

The Chelsea Standard.

VOL. XI. NO. 50.

A CHELSEA PAPER FOR CHELSEA PEOPLE.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1900.

WHOLE NUMBER 570

ONLY
TEN DAYS MORE
TO BUY
CLOTHING, DRY GOODS,
SHOES,
HOUSE FURNISHINGS
AT
JANUARY PRICES.

SALE ENDS FEBRUARY 3, 1900.

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

Butterick's patterns for January now on sale.
CHELSEA TELEPHONE NO. 13.

THIS WEEK YOU CAN BUY

--AT THE--

BANK DRUG STORE

Fresh seedless raisins 8c pound.

A GOOD BROOM FOR 22c.

This broom is not controlled by trust which accounts for low price.

24 pounds fine brown sugar \$1.00.

10 pounds clean broken rice 25c.

Kirkoline washing powder 18c package.

Gold Dust washing powder 18c package.

Fresh ginger snaps 5c pound.

We offer about 300 pounds Good Mixed
Candy, to close out at 5c pound.

8 cakes Jaxon soap for 25c.

2 dozen warranted lanterns 39c each.

Heavy lantern globes 5c each.

6 boxes parlor matches for 5c.

It will pay you to buy Granulated
Sugar at the Bank Drug Store
every month in the year.

Remember we always pay the

Highest Market Price for Eggs

either for cash or trade at the Bank Drug Store.

STIMSON'S DRUG STORE.

CHELSEA TELEPHONE NUMBER 8

INVOLUNTARY HANGING

EMMETT CARPENTER CAUGHT HIS
HEAD IN A STRAP.

He Was Discovered Just in Time to Cut
Him Down and Save His Life.

What came near being a fatal accident occurred at the home of Charles Carpenter Saturday. His son, Emmett, had been in the cellar doing some work, and thought while there that he would do a little gymnastic work, as well. He took a strap and placing it over a beam stood on a crock while he ran the strap through the buckle, and in reaching up to make the loop as large as possible overturned the crock, and in falling forward his head passed through the loop which was drawn tightly about his neck and he hung there helpless. As good luck would have it his sister went into the cellar and discovered him. She called her mother, who came and cut him down and carried him upstairs. Dr. Palmer was sent for, and worked over him a long time before he was pronounced out of danger. The doctor said that if he had hung there a minute longer he would not have recovered.

Grange Meeting.

LaFayette Grange met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Wilson, January 11th, with a good attendance. George B. Horton, Master of State Grange, also Charles

toes, 273 bushels of rye, 3,882 tons of hay, 382 bushels of clover seed. Lyndon 50,605 bushels of wheat, 39,330 bushels of shelled corn, 6,886 bushels of oats, 8,666 bushels of beans, 12,796 bushels of potatoes, 2,255 bushels of rye, 1,828 tons of hay, 13 bushels of clover seed. Sharon, 77,503 bushels of wheat, 87,932 bushels of shelled corn, 23,510 bushels of oats, 654 bushels of beans, 4,348 bushels of potatoes, 1,979 bushels of rye, 3,352 tons of hay, 281 bushels of clover seed.

Washtenaw county had 11,154 horses, 11,679 milch cows, 9,714 cattle (other than milch cows), 9,743 hogs, 81,811 sheep, 627,768 pounds of wool. Sylvan, 369 horses, 704 milch cows and other cattle, 333 hogs, 3,268 sheep, 26,485 pounds of wool. Lima, 571 horses, 1,132 milch cows and other cattle, 548 hogs, 6,807 sheep, 49,920 pounds of wool. Lyndon, 527 horses, 774 milch cows and cattle, 377 hogs, 3,689 sheep, 32,633 pounds of wool. Sharon, 553 horses, 1,275 milch cows and other cattle, 619 hogs, 5,121 sheep, 40,367 pounds of wool.

AN INTERESTING MEETING

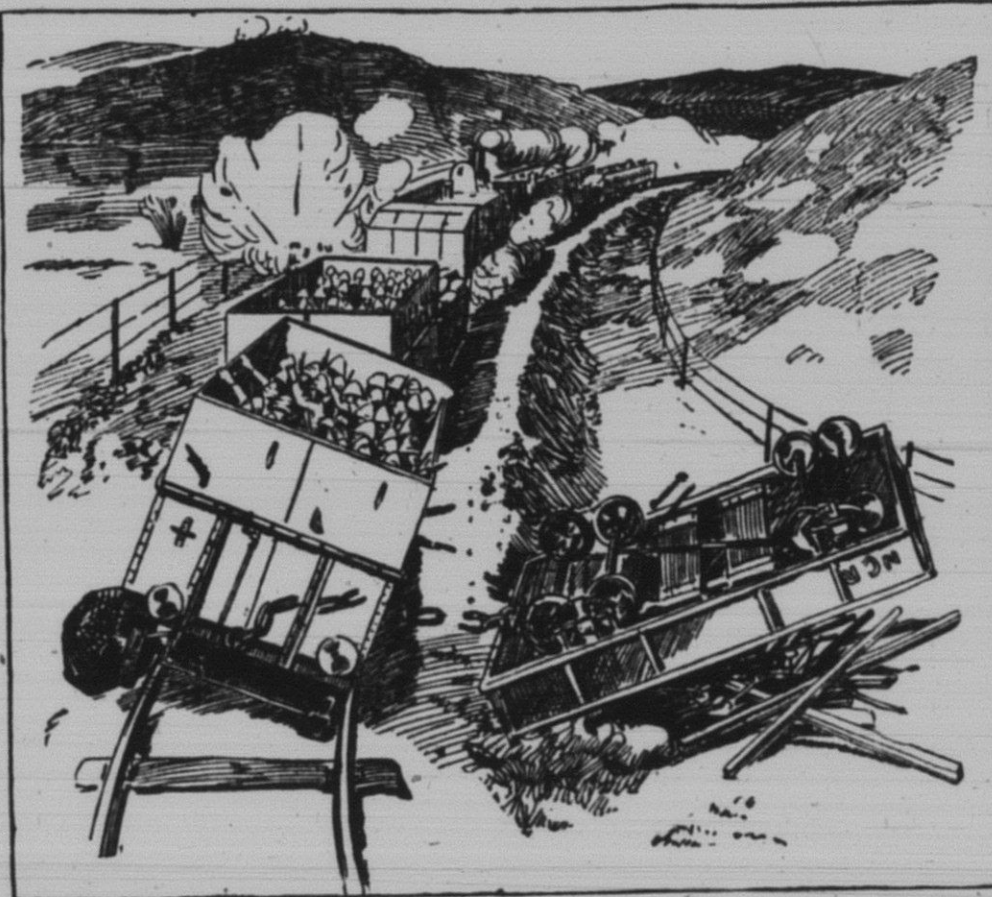
The January Meeting of the Western Washtenaw Farmers' Club.

The Western Washtenaw Union Farmers' Club met with Mr. and Mrs. William Laird at their pleasant home, west of Chelsea, Thursday, January 18th. There was a large crowd present, and no business was transacted until after dinner had been disposed of.

President F. H. Sweetland called the meeting to order, which was followed by a song. Rev. F. A. Stiles offered a prayer, after which came the secretary's report.

THE ARMORED TRAIN DERAILED NEAR ESTCOURT.

[From the London Graphic.]



From a sketch by an artist with the train and forwarded by Winston Churchill while a prisoner.

Foster, delegate from Pomona Grange, and Mrs. Harris of Ypsilanti were present. Mr. Foster gave his report as delegate to State Grange which must be heard to be appreciated. He dwelt on the good work the Grange was doing for the farmers of Michigan. After his able report he installed the officers with the assistance of Mrs. Harris. They wishing to return on the afternoon train left rather early. Then Master Horton gave the Grange a good talk on Grange work. The next regular meeting will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. T. English, Thursday, February 8th. Topic for discussion "What part should members of the Grange take in electing delegates to convention for the election of members to our legislature and other public offices?" Led by F. H. Sweetland.

FARM STATISTICS.

A Few Figures from the Annual Report of the Secretary of State.

The following figures were taken from the twenty-first annual report of the secretary of state, for the years 1898-9.

In Washtenaw county there are 2,987 farms, with a total number of 353,199 acres; in Sylvan township there are 107 farms with 12,888 acres; Lima has 152 farms, and 20,407 acres; Lyndon has 132 farms, and 20,389 acres; Sharon, 126 farms, 18,034 acres.

In 1898 1,296,757 bushels of wheat were raised in Washtenaw county, 1,169,824 bushels of shelled corn, 809,968 bushels of oats, 60,498 bushels of beans, 195,919 bushels of potatoes, 15,560 bushels of rye, 62,601 tons of hay, 2,193 bushels of clover seed. Sylvan township, 43,974 bushels of wheat, 39,755 bushels of shelled corn, 17,115 bushels of oats, 3,905 bushels of beans, 3,363 bushels of potatoes, 650 bushels of rye, 2,043 tons of hay, 154 bushels of clover seed. Lima, 87,093 bushels of wheat, 89,069 bushels of shelled corn, 47,069 bushels of oats, 1,913 bushels of beans, 11,497 bushels of pota-

toes, 273 bushels of rye, 3,882 tons of hay, 382 bushels of clover seed. Lyndon 50,605 bushels of wheat, 39,330 bushels of shelled corn, 6,886 bushels of oats, 8,666 bushels of beans, 12,796 bushels of potatoes, 2,255 bushels of rye, 1,828 tons of hay, 13 bushels of clover seed. Sharon, 77,503 bushels of wheat, 87,932 bushels of shelled corn, 23,510 bushels of oats, 654 bushels of beans, 4,348 bushels of potatoes, 1,979 bushels of rye, 3,352 tons of hay, 281 bushels of clover seed.

Frank Davidson was elected chorister in place of George E. Davis, who handed in his resignation. Mrs. Herman Fletcher was elected organist, and Mrs. R. B. Waltrous assistant organist. This was followed by instrumental music by Mrs. M. A. Lowry.

The first subject for discussion was presented by Mrs. R. P. Chase, "How shall the apple be divided between man and wife?" She spoke of the several ways in which the pocketbook is kept in various families, but she thought that things should be divided equally.

Mrs. George Boynton did not think that the finances should always be divided equally, as the man has need to expend more than a woman in order to keep things moving, but if the husband should find that his wife is spending too much for tobacco and things of a like nature she should be called to account.

Mrs. Thomas Fletcher thought that the wife should have a pocketbook of her own.

Frank Storms said that in Sweden the marriage vows state that the wife should get every third penny.

George E. Davis said to divide the apple equally.

Mrs. Howard Everett thought that if the women could have some portion of the earnings of the farm, the chicken money, the butter money, or something of that sort, that they would be pretty well fixed.

Mrs. Frank Davidson said that if the women had the amount that men spend for tobacco they would be pretty well off.

George E. Davis then gave a recitation, which was followed by another recitation by Miss Sanders.

George Boynton then gave a very interesting report of the meeting of the State Farmers' Club at Lansing.

This was followed by a select reading by O. C. Burkhardt.

After a short recess, T. W. Baldwin presented a paper on the question "Is it

advisable for farmers to keep an exact account of everything bought and sold on the farm?" He thought that every farmer should do that very thing. Owing to the lateness of the hour the question was not discussed.

The meeting then adjourned to meet with Mr. and Mrs. William Stocking of Lima on Thursday, February 15th.

BRANCHING OUT.

The Glazier Stove Co. Establishes a House in California.

Homer Index: James M. Merritt, for ten years superintendent of the Electric Oil Stove company's plant of this city, and Frank W. Hill, Homer's hustling clothier, have this week closed negotiations with the Glazier Stove Company of Chelsea, manufacturers of oil heating and cooking stoves, to represent their line of goods on the Pacific coast, with headquarters at Los Angeles, California, where a regular jobbing house will be established.

Their territory comprises California, Oregon, Washington and Mexico, and only the retail stove trade will be handled. Mr. Merritt will represent the firm on the road. Mr. Merritt's long experience in manufacturing and selling oil stoves eminently qualifies him for the responsibilities of this new position. He was tendered the superintendency of the stove works here at a handsome salary, under the new regime but declined the same because of the more flattering offer coming through the Chelsea parties.

Messrs. Merritt and Hill, with their families, take their departure for California as soon as the latter can close up his business matters here, which will be in about ten weeks.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

OFFICIAL.

Chelsea, Mich., Jan. 10, 1900.

Board met in regular session.

Meeting called to order by the President.

Roll called by the Clerk.

Present, Geo. P. Staffan, President, and Trustees McKune, Avery, Bachman, Schenk and Twamley.

Absent—Trustee Vogel.

Minutes read and approved.

Moved by Avery, seconded by Bachman, that the following bills be allowed and orders drawn for amounts.

Carried.

Michigan Electric Co., supplies, \$74 00

Central Electric Co., supplies, 62 35

James Walker & Son, supplies, 1 32

W. P. Schenk & Co., comfortable, 95

Will Moore, cleaning engines, 1 00

Will Oesterle, cleaning engines, 50

J. A. Palmer, fire on cemetery walk, 5 25

E. H. Chandler, draying, 6 70

John Rickets, unloading coal, 5 50

Moved by Avery, seconded by Bachman, that the president appoint a committee of three, himself included, to inquire into the matter of revising the lighting schedule, said committee to report Saturday night, Jan. 13, 1900.

Yeas—Schenk, McKune, Twamley, Avery and Bachman.

Nays—None.

Carried.

Committee—Geo. P. Staffan, J. E. McKune and H. M. Twamley.

Moved by Schenk, seconded by Twamley, that this meeting stand adjourned until Saturday night, Jan. 13, at 8 o'clock p. m.

Carried.

W. H. HESKELSHWERDT,
Village Clerk.

Chelsea, Mich., Jan. 13, 1900.

Board met pursuant to adjournment from regular meeting of Jan. 10.

Meeting called to order by the President.

Roll called by the Clerk.

Present, Geo. P. Staffan, President, and Trustees Schenk, Vogel, Avery, Bachman, Twamley and McKune.

Moved by Avery, seconded by Bachman, that the following lighting schedule be adopted:

House lights, first floor—1 light, 40 cents; 2, 80 cents; 3, \$1.15; 4, \$1.40; 5, \$1.65; 6, \$1.85; 7, \$2.05; 8, \$2.20; 9, \$2.35; 10, \$2.50; above 10, 10 cents additional.

House lights, second floor—1 light, 25 cents; 2, 40 cents; 3, 50 cents; 4, 60 cents; 5, 70 cents; above 5, 8 cents additional.

Cellar and barn lights—10 cents each.

Store lights—Incandescent, first floor, 40 cents straight; basement and upstairs, 30 cents each. Arc, 1 light, \$4.50; 2, \$8.00; 3, \$11.75; 4, \$14.00 per month.

The above to take place Feb. 1, 1900.

Yeas—Schenk, Vogel, McKune, Avery, Twamley and Bachman.

Nays—None.

Carried.

On motion board adjourned.

W. H. HESKELSHWERDT,
Village Clerk.

Frank Leach has purchased the Palme property on West Middle street. Consideration \$1,100. He will erect a new house this coming spring on the site of the one which burned last week.

YOU CAN

Cure That Cough

If you take a bottle of our Compound White Pine Syrup and Tar. We guarantee every bottle and if you are not satisfied we give you your money back.

Cream of Lilacs 10c bottle.

Eau De Quinine Hair Tonic 4 oz. 35c. It prevents hair falling out and promotes growths.

Our Tooth Brushes do not leak hairs.

Inquire for our up-to-date Stationery ranging in price from 10 to 75c box.

A complete stock of Turkey and Wool Dusters.

Call and examine our Natural Rubber Hot Water Bottles, Syringes, etc., etc. We take pride in showing you the best line ever carried in Chelsea.

We have the exclusive sale on the American Silver Truss and are confident we can serve you better with this Truss than with any other now on the market.

THE HIGHEST

Market Price for Eggs

AT THE

NEW DRUG STORE

Yours for Something New.

FENN & VOGEL.

DRUGGIST AND GROCERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD
COOL SMOKE

CALL FOR

Our Standard,
Columbia,
Copperfield,
Sport,

OR

Arrows,

Best 5c Cigars on the Market

MANUFACTURED BY

F. B. SCHUSSLER, Chelsea.

DEWEY white wash, and wash white

HAVANA thing washed at the Chelsea

MAINE sea Steam Laundry. The

MERRITT point is quality and the

MILES of our work is such; people go

HOBSON'S choice, but standard

CERVERA rate which are not

C-U-B-A high as some people

customer of ours. think and we want to

The Chelsea Steam Laundry.

LOGS WANTED

Black Walnut Logs, straight grain, free

from all defects, length 8, 10, 12, 14 and

16 feet, 18 to 48 inches in diameter, for

which I will pay from \$22 to \$70 per

thousand. These prices on walnut

hold good until January 22.

White Oak \$15.00 thousand. If have any

white oak logs to sell bring them in at

once.

All logs to be delivered at the M. C. track

in Chelsea. For full information call

on me at The Standard office.

D. SHELL.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.

180 acres occupied by Geo. Webb 1/2

mile east of North Lake church; good

buildings, two barns, windmill connected

with water from house to barn. Also 80

acres of timber land north of North Lake,

and 20 acres of meadow. Also 85 acres

joining Gregory, Livingston county, and

20 town lots in Gregory. Inquire of

GEORGE BENTON,

Dexter, Mich.

News of the Neighborhood

Gathered by The Standard's
Wideawake Correspondents.

FREEDOM.

Fred Breitenwischer has purchased a new span of horses.

School district No. 1, has closed on account of scarlet fever.

Miss Martha Breitenwischer, who has been on the sick list, is improving slowly.

The school social which was held at John Reno's last Friday evening for the benefit of district No. 3, was quite well attended, in spite of bad weather.

SYLVAN.

Mr. French of the U. of M. will preach at the Sylvan Christian Union next Sunday.

Charles and Fred Spaulding of Shaftsbury are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Kern.

Miss Amanda Merker of Detroit is spending this week with her mother, Mrs. Mary Merker.

There will be a social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Millsbaugh, Wednesday evening, January 31st.

Married, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Knoll, Thursday evening, January 18th, Miss Lizzie Knoll to Alfred Gilbert.

William Runciman of Williamston and his daughter, Mrs. Dr. Rowe of Stockbridge, spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Conklin.

SHARON.

Harry O'Neil of Detroit is home, sick with the measles.

Jacob Glatz of Manchester visited in town Sunday evening.

Miss Ethel Smith of Manchester was the guest of Pauline Reno over Sunday.

Will Wolfe who has been in the northern part of the state since last fall, has returned home.

Misses Tillie Naumann and Yetta Traub of Manchester and Edward Wolfe of Saline visited at Henry Wolfe over Sunday.

The social at H. Wolfe's was well attended in spite of the bad weather. The receipts were \$15.70, and all enjoyed themselves until a late hour.

A. T. Kirkwood, one of Sharon's most respected citizens, died at his home in Sharon Hollow on Wednesday, January 17th at the age of 73 years, where for a number of years past he has owned the mill. All knew him as an honest and ambitious man, both in church and business affairs. The funeral was held Saturday and interment took place at the Sharon Centre cemetery. He leaves a wife and one son besides a host of friends to mourn his loss.

LIMA.

Jacob Barris is afflicted with a severe cold.

Mrs. R. T. Wheelock is suffering with gripe.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Keyess spent Sunday in Chelsea.

There was a party at Jacob Hinderer's, Tuesday night.

Will Coe is entertaining his sister from New York state.

Mr. P. Hamilton of Chelsea visited at C. B. Freer's Sunday.

Mrs. Fannie Ward has been seriously ill the past few days.

Mr. and Mrs. George Boynton visited at I. Storms' Sunday.

Miss Josephine stoppe attended the rally at Ann Arbor Saturday.

Mrs. H. Wood of Chelsea visited at H. Lewick's Friday and Saturday.

John Brown attended the Gilbert Knoll wedding at Sylvan, Thursday evening.

John Steinbach invited a number of friends and relatives to his home, Tuesday evening, to eat oysters.

When cucumber pickles bring \$2.40 a piece why contemplate engaging in the cultivation of the sugar beet.

A gramophone entertainment will be given at the town hall in the near future for the benefit of the Epworth League Society.

The social at H. Lewick's Friday night was well attended, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The proceeds were ten dollars.

NORTH LAKE.

Grange meeting was held Wednesday evening for the election of officers and initiation of new members.

Skating and ice whirl-a-gig is all the rage at the lake now.

Mary Whallan visited B. H. Glenn and wife part of last week.

Miss Rose Glenn visited Unadilla and Gregory friends last week.

O. P. Noah and son have shipped their evaporated apples to Chicago.

Mrs. B. Isham of Putnam visited her mother, Mrs. Woods, and sister last week.

Rev. Horace Palmer is holding special meetings this week at Unadilla in the M. E. church.

Clyde Pierce of Ypsilanti was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Reade Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Etta Reade contemplates having a school exhibition in the near future in the grange hall.

William Burkhardt went to Detroit last Saturday. He expects to be in the employ of George Sill & Co., tin can manufacturers.

Frank Ray, Elmer Reader, Frank Murray and Tom Markey started Monday to work for the M. C. R. R. Co. getting out timbers.

Esther Reade, Miss Wiley, Mary Whallan, Edna Reade and Edward Misner, teachers, attended the school teachers and officers rally at Ann Arbor Saturday.

UNADILLA.

J. D. Colton of Jackson spent Sunday in town.

J. Dunning who has been quite ill, is much better at this time.

Miss Gertrude Mills is quite sick with pleurisy at this writing.

William Pyper and A. C. Watson were Waterloo visitors last Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Watson of Chelsea visited at home the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Allen of Lyn don were guests at William Pyper's last week Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Joslin returned last week from an extended visit with their son, Edward near Howell. Mrs. Joslin also made a short visit among relatives in Detroit.

The Ollapodrida Club will meet at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sales next Saturday evening. The program will consist chiefly of a debate. "Resolved, that the British are not justified in their policy toward the Transvaal."

The Unadilla Farmers' Club met last Saturday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Z. A. Hartsuff where a large attendance enjoyed an excellent program consisting of a very able paper by Frank Birnie on "How to grow Clover," also a paper on "The New Woman" by Mrs. Harris; also music and recitations. The next meeting will be at the hall in this village, third Saturday in February. The following officers were also elected: President, Thomas Howlett; vice president, Z. A. Hartsuff; secretary, E. L. Glenn; treasurer, Fred Stowe; corresponding secretary, W. H. Sales.

CHARACTER OF THE BOERS.

Natural Result of the Difficulties and Dangers They Have Gone Through.

Though all fond their natures and characters may be much alike, there is at this day a considerable difference in many of their ideas owing to the different life they have led for several generations; and it must also be remembered that the Transvaal Boer is of a rebel stock—his hand against every man, and every man's hand against him. In 1835, when the great trek from the colony took place, these men's ancestors were the men who defied the government—with great good cause in many instances—and whose hearts were filled with bitterness and loathing, whose one idea was to get away from their oppressors, says Mrs. Lionel Phillips in "Some South African Recollections."

The difficulties and dangers that they went through, fighting wild beasts as well as Kaffirs, although it gave them a rugged independence, at the same time developed some of the very qualities possessed by their new foes—namely, treachery and a callous cruelty. Hence, one has to distinguish between them and the colonial Boer, who during the same period has gradually been enjoying the advantages of settled government and contact with a superior class of persons. The Boer living on his solitary farm has been so exempt from laws and has gone his own way for so many years that now force is the only argument that appeals to him.

Subscribe for The Standard.

County and Vicinity

Clinton has been terribly wrought up for the past few days over a mad dog scare. Three weeks ago a strange dog put in an appearance in the village and was seen to bite several other canines, and then suddenly disappeared.

As a result, one dog came down with the rabies last Sunday and was killed and another met a like fate yesterday. There are several others that were bitten and it is expected they will have to be killed. No persons have been bitten so far.

The Stockbridge fair association recently elected the following officers: President, B. W. Sweet, secretary, C. Cain; treasurer, F. E. Ives. Under the new management it is expected that the twenty-fifth annual fair, which will be held next fall, will be filled with new features.

Ann Arbor is plunging into a fight for cheaper water rates. According to the contract which the company has, the rates are to be no higher than those charged in other cities of Michigan "similarly situated and of like population." Now the question is, where can another city be found that is similarly situated to Ann Arbor and of like population.

Dr. N. Burwash, chancellor of Victoria University at Toronto, Canada, was stricken with heart trouble Sunday night in the midst of his lecture at the First M. E. church at Ann Arbor and was unable to proceed. An immense audience was present and showed the greatest sympathy for the venerable speaker. His illness is not considered dangerous.

Dr. McElroy, pastor of the M. E. church, received a fine teacher's bible a short time ago. Inside was a marked passage, and a paper on which was printed with pen and ink, "Stolen from the M. E. church at Ann Arbor, left hand side center seats, six years ago." The bible was shipped here from Cincinnati. Dr. McElroy made it the subject of his sermon Sunday evening.—Courier-Register.

Yesterday a well digger, while pursuing his work at the corner of Observatory street and the Michigan Central track, came upon a small brass medal. It was found 20 feet under the surface of the ground. On one side of the coin were three person standing, and on the other was a medallion head. It was submitted to a university professor, and it was determined to have been made in the year 200. It is consequently 1700 year old. Now, how did it get down there, 20 feet below the surface—Ann Arbor Argus.

Postmaster Pond of Ann Arbor has received orders from the postoffice department at Washington to discontinue the custom of keeping the carrier windows open every evening for the delivery of mail at the office. In instead the patrons of the office will be given a third mail delivery through the principal parts of the city. The three deliveries outside of the business deliveries will leave the office beginning Monday, January 22, at 7:20 a. m., 12:50 p. m. and 4 p. m. The extra delivery will be for letters only. This change rounds the knell of the time-honored postoffice "rush," which has recurred so often in past years.

Hiram Collins, who lives three miles southeast of Grass Lake, had a narrow escape from death on Saturday of last week. He was engaged in cutting down a large apple tree and as he struck the last blow it slipped from the stump and fell on him. He was knocked down and pinned to earth by a large limb. To effect his own release was impossible as he could not move. He could only call for help and fortunately his cries were heard by C. Hayes and his son who were passing along the highway. They hastened to his assistance but their united strength made no impression on the big tree. They then procured a couple of rails and using them as levers eased up the weight a trifle from the prostrate man, but not sufficiently to afford relief. He begged them to run for more help as his strength was fast giving out. Mr. Hayes saw that before help could be summoned fatal consequences might result. He, therefore took the axe and cut the limb off just over the prostrate man. It was perilous business but was effected without doing him injury. The severed limb was eight inches in diameter. When Mr. Hayes suggested the axe, Mr. Collins protested, fearing that his life would be endangered. However, it was the only means in the pressing emergency that seemed to insure his safe release.—Grass Lake News.

TRUE TO HIS LOVE.

Pretty Romance of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria.

"Politics Shall Not Sway Me in My Choice of a Wife," Declared the Heir Apparent of the Austro-Hungarian Realm.

All Vienna is talking about the approaching marriage of Archduke Franz Ferdinand Este, the heir apparent to the throne of Austria, and the lovely Countess Chotek, and those who are behind the scenes in Vienna tell a charming story of the manner in which this love affair began and of the archduke's unswerving loyalty in the face of the opposition that would have dismayed many a less determined man. Franz Ferdinand, however, can be firm as granite when he pleases, and not even his uncle, Franz Josef, can move him. When he was 22 the Austrian cabinet arranged a marriage for him with a princess of Saxony. He said nothing until his formal consent was asked, but then his remonstrance was so strong that the matter was quickly dropped. The emperor himself took his part on this occasion. "He has a right to choose his own wife," was his curt remark to those who told him of his nephew's conduct.

Eight years ago the archduke and Countess Chotek met for the first time, and ever since then the two have been in love with each other. The widowed Crown Princess Stephanie has a country place at Abbazia, where she spends several months each year, and she was there in 1891, when the archduke paid her a visit.

This, says the New York Herald, was their first meeting. That evening the archduke spent by her side, and the next day he was much in her company. He had intended to stay only a few days at Abbazia, but he remained there for some weeks. At first no one suspected that Countess Chotek was



ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND.
(Heir Presumptive to the Thrones of Austria and Hungary.)

the attraction; on the contrary, the ladies of honor were almost all of the opinion that he was in love with the crown princess, and general was the desire that this should be so, for everyone knew that nothing would have pleased the emperor more than to see Stephanie married to Franz Ferdinand. The truth however, was soon revealed, for the archduke's attention to the countess gradually became so marked that there could no longer be any doubt on the subject.

Naturally the emperor was quickly informed, and sorely was he disappointed when he found that his cherished project of making a match between Stephanie and the archduke would not succeed. He did not, however, discuss the matter with the archduke until it was definitely settled that the latter was to succeed him on the throne; and then he pointed out the desirability of allying himself with one of the royal houses of Europe, and even named a certain princess as well fitted to become empress of Austria. Franz Ferdinand listened patiently until his uncle had concluded, and then courteously, but firmly, he announced his intention of giving his hand to the lady who had already secured his heart, namely, to Countess Chotek.

At the emperor's desire the archduke soon afterward started on a tour round the world, and on the day of his departure the Vienna papers announced, apparently by authority, that he had decided to marry a princess whose name would not be announced until after the formal betrothal had taken place. The papers hinted, however, that through this betrothal the emperor's dearest wish would be accomplished. When this news reached Countess Chotek she was amazed beyond measure and went at once to Crown Princess Stephanie and questioned her. She knew that the crown princess was her friend and would tell her the truth.

"So you want to know the name of the archduke's bride?" asked Stephanie. "Well, I can tell you, for it is no secret. I am the lady."

Utterly bewildered, but even then refusing to believe that Franz Ferdinand had proved false to her, the "silent countess" stammered a request for an explanation.

"My dearest countess," said the crown princess, with a smile, "you need not be uneasy. Surely you can see by my manner that there is not a word of truth in this story. Indeed, I knew nothing about it until I read it in the paper you see lying there on the table."

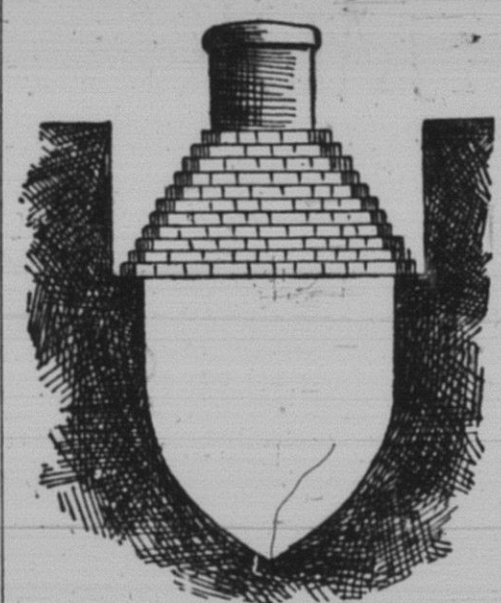
Countess Chotek was satisfied, and, though other stories appeared subsequently about the prince's betrothal, she paid no attention to them, for she knew that he would keep the promise which he made to her before he started on his tour round the world. And the world knows how well he has kept it.

FARM & GARDEN.

CHEAP FARM CISTERN.

Description of One That Is Peculiarly Adapted for Regions Where Hay Subsoil Prevails.

Where clay subsoil prevails, and this is found on nearly all Ohio farms, there is a good opportunity to build cement cisterns very cheap and durable. In starting the excavation a circle should be struck the desired size, and after thrown open several feet in depth the circumference should be lessened one spading each time until an abrupt bottom is reached, when you will have a jug-shaped figure. Now inscribe a second circle five inches larger than the



A CHEAP CISTERN.

first, cutting it down two feet in depth, as shown in illustration, which forms a shoulder upon which to build the brick top. This top is necessary in order to guard against frost chipping the cement, and also to allow a smaller focus at top, which allows the cistern to be kept in a better sanitary condition.

After the clay wall has become somewhat dry, take a mallet and chisel and chip numerous crevices into the clay. It is now ready to trowel on the cement. After the walls are well troweled down, erect the brick top, laying each brick with good cement mortar, cementing and troweling down both inside and outside of wall until top is reached, then erect sewer tile as shown in illustration, cementing it well. Fill excavation, mounding up slightly, and you have a cistern that is pure, clean and sanitary and will undoubtedly give you no trouble as long as you live. Make it large enough to hold a bountiful supply of water.—George W. Brown, in Ohio Farmer.

DISEASES OF CORN.

They Are Not Only More Numerous But Also More Destructive Than Is Generally Supposed.

The corn plant is subject to rust that is similar to the red rust that affects wheat and oats. Usually its presence may be noted about the middle of summer, by the appearance of blotches on the leaf of the plant. These blotches are dust-like, and contain the spores of the disease. Near the end of the summer the blotches become blackish. Fortunately the disease does not attack corn until the plant has arrived at a stage of growth when it will not suffer as much injury as it would if it were attacked in the earlier stages. It has never been regarded as economically important, yet a healthy plant is always better than a diseased one.

Prof. Burrell's bacterial disease of corn is a more serious matter. It causes a dwarfed condition of young plants on areas of a few yards to an acre or more, and more usually than otherwise upon the richest soil of the field. The plants that are attacked are sickly in appearance, being more yellow than a healthy plant. Especially is this the appearance of the lower leaves. The lower and older roots are badly affected as also the lowest portion of the stalk which often dies. On the surface of these diseased stalks may be found spots that are of a brownish color and are corroded. After the middle of the summer the sheath leaves of the stalk will be found to be spotted on the outside. But on the inside they are much more affected.

Sometimes the ears become diseased. In bad cases everything connected with the ear, husks, cob, kernel and silk are reduced to a condition that may be called nothingness, and such ears often become moldy through and through, the fungus being very white. The juices of the ear, husks, cob, kernel and silk, are shown by the microscope to be alive with bacteria. It was at one time thought that cattle feeding upon such diseased corn would be poisoned, but, like smut, it has more recently been shown to be harmless.

Like smut in wheat the remedy for the disease is probably rotation, though we are not prepared to say just what the rotation should be. However, if the disease is bad on any part of the farm, it would prove profitable to experiment as to the proper rotation. It is not often that diseases of this character will attack crops that are dissimilar in character.—Agricultural Epitomist.

Fertility from Roadside.

On a very much traveled road there is a great deal of excrement dropped from the horses used in drawing vehicles and from other animals driven thereon. Most of the soluble parts of this excrement are washed into the ditches on either side of the roadway. They accumulate in all the depressions and make a strata of rich soil, which is well worth the labor of drawing into adjoining fields as a fertilizer. It is best to do this while the field is plowed, and the roadside should also be plowed and cultivated, so that the rich soil can be evenly distributed over the surface.

EARLY AND LATE CORN.

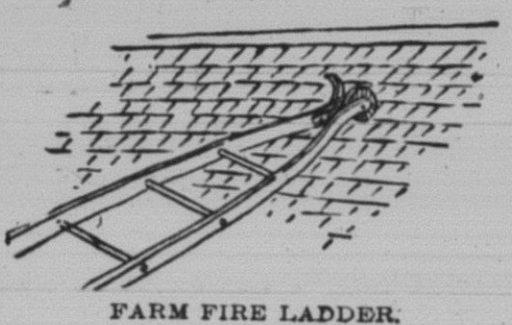
Farmers Should Plant Both Kinds and Turn the Live Stock Into the Fields.

Farmers should plant corn both early and late, some kind of flint corn that will ripen early, planting from one to ten acres according to the amount of stock kept, in a place convenient to the yard so the cattle and hogs can be turned in on it. Then there should be another place to turn into when this is eaten down. This may seem like a slovenly way of doing, but it should be remembered the husking of the corn is the most expensive part of growing the crop. It costs from three to five cents per bushel to husk and put it in the crib and then it has to be shoveled out again. Of course a part of the corn will have to be husked to be fed later on in a good yard, for here is where a great part of the profit comes in. Some may think it costs too much to build fences to keep stock in the corn fields, but a good fence will last at least 15 years. The stock can be turned in the field just as soon as the corn begins to glaze. Stock fed in this way will gain faster than when fed dry corn, but care should be taken not to leave them in the field too long at first. They should not be turned into a field of green corn in a poor condition or the result might be damaging and the profits from feeding in this way lost. When the corn is in proper condition to cut a part of the crop should be cut, either with a machine or by hand, and shocked nicely in the field to be fed later without husking; this saves labor also, and makes a nice lot of feed to be fed out in the winter. There is also a good profit in feeding sheep in the same way, that is turn them in the corn field in the fall and cut up corn and feed them through the winter. I wintered 100 sheep in that way last winter and I never had sheep do so well before. In order to get the most profit out of corn it is necessary to save as much labor as possible. There are many ways of feeding corn at a profit this time of year. Pastures are getting short for the dairy cow and if a little corn that was planted for that purpose is cut and fed to the cows every night it will help out the pasture and also the milk pail. There is no doubt but what there is more profit in feeding the corn on the farm if the farmer owns his farm and manages in the right way, but a renter on a farm for one year had better sell his grain and other products.—George Tyler, in Prairie Farmer.

FARM FIRE LADDER.

One That Can Quickly Be Put in Place Whenever Necessity May Demand Its Use.

The constant danger that farm buildings may take fire and have no adequate attention, owing to the lack of fire apparatus and of men, makes it important that all possible precautions be taken that incipient fires may promptly be put out. A ladder for the roof is of the greatest importance. The cut



FARM FIRE LADDER.

shows one that can quickly be put in place. It is in the form of a fruit ladder at the top, and has a small wheel at the end, as shown. It can thus be shoved up over the roof without catching on the shingles. A hook is placed in the position shown, so that the ladder, when shoved up to the ridge, can be turned over, when the hook will hold it firmly in place. Make the ladder long enough for any roof you have, and have another that will reach any roof edge.—N. Y. Tribune.

Catching Rats on the Farm.

Set your steel trap in a corn-sack. Roll in the mouth of the sack until a space is left just large enough to contain the trap. The rat sees the ears of corn through the trap, and in reaching for them strikes the pedal with his nose. The trap is thus sprung so as to catch him just behind the ears, and his death is instantaneous. This is more humane than catching him by the leg and causing him to suffer all night. I have caught three successively in that way, and I believe it will prove successful in most cases. By the way, there is no surer way to rid the premises of rats than by using a sack partly filled with corn in the ear. You are sure of one about every night until they are exterminated.—Walter S. Smith, in Farm and Fireside.

What Subsoiling Does.

Moisture may be retained in the soil by subsoiling, plowing, harrowing, cultivating, mulching, rolling and by the addition of humus or decayed vegetable matter. Subsoiling increases the depth of clayey and compact soils and allows more water to enter them instead of running off on the surface. Subsoiling is thus an important means of preventing washing, and it also enables the roots to penetrate deeper thus increasing the feeding area. Both spring and fall subsoiling are of advantage on a stiff, heavy land.

Weeds Used for Food.

Some of the weeds can be used for food if prejudice against them did not exist. The dandelion is cultivated in France, but is regarded as a pest here. Succory is raised in European gardens. Pigweed is a delicacy to the Chinese, and young pokeweed has long been known in the southern states as edible. The common nettle, milkweed and mallow are used in Europe. Purslane, one of the most persistent and displaced weeds in this country, is cultivated in Europe, being regarded as a very valuable plant.

HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE

WATCH THE SHOULDERS.

They Should Be Level, Large, Erect, Insensibly Descending and Delicately Poised.

A common form of neglect is the shoulders, which are allowed in childhood to grow lopsided, and take on an ungraceful stoop. Often they are crowded so by ill-fitting corsets that they seriously displace the collar bone. Instead of such malformation they should be level, large, erect, insensibly descending, and well poised, making the waist appear round and small. Massage and oils will do much to tone up the neglected shoulders, and the skin can be whitened and made beautifully firm by this paste, which is of Spanish origin: Beat the whites of four eggs in rose water, adding a few grains of alum. Beat until the paste is thick. Spread the composition on a layer of old linen and apply to the neck and shoulders at night. French ladies are so expressive with their shoulders that they give them every advantage, as their "shrug" is a part of French conversation. An authority on the subject says: A difficult habit to break is that easy, lazy manner of sagging down when sitting, which, in addition to sleeping on high pillows, makes so many round shoulders and sunken chests. People should always watch themselves, and when they discover the fault straighten up; but it is so easy to settle down in this way after years of indulgence in the habit that many get discouraged and prefer to grow crooked. Let me warn you, ladies, to be eternally vigilant in acquiring a good sitting posture. The joints you possess were given to you to bend with, and it is almost a crime to sag down as if you had no lungs or other vital organs. Hold in the backbone, throw the chest out, bend from the hips only, and so contribute to the perfection of your figure, your beauty and your health.—St. Louis Republic.

HOSPITAL INCIDENT.

Curious Way in Which an Ignorant Foreign Woman Interpreted a Simple Prescription.

Doctors and nurses who have to deal with foreigners in hospitals know by experience how careful they must be in the use of words when giving directions about medicine, otherwise the most ordinary instructions would be apt to be misunderstood, with probably fatal results. The head physician of a well-known charitable organization in this city recently had a curious experience of this kind. A woman had brought her baby for medical attention. It was not really ill, but very much needed daily application of soap and water. The doctor gave the mother some medicine for the child and then directed her to "wash the baby." To many of the foreigners the word "bathe" is entirely unknown.



"KIN I PUT A LITTLE SUGAR IN, TOO?"

known. Knowing from experience that the mother would have little faith in the efficacy of soap and water alone, the doctor wisely added that she should put a certain amount of salt in the water. The use of salt in this way being entirely new to the mother, she would naturally conclude that this alone was the curative agent and obey the doctor's directions. As the woman was about to leave, the doctor, as was her custom, repeated the directions, saying: "Now, remember to give the baby the bath of soap and water and salt every day."

The woman looked up and asked: "Please, lady, ken I put a little sugar in it, too?"

"Sugar?" said the astonished doctor. "Why do you want to put sugar in it?" "Cause the baby won't take nothin' that ain't got sugar in."

And then only did the bewildered physician realize that she had unwittingly said: "Give the baby the bath." To the mother the word "give" meant to feed, and the baby's salvation is probably due to the fact that it had always so strenuously objected to taking anything that did not have sugar in it.—Chicago Daily News.

The Ripple in a Mode.

There is not an inch of crinoline used in the new skirts; there is not an ounce of starch put in the petticoat, but everything around the foot must ripple and billow and curl and swirl until one feels as if one were following in the wake of a steamship when going behind the fashionably dressed woman!

IS A GOOD DRESSER.

Mrs. McKinley's Gowns for This Winter Are Said to Be Beautiful and Becoming.

Mrs. McKinley, our president's wife, is, as everyone knows, a great invalid, and her husband's devotion to her is a beautiful example, which will go down in history. She has excellent taste in the choice of her gowns. She receives, almost always, seated in a large armchair, so has her dresses made that the front effect is always good, and her trains are so arranged that there is not too much fullness at the top of the



MRS. MCKINLEY.
(The President's Wife Receiving in Her Silver Gray Peau de Soie.)

skirt and yet enough to hang in graceful folds about her.

Mrs. McKinley's gowns for this winter are in excellent taste. She has one of silver-gray peau de soie, which is a sort of heavy ribbed silk, with hardly any luster. The skirt has a long train, and all up the front and on both sides are bands of beautiful steel embroidery, with small silver spangles. The bodice is embroidered in the same way and is relieved at the throat by a collar and jabot of real lace. It is made surplice, with long, tight-fitting sleeves, which fall well over the hands.—Demorest's Family Magazine.

HOW TO CLEAN JEWELRY.

To Keep Diamonds Sparkling and Silver Trinkets Shining Is Not a Difficult Task.

Diamonds may be cleaned by brushing them with a lather of soap and water, rubbing them afterwards with eau de Cologne. If well shaken in a bag of bran they acquire great brilliancy. Cut stones should not be wiped after being washed. Wash in a lather of white soap, rinse and put on their faces in sawdust until quite dry. Opals which have become dim may be polished by rubbing them well with oxide of tin or with damp putty spread on chamois leather; finish with damp powdered chalk, also spread on leather. Then wash the opals with a soft brush in water and then immersed in the following: Salt one pint, alum one pint, saltpeter two pints, water four pints. Leave the silver in this for five minutes, then rinse in cold water and polish with a leather. They should be kept in silver paper. Oxidized silver can be cleaned in a quart of a pint of sulphuric acid, mixed with one quart of water. Ordinary silver articles may be kept bright by cleaning them with a slice of lemon and afterward rinsing in cold water. Then wash in a lather of soap and rinse in hot water, dry with a soft cloth and polish with a flannel dipped in ammonia. Amber may be rubbed with wet powdered chalk; then with a little olive oil applied with a flannel. Ivory can be whitened with a solution of peroxide of hydrogen, or let the articles stand in spirits of wine in the sunshine.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

WASHING THE FACE.

Instead of Using Water After a Walk Ladies Should Bathe with Lait Virginal.

Many skins will not stand constant washing, a practice which indeed tends to coarsen the complexion. Thorough washing once a day is sufficient for most women, and is far preferable to partial and careless ablutions morning, noon and night. Instead of cleansing the face in water when coming in from a walk, or when one feels that a wash would be refreshing, it is a capital thing to bathe it with lait virginal. It is an excellent purifier, easily made and harmless. It is, moreover, delightfully refreshing. I give the recipe: Rose, orange flower, or elder flower water, one pint; simple tincture of benzoin, two ounces; tincture of myrrh, ten drops; glycerine, ten drops. Place the rose water in a bowl, and while stirring it, with a glass or porcelain spoon, add drop by drop the benzoin, then the myrrh and glycerine.

Be sure you get the simple tincture of benzoin, as the compound tincture contains other ingredients quite unsuited to the purpose. Some skins will not stand glycerine. If this is the case with yours, all that need be done is to omit it from the emulsion. Never use pure glycerine to the skin of the face, as it tends to induce hairy growth.

The lait virginal should be applied with a soft rag, and one is often surprised at the amount of dirt, unsuspected because undetected, which is brought away.—Philadelphia Press.

The Queen's Ice Chest.

The stores of ice at Windsor, Osborne and Balmoral castles are very large. At Windsor there is storage room for about 500 tons. There the supply is obtained from the lake beneath the north terrace, from Frogmore and Virginia water. Ice is not only lavishly used in the royal kitchen, but also for reducing the temperature of her majesty's apartments in hot weather. Then it is packed in pretty wooden buckets and stood in the fireplaces.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson in the International Series for January 28, 1900—Baptism and Temptation of Jesus.

GOLDEN TEXT.—This is My beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased.—Matt. 3:17.

LESSON TOPIC.—The Endowment of Christ.

THE LESSON TEXT.

(Matt. 4:1-11.)

1. Then was Jesus led up of the spirit into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil.

2. And when He had fasted forty days and forty nights, he was afterward an hungred.

3. And when the tempter came to Him, he said: If Thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread.

4. But He answered and said: It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God.

5. Then the devil taketh Him up into the holy city, and setteth Him on a pinnacle of the temple,

6. And saith unto Him: If Thou be the Son of God, cast thyself down: for it is written, He shall give His angels charge concerning Thee; and in their hands they shall bear Thee up, lest at any time Thou dash Thy foot against a stone.

7. Jesus said unto him: It is written again, Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God.

8. Again, the devil taketh Him up into an exceeding high mountain and sheweth Him the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them;

9. And saith unto Him, All these things will I give Thee, if Thou wilt fall down and worship me.

10. The saith Jesus unto him, Get thee hence, Satan: for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and Him only shalt thou serve.

11. Then the devil leaveth Him, and, behold, angels came and ministered unto Him.

NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS.

Jesus' Baptism.—John had been baptizing, probably for about six months, when Jesus presented Himself as a candidate for the rite. He set out from His home in Nazareth to be baptized—not to hear John preach or to determine the nature of John's mission. It seems to be hinted in Luke 3:21 that Jesus presented Himself somewhat privately, at the close of a day's work. If so, we may find in the fact an explanation of what appears to be the truth that the visible coming of the Holy Spirit was evident only to John and to Jesus, and that only they heard the voice from the sky. As to the reason for the baptism, it seemed necessary to Jesus in order that He might "fulfill all righteousness." The righteousness which He wished to fulfill may well be understood as equivalent to the rites of initiation into the priesthood. Those rites included baptism, anointing with oil, and sacrifice. Jesus was baptized by John rather than by a priest, His anointing was in the descent of the Spirit upon Him, and His sacrifice was to come when He should offer Himself upon the cross.

The Temptation.—The first evidence of this presence of the Spirit was Jesus' departure into the wilderness to be tempted. The temptation consisted not merely in the three attacks of which we have record, but doubtless in many an unrecorded suggestion to Jesus during the 40 days in which He fasted. The purpose of the retirement to the wilderness was, of course, to give Jesus opportunity for concentrated thought upon the public work to which He felt Himself called—its purpose, its method, and its results. If we may insist upon the exact meaning of Matt. 4:2; Luke 4:2, the abstraction of Jesus during the 40 days was so great that He was not conscious of hunger. The pangs, of which the devil tried to take advantage in the first temptation, must have been very severe. The account of the temptation must have been given by Jesus to His disciples in the course of the private teaching which occupied much of the last six months of His life. The order given in Matthew is the more logical one, though the temptations probably framed themselves to Jesus less separately and distinctly than they appear in the account. It is not necessary to suppose that Jesus was bodily transported, nor yet that the temptation was entirely within Himself. The truth may lie between these two extremes. Note the plausibility of the temptation. The first promised relief from hunger and the other two assured success in work by a manner much easier than that which it was proper to take. Observe that the quotations from Scripture with which Jesus repels the temptations are all from the book of Deuteronomy. The first two temptations enticed to a misuse of Divine power; the third to a concession that the devil holds the world as by right. The freedom from temptation which followed the great conflict here described was only "for a season." (Luke 4:13.)

The Place of Temptation.—A tradition, said to be no older than the time of the crusades, fixes the scene of the temptation at a mountain not far from Jericho, which from this circumstance has received the name of Quarantania. Naked and arid like a mountain of malediction, it rises precipitously from a scorched and desert plain, and looks over the sluggish, bituminous waters of the Sodomitic sea—thus offering a sharp contrast to the smiling softness of the Mount of Beatitudes and the limpid crystal of the Lake of Gennesareth. Imagination has seen in it a fit place to be the haunt of evil influences—a place where, in the language of the prophets, the owls dwell and the satyrs dance.—Canon Farrar.

PRACTICAL.

Those who would be the children of God must be baptized with the Holy Spirit.

The Holy Spirit is like a dove. That heart must be sinful indeed that would keep him out.

He is well prepared to resist temptation who is full of the Holy Spirit.

He will be victor over temptations who has a sincere desire to do the will of God.

The small courtesies sweeten life; the greater ennoble it.—Bovee.

GOTTI MAY BE POPE.

Leo XIII. Would Like to Have Him for His Successor.

Eventful Career of the Cardinal Who Has Proved Himself to Be a Diplomat as Well as a Most Devout Churchman.

Cardinal Giralomo Maria Gotti, whom Pope Leo XIII. has indicated as his preference in the matter of papal succession, has been ever a favorite of the present pontiff, and has been advanced in his ecclesiastical career with every sign of fatherly approbation from the pope.

The supreme democracy of the Roman church (at least in the potentialities of members of the hierarchy) is admirably illustrated in the life of Cardinal Gotti. His father was a Genoese laborer, who worked on the docks of the town, and the son was bred in such surroundings as naturally fell to his lot as the son of the lowly. But every Italian has an inheritance of genius, and young Gotti proved this when he entered the Carmelite order of monks.

Living the severest of lives in that very ascetic congregation, he soon acquired a great reputation for learning and piety, and he was at length made the general of the order. This Ligurian of the Ligurians displayed remarkable diplomatic powers in his mission of papal nuncio to Brazil, to which he was appointed by his great patron on the throne of Peter. In that country, in addition to the conflict going on between the civil and religious authorities, the church was in considerable danger on account of the lack of discipline and of the dissolute morals which prevailed among the clergy and the episcopate. To the great astonishment of everyone, the pope selected the superior of the barefooted Carmelites, who happened to be Father Gotti, to put an end to disorder and reestablish harmony between the religious and civil powers.

Father Gotti in two or three years triumphed over all difficulties, and his success was so complete that on his



CARDINAL GOTTI.
(The Prelate Whom Pope Leo Designated as His Successor.)

return the holy father decreed him a cardinal's hat. He has already a small court formed of those who believe his success probable; who honor him as though he were already elected. But he does not take much notice of these flatterers. Greatness appears to have no temptations for him, for though clothed in purple he occupies a very modest room, almost a cell, at the Forum of Trajan, and sleeps on a monk's bed. He is only 64 years old. His political tendencies are unknown, and should he be called on to succeed the present pontiff he may be either a conciliatory pope or a fighting pope, according to his personal inclination and to the character of the majority which placed him in St. Peter's chair.

It is said that the pope has often before referred to Cardinal Gotti as his successor, but if precedent be followed in this case the Carmelite cardinal will never sit as a ruler of the church. The custom has been always to defeat the cardinals selected for succession by the popes, but the popes themselves do not seem to have been impressed by history, for almost all have indicated their pleasure in this way.

A Famous Hospital Dog.

Although Leo, the dog belonging to the women and children's hospital, Cork, was Irish, his fame was almost as great in England as in his own country, and his death will be regretted by those of both nations who are interested in benevolent movements. His history will bear comparison with that of any dog of public fame. Of dignified demeanor, he was always to be seen on the streets with his Alpine barrel slung round his neck, bent on errands of mercy as important as those of the great monastery dogs. He gathered over \$5,000 for the hospital. Leo won the proud distinction of carrying off the cup offered by the prince of Wales to the dog who collected the largest amount for a hospital, and he was also known to the princess of Wales, who frequently petted him. He succeeded in his benevolent exertions by his eldest son Leo.

Race of Dwarfs in Luzon.

The island of Luzon in the Philippines contains one of the recognized races of dwarf men, the Aetas, whose average height is only four feet eight inches or four feet nine inches. They dwell among the mountains in the interior of the island, and are allied to the Andamanese, inhabiting islands in the Bay of Bengal. It is remarked by a recent writer that all of the dwarf races survive only in the most inaccessible parts of the continents or islands to which they belong.

Some Interesting Comets.

Many comets will be seen during the twentieth century. The most interesting is Halley's—last seen in 1835. It is due in 1910 or 1911.

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D. C. McLaren spent Saturday in Detroit.

William Bacon spent Wednesday at Detroit.

Mrs. J. G. Hoover spent Sunday at Ypsilanti.

N. F. Prudden was an Ann Arbor visitor Tuesday.

Miss Ella Purchase is visiting relatives at Romulus.

Miss Nina Howlett was a Jackson visitor over Sunday.

Miss Florence Van Riper is visiting friends in Jackson.

Michael J. Graham of Jackson was a Chelsea visitor today.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hammond are visiting at Canton, Ohio.

Chauncey Freeman spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives here.

Misses Clara Snyder and Cora Noyes spent Tuesday in Ann Arbor.

Mrs. F. D. Cummings spent several days of this week at Jackson.

Mrs. William Martin of Webster is the guest of her son, D. H. Wurster.

Charles Parsons of Saline was the guest of O. C. Burkhart Wednesday.

John B. Cole is in Detroit this week attending the Masonic Grand Lodge.

Mrs. Henry Hines of Grass Lake has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. L. Lemmon.

Miss Edna Hammond went to Jackson Monday, where she will spend some time.

Mrs. Sarah Beeman of Waterloo spent first of the week with her son, F. Beeman.

Mrs. James Richards has been the guest of Mrs. J. F. Zeiss, of Detroit this week.

Miss Blanche Cushman of Dexter spent Sunday with H. S. Holmes and family.

Geo. H. Purchase of Detroit spent several days of the past week with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Williams and two children spent Sunday with relatives at Three Rivers.

Mrs. Celia Dean of Waterloo was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. Beeman the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bates of New Haven were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Noyes Sunday.

Edward McNamara returned to his home at Traverse City Monday after spending some time here.

Mrs. Eliza Congdon has returned home after spending some weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Eugene West.

Mrs. E. J. Foster and children of Grass Lake spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. F. Staffan. Mr. Foster came down Monday.

FRANCISCO.

Wm. Locher is quite ill.

Edwin Schenk is seriously ill.

Miss Laura Killmer spent last week at home.

Frank Moore and John Daily are on the sick list.

Albert Goodrich spent Monday with C. H. Plowe.

Mr. and Earl Fields of Hastings spent a few days here.

Miss Mable Notten spending some time at Chelsea.

Jas Palmer entertained friend from Detroit last week.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Hoppe, a daughter.

Miss Sadie Itley is spending some time with Mrs. Lee.

Mrs. John Killmer is spending sometime at Chelsea.

Mrs. Levi Palmer is spending some time with relatives here.

Mrs. Henry Gieske has been spending some time at Chelsea.

Erle Notten spent a few days of last week with Jackson friends.

Mr. Wisner of Manchester spent Tuesday with J. J. Mustach.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Richards spent Sunday with James Richards.

Frank Umphrey has been entertaining company from Watervliet.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Sager spent Saturday and Sunday at Jackson.

Anson Croman and daughter, Luella is spending this week at Ann Arbor.

Miss Celia Kaiser of Stockbridge is spending some time with her grandmother here.

Daniel Lincoln and grandson of Leslie are the guests of Mrs. Henry Main.

Mrs. S. A. Ferguson is spending some time with her sister, Mrs. Henry Frey.

Miss Moon from Jackson is visiting with her sister, Mrs. Henry Lambers.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Mensing is spending sometime with their parents at Chelsea.

Married, January 24, 1900, at the German M. E. prsonage, Miss Mary W. Goodrich to Mr. Henry J. Mustach.

Died, Friday, January 19, 1900, of pneumonia, George Ortlung, aged 37 years. The funeral service were held at the German M. E. church on Monday at 10 o'clock and was attended by a large number of his old friends and neighbors. The remains were laid to rest in the cemetery at the German M. E. church. Relatives being present from Leslie, Manchester, Detroit, Munih, Lima, Grass Lake, Sharon, Chelsea, Hastings and other places. He leaves a wife and one child to mourn his loss.

MEDAL OF HONOR.

Few People Would Know the Rare Decoration of Congress If They Saw It.

The medal of honor granted by congress for some conspicuous act of gallantry is so rare that hundreds of officers have never even seen it, says the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The bow knot worn in the button-hole in lieu of the medal goes unrecognized, except by the very few. The medal is of black bronze, and is often mistaken for the grand army insignia, the latter having been patterned after it to a certain degree. It is much larger than the latter, and on the reverse side is engraved the name, rank, date and the battle in which the service was rendered, and the specific act of heroism for which it was given. The medal is only worn on state occasions, but the bow knot is always worn. It is a small affair, with its specific ribbon. It is of silk, white stripe in center, bordered by two blue stripes, which are bordered by two red stripes. It is an inch in length and three-eighths of an inch wide. The little emblem shows that the wearer has received from this government the highest honor that can be conferred upon man. The secretary of war recently issued an order, after a conference with the executive committee of the Medal of Honor Legion, that hereafter on all official occasions, receptions, banquets, etc., the congressional medal of honor will be worn resting on the breast and suspended by the broad official ribbon of the order around the neck.

FINDS GREAT VEIN OF MICA.

Dr. W. E. Nichols, of Indiana, Makes Important Discovery in British Columbia.

Dr. W. E. Nichols, of Huntingdon, Ind., is back from British Columbia, where at the head waters of the Peace river, he discovered a great vein of mica. Dr. Nichols in 1897 penetrated 1,700 miles into the unexplored north. He cured the Indians with his medicines, and they in gratitude told him of gold deposits. He made his way across mountains, and on the slope of one ran across this great vein of mica. The next year he went in again with a partner, C. W. Norris, of Chicago, and staked off claims. He and Norris have brought with them five tons of mica, valued at over \$200,000. They claim they can produce cubes of mica four feet square. Heretofore the largest sheets have been measured in inches.

The doctor will claim the prize of \$25,000 offered by the British government for a piece of mica four feet square. He says his sheets can be used for glass in locomotives and on battle ships. The vibrations of the gun firing always shatters glass, and the navies of the world will want his mica sheets.

Physical Life of Our Planet.

The Revue Scientifique contains an interesting paper by Prof. Klossovsky, entitled "La vie Physique de Notre Planete Devant les Lumieres de la Science Contemporaine," in which the author regards the earth as a living organism whose functions are all closely connected according to certain laws. Even the variations of terrestrial magnetism are connected with a system of currents which traverse the earth's atmosphere and are correlated with its cyclonic activity. He considers also that the magnetic and electrical fields have an influence on the progress of phenomena at the surface of the earth. The professor's idea of the earth as an organism is, however, not new. It originated many years ago with Guyot.

Mushroom and Snake Venom.

A French scientist has found that some kinds of mushroom afford a vaccine against the venom of snakes. The juice of the mushroom renders a person immune against the poison for a month or two.

Not What He Meant.

A rural editor thus writes of a society wedding: "The groom's present to the bride was a handsome diamond brooch, besides many other beautiful things in cut glass."

House and lot for sale.—Inquire of Mrs. M. M. Foran near depot.

Subscribe for The Standard.

HE COULDN'T SHAVE.

And Yet the Barber Was a Man of Rare Attainments in Scientific Learning.

A famous archeologist went to his club recently, his countenance disfigured at several points with sticking-plaster, says the Homiletic Review. There was a general inquiry among his friends as to what was the matter. "Razor," said the professor, briefly. "Good gracious! Where were you shaved?" asked one of the younger members, sympathetically. "It's a strange thing," said the man of learning. "I was shaved this morning by a man who really is, I suppose, a little above the ordinary barber. I know of my own knowledge that he took a double first-class at Oxford, that he studied at Heidelberg afterward and spent several years in other foreign educational centers. I know also of my own knowledge that he has contributed scientific articles to our best magazines and has numbered among his intimate friends men of the highest social and scientific standing. And yet," said the savant, "he can't shave a man decently."

"What is he a barber for," exclaimed the younger man, "with all those accomplishments?" "Oh, he isn't a barber," said the bookworm, yawning. "You see I shaved myself to-day." There are a great many men who get into the wrong pigeonhole. It is important that a man's individuality should be studied in the selection of a trade or a profession. A great deal of the world's sorrow would be prevented if that were done.

HE WAS A GAME HORSE.

A Runner That Galloped Home a Winner with a "Twitche" on His Nose.

"I've seen many a thing on race tracks, but I think the greatest race I ever saw was at New Orleans a few years ago," remarked a track follower the other day. "It was several years ago at New Orleans, and one of the best horses to bet on was Duke of Milpitas, owned by Alderman Casey, of Chicago. But he was a rogue, and whenever he took it into his head to run no one could beat him, but if he sulked nothing could budge him. On this particular day he was a warm favorite, as the distance was seven-eighths, the going heavy and all conditions just to the liking of the Duke. He went to the post all right, but he was soon out of sorts and no amount of lashing could make him budge. Finally a 'twitche' was sent for and the assistant starter soon had the Duke toeling the mark. Finally he showed inclinations to run, and down went the flag, with the Duke off in front. The 'twitche' had caught on his nose in some manner and the stick kept hitting him on the legs and chest. Despite this—or, perhaps, on account of it—the Duke ran faster than he ever did before. He won all the way, with the 'twitche' hanging to his nose. Alderman Casey won a small fortune on his horse, and has the same old 'twitche' hanging in his private office to this day."

WORK OF A JEALOUS DOCTOR.

The Inhuman Way in Which a Prominent Philadelphian Man Was Made Blind.

Henry Askin, once a wealthy and prominent man in Philadelphia, but now totally blind and an inmate of the Masonic home, tells a remarkable story of the fearful result of one physician's jealousy of another, says the New York Mail and Express. Mr. Askin declines to give the name of the doctor in question.

He says that in 1875 his eyes began to trouble him, and the efforts of his physician, who was also his friend at that time, seemed to be unavailing. Growing alarmed, Mr. Askin called in another doctor, whose treatment was effective. The first physician continued to visit him, but did not prescribe for him. Suddenly Mr. Askin's eyesight began to fail, and the second physician was powerless to help him, being finally compelled to admit that his patient was incurably blind.

Thirteen years after Mr. Askin lost his sight the doctor who first attended him died. On his deathbed he confessed that, being jealous of the second physician's success with the case, he had drugged Mr. Askin's medicine and produced blindness, from which the victim never recovered.

FED BY POSTAGE STAMPS.

Origin of a Curious Popular Delusion in Europe Concerning Old Stamps.

Most people entertain the curious delusion that a million old postage stamps will get an orphan into some charitable home. How the idea originated no one knows, but there is no truth in it. It is quite true, however, that the orphan home at Le Locle, Switzerland, is partly maintained by old postage stamps. The reader may ask: How is this done? In this way: This orphanage, being in the center of Europe, receives old postage stamps from all the countries of Europe and other parts of the world. In this institution are 86 orphan girls, and these old postage stamps are judiciously mixed by them and placed into parcels for sale to stamp collectors. In this way the orphanage makes about £120 a year, which goes to the support of the poor children.

Every year three London publications make a collection of old postage stamps for this charity, and this year the papers are offering over \$1,500 in prizes for the biggest collections of old stamps. The stamps may be either English or foreign.

STOPPED TRAIN FOR MATCH.

Experience of a Mail Clerk Who Had Work He Couldn't Do in the Dark.

"I noticed in the paper the other day," observed an old railway postal clerk, according to the Sioux City Journal, "the story of how the captain of the little gasoline boat that left here for up the Missouri had to come back overland for 40 miles for a repair that cost him only ten cents, but which was just as necessary as if it cost the price of the whole engine. I recalled to my mind an experience I once had on the run between here and Missouri Valley, on the Sioux City & Pacific, illustrating how much may hang upon something ordinarily quite insignificant. Between Whiting and Onawa one night a gust of wind blew out every lamp in the mail car, which, of course, made it impossible for me to work, and I had considerable to do yet to tie up Onawa's mail. I put my hand in my pocket to get a match, but couldn't find any. Something had to be done quickly, and all there was left for me to do was to pull the bell cord and signal the engine to stop. The conductor, brakeman and some of the passengers came running to the head of the train to learn what was the matter. The darkness in my car suggested that perhaps there had been a hold-up and robbery of the mail; but when I called to the conductor to give me a match, it relieved his anxiety, but it did not entirely restore his good humor. I lit my lamps again and had my mail ready when we reached Onawa. Since that time I am especially careful to see that I have an ample match supply."

THE BELL HORSE.

An Animal That Plays the Part of Drum Major of the Mule Train in Boeriland.

The most energetic and peace-deceiving feature of army life in the Transvaal is the mule train, and the most necessary member of this outfit is the bell horse. This animal leads the caravan and is the drum major of the whole outfit. He carries no burden save a great responsibility and a clear-sounding bell. All mules destined to serve his majesty are trained to follow the bell horse. A white animal is nearly invariably selected, as for some reason or other mules follow this color most faithfully. Pack mules become very much attached to the bell horse of their train and refuse to move either forward or backward if he is not leading. For this reason the greatest calamity that can befall an army is the death of the bell horse. On one occasion of the Indian frontier wars the whole mule train came to a sudden standstill owing to the death of the bell horse. Nor would anything induce the animals to move till one of the officers substituted another white horse in the dead one's place. On seeing, as they thought, their old favorite in his place once more all the mules moved forward to greet him, and only by driving the fraudulent bell horse forward quicker than the mules could follow was the deception kept up.

PALE BLUE AIR.

Color of the New Liquid Varies as Much as Water—An Interesting Experiment.

The color of pure liquid air is a beautiful pale blue. Before an eastern college recently was exhibited two samples of liquid air in glass tubes; one was made from air which had been washed to purify it from dust, soot, carbonic acid and other impurities. This, when condensed, was a pale blue liquid; the other sample was made by condensing some of the air of the lecture room in which the audience was assembled, and was an opaque, blackish fluid, resembling soup in appearance. It would appear as if condensed samples of air might afford an easy means of comparing different kinds of contamination. It may be possible some day to supply the hospitals of tropical countries where the natural air supply is bad, and the necessity for a better one very pressing, with beautiful blue country air guaranteed absolutely pure. This can never be accomplished, however, until some means have been provided for transporting liquid air to considerable distances without enormous losses, caused by its return to its former state.

RELIGION OF PRESIDENTS.

From This Account Not All American Executives Were Exemplary Church Members.

There have been no religious tests applied to candidates for president of the United States. Gen. Washington was a member of the Episcopal church long before he became president and was a communicant. Jefferson, though accused of being an atheist, died a believer in a Divine Being, as asserted by his daughter and by some of his later writings. Both the Adamses were Unitarians. Madison and Monroe were Episcopalians. Jackson became a Presbyterian. Van Buren attended the Dutch Reformed church, but was not a member. W. H. Harrison and Tyler were Episcopalians. Polk never united with any denomination, but during his presidency attended the Presbyterian church. Taylor was an Episcopal attendant. Fillmore was a Unitarian, Pierce a Trinitarian Congregationalist, Buchanan a Presbyterian and Lincoln and Johnson attended the Presbyterian church. Grant and Hayes went with the Methodists, Garfield was a preacher of the Church of the Disciples, Arthur was an Episcopalian, Cleveland a Presbyterian church member and President McKinley is a Methodist.

The forty-eight stockholders, largely farmers, who own the Chelsea Savings Bank, re-elected at their recent meeting the following directors and managers of the bank: Heman M. Woods and James L. Babcock of Ann Arbor, Victor D. Hindelang of Albion, John R. Gates, William P. Schenk, Dr. G. W. Palmer, William J. Knapp, president; Thomas S. Sears, vice president; George P. Glazier, cashier; Theodore E. Wood, assistant cashier; David W. Greenleaf, teller; A. K. Stimson, special accountant. The Chelsea Savings Bank is the oldest, largest and strongest bank in western Washtenaw county and is quite likely to remain so if it continues to earn, as it has for the past eighteen months, after deducting interest paid to its depositors and all other expenses, remarkable profits and large dividends to its stockholders. The bank will continue to pay three per cent interest on money deposited in it, under the rules and to loan on approved paper at the lowest consistent rates. For safety, profit and a pleasant place to do your banking we heartily commend it. If you are not already doing business there we suggest you give the Chelsea Savings Bank a trial.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50 cent bottle of Down's Elixir if it does not cure any cough, cold, croup, whooping cough or throat trouble. We also guarantee Down's Elixir to cure consumption, when used according to directions, or money back. A full dose on going to bed and small doses during the day will cure the most severe cold, and stop the most distressing cough. Fenn & Vogel, Glazier & Stimson.

DOES IT PAY TO BUY CHEAP?

A cheap remedy for coughs and colds is all right, but you want something that will relieve and cure the more severe and dangerous results of throat and lung troubles. What shall you do? Go to a warmer and more regular climate? Yes, if possible; if not possible for you, then in either case take the only remedy that has been introduced in all civilized countries with success in severe throat and lung troubles, "Boschee's German Syrup." It not only heals and stimulates the tissues to destroy the germ disease, but always inflammation, causes easy expectoration, gives a good night's rest, and cures the patient. Try one bottle. Recommended many years by all druggists in the world. Sample bottles at Glazier & Stimson.

G. H. Appleton, Justice of Peace, Clarkburg, N. J., says, "DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the best pills made for constipation. We use no others." Quickly cure all liver and bowel troubles. Glazier & Stimson.

Found—A fur boa. Owner can have same by inquiring at The Standard office, and paying for this notice.

PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, s. s. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the 17 day of Jan'y, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

Present, H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Martin Widmayer deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of John Wurster praying that the administration of the non of said estate may be granted to himself or some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 12 day of Feb'y, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petition give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Standard, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

A true copy. P. J. Lehman, Probate Register.

PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, s. s. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Tuesday, the 22nd day of Jan'y in the year one thousand nine hundred.

Present, H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of John Hanes deceased.

George April the administrator of said estate, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such administrator.

Thereupon it is ordered that Friday the 23rd day of February, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing said account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate be required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden 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 administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency 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 circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

A true copy. P. J. Lehman, Probate Register.

CHANCERY ORDER.

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

MARY ST. CLAIR, vs. PERCY ST. CLAIR.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw—in Chancery. At a session of said Court held on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1899.



ABIG BUSINESS ON A SMALL SCALE

is done here. We serve a great number of customers with choice Roasts, Chops, Steaks, etc., but we don't keep a large quantity of meat on hand. We receive a fresh supply at frequent intervals and that is the reason everything is of such delicious flavor. The meats have not become tasteless through a long imprisonment in the ice box.

Highest Market Price Paid for Hides and Tallow.

ADAM EPPLER.

CHELSEA TELEPHONE NO. 4

All Styles and Sizes for Every Kind of Fuel.



SPECIAL PRICES ON

HARDWARE AND FURNITURE

for January. Our Furniture stock is complete and we are making prices to reduce it during January.

W. J. KNAPP.

CHELSEA TELEPHONE NO. 32.

1900

is here and so is EARL with a full line of

CONFECTIONERY, PIES, CAKES,

BUNS AND FRESH BREAD.

Knock-down prices on all Stationery in our stock.

J. G. EARL.

Next to Hoag & Hoimes.

Blanket Sale.

I shall sell my entire stock of horse blankets during the next 30 days at

1-4 OFF.

Harness, Robes, Blankets, Whips, Brushes, Curry Combs, Harness Oils, and in fact everything that is kept in a first-class Harness Shop.

Repairing of all Kinds

Done on Short Notice.

Give me a call and inspect my goods.

W. L. KEUSCH.



PASS THE BREAD that looks black, soggy and unwholesome. It is injurious. Use

CARRIGT & HAMILTON'S BREAD, which is all that Bread should be. Light, crisp, wholesome and delicious. We use high grade flour and exercise the greatest care combined with skill in the making and baking. Our shops are clean and well ventilated.

Notes of the Week

Gathered for The Standard's Readers

Francis Wallace is very ill with malarial fever.

O. C. Burkhart sold a span of work horses Saturday to Clinton parties.

The dates of the Farmers' Institute have been set for February 16th and 17th.

Dr. and Mrs. H.H. Avery have moved into their fine new residence on Middle street.

The Ladies' Research Club will meet at Mrs. J. E. McKune's next Monday evening.

The Chelsea orchestra furnished the music for a dance at Dexter one night last week.

Wm. Hammond has purchased the house on East street, which is occupied by Ellis Keenan.

Harlow Lemmon wishes to thank his schoolmates who have been so kind to him during his recent illness.

A marriage license has been granted Henry J. Musbach of Francisco, and Miss Mary W. Goodrich of Chelsea.

School district No. 7, Sylvan, will hold a box social at W. H. Bahmiller's Friday, February 2nd. Everybody is invited.

The spectacle presented by the women of Washington applauding polygamist Roberts is disgusting, to say the least.

The Methodists of this place held their first services in the new church Sunday. They occupied the dining room in the basement.

Frank Leach settled up with the Hanover Fire Insurance Co. for the loss sustained by his recent fire, they paying him in full.

The Glazier Stove Company have built an extension to their elevated track to the new warehouse on the north side North street.

While James Geddes, sr., was engaged in chopping in Nathan Pierce's woods this morning, a limb fell on him breaking one of his legs.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Aleda E. Trolz of Manchester to Mr. Geo. F. Alber, to occur on Wednesday, January 31st.

Fenn & Vogel have just placed in position a fine sign over the front of their store. It is the production of Mr. Vogel and is a fine specimen of sign work.

Fred W. Green of Ypsilanti has been appointed inspector general of the Michigan National Guard to succeed Marsh of Allegan. We salute you, General Green.

Word has been received here of the marriage of Mrs. Francis Beach, a former resident of Chelsea, and John Suter of West Italy, N. Y., on Sunday, January 7, 1900.

Mrs. Helen Hamilton, mother of Dr. W. S. Hamilton of this place, died at the home of her daughter in Jackson Monday. She leaves two sons and three daughters.

The subject to be discussed by the business men's class Sunday is, "Resolved, that the world loses more in the death of a man like Moody than a man like Gladstone." Rev. C. S. Jones leads in the discussion.

There will be a special meeting of Chelsea Tent, No. 281, Thursday evening, January 25th, for initiation of candidates. After the ceremonies a free lunch will be served by the officers. All Sir Knights are invited to be present.

Died, on Monday, January 22, 1900, at her home in this village, Augusta, wife of Henry Mensing, aged 49 years. The funeral services were held at the German M. E. church today. Mr. Mensing and children have the sympathy of the community in their affliction.

The Fowlerville Review says that a man is going around telling widow pensioners that he can get their pensions increased. He charges \$5 for the preliminary expenses and that is the last the widow sees or hears of him. Look out for the fraud.

Wray Brownell, who is well known here, has commenced a suit for a divorce from his wife, who he married last summer, and also a suit against Walter Holmes, a deputy sheriff at Manchester for false imprisonment. The facts in the case are quite sensational.

The village has a number of enclosed arc lights that they are using on the street circuit. They give a good light, and are an improvement over the old lamps. They are the same as Dexter has been using for the past six months. The council has ordered three additional lights placed on the streets, which will make a total of thirty.

Died, on Friday, January 19, 1900, Henry Faber, aged 37 years. The funeral was held from his late residence Sunday afternoon, Rev. J. I. Nickerson conducting the services. Interment at Oak Grove cemetery. He leaves a widow and two small children to mourn his loss.

The Woman's Guild of the Congregational church will give a social on Wednesday afternoon and evening, January 31st, in the church pastor. Supper will be served from 5 to 8 o'clock. A very cordial invitation is extended to every body to be present, and have a good time.

Easter comes this year April 15, and Lent commences February 28. The date for Easter is unusually late this year, and in fact is within one week of the latest possible date for the feast. The setting of the date is by means of the Paschal moon, and on this account it is impossible for it to come earlier than March 21 or later than April 25.

Local business men at Ann Arbor are figuring on starting a mutual fire insurance company for the insurance of residence property. If the plan succeeds it is intended to broaden its scope until a general fire insurance company shall have been organized. It is estimated that Ann Arbor citizens pay out over \$75,000 yearly in fire insurance premiums.

The Washtenaw Times says: Contracts were closed yesterday for quite an amount of the right of way for the new electric railway from this city to Jackson. The company will run its own line, not on the highway, and is buying right of way from farmers direct. The line runs nearly straight west instead of varying to the north, as the M. C. does, and leaves Dexter and Chelsea some distance away.

The social to be given by the Business Men's Class of the Congregational church Wednesday, February 21, will be in the form of a "Penny Social." It is a new and novel plan of conducting such affairs and has afforded unbounded amusement wherever it has been introduced. Everybody, young and old, should attend it as the gentlemen have full charge and are putting their best foot forward to make it a success.

Report of school in district No. 5, Lyndon for the month ending January 19th. Standing 90, Millie Wallace, James Young, Anna Young; 85, Floyd and Callista Boyce; 80, Vincent Young. Vincent Young, Belle McCall, Calista Boyce, Millie Wallace, James Young, Vincent Young have not misspelled a word in written spelling during the month, Ethel Skidmore missing but one. Mrs. L. A. Stephens, teacher.

The Michigan supreme court has rendered a decision that no village officer is justified in making an arrest nor to imprison anyone without a warrant, except in case of felony and breaches of peace. The court also holds that an officer who in good faith makes a complaint in the belief that an ordinance is valid, is not liable for any damages, if the court afterward holds that such law or ordinance is unconstitutional.

The following officers of the W. R. C. were installed Friday evening, January 12th: President, Mrs. R. M. Wilkinson; senior vice president, Mrs. Addie Green; junior vice president, Mrs. Julia Crowell; chaplain, Mrs. Julia Fuller; secretary, Mrs. Kittle Wurster; treasurer, Mrs. Mary Van Tyne; conductor, Mrs. Stella Guerin; guard, Mrs. Georgana Tompson; assistant conductor, Mrs. Ida Webster; assistant guard, Mrs. Ann Harrington.

Our local buyers are paying the following prices for wheat, red or white, 65 cents; Oats 27 cents; Beans \$1.90 a bushel; Corn at the car is selling for 36 cents a bushel; Bran at the car is selling for \$15.50 per ton; Potatoes 30 cents a bushel; Onions 25 cents a bushel; Apples 50¢@60¢ a bushel; Hay \$8.25; Straw \$2.50@3.00; Beef, cattle 3¢@4½ cents; dressed beef 6¢@7 cents; Live hogs 4½ cents; dressed pork 5½ cents; Veal calves 5¢@6 cents; dressed veal 7¢@8 cents; Sheep 3¢@4½ cents; Lambs 5¢@5½ cents; Chickens 6 cents; ducks 6 cents; geese 6 cents; turkeys 7½ cents alive; Lard 7 cents; Butter 16 cents; Eggs 16 cents; Tallow 3 cents; Hides, green 7½ cents; Pelts 50¢@1.50.

Light was brought to bear Saturday on who committed a burglary of a watch and some money from William Schlicht, of Manchester, on August 19 last. On that night Mr. Schlicht was confronted while in bed by a man who, at the point of a revolver, demanded watch and money. He got the same and fled. The burglar proved to be Emeric Ganong, of this city, recently sent for 20 years to Marquette on similar convictions. Through Officer Ross, of this city, Schlicht obtained a description of the man, which corresponded identically with his observation. The watch was found in the possession of the culprit's mother, to whom he had given it upon his departure to prison.—Washtenaw Times.

The secretary of state says that the prices of farm products do not vary much when compared with those of January 1, 1899. The price of wheat shows an increase of one cent, oats a decrease of one cent, while that of corn is the same. One year ago the price of hay showed a decline of 13 cents per ton, while this year it has increased \$2.54. The average price of dressed pork has increased 75 cents per cwt; fat hogs 60 cents per cwt, and fat cattle 26 cents per cwt.

The members of Olive Chapter, O. E. S., will give a weighing social at Masonic Hall Friday evening, January 26th. Each lady is requested to furnish two bows of ribbon alike, one of which she will wear, the other in a sealed envelop. The gentleman finding the mate to the bow he finds in his envelop will be required to pay the difference in their weight at the rate of one cent per pound. Where the difference exceeds fifty pounds one-half cent per pound. A good supper will be served. All Masons and their families are cordially invited to come and have a good time.

A Washington scientist, Dr. William Calver, declares that he has solved the ancient problem of finding a way to utilize the heat of the sun for purposes of fuel. Aristotle, it will be remembered, solved this question several thousand years ago when he set fire to an enemy's fleet by means of burning glasses, but his method has been lost, so far as commercial purposes are concerned. Dr. Calver, however, says that he can melt iron and steel as if it were ice, and can moreover store his heat in reservoirs and apply it to all sorts of machinery. If his claim can be proved he has a gold mine in it.

The executive committee of the County Sunday-school association has issued a call for funds, from which we clip. A meeting of the executive committee of the County Sunday school association was held at Ann Arbor. It was decided to push the work of the association vigorously for the coming year. Township organizations that have lapsed are to be revived and new organizations perfected. It is proposed to introduce new methods of work into every township by means of conventions and institutes. The home department and normal work will be especially emphasized. To do this will necessitate some expense for printing, stationery, postage, etc., and the more work we do the higher the incidental expenses will be.

Some newspaper subscribers wonder why a publisher will keep on sending his newspaper when the subscription price is paid to a certain time, and is promptly discontinued at that time, many a subscriber allows his angry passions to rise and curses the publisher for insinuating that his credit is not good. That will make the average man mad. Rather than to cast insinuations against any subscribers' honesty to pay small debts, it has become customary among country newspapers to continue sending the paper after the subscription has expired, although the large daily and weekly papers, do not follow this rule, as the subscribers live at a distance, and besides they are not acquainted with their financial standing. One should deem it an honor to know that his credit is not doubted when the publisher continues to send the paper.

The friends of The Standard who have business in the probate court, will confer a favor on the paper by requesting that their probate notices be published in this paper.

The modern and most effective cure for constipation and all liver troubles—the famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Glazier & Stimson

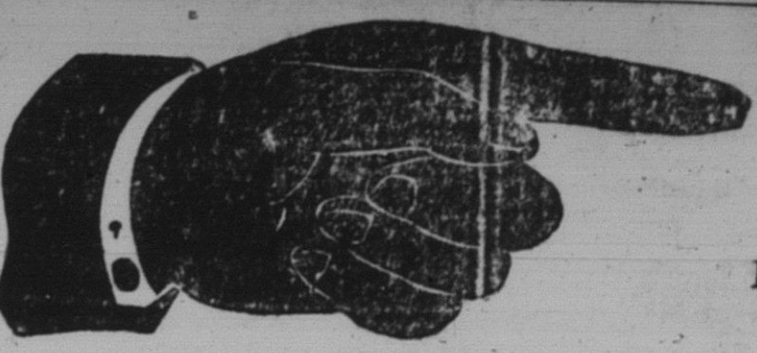
It requires no experience to dye with PUTMAN'S FADELESS DYES. Simply boiling your goods in the dye is all that is necessary. Sold by Fenn & Vogel.



People who trade here are satisfied that the quality is the best obtainable and prices the lowest consistent with good value. We endeavor to make dissatisfaction impossible; we gladly rectify all errors. FOR FRESH SEASONABLE GOODS this is the store to come to.

Large sweet juicy navel oranges 35c dozen
200 size sweet juicy navel oranges 25c dozen
Extra fancy ripe yellow bananas 25c dozen
Armour's picnic hams 9c a pound
Best standard oysters 30c a quart
Waterloo buckwheat flour 3c a pound
Pure maple syrup 30c a quart
The best line of first-class Coffees in Chelsea

FREEMAN'S
CHELSEA TELEPHONE NO. 14



ONE WEEK MORE.

Four weeks Clearing Sale closes Saturday night, February 3, when we begin our annual inventory.

Dress Goods, Silks, Linings and Trimmings

Cheaper than You will Find Them Elsewhere.

All-wool Dress Goods 25c yard, all colors.

All-wool Henrietta Dress Goods 45c. Large assortment black and colored Serges and Henriettas at from 50c to 65c. Every yard worth from 75c to \$1.

Large assortment new colored and black novelties in dress goods, bought within the past few months, will go cheap during this sale.

Good quality Outings 5c yd. Best quality Outings 9c yd.

Special Prices on all Linen Goods, White Goods, Towels, Crashes, etc.

1 case 2,500 yards, short lengths, best Turkey Red Prints 4½c yd.

1 case, about 2,000 yds, best quality classic ginghams, in short lengths from 2 to 12 yds in piece. Large assortment of patterns. Fast in color and will wear like iron; retail price everywhere 10c. Our price is 6c yd.

Good 2½ yd wide unbleached sheeting 15c yd.

Good 1 yd wide unbleached sheeting 5 and 6c yd.

Regular 1 yard wide bleached cottons 5, 6, 7 and 8c.

Best quality apron check ginghams 5c yd.

Best quality fancy prints and indigo prints 6c yd.

Good prints at 5c yd.

Best feather ticking 13c yd.

Best blue and brown denim 13c yd.

Good blue and brown denim 10c yd.

Linen crashes at 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10c.

Good heavy satine skirts 90c.

Extra heavy satine skirts \$1.25.

SPECIAL

Regular \$1.00 bed blankets 75c

Regular 75c bed blankets 55c

Ladies' ready-to-wear skirts ½ off

Ladies' calico wrappers 69c

Ladies' fleeced lined wrappers 90c

Ladies' fleeced lined wrapper, extra heavy \$1.25.

Regular 13c cotton batt 10c roll

Good quality cotton batt 6c roll

Regular \$1.00 corsets 90c

Regular 50c corsets 45c

Embroideries cheap during this sale

Our prices on all linings, dress facings, stays, hooks and eyes, in fact everything in the notion line are below the prices you must pay at other places.

Solid oak curtain fixtures, complete 19c

Window shades, complete at 10c and 25c

Sash rods complete at 13c

Best 25c shoe dressing 15c

Regular 25c wool insoles 19c

JACKETS AND CAPES.

25 ladies' \$5.00 and \$7.50 Jackets will be closed out at \$2.50. ALL GOOD STYLES.

All regular \$10.00, \$12.50 and \$14.00

Jackets at \$5.00 and \$7.50. Every garment new and perfect in every way.

Misses and Children's Jackets at reduced prices.

Beaver Shawls, Muffs, Fur Collarettes, Fur Capes at Actual Cost.

Don't miss the bargains next week.

W. P. Schenk & Company.

Carriage Painting

I have opened a Carriage Paint Shop over Faust's Wagon Shop. All work promptly done and at satisfactory price. Paper Hanging and House Painting a specialty.

GIVE ME A CALL.

JAMES HARRINGTON.

W. P. Schenk & Company.

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I have opened a Carriage Paint Shop over Faust's Wagon Shop. All work promptly done and at satisfactory price. Paper Hanging and House Painting a specialty.

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J. J. RAFTREY

Glass Block Tailoring Parlors

Grand opening of Fall and Winter

WOOLENS!

The latest Domestic and Imported goods for

Suits, Top Coats and Odd Trousers

at the right price. All kinds of silks and woolens cleaned and repaired by the latest improved methods.

Ladies' Jackets Made and Remodded.

J. J. RAFTREY, Glass Block Tailoring Parlors.

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

HARDWARE, STOVES,

FURNITURE, CROCKERY.

Some Special Prices on Dinner

Sets and Extension Tables.

HOAG & HOLMES.



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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—Billy Gray, young college student, secures a lieutenant's commission on breaking out of Spanish-American war. He meets a Mr. Prime, Miss Prime and Miss Amy Lawrence.

CHAPTER II.

The little party of visitors in the general's personal tent made a striking contrast to that assembled under the official canvas. In the latter, seated on camp stools and candle boxes or braced against the tent poles, were nearly a dozen officers, all in the somber dark blue regulation uniform, several in riding boots and spurs, some even wearing the heavy, froged overcoat; all but two, juniors of the staff, men who stood on the shady side of 40, four of the number wearing on their shoulders the silver stars of generals of division or brigade, and among their thinning crops of hair the silver strands that told of years of service. One man alone, the commanding general, was speaking; all the others listened in respectful silence. In the gloom of that late, fog-shrouded afternoon a lantern or two would have been welcome, but the conference had begun while it was still light enough for the chief to read the memoranda on his desk, and now he was talking without notes. In the array of grave, thoughtful faces, some actually somber and severe in expression, a smile would have seemed out of place, yet, all on a sudden, grim features relaxed, deep-set eyes twinkled and glanced quickly about in search of kindred sympathetic spirits, and more than half the bearded faces broadened into a grin of merriment, and as many heads were suddenly uplifted, for just as the gray-haired chief ended an impressive period with the words: "It will be no laughing matter if I can lay hold of them," there burst upon the surprised ears of the group a peal of the merriest laughter imaginable—the rippling, joyous, musical laughter of happy girlhood mingling with the hearty, wholesome, if somewhat boyish, outburst of jollity of healthful youth.

"Merciful powers!" exclaimed the chief. "I had forgotten all about those people. They must have been here 20 minutes."

"Sixty-five, sir, by the watch," said a saturnine-looking soldier, tall and stalwart, and wearing the shield of the adjutant general's department on the collar of his sack coat.

"They ought to go, then," was the placid suggestion of a third officer, a man with keen eyes, thin, almost ascetic face, but there twitched a quaint humor about the lines of his lips. "That visit's past the retiring age."

And then another peal of merriment from the adjoining tent put a stop to conversation.

"They don't lack for entertainers," hazarded a staff officer as soon as he could make himself heard. "The solemn-looking Gothamite who came with them must have slipped out."

"It seems he knows Col. Armstrong," said the chief, thoughtfully. "I sent for him an hour ago, and he may be piloting Mr. Prime around camp, looking up the runaway."

"Another case?" asked a brigade commander, with a shrug of his shoulders.

"Another case," answered the general, with a sigh. "It isn't always home troubles that drive them to it. This boy had everything a doting father could give him. What on earth could make him bolt and gallop for the war?"

No one answered for a moment. Then the officer with the humorous twinkle about the eyes and the twitch at the lip corners bent forward, placed his elbows on his knees, his fingers tip to tip, gazed dreamily at the floor, and sentimentally said:

"Girl."

Whereupon his next neighbor, a stocky, thickset man in the uniform of a brigadier, never moving eye, head or hand, managed to bring a sizable foot in heavy riding boot almost savagely upon the slim gaiter of the humorist, who suddenly started and flushed to the temples, glanced quickly at the chief, and then as quickly back to the floor, his blue eyes clouded in genuine distress.

The general's gray face had seemed to grow grayer in the gloom. Again there came, like a rippling echo, the chorus of merry laughter from the adjoining tent, only it seemed a trifle subdued, possibly as though one or two of the merry-makers had joined less heartily. With sudden movement the general rose. "Well, I've kept you long enough," he said. "Let the three regiments be got in readiness at once, but relax no effort in that other matter. Find the guilty parties if a possible thing."

And then the group dissolved. One or two of the number looked back, half hesitating, at the entrance of the tent, but the chief had turned again to the littered table before him, and, seating himself, rested his gray head in the hand nearest his visitors. It was as though he wished to conceal his face. One of the last to go—the thin-faced soldier with the twinkling blue eyes, hung irresolutely behind the chief a moment as though he had in his mind to speak, then turned and fairly tip-toed out, leaving the camp commander to the society of a single staff officer, and to the

"Kindly say to Mr. Prime, or his friends, that I will join them in a moment," said the former, presently, without so much as lifting head or eye, and the aid-de-camp left as noiselessly as his predecessor, the humorist. But when he was gone and "The Chief" sat alone, the sound of merry chat and laughter still drifted in with the mist at the half-opened entrance. Shadowy forms flitted to and fro between the official tent and the lights beginning to twinkle at brigade headquarters across the wide roadway. An orderly scratched at the tent flap, but got no answer. The lone occupant sat well back in the gloomy interior and could barely be distinguished. The waiting soldier hesitated a moment, then entered and stamped once upon the wooden floor, then turned and noiselessly stepped out, for, anticipating his question, the general spoke:

"No light just yet, orderly. I'll call you—in a moment. Just close the tent."

At his hand, he needed no light to find it, lay a little packet that had been passed in to him with the mail while the council was still in session. It was stoutly wrapped, tightly corded, and profusely sealed, but with the sharp point of an eraser the general slit the fastenings, tore off the wrapper, and felt rather than saw that a bundle of letters, rolled in tissue paper and tied with ribbon, ribbon long since faded and wrinkled, lay within. This he carefully placed in a large-sized military letter envelope, moistened and pressed tight the gummed flap, stowed it in the inner pocket of the overcoat that hung at the rear tent pole, reduced the wrapper and its superscription to minute fragments, and dropped them into the waste-basket, all as carefully and methodically as though life knew neither hurry nor worry; then bowed his lined face in both hands a moment in utter silence and in unmistakable sadness. Presently his lips moved: "Can you look down and see that I have kept my word, Agnes?" he murmured. "God help me to find him and save him—yet."

Once again the laughter, the gay young voices, rang from the other tent. All over camp, far and near, from the limits of the park to the very slope of the height at the north, the evening bugles were calling by thousands the thronging soldiery to mess or roll call. Slowly the general rose, drew on his overcoat, and in another moment, under the sloping visor of his forage cap, with eyes that twinkled behind their glasses, with a genial smile softening every feature, his fine soldierly face peered in on the scene of light, of merriment and laughter under the canvas roof of the only home he knew in the world—the soldier home of one whose life had been spent following the flag through bivouac, camp or garrison, through many a march, battle and campaign—all over the broad lands of the United States until now, at the hour when most men turned for the placid joys of the fireside, the love of devoted and faithful wife, the homage and affection of children, the prattle and playful sports of children's children—homeless, wifeless, childless, he stood at the border of the boundless sea, soldier duty pointing the way to far distant, unknown and undesired regions, content to follow that flag to the end of the world if need be, and owning no higher hope or ambition than to follow and uphold it to the end of his life.

There was nothing in such a face as his to put a check to fun and merriment. Yet, all on a sudden, the laughter died away. Three young gallants in soldier garb sprang to their feet and faced him with appeal and explanation in their speaking eyes, although only one of their number found his tongue in time to put the matter into words. There were only two girls when the general left the tent to meet his officers at four o'clock and now there were four, and the four were having five-o'clock tea.

At least anyone would have said they were four blithe girls, innocent of graver responsibilities than social calls and dinner or dance engagements, for never looked four young women so free from the cares of this world than those who were picturesquely grouped about the general's camp table and under the brilliant reflector of the general's lamp; but the plain gold circlet on the slender finger of the merriest and noisiest and smallest of the four, and the fact that she had nothing to say to the senior of the four attendant officers, except in the brief, indifferent tones of assured proprietorship, and very much to say to the other three, told a different story. The general's manner lost none of its kindness, even though a close observer would have seen that his face lost a little of its light as he recognized in the evident leader of the revels and mistress of the situation the wife of his senior aid-de-camp. An hour before he thought her a thousand miles away—and so did her husband.

"Bless your dear old heart!" exclaimed the little lady, springing to her feet, facing him with indomitable smiles and thrusting forward two slender, white, bejeweled hands. "No—don't say you disapprove! Don't scold! Don't do anything but sit right down here and have a cup of your own delicious tea—(Frank, some boiling water)—that no one makes for you as I do—you've owned it many a time. And

then we're all going in to the Palace for dinner and then to the theater, and I'll tell you all about it between the acts. Oh, you poor dear! I ought to have come before—you've been working yourself to death!"

And by this time, resolutely pulling, she had towed the general to a chair,



"And this is Miss Amy Lawrence."

and into this, his favorite leather-armed, canvas-backed, hickory-framed companion of many a year, she deftly dropped him and then, giving him no chance for a word, gayly pirouetting, she seized one after another upon each member of the party present—an accomplished little mistress of ceremonies, encased in a tailor made traveling suit that rendered her proof against a dozen minor ills, so beautifully was it cut and fitted to her pretty figure—and, with inexhaustible flow of merry words, presented her or him to the veteran in the chair:

"This, my honored general, first and foremost, is Miss Mildred Prime, daughter of a thousand earls is she, yet one vastly to be desired, though I say it who should not, for she hails from New York, which is enough to make me hate her, whereas we've just sworn an eternal friendship. You've only casually met her and her folks before, but I can tell you all about them. You should have put Frank at the head of your intelligence bureau, general. He'd never find out anything, but I would. We came on the same train together all the way from Ogden."

(A tall, dark-eyed, dark-haired, oval-faced girl, coloring slightly in evident embarrassment over these odd army ways, courtesied smilingly to the general and seemed to be pleading dumbly for clemency if there had been transgression.)

"This," hurried on the voluble little woman, seizing another feminine wrist, "is Miss Cherry Langton—Cherry Ripe we call her at home this summer, the dearest girl that ever lived except myself, and one you'll simply delight in as you do in me—when you get to know her. She is, as you have often been told and have probably forgotten, the only good-looking member of Frank's family—his first cousin. She was moping her heart out after all the nice young men in Denver went to the wars, and withering on the stem until I told her she should go, too, when she blossomed and blushed—with joy as you see her now, sir. Cherry, make your manners."

(Cherry, whose name well described her, was only waiting for a chance, laughing the while at the merry flow of her chaperon's words, and, at the first break, stepped quickly forward and placed her hand frankly in the outstretched palm of her host, then glanced eagerly over her shoulder as though she would say: "But you must see her," and her bright eyes sought and found the fourth feminine member of the group.)

"And this," said Mrs. Frank Garrison, bravely, yet with a trifle less confidence of manner, with indeed a faint symptom of hesitancy, "is Miss Amy Lawrence, and in extending her little hand to take that of the most retiring of the three girls, only the finger tips and thumb seemed to touch. Miss Lawrence came quickly forward, and waiting for no description, bowed with quiet grace and dignity to the chief and, smiling a bit gravely, said:

"Uncle left word that he would soon return, general, but he has been gone with Col. Armstrong nearly an hour. I hope we have not taken too great a liberty, and her glance turned to the substantial tea service on the rude camp table.

"Oh, I'm responsible for that—and for any and every iniquity here committed, solely because I know our general too well to believe he would allow famishing damsels to faint for lack of sustenance." It was Mrs. Garrison, of course, who spoke. "I simply set Frank and his fellows to work, with the result that tea and biscuit, light and warmth, mirth and merriment, faith, hope and charity sprang up like magic in this gloomy old tent, and here we are still. Now, say you're glad I came, general, for these stupid boys—Oh! I quite forgot! Let me present the slaves of the lamp—the spirit lamp."

general. Frank, you know—too well, I dare say. Stand forth, vassal Number Two. This, general, is Capt. Schuyler, a mite of a man physically—a Gothamite, in fact—but a tower of wit and wisdom when permitted to speak." (A diminutive youngster, with a head twice too big for his body, and a world of fun in his sparkling eyes, bowed elaborately to his commanding general, but prudently held his peace.) "Capt. Schuyler, my dear general, meekly bears the crescent of the subsistence department on his beautifully high and unquestionably New-York-made collar. He hasn't an idea on the subject of supplies except that commissary cigars are bad, but his senator said he had to have something and that's what he got. He'd rather be second lieutenant of regular infantry any day, but that was too high for him. Here's a youth it fits to a 't—Mr. William Gray, of the—teenth foot, whom I knew years ago when we were kids in the same camp, and whose best claim

to your notice is that you knew his father. He says so, and hopes you'll forgive all his budding iniquities on the strength of it." The general nodded with a grin at the youngster who stood at Miss Lawrence's left, and then held up his hand for silence, shutting off further presentations.

"I'll forgive anything but more chatter," said he, with a placid smile, "provided you give me some tea at once. Then I should be glad to know how you all happened to meet here."

"My doing entirely, general. (Frank, another cup—quick.) Cherry came with me to surprise my husband—an easy thing to do—I'm always doing it. We found him here, by your orders, striving to entertain these two charming damsels—the last thing on earth he is capable of doing, however valuable he may be with orders and correspondence. I heard Mr. Prime's story and at once suggested Col. Armstrong. I heard Miss Lawrence exclaim at sight of Billy here, and saw a case of old acquaintance and sent for him forthwith—so easy to say: 'The adjutant general's compliments—I found that, after all, they had never met, but Miss Lawrence had seen him at the head of some famous student company. I it was who presented him to her, and summoned Capt. Schuyler to meet once more his fellow citizens, the Primes. I it was who ordered lamps, fire and the tea things. I am the good fairy who wrought the transformation. Behold me with my wand!'"

She seized Miss Langton's slender umbrella and, waving it over her curly little head, pirouetted again in triumphant gaiety.

The general was thoughtfully sipping his tea and studying her as she chattered and danced. When she paused a moment for breath he again held up his hand.

"Col. Armstrong went with Mr. Prime, did he?"

"With every assurance that the prodigal should be produced forthwith and restored to the paternal bosom," declared Mrs. Garrison, melodramatically, and would have ranted on, never noting the flush of pain and embarrassment that almost instantly appeared in the faces of Miss Lawrence and her dark-eyed eastern cousin, nor seeing the warning in her husband's eyes; but at the moment the tent flap was thrown back and held open to admit a tall, gray-haired civilian whose silk hat was uplifted as he entered in courteous recognition of the group, despite the distress that was betrayed in the pallor of his face and the instant glance of his dark eyes toward the slender girl, who stepped eagerly forward. Mrs. Garrison, turning quickly, saw, and with swift, agile movement sprang to one side. The general slowly struggled up from his easy chair. Reaching her father's side Miss Prime laid her hand upon his arm, looking fondly and anxiously into his face. A soldierly, middle-aged officer, in dripping forage cap and rain coat, stepped quickly in and lowered the flap.

"Did you find him, father?" was Miss Prime's low-toned, faltering question. "We found—the soldier referred to; Col. Armstrong has been most kind; but it wasn't your brother at all, my child."

TO BE CONTINUED

A VICTIM TO SCIENCE.

The Personal Sacrifice of a Spanish Physician While Investigating the Plague.

A correspondent at Lisbon sends us some pathetic details of the death of Dr. Camara Pestana, who actually caught the plague through his anxiety to learn all that he could about it, says the London Times. He was dissecting the body of a patient who had died from plague, and in order to extract the virus more thoroughly for analysis he put aside his instruments and worked with his fingers. The poison entered his system under the finger nails and he was struck down with the terrible disease which he was investigating. He was at once moved to an isolated ward set apart for plague sufferers, and there he set himself to study his own case and to record for the benefit of humanity his own symptoms and the course of the disease. He refused to see his brother for fear of infection, and in every way, even in making arrangements for his own funeral, he took every precaution to prevent the spread of the plague. His mind and will conquered his bodily sufferings until the very end, and even as he died he was still trying to indicate to those around him the lessons of his own case. He left a letter for the queen of Portugal begging for her influence in favor of his colleagues at the Lisbon bacteriological institute. Dr. Pestana had believed himself immune on account of the injections of plague serum he had taken.

Afterthoughts.

The half is not told; and generally the other half you don't care to know. Many a man who knows he is right also knows what it is to be left. Whether a man should aim high or low depends entirely on his range and ammunition.

It is easy to be prosperous and hard not to be prosperous. This may not sound just right, but it is a fact.

The speed is getting so high nowadays that enterprise has to carry around a jimmy and a bunch of skeleton keys to maintain its reputation.

Call a boy of 18 or a gentleman of 45 a young man, or in speaking of the human male of 21 or 22 you will be more popular if you leave off the adjective.—Indianapolis News.

A Scenter of Attraction.

"Bikins was right in the midst of that explosion when the hot soda water fountain blew up in the perfumery store."

"How did he look?" "I didn't notice his looks so much, but he smelled like 30 cents."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

HAS A RUBBER TONGUE.

New York Victim of the Smoking Habit Made Whole Again by a Surgical Operation.

Science has enabled a man to go through life with an artificial nose and limbs that often defy detection, but one of the most novel inventions of modern surgery is a tongue made of rubber and resting on a pivot set between the teeth. There is a man in New York who can show this wonderful mechanism.

This man is George Henderson. He is 47 years old and for many years had



GEORGE HENDERSON.
(Known to His Friends as the Man with the Rubber Tongue.)

been an inveterate smoker, often using 15 cigars a day. Excessive use of tobacco caused a cancer of the tongue, and the organ had to be removed. This operation was most difficult and was, according to the New York Herald, performed in Bellevue hospital.

It was necessary to saw through the lower jaw at the center and remove two lower front teeth, together with a portion of the jawbone on either side of these teeth. When this was done the surgeons removed two-thirds of the anterior part of the tongue, leaving only the base of the organ. The severed ends of the jaw were reunited with wire.

Henderson then left the hospital, the surgery giving him little hope of ever being able to eat solid food.

Mr. Henderson finally went to the New York college of dentistry, where Dr. Frederick Bradley took charge of his case. He sawed through the jaw again and adjusted its sides evenly, bringing them in as close impact as possible. A metal cap was placed over all of the lower teeth and held in position by a clamp on either side of the mouth fastened under the chin. After the patient had worn this for five weeks it was removed, and it was found that the several parts of the jaw had reunited.

Henderson was still unable to eat solid food, because he had no tongue to pass it back into the oesophagus. To overcome this difficulty the surgeon constructed an artificial tongue.

A rim of gold was made to fit the inner surface of the lower teeth. This was beveled off toward the lower edge and attached to a wire clasp which fitted over one of the back teeth on either side. A bar of German silver was fastened across the mouth from one of the back teeth to another opposite. This was inclosed in a tube of the same metal of sufficient size to permit it to rotate easily on the bar. A tongue of red vulcanized rubber was made to fit about the tube. The rear of the rubber tongue was beveled off toward the bottom and placed under the base of the real tongue, so that the least movement of the muscles pressed down on the rubber, throwing the tongue up.

Henderson is now able to talk as distinctly and freely as he ever did, and eats with ease and freedom.

VICTOR OF COLESBERG.

Gen. French the Only British Officer in South Africa Who Has Not Been Defeated by the Boers.

Maj. Gen. John D. P. French, who commanded the British forces at Colesberg, is the only British commander in South Africa who has not been defeated by the Boers. He has proved himself as capable as his friends in England be-



GEN. JOHN D. P. FRENCH.
(Only British Commander in Africa Who Has Won a Battle.)

lieved him to be when he was placed in command of the cavalry in South Africa. He has demonstrated what can be done by a general who knows how to direct the movements of his troops with skill. The British success at Elands-laagte was achieved through the carrying out of his plans. French is a young soldier who began his career in the navy, but left that arm of the service for the cavalry at Aldershot, where he proved himself very efficient. His active work in the field was limited to some service in Egypt, but what little he had to do there was well done. He is 47 years old.

PREVENTED A TRAGEDY.

Timely information given Mrs. George Long, of New Straitsville, Ohio, prevented a dreadful tragedy and saved two lives. A frightful enough had long kept her awake every night. She had tried many remedies and doctors but steadily grew worse until urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle wholly cured her, and she writes this marvelous medicine also cured Mr. Long of a severe attack of pneumonia. Such cures are positive proof of the matchless merit of this grand remedy for curing all throat, chest and lung troubles. Only 50 cents and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed. Trial bottles free at Glazier & Stimson's drug store.

L. T. Travis, agent Southern R. R., Seilina, Ga., writes, "I cannot say too much in praise of One Minute Cough Cure. In my case it worked like a charm." The only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. Cures coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles. Glazier & Stimson.

HOTEL LIFE IN ARIZONA.



"What are they throwing that man in the river for?"

"He registered at th' hotel and asked for a room with er bath, and ther' just givin' him th' bath."—Chicago Daily News.

F. B. Thirkfield, Health Inspector of Chicago, says, "Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cannot be recommended too highly. It cures what you eat and cures indigestion, heartburn and all forms of dyspepsia. Glazier & Stimson."

STORY OF A SLAVE.

To be bound hand and foot for years by the chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. George D. Williams, of Manchester, Mich., tells how such a slave was made free. He says: "My wife has been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters. She is wonderfully improved and able to do her own work." This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, headache, backache, fainting and dizzy spells. Their miracle-working medicine is a God send to weak, sickly, run down people. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50 cents. Sold by Glazier & Stimson.

Size doesn't indicate quality. Beware of counterfeit and worthless salve offered for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. DeWitt's is the only original. An infallible cure for piles and all skin diseases. Glazier & Stimson.

BISMARCK'S IRON NERVE.

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendous energy not found where stomach, liver, kidneys 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 25 cents at Glazier & Stimson's drug store.

J. J. Bervy, Loganton, Pa., writes, "I am willing to take my oath that I was cured of pneumonia entirely by the use of One Minute Cough Cure after doctors failed. It also cured my children of whooping cough. 'Quickly relieves and cures coughs, colds, croup, grippe and throat and lung troubles. Children all like it. Mothers endorse it. Glazier & Stimson."

THE MEAN OLD MAN.



Willie—I say, pap, I think the fish would bite this afternoon.

Father—Well, you keep right to work, and they won't bite you.—Golden Days.

"I am indebted to One Minute Cough Cure for my health and life. It cured me of lung trouble following grippe." Thousands owe their lives to the prompt action of this never failing remedy. It cures coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe and throat and lung troubles. Its early use prevents consumption. It is the only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. Glazier & Stimson.

Lewis Dennis, Salem, Ind., says, "Kodol Dyspepsia Cure did me more good than anything I ever took." It digests what you eat and can help but cure dyspepsia and stomach troubles. Glazier & Stimson.

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, fclons, corns, warts, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, chapped hands, chilblains. Best pile cure on earth. Drives out pains and aches. Only 25 cents a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Glazier & Stimson, druggists.

WANT LYNCHING STOPPED

Petition Presented in the Senate from Colored Persons Asking for National Legislation.

THE CONSTITUTION PREVENTS ACTION.

Finance and the Philippines Discussed in the Senate—House Passes the Urgent Deficiency and Pension Appropriation Bills—Summary of Daily Proceedings.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Senator Culom (Ill.) presented a petition in the senate yesterday signed by 3,200 colored persons, asking for such legislation as will protect colored men of this country from the "barbarous practice of lynching and burning colored men." Senator Hoar, chairman of the judiciary committee, said that state laws take cognizance of the crimes referred to in the petition and by what constitutional method the United States could take action in this question was a difficult query. The petition was referred to the committee on judiciary.

Washington, Jan. 18.—It was decided in the senate yesterday to vote on the financial bill on February 15. Treaties with Peru, Argentina and The Hague were favorably reported and Senator Hoar's resolution calling for general information regarding the conduct of the insurrection in the Philippines was passed.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The senate yesterday listened to a speech by Senator Wellington (Md.) against permanent retention of the Philippines; also to a continuation by Senator Teller (Col.) of his attack on the financial bill. Received a resolution from Senator Ross (Vt.) declaring in favor of creating a separate government department to take charge of all outlying dependencies.

Washington, Jan. 20.—In a speech in the senate yesterday Senator Hale (Me.) declared that nine-tenths of the American people were in sympathy with the Boers in their war with Great Britain. A resolution inquiring of the president whether any representative of the Transvaal government had applied for recognition, and whether it had been granted or denied, was passed. Senator Morgan (Ala.) spoke in opposition to the financial bill. Adjourned to Monday.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The senate yesterday listened to speeches by Senator Pritchard (N. C.) against the proposed negro disfranchising amendment to the North Carolina constitution, and by Senator Turner (Wash.) against the administration's policy in the Philippines. Senator Rawlins' (Utah) resolution for an investigation into polygamy in the United States or any of its possessions was adopted.

House.—Washington, Jan. 17.—In the house yesterday the urgent deficiency bill was discussed, the item appropriating \$150,000 for free rural mail delivery being the principal feature.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The pension appropriation bill was reported in the house yesterday and the urgent deficiency bill was passed. Bills were introduced for the protection of game birds and for a commission to adjudicate claims of the United States citizens growing out of depredations in Cuba during the insurrection. The committee on elections agreed on a favorable report on a joint resolution for an amendment to the constitution for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

Washington, Jan. 19.—In the house yesterday the senate bill extending the power of the director of the census was passed. Mr. Ray (N. Y.) introduced a bill to provide that in the District of Columbia and the territories no absolute divorce shall be granted save for adultery.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The pension appropriation bill, carrying \$145,245,250, was passed in the house yesterday, and a bill was introduced to extend our tariff laws to Puerto Rico and create a customs district in the island.

Washington, Jan. 22.—In the house on Saturday Mr. White (N. C.) introduced a bill to protect citizens of the United States from mob violence. William F. Aldrich (rep.), who contested the seat held by Gaston A. Robbins (dem.), for the Fourth congressional district of Alabama, was given the seat.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The house was in session only 40 minutes yesterday, and nothing of public importance was done. A bill for the election of senators by a direct vote was favorably reported.

Well-Known Landlord Dead.—Muscatine, Ia., Jan. 23.—Sherwood Kerr, former proprietor of the Commercial hotel and one of the most widely known landlords in the west, died Monday afternoon of quick consumption.

Receipts Increased.—Washington, Jan. 23.—Internal revenue receipts for the six months of the present fiscal year have been \$151,780,158, an increase of \$13,457,683 over the corresponding period last year.

Cost of Customs Collections.—Washington, Jan. 23.—Secretary Gage has sent to congress an estimate of \$7,572,000 as the cost of collecting the customs during the next fiscal year.

Famous Novelist Dead.—London, Jan. 22.—Richard D. Blackmore, the author of "Lorna Doone" and many other novels, died yesterday at Teddington, aged 75 years.

Earthquake in Mexico.—Colima, Mexico, Jan. 22.—An earthquake killed seven people near here and wrecked buildings in many towns.

PINGREE MAKES A THREAT.

The Governor Says He Will Be an Independent Candidate If Republicans Name Ferry.

Detroit, Jan. 22.—Gov. Pingree announces that if D. M. Ferry, of Detroit, is nominated for governor by the next republican state convention, he will be a candidate for reelection on an independent ticket. Gov. Pingree declares that Mr. Ferry is not in accord with taxation reforms he has been working for for the past four years, and bases his objection to him as a candidate on this fact. Said the governor: "If the republican party cannot find a more representative man than Ferry has proved to be, it is time for every republican who is not a corporation stockholder to lift up his voice in protest. I am not particularly infatuated with the office of governor, but I'm willing to make another campaign rather than see the state government pass into the hands of the corporation reactionists."

The governor's announcement has caused speculation to run riot as to what attitude the republicans will now take. There are many who hold that the party cannot afford to risk losing the state by backing the governor and a great deal of pressure will be brought to bear on Senator McMillan to have Mr. Ferry retire from the race, but it is doubtful if this can be done, in view of Senator McMillan's announcement that he will not attempt to dictate the nomination.

Mr. Pingree, when asked what he would do if Mr. Ferry was side-tracked and some other man known to be friendly to Senator McMillan put up, declined to commit himself.

CANDIDATES ATTEND.

Republican Aspirants for State Office Present at a Political Banquet in Ionia.

Ionia, Jan. 20.—Four hundred republicans attended the annual banquet of the Gridley Republican club here Friday night. Three avowed candidates for the next gubernatorial nomination, Hon. D. M. Ferry, of Detroit; Railroad Commissioner Chase S. Osborn, of Sault Ste. Marie, and Tax Commissioner Milo D. Campbell, of Coldwater, were among the speakers. Numerous candidates for nominations for other state offices were present, imparting to the gathering the appearance of a political convention. Ex-Attorney General F. A. Monnett, of Ohio spoke on "Abdication of Sovereignty." The other speakers and their toasts were: "The Source of Political Power," George Clapperton, Grand Rapids; "Young Republicans," Hon. W. W. Weddemeyer, Ann Arbor; "The Business Man in Politics," Hon. D. M. Ferry, Detroit; "Citizenship and Politics," Railroad Commissioner Chase S. Osborn, Sault Ste. Marie; "The Republican Party, Its Unended Mission," Tax Commissioner Milo D. Campbell, Coldwater.

Weather Bad for Lumbermen.

Houghton, Mich., Jan. 23.—The unseasonable and protracted thawing weather which has prevailed since the beginning of the year is causing great uneasiness and serious loss to lumbermen. Probably 18,000 men are employed in the Lake Superior lumber camps this winter and the cut will be reduced. There is also danger of slack water for the spring drives unless heavy snow and freezing weather come quickly. The situation is the more serious because of the enhanced demand for pine lumber and the shortage in the stocks of manufactured lumber on hand at the mills and yards. There is certain to be a considerable advance in the price of all the better grades of lumber for this reason.

Heir to a Small Fortune.

Plainville, Jan. 20.—William Barnes, of this place, has just fallen heir to considerable property and somewhat over \$5,000 in cash, the property and money coming from a rich aunt in Pennsylvania. Mr. Barnes is a unique character, and has traveled all over the country with various minstrel shows. He has often expressed a longing to go on the boards again, and he intends to organize a company in the spring.

Two Killed.

Port Huron, Jan. 22.—In a collision in the tunnel yards Conductor John O. Burke and Engineer William Riggs were killed. Riggs' engine was standing on the main track waiting for orders. Grand Trunk passenger train No. 2 backed up to make a switch and crashed into the engine. Burke was standing on the platform of the rear coach and was crushed to death. Riggs was instantly killed in his cab.

Will Start Muskrat Farm.

St. Joseph, Jan. 21.—F. J. Burkhard, Louis Wallace and Logan Duke, of this city, have purchased 80 acres of lowland north of this city and will convert it into a muskrat farm. The Yukon of black rat will be imported from northern Michigan and placed on the farm immediately. The farm will represent the only enterprise of its kind in the United States.

Wedded 70 Years.

Battle Creek, Jan. 19.—The oldest married couple in Michigan, Mr. and Mrs. Abram Weed, residing near this city, on Thursday celebrated the seventieth anniversary of their wedding. The groom was born in Darien, Conn., in 1806. His wife, formerly Miss Anna Gay, was born in Sharon, Conn., in 1812. The wedding occurred January 18, 1830.

Fell Nearly 2,000 Feet.

Houghton, Jan. 23.—Two miners named Kratt and Sweet dropped nearly 2,000 feet in D shaft of the Atlantic mine Sunday afternoon. The accident came through another accident at the engine house, disabling the hoist. Both men were horribly mangled, and both have large families.

ROBERTS TURNED DOWN.

Committee Unanimous on the Polygamous Status of the Utah Congressman-Elect.

DIVISION ON QUESTION OF PROCEDURE.

The Minority Want Roberts Seated on His Prima Facie Rights and Then Expelled—The Majority Favor His Exclusion Without Recognizing His Right to Seat.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The special committee of the house of representatives to investigate the case of Brigham H. Roberts, of Utah, Wednesday reached a final conclusion. On the polygamous status of Mr. Roberts the committee was unanimous and agreed upon a formal statement of facts. On the question of procedure to be adopted, the committee was divided.

The majority, consisting of all the members except Littlefield, of Maine, and De Armond, of Missouri, favored exclusion at the outset. Messrs. Littlefield and De Armond will make a minority report favorable to seating Roberts on his prima facie rights and then expelling him.

A Statement of Facts.

The statement of facts found by the committee is as follows: "We find that B. H. Roberts was elected as a representative to the Fifty-sixth congress from the state of Utah and was at the date of his election above the age of 25 years; that he had been for more than seven years a naturalized citizen of the United States and was an inhabitant of the state of Utah."

"We further find that about 1878 he married Louisa Smith, his first and lawful wife, with whom he has ever since lived as such, and who, since their marriage, has borne him six children. "About 1885 he married as his plural wife Celia Dibble, with whom he has ever since lived as such and who, since such marriage, has borne him six children, of which the last were twins, born August 11, 1897."

Uncertain as to Date.

"That some years after his said marriage to Celia Dibble he contracted another plural marriage with Margaret C. Shipp, with whom he has ever since lived in the habit and repute of marriage."

"Your committee is unable to fix the exact date of this marriage. It does not appear that he held her out as his wife before January 1, 1897, or that before that date he held her out as her husband, or that before that date they were reputed to be husband and wife."

"That these facts were generally known in Utah, publicly charged against him during his campaign for election and were not denied by him."

"That the testimony bearing on these facts was taken in the presence of Mr. Roberts and that he fully cross-examined the witnesses, but declined to place himself on the witness stand."

Want Him Excluded.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The reports of the special committee of investigation in the case of Brigham H. Roberts, of Utah, were presented to the house Saturday. The majority report, signed by Chairman Taylor and six of his associates, concludes as follows: "Mindful of the gravity of the question and realizing the responsibility imposed upon us, we recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That under the facts and circumstances of this case, Brigham H. Roberts, representative-elect from the state of Utah, ought not to have or hold a seat in the house of representatives, and that the seat to which he was elected is hereby declared vacant."

The minority report, signed by Mr. Littlefield (rep.), of Maine, and Mr. De Armond (dem.), of Missouri. It says in closing:

"We believe that Mr. Roberts has the legal constitutional right to be sworn in as a member, but the facts are such that we further believe the house, in the exercise of its discretion, is not only justified, but required by every proper consideration involved, to expel him promptly after he becomes a member."

"And if the house shall hold with us and swear in Mr. Roberts as a member, we shall, as soon as recognition can be had, offer a resolution to expel him as a polygamist, unlawfully cohabiting with plural wives."

Prof. Hazen Seriously Hurt.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Prof. Henry A. Hazen, forecast official of the weather bureau, was thrown from his bicycle Monday night, striking on top of his head. He was taken to the emergency hospital, where it was found that his skull had been fractured. At a late hour Monday night the surgeons said there was little chance of his recovery.

Law Sustained.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 23.—The supreme court handed down an opinion sustaining the constitutionality of the collateral inheritance law passed three years ago. It imposes a tax of five per cent. on all inheritances, which go to collateral heirs.

Will Cost \$500,000.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Half a million dollars is the estimated cost of repairing the Olympia, according to the reports to the board on naval construction. The work will be done at the Boston navy yard and will occupy about a year.

Caught in New York.

New York, Jan. 20.—Leroy W. Secor, charged with having committed the embezzlement of \$17,000 from the Goodrich Transportation company, of Milwaukee, was arrested in this city.

To Be Again Operated.

New York, Jan. 22.—After lying idle for half a century, the ancient Schuyler copper mine, on the Passaic river opposite Belleville, N. J., is again to be operated.

Indicted for Murder.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 22.—The grand jury reported indictments charging Col. David G. Colson with the wilful murder of Ethelbert Scott and L. W. Demaree.

Killed His Wife.

Hillsboro, Ill., Jan. 19.—Edward Moore shot and killed his wife at their home here, mistaking her for a burglar.

RETURN TO THEIR HOMES.

Gen. Otis Says Filipinos Have Secured Their Guns and Quit Fighting—Troops Ambushed.

Manila, Jan. 19.—Gens. Bates, Wheaton and Schwan have occupied the principal towns in the Cavite and Batangas provinces. A majority of the insurgents have returned to their homes and have secreted their guns. All the southern ports will be opened soon. Gen. MacArthur's troops are pursuing many small bands, killing numbers of the Filipinos and securing guns.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Gen. Otis reports the defeat of the insurgents in various engagements and the capture of several towns and many Filipinos.

Manila, Jan. 22.—A pack train escorted by 50 men under Lieut. Ralston was ambushed by insurgents near Lipa, province of Laguna, and two Americans were killed, four were wounded and nine were missing. In a skirmish at Taal 840 Filipinos were defeated and three cannons captured.

Manila, Jan. 23.—Two companies of the Forty-sixth infantry, under Maj. Johnson, and three companies of the Thirty-eighth infantry, commanded by Maj. Muir, defeated 800 insurgents at Taal, province of Batangas, Saturday, taking the town. The United States gunboat Marietta also shelled the place. The insurgents had four cannons, two of which were captured. Two Americans were wounded and ten insurgent dead were found on the field.

JOHN RUSKIN IS DEAD.

The Famous Author and Art Critic Succumbs in London to an Attack of Influenza.

London, Jan. 22.—John Ruskin died Saturday afternoon of influenza, aged 81 years.

John Ruskin, eminent English art critic and writer, was born at London, February 8, 1819. Entered Christ college, Oxford, in 1837.



JOHN RUSKIN.

1833, and graduated in 1842. Studied painting under Copley, Fielding and Harding, and published a work in 1843 on "Modern Painters," aiming to prove the superiority of modern landscape painting, and especially of Turner, over the old masters. He held different college professorships, and wrote a number of works of a socialistic tendency on political economy, and, in 1871, established the St. George's Guild, an industrial society based on his peculiar views in relation to capital and labor. He was the son of a wealthy wine merchant who died in 1864, leaving him an ample fortune. Since 1885 he has lived in retirement on his estate at Brantwood.

A TERRIBLE DEED.

Martin Bergen, Catcher of the Boston Baseball Club, Murders His Family and Suicide.

North Brookfield, Mass., Jan. 20.—Martin Bergen, the catcher of the Boston baseball team of the National league, killed his wife and two children and committed suicide at his home here. An ax was the implement used in taking the life of Mrs. Bergen and one of the children, while a razor was used to cut the throat of the other child, a little girl, and of the man himself.

It is thought the action was due to insanity. It has been suspected for some time that Bergen was a victim of mental derangement. In fact, some of his actions in connection with his baseball managers last season led to the supposition at that time.

Crop Statistics.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Final estimates made by the department of agriculture give the wheat crop of 1899 at 537,303,346 bushels, value \$319,545,259; corn crop, 2,078,143,933 bushels, value \$629,210,110; oat crop, 796,177,713 bushels, value \$198,167,975; barley crop, 73,381,563 bushels; rye crop, 28,961,741 bushels, value \$11,094,473; potato crop, 288,783,232 bushels, and hay crop, 56,655,756 tons.

Two Boys Drowned.

Fond du Lac, Wis., Jan. 23.—Two children, Harold Stanciliff, aged six, and Frank Murphy, aged five, were drowned in the Fond du Lac river Monday afternoon. The latter was a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Murphy, of Chicago, and was visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Clark, of this city.

Short Illness Ends in Death.

Chicago, Jan. 22.—Frederick Eberold, the only superintendent of police in Chicago on the retired list and the highest salaried pensioner connected with the police department, died at his home, 4401 Lake avenue, at 6:45 o'clock Sunday morning, after an illness of less than 12 hours.

Passed Away.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Theodore Bacon, one of the most prominent lawyers of western New York, and who was an independent candidate for governor against Theodore Roosevelt in 1898, died Monday, aged 65 years.

Innocent Man Hanged.

Redmond Falls, Minn., Jan. 20.—By a deathbed confession it is shown that William Rose, who was hanged here 12 years ago for murder, was innocent.

Death of James Pyle.

New York, Jan. 20.—James Pyle, the well-known soap manufacturer, died at his home in this city Saturday, aged 77 years.

REPORT ON CIVIL SERVICE

The Commission Presents Its Sixteenth Annual Statement to the President.

A BRIEF SYNOPSIS OF THE DOCUMENT.

Plan to Pension Nation's Employees Is Proposed—The Per Cent. of Removals Is Small—Extension of the Merit System in Our Colonial Possessions Is Recommended.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The sixteenth annual report of the United States civil service commission has been submitted to the president. The report opens with a preliminary statement in regard to the extent of the classified and unclassified service, from which it appears that there are approximately 75,000 of the serious positions and 107,000 unclassified positions; of the latter 71,000 are occupied by fourth-class postmasters. There are 19,446 positions in the executive service in the District of Columbia and more than 162,000 distributed among the states and territories. The commission states that the salaries of the entire service, classified and unclassified, is approximately \$104,000,000 per annum, a large increase having resulted from the war with Spain.

Retiring Old Employees.

The commission for the first time discusses the question of providing a retirement fund for superannuated employees, and in this connection says: "It is suggested that the question of enacting a law providing for a retirement fund for incapacitated employees, such fund to be created and maintained by withholding a certain percentage of the salaries of employees, is worthy of the serious attention of congress. Such a law would not be open to the objection of establishing a civil pension list, and if it should be enacted, as the commission would be the chief gainers, as the employees placed upon the retired list because of their inefficiency would be succeeded by active and energetic persons in the prime of life."

Per Cent. of Removals Small.

Only 9.19 per cent. of those appointed through the commission's examinations have been removed from the departmental service during the last 16 years, or a little over seven-tenths of one per cent. a year. The commission says the order of the president of July 27, 1897, prohibiting removals from the competitive positions except for just cause, and requiring that the reasons for removals shall be given in writing and made a part of the records of the office, has had a salutary effect in holding the number of removals down to the figures given.

Civil Service in Philippines.

The report gives special attention to the extension of the civil service in our colonial possessions and lays stress on the advisability of a merit system. In this to the last report of the secretary of war, which recommended that wherever it is necessary to employ Americans, except in the chief offices, a system of civil service examination should be provided, under which requests from the governors of any appointed may be filled. As a further argument, the commission quotes from the proclamation of the Philippine commission, stating that the corrupting influences of the patronage system should be suspended by a well-administered merit system, thus enabling this country to fulfill the promise of the Philippine commission to give the Filipinos an honest, economical and efficient civil service.

MOB VENGEANCE.

Half-Brothers Who Murdered a Farmer Lynched by a Mob in the Jail Yard at Fort Scott.

Fort Scott, Kan., Jan. 22.—George Silbee and Ed Meeks, half-brothers, who were convicted of murder here early in the week, were lynched by a mob in the county jail yard here Saturday night. The two men, who hailed from Kansas City, had been convicted of murder in the first degree, their victim being a young German farmer named Leopold Edlinger, whose murder occurred near this city in October last. The murderers disposed of Edlinger's pair of mules, one horse and a wagon in Bates county. Amos Phillips, an accomplice of the two brothers' crime, was convicted Friday of murder in the first degree. The evidence showed that the three men belonged to a gang of thieves who had been regularly disposing of their plunder in Cedar county, Mo.

Say Rebels Must Soon Yield.

Madrid, Jan. 19.—The released Spanish prisoners who have arrived in Barcelona from the Philippines say that the ultimate victory of the Americans in Luzon is assured. The Filipinos, they declare, are at the end of their resources, the fighting men are insufficiently nourished and the natives are hopelessly divided by factional differences.

Will Be Received.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Montagu White, who arrived here Sunday from New York, will be received as the consular and diplomatic representative of the Transvaal republic. The state department has formally determined upon such action, and Mr. White has been given an intimation of this intention.

Fell Nearly 2,000 Feet.

Houghton, Mich., Jan. 23.—Two miners named Kratt and Sweet dropped nearly 2,000 feet in D shaft of the Atlantic mine Sunday afternoon. The accident came through another accident at the engine house, disabling the hoist. Both men were horribly mangled, and both have large families.

Hanged.

Bainbridge, Ga., Jan. 20.—Philip Denison (colored) was hanged here Friday for the murder of Will Lane, in November, 1899. The negro became involved in a quarrel over the possession of three cents.

Havana Customs.

Washington, Jan. 19.—A statement issued by the war department says the total customs receipts at the port of Havana for the year ended December 31, 1899, was \$14,072,114.79.

Died of Old Age.

New York, Jan. 23.—Alfred Watts, the inventor of crystal gold, which is used in dentistry, died Monday at his home in this city.

LABOR STATISTICS.

Some Interesting Figures Which Show Satisfactory Conditions Among Wage-Earners.

Lansing, Jan. 22.—A canvass of the wage earners of Michigan, just completed by the state labor bureau, reveals a very satisfactory condition of affairs, being a vast improvement over that prevailing one year ago. The special canvassers interviewed 6,399 men workers. The average age was 33.4; 55 per cent. were native born, and 45 per cent. foreign born; 60 per cent. were married; the 2,746 who were married have 9,285 children, an average of 3.4 each; the workers canvassed have 17,324 persons dependent upon them for support, an average of 3.2 each.

At the time of the canvass the entire number canvassed had employment; 1,477, or 27 per cent., owned their homes, of which 974, or 66 per cent., were free from incumbrance; 2,059, or 38 per cent., rent homes; the average monthly rental being \$6.88; the remaining 1,861, or 35 per cent., hire their board.

A gratifying showing is that 2,955, or 55 per cent., of those canvassed, report they are able to save something from their earnings over and above the cost of living. Eighty per cent. are satisfied that times are growing better.

The average daily wages of this army of wage workers last year was \$1.78. This is largely in excess of the average shown by last year's canvass. The increase is attributed to the fact that the entire number canvassed this year were employed, and the further fact that in many instances there had been a decided increase in the amount paid.

The special canvassers also made a canvass of 2,102 women wage earners. Those canvassed were classified into 25 employments, those under the head of factory work including all kinds of factory and machine workers.

In the matter of employment 2,095 of these were supplied with work at the time of the canvass. Seven hundred, or 33 per cent., say they are able to save something from their earnings over and above the cost of living; only 117, or less than six per cent., report that they own their homes; 235, or 11 per cent., rent homes, while 1,780, or 83 per cent., hire their board. Seventy-eight of the 117 homes owned by these women are free from debt. Those who rent homes pay an average monthly rental of \$6.02.

The average age of the women workers is 24.7 years; number native born, 1,466; number foreign born, 636; number married, 276; single, 1,750; widows, 76; number having children, 277, the average number of children being 2.3; the whole number dependent on those women for support, 2,712, an average of 1.3.

HE WON'T RESIGN.

Gen. Marsh Says He Will Continue Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

Detroit, Jan. 20.—Gen. Arthur F. Marsh, who has been in the city for the past few days holding conferences with a number of Detroit people, among them Gov. Pingree, said that his visit here had no political significance whatever. "I am here on private business, and have not as yet talked with local politicians. I will be here several days yet, and as soon as my private business is finished I intend to call on the local republicans, and have a talk with them regarding a meeting of the republican state central committee. No, I am not going to resign the chairmanship of the committee. I have never thought of doing such a thing, consequently I could not have discussed it with my friends."

Is After Armour.

Jackson, Jan. 20.—State Dairy and Food Commissioner E. O. Grosvenor filed a complaint here against Rollin G. Phelps, the agent for this territory for Armour & Co., of Chicago, for selling what is known as "process butter," without complying with the state law in the matter of labeling the packages. The commissioner states that the prosecution will be pushed hard, for the sake of establishing a precedent, so as to enable the enforcement of the law in all other parts of the state.

Will Fight the Law.

Benton Harbor, Jan. 20.—The fruit commission merchants of Chicago have formed an organization to fight the \$20,000 bond law enacted in this state last summer. In this move the fruit commission men of this county are joined by like organizations throughout the entire fruit belt of Michigan. Attorney G. J. Diekema, of Holland, has been secured by these combined organizations to represent the interest of those in this fight.

Life Crushed Out.

Benton Harbor, Jan. 20.—E. B. Mack, of Chicago, representing the National Safe and Lock company, was accidentally killed Friday afternoon while superintending the placing of a vault in the Citizens' state bank in this city. The vault doors, weighing nearly 3,000 pounds, fell upon Mr. Mack, crushing his skull and causing internal injuries, death following in a few minutes.

Prominent Man Dead.

Detroit, Jan. 18.—Charles Buncher, prominent in business circles, died here Wednesday morning. He had been confined to his home since October. His condition had not been regarded as serious, and his death was consequently a surprise. Deceased was president of the Detroit Museum of Art. He was 60 years old.

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THE KEMPF COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK
CAPITAL \$40,000.
Commercial and Savings Departments. Money
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Formerly resident physician U. of M.
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Office in Hatch block. Residence on
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A reliable LOCAL anesthetic for pain
less extraction.
GAS ADMINISTERED WHEN DESIRED.

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Treats all diseases of domesticated ani-
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Shaving, hair cutting, shampooing, etc.,
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GIVE ME A TRIAL.
Shop in the Boyd block, Main street.

At Avery's fine new parlors all Dental
work you find.
With care and skill and beauty success-
fully combined.
Our crown and bridge work even severest
critics please.
But persons so desiring can take their
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Five kinds of plates we offer—they will
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Aluminum and rubber, Watt's metal,
silver, gold.
Our local anesthetics and nitro oxide
too.
Will put to flight all terror extracting
brings to view.
The children at our office receive atten-
tion all.
So friends who wish a dentist give Avery
a call.

FRANK SHAVER,
Proprietor of the "City" Barber
Shop. In the new Babcock Building
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CHELSEA, MICH.

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

OLIVE LODGE NO 156, F & A. M.
Regular meetings of Olive Lodge,
No. 156, F. & A. M. for 1900.
Jan. 9, Feb. 13, March 13, April 10,
May 8, June 12, July 10, Aug. 7,
Sept. 4, Oct. 2, Nov. 6. Annual
meeting and election of officers Dec.
4.
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I represent "The Mutual Life Insur-
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Can carry farm risks. Call and get figures
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MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Time Card, taking effect, June 25, 1899

TRAINS EAST:
No. 8—Detroit Night Express 5:20 a. m.
No. 36—Atlantic Express 7:15 a. m.
No. 12—Grand Rapids 10:40 a. m.
No. 6—Express and Mail 3:15 p. m.

TRAINS WEST:
No. 3—Express and Mail 10:12 a. m.
No. 13—Grand Rapids 6:20 p. m.
No. 7—Chicago Express 10:20 p. m.
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Satisfaction Guaranteed
Terms Reasonable.



CORPORAL QUINN.

When He Was Promoted He Put Him-
self Through the Manual
of Arms.

"Most of the boys," said Capt. Lud-
wig, "when they entered the service in
1861 were indifferent to positions as
noncommissioned officers. But men
who had seen service abroad were very
tenacious as to the smallest honors.
While we were at Bird's Point, Mo., Mi-
chael Quinn, an Irishman, who had
served in the British army, was appointed
corporal. From the minute the pro-
motion was announced Mike was a new
man. He brushed up his clothes, cleaned
his gun and became, as the boys said, 'a
superior person.'"

"Later in the day he put on his car-
tridge box and belt, took his gun and
marched in an impressive manner to a



"LOAD IN NINE TIMES, LOAD!"

grove near the camp, used as practice
ground by the regimental band. Some
of the boys seeing Mike approaching,
hid themselves to take observations.
Mike marched in good order to the
center of the grove, then took himself in
hand. He said: 'Now, Mike, ye have
bin 'pinted corporal; ye want to drop
all ye foolishness; ye're an officer now,
and ye want to act like an officer.' Then,
changing his tone, he said: 'Corporal
Quinn, ye're an officer now, and I'm go-
ing to put ye through the manual of
arms, so that ye can make a proper im-
pression when ye drill the men.'"

"The conduct of Corporal Quinn was
satisfactory from order arms up to
right shoulder shift, then Mike said, se-
verely: 'Now, Corporal Quinn, I will
try ye on loading. I suspect that ye're
a little weak on loading. Now, Corporal
Quinn, load by numbers! Load in nine
times! Load! One (and Mike threw
his gun into position for loading, and
his hand went to his cartridge box).
Two! (the hand took the cartridge and
carried it to Mike's mouth). Three!
(Mike bit off the end of the cartridge
and the hand carried it to the muzzle
of the gun.) Four! (the hand made no
further movement, and there came over
Mike's face an expression of bewilder-
ment and disgust)."

"He burst out with: 'What in the
devil is the matter with ye, Corporal
Quinn? Why don't ye go on? If ye're
not more careful I'll have ye rejuiced
to the ranks! Now, Corporal Quinn, I will
try ye again. Load in nine times,
load!' And he called the numbers again,
with the same outcome. Mike stuck at
No. 4. Then he burst out with 'To bill
with the numbers! Load at will, Mike,
load at will!' This time it was not Cor-
poral Quinn. Mike returned to camp
with the air of a man taking another
to the guardhouse. Through all the
service, or until he was killed in battle,
Mike never heard the last of 'Load in
nine times! Load!'—Chicago Inter
Ocean.

A Historic Cannon.

Lady Slocumb is a large eight-inch
columbiad cannon which helped 2,000
confederate soldiers to hold 30,000 fed-
eral soldiers at bay for 15 days at Span-
ish fort, Mobile bay, when they were
besieged by land and by sea. The Lady
Slocumb was made at Selma out of Ala-
bama iron, under the supervision of our
popular citizen and present command-
er of Camp Jones, Confederate Veter-
ans, Simon Clay and the late George
Peacock. The gun was mounted in
Spanish fort and was gallantly served
by Capt. Slocumb's company of the
Battalion Washington artillery, of New
Orleans, and until it was disabled, on
the tenth day of the siege, by the con-
centrated fire of more than 25 guns.
Thirteen of the company fell dead or
wounded around it, and their blood still
clings to the sides of the old gun. It
is where it fell, covered with the de-
bris of the old redoubt, for 26 years,
when it was discovered, and last week
it was placed in position on a granite
base at the entrance to Memorial hall
in New Orleans by the Washington ar-
tillery as a monument to Capt. Cuth-
bert H. Slocumb.—Selma News.

A Brave Little Nurse.

When everyone else ran off and left
the smallpox patients at a certain crisis
of sickness there was one nurse who
stood by them bravely. She was a frail
little thing, too, scarcely five feet high,
and as slender as she was short. But
she bore the task of caring for the boys
in blue and bringing them back to
health. This was Mrs. Nancy Biser,
who marched with her regiment from
Indiana on the day of the G. A. R. pa-
rade. They looked at her, these gray-
haired veterans, saw her scarred face
and her one closed eye, remembered
that these were the afflictions she had
borne for the sake of them and the
union, and then they cheered her with
the loudest voices that they could.

WILKINS' MONEY ORDER

The Reason a Soldier's Wife Didn't
Come to America When She
Was Expected.

"Dear me," said the weary man at
midnight when the watchman told
him the next ferryboat started in 40
minutes, "did you ever get into a peck
of trouble simply through a bit of
carelessness? I wrote a letter last
night which must reach its destina-
tion by noon to-morrow. Instead of
mailing the letter at the corner, I car-
ried it to the theater and now I'm
spending most of the night getting
over to New York so as to make sure
the blooming thing will leave in the
three o'clock mail."

The watchman sat down on a bench
and rested his head on his hand in a
contemplative way. "That reminds
me," he remarked at last, "of the time
I sent a money order to my wife in
old England and what I didn't know
about money orders made trouble for
postmaster on both sides of the ocean,
worrying my wife and kept my family
away from me for three months long-
er. I was a young fellow then, had
served all through the civil war, and
we thought it would be over soon. I
had saved my pay till it amounted to
\$200 and I wanted to send the money
to my wife, so she and the two kids
might join me here when I was must-
ered out."

"Well, I had heard of the money or-
ders which the government had just
began to issue and a sergeant in my
company told me it was a safe way
to send money. So I went to the post
office and they gave me a blank and
told me what to do with it, and then
they gave me another when I spoiled
the first one, and after an hour or two
I wrote what they said would do, and
they took my money and gave me a
piece of paper for it. I wrote to my
wife and told her to go to the post
office and she would find £40 there
for her, and to buy tickets on a Bos-
ton steamer and come to America
right away. I counted the days before
she would come, and in about three
weeks I thought sure my family would
be on the sea."

"Well, it was about ten weeks be-
fore I heard from my wife. She
wrote that she went to the post office
and told the postmaster her husband,
Private John Wilkins, had sent £40
and she had called for it. He said:
'Well, where's your money order?' and
she said she didn't know anything
about my money order, and then he
told her to go home and wait till Wil-
kins sent it to her. She had waited
three weeks and nothing came and
she wanted to know if the money had
been lost on the way and if she was
ever to see her John again, anyhow."

"You can bet that letter made me
hot and I went to the postmaster and
blowed him up for something no bet-
ter than a robber. He looked over a
lot of papers and then told me the
money had been sent, and I told him
he lied, and then he and his clerk
bounced me for impertinence. I went
up to camp and was telling the order-
ly sergeant all about the outrageous



"SHOW ME THE RECEIPT."

treatment of me when along came the
captain, and he said:

"Hello, Wilkins, have you got a wife
in Nuneaton, England?"

"Yes, sir," said I, saluting, and
much astonished at his knowledge of
my private affairs.

"Well," said he, "I have a letter ad-
dressed to the captain of company B
from the postmaster there, and he
says he has £40 for Mrs. Julia Wil-
kins, and she can have the money
when her husband sends the order for
it."

"Then I was mad as a hatter. 'I
was earning that money,' said I, 'when
we were marching with Sherman to
the sea, and I gave it all to that
d-d rascally postmaster, begging
your pardon, captain, and what do I
know about any order? But he gave
me a receipt for the money and I can
show it to you.'"

"Show me the receipt?" said the
captain.

"I went down into my knapsack,
hauled out the paper and gave it to
the captain as triumphant as could be.
He looked it over for about two min-
utes, and then he said: 'You're a fool.
That's the money order they want in
England. You'd better send it to your
wife if you want her to have the
money.'"

"You could have knocked me down
with a feather; and I thought the cap-
tain rather rubbed it in, though he
meant kindly, when he said as he
turned down the company street:

"What a pity you hadn't a little
more education, Wilkins. You'd have
been a sergeant by this time if you'd
had a little more learning. But you've
been a good soldier for all that."—
N. Y. Sun.

Admit Their Years.

Some women are willing to admit
they are getting along in years for the
pleasure it affords them to boast of the
entireness of their grandchildren.—Chi-

OUT OF PLACE.

The Phonograph in a Barber Shop
—One Disgusted Man's Unen-
viable Experience.

"I'll never again go into a barber
shop," remarked the man from Berks
county, in the Philadelphia Record,
"where they have a phonograph to
amuse the waiting customers. I
struck this sort of a shop in town
the other day, and the phonograph
certainly was a good one, with a horn
as big as a megaphone. The boss of
the shop put in a new cylinder every
now and then, and I thought it a
pretty good thing until my turn came
to get into the chair. Then I changed
my mind. The barber I had was evi-
dently a chap of musical inclinations,
for just as he began shaving me the
machine struck up 'Hello, My Baby,'
in ragtime, and the way he slapped
that razor around my face in time
with the music from the phonograph
was a caution. I suffered for awhile,
and as I wanted a haircut I concluded
to remain in the chair, in the hopes
that he would polish it off in as quick
time, for if I could stand it on my
face I could certainly stand it on my
hair, and I was anxious to make a
train."

"But he had no sooner started with
the scissors than the fool of a boss
rang in a colored quartette on the ma-
chine, and they sang 'Swanee River'
for ten minutes. The musical barber
just hung along with them with every
clip of the scissors, and I missed my
train. No, sir; the phonograph as a
barber shop amusement is a rank fail-
ure, and don't you forget it."

SAFE IN TRENCHES.

Earthwork Affords a Better Pro-
tection for Soldiers Than Masonry
—Work of Bullets.

A man in a trench is just as safe from
a shower of rifle bullets as if he were
behind the walls of a fortification, says
the London Mail. Indeed, it has been
shown that earthworks thrown up by
soldiers are a safer protection from the
bullets than masonry.

Sir George White and his gallant men
at Ladysmith can, therefore, easily pro-
tect themselves from the fire of the
enemy.

Ladysmith is surrounded by more or
less level ground, and cannot be ap-
proached by the Boers on any side with-
out exposing themselves—a kind of po-
sition for which they have no liking.

The ordinary rifle bullet only pene-
trates a few inches into the mud and
soil heaped up beside trenches. The
Lee-metford will go farther than the
mauser, and the mauser has a greater
penetration than the martini-henry.
The bullets from a large maxim gun are
just as effectually arrested by this form
of breastwork as they would be by the
side of a battleship.

Nothing is so hard to take as an in-
trenched position. Artillery is the only
effective means of driving soldiers out
from trenches, but this can only be
done by the most accurate kind of fir-
ing, which explodes the shells exactly
over the trenches, together with a large
number of guns and the expenditure of
a vast quantity of ammunition.

IMAGINARY DANGERS.

Presentiments and Premonitions Ac-
count for the Death of Fully
One-Half of Mankind.

"Of the whole number of persons sup-
posed to die of disease," said the house
surgeon of one of the hospitals, "at
least 50 per cent. are killed by fear."

In support of his statement he cited
various cases where presentiments, prop-
hecies, premonitions and general
nervousness all played their part.
Some years ago four criminals, con-
demned in Russia to die, were taken to
a house and shown several beds, in
which, they were told, a certain number
of cholera patients had died. In reality,
the beds had never been slept in. They
were informed that they would be set
at liberty if they would sleep several
nights in the beds. They one and all
decided to take the chances. At the
end of the time prescribed two were un-
injured and went free, but the others
developed all the symptoms, and died
of Asiatic cholera. Two physicians de-
termined to take advantage of the im-
pressionable mind of a patient and
prove a theory for the benefit of science.
The patient had complained of an itch-
ing on his back. He was told that a
blister would be applied. Instead a
common postage stamp was used, and it
performed all the offices of the plaster
which was not there.

No Timber in South Africa.

The vast veldts and kopjes of South
Africa, where the Boers and Britons
are fighting, are almost destitute of
trees. In fact, the only trees of any
size in all that country, are the blue
gums, which are not native to South
Africa, the original stock having been
imported from Australia many years
ago. In Australia the blue gum tree
often grows to a height of 300 feet,
though away from its native haunts
it rarely reaches such a growth. The
blue gum yields the eucalyptus oil,
one of the most valuable of antiseptics,
while it is claimed that its
leaves, rolled into the shape of cigars
and smoked, will cure asthma.

A New Utopia.

Utopia is now known to be located
at Orsa, in Sweden. The community
has, in course of a generation, sold
\$4,600,000 worth of trees, and by
means of judicious replanting has
provided for a similar income every
30 or 40 years. In consequence of
this commercial wealth, there are no
taxes. Railways, telephones, etc., are
free, and so are schoolhouses, teach-
ing and many other things.

Siberian Wheat.

Siberia, opened by the Russians, may
yet be one of the greatest wheat-pro-

CALL AT THE

Chelsea Wagon and Buggy Works

For a quick job of Repairing. Done
mostly with machinery, means quicker
and done for less money.

Do not forget to call when in need of a
Cutter or Bob Sleigh for they must be sold.

A. G. FAIST, Manager.

Now is the Time to buy Your

WATCHES and JEWELRY

Call and we will show you a good selection of Ladies' and Gents' Watches
and Chains. Gold, gold filled, nickel and steel Spectacles. Also a fine
line of

Rings, Pins, Emblem Buttons, Clocks.

Prices right and everything guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.

A. E. WINANS, Jeweler.

Every Gentleman Should Wear a Fancy Vest.

No other feature of the wardrobe adds so much to one's
appearance. Fancy vests break the monotony of that
sameness which is apparent if you wear one suit an entire
season. All the correct shadings and prices consistent
with good material and first-class workmanship.

J. GEO. WEBSTER,

Merchant Tailor.

Farrell's Talk on Footwear.

A WORD ABOUT RUBBERS

Perhaps you are not aware that of the 100 or more different brand
of Rubbers only two or three are acknowledge to be first-class. On
of these two or three our experience have enabled us to select the

CANDEE RUBBERS

as the best line of Rubbers manufactured in the world. You are
therefore as sure of finding at our store not only the very style you
want but the very best quality and at the lowest price.

JOHN FARRELL'S PURE FOOD STORE.



WE ARE NOT

One of those something for nothing places to get

GROCERIES.

But we will sell you the best goods at the lowest
figure at

J. S. CUMMINGS.

A Changed View of a Changed Man.

~~I am completely discouraged after trying so called
specialists and different advertised remedies, I feel that
I am getting worse instead of better, and have about given up
hope of ever being cured of my kidney trouble.~~

I have changed my mind, for after reading of the positive
guarantee of Foley's Kidney Cure, as a forlorn hope I tried
a bottle, and the result was so favorable that I continued its
use until I had taken three bottles which effected a thorough
cure, and I am a changed man.

FOLEY'S BANNER SALVE is a Healing Wonder.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS