

# The Chelsea Standard.

VOL. XII. NO. 4.

A CHELSEA PAPER FOR CHELSEA PEOPLE.  
CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1900.

WHOLE NUMBER 576

## TRUNKS, VALISES AND TELESCOPES.

We have just placed on a complete assortment of Trunks, Valises and Small Grips. We have all the new shapes and inventions in medium priced trunks; well made, stayed and metal covered corners. The three sizes at \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 square trunks are well stayed corners metal bound, can be opened while against the wall. The three sizes at \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 are a still better trunk. The three sizes at \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.00 are a still better trunk, good for traveling and will last a life-time.

Good Canvas Telescopes at 50, 75, \$1.00 and \$1.25.

The best Canvas Telescopes, a good-looking article at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75.

All kinds of Traveling Bags and Grips at \$1.50 to \$5.00.

## SHIRTS!

We have this week just received our new spring stock of Men's Fancy Shirts; the styles are just right and the prices are as low as the lowest. The fashion journals all claim that high colors, in very fancy patterns will be in vogue; stripes will be used very much in pink, bright and light blues, green, purple and heliotrope. The new stock seems very gay colored, but they are as fashion dictates. We also have some in more sober colors for those who object to fancy colors. See our window display of these goods for prices and styles.

Also bear in mind that we have in stock now Men's and Women's Shoes. New ladies' Suits and Garments. New ruffled Lace Curtains. New Tapestry Curtains.

Special Cleaning up Sale of ladies', children's and boy's heavy hose.

## H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

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

See our South Show Window  
For a Fine Assortment of - -

## 5 CENT PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES

For Cabinets, Kodak Pictures, etc. These will give you an opportunity of framing your odd Kodak pictures in a novel way at a very small cost.

## PLEASE YOU. OF COURSE.

Our 25c New Orleans molasses. If we had not bought several barrels before the advance we would be obliged to charge 35c for this grade. Try a sample of it.

None Such Mince Meat.

None Such Pumpkin.

None Such Soups.

It will pay you to buy Sugar of us every month in the year.

You can pay more money for Coffee but you will find nothing that will suit you better than our Mocha and Java at 25c pound.

Remember we always pay the

Highest Market Price for Eggs

either for cash or trade at the Bank Drug Store.

It pays to trade at the

## BANK DRUG STORE

CHELSEA TELEPHONE NUMBER 8

## GEN. BULLER'S FIRST SIGHT OF LADY SMITH



Gen. Buller—Goodness, Lady Smith, how you've changed. You're thin as a rail. Lady Smith—Well, you're a pretty tough looking customer yourself.

## HAS BEEN REORGANIZED.

The H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co. has been reorganized—Store to be Remodeled.

The H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co. has been reorganized for the term of five years. The junior partners, Messrs. Edward Vogel, E. R. Dancer and D. H. Wurster have been awarded much larger interests than before. This gives Mr. Holmes, the senior member of the firm, more time to devote to his private matters and other business concerns in which he is largely interested.

Mr. Holmes has been in Chelsea since March, 1872, and The Standard congratulates him upon being able to throw off part of the harness and that the work will be taken up by those who are so thoroughly fitted to carry it on.

It is the intention of the firm to have the building remodeled this year; the front will be changed, and the wall that divides the clothing from the dry goods departments, will be taken out, thus making a fine room 44x120 feet in size. This, with other changes contemplated, will make it one of the finest department stores in Washtenaw county.

The Standard wishes the reorganized firm the fullest measure of success.

## Mrs. Jane Palmer.

Word was received last week that Mrs. Jane Palmer, mother of J. A. Palmer, had died very suddenly of heart disease Thursday morning, March 1, 1900 at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. G. L. Miller, near Aurora, Ill. The body was brought here Friday night for interment in Oak Grove cemetery. The funeral services were held at residence of J. A. Palmer, Sunday afternoon at two o'clock, Rev. C. S. Jones officiating.

Jane Russell was born June 27, 1818, in New York state. She married Austin Palmer January 1, 1835, and came to Michigan in 1836. She was the mother six children, three of whom survive her, J. A. Palmer of Chelsea, R. C. and Mark Palmer of Waukesha, Wis. Mrs. Palmer for a number of years made her home with her son in this village. She was a Christian mother. She was loved and respected by all who knew her.

## The New Geography.

The Ann Arbor Argus in speaking of Judson's chances of being warden of the prison at Jackson says: Sylvan can be counted as sure of gathering in some more plums. In fact, it is thought that since Pingree and Judson took hold of running the state the geographies will have to be revised, and that the classes of the future will have to recite in something after the following fashion:  
Question—Where is Michigan?  
Answer—Where Billy Judson lives.  
Q—Where is the capital of Michigan?  
A.—In the state oil inspector's office at Lansing.  
Q—How many counties are there in Michigan?  
A.—One.  
Q—Name them.  
A.—Washtenaw.  
Q—What is the county seat?  
A.—Ann Arbor, which is a suburb of Chelsea.  
Q—How many townships are there in Washtenaw?  
A.—One.  
Q—Name them.  
A.—Sylvan.

## Q—Where is Sylvan?

A.—Where "Billy" Judson and Mike Lehman used to live.

Q—What are the chief resources of Sylvan, Washtenaw county, Michigan?  
A.—Politicians.

Q—Who is the foremost man in Michigan?  
A.—"Billy" Judson—first at the caucus, first at the convention, and first in the hearts of the Pingreeites.

(First class in geography is now dismissed.)

## People's Caucus.

The People's caucus was held at the town hall Monday evening at 8 o'clock. L. T. Freeman was called to the chair, and D. W. Greenleaf was elected clerk, and L. P. Vogel and A. C. Pierce were appointed tellers.

The first nomination was that of president and William Bacon was the unanimous nominee of the caucus, no other names being presented. W. H. Hesel-schwerdt was the next lucky man, drawing the nomination for clerk. R. A. Snyder O. C. Burkhardt and Jabez Bacon were then nominated in the order named for trustees. J. D. Watson was then nominated treasurer and Jas. P. Wood assessor.

## Citizens' Caucus.

The Citizens' caucus was held at the town hall Wednesday evening, and was called to order by James Taylor, Wm. I. Wood was elected chairman, G. S. Davis, clerk, and Dr. H. H. Avery and W. K. Guerlin, tellers.

Geo. P. Staffan's name was presented and he was unanimously nominated, but he positively declined to accept it. J. Edward McKune was also nominated, but he put aside the crown. Hiram Lighthall was then made the nominee of the caucus.

The name of William Arnold was then presented for clerk, and he received the nomination.

Wm. S. Hamilton was the first nominee for trustee; then the name of B. F. Tuttle was presented for another trustee. James Taylor was nominated for the third trustee, but declined the honor. Thos. Fletcher was also presented but he also declined. J. Edward McKune was then made the nominee for third trustee. Albert E. Winans was then nominated for treasurer, and M. J. Noyes assessor.

## Real Estate Transfers.

Venzel Beranek and wife to Frank Beranek and wife, Ypsilanti, \$1000.

Frank Beranek and wife to Venzel Beranek and wife, Ypsilanti, 1000.

Lavina Bivins to Fredrika Schneider, Manchester, 600.

Nellie L. Tyler to Henrietta Reider, Ann Arbor, 900.

Lydia McCollum to Lester B. Brooks, Bridgewater, 2848.

Benj. Morton to Isabel Morton, Augusta, 100.

Wm. J. Jackson to Mary A. Jackson, Saline, 1.

James Riggs and wife to Wm. Eisen-bleser et al., Sylvan, 2000.

Margaret Frederick to Geo. S. Wheeler, Salem, 127.

Elmer E. Leland et al. to Geo. S. Wheeler, et al., Salem, 80.

Arthur Brown and wife to Jas. S. Beach, Ann Arbor, 500.

Elijah Hammond to Wm. H. Ham-mond, Chelsea, 1600.

## SCHOOL REPORT.

Names of Pupils Who Have not Been Absent nor Tardy.

Superintendent's report for the month ending February 23, 1900:  
Total number enrolled.....366  
Total number transferred.....7  
Number of re-entries.....37  
Total number belonging at date.....316  
Number of non-resident pupils.....43  
Number of pupils not absent or tardy 153  
Percentage of attendance.....95.9

W. W. GIFFO, D. Supt.

## HIGH SCHOOL.

Warren Geddes	Inez Marshall
Arthur Kruse	Carl Plowe
George Speer	Bertie Steinbach
Edgar Steinbach	Edward Zinke
Henry Speer	Wm Stevenson
Louis Stevenson	Claude Burkhardt
Henry Mullen	Eva Luick
Nellie McKernan	Evelyn Miller
Cora Nickerson	Linna Runciman
Nellie Savage	Rosa Zulke
Barbara Schwikerath	

MAY E. CREECH, Teacher.

## NINTH GRADE.

Archie Alexander	Jacob Forner
Harry Foster	Otto Webber
Leland Foster	Earl Updike
Howard Holmes	Lillie Blach
Rudolph Kantelehner	Helen Burg
Willie Luick	Susa Everett
Dwight Miller	Leila Geddes
Arthur Raftery	Cora Stedman
Chandler Rogers	Alta Skidmore
Rollin Schenk	Anna Zulke
Clayton Schenk	Bessie Wade
Harry Stedman	Eliza Zinke

FLORENCE N. BACHMAN, Teacher.

## EIGHTH GRADE.

George Bacon	George Keenan
Leon Kempf	Wirt Ives
Claude Guerlin	Furman Fenn
Florence Eisenman	Mary Hafner
Viola Lemmon	Nellie Martin
Mamie Snyder	Blanch Stephens
Rudolph Knapp	

NINA M. HOWLETT, Teacher.

## SEVENTH GRADE.

Nellie Atkinson	Edith Bennett
Cora Burkhardt	Erma Hunter
Julia Kalmbach	Mina Steger
Edna Ives	Lilla Schmidt
Paul Bacon	Lee Chandler
Austin Keenan	Bert Snyder
Harry Taylor	Elmer Winans
Josephine Heselachwerdt	

MAMIE E. FLETCHER, Teacher.

## SIXTH GRADE.

Pauline Burg	Jennie Geddes
Myrta Hafner	F. Heselachwerdt
Jennie Ives	Bessie Kempf
Louise Laemmle	Homer Lighthall
Mabel Raftery	Hazel Speer
Albert Steinbach	Grace Swarthout
Roy Williams	Arthur Youngs

ANNA M. BRISSEL, Teacher.

## FIFTH GRADE.

George Alber	Bertha Alber
Mildred Atkinson	Charlie Bates
Minnie Bagge	Ethel Burkhardt
Harold Carpenter	Emmett Carpenter
Alice Chandler	Charlie English
Nina Greening	George Hafner
Adeline Kalmbach	Margretta Martin
Anna Mullen	Ida Mast
Beryl McNamara	Bessie Swarthout
Ray Snyder	Bertha Turner

ELIZABETH DEPEW, Teacher.

## FOURTH GRADE.

Clayton Bennett	Donald Curtis
Harlan Depew	Galbraith Gorman
Myron Grant	Gerald Hoeffer
Hazel Hummel	Clara Koch
Mary Lambrecht	Edna Raftery
Mary Spinnagle	Cora Schmidt
Don Roedel	

M. A. VAN TYNE, Teacher.

## THIRD GRADE.

Dorothy Bacon	Earl Bennett
Reuben Foster	Ray Franklin
Florence Hoeffer	Celia Mullen
Paul Martin	Algernon Palmer
Lena Schwikerath	V. Schwikerath
O. Schwikerath	Adeline Spinnagle
Arthur Staphish	Sydney Schenk
Myrtle Young	Nina B Wurster

CLARA B. HEMENS, Teacher.

## SECOND GRADE.

Fred Bennett	Marjorie Freeman
Lydia Hauser	Iva Lehman
Ellis Schultz	Theresa Schafer
Phebe Turnbull	Leo Wade

MAIRE BACON, Teacher.

## FIRST GRADE.

Carl Chandler	Agnes Gorman
Lloyd Hoffman	George Kaercher
Willie Kolb	Esther Schenk
Edith Beeler	

LOUELLA TOWNSEND, Teacher.

133 acres to sell or rent, plenty of wood and water 1/4 mile from Lyndon Center. 3 pair of work horses. Inquire of John McKane.

## A Word to The Wise is Sufficient.

The month of March is the worst month in the year to catch cold. That cold breeds other diseases such as Grip, Pneumonia, Consumption, etc.

We recommend to you Our Compound Syrup of White Pine with Tar for Coughs, guaranteed.

Cascara Bromide Quinine for Colds, guaranteed.

Springs Sarsaparilla for the Blood, guaranteed.

Euthymol Cream for Chapped Hands, guaranteed.

Euthymol Paste for Cleansing the Teeth, guaranteed.

Euthymol Liquid as a Gargle for Sore Throat, guaranteed.

Compound Celery Nervine, as a Tonic.

## Farmers' and Horsemen

We have a Condition Powder that is without exception one of the best Powders on the market. We are not afraid to have it tested, if it is not satisfactory, return it and get your money back.

40c a pound or 3 pounds for \$1.00.

Parkers' Liniment \$1.00 Pint Bottle.

Streeters' Liniment 60c Pint Bottle.

Baldwin's Liniment \$1.00 Pint Bottle.

## WE PAY THE HIGHEST

## Market Price for Eggs

AND RETAIL THEM AT

## COST PRICE

At the Up-to-date Druggists.

## FENN & VOGEL.

## 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.

## SHAPING YOUR

## COLLAR

So it will fit without scratching or irritating—all rough edges taken off. Costs nothing extra at

The Chelsea Steam Laundry.

Bath Room in Connection

## LOGS WANTED

White Oak \$15.00 thousand. If have any white oak logs to sell bring them in at once.

Second Growth White Hickory, sound, free from knots, for which I will pay \$16.00 per thousand.

All logs to be delivered at the M. C. track in Chelsea. For full information call on me at B. Parker's office.

D. SHELL.

E. W. DANIELS,

NORTH LAKE'S

## AUCTIONEER

Satisfaction Guaranteed. No charge for Auction Bills.

Postoffice address, Chelsea, Michigan.





A stirring story of  
Army Life in the Philippines

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#### CHAPTER VIII.

Social circles at West Point at long, rare intervals are shocked by a scandal, and at short ones, say every other summer—are stirred by some kind of a sensation, and the "Fairy Sisters" were the sensation of the year '97. They came in July; they went in September, and meanwhile they were "on the go" as they expressed it, from morn till late at night. Physically they were the lightest weights known to the hop room. Mentally, as their admirers in the corps expressed it, "either of them can take a fall out of any woman at the Point," and this was especially true of the elder—Mrs. Frank Garrison—whose husband was on staff duty in the far west. Both were slight, fragile, tiny blondes with light blue eyes, with lighter, fluffier hair, with exquisite little hands and feet, with oval, prettily shaped faces, and the younger, the maiden sister, had a bewitching mouth and regular, snowy dots of teeth of which she was justly proud. Yet, as has been previously said of Mrs. Frank, while the general effect was in the case of each that of an extremely pretty young girl, the elder had no really good features, the younger only that one. They generally dressed very much alike in light, flimsy gowns and hats, gloves and summer shoes all of dazzling white—sometimes verging for a change to a creamy hue—but colors, except for sashes and summer shawls, seemed banished from their wardrobes. They danced divinely, said the corps, and preferred cadet partners, to the joy of the battalion. They rode fearlessly and well, and had stunning hats and habits, but few opportunities for display thereof. They came tripping down the path from the hotel every morning, fresh and fair as daisies, in time for guard-mounting, and at any hour after that could be found chatting with cadet friends at the visitors' tent, strolling arm in arm about the shaded walks with some of their many admirers until time to dress for the evening hop, where they never missed a dance, and on rainy days, or on those evenings, when there was neither hop nor band practice, they could be found, each in some dimly lighted, secluded nook about the north or west piazza or on the steps leading down to the "Chain Battery Walk," sometimes surrounded by a squad of cadet friends, but more frequently in murmured tete-a-tete with only one cavalier. In the case of Mrs. Frank no member of the corps seemed especially favored. She was just the same to every one. In the case of her younger sister—Miss Terriss—there presently developed a dashing young cadet captain who so scientifically conducted his campaign that he headed off almost all competitors and was presently accorded the lead under the universally accepted theory that he had won the little lady's heart. Observant women—and what women are not observant—of each other—declared both sisters to be desperate flirters. Society at the Point frowned upon them and, after the first formal call or two, dropped them entirely—a thing they never seemed to resent in the least, or even to notice. They were never invited out to tea or dinner on the post—solemn functions nowhere near so palatable as the whispered homage of stalwart young manhood. "Nita is yet such a child she infinitely prefers cadet society, and I always did like boys," explained Mrs. Garrison. Some rather gay old boys used to run up Saturday afternoons on the Mary Powell and spend Sunday at the Point—Wall street men of 50 years and much more. "Dear old friends of father's," Mrs. Frank used to say, "and I've simply got to entertain them." Entertained they certainly were, for her wit and vivacity were acknowledged on every side, and entertained not only collectively, but severally, for she always managed to give each his hour's confidential chat, and on the Sundays of their coming had no time to spare for cadet friends. Moreover, she always drove down in the big bus with them Monday morning when the Powell was sighted coming along that glorious reach from Polopet's island and stood at the edge of the wharf waving her tiny kerchief—even blowing fairy kisses to them as they steamed away. No wonder Nita Terriss was frivolous and flirtatious with such an example, said society, and its frowns grew blacker when the White Sisters, the Fairy Sisters—the "Sylphides," came in view. But frowns and fulminations both fell harmless from the armor of Mrs. Frank's gay insouciance. Nita winced at first, but soon rallied and bore the slights of the permanent and semi-permanent residents as laughingly as did her more experienced sister. Nita, it was explained, was only just out of school, and Mrs. Frank was giving her this summer at the Point as a great treat before taking her to the far west, where the elder sister must soon go to join her husband. Everybody knew Frank Garrison. He had long been stationed at the academy and was a man universally liked and respected—even very highly regarded. All of a sudden the news came back to the Point a few months after his return to his regiment that he was actually engaged to "Witchie" Terriss. Hot on the heels of the rumor came the wedding cards—Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Terriss requested the honor of your presence at the marriage of their daughter Margaret to Lieut. Francis Kay Garrison.

—th U. S. Cavalry, at the Post Chapel, Fort Riley, Kansas, November —, 1894—all in Tiffany's best style, as were the cards which accompanied the invitation. "What a good thing for old Bill Terriss," said everybody who knew that his impecuniosity was due to the exactions and extravagances of his wife and "Witchie"—"And what a bad thing for Frank Garrison!" was the echo. His intimates knew that he had "put by" through economy and self-denial about \$2,000, the extent of his fortune outside of his pay. "She'll make ducks and drakes of it in the six weeks' honeymoon," was the confident prophecy, and she probably did, for, despite the fact that he had so recently rejoined the regiment, "Witchie" insisted on a midwinter run to New Orleans, Savannah and Washington, and bore her lord, but not her master, over the course in triumph. To a student of human nature—and frailty, that union of faded and somewhat shopworn maid of 27 to an ardent and vigorous young soldier many moons the junior was easy to account for. One after another Witchie Terriss had had desperate affairs with half a dozen fellows, older or younger, in the army and was known to have been engaged to five different men at different times, and believed to have been engaged to two different men at one time. Asked as to this by one of her chums, she was reported to have replied: "Do you know, I believe it true: I had totally forgotten about Ned Colston before Mr. Forman had been at the post a week. Of course the only thing to do was to break with both and let them start fresh." But this Mr. Colston, whose head had been somewhat cleared by a month of breezy, healthful scouting, accepted only in part—that part which included the break. Forman had the fresh start and the walk over and held the trophy just two months, when it dawned upon him that Margaret loved dancing far more than she did him—a clumsy performer, and that she would dance night after night, the lightest, daintiest creature in the hop room, and never have a word or a look for him who leaned in gloomy admiration against the wall and never took his eyes off her. He became jealous, moody, ugly-tempered and finally had the good luck to get his conge as the result of an attempt to assert himself and limit her dances. She was blithe and radiant and fancy-free when Frank Garrison reached the post, a wee bit hipped. It was whispered, because of the failure of a somewhat half hearted suit of his in the far east, and the Fairy bounded into the darkness of his life and fairly dazzled him. Somebody had said that Frank Garrison had money.

There is no need to tell of the disillusion that gradually came. Frank found his debts mounting up and his cares increasing. She was all sympathy and regret when he mentioned it, but—there were certain comforts, luxuries and things she had always been accustomed to, and couldn't live without. Surely he would not have her apply to papa. No, but—could she not manage with a little less? He was willing to give up his cigars (indeed, he had long since done so) and to make his uniforms last a year longer—he who was in his day the most carefully dressed man at the Point. Well—she thought perhaps he ought to do that—besides—men's fashions changed but slowly, whereas women's— "Well, I'd rather be dead than out of style, Frank!"

And so it went. But if she did not love her husband there was one being in whom her frivolous heart was really bound up—Nita—her "baby sister," as she called her, and when Terriss, the colonel, went the way of all flesh, preceded only a few months by the wife of his bosom, the few thousands in life insurance he had managed to maintain went to the two daughters. Not one penny was ever laid out in payment of the debts of either the father or husband. Nita was sent to an extravagant finishing school in Gotham, and along in May of the young girl's graduating year, blithe little Mrs. Garrison arrived, fresh from the far west, and after a few weeks of sight-seeing and shopping the sisters appeared at the Point, even half-mourning by this time discarded. Thirteen years difference was there in the ages of the Fairy Sisters, and not a soul save those who knew them in former days on the frontier would have suspected it. Mrs. Frank in evening dress didn't look over 20.

One lovely evening early in August, just about the time that Cadet Capt. Latrobe began to show well—to the front in the run for the prize, the two sisters had gone to their room at the hotel to dress for the hop. It was their custom to disappear from public gaze about six o'clock, and when they came floating down the stairs in filmy, diaphanous clouds of white, the halls were well filled with impatient cavaliers in the natty cadet uniform, and the women waiting to see. Then the sisters would go into the dining-room and have some light refreshments, with a glass of iced tea—and no matter how torrid the heat or how flushed and dragged other women might look, they were inviting pictures of all that was ever fresh, cool and fragrant. The two fluff blonde heads would be huddled close together a minute as they studied the bill of fare, and virtuous matrons at other tables, fanning vigorously, would sniff and say: "All for effect. They know that supper bill by heart. It never changes." All the same, at the bottom of this public display of sisterly devotion and harmony and in spite of occasional tiffs and differences, there was genuine affection on both sides, for as a child Nita had adored Margaret, and there could be no doubting the elder's love for the child. Some regimental observers said that every bit of heart that eldest Terriss girl had was wrapped up in the little one. Neither girl, even after Margaret's marriage, would listen to a word in disparagement of the other, but in the sanctity of the sisterly retreat on the third floor of the

old hotel there occurred sometimes spirited verbal tilts that were quite distinctly audible to passers-by in the corridor, provided they cared to listen, which some of them did. On this special August evening Mrs. Frank was in an amatory frame of mind. They had known Mr. Latrobe barely three weeks, and yet as Mrs. Frank was sauntering around a turn in Flirtation Walk, leaning on the arm of the cadet adjutant, there in the pathway right ahead stood Nita, a lovely little picture, with downcast eyes, and "Pat" Latrobe



In the pathway right ahead stood Nita.

bending over her with love and passion glowing in his handsome face, pleading eagerly, clinging fervently to both her tiny white-gloved hands. Mrs. Garrison saw it all in the flash of a second, the adjutant not at all, for with merry laughter she repeated some words he had just spoken as though they were about the wittiest, funniest things in the world, and looked frankly up into his eyes as though he were the best and brightest man she had met in years—so his eyes were riveted, and the tableau had time to dissolve. All the same that sight gave Mrs. Garrison rather more than a bad quarter of an hour. She was infinitely worried. Not because Pat Latrobe had fallen desperately in love with her charming little sister—that was his lookout—but what—oh, what might not happen if the charming little sister were to fall in love with that handsome soldier boy. At all hazards, even if she had to whisk her away tomorrow, that had to be stopped, and this very evening when they went to their room Margaret spoke.

"Nita, if it were only for Mr. Latrobe I should not care a snap of my finger, but it's you—you! I thought you had more sense. I thought you fully understood that you couldn't afford to lose yourself a moment, and yet if ever a girl looked like yielding you did this very afternoon. For my sake, Nita, don't let it go any further—don't fall in love—here—whatever you do."

The younger sister stood at the dressing-table at the moment, her face averted. The Mary Powell was just rounding the point, and the mellow, melodious notes of her bell were still echoing through the Highlands. Nita was gazing out upon the gorgeous effect of sunset light and shadow on the eastern cliffs and crags across the Hudson, a flush as vivid mantling her cheeks, her lips quivering. She was making valiant efforts to control herself before replying.

"I'm not in love with him," she finally said. "Perhaps not—yet. Surely I hope not, but it looks awfully like it was coming—and Nita, you simply mustn't. You've got to marry money if I have to stand guard over you and see you do it—and you know you can this minute—if you'll only listen."

The younger girl wheeled sharply, her eyes flashing. "Peggy, you promised me I shouldn't hear that hateful thing again—at least not until we left here—and you've broken your word—twice. You—"

"It's because I must. I can't see you drifting—the way I did when, with your youth and advantages, you can pick and choose. Col. Frost has mines and money all over the west, and he was your shadow at the seashore, and all broken up; he told me so when we came here. Paddy Latrobe is a beautiful boy without a penny—"

"His uncle—" began Nita, feebly. "His uncle had a sister to support besides Paddy's mother. His pay as brigadier in the regular service is only \$5,500. He can't have saved much of anything in the past, and he may last a dozen years yet—or more. Even if he does leave everything then to Latrobe, what'll you do meantime? Don't be a fool, Nita, because I was. I had to be. It was that or nothing, and father was getting tired. You heard how he talked."

The younger sister was still at the dressing-table diligently brushing her shining, curly tresses. She had regained her composure and took occasional furtive peeps at Mrs. Frank, now seated at the foot of the bed, busy with a buttonhook and the adjustment of a pair of very dainty boots of white kid, whose buttons gleamed like pearls. The mates to them, half a size smaller, peeped from the tray of Nita's new trunk.

There came a footstep and a rap at the door. "See what it is, Nita, there's a love—I don't want to hop."

It was a card—a new arrival at the hotel.

"Gentleman said he'd wait in the parlor, m," said the bellboy, and vanished. Nita glanced at the card and instantly trouble stood in her paling face. Silently Mrs. Garrison held out her hand, took the card, and one quick look. The buttonhook dropped from her relaxed fingers. The card read: "Mr. Gouverneur Prime."

For a second or two the sisters gazed at each other in silence. At last the elder spoke. "In heaven's name, what brings that absurd boy back here? I thought him safe in Europe."

TO BE CONTINUED

#### WORK OF BOER HUNTERS.

Some of Their Efforts Have Been Creditable, Some the Reverse.

When the Boers migrated from Cape Colony to the Transvaal they were forced to clear the way by killing 6,000 lions. For years the South African Boers have been hunters, and their skill with the knife is due to this daily practice in the fields and woods. But with them the killing of game has been either a matter of dollars and cents or self-protection. Their creditable work of freeing South Africa of the dreaded lions, which roamed in such numbers that life was rendered unsafe anywhere in the country, is offset by their ruthless destruction of the giraffe from Cape Colony to the Botletli river. They may have killed 60,000 of the innocent, graceful giraffes, says an exchange.

In the early days of South African history the giraffe was the most abundant game in the Transvaal, Matabeleland and the Orange Free State, but the creature has been killed off like our American buffalo, and the few remaining representatives of a noble race gradually driven north. For years past the giraffe has been a profitable quarry for the Boer hunters, and the animal was valued by them only because the hides were articles of commercial use. They were pot-hunted, shot down in droves, and destroyed in the greatest number possible in every direction. A good giraffe skin is worth from \$10 to \$20 in South Africa to-day, and much more in Europe.

#### ON "ONE RUN" FOR 45 YEARS.

The Remarkable Record of an Engineer Who Has Never Hurt a Passenger.

It takes an all-around man to be a good locomotive engineer. No calling of profession requires a clearer brain, a stouter heart and a steadier nerve, says Leslie's Weekly. That Mr. William H. Gordon, of East Millstone, N. J., possesses these qualities in an eminent degree is evident from the fact that he has been in continuous and uninterrupted service as a railroad engineer for 54 years.

More remarkable still is the fact that 47 of these years have been spent on what is known in railway parlance as "one run," that between Jersey City and East Millstone. Mr. Gordon began his railway life in May, 1845, as a fireman on the Camden & Amboy road. A year later he became the engineer of the famous "Johnny Bull" on this line, where he remained until 1847. In 1853 he came to his present post of duty, and has been there ever since.

In all these years he has never had a serious accident and has never hurt a passenger. Mr. Gordon recently celebrated his 75th birthday, when he received the greetings of many friends and well-wishers. Except when he reads very fine print he is not obliged to wear glasses, and his hand at the throttle is as firm and steady as ever.

#### TOOL MAKING.

According to This Authority the Limit Has Never Been Reached in Any Particular Case.

If the human race continues to exist and to advance in morals, comfort and elegance of living tool making must begin to be carried to what now appears to be a high development, says Engineering Magazine. What is the limit of the tool-makers' art, and when and where should or must tool making stop?

Commercially speaking, it must stop in any particular case when more tool making cannot cheapen the total time cost of production; if the demand for the product is unlimited, then the only limitation in tool making is the limit of human understanding and mechanical resources.

Broadly speaking, it is conceivable that in some special production tool making may be carried to a point where no further profitable advantage can be made, and it is also conceivable that there may be things useful and desirable to the few, which cannot by improvement of quality and lowering of cost be made useful and desirable to the many. Speaking narrowly from existing facts and conditions, it seems probable that the limit of tool making has never been reached in any particular case.

#### QUEER INSCRIPTIONS.

Mottoes on Old Sword Blades Show the Sentimentality of the Fighters.

Rough as the fighters of old were, the inscriptions which they put on their swords often showed not only considerable poetic instinct, but sentimentality. "Faithful in adversity" is such a sentence engraved on an old sword of the seventeenth century. In a collection of blades of the sixteenth century are these inscriptions: "I quarrel," "God gives me speed, that my foe be beat indeed," "With this defense and God's will, all my enemies I shall still," "In battle I will let myself be used," "When I my sword uplift in strife, God give the sinner eternal life," "Trust in God, bravely war, therein your fame and honor are," "Your aim alone be God's great name; Who dares deny, strike thou him lame," "Every soldier fine, look on this sign, and use his hand for God and the land."

On blades from the eighteenth century are these inscriptions: "Nothing better in the world than hast than to hold love and friendship fast," "I serve," "A good blade I—who would deny—let him meet me and I will hold—it will cost him or blood or gold."

#### Automobile Fuel.

Americans prefer electricity for running automobiles, the French petroleum and the Russians wood alcohol, costing in that country eight cents a gallon.

#### THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson in the International Series for March 11, 1900—The Paralytic Healed.

[Prepared by Hector C. Lenington.] THE LESSON TEXT.

(Mark 13-12.) 1. And they came unto him, bringing one sick of the palsy, which was borne of four.

2. And when they could not come nigh unto him for the press, they uncovered the roof where he was: and when they had broken it up, they let down the bed wherein the sick of the palsy lay.

3. When Jesus saw their faith, he said unto the sick of the palsy: Son, thy sins be forgiven thee.

4. But there were certain of the scribes sitting there, and reasoning in their hearts, 5. Why doth this man thus speak blasphemies? who can forgive sins but God only.

6. And immediately when Jesus perceived in His spirit that they so reasoned within themselves, he said unto them: Why reason ye these things in your hearts? 7. Whether is it easier to say to the sick of the palsy: Thy sins be forgiven thee; or to say: Arise, and take up thy bed, and walk?

8. But that ye may know that the Son of man hath power on earth to forgive sins (he saith to the sick of the palsy): 9. I say unto thee: Arise, and take up thy bed, and go thy way into thy house.

10. And immediately he arose, took up the bed, and went forth before them all: glorified God, saying: We never saw it on this fashion.

GOLDEN TEXT.—The Son of man hath power on earth to forgive sins.—Mark 2:10.

NOTES AND COMMENTS. Mark follows up the narrative of the Lord's life without chronological interruption. Including the interval elapsing between the last lesson and this, we make this summary:

Jesus at Prayer.....Mark 1:35-38  
Preaching Tour in Galilee.....vs. 38-39  
Healing the Leper.....vs. 40-45  
Jesus in Capernaum.....Mark 2:1-2  
The Sick of the Palsy.....vs. 3-5  
Questioning Scribes.....vs. 6-7  
The Power of Jesus.....vs. 8-12  
Jesus at Prayer.—We note here the fact that Jesus prayed. Several interesting questions arise in this connection. The first is regarding the need of prayer in general. Another is: Did Jesus, the sinless One, need to pray? And if this is answered in the affirmative, why? The answer is suggested by the very interesting study of secret prayer, in "A solitary place."

Regarding our need of prayer there is probably very little dispute. Even the most ungodly utter a prayer when confronted by sudden danger, or meet some great sorrow. It seems involuntary, in other words, natural. Did Jesus need to pray? Surely He did not depart into a solitary place alone to pray, simply to set us an example. The mere fact of His praying seems to indicate His need of prayer. Why? Because, as we have said, it was natural. If it is natural for us, how much more for Him who was infinitely nearer the Father than we. Then, too, if He were one with the Father, as He so often said He was, communion with God was His very life, as it is also the being of our spiritual life. Then, regarding secret prayer, Jesus had spent a very busy Sabbath, surrounded all the day by large crowds.

Preaching Tour in Galilee.—But the Saviour was not to be left alone long. The people of Capernaum clamored for Him, so His disciples came to tell Him. But other towns and villages also needed the Gospel. He went about from place to place preaching and healing.

Healing the Leper.—At one of the places where the Lord stopped to preach a leper came to Him for healing. Jesus, pitying him and seeing his faith, spoke the word, and the leprosy departed and he was cleansed. It seems from this incident that many of Jesus' miracles were done privately and quietly. This healing of the leper was done so. And Jesus charged him not to tell people of his cure, but the man did, and we are told that after that "Jesus could no more openly (that is, without attracting more attention than He wished) enter into the city." Prominent people are often unable to do much quiet good by people who, recognizing them, claim their entire attention. So Jesus had to do His preaching outside the towns, where the people came seeking Him.

Jesus in Capernaum.—After this tour Jesus returned to His home by the lake of Galilee. But here, as formerly, and in the other towns "straightway many were gathered together." And in the house Jesus preached to them. His voice reaching even those who crowded about the entrance.

The Sick of the Palsy.—The presence of Jesus brought those who needed healing, and one sick of the palsy borne by four of his friends. But they could not bear him through the crowd, so they carried him to the roof, as they could with those oriental houses, and through the opening lowered him into the house right before Jesus. The Jews believed all bodily suffering came because of sin. So Jesus said: "Son, thy sins be forgiven thee."

Questioning Scribes.—The scribes, learned in the law, were quick to seize upon this. God alone could forgive sins.

The Power of Jesus.—Jesus' answer was direct and to the point. He had before healed in a miraculous way different diseases. Only the power of God could do that. Was that, then, less wonderful than to go to what they believed to be the root of the trouble, and say the sin was forgiven. Herein was the power of Jesus shown that He could heal the infirmities of both body and soul.

#### AFTERTHOUGHTS.

Secret prayer and meditation is the life of the soul.

Much of the good in this life is done in a quiet, unpretentious manner.

If one way is blocked, try another.

Sin is the disease of the soul which Jesus came into the world to heal.

The scribes were learned in the law, but there were some things they had yet to learn.

The power of Jesus is shown in the world to-day by redeemed lives, and a higher order of morality and civilization.

#### NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50 cent bottle of Dow's Ellixir if it does not cure any cough, cold, croup, whooping cough or throat trouble. We also guarantee Down's Ellixir 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. Fean & Vogel, Glazier & Stimson.

#### Gaining His Reputation.

"It is your intention," said the mind reader, as he gazed into the man's eyes, "to call me an impostor at the conclusion of this séance, and, on that plea, go away without paying me." Thus it was he gained a reputation as a mind reader, when, at a matter of fact, he was only a good judge of human nature.—Chicago Post.

Mrs. Calvin Zimmerman, Milesburg, Pa., says, "As a speedy cure for coughs, cold, croup and sore throat One Minute Cough Cure is unequalled. It is pleasant for children to take. I heartily recommend it to mothers." "It is the only harmless remedy that produces immediate results. It cures bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe and throat and lung diseases. It will prevent consumption. Glazier & Stimson.

#### Had Her Sympathy.

"I just learned to-day," said Mrs. Wedderly, "that my husband is leading a double life."

"Well, I don't blame him much," replied her spinster cousin. "A single life is awfully dreary."—Chicago Evening News.

"I used Kodol Dyspepsia Cure in my family with wonderful results. It gives immediate relief, is pleasant to take and is truly the dyspeptic's best friend," says E. Hartgerink, Overholt, Mich. Digests what you eat. Cannot fail to cure. Glazier & Stimson.

#### An Icelandic Club.

A woman's club in Iceland, known as the Thorvalsen society, looks after the poor, keeps up a sewing school, visits the hospital and carries on various philanthropic enterprises.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Wm. Orr, Newark, O., says: "We never feel safe without One Minute Cough Cure in the house. It saved my little boy's life when he had the pneumonia. We think it is the best medicine made." It cures coughs and all lung disease. Pleasant to take, harmless and gives immediate results. Glazier & Stimson.

#### Only One.

The Manager—You are the young man who was recommended to me as having no bad habits.

The Applicant—Well, I can hardly say that, sir; I snore a little.—Yonkers Statesman.

Rev. W. E. Stitzer, W. Caton, N. Y., writes, "I had dyspepsia over twenty years, and tried doctors and medicines without benefit. I was persuaded to use Kodol Dyspepsia Cure it helped me from the start. I believe it to be a panacea for all forms of indigestion." It digests what you eat. Glazier & Stimson.

#### The Secret Out.

"It is wonderful how you catch the child spirit in your stories," said the lion hunter. "You seem to understand the child nature perfectly. Tell me how you do it."

"Well, you know," replied the great author, "I was a child once myself."—Philadelphia North American.

Mrs. Harriet Evans, Hinsdale, Ill., writes, "I never fail to relieve my children from croup at once by using One Minute Cough Cure. I would not feel safe without it." Quickly cures coughs, colds, grippe and all throat and lung diseases. Glazier & Stimson.

#### A Serious Illness.

Jack—Hello, Ned, you look seedy—not sick, are you?

Ned—I'm not, but my bank account is very low.—N. Y. World.

Lewis Ackerman Goshen, Ind., says: "DeWitt's Little Early Risers always bring certain relief cure my headache and never gripe." They gently cleanse and invigorate the bowels and liver. Glazier & Stimson.

#### Understood the Motive.

Mr. Newbow—Bobby, you are a nice little fellow.

Bobby—Oh, come off! All o' sister's fellers gimme 'at kind o' taffy.—Ohio State Journal.

To secure the original witch hazel salve, ask for DeWitt's Witch Hazel salve, will know as a certain cure for piles and skin diseases. Beware of worthless counterfeits. They are dangerous. Glazier & Stimson.

#### About Auctioneers.

The ways of auctioneers in different parts of the world vary greatly. In England and America the seller bears the expense of the sale, but in France the purchaser bears the cost, five per cent. being added to his purchase. In Holland it is still worse, the buyer being required to pay ten per cent. additional for the expense of the sale.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

M. B. Smith, Butternut, Mich., says, "DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the very best pills I ever used for constiveness, liver and bowel troubles." Glazier & Stimson.



## ADOPT FILIPINOS' TACTICS.

Col. Anderson Ambushes Insurgents Near Balangas and Kills and Wounds Many.

## THE EFFECT OF THE BLOW IS SALUTORY

Americans Entrapped and Lose Horses and Provisions—Gen. Otis Sends Account of the Situation—Officials Confident the Insurrection is About Over.

Manila, March 2, 9 a. m.—Col. Anderson, with the Thirty-eighth infantry, employing the insurgents' own tactics, has ambushed the enemy near Batangas. Through spies Col. Anderson learned that a detachment of insurgents would pass a certain road. He posted his soldiers concealed among the trees lining the road, and when the enemy arrived the Americans volleyed unexpectedly, killing 24 insurgents, wounding 30 and capturing several. Some arms and ammunition also were captured. The effect of this blow has been salutary. The enemy in this locality is dismayed.

## Americans Trapped.

Manila, March 2.—A hundred insurgents seven miles from San Fernando de la Union ambushed ten men of the Third cavalry, who were escorting a provision train. The Americans scattered, and while returning to camp one man was killed. The insurgents captured four horses and a quantity of provisions. A subsequent reconnaissance of the locality developed the fact that there were intrenchments there, and a force of Filipinos, estimated to number 800 men.

## Otis Sends Messages.

Washington, March 3.—Three cable messages from Gen. Otis were received at the war department, one containing a long list of casualties among the troops in the Philippines since the last report. A second announced the arrival at Manila of a government transport from the east coast of Tayabas province with American and 410 Spanish soldiers recently relieved from captivity among the insurgents.

The third message stated that since the recent opening to commerce of the island ports 13,000 tons of hemp and 70,000 bales of tobacco had been received at Manila and that large shipments of the commodities named will soon be made to the United States and other countries.

## Insurrection Almost Over.

The officials are confident that the backbone of the insurrection is broken and that there will be no further hostilities on a large scale and that affairs in the archipelago will be in fairly good shape by the time of the arrival of the Philippine civil commission about the middle of May for the proposed transfer of governmental control from the military to the civil authorities.

## Otis Coming Home.

Gen. Otis is expected to return to the United States on leave of absence soon after the arrival of the Philippine commission. It is desirable that he should meet the commission and give it the benefit of his knowledge of affairs in the Philippines.

Gen. MacArthur will assume temporary command of the military forces on the island when Gen. Otis leaves.

## Guerrilla Warfare.

Manila, March 5.—Reports from various sources, including army officers and the heads of commercial houses with agents throughout the islands, show continued activity among the insurgents, who are endeavoring to keep alive the armed opposition to the United States and are planning to continue the insurrection with guerrilla warfare on a large scale when the rainy season begins.

## Burned a Village.

Manila, March 6.—Soldiers of the Ninth American infantry burned a Filipino village and killed 25 rebels in revenge for the murder of Lieut. E. F. Koehler, Gen. Bates' forces have occupied Nueva Caceres, Daet and other towns in southern Luzon.

## Burned to Death.

Richmond, Va., March 6.—John Westervelt, his wife and six-year-old daughter were burned to death in a fire which destroyed their home at Chaffin's Bluff Monday.

## Shows an Increase.

Washington, March 3.—The amount of money now in circulation in the United States is \$2,002,931,791, an increase since March 1, 1899, of \$74,089,179.

## Six Burned to Death.

New York, March 5.—Six men lost their lives and three were injured in a fire which occurred in a seven-story lodging house at 44 to 48 Bowery.

## Shot to Death.

Wayneville, N. C., March 6.—For assaulting an eight-year-old girl at Clyde George Ratliffe was shot to death by a mob in the jail here.

## Government Receipts.

Washington, March 2.—During the last eight months the government receipts have exceeded the expenditures by \$37,763,000.

## Coinage.

Washington, March 2.—The total coinage executed at the mints of the United States during February was \$15,468,700.

## Children Cremated.

New York, March 1.—Edward Friedman's three children were burned to death in a tenement house fire in this city.

## Bank Robbed.

Farmington, Ia., March 6.—The Farmers' bank was entered by burglars and robbed of \$1,700.

## PASSES THE CENTURY MARK.

Daniel Whipple, a Noted Character in the History of Traverse City, Is One Hundred Years Old.

Traverse City, March 2.—A reception was given the veteran Daniel Whipple, whose one hundredth birthday anniversary occurred Thursday. Many pioneers and business men were present, including local sportsmen, who honored Uncle Dan with a banquet. Whipple is a veteran hunter, trapper and Indian fighter. He left New York state in 1822, tramped to Buffalo from Cataraugus county, shipped on a sailing craft to Chicago, and staged it west across the Missouri river. He spent 40 years in the west, entering the army at Lincoln's first call in '61, serving four years, and participating in many battles. Previous to that time he was a bosom friend of Kit Carson, with whom he fought Indians and hunted big game seven years, being separated only by the death of Carson. He was a member of John C. Fremont's exploring expedition to the Pacific coast, which consumed 14 months. He crossed the Rocky mountains six times. He is an avowed enemy of all Indians on account of the murder of his sweetheart by them. The story is interesting. The girl lived in a settlement which was attacked by Sioux. The inhabitants were massacred and the girl taken captive. Pursued by Whipple and four companions and after a fight, the girl was tortured and murdered in plain sight of her lover. While still alive a sharp stake was driven through her body. Whipple was captured, but escaped. For many years after he devoted his life to killing Indians, and the number, he says, is beyond his recollection. He is still hale and hearty, and walked 17 miles last Monday in deep snow after a big snowstorm.

## A BAD STORM.

Trains Are Greatly Delayed by a Heavy Downfall of Snow and Sleet.

Detroit, March 6.—The worst storm of the season struck here Monday. Snow began to fall before daylight and continued without a moment's intermission until nine o'clock at night, when the wind shifted from the southeast to the north and a fine sleet set in. Notwithstanding the fact that the street car companies tried to keep traffic open, several lines were completely tied up at dark. The main thoroughfares, such as the Woodward avenue, Grand River avenue, Michigan avenue and Jefferson avenue lines, managed to keep their cars moving. The storm severely troubled the railroads, and early in the day an order was issued to send out no freights. All passenger trains were from one to four hours late, coming in with double engines. The snow was light and fine and drifted badly, filling the tracks. The temperature fell to ten degrees above zero.

## WILL PRACTICE LAW.

Mrs. Waite, of Detroit, Aged 71 Years, to Apply for Admission to the Bar.

Detroit, March 5.—Mrs. Catherine V. Waite, 71 years old, but so well preserved she would pass anywhere for a woman of 35, will apply for admission to the bar, and, upon being admitted, will organize, with her husband, a firm to be established at Denver, Col. She owns 1,000 horses and 15,000 acres of land in that state, which are intrusted to the management of a son. Mrs. Waite lived many years in the west with her husband, where she acquired a fortune, besides reading law. She says that she needs to do something to make a living, and as the law holds out the brightest prospects she will therefore enter the profession. In 1893 she made \$42,000 in Chicago real estate.

## Buy Much Wood.

Quinebec, March 5.—On the Menominee range the big paper mill just erected at Niagara, a mile south of here, is taking such a large quantity of timber that the mining companies have been forced to go into the timber business themselves in order to provide for their wants. The mill people have raised the price to such an extent that wood contractors have turned over their business to them, and the mining companies have had to look after their needs by purchasing tracts of standing timber and putting their own men to cut it and get it to the railroad tracks.

## Will Contested.

Marquette, March 4.—The Gustafson will case, which is exciting considerable interest in this section, started trial in the circuit court. Mrs. Gustafson left a will leaving all her property, about \$20,000, to her husband, Rev. Frank Gustafson, and ignoring her children by her former husband, ex-Sheriff Anderson, who left her the money. Gustafson is presiding elder of the Swede Methodist church in the Lake Superior district. The case will consume all this week.

## In the Hands of Filipinos.

Detroit, March 1.—A letter from a staff correspondent of the Evening News dated Manila, January 26, says six members of the Thirtieth regiment of volunteers are missing and are supposed to have been captured. Three of these were Michigan men named George A. Kenney, Detroit; Robert F. Stafford, Bridgeport, and George F. Miller, Niles.

## Dies in a Bathtub.

Houghton, March 4.—Nicholas G. Poull, president and general manager of the Poull Mercantile company, of Lake Linden, was found dead in a bathtub at his residence, presumably from heart disease. He was 46 years of age and prominent in business circles. He leaves a wife, three daughters and one son in good circumstances.

## TO BECOME A TERRITORY.

Senate Passes a Measure Providing for a Form of Government in Island of Hawaii.

## TO HAVE REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS

The House Passes an Amended Porto Rico Tariff Bill, Limiting Its Life to Two Years; Also an Aid Measure—Daily Summary of Congressional Proceedings.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The feature of the session of the senate yesterday was the speech by Senator Dewey in favor of holding the Philippine islands. The Hawaiian government bill was further discussed.

Washington, March 1.—The conference report on the financial bill was considered in the senate yesterday and Senator McLaughlin (dem., S. C.) spoke in favor of expansion. The vote on the Hawaiian government bill was postponed one day.

Washington, March 2.—The bill providing a form of government for the territory of Hawaii was passed by the senate yesterday. The bill creates the territory of Hawaii, with a legislature, supreme and minor courts, a governor and other officials; extends to the islands the internal revenue, customs and navigation laws, and provides for the election of a delegate to represent the islands in congress.

Washington, March 3.—In the senate yesterday a bill providing a territorial government for Porto Rico was considered, and Senator Hoar spoke in favor of seating Mr. Quay, of Pennsylvania.

Washington, March 5.—The pension appropriation bill (\$144,000,000) was read in the senate on Saturday. Senator Teller criticised the currency bill and 38 private pension bills were passed.

Washington, March 6.—The pension appropriation bill (\$145,245,230) was passed in the senate yesterday, and bills were introduced for control of the Philippines and for free trade between the United States and Porto Rico. Thomas R. Bard, the recently-elected senator from California, took the oath of office. The bill of Senator Spooner (wis.) for control of the Philippines was favorably reported, and is as follows:

"That when all insurrection against the sovereignty and authority of the United States in the Philippine islands acquired from Spain by the treaty concluded at Paris on the tenth day of December, 1898, shall have been completely suppressed by the military and naval forces of the United States, all military, civil and judicial powers necessary to govern the said islands shall, until otherwise provided by congress, be vested in such person and persons, and shall be exercised in such manner, as the president of the United States shall direct for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of said islands in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion."

House.  
Washington, Feb. 28.—In the house yesterday a bill was introduced to provide for one-cent postage on letters. The general debate on the Porto Rico tariff bill closed.

Washington, March 1.—The Porto Rican tariff bill, amended so as to reduce the tariff from 25 to 15 per cent. of the American tariff, and limiting its life to two years, was passed in the house yesterday by a vote of 172 yeas to 161 nays.

Washington, March 2.—A favorable report was made in the house yesterday on a bill to reorganize the consular service and an agreement was made to consider the bill relating to second-class mail matter March 20.

Washington, March 3.—Upon the president's recommendation a bill was passed in the house yesterday to expend the \$2,000,000 custom duty collected on imports from Porto Rico since the Spanish evacuation for the relief of Porto Ricans.

Washington, March 5.—In the house on Saturday the death of Representative Epps, of Virginia, was announced, appropriate resolutions were adopted and a committee appointed to attend the funeral.

Washington, March 6.—A bill was introduced in the house yesterday to repeal duties on printing paper. Filibustering prevented the passage of a bill to incorporate the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical association.

## Trust Investigation.

Washington, March 2.—The industrial commission submitted to congress a preliminary report of its investigations into the operations of trusts and says that certain evils in connection with them should be checked by appropriate legislation.

## Hanged.

Talboton, Ga., March 3.—Will Leonard, a negro, who murdered Francis Dean and wife, was executed here Friday. On his way to the gallows he stopped and addressed a crowd of 3,000 negroes, advising them not to do as he had done.

## Is a Bankrupt.

St. Louis, March 5.—Prof. Oscar R. Gleason, the famous horse trainer, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States district court, scheduling liabilities amounting to \$71,810.11, and assets estimated at \$130.

## An Aged Traveler.

Weyerhaeuser, Wis., March 6.—Andrew Joseph Thompson, of Santa Rosa, Cal., aged 113 years, arrived here to attend the marriage of his great-granddaughter.

## Business Part of Town Burned.

Woodfield, O., March 6.—The business portion of this place was burned after midnight Sunday night. Loss, about \$50,000.

## AID FOR PORTO RICO.

President McKinley Sends a Message to Congress Recommending Monetary Help for Island.

Washington, March 3.—The president Friday sent the following message to congress:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives: Since the evacuation of Porto Rico by the Spanish forces on the 15th day of October, 1898, the United States has collected on products coming from that island to the ports of the United States the duties fixed by the Dingley act, and amounting to \$2,065,455.83, and will continue to collect under said law until congress shall otherwise direct. Although I had the power, and having in mind the best interests of the people of the island used it, to modify duties on goods and products entering into Porto Rico, I did not have the power to remit or modify duties on Porto Rican products coming into the ports of the United States. In view of the pressing necessity for immediate revenue in Porto Rico for conducting the government, and for the extension of public education, and in view, also, of the provisional legislation just inaugurated by the house of representatives, and for the purpose of making the principle embodied in that legislation applicable to the immediate past, as well as to the immediate future, I recommend that the above sum so collected, and the sums hereafter collected under existing law, shall without waiting for the enactment of the general legislation now pending, be appropriated for the use and benefit of the island."

(Signed) "WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

"Executive Mansion, March 2, 1900."  
The reading of the message was greeted with republican applause in the house and Mr. Cannon asked unanimous consent for the immediate passage of a bill to carry out the recommendation. There was no objection and after 20 minutes' debate on each side the bill was passed by a vote of 162 to 107.

## WORK OF THE STORM.

Elevated Trains Tied Up in Chicago for a Time—Wintry Blasts at Other Points.

Chicago, March 6.—All elevated trains in Chicago were tied up for two hours Monday night by the sleetstorm as effectively as if the entire working force of the three roads had gone on a strike. It was the first absolute surrender to the elements of all the elevated lines since they began carrying passengers.

Special dispatches show that the storm extended generally over the lake region from Detroit westward and spread over Iowa and the northern half of Illinois. In southern Michigan the snow, including that which fell last week, is now three feet on the level. At Muskegon several railroad trains are reported helpless in the snow. From Wisconsin eight inches of snow is reported at La Crosse. At Joliet, Ill., street cars were delayed. In Iowa the storm prevailed generally over the state. Fruit trees near Burlington were much damaged by sleet. Six inches of snow and sleet fell at Des Moines.

## Well-Known Actor Dead.

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 2.—Charles L. Davis (Alvin Joslin), the well-known character actor and owner of the Alvin theater of this city, died Thursday night, aged 53 years. He had been sick for several weeks with peritonitis and paralysis of the throat, and died after much suffering. Mr. Davis was known throughout the entire country as Alvin Joslin, the New England farmer character, which he originated in the early '60's and which was the medium through which he made a fortune.

## Trains Collide.

Brazil, Ind., March 6.—A miners' train carrying 400 workmen employed at the mines north of here to their home in this city was run into by a local freight train on the C. & E. I. railroad and the caboose and two cars were mashed to splinters. Melvin Easter, a miner, of Brazil, was instantly killed and more than 40 persons severely wounded.

## The Public Debt.

Washington, March 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business February 28, 1900, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$1,118,886,059, a decrease since February 1 of \$6,750,168. This decrease is largely accounted for by the increase in the amount of cash on hand.

## Noted Prelate Dead.

Dubuque, Ia., March 5.—Archbishop Henney, of the Catholic diocese of Dubuque, died in this city of paralysis, aged 75 years. He was recognized as one of the greatest orators and most profound theologians in the Catholic hierarchy.

## Held for Trial.

New York, March 6.—Police Magistrate Mott held Olga Netherstole, Hamilton Revelle, Marcus Mayer and Theodore Moss for trial on the charge of presenting an immoral play ("Sapho") at Wallack's theater. Bail was fixed at \$500 each.

## Is a Candidate.

Watertown, N. Y., March 3.—Gen. A. D. Shaw, national commander of the G. A. R., announces himself as a candidate for congress to succeed the late Charles A. Chickering, from the Twenty-fourth congressional district.

## Well-Known Physician Dead.

Dubuque, Ia., March 5.—Dr. E. A. Guilbert, one of the most prominent physicians in the state, former president of the state board of health and one of the leading masons in the west, died Sunday night, aged 72.

## Buried in Arlington.

Washington, March 2.—The bodies of 96 soldiers who died in Cuba since the end of the Spanish war were buried with military honors at Arlington cemetery Thursday.

## Named a Ticket.

Providence, R. I., March 3.—The Rhode Island prohibition state convention nominated a full state ticket, headed by N. B. Metcalf, of Pawtucket, for governor.

## CAN BE NO IMPERIALISM.

So Declares President McKinley in an Address to the Sons of Ohio Society in New York.

## NATION TO MEET WAR RESPONSIBILITIES

Future of the Colonies, He Says, Is the People's Question, and He Fears No Backward-Denial of Alliance with Other Countries—No Flinching Until Work is Done.

New York, March 5.—The Ohio Society of New York held its fourteenth annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Saturday night. William McKinley, president of the United States, was the guest of honor, and in his address said in part:

"The statement which has been so often made is not far from the truth: 'Once an Ohioan, always an Ohioan.' It has been some years since I was your guest. Much has happened in the meantime. We have had our blessings and our burdens, and still have both. We will soon have legislative assurance of the continuance of the gold standard with which to measure our exchanges and we have the open door in the far east through which to market our products. We are neither in alliance nor antagonism nor entanglement with any foreign power, but on terms of amity and cordiality with all. We buy from all of them and sell to all of them, and our sales exceeded our purchases in the past two years by over \$1,000,000,000. Markets have been increased and mortgages have been reduced. Interest has fallen and wages have advanced. The public debt is decreasing. The country is well to do. Its people, for the most part, are happy and contented. They have good times and are on good terms with the nations of the world."

## Wishes Peace for All.

"There are unfortunately those among us, few in number, I am sure, who seem to thrive best under bad times and who have a morbid pleasure in the United States feeling constrained to put us on bad terms with the rest of mankind. With them I can have no sympathy. I would rather give expression to what I believe to be the noble and almost universal sentiment of my countrymen in the wish not only for our peace and prosperity but for the peace and prosperity of all the nations and peoples of the earth."

## Unavoidable War.

"After 23 years of unbroken peace came an unavoidable war. Happily, the conclusion was quickly reached without a suspicion of unworthy motive of practice or purpose on our part and with fadeless honor to our arms. I cannot forget the quick response of the people to the country's need and the 50,000 men who freely offered their lives to their country's service. It was an impressive spectacle of national strength. It demonstrated our mighty reserve power and taught us that quick response of the people to the country's need when every citizen is a 'minute man,' ready to join the ranks for national defense."

## The Nation's Problem.

"Out of these recent events have come to the United States grave trials and responsibilities. As it was the nation's war so are its results the nation's problem. Its solution rests upon us all. It is too serious to stifle. It is too earnest for repose. No compromise or catchword can cancel the sacred obligation it involves. No use of epithets, no aspersions of motives by those who differ, will contribute to that sober judgment so essential to right conclusions. No political outcry can abrogate our duty of peace with Spain or absolve us from its solemn engagements."

## Question for the People.

"It is the people's question and will be until its determination is written out in their enlightened verdict. We must choose between manly doing and base desertion. It will never be the latter. It must be soberly settled in justice and good conscience and it will be. Righteousness, which exalteth a nation, must control in its solution. No great emergency has arisen in this nation's history and progress which has not been met by the energetic people with high capacity, with ample strength and with unflinching fidelity to every honorable obligation. Patriotism can hold few of us against solemn public duty. We have seen this so often demonstrated in the past as to mark unerringly what it will be in the future. The national sentiment and the national conscience were never stronger or higher than now. There has been a reunion of the people around the holy altar consecrated to country newly sanctified by common sacrifices. The followers of Grant and Lee have been found under the same flag and fallen for the same faith."

## Ties of Union Stronger.

"Party lines have loosened and the ties of union have been rooted in the hearts of the American people. Political passion has altogether subsided and patriotism glows with inextinguishable fervor in every home in the land. The flag has been sustained on distant seas and islands by the men of all parties and sections and creeds and races and nationalities, and its stars are only those of radiant hope to the remote peoples over whom it floats."

## No Imperialism.

"There can be no imperialism. Those who fear are against it. Those who have faith in the Republic are against it. So that there is universal abhorrence for it and unanimous opposition to it. Our only difference is that those who do not agree with us have no confidence in the virtue or capacity or high purpose or good faith of this free people as a civilizing agency, while we believe that the century of free government which the American people have enjoyed has not rendered them faithless and irresolute, but has fitted them for the great task of lifting up and assisting to better conditions those distant peoples who have through the issue of battle become our wards. Let us fear not. There is no occasion for faint hearts, no excuse for regrets."

## No Despotism.

"Nations do not grow in strength and the cause of liberty and law is not advanced by the doing of evil things. The harder the task the greater will be the result, the benefit and the honor. To doubt our power to accomplish it is to lose faith in the soundness and strength of our national institutions. The liberators will never become the oppressors. A self-governed people will never permit despotism in any government which they foster and defend."

## Cannot Shift the Burden.

"Gentlemen, we have the new care and cannot shift it. And, breaking up the camp of ease and isolation, let us bravely and hopefully and soberly continue the march of faithful service and falter not until the work is done. It is not possible that 75,000,000 of American free men are unable to establish liberty and justice and good government in our new possessions. The burden is our opportunity. The opportunity is greater than the burden. May God give us strength to bear the one and wisdom as to embrace the other as to carry to our distant acquisitions the guarantees of 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.'"

## Named for Congress.

Del Rio, Tex., March 5.—The republican convention nominated C. C. Drake for congress Saturday. He is collector of customs at Eagle Pass.

## MICHIGAN NEWS.

Interesting Bits of Information Gathered from Many Localities in the State.

The estate of the late John Canfield, of Manistee, inventoried at over \$2,500,000.

At Centerville Wednesday Guy Phillips and Perry Ballot were sentenced to 90 days in jail for stealing chickens.

Free rural mail delivery from the Albion post office has been approved and ordered by the post office department.

A movement has been started at Grand Rapids looking toward the consolidation of the numerous athletic associations of the city and the erection of a big building for the accommodation of the combined organization.

The people of Three Rivers are pleased over the action of Dowagiac in voting to bond that city to aid in building the Eastern & Northwestern railroad. This virtually assures the building of the road from Benton Harbor to Toledo, O.

L. Schwabach, of Chicago, will remove his shirt-waist factory to Niles, and a stock company to be capitalized at \$20,000 will be formed. Citizens have already subscribed a large portion of the stock. The factory will employ from 100 to 200 hands.

Mrs. Catherine Heller, of Clyde township, St. Clair county, is locked up in the county jail on a charge of cruelty to animals. It is alleged that Mrs. Heller had terribly neglected her cattle, not providing them with shelter or proper food, and several are said to have died.

Milford is having an interesting campaign with the saloon question as the issue, to be decided at the charter election March 12. The anti-saloon people have been holding meetings and confidently expect to win. The result will be close and both sides express confidence. Neither of the old parties are in the field, their places being taken by the labor reform (anti-saloon) party and the citizens' party.

## CHOICE OF A NAME.

Upon It Is Said to Hinge the Question of Consolidation of St. Joseph and Benton Harbor.

St. Joseph, March 1.—For the past week the citizens of this city have been entertaining various rumors in regard to the consolidation of this city and Benton Harbor until the agitation has grown fever high over the most probable and appropriate name, providing the consolidation proposition can be sanctioned by a majority vote of each city. At a meeting held at Benton Harbor many of the leading citizens were in favor of uniting the cities and expressed their individual views in favor of naming the consolidated city "Pere Marquette." To the contrary and based upon public opinion, it is considered upon all sides that the consolidation act will be defeated at the polls in this city unless the city of Benton Harbor forfeits its name and the united cities be known as St. Joseph. For several days Chicago, as a probable name for the twin cities, has been entertained upon the streets of this city, and would be supported by the minority in favor of consolidation.

## AN ALCOHOL BATH.

Sick Man Being Treated by This Remedy Takes Fire and is Burned to Death.

Port Huron, March 1.—David M. Robeson was burned to death Wednesday morning at his home, 502 Fort street. He had been sick for some time with malarial fever. After an alcohol bath he was tucked into bed. About one o'clock William B. Robeson, who was sitting in the next room, saw a flash and rushed into the bedroom. His brother was standing up in bed, a pillar of flame. William made an attempt to smother the flames. David's wife came to his assistance. Both brother and wife were forced to leave the room on account of the heat. A fire engine extinguished the flames, but then the body had been burned beyond recognition. It is supposed that the alcohol became ignited in some way after the bath and set the bed on fire.

## Position of Republican League.

Ironia, March 5.—President H. H. Smith, of the State League of Republican Clubs, says regarding the league's position on factional issues and especially the taxation question: "So far as the league will take part in the coming campaign, either by organization or by distribution of literature, the platforms of the party will be supported and no fight will be made on any men, any factor or any policy." The advisory council, to be announced this week, will represent every wing of the party and no factional differences will be tolerated.

## Epidemic Among Rabbits.

St. Joseph, March 5.—Reports received here from various points throughout the county and northern Indiana are to the effect that hundreds of wild rabbits are dying from an unknown disease, which is puzzling many of the older hunters and trappers. A rabbit suffering with the disease is swollen twice its natural size about the neck, and, from appearances, dies of strangulation.

## Passed Away.

Kalamazoo, Mich., March 5.—Mrs. Henry F. Severens, wife of the newly-appointed judge of the United States circuit court of appeals, died suddenly Saturday. Mrs. Severens was 61 years old.

## Date Not Fixed.

Grand Rapids, March 5.—The democratic state convention has not yet been called, but it is expected that the date will be fixed for some time in June, either in this city or Detroit.



## THE CHELSEA STANDARD

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

BY O. T. HOOVER.

Terms:—\$1.00 per year; 6 months, 50 cents; 3 months, 25 cents. Advertising rates reasonable and made known on application.

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

## NORTH LAKE.

L. K. Hadley has invented a washing machine.

Mrs. Richard Webb of Unadilla is visiting friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn of Danville, are visiting friends here.

Joe Brown and Geo. Hudson are cutting and hauling wood.

March is roaring like a lion. We hope it may end like a lamb.

Mr. Kelly's auction sale has been postponed to Monday March 12.

We are sorry to learn that Wm. Burkhart, who went to Detroit recently, is having a tussle with the measles.

Herman Hudson's children have had a severe attack of the grip and his oldest son, Herman, Jr., fell on the ice a short time ago, splitting a bone in one of his wrists.

The Epworth League entertainment and social held at the Grange hall last Friday evening was not as well attended as usual; but the program was carried out, and all enjoyed a very social evening.

As Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Benton of Dexter, were starting out from Geo. Webb's recently their cutter was overturned, throwing them out and frightening the horse, which ran away. Fortunately no one was hurt.

## SYLVAN.

Homer Boyd spent Monday at Ann Arbor.

Miss Bessie Young spent last week at Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. William Saulsbury are on the sick list.

Born Saturday March 3 to Mr. and Mrs. Luke Guinin a daughter.

Darwin Boyd of Clio is the guest of his mother, Mrs. H. C. Boyd.

Mrs. Lula Buchanan of Detroit spent last week with friends at Sylvan.

Mrs. H. C. Boyd, who has been quite ill for several weeks is slowly recovering.

Miss Effie Ludlow went to Jackson Saturday, where she expects to remain some time.

On account of the bad weather last Sabbath there was no service at the M. E. church.

Mr. and Mrs. Milo Updike of Grass Lake spent part of last week with Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Dancer.

The entertainment given at the Sylvan M. E. church last Tuesday evening by the Chelsea people was in every way a grand success. The people of Sylvan extend their sincere thanks for the evening's entertainment, and hope they may come again.

## FRANCISCO.

Charles Killmer of Denver Col. is home on a visit.

Miss Lina Notten spent part of last week at Jackson.

Miss Minnie Killmer is spending this week at Chelsea.

Miss Lizzie Wulfert is spending some time at Grass Lake.

Jacob Welhoff and family have moved on the Lee farm.

Philip Fauser has hired out to Wm. Loecher for the summer.

Lu. Scrambling will work for Geo. Goodband for the summer.

Chris. Kaiser and James Richards spent Saturday at Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Schenckburger spent Saturday at Chelsea.

Miss Mable Notten spent Saturday and Sunday with O. Beeman.

Herman Oribing of Lima spent a day of last week at Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Notten and two children spent Saturday and Sunday at Waterloo.

Wm. Kalmbach of South Lyons spent a few days of last week with his parents here.

Mrs. Frank Lambert was stricken with paralysis last week and is now in a serious condition.

Mrs. A. Lee who has lived on her farm a mile south of this place has rented her farm and will now make her home at Ann Arbor.

Seven of our young people thought they would spend the evening with one of their neighbors. Just before they reached their stopping place they were compelled to get out of their sleigh and walk the rest of the way; while some of the boys led the horses through the drifts.

Lambert Uphaus is on the sick list. The Ladies' Aid Society met with Mrs. George Feldkamp last Thursday.

August Seymer and daughter Elsie of Milwaukee are visiting Sharon friends.

## LIMA.

Charlie Fiske has moved back to his farm.

Nathan Pierce is reported as being seriously ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Wick McLaren have been spending some time with relatives and friends in Detroit.

Candidates for nomination for township offices seem to be rather quiet or else the number of aspirants is more limited than common. Wake up and set your stakes if the other fellow does knock them down.

A sleigh load of young people availed themselves of the beautiful evening and lovely sleighing and took a trip to Dexter last Saturday evening. After several hours of social enjoyment at the home of Miss Lillie Gross returned home all reporting a good time.

## Real Estate Transfers.

N. B. Trim et al., to Henry A. Gilmore, et al., Ypsilanti, 900.

Geo. L. Loomis et al., to S. B. Nichols, Ann Arbor, 1500.

R. E. Northard and wife to Edwin T. Edmons, Ann Arbor, 1.

Jas. R. Bach to Arthur Brown, Ann Arbor, 500.

Grace Telford to Sheriff to Siebina J. Hale, Dexter.

John W. Loveland and wife to Grace A. Richards, et al., York, 1700.

Mary J. Paine to Emma Leach, Chelsea, 1100.

Helen M. Mead to Jessie Graham, Milan, 1.

Laura Armbruster to Louise M. Armbruster, Ann Arbor, 1.

Kneeland B. Simmons and wife to John Hauser, Pittsfield, 2400.

Michael Welch and wife to Nelson H. May, Ypsilanti, 2000.

Village of Manchester to Lucius White, Manchester, 10.

F. G. Schleicher to Ernest Gatekunst and wife, Ann Arbor, 700.

Elizabeth E. Schoff to Francis M. Hamilton, Ann Arbor, 500.

Sodema Emily Fuller et al to Francis M. Hamilton, Ann Arbor, 700.

Edw. Hangsterfer and wife to Jas. A. Herbert, Ann Arbor, 2,359.

Chelsea Savings Bank to Lewis Hayes and wife, Sylvan, 6800.

Louis Hayes and wife to Chelsea Savings Bank, Sharon, 3,000.

## BRAZILIAN HAMMOCKS.

A Necessary Article in That Country and More Often Used Than Beds.

The passenger capacity of the vessels on the Amazon river is not limited by the number of berths or staterooms, which are seldom or never used except by the few foreign travelers, to dress in, but by the limit of hanging room for hammocks on the deck of the vessel. Everybody of necessity must have a hammock, says the Ledger Monthly, as the staterooms are unbearable at night. Even in the hotels hammocks are more used than beds. Some of them are very fine; those made of macaieira grass, with feather lace trimmings, are considered the best. It takes from several months to a year or more to make really good ones, and they bring anywhere from a hundred to five hundred dollars each.

The feather work is most artistic and very cleverly put together. The feathers themselves are all of their natural colors, and are taken from the most brilliantly colored birds that are to be found. The Indians of the Rio Branco region, on the upper Rio Negro, have a great reputation for this kind of work. These hammocks will last a lifetime, though in use every day and washed once a month. The most common kind are of German manufacture, made of cotton, and imported and sold very cheaply. These, however, are very warm, and keep out the cool drafts of air. The best cotton ones are of native-grown cotton and are made in Maranhao. The grass hammocks are much cooler than any bed, as they let the fresh night breezes come through their loosely woven meshes.

## A Faithful Dog.

Our Dumb Animals give a touching story of the wonderful heroism of a dog last winter in the icy waters of Alaska. Two men and the dog started out from camp to find a trail leading away from the terrible Valdes glacier. For days they wandered in the snow till their provisions were well-nigh exhausted and the men could go no further. Then one of them wrote a message on a scrap of paper, tied it to the dog's neck, and told him to go back to camp. The dog disappeared in the snow and storm. Two days and nights passed; when, just as they were giving up in despair, "out from the blinding snow bounded the faithful dog, and close behind him came ready hands to minister to their wants."

Boycott Vs. Boycott. English business men in Paris are being boycotted because of England's talk of boycotting the exposition.

Peptorene Tablets cleanse and improve the blood, curing all eruptions of the skin. 25 cts. per box.

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## TRUSTED BY WHITE MEN.

A Negro's Long Record of Fidelity as Collector for a Memphis Bank.

The northern who is forever harping upon the manner in which the negro is kept down in the south might open his eyes in wonder at the many cases in which the negroes have been faithful in their services for many years to their employers, says the Memphis Scimitar, and, as a reward, hold positions of trust and are esteemed as honest as any man by the white people who know them. They are not put on a social equality with white people, but their station in life is far above that which the northern sets as the rank of the negro in the south.

A fair illustration of this is to be had in the case of Prince A. Danuel, who for 26 years has been in the employ of the First national bank of Memphis. Danuel secured a position with the bank in 1871 as porter, and, after proving his efficiency and integrity, was given the work of collecting to do. Never in all the time of his service has he failed to account for every cent of money entrusted to him. His collections are always made accurately; in fact, he has yet to make his first mistake in a money transaction.

In executing his duties at the bank vast sums of money are handled by him, and the money is as safe in his hands as is the meat in the care of a butcher's dog.

So well is Danuel thought of by his employers that not long ago the bank gave him a trip to the north, his railroad fare and all traveling expenses to Chicago, Washington and other large cities being defrayed by the bank. The president of the bank gave him a letter of introduction to all of the banks in the cities he went to. This letter made him a welcome visitor wherever he went. He was looked upon as a kind of wonder, the idea of a negro holding a position of trust in the south being before that considered out of the question.

## UNMIXABLE BABIES.

Their Names Written on Adhesive Plaster and Stuck on Their Backs.

There will be no Pinafore business or "mixing the babies up" in the obstetrical ward of the Johns Hopkins hospital, says the Baltimore Sun, if the physicians and attendants in charge can prevent it. Usually there are from one to two dozen new-born babies in the ward and to the inexperienced eye they all look much alike. Even those accustomed to handle them sometimes have to look closely for distinguishing features or marks on the mites of humanity. When the nurses are being changed frequently in the course of their duties, the difficulties are increased of readily telling one baby from another. The doctors, have hit upon a happy solution of the difficulty.

Each baby is tagged and it is tagged in a unique way. On a small square of adhesive plaster is written the baby's name. This plaster tag is then stuck tightly on the baby's back just between the shoulder blades. The tag is waterproof, so it is not affected by the baths given the baby. It holds on tightly until the time comes for the baby and its mother to leave the hospital, when the tag may be readily pulled off without causing the baby any pain.

Some persons have thought that the tagging was necessary to distinguish white from colored babies, but the physicians say that this is not the case. While all new-born babies are red, they say the babies of white parents are a pinkish color, while the slightest mixture of negro blood will give an unmistakable reddish tinge to the baby's skin, in addition to the other characteristics of the race.

## A MAN OF COURAGE.

There Are Not Many Who Would Display Such Morality as Did He.

"A man of real courage; that is, courage as courage goes in politics," said a man of experience in political matters, according to the Washington Star, "is Solomon Hirsch, of Portland, Ore., and minister to Turkey under President Harrison. He is a millionaire, thereby being eligible to the United States senate, and was a senatorial candidate before the Oregon legislature in 1885. Matters were badly mixed, as they are likely to be at times, and there was a deadlock for 60 days. Hirsch was a member of the state senate and president of the body, and the vote was a tie between himself and his opponent during the whole time. And here is where the courage, or heroism, of the man came in. He had cast his vote for the other man and would not change it. His friends urged him with every argument in their power to vote for himself, break the deadlock and get the senatorship, but he did not believe it was the right thing to do, and notwithstanding the great prize and the perfectly legitimate manner by which he might have secured it he let a principle lead him in another direction, and in a compromise threw his forces to John H. Mitchell, who was elected. I don't know of an instance where greater moral courage in politics was ever shown than that, and I think it was more of a credit to Mr. Hirsch than to have been a United States senator."

## Dyeing of Cavalry Horses.

According to an English engineering journal the horses of the Scots Greys now at the front in Africa have been dyed to resemble the color of khaki, rendering them less conspicuous in action.

Etiquette Bars Omnibus Riding. Professional etiquette prevents French judges and judicial officers from riding in omnibuses.

## ADEPTS AT LYING.

Pertinacious Untruthfulness Is a Dominant Trait of the South African Kaffirs.

The kaffir makes an interesting study. You cannot understand him all at once. It requires time, and a good deal of it. A new arrival thinks the kaffir is a born prevaricator of the truth, and has his reasons for so thinking, says the London Mail.

Suppose you catch a "boy" committing a misdemeanor. Ask him what he has been doing, and he will look up in your face, a picture of innocence, and reply: "Ikona, baas"—plump denial. Tell him you saw him do it, threaten him with punishment, he will still persist in maintaining his innocence. He will still plead ignorance of the misdeed and mutter in astonishment or fear: "Ikona, baas." In fact, he knows nothing whatever about it.

If the offense be one that cannot be overlooked you proceed to administer reproof—with the foot, if you are not particular and wish to be impressive. What does he do? If he is a raw "boy," and not used to it, he runs off with a terrified look on his face; if he is used to it he retires precipitately with a satisfied smile, not necessarily because he has got the thrashing, but because he no longer has it to look forward to.

The only explanation for the systematic lying of the native in face of the most convincing proof is that the native mind is totally unable to form a conception of what we understand by truthfulness.

## DESERVED HER CRACKER.

This Parrot Awoke Her Master When Burglars Came, and Saved the Silver.

A Philadelphia writer relates the story of a parrot that protected her owner's home from burglars, who had crept through one of the front parlor windows. They crept through the hall-room past the bird and began jimmying open the sideboard in the dining-room, where the silver was kept. One of the other men gathered up the costly Turkish rugs on the floors and another was taking down the curtains when Polly spoke up.

"Is that you, Frank?" she queried. The burglars stopped as if they had been shot. Polly repeated the question in a louder and more imperative key. The noise of the parrot awakened her master, Mr. Fister. He grasped a revolver, which he had bought only a few days before, and kept under his pillow, and made for the head of the stairs. He pressed an electric button on the wall and lit the lights in the hall-room, when he saw three men struggling to open the front door. He promptly opened fire, but they succeeded in getting away. Mr. Fister then went downstairs, where he found the parrot in her cage under the piano. The cage was upset, but the bird uninjured. The owner placed her right side up upon the piano, when she lifted her frightened head from under her wing and asked:

"Is that you, Frank?"

## WOMEN PRINTERS IN LONDON.

A Remarkable Business Society That Has No Counterpart in This Country.

Women are found now and again in printing offices in this country, engaged in typesetting and similar kinds of work, but it would be hard to find a duplicate of the Women's Printing society in London, where the entire establishment is owned and managed by women, and all the labor, with the exception of heavy machine work, is done by them.

This society has been carried on for a number of years as a successful business. Originally started by subscription for the purpose of training girls who were anxious to earn a livelihood in this way, it rapidly developed into a prosperous concern, but it has not lost sight of the aim of helpfulness to young women workers with which it was begun. It is managed on the co-operative principle. No dividend may exceed five per cent. per annum, and above that the surplus is to be divided among the hands by way of bonus.

Apprentices are taken for three years, many of them being girls just out of school of about 16 years of age. Some of the workers become at the same time share-holders.

About 30 young women are now employed.

## No Doubt of a Personal Devil.

The assertion which was made recently in England by a military expert that among the Boers there is a common belief that the Bible was written originally in Dutch, has called out from a correspondent of the London Daily News the following anecdote: "A Dutch minister, lately arrived in the Transvaal from Holland, was rebuked by an old farmer for having expressed doubts of the reality of a personal devil. 'I can show you his portrait,' said the Boer; and, taking down his family Bible, which was adorned with wood cuts of an antique type, he turned to a presentation of the conventional evil one, with horns and tail. 'There!' exclaimed the Boer, triumphantly; 'you have doubts about the existence of the devil. There is a picture of him, and that is the word of God.' The Boer fully believed the artist, as well as the writers, to have been inspired."

## Wireless Telegraphy in Warfare.

Appropos the use of the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy in the war in South Africa it is interesting to note that it has been proved the transmission of messages. The apparatus has been worked successfully and messages sent while the largest guns in the British navy were being fired.

## STRINGS OF RARE PEARLS.

Many of the Dainty and Valuable Beauties Were Found in America.

A string of pearls of unusual size and purity, valued at the large sum of \$18,000, is being shown by a Cleveland (O.) firm, says the Plain Dealer, among other fine pearl necklaces and chains. Aside from the admiration which the intrinsic beauty of the gem challenges, wonder is felt that it is possible to gather together so many of them that shall so perfectly match one another in size, color and beauty of luster. It takes many years to make up a string of such jewels, and this fact considerably enhances its value.

The same company has a large unset pearl which was brought in its original home within a piece of oyster shell by a soldier boy from Manila, who, in his turn purchased it from a native Filipino. This pearl is valued at \$600. It lies securely in the pearly niche hollowed out for it by nature within the shell, and is large and of exquisite purity of color.

Other strings of pearls vary at from \$6,000 to \$10,000, one at the latter price carrying a pendant of a bird in diamonds from whose beak hangs a tiny pearl. A dog collar of four strings of small pearls with diamond slides is very attractive. Several rings and brooches in which colored pearls are set bring large prices. These colored pearls, which are found with all the delicate tints of color from bronze through violet and rose, are highly esteemed by London merchants, and are rapidly bought up from the American dealers.

These are fresh water pearls, and are found chiefly in America, especially along the streams of Wisconsin and that vicinity.

## PAYMENT OF PRIZE MONEY.

What the Law of the United States Provides in the Matter of Distribution.

The pending dispute as to the amounts of prize money to which Admiral Dewey and his men are entitled for the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila bay has led to an inquiry as to the scope of the law applying in such matters. It has learned that the revised statutes provide that if a prize vessel was of a superior or equal force to the captor, all the prize money goes to the captor; if it was inferior, half only goes to the captor and half to the government. The money is divided thus: To the fleet or squadron commander, one-twentieth; to the second in command, one-fiftieth, this to be taken from the government's share, if there is such a share, and to be additional to his share as commander of a ship making a capture. To the fleet captain, one per cent, except when the vessel on which he is actually makes the capture; in that case he shares as the other officers. To the commander of a single vessel, one-tenth if the vessel was attached to a fleet or three-twentieths if it was operating alone. All the rest is distributed among the officers and men in proportion to their pay. For a naval victory the government gives a bounty of \$100 for each officer and man on every vessel of an inferior force that is captured or sunk; if the force was superior the bounty is \$200 a head, and the total amount is divided as the prize money is.

Railroads as Plant Distributors. It has been noticed that many plants, not natives of the locality, are to be found growing in the neighborhood of great railroad yards. Sometimes the seeds of these plants have been brought thousands of miles from their natural habitat. Often they flourish amid their new surroundings, and gradually spread over the surrounding country. Thus the railroads carry unsuspected emigrants, which travel to and from every point of the compass. In the Mississippi valley are to be found plants which, within a few years past, have been brought together, some from the Atlantic seaboard, some from the Gulf region, and some from the other side of the Rocky mountains.

On First street, in this village, there is quite a remarkable family, there being four generations living of a man and his wife. We refer to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert H. Taylor. His father, Gordon B., who is over 80 years old, his son, Charles A., and little son, Guy, makes up four generations. On the other side is Mrs. H. H. Taylor, her mother, Mrs. Abigail L. Hanson, Miss Bell Taylor, and Mrs. Hanson's great-grand daughter, little Trixie Seger. This is a rarity, and one worth chronicling.—Milan Leader.

One of the residents of Cone came to this village on Washington's birthday. The saloons were closed, but he got boozed up on hard cider, etc, and when he started for home was in a drunken condition. After going about two miles he drove his team in to the fields, where upon coming to the Macon river, the wagon capsized and he crawled up on the bank and from there to a farmers' house, where he slept until morning. In the morning the team was found on the bank of the river seemingly uninjured from a night out. It is a wonder the man had not been drowned.—Milan Leader.

All goods are alike to PUTMAN'S FADELESS DYES, as they color all fibers at one boiling. Sold by Fenn & Vogel.

## 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 the drug store and buy a bottle of "Boesche's German Syrup." 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. "



## Notes of the Week

Gathered for The Standard's Readers

Fred B. Schussler has moved into D. B. Taylor's residence on Polk street.

The little daughter of Fred Widmayer, south of town, is seriously ill with brain fever.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Killmer are moving into the F. Meusing house on South street.

The Ann Arbor Argus has just installed a new Mergenthaler linotype machine in its office.

Regular meeting of Olive Chapter, O. E. S., Wednesday evening, March 14th. There will be initiation.

It begins to look as though the ground hog was a great deal more of a prophet than he has been given credit for.

District No. 7, Lima will give a shadow social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. McLaren, Friday night, March 16th. Everybody invited.

Master Emmett Carpenter entertained about twenty of his little friends Wednesday evening, the event being his fourteenth birthday.

On Thursday last the 6 years old son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Stierle of Lima was badly scalded on his left side by falling into a kettle of boiling water.

Died, February 27, 1900; at the home of L. D. Loomis, Lewis D., infant son of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Allyn of Albany, New York, aged four months and 12 days.

Misses Nellie Bacon and Nina Crowell have been elected delegates to the state convention of the Y. P. S. C. E. which will be held at Grand Rapids, March 27, 29.

A large number of young people from Chelsea took advantage of the fine sleighing Wednesday evening and attended the shadow social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Everett in Sharon.

The March term of the circuit court for Washtenaw county will consist of 73 cases, divided as follows: Criminal 9, issues of fact 36, issues of law 2, fourth class chancery 19, pro confesso 7.

The Christian Endeavor society will hold a "Game" social in their room at the Congregational church Friday evening March 16. Games, music and light refreshments. All are cordially invited.

On the 21st of February, 1900, Mr. Christian Klingler of Lima, and Miss Carrie M. Goodrich of Sylvan, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony, at Chelsea, by Rev. Thomas Holmes, D. D.

The annual business meeting of the Woman's Guild of the Congregational church will be held in the C. E. room Wednesday, March 14th at 5 o'clock. Supper will be served from 5 o'clock until all are served.

State Oil Inspector Judson Thursday turned into the state treasury \$5,832.79 which represents the net earnings of his department for the last two quarters of 1897. The entire receipts of the office are from inspection fees.

Rev. J. J. Lewis, "The Apostle of the Passion Play," will deliver an address in the M. E. church, Friday evening March 9th, under the auspices of the People's Popular Course. All holding season tickets will be admitted free.

Geo. T. English of Sylvan, E. W. Crafts of Sharon, E. A. Nordman of Lima, Wm. Smith of Dexter, and Thomas Young of Lyndon, were elected vice presidents of the County Farmers' Institute Society at Ann Arbor last week.

The remains of Mrs. Samantha Collins were brought from Lansing to this place Monday, and from here taken to the home of her mother, Mrs. Washington Beeman at Waterloo. Mrs. Collins died on Friday, March 2, and leaves a husband and one son.

Last Saturday Miss Jessie Everett entertained the Sunday school class which she taught while living at Stockbridge. It was a jolly lot of twelve, which included the niece and nephew of Miss Everett. They were shown the city before leaving.

The annual free-seat offering of the M. E. church will be held in the new church Wednesday evening, March 14th. All are invited to be present. Supper will be served from 5 o'clock until all have been waited upon. Come out and have a pleasant social evening.

Mr. John J. Wellhoff and Miss Ida Davidson were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by Rev. Thomas Holmes, D. D., at his residence in Chelsea, on the first day of March, 1900. May many years of happiness and prosperity be their earthly portion, and eternal joys await them in the world to come.

The registration Saturday is a village, and not a township registration.

Dexter wants a basket and veneer factory, and the Leader says that things look as though they would land it.

Word was received here just as we go to press that John Dunning, who has been a resident of Unadilla for many years, had passed away.

A new style envelope is to be placed on sale in the post offices through out the country. The flap on the reverse side of the envelope is to be cut much deeper, giving greater security in sealing letters, otherwise the envelope does not differ much from the old style.

Michigan factories gave labor to 154,552 employees last year, and three-fourths of these factories report an increase of 18 per cent. in their business over the previous year. Still there is occasionally a calamity howler who has not heard about the wave of prosperity.

An exchange says, "It is put well when it is said that if those fellows who commit lawless acts that they expect the newspapers to suppress on account of the feeling or the social standing of their families, had one-half as much respect for their families as they ask the editors to have, they would not commit such acts."

The Waterloo Rural Telephone company is as aggressive as ever in seeking new worlds to conquer. Another line from Waterloo toward Chelsea will take in the residences of Thomas Stanfield, George Stanfield, Matthew Harker, Ernest Rowe, John A. Clark, John McKune, Dick Clark and Charles Clark. A carload of poles has been ordered for this line.

The musical given by the pupils of the Chelsea schools Friday afternoon, under the direction of Mrs. Nora McKain, was a most pleasing affair. The hall was filled to overflowing, and all were well pleased. The little folks all took their parts in excellent manner, which speaks highly for Mrs. McKain's ability as a teacher. The entertainment will be repeated within a short time.

Although the new law relative to the percentage of interest has been in effect for more than two months, yet it may be that some of our readers are not as yet acquainted with the same. Under the old law the legal rate of interest in this state was six per cent, with eight per cent allowed by consent; but now the legal rate is five per cent, while the allowed rate is but seven per cent.

All chances of the people of this city taking advantage of the supply of mineral water which was found in the campus well, seems to have gone by, as the piping is being pulled up, and the further drilling will be discontinued. The depth reached in the drilling was 1,323 feet, and at the time of abandoning the drill was in sand rock.—Argus.

Be careful to return to the postoffice mail matter not belonging to you that you may receive through mistakes. A new postal rule that recently went into effect is that persons, who through carelessness or from any other reasons take mail from the office, that belongs to another, and who fail to return the same are liable to fine of \$500 or one year imprisonment. This applies to newspapers thus taken from a postoffice as well as other mail matter.

Chelsea produce buyers are paying the following prices: Wheat, red or white, 67 cents; oats, 28 cents; shelled corn, 40 cents; beans, \$1.80; hay, \$8 to \$9; straw, \$2.50 to \$3; clover seed, \$3.50 to \$4.25; potatoes, 30 to 35 cents; onions, 30 cents; apples, 40 to 60 cents; butter, 16 cents; eggs, 13 cents; beef, live, 3 to 4½ cents; dressed, \$5 to \$6; veal, live 5 cents, dressed, 7 cents; hogs, live, 4½ cents, dressed, 5½ cents; sheep, 2½ to 4 cents; lambs, 4 to 6 cents; lard 7 cents; hides, 6½ cents; pelts 50 to \$1.25.

Howlett Bros. of Gregory report to Manager Orville Gorton that signatures have been secured enough to run the Rural telephone line to Parker's Corners; and that enough have promised their signatures to extend it to Howell. It is also promised to extend the White Oak branch to Webberville. The management are hustling it right merrily during the winter months. \$50 a mile in contributed stock is required to build a line and there is little doubt this branch will also be built. Ed. and Frank Lantle were drawing poles for the Danaville branch Wednesday. The Sun finds the new phone a bonanza. Call us up if you want to talk business or give us the news. A new switchboard will have to be put in at central, in Milner's store, the present one being inadequate to accommodate the new lines.—Stockbridge Sun.

## Personal Mention

William Bacon is a Detroit visitor today.

Darwin Boyd of Clio is the guest of his brother, Merritt.

Miss Tillie Girbach spent Sunday with Ann Arbor friends.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Congdon of Dexter spent Sunday here.

Lewis Becker of Leslie is visiting his sister, Mrs. L. Tichenor.

Miss Pauline Girbach was the guest of Jackson friends Sunday.

Mrs. C. Viessel spent the fore part of this week in Ann Arbor.

Miss Nettie Hoover of Ypsilanti is visiting her parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilber McLaren spent the latter part of last week in Detroit.

John H. Riley has accepted a position in H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.'s store.

Chas. Killmer of Cedar Edge, Col., is visiting his parents and other friends here.

Miss Mary Haab is in Detroit making purchases for her spring stock of millinery.

T. Drislane has accepted a position to travel on the road for a Detroit firm to commence April 1st. His family will remain in Chelsea.

## REGISTRATION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, That the Board of Registration of the Village of Chelsea will meet for the purpose of completing the list of qualified voters of said Village and of registering the names of all persons who shall be possessed of the necessary qualifications of electors, and who may apply for that purpose, on Saturday the 10th day of March A. D. 1900 at the Council Rooms of Town Hall in said Village of Chelsea and that said Board of Registration will be in session on the day and at the place above mentioned, from 9 o'clock in the forenoon until 8 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose above specified.

By order of the Board of Registration of the Village of Chelsea.  
Dated, at Chelsea, Mich., March 1st, A. D. 1900.  
W. H. HESELSCHWERDT, Village Clerk.

Lost—On east Middle street or in the Chelsea opera house a silver chain bracelet. Leave at Standard office.

House to Rent—Inquire at Standard office.

When in need of a seamstress at your home apply to Miss Lulu Hudson, Lima.

## COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

## OFFICIAL.

Chelsea, Mich., Feb. 28, 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, Twamley and Schenk.  
Absent—Trustees Avery, Bachman and Vogel.  
Minutes read and approved.  
Moved by Schenk, seconded by Twamley, that we adjourn until Friday night, March 2, 1900.  
Carried.

W. H. HESELSCHWERDT,  
Village Clerk.

Chelsea, Mich., March 2, 1900.  
Board met pursuant to adjournment from regular meeting of Feb. 28.  
Meeting called to order by the President.  
Roll called by the Clerk.  
Present, Geo. P. Staffan, President, and Trustees Vogel, Bachman, Twamley and McKune.  
Absent—Trustees Avery and Schenk.  
Moved by Bachman, seconded by Twamley, that the several bills be allowed and orders drawn on treasurer for the amounts.  
Yeas—McKune, Vogel, Twamley and Bachman.  
Nays—None.  
Carried.

Fenn & Vogel, supplies,	\$ 2 15
Chelsea Mfg. Co., supplies,	5 76
Illing Bros. & Everard, supplies,	1 60
Wm. Faber, cleaning crosswalks,	1 00
Geo. Lighthall, 1 month salary,	60 00
J. B. McKune, 1 month salary,	20 00
David Alber, ½ month salary,	20 00
E. Helmrich, ½ month salary,	20 00
H. Lighthall, making 2 taps,	15 00
I. Vogel, repairing,	7 92
Standard Oil Co., oil,	35 56
Gibson Gas Fixture Works, supplies,	7 09
Western Electric Co., supplies,	219 61
Ed. Moore, 1 month salary,	35 00

Moved and supported that we adjourn.  
Carried.

W. H. HESELSCHWERDT,  
Village Clerk.

Farm to let—Inquire of W. J. Denman.

## NOTICE OF ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given, That an Election will be held in the Village of Chelsea, County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, on the 12th day of March A. D. 1900, for the purpose of electing the following officers: one President; three Trustees for 2 years; one Clerk; one Treasurer; one Assessor. The Polls of the Election in the Village of Chelsea will be held at the Town Hall in said Village of Chelsea. The Polls will be open at 7 o'clock in the forenoon of said 12th day of March A. D. 1900, or as soon thereafter as may be, and will be closed at 6 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.  
Dated, at Chelsea, Mich., March 1st, A. D. 1900.  
W. H. HESELSCHWERDT, Village Clerk.

THIS WEEK  
AT FREEMAN'S

Genuine old Fashioned Cod Fish  
(the whole fish) 10 cents pound.

Clover Leaf brand Cod Fish at 10 cents pound.

10 pound Pails Family White Fish  
at 45 cents a Pail.

Nice Fat Mackerel 15 cents pound.

Fancy No. 1 White Fish 10 cents a pound.

Holland Herring, Kipperd Herring  
and Smoked Herring at Lowest Prices.

Choice brands of Canned  
Salmon, Sardines and Lobsters.

Another lot of those Choice  
Oranges at 15 cents dozen.

Fresh Crisp Lettuce.

Large Ripe Bananas.

18 pounds Granulated Cane Sugar for \$1.00.

Pure Maple Sugar  
New Crop 1900 10 cents pound.

Cash Paid for Butter and Eggs.

**FREEMAN'S**  
CHELSEA TELEPHONE NO. 14

## CARPETS

Large assortment New Carpets bought for this season's trade direct from the manufacturers previous to the recent advance.

**Carpets are Right,  
Prices More than Right.**

All-wool Carpets from 50 to 60c.  
Wool and cotton mixed Carpets 35 to 45c.  
All cotton Carpets at 25c.  
Stair Carpets 25 to 40c.  
Mattings from 12 1-2 to 35c.  
Linoleums at from 45 to 50c.

NEW DRAPERIES AND  
NEW LACE CURTAINS

At money saving Prices.

Remember you can find here large  
assortment Shades, Shade Pulls,  
Curtain Fixtures, Sash Rods, etc.

## NEW GOODS COMING EVERY DAY.

COME AND LOOK.

## W. P. SCHENK &amp; COMPANY.

Chelsea Telephone No. 12.

## 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 woollens 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 &amp; HOLMES.



# FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Of the Village of Chelsea for the Year Ending March 6, 1900.

According to the report of the board published March 9, 1899, orders paid during the year, \$59,128.91, the report of the treasurer, J. B. Cole, showed taxes uncollected \$14.50, orders paid \$50,071.89, cash on hand \$42.52, which balanced the account.

On March 16, 1899, two days before the present board assumed their official positions, bills were allowed against the village amounting to \$2,250.32. Deducting the cash on hand, \$42.52, made a deficit of \$2,207.80. The present board found it necessary to borrow \$1,500 to meet the above outstanding orders.

The amount received from all sources during the current year, \$14,059.30, making a total receipt of \$15,559.30. Amount paid out according to the itemized statement herewith published, \$12,396.84, leaving a balance of \$3,162.46.

Bills outstanding and not ordered paid, coal \$198.11, supplies dating from May 2, 1898, \$14.27, making a total of outstanding indebtedness other than bills contracted by previous board, of \$212.38. Deducting this from cash on hand, leaves a balance of \$2,950.08 to meet the cost of new boiler of \$2,000, and balance on dynamo trade of \$450.00, making a total of \$2,450.00 ordered by previous board, leaving a balance, after payment of \$4,700.32 contracted by former board, of \$500.08.

In addition the board submits: The village has coal and supplies on hand, amounting at a fair estimate, to \$500.00. Amount expended for 21 new wells, switch board, and floor in dynamo room, \$675.00, all of which has been paid.

Respectfully submitted,

## REPORT OF SECRETARY OF WATER WORKS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.

Total amount collected from electric light and water works plant, \$5,085.53  
From water, \$478.62  
From wire, supplies, 449.88  
From electric light, 4,157.03 \$5,085.53  
Paid to J. B. Cole, treasurer, 5,076.29  
Expenses, stamps, stationery, etc., 9.24 \$5,085.53  
J. E. McKune, Sec.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

To the President and Council of the Village of Chelsea:

The undersigned treasurer of said village hereby makes his annual report of moneys received and disbursed, from March 6, 1899, up to March 6, 1900, as follows:

Received from all sources as follows:

### LIGHTS AND WATER.

1899	1900
Mar. 23, Rec'd from Sec. McKune, \$20.94	
April 5, Rec'd from Sec. McKune, 500.00	
April 29, Rec'd from Sec. McKune, 25.03	
April 29, Rec'd from Sec. McKune, 22.50	
June 1, Rec'd from Sec. McKune, 432.00	
June 1, Rec'd from Sec. McKune, 20.00	
July 1, Rec'd from Sec. McKune, 495.00	
Aug. 1, Rec'd from Sec. McKune, 337.76	
Sept. 2, Rec'd from Sec. McKune, 417.50	
Nov. 2, Rec'd from Sec. McKune, 383.00	
Dec. 1, Rec'd from Sec. McKune, 443.65	
Dec. 1, Rec'd from Sec. McKune, 500.19	
Jan. 1, Rec'd from Sec. McKune, 580.26	
Feb. 2, Rec'd from Sec. McKune, 406.17	
Mar. 5, Rec'd from Sec. McKune, 1,060.76	\$5,644.76

### SALES OF BONDS.

1899	1900
Mar. 28, Rec'd from sale of bonds to pay back indebtedness, 900.00	
Mar. 28, Rec'd from sale of bonds to pay back indebtedness, 600.00	
May 6, Rec'd from Co. Treas. liquor tax, 1,485.00	2,985.00
From Clerk License, 23.50	
From Miscellaneous Matters, 200.04	
Tax Roll 1899, \$6,760.25, less uncollected, \$54.25,	6,706.00
Total,	\$15,559.30

### LICENSE.

1899	1900
April 5, License, Heischwerdt, \$2.50	
May 15, " " " " 7.50	
June 16, " " " " 5.00	
July 3, " " " " 2.50	
July 24, " " " " 4.00	
July 31, " " " " 1.00	
Aug. 15, " " " " 1.00	
Total,	\$23.50

### MISCELLANEOUS.

1899	1900
Mar. 16, A. R. Welch, copper sold, \$25.06	
Mar. 16, A. R. Welch, brass sold, 3.60	
Apr. 12, Geo. P. Staffan, rebate on freight, 12.50	
June 1, Oil barrels sold, 5.85	
Aug. 21, W. H. Heischwerdt, rebate on freight, 2.00	
Sept. 26, Guy Lighthall, pipe sold to G. H. Foster, 14.38	
Sept. 29, Guy Lighthall, old flues sold, 2.50	
Oct. 2, Guy Lighthall, pipe sold, 14.65	
Oct. 24, County Treasurer, delinquent tax, 13.72	
Nov. 27, car of coal sold to Bachman, 60.58	
Dec. 8, car of coal sold to Bacon, 45.20	
Total,	\$200.04

### ORDERS PAID BY TREASURER.

1899	1900
Geo. J. Crowell, insurance, \$16.88	
Miles Alexander, work, 80	

John Rickets, work, 2 50	Chas. Depew, stone walk, 21 00	J. A. Palmer, work at fire, 4 75	M. C. R. R. Co., freight, 44 32
John Rickets, work, 5 00	Michigan Tel. Co., phone, 65	F. Staffan, stone walk, 18 10	John Rickets, work, 7 50
D. A. Britton, work, 10 00	H. M. Twamley, Board of Review, 6 00	W. J. Denman, work at fire, 75	M. C. R. R. Co., freight, 38 14
Jasper Graham, work, 20 00	J. B. Beissel, work, 12 50	Roy Leach, work at fire, 75	March 5, Standard Oil Co., oil, 25 72
B. B. Turnbull, salary, 30 00	Thomas Jackson, work, 1 88	Will Hepburn, work at fire, 8 80	M. C. R. R. Co., freight, 29 51
Guy Lighthall, salary, 30 00	H. S. Holmes, stone walk, 8 80	M. C. R. R. Co., freight, 6 38	Ed. Helmrich, salary, 20 00
Chas. Currier, gatekeeper election, 2 00	Sam Guerin, work, 12 50	E. Moore, salary, 15 00	David Alber, salary, 60 00
Elliot McCarter, salary, 12 50	J. E. McKune, salary, 20 00	D. Alber, salary, 20 00	Guy Lighthall, salary, 1 00
J. B. Cole, freight on coal, 124 41	J. S. Cummings, stone walk, 12 00	M. C. R. R. Co., freight, 20 00	Chas. Mfg. Co., supplies, 5 76
W. H. Quinn, work, 1 95	John Rickets, work, 41 04	H. Beeden, salary, 44 00	Hiram Lighthall, taps, 15 00
Ralph Thacher, work election day, 2 00	M. C. R. R. Co., freight, 10 00	Chelsea Savings Bank, interest, 1 25	Standard Oil Co., oil, 9 84
W. H. Quinn, work election day, 2 78	Rafferty & Wilkinson, stone walk, 13 20	L. Schire, work, 60 00	Gibson Gas Fixture Co., supplies, 7 69
Chelsea Telephone Co., rent of phone, 6 00	August Steger, stone walk, 13 20	Guy Lighthall, salary, 2 00	Western Electric Co., supplies, 219 61
Guy Lighthall, salary, 30 00	W. Sumner, work, 50 30	C. Heischwerdt, work, 3 75	Mich. Electric Co., supplies, 80 71
Jasper Graham, salary, 12 50	Hog & Holmes, supplies, 2 50	J. A. Palmer, work at fire, 40	Ed. Moore, salary, 35 00
B. B. Turnbull, salary, 12 50	Chas. Leach, team work, 3 75	M. C. R. R. Co., freight, 18 00	Total, \$12,396.84
Elliot McCarter, salary, 12 50	Sam Guerin, work, 2 50	Ella McNamara, interest, 20 00	By Total receipts, \$15,559.30
Michigan Electric Co., supplies, 48 74	E. J. Updegrave, work, 3 75	Frances Beach, interest, 20 00	Total paid out, \$12,396.84
Standard Oil Co., oil, 27 40	Tom W. Mingay, printing, 30 00	Geo. M. Jones, coal, 20 00	Cash on hand, \$3,162.46
Chas. A. Strelinger, supplies, 5 51	Ed. Moore, salary, 20 00	J. E. McKune, salary, 5 00	JOHN B. COLE, Village Treasurer.
Columbia Incan. Co., supplies, 8 93	David Alber, salary, 20 00	A. E. Winans, express, 6 00	
A. E. Winans, express, 4 15	Harry Beeden, salary, 20 00	Staffan & Son, stone, etc., 30 12	
A. Harvey's Sons, pipes, etc., 13 08	Chas. Currier, work, 12 47	Draft, Mich. Electric Co., supplies, 20 00	
National Carbon Co., carbons, 22 05	M. C. R. R. Co., freight, 17 60	W. J. Denman, work at fire, 20 00	
Central Electric Co., supplies, 1 80	Clance Flazler, dirt, 18 40	H. Beeden, salary, 20 00	
H. R. Worthington, supplies, 1 25	P. Hindelang, stone walk, 45 00	David Alber, salary, 20 00	
Richmond & Backus, supplies, 15 12	W. H. Heischwerdt, express, 1 00	Ed. Moore, salary, 20 00	
Leather Preserver Co., repairs to belt, 522 31	M. C. R. R. Co., freight, 99 54	M. C. R. R. Co., freight, 26 00	
Western Electric Co., supplies, 109 91	O. W. Shipman, coal, 35 00	John Rickets, work, 10 00	
E. J. Corbett, coal, 65 53	H. R. Worthington, supplies, 3 00	D. B. Taylor, attorney fees, 11 50	
E. A. Williams, freight, 9 24	Electric World, magazine, 24 06	O. T. Hoover, printing, 8 40	
Lowery Coal Co., coal, 12 24	Standard Oil Co., oil, 24 06	Chelsea Telephone Co., phone rent, 8 40	
J. W. Copeland, coal, 3 00	Robt. Leach, work, 1 50	David Alber, salary, 20 00	
J. E. McKune, board of election, 3 00	Harry Beeden, salary, 20 00	Guy Lighthall, salary, 20 00	
Geo. W. Turnbull, board of election, 2 00	Hart Mfg. Co., repairs, 4 50	H. Beeden, salary, 20 00	
B. B. Turnbull, board of election, 3 00	Guy Lighthall, salary, 20 00	M. C. R. R. Co., freight, 25 00	
W. H. Heischwerdt, registration, 2 00	D. Alber, salary, 20 00	Mich. Telephone Co., phone, 6 50	
Tom W. Mingay, printing, 14 00	W. R. Reed, stone walk, 8 25	John Rickets, work, 8 00	
O. T. Hoover, printing, 8 40	Michigan Tel. Co., phone, 40	E. H. Chandler, draying, 2 75	
W. H. Heischwerdt, salary, etc., 101 00	J. E. McKune, salary, 20 00	M. J. Howe, wood, etc., 84 60	
J. B. Cole, salary, etc., 59 86	John Rickets, work, 10 00	Mich. Electric Co., supplies, 42 33	
B. B. Turnbull, stamps, 1 58	D. B. Taylor, attorney fees, 10 00	O. W. Shipman, coal, 10 78	
E. H. Chandler, draying, 6 90	C. E. Whitaker, stone walk, 20 00	Geo. C. Wetherbee, supplies, 1 00	
M. Eisele, gatekeeper, 2 00	S. M. Martin, stone walk, 12 80	United States Refining Co., oils, 28 33	
G. Graw, board of registration, 2 00	E. Hammond, stone walk, 14 20	Tom W. Mingay, printing, 8 40	
G. Martin, work, 3 13	M. C. R. R. Co., freight, 41 03	B. Youngs, work, 2 00	
W. Sumner, work, 1 88	T. W. Mingay, printing, 10 33	M. C. R. R. Co., freight, 40 95	
Geo. Ward, janitor, 5 00	H. Avery, stone walk, 13 20	M. C. R. R. Co., freight, 2 00	
D. A. Britton, work, 20 25	John Rickets, work, 6 00	J. E. McKune, salary, 20 00	
J. L. Gilbert, auditing acct., 15 00	Ed. Moore, salary, 30 00	H. Beeden, work, 13 67	
F. P. Glazier, board of election, 2 00	Harry Beeden, salary, 20 00	lantry proceeded from Pieters kraal to Molteno, a distance of ten miles. When we arrived it was about nine o'clock, and then we all formed up and Gen. Gatacre informed us that he was going to do a night attack on the Boers' position at Stormberg, and that there was to be no firing and no shouting, and to use the bayonet only. We started off at ten o'clock to march 13 miles to Stormberg, where we hoped to arrive about two o'clock in the morning. We kept marching all night, but never got there. It was broad daylight when we were at the foot of some high, inaccessible rocks, when the guide we had turned to the general and, pointing to the top of the rocks, said: 'There is your position and there is your enemy,' and immediately started to gallop off. But before he had gone two yards Gen. Gatacre shot him twice through the body, saying: 'Man, you have done me, but you are the first to go.' Those are the exact words that were said, because we were told by the general's orderly.	

### ORDERS PAID BY TREASURER.

1899	1900
Geo. J. Crowell, insurance, \$16.88	
Miles Alexander, work, 80	

## THE MANILA POLICE.

Many Filipinos Now Serve as Guardians of the Peace.

Perform Their Duties to the Satisfaction of Their Chief and Have Displayed Great Courage in Trying Circumstances.

Native police were an experiment once at Manila. Now they are a fixture. They carry their revolvers and swing their clubs in an independent manner, hold their heads high and wear yellow shoes with all the dignity of one to the manner born. Col. Williston, the provost marshal, hesitated a long time before he would permit the natives to carry arms. But at last Maj. Tiernan, who belongs to the first artillery by rights, and who is chief of police by virtue of his appointment and ability, persuaded the colonel to select a small number of the natives to patrol the streets that were not as prominent as the Escolta or as public as the Luneta.

Kahki, in a different shade from that worn by the soldier, was chosen as the uniform. At first there was a question as to how they should be armed. Of course it was necessary that they should carry something to enforce the laws of the highway and the city. So they were given clubs. Now, a club is effective so long as it is within reach of the evil-doer, but as there was more or less robbery going on among the natives, it became a necessity to arm the police with something that would shoot. This is how it came about that the native police were armed with revolvers as large as those carried by the American soldiers.

Each policeman wears a cap, says the Chicago Record, and that gives him a military air. His uniform is tailor-made and fits him perfectly. The trousers are long enough to reach be-



NATIVE MANILA POLICEMAN. (Dressed in a Little Brief Authority and American Clothes.)

low the tops of yellow shoes and sometimes are stuffed inside the lacings. On the breast is a silver badge showing a number and precinct. The officers are designated much as they are in the army, either by stripes on the sleeves or straps on the shoulders. They travel out of their stations in twos, one walking along each side of the street. Some were assigned to the markets and others to public buildings which are patronized by the natives. The markets were great places for gambling, and may be yet, but that business is carried on under cover. Time was when the dice rattled and rolled out in the streets in broad daylight. Occasionally a native is arrested, however, and a Chinaman does not dare to show his face if he has ever been guilty of throwing the dice. The police seem to pay no attention to pitching pennies—in fact, they indulge in that pastime themselves. But the way the game is played in Manila it becomes one of skill rather than of chance.

One thing these uniformed men do is to keep the streets clean of all dirt and refuse. A garbage wagon daily comes along every street, the native driver rings a bell, and the householder is supposed to send a servant out with the day's accumulation from the kitchen and the stable. It is one of the duties of the police to see that the carabao cart is not kept waiting too long before a door. These men sometimes become over-sensitive. Once while driving along Calle Nuevo, I saw a policeman knock with his club at the window of a residence. The woman came to see what was wanted, and she was ordered to take from the front fence some clothing she was airing.

The men comprising the force are brave. They have been compelled to rush into houses where robbers were at work. More than one has been carried away to the hospital badly wounded in the fights which have followed. Besides this they have the confidence of the natives and have been able to inform the officials of dangerous plots or the presence of insurgent agents.

All this has resulted in the appointment of more native policemen and the establishment of more stations. Col. Williston is satisfied that the experiment has proved a success. Among other things it shows that the work of reconstruction will be made easier for there is growing confidence in the ability of the native to administer his own affairs.

**Casaria's Cosack Shawl.**  
The casaria has a shawl which she values very highly. It was sent to her by the ladies of Orenburg, a town in southeastern Russia. It reached her in a wooden box, with silver hooks and hinges, the outside being embellished with designs of spurs, turbans, whips, etc., on a ground of blue enamel, that being the color of the Cosack uniform. The shawl is about ten yards square, and exquisitely fine.

## THE FALSE GUIDE.

Gen. Gatacre Shot Him Through the Body Before He Could Escape.

A letter from a corporal in the Second Northumberland fusiliers gives some graphic details in regard to the disaster at Stormberg, says the New York Post. He says: "On the night of the 9th our regiment, the royal Irish rifles, two batteries of artillery and the mounted infantry proceeded from Pieters kraal to Molteno, a distance of ten miles. When we arrived it was about nine o'clock, and then we all formed up and Gen. Gatacre informed us that he was going to do a night attack on the Boers' position at Stormberg, and that there was to be no firing and no shouting, and to use the bayonet only. We started off at ten o'clock to march 13 miles to Stormberg, where we hoped to arrive about two o'clock in the morning. We kept marching all night, but never got there. It was broad daylight when we were at the foot of some high, inaccessible rocks, when the guide we had turned to the general and, pointing to the top of the rocks, said: 'There is your position and there is your enemy,' and immediately started to gallop off. But before he had gone two yards Gen. Gatacre shot him twice through the body, saying: 'Man, you have done me, but you are the first to go.' Those are the exact words that were said, because we were told by the general's orderly.

## A DUTCH LIE LETTER.

Novel Means of Avoiding Consequences of Circulating Slandorous Statements.

There was a return to an ancient Dutch custom in the common pleas court at Lancaster, Pa., the other day, when the suit of Abraham A. De Haven against Moses Weller, to recover damages for slander, was called for trial. Weller, says the Philadelphia North American, cut short further proceedings in court and possibly saved himself the payment of heavy damages by agreeing to publish a "lie letter," in which he retracts all of his statements derogatory to the character of De Haven; and such potency has the "lie letter" that, barring certain ceremonial which have got to be gone through with in connection with this peculiar settlement out of court, the public will hear no more of the case. These ceremonies consist of the circulation of the "lie letter" among De Haven's friends, the posting of it on dead walls in those localities where the friends of both men gather most and the reading aloud of the letter by Weller at the next public gathering in the neighborhood.

These "lie letters" were formerly much more resorted to for the settlement of lawsuits in this section of the state than now. They are still in high favor in South Africa, the newspapers of the Transvaal frequently containing these quaintly worded apologies of the burghers for wrongs by word of mouth which they have done their fellow countrymen.

## Women Who Dive for a Living.

Over 100 Japanese women follow the hazardous profession of divers are found along the coast of the peninsula. They are divided into four batches, and their age ranges from 17 to 30. They come almost exclusively from Shima, Miyu ken, a noted fishery center in Japan. Their earnings are, of course, not uniform, as they are paid according to the amount of their work, which consists in diving for agar-agar seaweed, sea-eur, sea-cucumber, and so forth.—Japan News.

## Rice Culture in Artificial Swamps.

A new American wrinkle in the culture of rice in artificial swamps, the invention of some northwestern farmers settled in Louisiana. They build a bank around a section of prairie and pumped water into the inclosure from artesian wells. When the crop matures the water is let out, the ground dried off, and reapers and binders secure the harvest at greatly reduced cost. The land is easily prepared for the next season, and there is no danger from drought.—Chicago Chronicle.



# NOVELTIES IN WARFARE

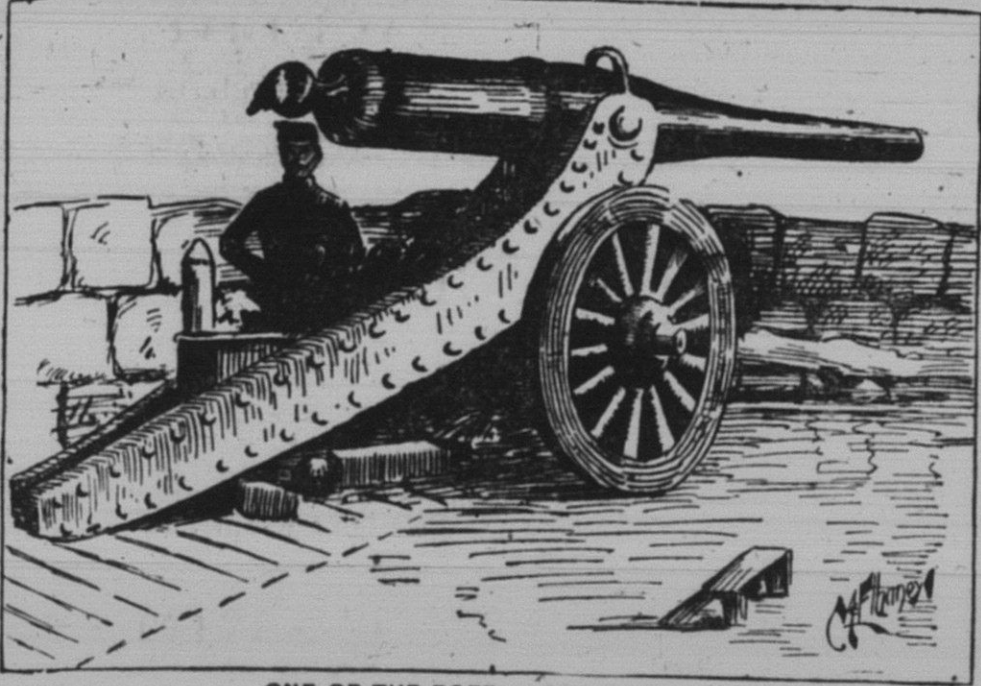
SOME OF THE RECENT  
INVENTIONS WHICH  
BRITONS AND BOERS  
ARE USING IN SOUTH  
AFRICA.

BRITON and Boer, in their struggle for supremacy in South Africa, are bringing into use many of the untried military inventions of the last quarter of a century.

While the war between Japan and China, and later that between this country and Spain, gave an opportunity for testing naval inventions, yet the conflicts in both cases were such that but little opportunity was given for a fair test of the recent inventions for use in warfare on land.

In the war between Japan and China the former was but evolving from a nation of hermits, steeped in the le-

for checking the recoil, which consists of two simple spiral springs located in the gun carriage, which not only check the recoil, but return the piece to its position after firing. In caliber it is a 2.95 piece, with a muzzle velocity of 1,968 feet per second. In practice the gun has been fired as rapidly as 20 times per minute, but this rate must be reduced at least one-half to secure effectiveness in actual battle. In weight it is one of the lightest guns of its size and force manufactured anywhere in the world, and in this particular is far superior to any of the English ordnance of the same class. Its weight accounts



ONE OF THE BOER "LONG TOMS."

gends of the past and to whom modern methods were an untried experiment, while China was even much further behind than was her antagonist.

The United States has never been recognized as, among the most progressive nations in our preparations for war, and of the few modern inventions that we had experimented with on land but two were given any test at all. One was the dynamite gun which did effective work against the Spanish army during the siege of Santiago, the other was the ill-fated war balloon. Spain's armament, both military and naval, was defective in many ways and could not offer a fair test of the modern inventions.

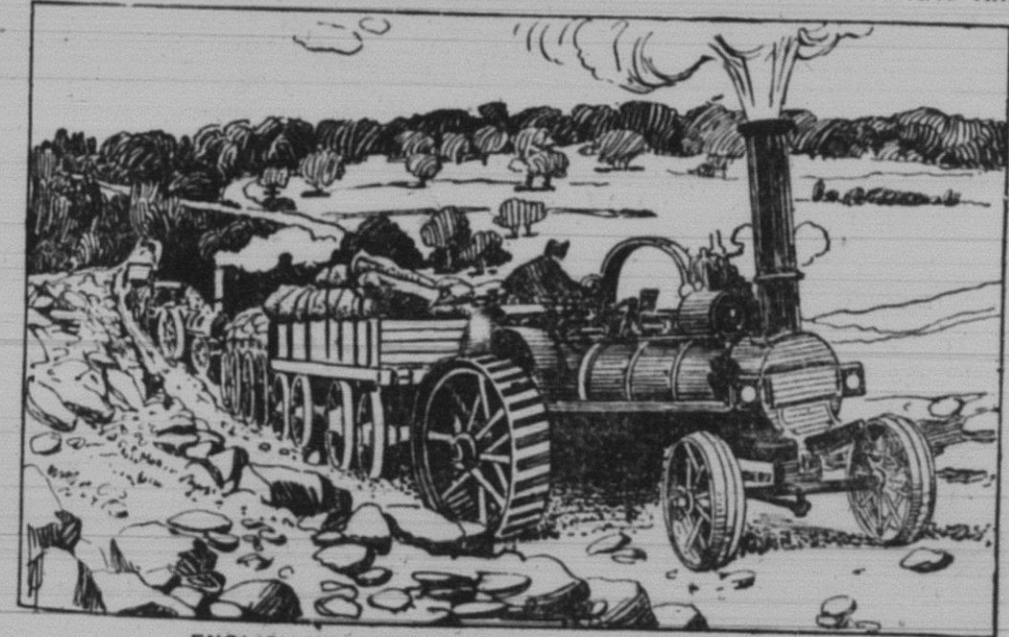
Many novelties, untried in actual warfare, are proving valuable to both armies in South Africa to-day. These include both guns and other contrivances intended to aid in the reduction of opposing forces.

In the matter of both field and siege artillery, England, with her boasted armament, is finding herself but a poor match against the European-made armament of the Boers. The

for the ease and rapidity with which the Boers have transported their artillery from one position to another. The extreme range of these Boer guns is 7,400 yards, while that of the best English guns of similar class in use in South Africa is but little over 4,500 yards, and in artillery battles range counts for much.

Among the novelties which England has introduced into the conflict in South Africa is the traction engine, for use in transporting baggage, ordnance stores, camp equipment and provisions. They are similar in construction to the engines in use in this country for running and moving farm machinery. They have been found invaluable by English commanders in South Africa for this purpose, and are much superior to mules or other methods of transportation for wagon trains. Up to the present time but few of them have been introduced, but more of them are being constructed and purchased, and in time they will prove a serious competitor for the American mule.

Among the photographic appliances which have been introduced into this



ENGLISH TRANSPORT ENGINE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Boer "Long Toms," from which Lady-smith has suffered so heavily, have proven superior to anything which England could bring against them, with the possible exception of the naval guns with which Gen. White was reinforced before he was entirely shut in. These guns fire a 35.27 pound shell, with a muzzle velocity of 1,886 foot seconds, and are capable of carrying over 11,000 yards. These guns weigh 1,156 pounds, and the carriages on which they are mounted weigh 1,417 pounds, making a total of more than two and one-half tons which the Boers must transport over the hills and questionable roads of South Africa to bring them into position. Just how they have accomplished this is as yet one of the mysteries known only to the Boers themselves.

The British naval guns which Gen. White has used against these Boer "Long Toms" are of a trifle smaller caliber, being but 4.7, but they impart a muzzle velocity to a projectile of 2,600 feet per second, and carry a projectile weighing 45 pounds. Without these guns the Boer artillery would have easily dominated all the British guns in Ladysmith.

The most remarkable piece of ordnance in use in South Africa to-day is, however, the Creusot gun in use by the Boers. This gun takes its name from the town in France in which it is manufactured, and is the invention of the French ordnance engineer, M. Canet. The Boers have been making extensive purchases of these guns for the past four years, and it is impossible to even estimate with any degree of accuracy the number they have.

The gun is a marvel in its simplicity of construction, its rapidity of fire, and its range. The principal feature of its construction is the method adopted

conflict none are more notable than the telephotographic camera. England has not yet officially adopted this instrument, but a number of officers who have gone to South Africa are supplied with them, and they have been used several times in making pictures from the war balloons, which are a notable feature of the English equipment. This little instrument is simply a remarkable lens, much on the order of a telescope lens, which may be applied to any first-class camera, and with which it is possible to make accurate photographs at considerable distances. By their use English commanders have been able to determine the location and strength of Boer fortifications from a height of 1,000 feet or more. It seems only a question of a short time before England adopts this instrument, but whether she does or not, it has already proven its utility as a war instrument. It is now a part of the war equipment of Italy, Spain, Russia and Germany, and the military officers of these nations have been watching its use in South Africa with considerable interest.

Among other inventions that are proving their utility as a feature of military equipment are the war balloons, the armored trains and barb wire as an obstruction for advancing troops.

With two of these the American army in Cuba had some experience. Our experience with balloons cannot be said to have been a success, and the Spanish army found their barb wire of but little use against American ingenuity, but both have proved of value in South Africa.

DANIEL CLEVELAND.

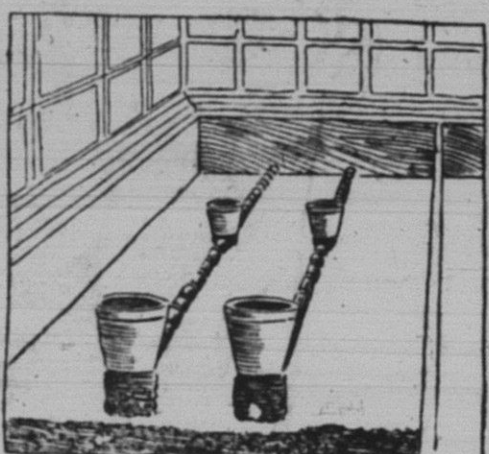
**Result of Money Division.**  
If all the money in the world were divided equally among the people each person would get about \$30.

## HORTICULTURE

### GROWING IN FAVOR.

Recent Experiments Have Established the Value of Subirrigation in Forcing Houses.

The subject of subirrigation in the forcing house is still attracting much attention, and experiments continue to be made. The cut shows one arrangement used at the Maine experiment station, Orono, Me. The bottom and sides of the bench are made water-tight by coating with Portland cement, and two rows of two-inch porous drain tile are run lengthwise, cemented at the joints,



SUBIRRIGATION IN GREENHOUSE.

and closed at the ends. Six-inch flower pots are cemented on at intervals of seven or eight feet, connecting with the bore of the tile, into which the water is poured when needed. The water must pass through the porous sides of the tiles into the soil, which is filled into the bench in the usual manner.

Another method, which proves fully as effective under trial, is to cover the bottom of the cemented bench with two inches or more of broken pots and bricks, which are then covered with burlap. The soil is then put in place, and water admitted to the stratum of potsherds as the soil becomes dry. Where radishes are grown, the yield of marketable roots is about 15 per cent. greater. The germination of seeds is about the same, but a larger number of young plants "damp off" under surface watering, and the number of small and diseased roots is also much greater. The number of roots injured by millipedes, or thousand-legged worms, is greater under sub-irrigation, but not enough to reduce the net gain seriously. Subirrigation is likely to prove of great advantage in growing such crops as lettuce, where leaf rot is aggravated by contact with damp soil.—Rural New Yorker.

### GROWING CRANBERRIES.

No Other Crop Brings Quite as Profitable Results with an Equal Amount of Labor.

At a recent meeting of Canadian fruit growers the question of growing cranberries was discussed and one of the leading growers offered some testimony from which the following is digested. The land for planting cranberries should be worked up and sanded, the sand to be from three to six inches deep. The irrigation is important—in fact, is essential to cranberry growing. The land should always be kept damp. Before the frost comes the patch should be flooded and kept so until the first of May. The berries do not thrive well when exposed to the winter's frost. If a long spell of dry weather takes place in summer, irrigation should be repeated. One speaker said:

"I grow the Cherry Bell variety and I realized \$300 net for what I grew on one acre last year. I would like to know if there is anything else one would put an acre to that would bring the same returns. Sand will correct all weeds. I now have 15 acres under cultivation, and all my neighbors have taken up the industry, although they laughed at me when I started mine. I can recommend the cultivation of cranberries as a profitable business, from the experience I have had."

### Money in Horse Radish.

Horse radish is extensively grown by market gardeners near large cities. It requires a very rich, deep, rather moist soil, and is raised from sets, that is, thin pieces of root, the trimmings of the previous year's crop, cut into pieces of four to six inches in length. The land should be well worked before planting, which has to be done early in spring. In field culture the sets are planted in rows about three feet apart and 18 inches in the rows. The planting is done by simply making a hole with a pointed stick, dropping the set so that it is about three inches below the surface, and then pressing it firmly with the foot. During the first month or two the ground has to be kept well cultivated and clean; later the leaves cover the entire ground, so as to make cultivation useless or unnecessary.

### Keeping Winter Squashes.

My method of keeping a few winter squashes is somewhat different from that generally recommended, and succeeds so well that I will give it for the benefit of any who may wish to follow it. On the approach of winter, before there is danger of freezing, the squashes are placed in a cupboard in the sitting-room, the door being left ajar through the day, and closed at night in very cold weather. It will be seen that the temperature of the room is considerably higher than is generally recommended, often reaching 70 degrees. The Hubbard squash has been kept in this way till May entirely sound, and might have been kept a month or two longer if desirable. On the approach of summer they lose their fine grateful taste, and are no longer fit for epicures.—American Cultivator.

### VALUABLE FORMULAS.

How to Prepare Insecticides and Fungicides for the Destruction of Insects and Scabs.

The following formulas for preparing insecticides and fungicides for the destruction of insects, scab, etc., have been found very satisfactory and are highly recommended by those who have given them a trial:

For destroying the codling moth, canker worm, curculio and leaf insects of various kinds that infest apple, peach, plum, etc., mix a pound of London purple or Paris green in a half pail of water, stirring until every lump and particle of dry material is thoroughly incorporated; then dilute with 200 gallons of water for the first spraying. For the second spraying increase the amount of water by the addition of 40 gallons. If a third spraying is required add still another 40 gallons of water. The foliage is more easily injured as the season progresses, therefore the necessity of diluting the material used at each subsequent application. Apply after the bloom falls and at intervals of ten days thereafter.

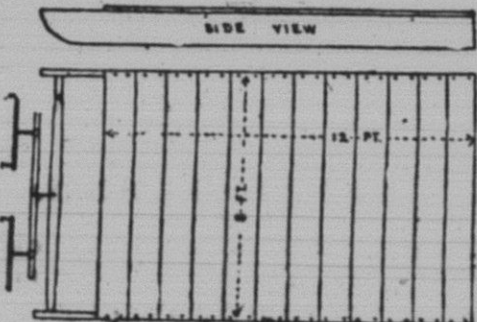
For leaf scab, with which orchardists have had so much trouble and have so faithfully labored to destroy, and mildew on grapevines, grape rot and other fungus diseases, the following has proved efficient: Dissolve six pounds of sulphate of copper in hot water in a wooden vessel. Slack four pounds of fresh lime in another vessel and strain out all the coarser material. Dilute the lime with 50 to 75 gallons of water and then add the sulphate of copper. This is for use on plants in leaf. Copper sulphate solution, which should be used only on plants in early spring before leaves appear, is made by dissolving one pound of sulphate of copper in 25 gallons of water to be used in this form.

A combination mixture for both insects and fungi is made by putting London purple or Paris green in a barrel with Bordeaux mixture. The bark louse yields to the following: One pound of common soap dissolved in one gallon of hot water; add two gallons of kerosene and churn, with a force pump if you have one, or by stirring until the kerosene and soapsuds are thoroughly mixed. If the work has been done right the emulsion will have the appearance of very thick cream, and the oil will remain incorporated with the soap and water. Dilute with 30 to 75 gallons of water when using. Any of the mixtures will prove very destructive to the pests if applied properly. They should be applied with a force pump with a spray nozzle.

### FOR THE ORCHARD.

How to Build a Pruning Boat for Hauling Away Limbs and Twigs Cut from Trees.

The pruning-boat is a handy, home-made necessity I noticed in a Washington orchard. It is used for hauling away the limbs and twigs cut from the fruit-trees to a convenient place, where they are burned. The boat is nothing more than a sled eight by twelve feet, with a platform of inch boards to receive the prunings. Three



A PRUNING BOAT.

or four men with pruning knives and saws cut the surplus limbs from two rows of trees at the same time, and throw them on the boat, to which a pair of horses is hitched. When a big brush heap is made the branches are drawn away to the fire and consumed. This assists in ridding the orchard of insects and disease germs, and saves the work of collecting the prunings after an orchard has been trimmed. The boat may also be used as a barn-yard manure-sled, and for hauling hay and corn-fodder to the feeding-yards.—Joel Shoemaker, in Farm and Fireside.

### ABOUT GARDEN TRUCK.

Roots stored in boxes or barrels and covered with sand are much better than when left to shrivel in a dry cellar. Novelties are to the garden what sauce is to the pudding. They may be no better than the old varieties, but there is pleasure and satisfaction in finding out.

Radish seed will keep in the ground through the winter. If a little place is prepared in some out-of-the-way corner and sowed late this fall, the plants will be up and growing with the first warm weather next spring. They will prove most acceptable then.

Sink a barrel two-thirds of its length in the ground, bank up to the top, then fill with cabbage and put on a covering of boards, straw or old carpet. The cabbage will keep till the last of winter and the barrel is accessible at any time. For heads that are to be kept till spring we like pitting the best of any method.—Up-to-Date Farming.

### Ladybugs Sent to Portugal.

Not many years ago Australian ladybugs were imported into California to make war on a species of scale which was then rapidly destroying the orange groves of the Pacific coast. The little mercenaries did their work effectively, and now California has sent them to the aid of Portugal, whose orange and lemon trees have lately suffered from attacks of the scale insect. From a few individuals sent to Lisbon two years ago, millions of the ladybugs have since developed, and it is reported that they are making short work of the scale pest in Portugal.

## PEPTORENE.

### NATURE'S REMEDY

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, and all kindred diseases caused by a disordered stomach. Follow nature by using Peptorene Tablets, as they contain the elements found in a healthy stomach, thereby giving that organ rest until the disease is cured, and the natural secretions will digest the food, the patient feels all the normal vigor of youth.

Found at all druggists, at 25 cts. per box.

Manufactured by the Calhoun Remedy Company, Limited, Battle Creek, Mich.

For Sale by Glazier & Stimson and Fenn & Vogel.

## A SNAP! BAR-BEN

You can get a good Home-made GINGER SNAP for 8 cents per pound AT EARL'S where everything is Fresh.

J. G. EARL.

Next to Hoag & Holmes.

### Carriage Painting

I have opened a Carriage Paint Shop over Paist's Wagon Shop. All work promptly done and at satisfactory price.

Carriage Painting and Paper Hanging a Specialty.

GIVE ME A CALL.

JAMES HARRINGTON.



To tempt the appetite and nourish the system, our

### CHOICE MEATS

are not excelled by anything. The weak and the strong, the small and the hearty eater alike enjoy them.

Succulent Pork, Tender Lamb and Veal, Rich Beef, Juicy Chops and Steaks

cut from the finest stock grown in the country. Don't value our meats by so many cents per pound, but by its high quality.

Highest Market Price Paid for Hides and Tallow.

ADAM EPPLER.

CHELSEA TELEPHONE NO. 4.

## Kodol

Dyspepsia Cure Digests what you eat.

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brings to view.  
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tion all.  
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## GUERRILLA WARFARE.

To Be Carried On Under Command of  
Gen. Carrington.

**British Officer Hired by Cecil Rhodes**  
to Conduct an Irregular Cam-  
paign Along the Borders  
of Bechuanaland.

Sir Frederick Carrington, major gen-  
eral of the English army, has been re-  
leased from his Belfast command and  
is going to South Africa. More or less  
reliable information states that he will  
there command a company of "irregu-  
lars" to be placed in the field by  
Cecil Rhodes and the British Chartered  
South African company. An "irregu-  
lar" was known during the American  
civil war as a guerilla, carrying the  
black flag and showing no mercy. In  
South Africa he may be a Kaffir, an  
outlander, a disaffected Boer or any  
other human material that is willing  
to fight for pay—a nineteenth century  
Hessian. If the imperial government  
has consented to the organization of  
such a command the kind of warfare  
that South Africa is to witness in the  
future may appall the civilized world  
for its savagery. Carrington is fami-  
liar with South African conditions, and  
ruthless as a soldier.

What the strength of the force of  
the Chartered company will be no one  
knows. Cecil Rhodes is bottled up in  
Kimberley, and what his intentions are  
is not easy to learn, but he has the  
wealth with which to pay for the or-  
ganization of a band of mercenaries,  
and the English war office has loaned  
Gen. Carrington to the millionaire to  
command the force. There are few  
military men better known from the  
Cape to the Matabele border than Gen.  
Carrington, the organizer of "Carrin-  
gton's horse" and of the now dis-  
banded Bechuanaland border police.  
His burly form has been seen at the



**SIR FREDERICK CARRINGTON.**  
(British General Who Is to Command a  
Band of Irregulars.)

head of his mounted infantry in nearly  
every town and settlement in the  
Transvaal territories, the Transvaal,  
Basutoland and Bechuanaland. In ap-  
pearance he is a splendid figure of a  
man—built on a large scale, with  
strong, bold and well-chiseled fea-  
tures, and a mustache whose fullness  
and length give him an easily recog-  
nizable distinction among a group of  
officers. He is not supposed to be  
vain, but he is proud of his mustache.  
It is unique. There is not another  
like it in the English army, or, in-  
deed, out of Italy. It is the fruit of  
years of unseparated growth and af-  
fectionate care, and it has caused as  
much envy among English cavalry-  
men as terror to the hairless Kaffir.

He is the son of a country gentleman  
in Gloucestershire, who sent him to  
Cheltenham college, which he passed  
through creditably. His first service  
in the army was as an ensign of the Twen-  
ty-fourth foot, now the South Wales  
borderers. For several years he was  
instructor of musketry to his regiment,  
and probably little would have been  
heard of him but for the rise and fall  
of the diamond fields in South Africa.  
This was in 1875. His regiment was  
then in South Africa and was called out  
to suppress the rising of the natives  
at Kimberley. The Twenty-fourth  
marched from Cape Town to the dia-  
mond fields, fighting most of the way,  
and not having an easy time of it. While  
the infantry had this work it was ap-  
parent that cavalry would be more serv-  
iceable, and young Carrington was  
chosen to organize an "irregular"  
mounted force. He chose his raw mate-  
rial in Kimberley, and when it was  
ready to act made sharp and bloody end  
of the rebellious blacks. Cape Colony  
authorities liked his ways and marked  
him for greater work in suppressing  
the native uprising then at hand. Kaf-  
fraria was uneasy and the Zulus on the  
warpath. The Galekas and Fingoes  
were fighting, and the Galekas eager  
for a fray. Upon this black mass Car-  
rington, now risen in rank, was hurled,  
and by 1877 he not only had whipped it  
into subjection, but entered the Trans-  
vaal and assisted the Boers in preserv-  
ing the integrity of their republic  
against the natives. Now that he is to  
go into the field again, it is thought  
Gen. Carrington will select Bulawayo  
as his base and move in, either by the  
line of the Orange river or by that of  
the Zambesi.

**Temperance Work in Vienna.**  
The Society of Total Abstinence, just  
formed in Vienna, is the first ever estab-  
lished in Austria. Everybody drinks in  
Austria. An Austrian baby begins to  
sip beer at the age of three months, and  
as it grows up, learns to consume the  
liquor in ever-increasing quantities, un-  
til, when a full-grown man, he can  
drink it by the gallon.

**The Very Best Fumigant.**  
Dried orange peel allowed to smolder  
on a piece of red-hot iron or on an old  
shovel will kill any bad odor in ex-  
istence and leave a fragrant one be-  
hind.

## OPPOSED TO LYNCHING.

New Governor of Mississippi Is a Bit-  
ter Enemy of Mob Law and  
Its Many Evils.

Gov. A. H. Longino, Mississippi's new  
anti-lynch law executive, is a compar-  
atively young man, a native of Missis-  
sippi, a former legislator and a citizen  
whose reputation as no lover of the  
negro makes his words on the question  
of lynching of peculiar interest. He  
expressed a genuine abhorrence of  
those outrages that are classified un-  
der the term lynchings, and called at-  
tention to the increase in their number  
in his own state.  
The new governor is not yet 44 years  
old. He is eminently a self-made man.



**HON. A. H. LONGINO.**  
(The New Governor of the State of Mis-  
sissippi.)

His parents were poor citizens of Law-  
rence county, and were unable to give  
to their son an education such as his  
ambitions desired. This, however, did  
not deter him or discourage him. He  
labored day and night to pay for the  
schooling he received in Mississippi col-  
lege at Clinton. He had hardly finished  
his education when he was offered the  
chancery clerkship of his county. This  
was his first public office, and he im-  
proved his opportunity by becoming  
an active worker in local and county  
politics. While still a very young man  
he was elected state senator, and dis-  
played remarkable ability in the nu-  
merous and spirited debates in which  
he participated during those days when  
the state was trying to establish the su-  
premaccy of the white race in govern-  
ment.

Gov. Longino when he left the senate  
was appointed district attorney for the  
southern district of Mississippi. In  
1896, when Gov. McLaurin was inaugu-  
rated, he appointed Mr. Longino chan-  
cellor of the Seventh chancery district.  
This office he resigned last May in or-  
der to launch himself in the race for  
the democratic nomination for govern-  
or. As chancellor he gained the pre-  
stige in the delta counties and the piney  
woods counties which enabled him to  
secure these counties to his side for the  
nomination.

Mrs. Longino, the wife of the govern-  
or, was formerly Miss Marion Buckley,  
a beautiful and accomplished society  
girl of Jackson. It is expected that the  
executive mansion will shine as a social  
center during the term of Gov. Longino.  
His wife is certainly capable of making  
a brilliant success of her opportunities  
as a hostess. The Longinos have three  
sons and one daughter.

## ORIGINAL RESIDENCE.

Singular Architecture of an Okla-  
homa Man's House Now in  
Course of Construction.

Charles Babcock, of Guthrie, horse-  
shoer, alderman and an admirer of  
pugilism, is building the most remark-  
able house in Oklahoma. Babcock's  
house is three stories high and as  
round as a silver dollar just from the



**AN OKLAHOMA FREAK.**  
(Residence of Alderman Babcock in the  
Town of Guthrie.)

mint. The upper stories are each small-  
er in diameter than the one below. On  
top of the third story is a staff, crowned  
with a glittering ball. The lower floor  
is divided into three rooms, each re-  
sembling in shape a slice of pie. Along  
the wall of one room is a narrow stair-  
way to the second story.

One of Babcock's troubles is to get his  
furniture to fit. If his beds and tables  
and chairs and sofas were round he  
could arrange matters with less diffi-  
culty. Somebody has remarked that a  
stranger would walk himself to death  
trying to get into the house on a dark  
night, going continually in a circle, in  
an attempt to find the door.

Babcock will complete his house by  
building a circular porch entirely  
around it. His home is in West Guthrie  
and commands a pretty view of the Cot-  
tonwood valley. Babcock drew his own  
plans and is proud of his architectural  
production. He said that he built the  
house just to have one different from  
any other.

**Where Roses Came From.**  
Roses came from Persia, and into  
Persia from India.

## WANTS TO BE GOVERNOR.

Judge Carter, of Chicago, Actively  
in the Field for Nomination  
by the Republicans.

Judge Orrin N. Carter was born in a  
log cabin on the banks of the St. Law-  
rence river, in Jefferson county, N. Y.,  
in 1854. At the age of ten he moved  
with his mother and brothers to Illinois.  
They located on a farm two miles north  
of Wheaton. His father, who was a lake  
captain, died in Chicago when Judge  
Carter was one year old.

The judge's early life was a struggle.  
While compelled to work on the farm,  
he was determined to obtain an educa-  
tion. He attended the common school



**ORRIN N. CARTER.**  
(Chicago Judge Who Wants to Be Gov-  
ernor of Illinois.)

in winter until 1873, when he entered  
Wheaton college, being graduated in  
1877. To meet his expenses there he  
taught school and worked as janitor at  
the college.

After graduating he came to Chicago  
and studied law under Judge Tuley  
and Gen. I. N. Stiles, and was admitted  
to the bar in 1880. He began the prac-  
tice of his profession, however, at Mor-  
ris, Grundy county, with R. M. Wing  
and S. C. Stow. For six years he was  
the prosecuting attorney for that coun-  
ty.

In 1890 Judge Carter opened an office  
in Chicago, and in 1892 was appointed  
attorney for the sanitary district, hold-  
ing the office until 1894, when he was  
elected county judge by 52,000 plurality.  
It was while he was its attorney that  
the drainage board secured most of the  
canal right of way.

Judge Carter is also the real head of  
the election commissioners, and has  
charge of the election machinery of Chi-  
cago.

In 1881 Judge Carter married Miss  
Nettie S. Steven, daughter of Allen  
Steven, of La Salle county. They have  
two children and live at 1331 West Mon-  
roe street, Chicago.

## DOGS AS POLICEMEN.

French Officer Has Just Organized  
an Auxiliary Force Which Is  
Doing Good Service.

Elsewhere than in Chicago it appears  
that the need is felt of more police  
officers to properly patrol the territory  
which they are obliged to cover. M.  
Vanwesmael, the chief of police at  
Gand, France, has solved the problem  
successfully without being obliged to  
increase the number of men. He has



**FOUR-FOOTED POLICEMEN.**  
(Trained to Assist Officers in the Pursuit  
of Criminals.)

organized and has had in use for a num-  
ber of months a corps of dog police.  
Formerly it was necessary in some  
quarters of Gand to let the police travel  
in couples, as a single man was likely  
to be attacked and perhaps dangerous-  
ly beaten. Now the night patrolmen  
on these dangerous beats are accom-  
panied by a couple of well-trained and  
formidable dogs, which serve as a suf-  
ficient protection to the policeman and  
at the same time greatly assist in the  
capture of fleeing criminals. On the  
other beats the dog is trained to make  
the circuit of the alleys, while his hu-  
man companion travels on the street  
in front. The dogs are trained not to  
attack unless ordered to do so. There  
is now talk of adopting the dog police  
in Paris.

## The Upturned Mustache.

The statement that the kaiser's mus-  
tache has been trimmed after the  
fashion of the mustache of Charles I.,  
as depicted in his portraits, has been  
indignantly traversed by a German  
monthly. The "upturned mustache"  
was really invented, according to this  
authority, at the court of Philip IV.  
of Spain. Charles I. set the fashion in  
London, and it spread thence to Bel-  
gium, Germany, Sweden and France.  
Louis XII. was the last monarch who  
wore this type of mustache till its re-  
vival by William II.

## German Solidified Alcohol.

The solidified alcohol which a Berlin  
firm has been sending out in a tin ves-  
sel intended to serve as a pocket lamp  
and stove, is reported to consist es-  
sentially of 62 per cent. of alcohol, 20  
of soap and 18 of water. A similar  
product is readily made by dissolving  
scraped tallow soap in warm alcohol.

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sameness which is apparent if you wear one suit an entire  
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you. If the kind you're buying doesn't  
suit you, you'd better buy here. We  
keep only FRESH MEATS, VEAL, MUTTON,  
PORK, POULTRY, LARD ETC. You can trade  
at no cleaner place, than ours.

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offer you in

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Tables, Chairs and Side  
Boards.

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ware and our own make of Tinware at  
lowest prices.

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