighed 1,540 pounds. They were raised from Vermont merino ewes, crossed with Whitaker & Wacker's black tops.

Hon. Geo. Gillam, speaker pro tem. of the house, spent a couple of days of last week with his mother, Mrs. Emma Gillam. He left for Detroit Sunday morning to join the legislative party that is now in the Upper Peninsula.

There was a change of time on the Michigan Central Railroad Sunday. The only change that affects trains stopping at this place is in the case of the Mail train in the morning which now arrives here at 9:17 instead of 10 o'clock.

Isaac Hounson of this village visited Fred J. Croman at the university hospital in Ann Arbor Wednesday and found him slowly improving. It is thought the success with which he is troubled, will gradually heal up and that he will recover.—Grass Lake News.

"I am not much of a mathematician, said the cigarette, "but I can add to a man's nervous trouble, I can subtract from his physical energy, I can multiply his aches and pains, I can divide his mental powers, I can take interest from his work and discount his chances of success."

Last week on Friday night lawless persons tore down signs about town, ran wagons across sidewalks where they were left and indulged in other like lawlessness. It was probably the work of local talent.—Grass Lake News. This explains some similar work that has been done here.

Down at Detroit a poor cuss was sentenced to spend five years at Jackson for forging a \$15 check. At the same time they allow a young man who has been holding a public office and has made way with \$8,000 or \$10,000 of the city's money to go free. Moral: If you are going to do any stealing make the best a big one.

The subject at the Business Men's Class of the Congregational church next Sunday will be "Mormanism, should Congressman Roberts be allowed to take his seat?" All men of the community are cordially invited to attend the class, which meets immediately at the close of the church service. F. H. Sweetland will conduct the discussion in which all who attend may take a part.

A young lady in a neighboring town saw an advertisement in a newspaper offering for 25 cents to send a receipt for a sure cure for freckles. She sent her quarter and this is what she got: "Remove the freckles carefully with a putty knife; soak them over night in salt water, then hang them up in the smoke house in a good strong smoke made of sassafras sawdust and slippery elm bark for one week. Freckles thus treated will never return."

You may expect comparatively mild weather the remainder of the winter. Robins have already been seen and although that is not the sign of a sudden approach of spring, it is the sign that we will not see any more continued cold weather. So says a Brighton prophet who has watched this sign carefully for twenty-five years.—Plymouth Mail. If the weather of the past week has been comparatively mild, we don't want to see any cold weather.

Robbers entered the store of H. R. Mensing of Toledo, son of Fred Mensing of this place, on the morning of January 19th. Mr. Mensing was awakened by a tremendous explosion, which shook the entire building. He started to go down stairs when a pistol shot made him change his mind and he went back and got a revolver. By this time the burglars had taken flight. They secured only about two dollars which had been left in a box just inside the outer safe door.

A very pleasant event was the reception given to the officers of the Knights of Pythias at the pleasant home of Mr. Mrs. Geo. A. BeGole Tuesday evening. The dining room was beautifully decorated with the colors of the order, red, yellow and blue, and presented a very handsome appearance. A sumptuous repast was served to which all did ample justice. Each guest was presented with a beautiful hand painted souvenir. The guests presented Mrs. BeGole with a beautiful silver fruit dish.

Montgomery Ward & Co., the big Chicago house selling general merchandise of all kinds has become incorporated under the laws of Michigan, and will appoint an agent in this state to represent its interests here. The company has a capital stock of \$500,000, and it is expected that it will make contracts with the grangers of the state to furnish their members with supplies. But what about the "supplies" farmers have for sale? Will M. W. & Co. pay them the highest market price for that? "It's a poor rule that doesn't work both ways."—Jackson Herald.

Postmaster Hutton, of Northville, in the last issue of the Record, requests the public to refrain from smoking in the lobby of the post-office and spitting tobacco juice on the floor. He says that although the office is a public waiting room and everybody is entitled to the privilege of waiting for mails, he does not desire the office used as a lounging place or a smoking room. This is a sensible request and one which every postmaster should make and endeavor to enforce. Smoking in depots, railway coaches and many public offices is prohibited. Gentleman should be just as anxious to show due respect to the ladies who have business to transact in the post-office.—Plymouth Mail.

The late bulge in wheat came to an end last Saturday and the market is settling back to where it was. It had nothing to stand on but speculative excitement which could not keep it up. The local and foreign demand has been good all along and is yet but not sufficient to keep it at 70 cents. The price now stands at 68 cents for red or white. Rye 55 cents. Oats 30 cents. Beans 95 cents. Clover seed \$2.50. Dressed hogs \$4. Potatoes 95 cents. Onions 30 cents. Butter 12 cents. Eggs 15 cents. Beans have advanced some and are likely to advance still more. Receipts have dropped off since the advance on both wheat and beans. The weather the past month has been hard on the growing wheat and if it continues much longer it will tend to advance the price of wheat. The most of the wheat now in farmers hands will be held to see what this month and next will do for the coming crop.

Found—fur mitten. Call at Standard office.

# MONSTER BARGAIN JUBILEE!

## THE GRANDEST CLEARING SALE OF ALL SALES.

### ONE WEEK MORE OF UNPARALLELED BARGAIN GIVING.

A Complete Sweeping out of all Odds and Ends, Odd Quantities, Broken Lots and Discontinued Lines of Goods before Invoicing February 10.

Our Sales are always the Truest and Most Liberal of Them All.

All winter goods such as cloaks, shawls, bed blankets, underwear, dress goods, flannels, men's over-shirts, sweaters, caps, gloves and mittens, overcoats, ulsters, suits, odd pants, horse blankets, etc., cheaper than you will ever buy them again. Everything in winter goods must be closed out.

### WOMEN'S JACKETS AND CAPES

#### MISSSES' AND CHILDRENS' JACKETS

## AT 1-2 REGULAR PRICE.

NOT MANY LEFT.

Nearly all new this season's garments. Every one that's left now goes at a loss but we take the sacrifice rather than carry them over.

All \$6.00 Ladies' Jackets now \$3.00.

Regular \$7.50 Ladies' Jackets now \$3.75

Regular \$9.00 Ladies' Jackets now \$4.50

Regular \$10.00 Ladies' Jackets now \$5.00

Regular \$12.00 Ladies' Jackets now \$6.00

Not a shoddy garment among them, but made from materials such as all-wool Beaver, Irish Frieze, Kersey, Boucle, Covert, etc.

Women's cloth Capes at less than cost of material, prices from \$1.50 to \$6.00

Women's Boucle or Astrachan Capes, fur trimmed, good plain or fancy linings, 27 and 30 inches long, our price \$2.75 to \$4.50

Women's Plush Capes at from \$3.50 to \$7.50. All fur trimmed edges with either Thibet or Martin trimmings.

Misses' and Children's Jackets at \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50. Beautiful garments and every one of them a rattling good bargain.



Come in and look around. We will have on sale every day goods not mentioned, but at special prices.

## W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY.

### FREEMAN'S STORE

## THE GROCERY CENTER OF CHELSEA

Ever larger grow the sales in this popular store. No prudent buyer can overlook our combination of high grade goods, low prices, a clean store, prompt and courteous treatment, all of which go to make up a business bound to win.

### WE ARE SELLING

7 pounds California prunes for.....25c  
Fancy white potatoes.....40c a bushel  
White clover honey soap.....20c a box  
Large sweet navel oranges.....25c dozen  
Finest full cream cheese.....14c pound  
Large fat Mackerel.....15c pound  
New York State Buckwheat.....70c a sack  
Pure Vermont maple syrup.....30c quart  
Best evergreen sweet corn 3 cans.....25c  
Fancy dried peaches peeled.....10c a pound  
Sifted early June peas 3 cans.....25c  
ALWAYS THE BEST; our 25c blended Mocha and Java Coffee: uniform quality, excellent flavor.

For good things to eat go to

## FREEMAN'S.

POOR Cloth will not make a good Garment, neither will poor wool make good Cloth. The best wool properly treated will make the best Cloth and the best Cloth correctly tailored will make the best Garments. Our Suits are made from the best wools and tailored as they are by us will give unbounded satisfaction. One thousand handsome designs constantly displayed.

J. GEO. WEBSTER,  
MERCHANT TAILOR.

### GREAT

## REDUCTION SALE

on entire stock of

### FURNITURE

to make room for new goods

### SPECIAL SALE ON LADIES' SEWING CHAIRS

continued during January. \$2.00 oak rockers for \$1.25.

Remember all stock new and up-to-date.

### STAFFAN FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING CO.

The Bent Glass Front. Main Street South.

### Furniture Cheap.

All Styles and Sizes for Every Kind of Fuel. The Genuine all bear this Trade-Mark. Beware of imitations.

We have made a big cut in Furniture to reduce stock.

### Special Bargains

in bed room suits, springs and mattresses for the month of January.

Corduroy Couches from \$3.75 up. This cut also applies to our Hardware Stock.

W. J. KNAPP.







#### CHAPTER V.—(Continued.)

"What do you mean?" he asks hoarsely. "Mean?"—and Yolande's scornful laugh rings through the stillness. "I scarcely thought you would play the hypocrite, Mr. Charteris. Have you forgotten the insult of the fourteenth of February? If so, I have not. I vowed then to bring you to my feet sooner or later and give back to you the humiliation you dealt me. Of late I did not think it possible I should ever do so, for you have treated me with scant courtesy; and, to your credit, I must confess I never dreamed you would declare yourself a lover of mine. I was but a thoughtless child when you first saw me. My faults were only the faults of youth and light-heartedness. When you let me see your opinion of these and of myself on that—morning, I grew hardened. I almost hated you then. Oh, why do I speak of it?" she goes on passionately, as she looks at the stern, cold face before her. "No one ever dared find fault with me before, not even those who had the right. And I am not a flirt, whatever you may please to think! If people like me and care for my society, that is their lookout. I have never tried to catch any one yet. How can I help it if they make fools of themselves?"

"As I have done," he interposes quietly. "One half of what you have said, Miss Mervyn, I do not understand; the other half is the unreasonable intolerance of an angry child. In any case I ought to thank you for opening my eyes to your real opinion of me. I feel flattered to think your row—whatever it was—has been at last accomplished through my instrumentality. I suppose there is nothing more to be said between us now?"

He sighs and looks again at the troubled, downcast face of the girl who has wronged him so cruelly, misjudged him so basely.

"Perhaps it is as well," he goes on, in a strange dreamy voice, as of one who talks in his sleep. "We should never have been happy, even—even if you had loved me. I do not think you could be constant, even if you tried."

"Your opinions of me are always flattering," says Yolande scornfully.

"He smiles faintly.

"You have been fed on sugar so long that all honest food is distasteful," he remarks. "I wish I could feel more angry with you than I do; for heaven knows your little hand has stabbed me deep enough to-day! How deep you will never know, unless you too learn what it is to lay your whole life down at the foot of one being in the world, and see the folly and uselessness of such a sacrifice."

Yolande shivers, as if the breath of winter were upon her instead of the warm luxuriance of summer. Does she not feel even now in her heart's depths the sting of his words? Does she not know that even at this very moment their truth is being painfully realized, in the bitter agony that fills her proud and willful heart?

Then he moves away, with no other word or look at the motionless figure and lovely face that in all his days, he knew long or short, he knows he can never forget.

Yolande stands where Donzil Charteris has left her, listening to the last echo of his footsteps as they die away in the distance. A curious, faint smile comes over her face—a smile that has no mirth, and looks strangely out of place on those sweet red lips.

"So I have won my triumph and kept my vow after all!" she says, in a slow, harsh voice, all unlike her own. "But I seem to understand now what people mean by Dead Sea fruit."

A shamed streak of red tinged her pale cheeks. Her eyes wander aimlessly over the green moss, the bubbling water, the sunset shadows. A strange dull pain fills her heart and racks her with an agony she has never before known.

"What have I done—oh, what have I done?" she moans, and straightaway throws herself down upon the cool, soft grass and buries her face in her hands.

The evening shadows are falling softly across the woodland as Yolande at last takes her way home. The leaves rustle overhead, the birds' songs are silent, through the interstices of the closely woven boughs the sky looks darkly down, overshadowed by heavy clouds, the parents of a storm. A low heavy roll of distant thunder comes peeling across the stillness. Yolande starts and shivers, as she hears it, and hurries on with quicker steps.

A tongue of lightning suddenly leaps from the black heavy clouds and plays in ghastly brilliance over the dark water at her feet. Involuntarily she starts back. At the same moment the boughs part on the opposite side of the pool, and a face looks at her through the screen of leaves—the same awful face, with wild eyes and unkempt locks that once before met her terrified gaze in the turret of the ruined castle.

Flying in headlong speed she comes full tilt against the figure of a man advancing to meet her. Recoiling, she cried aloud. Her nerves are all unstrung, her face is white, her eyes are wild.

"Yolande!"

"Oh, Lance, dear Lance," she cries, as she clings like a frightened child to his strong young arm, "save me, for Heaven's sake! It is coming—I know it is!"

"What is coming?" he exclaims in bewilderment, looking from the girl's terrified face to the path up which she points. "That thing—that face!" she cries, hiding her eyes on his shoulder, and, louder, "Poor child, poor Yolande!" he says, pityingly. "There is nothing to frighten you now."

He places his arm round her and half carries, half leads her away, marveling in his own mind what can have occurred to alarm her so much.

#### CHAPTER VI.

The morning sun is flooding all the dainty pink-and-white chamber when Yolande awakes the next day.

At first the pretty eyes look wistfully round, then the languid lids close over them once more.

"What has happened since yesterday?" she asked herself. "Why does my heart feel so heavy, and so sad?"

Soon enough the answer comes. The waves of sorrow roll back in freshly weighted numbers, breaking over memory, and dashing fiercely and swiftly against the self-erected barriers of pride.

"I must try to be like my old self," she says, as with trembling fingers she knots her cambric morning dress and knots the pale-blue ribbon round her snowy, slender throat. "No one must see, no one must know. It is my secret; and I shall keep it as long as I live."

As she turns away, and is about to leave the room, a sound strikes upon her ear that seems to transfix her with horror. It is the great bell of Beechampton ringing loud and clear in the golden sunny beauty of the early day.

Floating over the dark green woods, comes that strange, mournful, warning sound. Yolande hears it, and shivers from head to foot. Never does that bell ring except for death or disaster to some member of the Charteris household. Only once before in her memory has that sound been heard, and then death and woe lay heavy on their home. Whither then the folds of her gown, Yolande stands and listens, a wild look of horror in her fixed eyes, a sobbing sigh bursting from her pale, quivering lips.

"Is it for him?" she gasps, and staggers to a chair and kneels down in agony unutterable, burying her face in her hands as if to shut out the mournful note, which ever and anon floats in through the open window like an omen of ill.

In a moment the door is thrown open. Enid and Vi rush in wildly.

"Yolande, Yolande, do you hear the bell? Something must have happened at the Priory! Yolande—"

"Hush!" says Vi softly. "Don't you see, Enid, she is saying her prayers?"

They stand quite still, hand locked in hand, gazing at the kneeling figure so silent and so still now. The stillness aches them. They look at each other in pale wonder.

"Is she ill?" whispers one softly.

"Then Enid approaches and lays her hand upon the shoulder of the kneeling girl. She never moves. Frightened and bewildered, she beckons to Vi, and they draw away the hands from Yolande's feet.

It is white and cold as death.

"She has fainted!" cries Enid in terror. And they lay her down with gentle hands and dash water over her face; and Vi runs off in haste for assistance.

Yolande's trance of insensibility is so long that the whole household are filled with fear and anxiety. Never before in the remembrance of any one has she been known to faint. When she at last recovers, they lay her back gently on her pretty white bed; and Enid promises to bring up her breakfast, if she will only lie still and rest and not attempt to come down stairs again. This Yolande promises gladly enough. She feels thoroughly ill and worn out. Her nerves are unstrung. Her head throbs as if a hammer were beating her brain. She cares for nothing now but to be left in peace, hearing her misery as best she can, fearing to have her fears realized.

Ere the day is many hours older, news comes from Beechampton Priory. Donzil Charteris is missing. He had gone out after luncheon on the previous day, and no one has seen or heard of him since. His aunt and cousin are frantic with fear. Messages are sent in every direction to the houses of all his friends and acquaintances, in the faint hope that he may have strayed at some house for the night. The answer is always the same. No one has seen him or heard anything of him since noon of the day on which he so unaccountably disappeared.

All this Yolande hears at intervals—hears with a white set face, the agony of which makes every one wonder. The next day and the next pass, and still with no result. Yolande is very ill. Of time she has no knowledge, of days she has no count. The hours sweep by, and the shadows of anxiety deepen with each, and her sisters' voices lose their gay ring, and her father's face is lined with heavier care; and her young lover comes and departs like a restless spirit with all the light and gladness gone out of his sad eyes and once cheery face.

But at length she grows better. One night, when the heat and stillness of the summer air still brood over the outer world, when a cool faint breeze rustles the roses at her window with a soft rush of melancholy music, when—solitude and silence, startled and full of peace and rest as only a summer night can be, brood over earth and sky, she opens her eyes.

She remembers all—the lover she has rejected, the anguish she has borne, the horror of that hour when she heard his doom in the changing sound of the warning bell. And then, at last, when courage comes to her to ask the question that ever trembles on her lips, she learns that the mystery of his disappearance is still unsolved, that of his fate no certain news has reached the ears of any one since that fatal summer day. Then a doubt creeps into her heart and blanches her cheeks to yet deeper pallor.

"Should I have told?" she thinks. "Was I wrong in concealing it so long? Oh, I cannot—I cannot!" she sobs, and buries her face in the cushions of her couch, weeping as only women weep in the abandonment of a great woe.

"Yolande," says a kindly voice beside her—"dear Yolande, what is it?"

The girl raises her tear-stained face,

and sees Lance Stapleton's sympathetic countenance bending over her.

"Lance," she says, in faint surprise, and gives him her little thin hand in greeting.

"It is good of you to come so soon," she says gently. "And I am all alone just now. Vi and Enid are out."

"I know," he returns quietly. "Are you getting better? Do you feel stronger?"

"Oh, yes!" she answers languidly. "I suppose you see a great change in me, Lance," she says, excitedly. "I must tell you now. I have never told any one before. I saw him—on—that—afternoon."

Slowly and faltering the words leave her white lips. Slowly and distinctly they reach her listener's ear.

He turns and gazes at her, as if he doubted her sanity.

"You saw Charteris on that day?" he exclaims. "And you have said nothing all this time! Oh, Yolande!"

"What would have been the use?" she cries, passionately. "If he be dead, as they say, it could have proved nothing. If he lives, why should I give myself the shame, the misery, of proclaiming my own mistake to those who care nothing for the suffering I bear?"

"Yolande"—and Lance's voice grows stern, while his face is colorless and cold as a marble mask—"what is it you mean? What has been between you and—Charteris? Why have you concealed it all this time?"

"Because I was a coward," answers the girl in a sad, shaken voice. "Because I put my own feelings before his; because I dared not let all the world know my poor pitiful revenge on him! And now—oh, heaven, he is dead and lost to me forever!"

For a moment there is a strange, sudden silence; and then—

"You loved him?" cries a fierce, hoarse voice. "All this time you cared for him?"

And Lance falls by her side, with his head on the folds of her soft white dress and his hands clinched in agony above his bright brown curls.

Yolande looks at him in his bitter suffering, and her heart goes to his lips.

Does she not know, only too well, too painfully, what it is to bear torture like this?

"I have loved you all this time," he goes on, in a voice so strange that Yolande can scarcely recognize it—"I loved you and thought of you only! And I never for one moment imagined that—that there was any one else!"

"Did I hide it so well?" she asks, with a despair that echoes his own.

He is silent; only a tremor shakes the strong young arm, and the sound of a choking sob escapes his lips. Yolande looks over the prostrate figure; her tears fall like rain upon the short, crisp curls.

"Lance," she says—"oh, Lance, don't grieve! I—I am not worth it. You don't know what a wicked girl I am!"

"If you were the vilest woman in the world, it could make no difference to me," he answers, hoarsely. "I have loved you all my life. Can I change now? Love is not in any man's control. I loved you because I could not help it; and you—you did the same to him!"

"Yes," she says, simply. "And yet I sent him from me with bitter words—I refused his love!"

"Yolande!"

"You see," she goes on, trying to speak steadily despite the piteous quiver of the poor pale lips—"you see, Lance, I was angry because he had offended me once; and I vowed to bring him to my feet and repay him to the uttermost farthing. I did it at last; but at what a cost only heaven and my own heart know! Lance, we bear the same burden, you and I! I don't know which is the heavier; mine is, I think, for when I remember how I sent him away that afternoon with such bitter, scornful words, I could not know that that act would bring me a life's remorse. Oh, Lance, to think that he is dead—dead, and lost forever! that never in all the years to come can I see his face or hear his voice, or know he has forgiven! When I think of the future—of all the long blank years when, in summer or winter, by day or night, I shall never meet him, watch how I may—when, in vain remorse, in heartbroken agony, I shall hold out my arms, despairing, waiting, and only shadows can fill them—when I call and call and there comes no answer—oh, Lance, how can I bear it? Why did not heaven let me die when death was so near?"

The poor young lover hears these passionate plaints, and his heart grows faint within him. He has lost her so utterly now; lost her as though indeed the death for which she craves had folded her in icy arms which no power on earth could ever unloose again!

(To be continued.)

#### Shrewd Return.

Many stories are told of McDonald Clarke, known fifty years ago in New York as the "Mad Poet," which show that he had a vein of great shrewdness, such as is of a possessed by people who are counted insane.

One day he was seated at a table in a New York hotel quietly eating his simple dinner, when two young men took their seats at the same table. McDonald Clarke was a well-known figure, and the young men at once recognized him though he did not know them.

They were not gentlemen in the best sense of the word, and it occurred to them that they might have some sport with the poor poet. Consequently one of them said in an unnecessarily clear tone:

"I have seen almost everything and everything in New York, except McDonald Clarke. I have a great admiration for his poems, and I would give a great deal to see him."

When he paused, the mad poet leaned forward, and said with evident gratification:

"Sir, I am McDonald Clarke, whom you say you wish to see."

The young man stared at him with much rudeness for a moment, and then drawing a quarter from his pocket he laid it on the poet's plate, saying, "That's for the sight."

Clarke looked at the coin for an instant, and then placing it in his pocket, he took out a "York shilling," twelve and a half cents. This he handed to the young man, saying gravely, "Children half price."

"Yes, I always take my Thanksgiving dinner at some restaurant."

"Why is that?"

"I wouldn't feel that it was Thanksgiving if I didn't have turkey, and we couldn't get anything bigger than a bantam rooster into our flat."

## TO CLEAN UP HAVANA.

TASK OF SCRUBBING OUT THAT CITY IS A BIG ONE.

It Will Require Time to Put the Unhealthy Cuban Capital in a Sanitary Condition—American Energy Now Busy with the Great Undertaking.

The work of reorganizing the civil government in Havana is now under way, and though the difficulties are naturally great it is encouraging to learn through the report of Surgeon General Sternberg, who has returned from Cuba, that the Americans are making remarkable headway. Gen. Ludlow has in charge the work of rehabilitation in Havana and his energy has already accomplished much.

The sanitary regeneration of the capital is the most difficult problem that confronts the Americans and according to Surgeon General Sternberg the work will require time, patience and money. Under the wise direction of Gen. Ludlow a good beginning has been made and the surgeon general gives it as his opinion that the city will be in such condition by summer as will permit unacclimated persons to live in it.

To those who know the sanitary condition of Havana under Spanish rule this means much. The city was really little less than a plague spot. There were foul pools on the streets, spreading their poisonous exhalations under the tropical sun. The carcasses of dead animals, such as dogs and cats, were allowed to lie on the streets and decompose until picked apart by buzzards. Vaults in private houses frequently connected with drains just under the pavement along their frontage and these drains of loose brick or stone permitted leaks, so that the pavement was rendered foul and unhealthy. Beneath each kitchen stood a cesspool that emitted its poisonous odors through each building and on the streets garbage was allowed to rot in the sun.

#### The New Havana.

But all this is now being changed. Garbage will in future be removed daily, cesspools will be cleaned and closed, sanitary closets connecting with sewers will take the place of disease-breeding vaults and dogs and cats after death will find other resting places than the streets.

Naturally, in order to carry out such sanitary reforms in full throughout the city will require a good deal of energy and



STREET SCENE IN HAVANA.

time, especially in the building of sewers; and until these are in readiness the system of vaults will remain. But a strict inspection of them will be enforced and the poisonous leaks will be stopped. To instance how unhealthy the condition of life is in Havana the recent experience in the quarters occupied by Gen. Ludlow, near the palace, may be cited. There the air proved so foul that candles were extinguished by it and even cats and dogs, used as they were to the odors of the capital, were suffocated when forced to breathe it.

In carrying out his reforms Gen. Ludlow is experiencing the proverbial conservatism of the Spaniard and for that matter, the Cuban. The older residents regard the new health regulations as unnecessary, and well-to-do and well-informed persons in making their objections describe themselves as "healthy enough." But "healthy enough" for the Spaniard does not mean "healthy enough" for the American and the sanitary reforms will be carried through until Havana is made as clean and wholesome as the average American city.

One fortunate thing is noted by Surgeon General Sternberg, namely, that the health of American troops in and near Havana is good. "Medical officers, however," adds Gen. Sternberg, "generally apprehend that there will be considerable sickness as the unhealthy season approaches, and strenuous efforts are being made to prepare for a large number of sick in case the military situation makes it necessary to retain a considerable body of troops in Cuba during the summer months."

"Orders have been given for the preparation of the Spanish military hospital, Alfonso XIII., which has a capacity of 2,000 beds; also for an officers' hospital at the Velado and for another hospital for infectious diseases."

#### Rockefeller Must Pay.

The application of John D. Rockefeller of the Standard Oil Trust to have the assessment on his country seat in North Tarrytown, N. Y., set aside was denied in court. The assessors placed the value of his property at \$1,000,000, and levied a tax accordingly. Rockefeller declared the amount outrageous and illegal and took the case to law. Many hearings were given and thousands of dollars spent.

#### More Troops for Manila.

Five more companies of infantry have been ordered to Manila by way of the Suez canal. The troops selected to make the journey are: Four companies of the Seventeenth Infantry, stationed at Columbus, Ohio, and one company of the Third Infantry, stationed at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. The men will leave for New York within a few days and there board a transport for the Philippines.

Scientists say that the orange was formerly a berry, and that it has been developing for over 7,000 years.

## CANAL BILL PASSES SENATE.

Plan for Building the Nicaragua Ditch Approved in Upper House.

The Senate passed the Nicaragua canal bill Saturday. The final discussion of the measure was had on the amendment of Mr. Spooner providing that should the President fail to carry out the instructions in regard to the Maritime Canal Company, he may treat directly with Nicaragua, Costa Rica or any other Central American country looking to the building of an interoceanic canal.

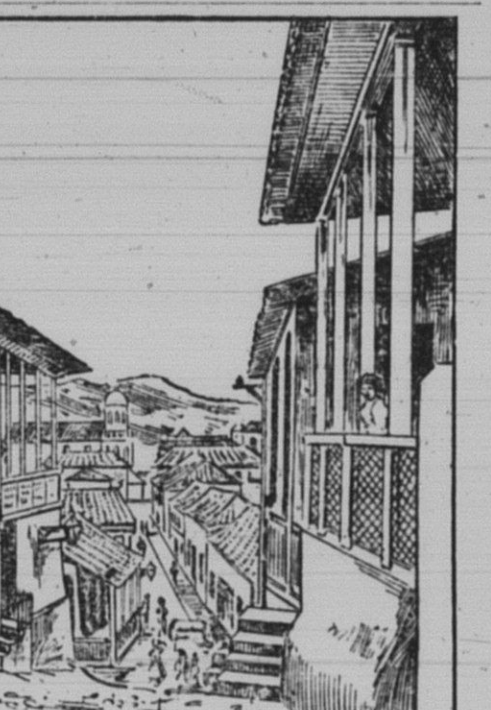
The canal bill fathered by Senator Morgan, in a somewhat different form, passed the Senate once before, but failed to receive consideration in the House. The fight which was made on the bill in the Senate was principally due to an attempt to change certain features of it, some of which changes were secured, whereupon the opposition Senators allowed the bill to pass without offering serious protest.

One objection raised against the Morgan bill was the recognition given by it to the Maritime Canal Company, which is believed by many to have no valuable rights and little tangible property. As amended the bill aims to protect the Government from excessive payments in this line. Objection was made also to the part which the United States Government is to play in the matter. The bill provides that the canal company shall have a capital stock of \$100,000,000, of which \$2,500,000 shall be subscribed by the United States Government. The affairs of the company are to be controlled by a board of seven directors, five to be named by the President of the United States and one each by the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. This plan, apparently, would require the modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Therefore it has been contended by some of the opponents of the Morgan bill that the United States would better proceed to secure the modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and then build and control the canal directly, instead of indirectly through a subsidiary corporation.

#### INSTRUCTIONS ARE GIVEN.

President Furnishes Advice to Philippine Commissioners.

The President has furnished the written instructions to the Philippine commissioners. It is understood that the commission is charged to make a careful investigation of the social and economic conditions of the islands, and of their prospective value to the United States as acquired territory. The commissioners are especially urged to examine into the an-



SENATOR MASON.

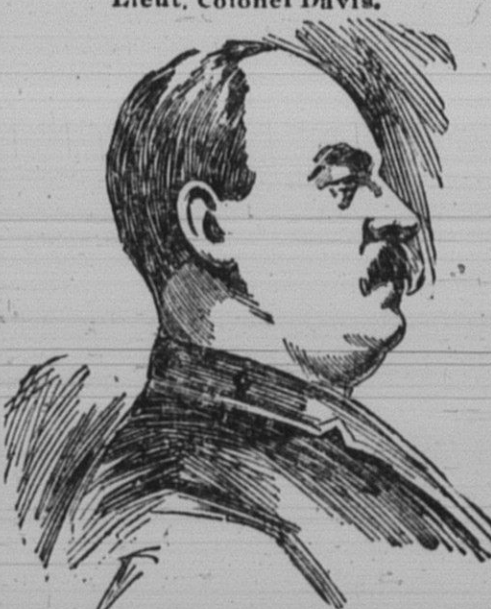
tion and independence sentiments on the islands, and also to gather all possible information as to the capacity for self-government.

#### MUST HOLD THE PHILIPPINES.

Poultney Bigelow, Writer and Traveler, on Situation in East.

A London dispatch to the New York Herald gives an interview with Poultney Bigelow, the well-known writer and traveler, who recently returned from the Philippines. He is of the opinion that the United States must hold the islands and that the Americans must soon show the Filipinos that they are masters. Mr. Bigelow bewails the lack of business talent among the American officers at present in the Philippines, which, he declares, is required to grapple with and successfully handle the colonial question.

#### Lieut. Colonel Davis.



Judge Advocate of the court martial convened to hear Commissary General Eagan's case.

#### Would Repeal Prohibition.

Senator Hart, Populist, introduced a bill in the Kansas Senate repealing the present prohibition law and creating a State dispensary system as a solution of the liquor problem. The bill creates the office of State liquor commissioner, who will buy and dispense all liquor sold in the State.

The White Star line steamer Oceanic, the largest ship ever built, was successfully launched at Belfast. The Oceanic is 704 feet over all. Her engines are built for 45,000 horse power, and she has a coal capacity sufficient to enable her to circumnavigate the globe at a speed of twelve knots an hour without recaling.

The Cincinnati Zoological Gardens were offered for sale by order of the court, the lowest price being fixed at \$90,000. Not a single bid was received, and the receiver will ask to have a new appraisal made.



WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The reports received from various parts of the country by the surgeon general of the marine hospital service and published in the official bulletin show that the epidemic of influenza is rapidly subsiding, and that, although it has been more general than ever before, the disease was of a milder type than in former years, and the mortality comparatively small. The indirect mortality, however, is not given, although it is believed to be much greater than the direct mortality. In other words, while few people have actually died of the grip many have been so weakened by that disease and have had their vitality so reduced that they have been unable to survive attacks of pneumonia brought on by imprudent exposure and other diseases which have been chronic, or lurking in their systems. The physicians report that if there is anything wrong with a patient it is sure to develop when he has the grip.

The retaliation clause in the agricultural appropriation bill now under consideration in the Senate committee provides that whenever any Government shall impose unreasonable restrictions upon foods imported from the United States, or shall refuse to accept the certificate of the food inspectors of the United States, the President shall have the authority to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to inspect any article of food imported into the United States from that country in order to determine its purity and wholesomeness. He also has the authority to examine toys and any other articles which may be suspected of containing poison or being in any way injurious to the public health. The importers of such articles and other parties interested may be allowed to attend the examinations and may have the right to appeal to the courts for relief on questions of facts.

Mrs. John A. Logan has invented the "grip luncheon," which is the latest thing socially. When she was recovering from an attack herself she sent invitations to luncheon to six of her friends who were confined to their beds with the prevailing epidemic. The time was fixed with the usual formality, but the place was made the home of the invited lady. At the specified time Mrs. Logan sent out six trays which were delivered at the houses of the afflicted guests, with a little note containing the names of the other parties and the good wishes of the hostess for their recovery.

The proposed vote of thanks for Lieut. Hobson has never been endorsed by the House Committee on Naval Affairs. The members of the committee, in examining the precedents, find that Congress has rarely, if ever, voted thanks to naval officers, except for gallantry in action. Engineer Melville was not thanked for his valor in the Arctic, nor was Schley when he made a voyage north in search of Greeley. Some are disposed to doubt the propriety, with such precedents, of thanking Lieut. Hobson, although he was under the fire of the Spanish batteries.

Serious consideration is given by the ordnance department of the army to a request for an allotment of \$65,000 to be expended in the construction of an 18-inch gun. The plans are submitted by the promoters of the Gathmann system of firing high explosives. If the request is granted, the 18-inch gun will be the largest modern weapon ever manufactured in this country. It will accommodate the huge Gathmann shell, which will contain about 400 pounds of high explosive. The gun is to be 400 calibers in length, a single tube weapon and jacketed.

Philadelphia ministers sent a strong memorial to the Senate protesting against the proposed repeal of the Alaskan prohibition law. Another memorial was sent from Susan B. Anthony and the other officers of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, insisting that women in Havana should have voting privileges the same as men.

Senator Mason introduced a resolution providing for the transmission of a copy of Washington's farewell address to every college in the country, and to the Governor of each State, with the request that a copy be furnished every school, and that teachers be called upon to have it read to the pupils upon Washington's birthday.

Speaker Reed has announced the appointment of Seneca E. Payne of New York as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. Also the appointment of Mr. Richardson of Tennessee as a member of the Ways and Means and Rules committees, in place of Mr. McMillin of Tennessee, who resigned.

Col. C. W. Hard and Capt. Koons of the Eighth Ohio regiment, accompanied by their wives, were in the city on their way to Santiago, to perform the task of exhuming and bringing back the bodies of twenty-five men of that regiment who laid down their lives for their country in the recent war.

Senator Gear of Iowa introduced a resolution authorizing the President to appoint Osman Deigan of Stewart, Iowa, one of the Merrimac heroes, to the naval academy. Representative Hager of Iowa introduced a similar resolution in the House.

Many applications for positions as chaplains in the army and navy are being received by the departments. There will be no vacancies in the army until February, 1900, and none in the navy until June, 1901.

President and Mrs. McKinley entertained a dinner company of seventy guests at the White House in honor of the five young women who have been their guests for several weeks.

The Senate passed the House bill reappointing Prof. James B. Angell of Michigan a member of the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

The pure food congress re-elected Joe Blackburn, pure food commissioner of Ohio, president.







