

The Chelsea Standard.

VOL. XIII. NO. 42

A CHELSEA PAPER FOR CHELSEA PEOPLE.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1901.

WHOLE NUMBER 666

CLOAKS AND CAPES

50 Jackets were \$10.00, now \$5.00



25 Plain and Crush Plush Capes
at \$4.98, \$5.98 and \$10.00.
These are about 1-4 to 1-3 off.

SPECIAL PRICES

on Carpets and Dress Goods
for this week.

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

Agents for Butterick's Patterns and Publications

Quadruple Silver at 25 Cents.

We are showing this week in our south show window a very remarkable assortment of silver plated ware. Your choice of the line for 25 cents. Notwithstanding the remarkably low price, the quality is good, quadruple plate on a bell metal foundation, lacquered to prevent tarnishing. On the appearance of the goods we leave you to pronounce, but we feel sure that you will find many of the pieces as good as you have seen before at four times the price. The line includes sugars, creamers, marmalades, puffs, cups, jellies, nut bowls, tooth-picks, etc., etc. Come early if you want some of the choice pieces.

Good quality coffee 11c pound
8 pounds snow flake starch for 25c
6 pounds of good rice for 25c
11 bars laundry soap 25c
No. 0 and No. 1 lamp chimneys at 3c
Fine ginger snap 8c pound
All \$1.00 patent medicines for 75c
All 50c patent medicines for 38c
All 25c patent medicines for 18c
Full strength ammonia 5c pint
Pure Epsom salts 2c pound
Pure Glauber salts for 2c pound
Spirits camphor 40c pint
6 pounds sal soda for 5c
6 pounds copperas for 5c

Highest Market Price for Eggs.

AT THE
BANK DRUG STORE.

CHELSEA TELEPHONE NUMBER 8

WHEN WILLIAM SAW ROOSEVELT

It Set All Sorts of Rumors Afloat—Tribune Sees Outcome of Visit.

Detroit Tribune: Now that Bill Judson has seen President Roosevelt the attention of the country will be diverted from lesser issues and turned again to the feud in Washtenaw county. Tariff reform, reciprocity, the conduct of affairs in the Philippines, the ability of the Monroe doctrine to stand up more than three rounds, and the increase in the navy will all sink into insignificance until the attitude of the president on this all-important matter has been settled. Congress might as well postpone the date of its meeting; the wheels of government should be stopped and everyone duck into the wings and give the old feud the center of the stage again. When it started or why it started is a matter of no importance. It is, and that is sufficient unto the day.

Still, Bill's visit to the president will undoubtedly be followed by one from A. J. Sawyer, who will be anxious to learn what for Bill winked his way through the White House. W. W. Wedemeyer will follow Sawyer in an effort to learn what he wanted, and Dr. Darling will follow up Wedemeyer. By this time the railroads will be running semi-daily excursions from Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti to Washington without stop except for fuel and water. The Judsonites and the anti-Judsonites will overrun the Washington hotels and fight with each other for admission to the White House. Washtenaw will be moved to the nation's capital, and grandstands will have to be erected on the White House grounds, whence the outsiders may view the struggles on the lawn and in the doorway. Some will think that the trusts are seeking to divert the president's attention from reciprocity others will affirm that the railroads leading from Washtenaw to Washington put up the fuss to increase their receipts, but the matter will never be explained, for the same reason that it never has been.

We would solemnly warn President Roosevelt to keep out of it. We would caution him to be careful about yielding to the hypnotism of Still Bill's wink or Sawyer's silver tongue. If he should become identified with either side all hope of further political honors would be gone. He would be open to the charge of murder, theft, larceny, highway robbery, arson, brigandage and kidnapping. His reputation would be lost, his character damaged, and his future hopeless. He couldn't even get a job writing for the magazines. Soliciting life insurance would be his sole recourse.

Real Estate Transfers.

John H. Iler, by heirs, to H. S. Holmes, Sylvan, \$400.
Margaretta Barthel to Charles and John W. Heller, Sylvan, \$400.
Charles W. Heller et al., to Harmon S. Holmes, Sylvan, \$400.
Christian R. Sodi, by heir, to Charles Burkhardt, Sharon, \$1,220.
Theodore Swarthout, by heirs, to Mary Swarthout, Sylvan, \$300.
Frank Staffan and wife to Gottlieb Ahnemiller, Sylvan, \$1.
Reuben Kempf and wife to Gottlieb Ahnemiller, Sylvan, \$1.
Norman Bates, by heirs, to Norman F. Bates, Sylvan, \$100.
Norman F. Bates et al., to Glazier Store Co., Sylvan, \$1.
Frank P. Glazier and wife to Norman F. Bates, Sylvan, \$1.

Lima Center is Now Booming.

Lima Center may in time rival Three Oaks.
Lima Center is the first hamlet in the whole world to be moved to make way for an electric line.
Rather than make a curve in their line in passing through Lima Center on a private right of way, Hawks & Angus moved the hamlet. They moved the church and the school house and half the houses.
Since the opening of the electric line the hamlet has been booming. There are now a third more houses in Lima Center than six months ago. The walls of the new transforming station of the electric line are rapidly going up and constitute really the most imposing looking in Lima Center.—Argus.

Three-Quarters of a Century.

Forty-seven years The Youth's Companion has been published every week as a family paper. In these seventy-five years the paper's constancy to a high standard has won the confidence of the American people. It has kept pace with the growth of the country. Its stories, its special articles, its editorials, its sections represent all that is best in American life. For 1902 the foremost men and women of the English-speaking world have been enlisted as contributors.

The work of an unprecedented number of new and promising writers has also been secured. Thus the constantly increasing demand for the best reading suited to all members of the intelligent American household will be fully met.

A twenty-eight-page prospectus of the 1902 volume and sample copies of the paper will be sent free to any address. Those who subscribe at once, sending \$1.75 will receive all the issues for the remaining weeks of 1901 free from the time of subscription; also The Companion Calendar for 1902, lithographed in twelve colors and gold.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,
95 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.

HALF MILLION PAID IN TAXES

This Immense Sum is Paid by Washtenaw County.

The total amount of taxes paid in Washtenaw county outside of the national taxes in 1900 was \$548,680.74. This is an average of \$11.49 for every man, woman and child in the county. If there are five in your family and you did not pay \$57 in taxes you failed to pay your numerical proportion of the taxes.

This tax, according to the figures of the state tax commission, was divided as follows: State tax \$81,593.61, county tax \$26,000, township tax \$101,180.44, village tax \$13,568.62, city tax \$180,088.22, liquor tax \$38,120, and school tax, including the one mill tax paid into the state treasury, \$123,131.85.

The schools cost Washtenaw county about \$2.58 per capita.

The rate of taxation per \$1,000 of assessed valuation was \$11.11.

Real estate paid 76 per cent of the tax and personal property 24 per cent.

The total amount of taxes paid in Washtenaw county outside of the national taxes in 1899 was \$487,000.77. This is outside the \$35,991 paid in as a liquor tax, which would bring the amount expended for county, city, village and township government and the county's proportion of the state tax up to \$472,991.77 or an average of just about \$10 for every man, woman and child in the county.

This tax, according to the figures of the state tax commission was divided as follows: State tax \$104,516.26, county tax \$37,898.55, township tax \$96,620.75, village tax \$10,025.98 and city tax \$197,944.28.

The rate of taxation per \$1,000 of assessed valuation in 1899 was \$15.07.

Real estate paid a little over 85 per cent of the tax in 1899 and personal property a little over 14 per cent.

Real estate paid \$372,938.88 of the taxes in 1899, and personal property \$64,051.94 and the schools paid \$35,991.

These figures are all taken from the official report just received of the state tax commission. In 1899 the amount of school tax is not given in the report, neither is there any statement as to whether or not it is included in the other taxes.

It will be noticed that the proportion of the tax paid by personal property in 1900 is nearly 10 per cent more than in 1899. In other words the assessing officers increased the valuation of real estate from \$24,750,700 in 1899 to \$26,160,908 in 1900 and the valuation of personal property from \$4,251,573 in 1899 to \$3,261,620 in 1900.—Argus.

In Sylvan township in 1899 the total valuation of real estate and personal was \$1,154,025; in 1900 it was \$1,329,535, an increase of \$175,510.

Union Temperance Meeting.

The services held in the Methodist church last Sunday evening were of a very interesting character.

Dr. Thomas Holmes being 84 years old on that day, Dr. Caster invited him to celebrate the occasion by preaching from his pulpit on temperance, and Mr. Holmes cheerfully accepted the invitation.

The pastors of the Congregational, Baptist and Lutheran churches gave up their evening services and their people joined in the exercises. The large audience room was packed to the doors with an attentive and appreciative people who always delight to honor this white-haired veteran.

The choir as usual rendered excellent and appropriate music. All the pastors took part in the services.

In introducing the speaker Dr. Caster said that he did not remember to have met in all his ministerial life a man 84 years of age, who retained his physical strength and intellectual vigor equal to Dr. Holmes, and it gave him great pleasure to welcome him to his pulpit.

Mr. Holmes, on rising, said it seemed queer to him to be introduced to a people among whom he had lived for twenty-five years. He then announced as his text Matt. 3:10, "And now also the axe is laid unto the root of the tree," and

started off with the proposition that the wickedest thing in the world is drunkenness. From this view-point the question was treated with fairness and convincing logic.

Nearly all the temperance movements of the past century were younger than the speaker, all of which he traced from rise to finish, showing their origin and the work they accomplished. This was very interesting and instructive.

Mr. Holmes believes that the home training of our boys and girls, with earnest moral suasion for adults, and the inducing of all whom we can possibly persuade to do so to sign the temperance pledge, will do more for the cause of temperance in the twentieth century than all the legal enactments now on our statute books, or likely to be placed there in the next fifty years. He spoke strong words for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and advised its members not to waste their time and strength and money on other societies, but work this one for all it is worth.

The discourse was an hour and a quarter in length, but held the close attention of all to its close. A collection followed, which was handed to the Doctor as a birthday present.

Paving of Herring.

You would hardly think that red herrings, or any other sort of herrings mixed with oil of pine, would make good street paving; yet that is what the smooth streets of Herald square—and all over the city where asphalt is used—are made of, according to the opinion of scientific gentlemen who are always delving into the origin of things. These scientific gentlemen have reached this apparently strange conclusion after some very interesting experiments. They have made an artificial asphalt that closely resembles the natural substance, and used in its production only fresh herrings and oily pine wood. These substances were distilled, the product was condensed in a Liebig condenser, and resulted in asphalt. It is claimed that this experiment confirmed the theory that asphalt is the product of a natural distillation, by which ancient animal and vegetable life have been transformed into asphalt under the crust of the earth.—N. Y. Herald.

The King's Consent.

It was at Compiegne, where the czar is being entertained, that the king of Rome, the Eagle, granted the first petition that was presented to him. He had reached the mature age of six months, when an old soldier who had already received many favors from the emperor, decided that he wanted more, and thought it would be a good scheme to address his petition to the heir to the throne, and thus work on Napoleon's sympathies. He addressed his petition to his majesty the king of Rome. Napoleon smiled when he read the address, and ordered the duke of Frioul to take the paper to the king and read it to him. This was done with due solemnity and state, and the duke returned to the emperor. "What did his majesty say?" asked Napoleon. "Nothing," replied the duke. "Silence gives consent," said the emperor. "See that this old rascal of a soldier gets what he wants."—Paris Figaro.

Subsequent Reflection.

The man who had gained a world-wide celebrity by refraining from swearing when the endgate of his wagon gave way and allowed a load of apples to roll to the bottom of a steep hill was talking about it a few years afterward.

"There's always been a wrong impression about that matter," he said, with some chagrin. "I didn't say swearing wouldn't do the subject justice. All I said was: 'What the Sam Hill's the use?' The apples weren't mine, and the wagon wasn't mine. I was workin' by the day. I didn't care a darn where the apples rolled to. Great Scott! If I'd felt like swearin' I could have sworn a hole in the ground six feet deep right then an' there, and if I'd known there would be so much fuss made about it I would have done it, too, b'gosh!"—Chicago Tribune.

Invitations to Dinner.

The woman from New England buys a "table-spread," while her sister from the south buys a "tablecloth." The woman from Nova Scotia orders the servant to "lay the table," while with most of us natives of the United States the command is to "set the table." In the country the hostess says to her guests: "Sit by," when it is time to eat; in town it is "please sit down;" in the city among the swells there is no further invitation than the announcement of the servant that "dinner is served."—N. Y. Press.

No Ground for Encouragement.

Doctor (to Irish patient who has had both legs amputated)—There now, Pat. Don't worry. You'll pull through all right. You've got a good constitution, and you're having the best of care, and the chances are you'll live to enjoy life for many a year yet.

Pat—You do be talking unreasonable, doctor. Ef there's small show for a man that's "on his last legs," what chance is there, O'd like to know, for a man that has no legs at all?—Boston Courier.

Something Good in Grocery Prices.

Look over our list of goods and see what we can do for you. The Quality is the Highest and our Prices are the Lowest.

Fine seeded raisins.....10c pound
Large 4 crown raisins.....10c pound
Choicest London layer raisins.....15c pound
Large new English walnuts.....15c pound
Large new almonds.....20c pound
Best Japan rice.....8c pound
Extra fine dates.....10c pound
Choice layer figs (imported).....20c pound

18 lbs granulated sugar \$1.00

1 pound flat cans sockeye salmon.....16c
Extra fine sweet pickles.....10c dozen
Candied orange, lemon and citron only
25c pound
Extra fancy candied cherries.....50c pound

Best coffee in Chelsea 25c lb.

Compare our 50c tea with others

Finest canned corn.....10c can
Large cans tomatoes.....10c can
Jello and Tryphosa.....10c package
Finest cleaned currants.....12c pound
Finest New Orleans molasses.....75c gallon
Good New Orleans molasses.....45c gallon
Good baking molasses.....25c gallon
Large California prunes.....6c pound

Yours in what is right,

Fenn & Vogel.

Chelsea 'phone 53.

We pay the highest market price for eggs.

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



Steel Ranges

at low Prices. Also

FURNITURE

bargains for November.

W. J. KNAPP.



EVENLY DIVIDED.

Purchasers of our meats get full value. We get a fair profit and increased trade. Reasonable prices and

MEATS OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY

are the cause of this mutual satisfaction. Our efforts are directed towards the pleasing of our customers. Serving them with delicious, tender and toothsome meats is our successful way of doing it.

We have on hand a large quantity of strictly pure settle rendered lard of our own rendering and can supply you with all you want at the right price.

ADAM EPPLER.

MICHIGAN NEWS SERVED UP.

Battle Creek Loses an Important Tax Suit.

MIDLAND WANDERER'S RETURN

The Damming of St. Mary's River and Its Importance—Events of Interest Pertaining to the Whole State Briefly and Interestingly Told.

Exempt From Taxation.

The Battle Creek sanitarium has won its suit against the city and hereafter may be exempt from all taxation. For thirty years the sanitarium paid taxes, and accumulated property, valued at several hundred thousand dollars. Their charter ran out on July 6, 1883. The institution was reorganized under the benevolent laws of the state as a benevolent institution, known as the Michigan Medical and Benevolent Association. Since that time they have paid taxes under protest, claiming that they were exempt under the laws by which they were incorporated. Their taxes amounted to \$5,243.35, and they commenced suit against the city for the recovery of the same. The jury was out five hours and returned a verdict in favor of the sanitarium, with interest added. Of course, the city will carry the case to the Supreme Court, as the decision will be a vital one. If the sanitarium wins in the end all of the health food companies and other institutions of the city propose to organize as benevolent institutions.

Litchard Regaining Sense.

Seneca Litchard, the Saline farmer, who was found insensible just outside of Ann Arbor two weeks ago, is slowly improving. When spoken to he emits a grunt and Friday night the nurses succeeded in getting him to eat some bread and milk with evident relish. Conditions seem to point to the theory that a blood clot has formed on the brain at the place where the motor nerves take their origin. This is sustained by the fact that Litchard is unable to stimulate more than part of his voluntary muscles. It is scarcely thought that Litchard will ever regain his perfect mental equilibrium, although he may recover physically. If the clot theory is true, it will by this time have caused a degeneration, which can scarcely be repaired.

An Important Work.

The damming of St. Mary's rapids, a water power second only to Niagara, is now being successfully done. Without this work the level of Lake Superior could not be maintained, and at the same time furnish water for two ship canals and three water power canals receiving their supply from Superior's mill pond.

The first step in this great work is nearing completion. The breakwater and cofferdam necessary to allow the construction of the dam proper are finished, the work of installing 10,000 bags of sand and an immense amount of timber, and the pumping out of the cofferdam is to begin at once. The work will continue all winter. The estimated cost of the dam is over \$250,000.

A Wanderer's Return.

John McCormick, of Midland, left his hoe in a corn field over 20 years ago, and mysteriously disappeared. His wife and children instituted a search for him, but to no avail. One day last week a bearded stranger walked into the house, where the family were seated at dinner, and took a place at the head of the table. In spite of the length of time that McCormick had been away, his wife recognized him as her husband. The man is in a weak condition mentally, and has difficulty in telling where he has been. If he attempts to claim the farm there will be trouble, as his sons have grown up and improved the property until it is now worth many times its original value.

Oil and Asphalt.

State Geologist Lane has returned from the upper peninsula with some samples of "live" asphalt which he found near Escanaba. The deposits were first found by farmers, who use the oil found in the fissures of the rock for axle grease. It being excellent lubricating oil. While making investigations huge pieces of rock were blasted out and found to contain cavities filled with oil. Whether there is oil or asphalt in sufficient quantities to make the find a valuable one, the state geologist is not prepared to say.

A Remarkable Case.

Seneca Litchard, the unfortunate Saline township farmer, who was knocked senseless on the night of the 15th by a Detroit-Ann Arbor motor car, still lies unconscious at the University hospital. His case grows more and more of a mystery as the days go by and he remains little better than a corpse, except for the faint beating of his heart. Tuesday night completed 24 hours of unconsciousness.

A Perverse Indeed.

The trial of Joseph Detzloff, charged with the murder of his wife, is on in Menominee. Detzloff, a 13-year-old son said that, in a talk with his father last Sunday in jail, the latter said he was sorry he had not killed the whole family. The family consists of seven children between the ages of 7 and 14. The prisoner smiles often during the examination of the witnesses.

Ed. Beckwith lost two fingers in a Flint factory Thursday, and J. H. Glynn had the same misfortune at Fostoria.

The Prouty Motor Co., of Chicago, will establish a factory in Lansing for the manufacture of gasoline road motors.

The mason work on the new part of the Olds Motor Works in Lansing is nearly done, and the plant will be running by Dec. 15.

Anything concerning sugar beets is just now of great interest in Shiawassee county, where a factory is to be built next spring.

It Was Merciless.

Wednesday things were made warm for Mayor Perry, of Grand Rapids, by Prosecutor C. E. Ward in examining him regarding the "pure water deal." Perry was asked if he was city treasurer of Grand Rapids, and if he hadn't embezzled \$16,000 of the city's money. He replied that he did, "to pay bills contracted by the Democratic party."

He was asked if he didn't give Chicago women jewels, and if his bondsman didn't try to get the jewels back. He was asked if he had ever paid his bondsman. He replied that he had paid a portion of the \$16,000. He was asked if he wasn't at present building a new house. He said he was.

Then Ward fired the question as to why he didn't pay back his bondsman instead of building a house. He replied that he bought the house through a building and loan association.

The mayor then went on bitterly to say that he would get square with Gorman and Cameron when they got to New York, and that the federal authorities would look after them.

The Deputy Is Game.

Deputy Game Warden Brewster returned from his hunt in Lake Michigan, having made the biggest seizure of nets and fish ever reported on the great lakes. He captured 18 miles of new trout nets belonging to the A. Booth Co., of Chicago, and valued at \$10,000. He has thus antagonized the fish trust, and big legal events are expected to follow.

The nets were found in Michigan water, the trust having set them there contrary to Michigan law, and in direct defiance of the game warden and his cruiser, Dornbos. The tug Harrow, belonging to the Booth company, was again sighted, but the expected battle did not materialize.

Brewster will cruise with a big force of deputies fully armed in case Booth decides to have his tugs and crews interfere. Thursday, 5,000 pounds of fish were confiscated and stored in the hold of the boat.

The tug Edwards, which was surrendered, is now the property of the warden. The tug Ferry, which surrendered Monday, returned to St. Joe for the first time Thursday. Deputy Brewster was informed by Game Warden Morse by wire that Illinois has a closed season on all excepting rough fish, from Oct. 15 until Nov. 30. All nets now set in Illinois are then contrary to law.

Two Deer Hunters Killed.

While hunting for deer Fred S. Olds, shooting at Charles F. Ball, of Lansing, mistaking him for a deer, killed him instantly. The fatal shot penetrated the heart.

This accident occurred in the township of Chester, 10 miles east of this place. An inquest was held there immediately. The verdict was accidental shooting.

There was another case of accidental shooting on the same day, 12 miles west of Gaylord, in the township of Elmira. Harry Mangios was accidentally killed at the home of his brother after returning from hunting. The gun was in the hands of a younger brother when it was accidentally discharged.

A P. M. Collision.

A rear-end collision occurred in the Pere Marquette yards in Midland Saturday afternoon, caused by an engineer leaving a freight train on the main track while he ran to the tank for water. Another engine was following closely and before it could be stopped, ran into the stationary train, the caboose of the latter running upon the engine. The caboose took fire and was destroyed. Three freight cars were wrecked, but no one hurt, though there were several narrow escapes. Both east and west passenger trains were delayed three hours.

MINOR MICHIGAN MATTERS.

A pure food factory is one of the possibilities of the near future for Coldwater.

Masonic organizations will erect a \$110,000 temple on the lake shore at St. Joseph.

William Olney, of Tekonsha, raised 1,100 bushels of corn on eight acres of ground this year.

Five murder trials are on in Michigan. They are in Detroit, Ithaca, Howell, Charlotte and Menominee.

Samuel Berry, who died recently in Deerpole, was the father of fourteen children, all of whom survive him.

It is thought that Lenawee county farmers have lost more than \$30,000 worth of hogs by disease this fall.

Over 14½ tons of poultry were dressed one day this week in Ray's poultry packing house at Coldwater.

Jane Eyre Nelson, of Battle Creek, a descendant of Lord Nelson, has left for England to attend the coronation of the king, by invitation.

Thousands of bogus tickets are out in Hastings for a prize piano drawing and everybody is playing a merry tune over the discovery.

The Mt. Morris treasury is empty, and the village council has authorized an issue of \$300 bonds, the first in the history of the town.

A Grand Haven man claims to have found a stove floating in Lake Michigan. Still drinks are sold at the old price in that town.

Frank Albertson, living near West Branch, shot a large buck weighing nearly 240 pounds when dressed, and Dr. Sheets, of Charlotte, got one weighing 250 pounds dressed.

The death of John Leek, colored, at Nichols' hospital, probably removes the last chance of solving the murder mystery connected with the death of George Arnold, of Battle Creek.

Joe Winkler, a notorious character who escaped jail in Alpena two years ago and was captured at Sarnia, has pleaded guilty to criminal assault. Doyson and McClintock, the other two implicated in the crime, are serving time.

Rose Taylor, the alleged queen of the Flint blackballers, will not be tried until the January term of court.

A company has been organized at Saginaw to make bricks from sand and lime, instead of clay. The plant will run winter and summer.

David Carter, secretary and general manager of the Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Co., died in his Detroit home Thursday afternoon.

J. D. Norton and a companion were lost on a hunting trip north of Medbury recently. They walked all night and were finally found nearly frozen.

Maj. George W. Newcomb, a well known citizen of Traverse City, was thrown from his carriage in a runaway and perhaps fatally injured.

The Hotel Acme, at Youma, has been closed by the health officer. There is one case of smallpox and ten people are quarantined in the hotel.

Nashville claims to hold the palm for construction of cement walks. This season the village has built almost a mile of walk, averaging five feet wide.

Frank Galk and Fred Fuerstack, of Bay City, are under arrest for breaking into a freight car at Lansing. They say they were looking for a place to sleep.

The Austin F. Mining Co., capital \$100,000, has filed articles of association. The Michigan headquarters are at Iron Mountain, and the general office is in Chicago.

The girls of the university who are members of the Woman's League will soon issue a single edition of the U. of M. Daily. Lillian K. Sabine, of Detroit, will be editor-in-chief.

Three Rivers has set a formal ban on Sunday shows by refusing to attend a concert given in that city, the band, which was to give it, being discouraged before the doors were opened.

Dudley M. Wells, of Coldwater, has been disbarred from practicing before the interior department at Washington for having received illegal fees in the prosecution of pension claims.

Several cases of cattle stealing are reported in the eastern part of Clare county. A horse and buggy stolen six weeks ago has just been recovered, having been deserted by the thieves.

The trial of Newell C. Rathbun, of Petoskey, Mich., the insurance swindler, charged with the murder of his pal, Charles Goodman, at Jeffersonville, Ind., has been fixed for Dec. 3.

By the burning of Frank Stevens' house at Pomona Stevens' two little children burned to death. Their grandmother, who was alone with them, escaped by climbing through a window.

L. D. Link is under arrest in Chicago with silverware stolen from Charles Gardner, of Battle Creek, Friday night. Over 100 pieces, worth \$300, were taken, and all will be recovered.

Chicago parties are figuring on the erection of a big hotel in Sault Ste. Marie, which will be the largest transient house in the upper peninsula. It is stated that the work will begin early in the spring.

The Lake Superior Iron Co. spent \$5,000 searching for the body of Edward Riberty, killed by a cave-in. It was necessary to drift fifty feet and then sink a shaft fifty feet through loose ground in order to reach the body.

A Niles policeman named Ullery has published in a local paper a challenge to F. W. Cook, editor of another paper, to fight a duel to the death, the weapons to be revolvers of 38 calibre, and the distance 10 paces. "S'dearth! Belud!

Station Agent Rothman at Floodwood, Dickson county, has smallpox. The town is quarantined and trains don't stop there. All roads leading to the village are watched to prevent people leaving. Communication is entirely shut off.

Train No. 2 on the Pere Marquette Saginaw division left the track at Plymouth Wednesday morning. The engine turned over and Engineer Joe Wiggins and his fireman climbed out of the cab window after the upset. Neither was hurt.

At the McMillan copper mine, near Rock Lake, four miners, while attempting to throw out a quantity of dynamite in a blast late, were frightfully injured by a premature explosion. It is believed all will be totally blind and two may die.

The will of Henry Drullard, of Port Huron, has been filed. It bequeaths to a son-in-law a blue suit, the old gentleman's best hat, best necktie and best pair of glasses. His daughter is given half the canned fruit in the cellar and half a crock of butter.

C. A. Scharsch, the young society man and once bookkeeper of the Fourth National bank of Grand Rapids, changed his plea of not guilty of having stolen \$2,500 of bank funds to guilty. He was sentenced to five years in the Detroit house of correction.

T. H. Stevens Vall, a reporter on the New York Sun, died suddenly at his home in that city, after a severe attack of tonsillitis. He was born twenty-nine years ago in Detroit, and was a grandson of Rear-Admiral Thomas Hoidup Stevens, of the United States navy.

Charles Keshena, prominent among the Menominee Indians of the Shawano reservation, is missing, and his tribesmen believe he has been shot by white hunters. They promise to wreak vengeance on white hunters in this locality if their fears prove to be well founded.

A young woman has been operating in Detroit and detectives have been looking for her. Her scheme is to gain access to residences, sometimes by requesting that she be allowed to step inside to arrange her clothing. Then she takes anything in sight, preferably jewelry and clothing.

The Pere Marquette freight crews have blockaded the street crossings of Northville beyond the time limit allowed by the law so much that the council has taken action on the matter, and authorized the prompt arrest of any who shall hereafter be complained of for offense.

Charles K. Warner, of Flint, who was sentenced to the Detroit House of Correction for two years, after having been convicted of being guilty of criminal conspiracy, decided, after a conference with his relatives and attorney, that he would not appeal his case to the Supreme Court, but would serve his time.

NEWS FROM ALL SECTIONS.

What It Costs To Balance Chicago's Books.

THE JURY IN THE BONINE CASE.

Smallpox Wiping Out the Indians—The Klondike Conspiracy—Various Matters of More or Less Importance Throughout the World.

The Bonine Jury.

The jury which is to try Mrs. Ida Bonine in Washington on the charge of murdering the young census clerk, James S. Ayres, Jr., of Michigan, was finally selected Wednesday and the trial opened Thursday. A number of colored men were called, but all of them were excused. Mr. Douglas, representing Mrs. Bonine, said, after the court adjourned that he would reserve his opening until after all the evidence for the prosecution had been heard. In his address, Assistant District Attorney Hugh T. Taggart contended that the killing of young Ayres had been felonious and malicious, and therefore was to be characterized as murder, as charged in the indictment.

There was, he said, a tie between the prisoner and the dead man in the fact that Ayres was a student of dentistry and she had studied medicine. As a consequence she became a frequent visitor to his room in the hotel where they both lived, not only in the day time, but night as well, "and," he added, "the door was not always open when she was there."

Terrible Mining Disaster.

What is likely to prove the most disastrous accident that has ever occurred in a metallic mine in Colorado, resulted Wednesday from a fire which burned the buildings at the mouth of the Bullion tunnel, through which the Smuggler-Union mine is worked, and which filled the mine with deadly gas and smoke. It is impossible to give even an approximate estimate of the loss of life, but it is believed that it will reach nearly 100. Twenty-two are known to have perished. The Smuggler-Union mine is one of the oldest in the district and has several abandoned openings, some of which were available. A rescuing party cut a connection through from the commission workings adjoining and took out some of the men. The dense smoke continued to pour into the tunnel and it was not until late Wednesday afternoon that it occurred to the management to shut off the draft by blasting rock into the tunnel. The property loss is about \$50,000, fully covered by insurance.

Smallpox Killing Indians.

The increase in the number of cases of smallpox among the Indians on the northwest reservations is becoming alarming, as the disease is rapidly spreading among the whites.

Secretary Hitchcock has received a telegram from Gov. Shaw, of Iowa, asking that the government officials cooperate with the state and city officials to prevent Indians on the Sac and Fox agencies from wandering among the whites, and thus distributing the disease among the whites.

The Indians refuse to obey the quarantine regulations, and a great many of them refused to submit to vaccination. The death rate among the afflicted has been 60 per cent. This same condition exists in a smaller degree at all of the northwestern reservations. The Indians even refuse medicine from white men.

The Yukon Fairy Tale.

This comes from Vancouver, B. C.: The Yukon insurrection story is not altogether without foundation. Some hair-brained Americans drew up plans for forcibly depositing the government and police in the Yukon, somewhat similar to the historical Jameson raid in the Transvaal. Maj. Woods, M. P., discovered the scheme and took prompt steps to suppress it. American officials at Skagway co-operating. The discovery of the scheme is supposed to have nipped it in the bud. It is said the scheme originated in Seattle and \$250,000 was available to aid the venture. The information has been obtained from ex-police officers of the Yukon police force and members of the gambling fraternity who have come to the coast cities for the winter, and is gradually confirmed by the officials who have just come down from the north.

Crazed by the Figures.

One man insane, one broken in health, and half a dozen under a regular course of treatment is the price paid for the examination and attempted balancing of the tangled accounts of the city of Chicago. Men who began the work four months ago are suffering from failing eyesight, or, worn out from the constant strain upon their nerves, are on the verge of a collapse. Sixty men have been engaged on the job. Mayor Harrison says it is the worst thing ever tackled.

Lincoln and McKinley.

At the seventh annual banquet of the Society of Mayflower Descendants at Delmonico's Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, said: "There are only two men in our history who fully understood the south—Lincoln and McKinley. If Lincoln had lived there would have been an end to carpetbagging among us, and if McKinley had lived he would have reunited the discordant sections of the south, for more than any other man, he understood them."

Panama the Scour.

A Bogota, Colombia, correspondent cables as follows: A sentinel at Tequendama Falls in the latter part of October declined to honor the passport of United States Minister Chas. Burdette Hart and fired one shot at the diplomat. The minister was not injured. The government has severely punished the sentinel and is seeing that the minister is fully protected.

Abraham Ephraim Elmer, believed to have been the oldest man in the United States, is dead at Utica, N. Y. His relatives say he was nearly 120 years old.

Crocker Is Warm.

At the meeting of the Tammany executive committee yesterday afternoon Richard Crocker gave vent to his feelings:

"I am tired and sick of being hounded by the press, the pulpit and the public. They resort to all manner of underhand means and to all sorts of falsehoods to defeat us. I have been the target of their abuse for months and the victim of their lies, but I made no reply to the harsh things they said about me. I now defy them; I have done so publicly, and I challenge them to prove their charges against me. They don't dare to try it. Now, what Tammany wants is new blood, new faces, new ideas—young men to awaken public interest. I expect great things from young men, and we can reward them for their efforts in this organization. I depend upon you, gentlemen, to get this new blood into Tammany Hall."

Bound to Show Up.

Because he could find nobody in Circle City or elsewhere in Alaska who could vouch for him, and because he has a mining claim which made it imperative for him to become a subject of the United States, Arthur Holmes, formerly of Harrisville and Alpena, came all the way to Alpena to have the court declare him a citizen. This is Holmes' own explanation of his journey. Holmes' father was a naturalized subject of Great Britain. Holmes, the son, had always supposed he was a citizen of the United States, owing to that fact. Having straightened the matter out he will return at once to the far northern gold fields.

American Girls Sold.

A London cable dispatch says: English detectives acknowledge their inability to stop the wholesale traffic in young girls carried on by agents in this city who are shipping hundreds of young women to South America. These men advertise in continental cities for servants. When they reach London, they are met by these men, who claim to be relatives of the girls and take them under their protection. From London these young women are sent to Africa and South America, and in most cases it is asserted they are actually sold. A dozen representatives of missionary societies who have undertaken to break up the traffic say they have failed to attain their object, because of the inactivity of the police.

News in Brief.

Army officers discredit the story of conspiracy to secure the independence of Alaska.

Lieut. Hildebrand gets two years in jail in Berlin for killing Lieut. Blackwitzer in a duel.

Floods have caused a three weeks' armistice between rebels and government troops in Colombia.

Twenty-three senators and thirty-seven congressmen have arrived in Washington for the approaching session.

A large shipment of Mausers and cartridges has just left La Guayana on a Venezuelan gunboat for the Colombian insurgents.

German Ambassador Von Holleben says the kaiser feels the utmost friendliness for the United States and has no intention of doing anything unpleasant.

Another letter from Miss Stone, the American missionary held by the brigands, has been received at Sofia, Bulgaria. She and her companion, Mme. Tsilka, are well.

The pay rolls of the board of elections of Greater New York show that the recent city election cost the municipality \$670,000, or \$1.08 for each voter that was registered.

Salisbury says: "England is, I believe, the only country in which during a great war eminent men write and speak publicly, as if they belonged to the enemy."

Two fleets of 18 steel constructed canal boats, which have been plying the Erie canal for the last two years, have been sold to the United States government for service in the Philippines.

The Louisville & Nashville railroad has advanced the wages 10 per cent of all the shopmen in Louisville who formerly drew \$1.75 a day or over. About 1,000 men will be benefited. The increase was unsolicited.

Ex-President Cleveland's cold is broken up and it is only a matter of two or three days when he will be fully recovered. Only a part of his right lung was attacked by pneumonia and that readily yielded to treatment.

Another letter has been received in Sofia, Bulgaria, from Miss Ellen M. Stone. Her health has been somewhat affected by her continual confinement and hard fare, but she expresses herself as still confident of ultimate release.

The residence of H. A. Garrett, of Akron, O., was wrecked Thursday by an explosion of natural gas. Mr. Garrett was terribly burned, and his wife, who was sick in bed, was thrown against a wall with such force that she will probably die.

Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, has asked for a mandamus to compel the state board of equalization to reassess the railroads of the state for the purpose of taxation, their valuation to be determined by the market value of their securities.

George Gallowsy, of Cleveland, O., charged with drunkenness, was sentenced to be trounced by his wife, who pleaded for his release. "If you'll promise to take a broomstick," said the judge, "and give him what he deserves, when you get him home, I'll discharge him." Mrs. Gallowsy agreed.

M. Baudin, French minister of public works, has obtained sanction to a scheme to reduce gradually the hours of labor in the coal mines. The plan provides for nine hours' labor, beginning next July, eight and one-half hours in 1904, and eight in 1905.

The cabinet meeting Tuesday lasted about two and a half hours. The whole time was spent in the reading of the president's message and in commenting upon its various features. The message is long and is said to be vigorous in tone, in that respect at least quite characteristic of President Roosevelt. No other business was transacted.

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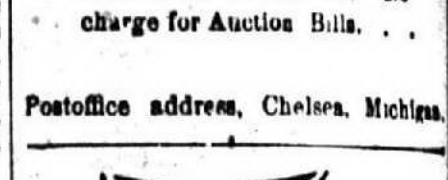
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Autumn Leaves

Rustling, quivering downward,
Bronze, and ruby, and gold,
Drifting over the forest paths,
Lying fold on fold.

Leaves that were in springtime
A dainty emerald dress,
That vagrant summer breezes
Swayed with faint caress.

I watch them floating slowly
Through the autumn hours,
In tender pity fluttering
Over the dying flowers.

Oh, leaves, whose fresh, young beauty
Burst bravely forth in May,
That now, with age grown yellow,
Drift down in death today.

Your life is done and over—
In each calm country lane
Falls, through the quiet hours,
A gold and crimson rain;

For, with faint touch caressing,
October's sun still weaves
His burning, brilliant splendor
Into the dying leaves.

Temple Mora.



Looting of China.

BY CLARENCE L. BEALMEAR.

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Wun Sock leaned over the hearth and drew with his bow a melancholy tune out of an old violin. Again and again he drew the bow across the instrument, holding a particularly deep note, bending forward slightly and looking intently at a spot on the hearth. The room was dimly lighted by a tallow dip. Weir enough were the surroundings—the figures of dragons on the walls, Joss perched on a shelf, the giant shadows cast by the flickering light—without the accompaniment of unearthly music. Twenty minutes, half an hour, forty minutes, and then, with an exclamation of Chinese disgust, he laid the violin down, took up a large cork from the shelf, flung it in a hole in the hearth and blew out the tallow dip, and, after a few puffs at the resistless pipe, threw himself on his cot and slept.

A few minutes later Chip In opened the door of the little joint and tiptoed softly in. Lighting the tallow dip and seeing the violin lying there, he began where Wun Sock left off, first taking the cork out of the hole in the hearth. Chip In drew forth the same monotonous tune, even more dismally than his predecessor. Twenty minutes, half an hour, forty minutes, and then, with an exclamation, he repeated Wun Sock's actions, throwing himself on the cot next to his worthy contemporary, while that gentleman emitted a short cough that may have signified gross displeasure at the confusion aroused by Chip In, or intense confusion at some hallucination superinduced by the pipe.

While Wun Sock was muttering incoherent monosyllables to himself, in walked Slip Gin, and, judging from his wavering gait and the reverse position of his hat, he had been a partaker of the cup that inebriates but does not inevitably cheer. He made his way

the tenacious bow, playing, however, with somewhat more feeling than the others. The light from the street lamps shone dimly through the little square panes of glass to the hole in the hearth. Slip watched closely with only the aid of this. The violin continued to wall and moan. Then from the hole emerged an object, moving almost indistinguishably, first its head, then neck, and finally writhing its whole form out upon the hearth, standing erect and almost touching Slip Gin with its nose—a cobra of immense size. Slip continued to draw the bow as imperceptibly as possible. Suddenly, with a movement as quick as the flash of a sabre, he dropped both bow and violin and grabbed the reptile just behind the head. With a shriek he awoke Wun Sock and Chip In, while the struggles of the infuriated monster, together with Slip's already too unsteady head, nearly carried that gentleman off his balance. A light being produced, he regained his equilibrium, while his companions uttered exclamations of intense gratification at the victorious although somewhat inebriated Slip.

In his rage the serpent's head was flattened out, resembling a hood, on the back of which were the spectacle-like marks, and the brownish-olive form wriggled in a desperate effort to escape. Quickly it was thrust into a box, and while it was venting its rage on the interior Slip pulled himself together and adjusted his disheveled raiment. The rest of the night they sat up to discuss a conspiracy.

Wun Sock conducted a prosperous laundry near the barracks, his business having increased with the influx of the Americans. Slip Gin was an all-around sport, who spent most of his time and money in the gambling joint which is at present the scene of his narrative, and of which Chip In was said to be the sole proprietor. Wun Sock had by artful competition forced Hop Hi, a rival laundry man, to the wall, for which piece of mercantile courtesy he incurred that Celestial's unmitigated enmity. Hop having migrated to Bombay, returned the compliment in the form of this cobra, neatly ensconced in a box, which Wun Sock, in delight and ignorance of its contents, took around to Chip In's to open before that heathen's usually admiring eyes. Upon forcing the lid the serpent made a pass at him, and but for the tool with which he opened the box, and which he still held in his hand, the result would surely have been fatal to Wun Sock. In the excitement, during which they all retreated, the cobra made good his escape, taking refuge in the hole in the hearth, which they promptly stopped up with a cork.

Knowing the power of music to charm these reptiles, a violin was procured, and for six nights they met at the joint and vainly extended an invitation to the cobra to emerge from the hearth and be again immured within the walls of his box. It remained, however, for Slip Gin, inspired to sentiments of tenderness by the influence of a soothing liquid, to draw the bow with sufficient witchery to charm the otherwise indomitable creature, and coax him from his lair. Once taken and coaxed from his lair, a shot-out, it was a one-shot victory, and a shot-out chance, and Slip had drunk

just enough to give him a reckless abandon and steady nerve to complete the feat with glory.

With such a potent agency of death in their possession and a means whereby to deal an everlasting blow to the enemy, of which a Chinese is never entirely without, these Celestials immediately bethought how to use this deputy of the devil to the best advantage. Each recited his list of those whom he would be pleased to annihilate, but it was difficult to select the most eligible.

Lam Chop, the restaurateur, just then happened in and was let into the secret. He smiled to himself. Wun Sock with five enemies, Chip In with seven, Slip Gin with three, while he, Lam Chop, had only one—an enemy who had spoken evil of him to all his race—Chin Lip, the barber. "But be not vindictive," said Lam Chop, as he rubbed his sleeve across his face to hide a smile. "Let your enemies live and list to the chance of a lifetime. The government of Uncle Sam will give \$5,000 for Aguinaldo, dead or alive." Lam Chop knew his hiding place and his disguise. "Think of 5,000 of Uncle Sam's big dollars, that buy ten times as much as our brass money! Back to China we can go and live like Li Hung Chang."

Great was the idea, but how was it to be executed? Lam Chop would tell them. On the night of the full moon Wun Sock was to carry his venomous burden, boxed neatly, with the lid merely latched, to a deserted hut on the outskirts of Manila. There Aguinaldo took refuge after nightfall and slipped out early every morning disguised as a coolie. He would see the box and naturally open it; death would result and the reward be sure to follow.

Wun Sock on the day appointed hastened to do the bidding of Lam Chop. At sunset he went to the house, deposited the box in a conspicuous place and decamped. Next morning three Chinamen could be seen walking along the road leading to the outskirts. Lam Chop did not appear at the hour appointed to bring the body of Aguinaldo to the government of Uncle Sam; so, after waiting half an hour, the three decided to go without him. As they approached the hut their countenances beamed with anticipation. Wun Sock pushed open the door slowly and peeped in. There Aggy lay stretched out on the floor. The box open and empty. Slip Gin then took a peep, and lastly Chip In. Making sure the cobra had escaped, they filed in and turned the body over, when all fell back aghast. It was Chin Lip, the barber! After their consternation subsided they rifled his pockets and filed out.

A nice trick Lam Chop had played on them! He, who had said "Be not vindictive and let your enemies live," had used their weapon for his own ends. It galloped their Chinese souls. However, they would make Lam Chop pay for his little trick. They looked for him, but he was not to be found. He had vanished. The accumulated wealth of Wun Sock, Chip In and Slip Gin had been detached from his hiding places and had gone along, too. He had sold his restaurant the day previous to a mutual friend, who reported that Lam Chop laughed so loud and so long that it was only by chance that



It was Chin Lip, the barber.

he caught his parting words, which, referring to his victims, were, "Three muckee gullible fools!"

House Ventilation in Bombay.

Most of the new houses in Bombay have a fine show of windows on the outside, but no corresponding opening to allow a current of air to pass through. The mean annual temperature is 79.13 degrees Fahrenheit, and the mean relative humidity 77 per cent. The mean annual range of temperature is 48.9 degrees, but there are periods during the rains when the diurnal range of temperature does not exceed 2 degrees, and unless there is wind, ventilation is practically stopped, because the outer air and that in the buildings are reduced to nearly one temperature. With the thermometer at 82 to 84 degrees, and the air heavily charged with moisture, the surplus heat of the human body escapes too slowly, and much discomfort ensues. As it is not possible to dry the air in an ordinary house, the usual remedy is to produce a current by means of a punkah, and although the influence of this is very local, it has been found that in the worst Bombay weather life is made tolerable in its current. The chief drawback of the punkah is the punkahwalla. He is dirty, unreliable, especially at night, and his work, counting day and night, costs 24 rupees per month for a single punkah.—Collier's Magazine.

You might as well talk to an echo as to a person who always agrees with you.

CANAL COMMISSION REPORT

Nicaragua Route is the Best and Cheapest.

COST ABOUT \$189,864,062.

By the Panama Route the Cost is Estimated at \$253,374,858, and in Addition the Canal Concession Would Cost the United States \$109,141,000.

The Inter-oceanic Canal Commission's report is in favor of the Nicaragua route and it will be submitted to Congress before the holidays. Here is the report in full:

The investigations of this commission have shown that the selection of "the most feasible and practicable route" for an isthmian canal must be made between the Nicaragua and Panama locations. Furthermore, the complete problem involves both the sea level plan of canal and that with locks. The Panama route alone is feasible for a sea level canal, although both are entirely practicable and feasible for a canal with locks. The time required to complete a sea level canal on the Panama route, probably more than twice that needed to build a canal with locks, aside from other serious features of its construction. It is the conclusion of this commission, therefore, that a plan of canal with locks should be adopted. A comparison of the physical features of the two routes, reveals some points of similarity. Both routes cross the continental divide less than ten miles from the Pacific Ocean. The Panama summit being about double the height of that in Nicaragua.

Both Routes Require Costly Dams. For more than half its length the location of each route on the Atlantic side is favored by the course of a river, the flow from whose drainage basin is the only source of water supply for the proposed canal; and the summit levels, differing about twenty feet in elevation—Panama being lower—must be supplied by lakes, natural in the one case and artificial in the other, requiring costly dams and water ways for their regulation and for the impounding of surplus waters to reduce the effect of flood and meet operating demands during low water seasons. The investigations made in connection with the regulations of Lake Nicaragua have demonstrated that the lake affords an inexhaustible water supply for the canal by that route. The initial proposition, on the other hand, for the Panama route, is to form Lake Bohio so as to yield a water supply for a traffic of 10,000 tons, which can be supplemented when needed by an amount sufficient for more than four times that traffic by means of the Alhajuela reservoir. For all practical purposes this may be considered an unlimited supply for the Panama route. So far as the practical operation of a ship canal is concerned, therefore, the water supply features on both lines are satisfactory. In the Nicaragua route, however, the difficulties encountered in the construction of the dams are less at Conchuda, on the Nicaragua route, than at Bohio, on the Panama route. Both dams, however, are noticable, but the cost of that at Bohio is one-half more than that at Conchuda.

Commission Desires a Perfect Structure.

A less expensive dam at Bohio has been proposed, but through a portion of its length it would be underlain by a deep bed of gravel, and, in places, water. The seepage might not prove dangerous, but the security of the canal is directly dependent upon this dam, and the policy of the commission is to build the more perfect structure, even at a somewhat greater cost. The waterways at both locations present no serious difficulties. The advantages in the design and construction of the dams are in favor of the Nicaragua route. The system of regulation at Lake Bohio consists of the discharge of water over the crest of a weir, as the lake level rises under the influence of floods, and the relief of the lake basin may require. The experience and judgment of the operators are essential elements to effective regulation of this lake. The regulation of Lake Bohio is automatic. The only mode of transportation now found on the Nicaragua route are the narrow gauge Sillco Lake Railroad, about six miles in length, and the limited Nicaragua route, and the limited Nicaragua route. The Nicaraguan Government is now building a railroad along the beach from Greytown to Monkey Point, about forty-five miles to the northward, where are proposed to be established a commercial port. By means of a pier in the area protected by the point goods and material for canal purposes can readily be landed and transported by rail to Greytown, Pacific coast. This railroad and port would be of great value during the period of preparation and harbor construction, and should materially shorten that period.

Panama Has Railroad in Operation.

A well equipped railroad is in operation along the entire length of the Panama route, and existing conditions there afford immediate accommodation for a large force of laborers. The Nicaragua route has no railroad, and the construction of a suitable harbor at either end. At both the Atlantic and Pacific terminals, however, satisfactory harbors may be created by the removal of material at low prices, and the construction of protective works of well established design. An excellent roadstead, protected by islands, already exists at Panama, and no work need be done there for either harbor construction or the construction of the Panama route. A serviceable harbor already exists. It has afforded harbor accommodations for many years, but is open to northern winds, and considerable work must be done there to create a suitable harbor at the entrance of the canal, which can be easily entered and will give complete protection to shipping lying within.

Excavation Work Compared.

The completion of the harbors, as planned for both routes, would yield but little advantage to either, but the balance of advantages, including those of maintenance and operation, is in favor of the Panama route. The existence of a harbor at each terminus of the Panama route and a line of railroad across the isthmus will make it practicable to commence work there, after the concessions are acquired, as soon as the necessary plant can be collected and put in place and the working force organized. This period of preparation is estimated at one year. In Nicaragua the period is estimated at two years, so as to include also the construction of working harbors and terminal and railroad facilities.

The work of excavation on the Nicaragua route is distributed in the heaviest divide west of the lake. On the Panama route it is largely concentrated in the Culebra and Emperor cuts, which are

practically one. As a rule, distributed work affords a greater number of available points of attack, contributing a quicker completion, but in either of these cases such difficulties may exist can be successfully met with suitable organization and efficient appliances.

Labor Scarce There.

The time required for constructing the Nicaragua Canal will depend largely on the promptness with which the requisite force of laborers can be brought to Nicaragua, housed and organized with the localities of heaviest work along the route. The cut through the divide west of the lake probably will require the longest time for any single feature of construction. It contains 18,000,000 cubic yards of earth and rock excavation, or a little less than 10 per cent of the total work of all classes included. With adequate force and plant this commission estimates that it can be completed in four years. This indicates, under reasonable allowance for ordinary delays, if force and plant enough were obtainable, to secure a concurrent execution of all portions of work on the route the completion of the entire work might be executed within six years after its being started, exclusive of the two years estimated for the period of preparation. The securing and organizing of the great force of laborers needed, largely foreign, so as to adjust the execution of the various portions of the work to such a definite program of close fitting parts in a practically unpopulated tropical country involves unusual difficulties and would prolong the time required for completion. The greatest feature of work on the Panama route is the excavation in the Culebra section, amounting to about 43,000,000 cubic yards of hard rock, nearly 45 per cent of all classes of material to be removed.

Eight Years Required.

It is estimated that this cut can be completed in eight years, with allowance for ordinary delays, but exclusive of a reserve for preparation and for unforeseen delays, and that the remainder of the work can be finished within the same period. The great concentration of work on this route and the smaller canalized route require a smaller force of laborers than on the Nicaragua route. Hence the difficulties and delays involved in securing them will be correspondingly diminished. The total length of the Nicaragua route, from sea to sea, is 153.06 miles, while the total length of the Panama route is 49.09 miles. The length in standard canal section, and on the harbors and entrances, is 72.75 miles for the Nicaragua route and 36.41 miles for the Panama route. The length of sailing line in Lake Nicaragua is 70.51 miles, while that in Lake Bohio is 12.63 miles. That portion of the Nicaragua route in standard canal section is 35.37 miles. The preceding physical features of the two lines measure the magnitude of the work to be done in the construction of waterways along the two routes. The estimated cost of constructing the canal on the Nicaragua route is \$45,630,704 more than that of completing the Panama Canal, omitting the cost of acquiring the latter property. This sum measures the difference in the magnitude of the obstacles to be overcome in the actual construction of the two canals and covers all physical considerations, such as the greater or less height of dams, the greater or less extent of cuts, the greater or less absence of natural harbors, the presence or absence of a railroad, and the amount of work remaining to be done. The estimated annual cost of maintaining and operating the Nicaragua Canal is \$1,350,000 greater than the corresponding charges for the Panama Canal.

Panama Route Shorter.

The Panama route would be 134.57 miles shorter, from sea to sea, than the Nicaragua route, and would have less summit elevation, fewer locks, and 66.44 miles less curvature. The estimated time for a deep draft vessel to pass through is about twelve hours for Panama and thirty hours for Nicaragua. These periods are practically the measure of the relative advantages of the two canals as water ways connecting the two oceans, but not entirely, because the risks, but greater in a canal than in the open sea. Except for the items of risk and delays the time required to pass through the canal need be taken into account only vessels to make their voyage between terminal ports. Compared on this basis, the Nicaragua route is the more advantageous, except that originating or ending on the west coast of South America. For the commerce in which the United States is most interested, that between the Pacific and Atlantic ports, European and American, the Nicaraguan route is shorter by one day. The same advantage exists between our Atlantic ports and the Orient. For our Gulf ports and the Pacific, the Nicaraguan route is nearly two days. For commerce between North Atlantic ports and the west coast of South America the Panama route is shorter by about two days. Between the Gulf and the west coast of South America the saving is about one day. The Nicaraguan route would be the more favorable one for sailing vessels, because of the uncertain winds in the Pacific. This is not, however, a material matter, as sailing ships are rapidly being displaced by steamships. A canal by the Panama route will be simply a means of communication between the two oceans. The route has been a highway of commerce for more than 300 years, and a railroad has been in operation there for nearly fifty years; but this has affected industrial changes and the natural features of the country through which the route passes are such that no considerable development is likely to occur as a result of the construction and operation of a canal. Its use as a means of communication between the two oceans, a canal by the Nicaragua route would bring Nicaragua and a large portion of Costa Rica and other Central American countries into close and easy communication with the United States and with Europe. The intimate business relations that would be established with the people of the United States during the construction, and the expenditure of vast amounts of money in these states, and the use of American products and manufactures would be likely to continue after the completion of the work, the benefit of which would be shared by the United States and other interests.

Nicaragua the Healthier.

The Nicaragua route lies in a region of sparse population and not in a pathway of much trade and movement of people. Conditions productive of much sickness do not exist. On the other hand, a considerable population has long existed on the Panama route and it lies on a pathway of comparatively large trade, and the currents of moving people, along with the currents of moving people, sometimes converge, thus creating conditions favorable to epidemics. Existing conditions indicate hygienic advantages for the Nicaragua route, although it is probable that no effective sanitary measures must be taken during construction in the one case and in the other. The cost of constructing a canal by the Nicaragua route and of completing the Panama Canal, including the cost of acquiring the concessions from the different governments, is estimated as follows:

Nicaragua.....\$189,864,062

Panama.....144,233,358

For a proper comparison there must be added to the latter the cost of acquiring the rights and property of the New Panama Canal Company. This commission has estimated the value of these rights at \$40,000,000. In order to exercise the rights

Method for Concentrating Blood.

A cheap and rapid method for concentrating the enormous quantities of blood collecting in abattoirs has been invented recently. The blood is injected into an oven-shaped chamber, open at the top, and brought into contact with a current of hot air ascending from below. All the water is evaporated in this manner, and the blood powder is carried to the receiving chamber. The product thus obtained is tasteless, and contains 74.4 per cent of digestible albumen.

necessary for the construction of the canal and for its management after completion the United States should acquire control of a strip of territory from sea to sea sufficient in area for the convenient and efficient accomplishment of these purposes. Measures must also be taken to protect the line from unlawful acts of all kinds to insure sanitary control and to render police jurisdiction effective. The strip should be not less than five miles wide on each side of the center line of the canal, or ten miles in total width. No treaties now exist with any of the states within whose territory the two routes lie authorizing the United States to occupy its territory for the construction and operation of a canal. When it has been determined to undertake such work and the route has been selected, the consent of Colombia, or of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, for such occupation must be obtained before the inauguration of the enterprise, and one or more treaties must be entered into by the United States to secure the necessary privileges and authority. The republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica are untrammelled by any existing concessions or treaty obligations and are free to grant to the United States the rights necessary for the attainment of these ends, and in December, 1900, demonstrated their willingness to have their territory so occupied by the United States by executing protocols by which it was agreed that they would enter into negotiations to settle in detail the plan and the construction necessary to accomplish the construction of the proposed canal whenever the President of the United States is authorized by law to acquire the necessary canal and authority.

Colombia Not Free.

The government of Colombia, on the contrary, in whose territory the Panama route lies, has granted concessions which belong to, or are controlled by the New Panama Canal Company, and have many years to run. These concessions, limited in time and defective in other ways, would not be adequate authority for the purposes of the United States, but would exist Colombia is not free to treat with this government. If the Panama route is selected these concessions must be removed in order that the republic may enter into a treaty to enable the United States to acquire the control upon the isthmus that will be necessary and to fix the consideration. An agreement with the New Panama Canal Company to surrender or transfer its concessions must include a sale of its canal property and unfinished work, and the commission undertook, soon after its organization, to ascertain upon what terms this could be accomplished. Much correspondence and many conferences followed, but no proposition naming a price was presented until the middle of October, 1901, and after prolonged discussion it was submitted to the commission a modified form of the report to the President. The itemized statements appear in an earlier chapter of the report. The total amount for which the company offers to sell and transfer its canal property to the United States is \$109,141,000. This, added to the cost of completing the work, makes the whole cost of a canal by the Panama route \$253,374,858, while the cost by the Nicaragua route is \$189,864,062, a difference of \$63,510,796 in favor of the Nicaragua route.

States Must Be Compensated.

In each case there must be added the cost of obtaining the use of the territory to be occupied and such other privileges as may be necessary for the construction and operation of the canal in perpetuity. The compensation that different states will ask for granting these privileges is now unknown. There are certain physical advantages such as a shorter canal line, a more complete knowledge of the country through which it passes and lower cost of construction and operation, in the Panama route, but the price fixed by the Panama Canal Company for a sale of its property and franchises is so unreasonable that its acceptance cannot be recommended, and the character of the route, after considering all the facts developed by the investigations made by the commission, the actual situation as it now stands, and having in view the terms offered by the New Panama Canal Company, this commission is of the opinion that "the most practicable and feasible route" for an isthmian canal to be "under the control, management and ownership" of the United States is that known as the Nicaragua route.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

George Morrison of the Canal Commission Favors Panama Route.

Following is a summary of the minority report of George S. Morrison of the Nicaragua Canal Commission.

While concurring in the excellence of the greater part of the majority report, I was unable to accept the conclusions at which my colleagues have arrived. I accept the location for the Nicaragua Canal as one to be made, and in the improvements, I consider that the estimate does not make enough provision for unknown conditions and contingencies.

The cost of the work on both the Nicaragua and the Panama routes has been estimated at the same price, and with the addition of the same percentage to cover "Engineering, Police, Sanitation and General Contingencies."

The excavation of the Panama Canal has been opened for the entrance of length, and the character of the material to be removed can be examined in position.

On the Nicaragua route the character of material has been determined by borings which, though they do not give the full details of the material to be removed, do give the general information that is visible at Panama.

At Panama there are fair harbors at both ends of the canal that are fully adequate for all demands during construction and connected by a railroad and many of the necessary accommodations for a large working force are there. Before the eastern section of the Nicaragua Canal can be created at Greytown, convenient lines of transportation which do not now exist must be provided, as must also the means of housing and caring for a large laboring population, nearly all of which must be imported.

The preliminary engineering has been done at Panama and the general contingencies have been reduced to a minimum.

Comparing modified estimates, the cost of completing the Panama route would be \$67,000,000 less than the cost of building the Nicaragua Canal.

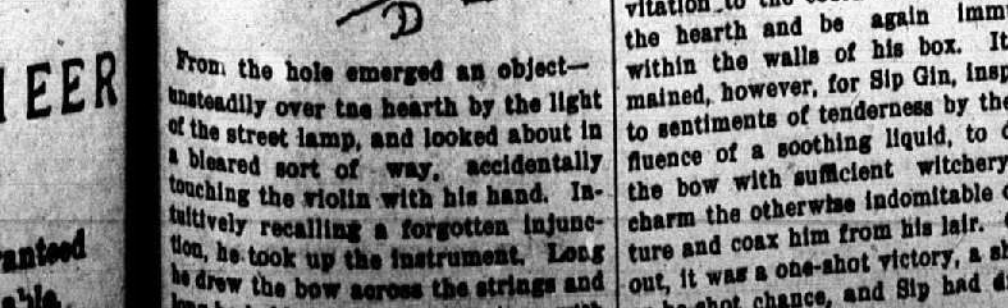
On the Panama route two concessions must be extinguished before such rights can be acquired. They are the contract of 1867, by which the Panama Railroad holds its present rights, and the French concessions, under which the French canal companies have been operating.

The settlement with the French must be simply an extinguishment of their rights; the authority to build the canal must be derived from a new treaty with the republic of Colombia.

The Panama route has advantages over the Nicaragua route in cost of construction, in cost of operation and in convenience when done, while its use is less likely to lead to local international complications. It is to build an isthmian canal the Panama route is the best.

The French rights must first be extinguished, and whatever this government may pay for such extinguishment will be salvage to the French. These rights cannot be extinguished the Nicaragua route is available.

GEORGE S. MORRISON.



From the hole emerged an object—unmistakably over the hearth by the light of the street lamp, and looked about in a bleared sort of way, accidentally touching the violin with his hand. Instinctively recalling a forgotten injunction, he took up the instrument. Lo and behold he drew the bow across the strings and long he held the monotonous tone with

THE CHELSEA STANDARD

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

BY C. 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.

Chelsea Phone No. 55. Don't be afraid to call us up.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

LaFayette Grange will meet at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Boynton, Thursday, December 5th. There was but one meeting in November and will be but one in December as the last meeting in November would come on Thanksgiving day and the last one in December the day after Christmas. This meeting is called one week earlier as the annual meeting of the Michigan State Grange meets at Lansing the following week. There will be an anniversary program, as December 4, 1867, was the birthday of the Grange.

The information comes from a reliable source that James E. McGregor, ex-city clerk of Ypsilanti, will be probate register. George R. Gunn will return his portfolio of office to Probate Judge Watkins. Judge Watkins has announced that he intended appointing four registers, one for each year of his term of office, so the news that Register Gunn is to lose his title in January is no surprise, but McGregor's appointment is somewhat of a starter. Judge Watkins is professionally a one-term man, and McGregor is credited with a desired to step into his shoes.

It is the wise determination of the present officers of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society to infuse new life and greater usefulness into the organization. A concise history of the society is to be prepared and sent to the papers of the state for publication, with a view of awakening an interest in the work of the society; also an effort will be made to bring the matter before the state teacher's association and state Grange in such a way that their co-operation may be secured to the same end. It is probable that the constitution will be amended lowering the age limit so as to include a large number who wish to join, but who are now prohibited.

PERSONAL.

A. R. Welch spent Tuesday at Detroit.

Matt Jensen is visiting relatives at Tecumseh.

Fred Schnaitman of Ann Arbor spent Sunday here.

Mrs. Geo. A. BeGole is visiting relatives in Detroit.

Guy Lighthall of Eaton Rapids spent Sunday at this place.

Mrs. Lettie Holmes is spending this week at Battle Creek.

Mrs. G. W. Robertson of Battle Creek is visiting friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. T. English will spend today in Detroit.

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

Mrs. Myron McAllister of Ypsilanti spent Sunday at this place.

Rev. Dr. Holmes is spending Thanksgiving week at Ann Arbor.

Miss May Creech of Ypsilanti is the guest of Miss Clara Hemens.

Prof. S. A. Jeffries of Ann Arbor was the guest of J. D. Watson Thursday.

Miss Dora Schnaitman of Ann Arbor spent the first of the week at this place.

Ed. Helmrich of Detroit spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Bertha Helmrich.

Miss Katie Pickett of Milford is spending a few days at the Methodist parsonage.

Miss Cordelia Look of Detroit was the guest of Mrs. J. E. McKune the past week.

Miss Agnes Adolph of San Jose, Ill., was the guest of Mrs. J. D. Watson last week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Sargent of Howell are visiting in the family of Dr. and Mrs. Caster.

Dr. W. J. Stapish of Anderson, Ind., is the guest of his mother, Mrs. Clara Stapish.

Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Rogers are attending the McCloy-Milner wedding at Stockbridge today.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Colton and J. D. Watson attended the funeral of a relative at Durand Friday.

Mrs. John Schweinfurth of Ann Arbor spent Wednesday with her cousin, Mrs. Bertha Helmrich.

Miss Emma Jensen and Edwin Wenk are attending the wedding of Miss Emma Karcher of Tecumseh today.

Miss Florence and Wilbur, children of Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Caster, are home from Albion to spend Thanksgiving.

Prof. and Mrs. J. P. Everett of Pontiac, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Spaulding and children of Sylvan, will be the guests of Mrs. Frank Everett of Sharon today.

A. H. Holmes and Mrs. Orpha Wiley of Ann Arbor were in Chelsea Sunday evening, to hear Dr. Holmes' address on temperance at the M. E. church.

SHARON.

The musical will be held at the home of Mrs. Wm. Fletcher Saturday evening, November 30th. Come and spend a pleasant evening.

SYLVAN.

Miss Amanda Ward is quite ill with tonsillitis.

Mrs. Conklin and Merker spent Thursday with Mrs. J. N. Dancer.

Mr. and Mrs. Manfred Hoppe visited at the home of Chris Forner, sr., last Sunday.

Mrs. H. C. Boyd was 91 years old Monday, November 25th. She is well and still attends to her household duties.

Brings attractiveness to listless, unlovable girls, making them handsome, marriageable women. That's what Rocky Mountain Tea will do. 35c. Glazier & Stimson.

WATERLOO.

Miss Nellie Graves, the pianist, has spent several years as a concert player since graduating from the Detroit Conservatory of Music; Mr. Robert Willing, the violinist, is a natural musician and is studying under the noted violinist Prof. Summerfield, and as a favor he leaves his work to help us; Miss Margaret Nickerson, Mrs. Eva Cummings and Messrs. T. H. Hughes and F. S. Welch are all well-known in Chelsea and vicinity; Miss Zoe BeGole is the reader of the evening. Come and hear them at the Waterloo M. E. church, Monday, December 2d. Admission 15 cents.

A thousand things by it are done far better than most things do one. We refer to Rocky Mountain Tea made by Madison Medicine Co. 35c. Glazier & Stimson.

BOYCE'S CORNERS.

Frank Sweet and son spent the latter part of the week in Fitchburg.

George Jacobs of White Oak spent Sunday at the home of A. J. Boyce.

Myron Minman of Grand Ledge is visiting his brother, Allen Skidmore.

Miss Ethel Skidmore spent last week with her aunt in Detroit, Mrs. L. Reopcke.

Mrs. Mattie West of Grand Rapids has been visiting relatives in this vicinity the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sellers of this place have moved to Stockbridge where he will engage in the livery business.

I'd leave my happy home and cross the deep blue sea, Rather than be without Charley and my Rocky Mountain Tea. Glazier & Stimson.

FRANCISCO.

Miss Mabel Notten spent last week at Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. Delbert Main have moved to Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Notten passed Sunday at Jackson.

Charles Riemschneider spent Monday at Stockbridge.

Milo Hatt had the misfortune to lose a valuable cow.

Frank Gieske and family of Manchester have moved in Fred Mensing's vacant house.

Misses Martha and Fannie Musbach entertained about twenty of their friends last Thursday night.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Horning have moved on the farm of E. J. Musbach which they will work the coming year.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets cure biliousness, constipation and headache. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by all druggists.

LIMA.

Stowell Wood's infant child is still very sick.

Ed. Dancer's children are sick with the mumps.

Bert Yearance has repaired and repainted his house.

Charles Hawley has moved into Ed Dancer's house.

Emanuel Strieter will spend Thanksgiving at Chicago.

George Barels, Jr., moved on to his own farm Wednesday.

George Hirth had a horse killed by the electric cars last week.

Martin Vogel and family of Ann Arbor spent Sunday at Jacob Strieter's.

John Wade, Jr., of Battle Creek will spend Thanksgiving with his parents here.

Henry Helminger was in Detroit last week and bought a span of horses to use on his milk wagon.

Mrs. John Heller and son, Rudolph spent part of last week with Mrs. Lydia Schenk of Freedom.

Miss Nellie Castellon returned home from Battle Creek Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Freer spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stocking.

Mrs. O. J. Eaton and Miss Adena Strieter spent Friday and Saturday in Ann Arbor.

Fred Stabler is very sick with typhoid fever at the home of his sister, Mrs. Wm. Morris.

PESKIDMUM.

"What do you think of that for a record? Old Chloe, who died yesterday, was 94 years old and 80 years served in the one family."

"Oh, I don't know—who can tell? Did she ever give an account of herself during the other 14 years?"—N. Y. Times.

Nothing But Leaves.

Mr. Snaggs—The leaves are leaving, my dear.

Mrs. Snaggs—Is there anything odd about that?

"Yes, in the spring time it was the trees that were leaving."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Should Be Put Out.

Sue—He said there was a fire raging in his breast.

Belle—How dangerous!

"Dangerous?"

"Yes; he wears a celluloid shirt front."—Philadelphia Record.

No Denials.

He—Come, now, Carrie, did I ever deny you anything?

She—Not even the horrid stories they tell about you. That's the worst of it. You couldn't.—Boston Transcript.

A Fruitless Lesson.

Teacher—What is meant by medium of exchange?

Willie—Watman?

Teacher—What is the medium of exchange—what do you take to the store with you when your mother sends you for groceries?

"The book."—Buffalo Express.

No Doubts Whatever.

Misses—Did you tell the lady I was out?

Servant Girl—Yes, ma'am.

"Did she seem to have any doubt about it?"

"No, ma'am; she said she knew you wasn't."—Glasgow Times.

Presumptive.

"Is she pretty?" they asked of the young man who was speaking of his fiancée.

"Well, I don't want to boast," he replied, "but she always gets a seat on the street car."—Baltimore American.

The Truffles in Burma.

Truffles are plentiful in Burma. The Burmese call them "kaing-oo." They grow on the roots of the khaing grass. A local newspaper says that they should be boiled and served up hot.—N. Y. Sun.

Sweat and fruit acids will not discolor goods dyed with Putnam Fadeless Dyes. Sold by Fenn & Vogel.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL EXCURSIONS.

Thanksgiving Day. Rate one and one third fare for the round trip. Dates of sale, November 27 and 28. Return limit not later than November 29.

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A PHYSICIAN TESTIFIES.

"I have taken Kodol Dyspepsia Cure and have never used anything in my life that did me the good that did," says County Physician Geo. W. Sorogga of Hall County, Ga. "Being a physician I have prescribed it and found it to give the best results." If the food you eat remains undigested in your stomach it decays there and poisons the system. You can prevent this by dieting but that means starvation. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat. You need suffer from neither dyspepsia nor starvation. The worst cases quickly cured. Never fails. Glazier & Stimson.

SPEDN LIKE WILDFIRE.

When things are "the best" they become "the best selling." Abraham Hare, a leading druggist of Belleville, O., writes: "Electric Bitters are the best selling bitters I have handled in 20 years. You know why? Most diseases begin in disorders of stomach, liver, kidneys, and bowels, purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves, hence cures multitudes of maladies. It builds up the entire system. Puts new life and vigor into any weak, run-down man or woman. Price 50 cents. Sold by Glazier & Stimson druggists.

MODERN SURGERY SURPASSED.

"While suffering from a bad case of piles I consulted a physician who advised me to try a box of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve," says G. F. Carter, Atlanta, Ga. "I procured a box and was entirely cured. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is a splendid cure for piles, giving relief instantly, and I heartily recommend it to all sufferers." Surgery is unnecessary to cure piles. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure any case. Cuts, burns, bruises and all other wounds are also quickly cured by it. Beware of counterfeits. Glazier & Stimson.

ASTONISHING DISCOVERY.

From Coopersville, Mich., comes word of a wonderful discovery of a pleasant tasting liquid that when used before retiring by any one troubled with a bad cough always ensures a good night's rest. "It will soon cure the cough too," writes Mrs. S. Himeburger, "for three generations of our family have used Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption and never found its equal for coughs and colds." It's an unrivaled life-saver, when used for desperate lung diseases. Guaranteed bottles 50c and \$1.00 at Glazier & Stimson's. Trial bottles free.

RELIABLE AND GENTLE.

"A pill's a pill," says the saw. But there are pills and pills. You want a pill which is certain, thorough and gentle. Mustn't gripe. DeWitt's Little Early Risers fill the bill. Purely vegetable. Do not force but assist the bowels to act. Strengthen and invigorate. Small and easy to take. Glazier & Stimson.

THAT THROBBING HEADACHE.

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for sick and nervous headaches. They make pure blood and build up your health. Only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. Sold by Glazier & Stimson druggists.

"Last winter an infant child of mine had croup in a violent form," says Elder John W. Rogers, a Christian Evangelist of Filley, Mo. "I gave her a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and in a short time all danger was past and the child recovered." This remedy not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the first symptoms appear, will prevent the attack. It contains no opium or other harmful substance and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by all druggists.

WOMEN AND JEWELS.

Jewels, candy, flowers, man—that is the order of a woman's preferences. Jewels form a magnet of mighty power to the average woman. Even that greatest of all jewels, health, is often ruined in the strenuous efforts to make or save the money to purchase them. If a woman will risk her health to get a coveted gem, then let her fortify herself against the insidious consequences of coughs, colds and bronchial affections by the regular use of Dr. Boecher's German Syrup. It will promptly arrest consumption in its early stages and heal the affected lungs and bronchial tubes and drive the dread disease from the system. It is not a cure-all, but it is a certain cure for coughs, colds and all bronchial trouble. You can get Dr. G. G. Green's reliable remedies at Glazier & Stimson's. Get Green's Special Almanac.

GREAT LUCK OF EDITOR.

"For two years all efforts to cure eczema in the palms of my hands failed," writes Editor H. N. Lester of Syracuse, Kan., "then I was wholly cured by Bucklen's Arnica Salve." It's the world's best for Eruptions, sores and all skin diseases. Only 25c at Glazier & Stimson's.

THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND.

You'll have a cold this winter. Maybe you have one now. Your children will suffer too. For coughs, croup, bronchitis, grip and other winter complaints One Minute Cough Cure never fails. Acts promptly. It is very pleasant to the taste and perfectly harmless. C. B. George, Winchester, Ky., writes "Our little girl was attacked with croup late one night and was so hoarse she could hardly speak. We gave her a few doses of One Minute Cough Cure. It relieved her immediately and she went to sleep. When she awoke next morning she had no signs of hoarseness or croup." Glazier & Stimson.

OLIVE LODGE NO 156, F & A M. Regular meetings of Olive Lodge, No. 156, F & A. M. for 1901, Jan. 1, Jan. 29, March 5, April 2, April 30, May 28, June 25, July 30, Aug. 27, Sept. 24, Oct. 22, Nov. 19. Annual meeting and election of officers Dec. 21. Theo. E. Wood, Sec.

If you want a Good Cool Smoke call for a

Sport, Elk, Woodman, Spot or Arrow.

Best 5c Cigars on the Market

MANUFACTURED BY

SCHUSSLER BROS., Chelsea

50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

SIX EAGLES MINING COMPANY



OLYMPIA, WASH.

Mines in Okanogan County.

I would buy mining stock if I knew it was a sure investment.

Will you define a sure thing?

If you are a farmer, you raise stock. Are you sure you will get your money back? Did you ever think that when ready for market it might die?

Your crops may prove a failure and you lose your money.

Are you in business? Are you insured against loss by fire, bad accounts, and the many things coming up in the business world that makes your investment anything but sure?

Good mining property is considered as sure as any other business or investment one can make with the opportunity for larger returns than any other line of investments.

LeRoi, only a short distance from the Eagle group. A lady stenographer bought \$500 worth of stock when it was very cheap. She sold out for \$40,000.

An attorney put some cash and services into this same property, and has become independent. This stock is now selling for \$48.

There are any number of cases of men who buy stock and hold it but a few months and clear up more than a person can earn in a year.

The people who buy poor stock are the ones who kick, you do not hear from the men who make their money successful investment, they say nothing but make hay while the sun shines.

We ask you to get our prospectus, invest in 100 or 1,000 shares of Six Eagles stock, at 25 cents. You will not regret if you do. Price will be double this a short time.

All stocks of the Six Eagles Mining Co., are fully paid and non-assessable, the laws of the state of Washington will not allow any company to do business any other basis in that state.

SIX EAGLES MINING CO.

Care of J. S. McIntosh,

Chelsea, Mich.

Or a postal card to lock box G, the Chelsea representative of the company will be pleased to call and give you all the information possible.

J. S. McINTOSH, Financial Agent,

Mich. Office, Chelsea. Western Office, 208 8th Ave., Seattle, Wash.

Custom-Tailoring

Is the only tailoring that assures satisfaction in every way. We guarantee a first-class fit, durability of cloth, and a stylish cut. We make it our business to keep up with the latest styles, both in cloths and cuts, and would be pleased to receive an order from you for anything in the clothing line. PRICES VERY REASONABLE.

Ladies' Coats and Capes

made and re modeled. We carry in our stock goods suitable for ladies' wear. We are also agent for a first-class dyer.

All kinds of Silk and Woolen goods cleaned by our New Process and finished like new goods.

Samples and Estimates furnished on application.

GLASS BLOCK TAILORING PARLORS

J. J. RAFTREY Proprietor.

Phone 87.

WANT COLUMN

RENTS, REAL ESTATE, FOUND, LOST, WANTED, ETC.

FOR SALE—A good piano, cheap. Inquire at Standard office.

WANTED—A married man to work on farm by the month or year. A good opening for the right man. Inquire of F. H. Baldwin. 4914

ONION LAND—For sale, within a mile of Chelsea. Address C. W. Wagner, Ann Arbor. 84 43

FOR SALE—House and two lots in Lima Center. Electric road, rural delivery, church and school houses; a desirable location for a good blacksmith. Call or address, R. T. Wheelock, Chelsea.

WANTED—More people to advertise in this column. Rates low, returns sure.

The Wm. Bacon-Holmes Lumber, Grain & Coal Co., want the farmers to see them before they sell their beans, and also will buy all kinds of poultry.

A FREE PATTERN

Your own selection to every subscriber. Only 50 cents a year.

McCALL'S 50th YEAR MAGAZINE

A LADIES' MAGAZINE. A gem: beautiful colored plates, latest fashions, dressmaking, the economist, best work, household hints, fiction, etc. Subscriptions today, or until we have sent you our copy. Send for terms. Stylish, Reliable, Simple, Up-to-date, Economical and Absolutely Perfect-Fitting Paper Patterns.

McCALL'S BAZAR PATTERNS

All Bazar Patterns and Free Patterns sent to you by mail. Send for terms. The McCall Co., 111-113 West 31st St., New York.

White Goods Made White

Roast Turkeys, Cranberry Sauce and Plum Pudding for the Thanksgiving Dinner

No doubt you are already planning and preparing for the Thanksgiving time. To be thoroughly, truly, thankful one's physical appetite must be satisfied. We are again prepared to supply you with first-class materials for a very tempting dinner. We will fill your orders for

FANCY TURKEYS AND CHICKENS

at the lowest possible prices for fancy plump stock.

Oysters Direct from Baltimore

in original packages.

20 gallons Extra Standards	30 cents quart
5 gallons New York Counts	40 cents quart
Baltimore Standards	25 cents can
Baltimore Selects	30 cents can

Remember—We have the best canned oysters; all oysters, no water.

Fancy Cape Cod Cranberries 10 cents quart.

VEGETABLES.

Fresh Crisp Celery 3 for 10c
Holland Seed Cabbage 7c and 10c each
Fancy Hubbard Squash 3½c per lb.
Yellow Rutta Baggas and White Turnips 15c per peck
Jersey Sweet Potatoes 35c peck
Finest canned corn, peas, beans and Tomatoes 10 and 15c per can

FRESH FRUITS.

Choice Greening and Baldwin Apples.
Sweet Florida Oranges 25c dozen
Large Fancy Lemons 8 for 10c
Large Ripe Yellow Bananas 20c per dozen
Sweet Malaga Grapes 20c per lb
New York Catawba Grapes 25c per basket.

NUTS.

500 pounds New Gomobile Walnuts 18c pounds.
New Paper Shell Almonds 20c per pound
Fancy New Mixed Nuts 15c pound
Walnut, Almond and Pecan nut meats 50c per pound
Salted Spanish Peanuts 20c lb.

DRIED FRUITS.

Fancy washed Figs 25c per pound
Choice California Figs 15c pound
New Halowee Dates 10c per pound
Fancy Cluster Raisins 12½c pound
New Seeded Raisins 10c per pound
New Cleaned Currants 12c pound

New Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel.

Fancy Cream Bon Bons 20c pound

Try our Pure Vanilla Chocolate Creams at 20c pound

Your Thanksgiving Baking will be a success if you use our Pastry Flour. Possibly you need a few new dishes to properly serve your Thanksgiving guests. We have a nice assortment of decorated wares and glassware. We are making some attractive prices in our Crockery department. Ask us to show you what you want.

A cup of our famous Standard Mocha and Java Coffee will greatly add to the completeness of your Thanksgiving dinner

You will be sure to have the best when you buy here.

FREEMAN'S

Here's the place where

Highest Quality

and Low Prices meet.

J. GEO. WEBSTER, Merchant Tailor.

Come and see our fall and winter goods.

We are Headquarters for

Peninsular and Jewel Stoves,

and we have a full line of

Base Burners, Oak and Air Tight Stoves,

The Celebrated Todd Stoves,

CORN SHELLERS.

Stove Zincs, Oil Cloths, Automatic Wringers.

A FULL LINE OF STEEL RANGES.

HOAG & HOLMES.

Some Good Second-Hand Heaters
at low prices.

Phone 35

LOCAL BREVITIES.

C. E. Fair December 6th.

William Corwin has moved into the Glazier house on Middle street west.

Fred Stabler of Lima, who has been critically ill with typhoid fever, is improving.

Miss Minnie Helber entertained a number of her friends at her home Friday evening.

Wm. Denman sustained a severe scalp wound Tuesday morning while mixed up in a runaway.

The office of the Boyd House has been repainted and now presents a very handsome appearance.

The Grass Lake News has been sold to E. E. Brown of Ludington, who will take possession December 1st.

The jury in the Fitzsimmons murder case in Howell, brought in a verdict of manslaughter against James Ryan last week.

The third number in the People's Popular Course will be given Wednesday evening, December 4th. Alton Packard, cartoonist and humorist, will be the attraction.

The Chelsea High School football team defeated the Ypsilanti High School Reserves at Snyder's Park Saturday, by a score of 12 to 0. Referee, Lawrence; umpire McLaren.

Glen V. Mills, the directory publisher, is working up a Chelsea directory. He says it will have a map, house directory, etc., all the features that have made his Ann Arbor directory so popular.

The Ladies' Research Club gave a very pleasant reception at the home of Mrs. L. T. Freeman, Tuesday evening. A Thanksgiving program was given after which dainty refreshments were served.

In a football game at Snyder's Park, Friday afternoon, between Devlin's Business College of Jackson and the Chelsea City team, the former were victorious by a score of 12 to 0. Umpire and referee, Ward.

A row of thirty-five foot poles has been set along Middle street west, and the electric light wires will be strung thereon. This will get them up out of the way of the way of the wires of the electric road.

No portrait of a man ever appears on Uncle Sam's coins and no portrait of a woman on his postage stamps, and this leads a discriminating exchange to remark that this is the reason why we lick the stamps and squeeze the coins.

Rural free delivery ordered commenced January 1, at Grass Lake, Jackson county; area covered, 63 square miles; population served, 1,403; carriers, Henry A. Lantis and Girard Gady. The postoffice at Trist is to be discontinued, also star route 37, 179.

There will be two football games in Chelsea on Thanksgiving Day. In the forenoon the Ann Arbor Independents and the Chelsea City team will try conclusions. In the afternoon the Chelsea High School and the Y. M. C. A. team from Ann Arbor will be the contestants.

It is stated that the rural mail carriers are resigning at the rate of 150 a month. The trouble is that the salary, \$500 a year, is too small for the amount of work required and the amount that the carrier has to have invested. The only thing that the postoffice department furnishes is the mail pouch.

Saturday evening, November 30th, Hon. Henry C. Smith will leave for Washington, D. C., to take his seat at the opening of congress Monday, December 2d. He will take with him Donald, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Kinney of Adrian, who has been tendered a position as page in the house of representatives.

H. S. Holmes made a shipment of 70,000 pounds of wool this week. This makes the second shipment this season, the first being 80,000 pounds. The four firms that bought wool here this year took in a total of about 385,000 pounds. H. S. Holmes, 150,000; Leach & Wackenhut, 80,000; Judson & Downer, 65,000; O. C. Burkhardt & Co., 30,000.

One of the speakers at the conference of health officers at Ann Arbor last week stated that this winter would undoubtedly see the biggest epidemic of smallpox that it ever had. He said this would be because people had become careless about the disease because of the low death rate last spring and summer. He advocated a campaign for vaccination and re-vaccination.

The M. E. church at Lima, which has been undergoing a transformation as well as a transposition, will be re-opened Sunday, December 1st at 2:30 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Caster will deliver the address. At 7:30 o'clock, Rev. Geo. B. Marsh of Tipton, a former pastor of the Lima church, will conduct the services. During the summer the building was moved in order to make way for the Hawks & Angus railway. A fine basement room has been fitted up, the building repapered, the roof reshingled, and the society now has a cozy edifice.

Our Cloak and Suit Department



has undergone a complete change. More room; better arrangements. We have a Cloak and Suit Department that will surprise you.

A larger assortment of new stylish ready-to-wear garments for Ladies, Misses and Children than were ever shown in Chelsea. We buy from the largest and conceded to be the best manufacturers in the land.

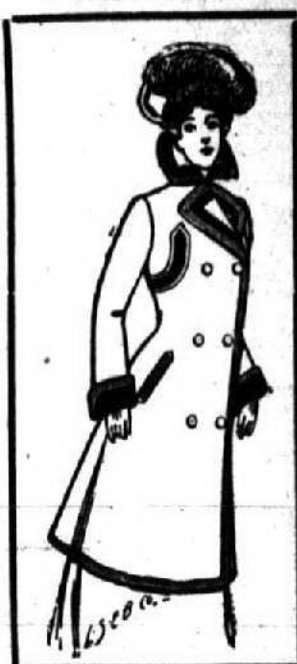
No dealer in any city can give you better fitting garments. Nor can they give you better style garments. When it comes to price we beat them all.

We Save You Money Every Time.

Seeing is believing. Come and look. We want to prove to you: 1st--That we have what you want. 2d--That we will save you money on any garment purchased from our Cloak and Suit Department.

We have a large assortment of Ladies' 42 inch Coats in black, brown, red, oxfords, (all popular shades) castor and tan, at \$10.00, \$12.00, \$14.00 and \$17.00.

Ladies' 27 inch Coats, all colors, as above at \$5.00, \$7.00, \$8.50, \$10.00 and \$12.00. Every garment lined throughout. All of the better ones with the best quality guaranteed Skinner satin lining.



Misses and Childrens Long Coats.

Large assortment; too large, but the prices we have put on them, makes them move at a lively gait.

TO THE LITTLE GIRLS

If you want a nice stylish Long Coat in any color of the rainbow, or any other color, to match your hat, or match your dress, or match your complexion, but mama says: we can't afford to buy one this season, just coax her to come here and look, and we will promise you that when she sees the Coats and learns the prices you will have one of them for next Sunday.



We have an elegant assortment of Ladies' Cloth and Plush Capes made up plain at \$2.50, \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.00.

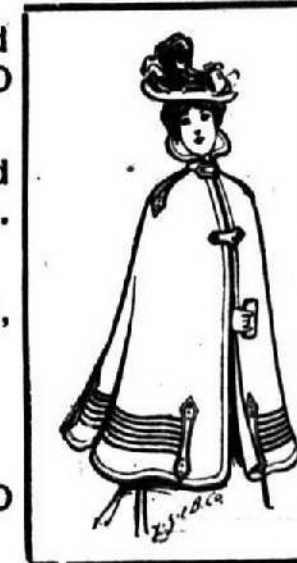
Capes made up first-class with nice fur trimming and best grade serge or satin lining at \$7.50 and \$10.00.

Large assortment of Wool Shawls at \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.50.

Ladies' Suits and Odd Skirts.

Suits at \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00, \$13.00, \$15.00 and \$18.00

Odd Skirts at \$2.50, \$3.50, \$5.00, \$6.50 and \$7.50.



Remember we have a large store and we sell goods on three floors. All kinds of goods usually sold in a Department Store.

COME AND LOOK.

W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY

"THE BIG STORE,"

Standard Patterns for December now on Sale.

SPECIAL

We are giving Special Prices on all

Trimmed and Ready-to-Wear Hats,

Fancy Feathers, etc. I am showing an elegant line of

FANCY HAT PINS,

suitable for Christmas Gifts. Everybody is invited to call and inspect this line of goods.

MARY HAAB.

SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES.

OUR STOCK SUGGESTION.

If in doubt what to give when selecting birthday or wedding gifts, an inspection of our immense stock will suggest, and the prices will suggest where to buy.

A. E. WINANS,
THE JEWELER.

All the leading periodical of the day on sale at our jewelry store.



Repairing of all kinds promptly done.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

"THANKSGIVING" THE SUBJECT ON LAST SUNDAY.

The Victories of Peace—Gold Not the Best Product—Religion the Tree of Life—Growth of National Industry—Advance in Literature.

(Copyright, 1901, by Louis Klopsch, N. Y.) Washington, Nov. 24.—This discourse of Dr. Talmage is a national congratulation over the achievements of brain and hand during the past twelve months. The texts are: I Corinthians ix, 10, "He that ploweth should plow in hope;" Isaiah xlii, 7, "He that smootheth with the hammer;" Judges v, 14, "They that handle the pen of the writer."

There is a table being spread across the top of the two great ranges of mountains which ridge this continent, a table which reaches from the Atlantic to the Pacific sea. It is the Thanksgiving table of the nation. They will come from the east and the west and the north and the south and sit at it. On it are smoking the products of all lands, birds of every aviary, cattle from every pasture, fish from every lake, feathered spoils from every farm. The fruit baskets bend down under the products plucked from the peachfields of Maryland, the apple orchards of western New York, the orange groves of Florida, the vineyards of Ohio and the nuts threshed from New England woods. The bread is white from the wheat fields of Illinois and Michigan, the banqueters are adorned with California gold, and the table is agleam with Nevada silver, and the feast is warmed with the fire grates heaped up with Pennsylvania coal. The hall is spread with carpets from Lowell mills, and at night the lights will flash from bronzed brackets of Philadelphia manufacture. The fingers of Massachusetts girls have hung the embroidery, the music is the drumming of ten thousand mills, accompanied by the shout of children let loose for play, and the gladness of the harvesters driving barrow the loads of sheaves, and the thanksgivings of the nation which crowd the celestial gates with doxologies until the oldest harper of heaven cannot tell where the terrestrial song ends and the celestial song begins.

The Victories of Peace.
For two years and a half this nation has been celebrating the triumph of sword and gun and battery. We have sung martial airs and cheered returning heroes and sounded the requiem for the slain in battle. Methinks it will be a healthful change if on this year's Thanksgiving in church and homestead we celebrate the victories of the plow, the hammer, and the pen; for nothing was done at Santiago or Manila that was of more importance than that which in the last year has been done in farmer's field and mechanic's shop and author's study by those who never wore an epaulet or shot a Spaniard or went a hundred miles from their own doorsill. Come up farmers, and mechanics and literary men, and get your dues as far as I can pay them.

Things have marvelously changed. Time was when the stern edict of government forbade religious assemblages. Those who dared to be so unloyal to their king as to acknowledge loyalty to the Head of the Universe were punished. Churches awfully slept in worship suddenly heard their doors swung open and down upon the church aisle a score of muskets thumped as the leaders bade them "Ground arms!" This custom of having the fathers, the husbands, the sons and brothers at the entrance of the pew is a custom which came down from olden time, when it was absolutely necessary that the father or brother should sit at the head of the church pew fully armed to defend the helpless portion of the family. But now, how changed! Severe penalties are threatened against any one who shall interrupt religious services, and annually, at the command of the highest official in the United States, we gather together for thanksgiving and holy worship. Today I would stir your souls to joyful thanksgiving while I speak of the mercies of God and in unconventional way recount the conquests of the plow, the hammer and the pen.

Gold Not the Best Product.
Pittheus, the king, found some rich gold mines in his province, so he turned all the population to digging the mines. Tillage was neglected, and there came a great famine. One day the wife of the king invited him to a great banquet, and he came in and sat down, and there were pieces of gold in the shape of bread, and pieces of gold in the shape of biscuits, and pieces of gold in shape of joints of meat, and the king was disgusted, and he said, "I cannot eat this." "Neither can the people," said his wife most suggestively, and then they went back to the tillage.

To get an appreciation of what the American plow has accomplished I take you into the western wilderness. Here in the dense forests I find a collection of Indian wigwams. With belts of wampum the men lazily sit on the skins of deer, smoking their feathered calumets; or, driven forth by hunger, I track their moccasins far away as they make the forest echoes crazy with their wild halloo or fish in the waters of the still lake. Now tribes challenge and council fires blaze and warwhoops ring and chiefs lift the tomahawks for battle. After awhile wagons from the Atlantic coast come to those forests. By day trees are felled and by night bonfires keep off the wolves. Log cabins rise and the great trees begin to throw their branches in the path of the conquering

white man. Farms are cleared. Stumps, the monuments of slain forests, crumble and are burned. Villages appear, with smiths at the bellows, masons on the wall, carpenters on the housetop. Churches rise in honor of the Great Spirit whom the red man ignorantly worship. Steamers on the lake convey merchandise to her wharf and carry east the uncounted bushels that have come to the market. Bring hither, wreaths of wheat and crowns of rye and let the mills and the machinery of barn and field unite their voices to celebrate the triumph, for the wilderness hath retreated and the plow hath conquered.

Religion the Tree of Life.
Although most of us have nothing directly to do with the tillage of the soil, yet in all our occupations we feel the effect of successful or blighted industry. We must, in all our occupations, rejoice over the victories of the plow today. The earth was once cursed for man's sake, and occasionally the soil revenges itself on us by refusing a bountiful harvest. I suppose that but for sin the earth would be producing wheat and corn and sweet fruits as naturally as now it produces mullein stalks and Canada thistles. There is hardly a hillock between the forests of Maine and the lagoons of Florida, between the peach orchards of New Jersey and the pines of Oregon, that has not sometimes shown its natural and total depravity. The thorn and thistle seem to have usurped the soil, and nothing but the rebellion of the plow can uproot the evil supremacy. But God is good. Now, if one of our seasons partially proves a failure, the earth seems to repent of it the next summer in more munificent supply.

Praise God for the great harvests that have been reaped this last year! Some of them, injured by drought or insects or freshets, were not as bountiful as usual, others, far in excess of what have ever before been gathered, while higher prices will help make up for any decreased supply. Sure sign of agricultural prosperity we have in the fact that cattle and horses and sheep and swine and all farm animals have during the last two years increased in value. Twenty million swine slaughtered this last year, and yet so many hogs left. Enormous paying off of farm mortgages has spoiled the old speeches of the calamity howlers. If the ancients in their festivals presented their rejoicings before Ceres, the goddess of corn and tillage, shall we neglect to rejoice in the present of the great God now? From Atlantic to Pacific let the American nation celebrate the victories of the plow.

Growth of National Industry.
Railroads of fabulous length have been completed, over which western trains rush past the swift footed deer, making the frightened birds to dart into the heavens at the cough of the smoke pipes and the savage yell of the steam whistle. In hot haste our national industry advances, her breath the air of ten thousand furnaces, her song the song of uncounted factories, her footstep the flash of wheel buckets and the tread of the shaft and the stamp of foundries. Talk about antediluvian longevity. I think the average of human life is more now than it ever was. Through mechanical facilities men work so much faster and accomplish so much more in a life time that a man can afford to die now at forty as well as one of old at 900. I think the average of human life in point of accomplishment is now equivalent to about 800 years, as near as I can calculate it. In all our occupations and professions we feel the effect of a crippled or enlarged mechanical enterprise. We all have stock in every house that is builded and in every public conveyance that is constructed and in every ship that is sailed. When we see the hardworking men of the land living in comfortable abodes, with luxuries upon their tables that once even kings could not afford, having the advantage of thorough education, of accomplishment and art, we are all ready at this season to unite with them in praise to God for his goodness.

You shall yet see American labor rising up with a stronger arm and a stouter heart and a swarthier frame. New cities will be built. Commerce on the lakes will take new wings. Where now stand unbroken forests, great capitals of business and affluence will rise and streams that have idled away 6,000 years will be harnessed to toll and sweat like the Chattahoochee and the Merrimac. At one of our great dry docks we shall yet build the model ocean steamship. It will come together under the chorus of a thousand American hammers. She will start amid a great national hurrah and move far out at sea as though an island had been unanchored with its forests of masts, or as if some one had said in Scripture phrase upon a mountain, "Be thou cast into the sea." The volcano in her heart will sprinkle on the sea a baptism of fire, and as she goes up the channel of St. George, among the shipyards of the old world and among the wheels of Liverpool and Manchester, shall be announced the skill and the glory of the American hammer.

Advance in Literature.
But, considering the youth of our nation and the fact that comparatively few persons devote themselves entirely to literature, I think we have great reason to thank God for the progress of our American literature. As historians have we not had in the past such men as Bancroft and Prescott, as essayists Irving and Emerson, as jurists Story and Marshall and Kent, as theologians Edwards and Hodge, as poets Pierpont and Sprague and Longfellow and Bryant, as sculptors Powers and Crawford and Palmer, as painters such men as West and Cole and Inman and Kensett? And

among the living Americans what galaxies of intellectual splendor and power! Edward Eggleston and Will Carlton and Mark Twain and John Kendrick Bangs and Marion Harland and Margaret Sangster and Stockton and Churchill and Hopkinson Smith and Irving Bacheller and Julia Ward Howe and Amelia Barr and Brander Matthews and Thomas Nelson Page and Elizabeth Stuart Phelps and William Dean Howells and a score of others, some of them fixed stars and some meteors.

Some Marvelous Changes.
How things have marvelously changed! We used to cry because we had to go to school. Now children cry if they cannot go. Many of them can intelligently discuss political topics long before they have seen a ballot box or, teased by some poetic muse, can compose articles for the newspapers. Philosophy and astronomy and chemistry have been so improved that he must be a genius at dullness who knows nothing about them. On one shelf of a poor man's library is more practical knowledge than in the 400,000 volumes of ancient Alexandria, and education is possible for the most indigent, and no legislature or congress for the last fifty years has assembled which has not had in it rail splitters and farmers and drovers or men who have been accustomed to tolling with the hand and the foot.

The pen which Moses dipped in the light of the first morning and Ezekiel thrust in visions of fire and Matthew touched with the blood of a cross and St. John dipped in the splendors of beatific glory—that pen has wrought marvels for all classes of our people. Today your libraries and colleges and schools and publishing houses and churches celebrate the ever growing conquests of the American pen, and our prospects are all the time brightening.

The Glorious Prospects.
The grainfields have passed their harvests above the veto of drought and deluge. The freight cars are not large enough to bring down the grain to the seaboard. The canalboats are crowded with breadstuffs. Hark to the rushing of the wheat through the great Chicago corn elevators! Hark to the rolling of the hogheads of the Cincinnati pork packers! Enough to eat and at low prices. Enough to wear and of home manufacture. If some have and some have not, then may God help those who have to hand over to those who have not! Clear the track for the rail trains that rush on bringing the wheat and the cotton and the rice and the barley and the oats and the hops and the lumber and the leather and everything for man and everything for beast.

Lift up your eyes, O nation of God's right hand, at the glorious prospects! Build larger your barns for the harvests. Dig deeper the vats for the spore of the vineyards. Enlarge the warehouses for the merchandise. Multiply galleries of art for the pictures and statues. Advance, O nation of God's right hand, but remember that national wealth, if unsanctified, is sumptuous waste, is moral ruin, is magnificent woe, is splendid rottenness, is gilded death. Woe to us for the wine vats if drunkenness wallows in them! Woe to us for the harvest if greed sickles them! Woe to us for the merchandise if avarice swallows it! Woe to us for the cities if misrule walks there! Woe to the land if God defying crime debauches it! Our only safety is in more Bibles, more churches, more free schools, more good men and more good women, more consecrated printing presses, more of the glorious gospel of the Son of God, which will yet extirpate all wrongs and introduce all blessedness.

GAD-SHIP SERVICE.

A Peculiar Rite Performed in a Church in England.

An estate in the parish of Broughton was held subject to the performance, on Palm Sunday in every year, of the ceremony of cracking a whip, which was regularly performed in the following way: The whip was taken every Palm Sunday by a man from Broughton to the church at Calster (Lincolnshire), and he, while the minister was reading the first lesson, cracked it three times in the church porch, then folded it neatly up, and retired to a seat. At the commencement of the second lesson he approached the minister, and kneeling opposite to him waved the whip thrice over his head. It had a leatheren purse tied at the end of it, which ought to have contained thirty pieces of silver, said to represent the "prize of blood." Four pieces of wych-elm, of different lengths, were affixed to the stock, denoting the different Gospels of the evangelists. The three cracks were typical of St. Peter's denial, and the waving of it over the minister's head an intended homage to the Trinity. The whip was not an ordinary one, but of rude workmanship, and made in a peculiar manner for the occasion. The handle was ash, bound with white leather to within 8½ inches of the butt, and the whip, which tapered off somewhat obtusely at the lower end, was 5 feet 8 inches long. The last was of white leather, probably cowhide, and was 7 feet 9 inches long, the upper part for 20 inches not being braided.—Notes and Queries.

Russia in Asia.
Russia's Asiatic possessions are three times as large as the British, but have only 25,000,000 people as compared with 297,000,000 under British rule.

The Sultan of Turkey is extremely fond of his children, for whom he has a tiny theater wherein they play small parts for his Majesty's delectation.

Robbers Get It.
The fact that 112 bars of gold and silver bullion, valued at over \$20,000, were stolen six months ago in transit from the smelters in El Paso, Tex., to eastern refineries, has just come to light. The shipment was made over the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio railway under heavy bond. It was not missed until the car reached New Orleans. It has since been learned that the bullion had been thrown from the car near El Paso, and that it now lies buried in Western Texas. The thieves have been traced from place to place, and a few bars have been unearthed. Detectives have a clew to the hidden treasure.

It Was a Conspiracy.
The Seattle Times prints a story confirming in every detail the story of the conspiracy on the part of certain miners to attempt the overthrow of Canadian authority in the Klondike, as published in the San Francisco Call. The Times claims to have in its possession documents and seals of the "Order of the Midnight Sun," the secret society which was organized for the sole purpose of accomplishing the overthrow of the Canadian rule in the gold fields.

Germany is Friendly.
The assurances given by Dr. von Holleben, the German ambassador at Washington, to President Roosevelt, regarding the attitude of Emperor William and the German people towards the United States, have been warmly received here. All the papers express the hope that there will be an improvement in the relations between Germany and the United States, through this clearing of the atmosphere.

Miss Stone's Ransom Again.
Mr. Dickinson, according to the Vezerna Posta, whose editor was a member of the former Macedonian committee, has sent an ultimatum to the brigands giving them six days to accept a specified sum as the ransom for Miss Stone. If this amount is not accepted within the time mentioned Mr. Dickinson's offer will be withdrawn. The ultimatum to the brigands, according to a dispatch from Sofia to the London Daily Telegraph, specifies £12,000.

The supreme court of Maryland has refused to admit Miss Ella H. Maddox, a graduate of the Baltimore law school, to practice in the state.

AMUSEMENTS IN DETROIT.
WEEK ENDING NOV. 24.
DETROIT OPERA—"The Bostoniens"—Evenings at 8. Saturday Matinee at 2.
LYCEUM THEATRE—"Harry Garter in Prison Out"—Sat. Mat. 2c. Eve., 1c, 2c, 3c and 5c.

THE MARKETS.

Detroit, Cattle—Good butcher steers, \$4.00 to \$4.50; light to good, \$3.50 to \$4.00; light to good butchers and calves, \$2.50 to \$3.00; mixed butchers and fat cows, \$2.00 to \$2.50; canners and common thin butchers, \$1.50 to \$2.00. Bulls—Good shippers, \$3.00 to \$3.50; light to good butchers and sausage, \$2.50 to \$3.00; stockers and light feeders, \$2.00 to \$2.50; light thin butchers, \$1.50 to \$2.00; sheep—Best lambs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; light to good and mixed, \$2.50 to \$3.00; fair to good mixed and butcher sheep, \$2.00 to \$2.50; culled and common, \$1.50 to \$2.00. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, \$3.00 to \$3.50; light and heavy, \$2.50 to \$3.00; roughs, \$2.00 to \$2.50; 1-3 off, roughs, \$1.50 to \$2.00. Buffalo, Cattle—Prices firm. Veals—Choice, \$4.00 to \$4.50; fair to good, \$3.50 to \$4.00. Hogs—Prime heavy, \$3.50; mixed and medium, \$3.00 to \$3.50; light and heavy, \$2.50 to \$3.00; pigs, \$2.00 to \$2.50; roughs, \$1.50 to \$2.00; 1-3 off, roughs, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Sheep—Choice, \$3.00 to \$3.50; fair to good, \$2.50 to \$3.00; mixed and butchers, \$2.00 to \$2.50; light and heavy, \$1.50 to \$2.00; roughs, \$1.00 to \$1.50; 1-3 off, roughs, \$0.50 to \$1.00. Cattle—Fair to good, \$3.50 to \$4.00; light to good, \$3.00 to \$3.50; mixed and butchers, \$2.50 to \$3.00; light and heavy, \$2.00 to \$2.50; roughs, \$1.50 to \$2.00; 1-3 off, roughs, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Sheep—Choice, \$3.00 to \$3.50; fair to good, \$2.50 to \$3.00; mixed and butchers, \$2.00 to \$2.50; light and heavy, \$1.50 to \$2.00; roughs, \$1.00 to \$1.50; 1-3 off, roughs, \$0.50 to \$1.00.

Cincinnati, Cattle—Fair to good, \$3.50 to \$4.00; light to good, \$3.00 to \$3.50; mixed and butchers, \$2.50 to \$3.00; light and heavy, \$2.00 to \$2.50; roughs, \$1.50 to \$2.00; 1-3 off, roughs, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Sheep—Choice, \$3.00 to \$3.50; fair to good, \$2.50 to \$3.00; mixed and butchers, \$2.00 to \$2.50; light and heavy, \$1.50 to \$2.00; roughs, \$1.00 to \$1.50; 1-3 off, roughs, \$0.50 to \$1.00.

Pittsburg, Cattle—Choice, \$3.50 to \$4.00; prime, \$3.00 to \$3.50; good, \$2.50 to \$3.00; fair, \$2.00 to \$2.50; mixed and butchers, \$1.50 to \$2.00; light and heavy, \$1.00 to \$1.50; roughs, \$0.50 to \$1.00; 1-3 off, roughs, \$0.25 to \$0.50. Sheep—Choice, \$3.00 to \$3.50; fair to good, \$2.50 to \$3.00; mixed and butchers, \$2.00 to \$2.50; light and heavy, \$1.50 to \$2.00; roughs, \$1.00 to \$1.50; 1-3 off, roughs, \$0.50 to \$1.00.

Chicago, Cattle—Choice, \$3.50 to \$4.00; prime, \$3.00 to \$3.50; good, \$2.50 to \$3.00; fair, \$2.00 to \$2.50; mixed and butchers, \$1.50 to \$2.00; light and heavy, \$1.00 to \$1.50; roughs, \$0.50 to \$1.00; 1-3 off, roughs, \$0.25 to \$0.50. Sheep—Choice, \$3.00 to \$3.50; fair to good, \$2.50 to \$3.00; mixed and butchers, \$2.00 to \$2.50; light and heavy, \$1.50 to \$2.00; roughs, \$1.00 to \$1.50; 1-3 off, roughs, \$0.50 to \$1.00.

St. Louis, Cattle—Choice, \$3.50 to \$4.00; prime, \$3.00 to \$3.50; good, \$2.50 to \$3.00; fair, \$2.00 to \$2.50; mixed and butchers, \$1.50 to \$2.00; light and heavy, \$1.00 to \$1.50; roughs, \$0.50 to \$1.00; 1-3 off, roughs, \$0.25 to \$0.50. Sheep—Choice, \$3.00 to \$3.50; fair to good, \$2.50 to \$3.00; mixed and butchers, \$2.00 to \$2.50; light and heavy, \$1.50 to \$2.00; roughs, \$1.00 to \$1.50; 1-3 off, roughs, \$0.50 to \$1.00.

Grain, Etc.
Detroit—Wheat—No. 1 white, 77c; No. 2 red, 75c; No. 3 red, 73c; mixed winter, 71c. Corn—No. 2 white, 65c; No. 3 white, 63c; No. 4 white, 61c; No. 5 white, 59c; No. 6 white, 57c; No. 7 white, 55c; No. 8 white, 53c; No. 9 white, 51c; No. 10 white, 49c; No. 11 white, 47c; No. 12 white, 45c; No. 13 white, 43c; No. 14 white, 41c; No. 15 white, 39c; No. 16 white, 37c; No. 17 white, 35c; No. 18 white, 33c; No. 19 white, 31c; No. 20 white, 29c; No. 21 white, 27c; No. 22 white, 25c; No. 23 white, 23c; No. 24 white, 21c; No. 25 white, 19c; No. 26 white, 17c; No. 27 white, 15c; No. 28 white, 13c; No. 29 white, 11c; No. 30 white, 9c; No. 31 white, 7c; No. 32 white, 5c; No. 33 white, 3c; No. 34 white, 1c; No. 35 white, 1c; No. 36 white, 1c; No. 37 white, 1c; No. 38 white, 1c; No. 39 white, 1c; No. 40 white, 1c; No. 41 white, 1c; No. 42 white, 1c; No. 43 white, 1c; No. 44 white, 1c; No. 45 white, 1c; No. 46 white, 1c; No. 47 white, 1c; No. 48 white, 1c; No. 49 white, 1c; No. 50 white, 1c; No. 51 white, 1c; No. 52 white, 1c; No. 53 white, 1c; No. 54 white, 1c; No. 55 white, 1c; No. 56 white, 1c; 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The Diamond Bracelet

By MRS. HENRY WOOD.

Author of East Lynne, Etc.

CHAPTER VII.—Continued.

"Madam," said the officer "you must be aware that in an investigation of this nature, we are compelled to put questions which we do not expect to be answered in the affirmative. Colonel Hope will understand what I mean when I say that we call them 'feelers.' I did not expect to hear that Miss Seaton had been on familiar terms with your servants (though it might have been), but that question, being disposed of, will lead me to another. I suspect that some one did enter the room and make free with the bracelet, and that Miss Seaton must have been cognizant of it. If a common thief, or an absolute stranger, she would have been the first to give the alarm; if not on too familiar terms with the servants she would be as little likely to screen them. So we come to the question—who could it have been?"

"May I inquire why you suspect Miss Seaton?" coldly demanded Lady Sarah. "Entirely from her manner; from the agitation she displays."

"Most young ladies, particularly in our class of life, would betray agitation at being brought face to face with a police officer," urged Lady Sarah. "My lady," he returned, "we are keen, experienced men; and we should not be fit for the office we hold if we were not. We generally do find lady witnesses betray uneasiness, when first exposed to our questions, but in a very short time, often in a few moments, it wears off, and they grow gradually easy. It was not so with Miss Seaton. Her agitation excessive at first, increased visibly, and it ended as you saw. I did not think it agitation of guilt, but I did think it that of conscious fear. And look at the related facts; that she laid the bracelets there, never left them, no one came in, and yet the most valuable one vanished. We have many extraordinary tales brought before us, but not quite so extraordinary as that."

CHAPTER VIII.

The Colonel nodded approbation; Lady Sarah began to feel uncomfortable.

"I should like to know whether any one called whilst you were at dinner," mused the officer. "Can I see the man who attends to the hall door?"

"Thomas attends to that," said the Colonel, ringing the bell. "There is a side door, but that is only for the servants and tradespeople."

"I heard Thomas say that Sir George Danvers called while you were at dinner," observed Lady Sarah. "No one else. And Sir George did not go upstairs."

The detective smiled. "If he had, my lady, it would have made the case no clearer."

"No," laughed Lady Sarah, "poor old Sir George would be puzzled what to do with a diamond bracelet."

"Will you tell me," said the officer, wheeling sharply around upon Thomas when he entered, "who it was that called here yesterday evening while your master was at dinner? I do not mean Sir George Danvers; the other one."

Thomas visibly hesitated; and that was sufficient for the lynx-eyed officer. "Nobody called but Sir George, sir," he presently said.

The detective stood before the man staring him full in the face with a look of amusement.

"Think again, my man," quoth he. "Take your time. There was some one else."

The Colonel fell into an explosion; reproaching the unfortunate Thomas with having eaten his bread for five years, to turn around upon the house and its master at last, and act the part of a deceitful, conniving wretch, and let in that swindler—

"He's not a swindler, sir," interrupted Thomas. "Oh, no, not a swindler," roared the Colonel, "he only steals diamond bracelets."

"No more than I steal 'em, sir," again spoke Thomas. "He's not capable, sir. It was Mr. Gerard."

The Colonel was struck speechless; his rage vanished and down he sat in a chair, staring at Thomas. Lady Sarah colored with surprise.

"Now, my man," cried the officer, "why could you not have said it was Mr. Gerard?"

"Because Mr. Gerard asked me not to say he had been, sir; he is not friendly here just now, and I promised him I would not. And I'm sorry to have had to break my word."

"Who is Mr. Gerard, pray?"

"He is my nephew," interposed the checkmated Colonel. "Gerard Hope."

"But as Thomas says, he is no swindler," remarked Lady Sarah; "he is no thief. You may go, Thomas."

"No, sir," stormed the Colonel, "fetch Miss Seaton here first. I'll come to the bottom of this. If he has done it Lady Sarah, I will bring him to trial, though he is Gerard Hope."

Alice came back leaning on the arm of Lady Frances Cheney; the latter having been dying with curiosity to come in before.

"So the mystery is out, ma'am," began the Colonel to Miss Seaton; "it appears this gentleman was right and that somebody did come in; and that somebody the rebellious Mr. Gerard Hope."

Alice was prepared for this, for Thomas had told her Mr. Gerard's visit was known; and she was not so agitated as before. It was the fear of its being found out, the having to conceal it, which had troubled her.

"It is not possible that Gerard can have taken the bracelet," uttered Lady Sarah.

"No, it is not possible," replied Alice. "And that is why I was unwilling to mention his having come up."

"What did he come for?" thundered the Colonel.

"It was not an intentional visit. I believe he only followed the impulse of the moment. He saw me at the front window, and Thomas, it appears, was at the door, and he ran up."

"I think you might have said so, Alice," observed Lady Sarah, in a stiff tone.

"Knowing he had been forbidden the house, I did not wish to bring him under the Colonel's displeasure," was all the excuse Alice could offer. "It was not my place to inform against him."

"I presume he approached sufficiently near the bracelets to touch them, had he wished?" observed the officer, who, of course, had now made up his mind upon the business—and upon the thief.

"Ye—s," returned Alice, wishing she could have said no.

"Did you notice the bracelet there after he was gone?"

"I cannot say I did. I followed him from the room when he left, and then I went into the front room, so that I had no opportunity of observing."

"The doubt is solved," was the mental comment of the detective officer.

The Colonel, hot and hasty, sent several servants various ways in search of Gerard Hope, and he was speedily found and brought. A tall and powerful young man, very good-looking.

"Take him into custody, officer!" was the Colonel's impetuous command.

"Hands off, Mr. Officer—if you are an officer!" cried Gerard, in the first shock of surprise, as he glanced at the gentlemanly appearance of the other, who wore plain clothes, "you shall not touch me unless you can show legal authority. This is a shameful trick. Colonel—excuse me—but as I owe nothing to you, I do not see that you have any such power over me."

The group would have made a fine study; especially Gerard; his head thrown back in defiance, and looking angrily at everybody.

"Did you hear me?" cried the Colonel.

"I must do my duty," said the police officer, approaching Gerard; "and for authority—you need not suppose I should act, if without it."

"Allow me to understand, first," remarked Gerard, haughtily, eluding the officer. "What is it for? What is the sum total?"

"Two hundred and fifty pounds!" growled the Colonel. "But if you are thinking to compromise it in that way, young sir, you will find yourself mistaken."

"Oh, no fear," retorted Gerard. "I have not two hundred and fifty pence. Let me see; it must be Dobbs. A hundred and sixty—how on earth do they slide the express up? I did it, sir, to oblige a friend."

"The duce you did!" echoed the Colonel, who but little understood the speech, except the last sentence. "If ever I saw such a cool villain in all my experience!"

"He was awful hard up," went on Gerard, "as bad as I am now, and I did it. I don't deny having done such things on my own account, but from this particular one I did not benefit a shilling."

CHAPTER IX.

His cool assurance and his words struck them with consternation.

"Dobbs said he'd take care I should be put to no inconvenience—and this comes of it! That's trusting your friend. He vowed to me, this very week, that he had provided for the bill."

"He thinks it only an affair of debt," screamed Lady Frances Cheney. "Oh, Gerard! what a relief! We thought you were confessing."

"You are not arrested for debt, sir," cried the officer, "but for felony."

"For felony!" uttered Gerard Hope.

"Oh, indeed. Could you not make it murder?" he added, sarcastically.

"Off with him to Marlborough street, officer!" cried the exasperated Colonel, "and I'll go with you and prefer the charge. He scoffs at it, does he?"

"Yes, that I do," answered Gerard, "for whatever pitfalls I may have got into in the way of debt and carelessness, I have not gone into crime."

"You are accused, sir," said the officer, "of stealing a diamond bracelet."

"Hey!" uttered Gerard, a flash of intelligence rising to his face as he glanced at Alice. "I might have guessed it was the bracelet affair, if I had had my recollection about me."

"Oh, oh," triumphed the Colonel in sneering jocularly, "so you expected it was the bracelet, did you? We shall have it all out presently."

"I heard of the bracelet's disappearance," said Mr. Hope. "I met Miss Seaton when she was out this morning and she told me it was gone."

case you, Mr. Hope; I would not have mentioned your name in connection with it, because I am sure you are innocent; but when it was discovered that you had been here I could not deny it."

"The charging me with having taken it is absurdly preposterous!" exclaimed Gerard, looking first at his uncle and then at the officer. "Who accuses me?"

"I do," said the Colonel.

"Then I am very sorry it is not somebody else instead of you, sir."

"Explain. Why?"

"Because they would get a kindly horsewhipping."

"Gerard," interrupted Lady Sarah, "do not treat it in that light way. If you did take it say so and you shall be forgiven. I am sure you must have been put to it terribly hard; only confess it and the matter shall be hushed up."

"No, it shan't, my lady!" cried the Colonel. "I will not have him encouraged—I mean felony compounded."

"It shall," returned Lady Sarah, "it shall indeed. The bracelet was mine, and I have a right to do as I please. Believe me, Gerard, I will put up with the loss without a murmur, only confess, and let the worry be done with."

Gerard Hope looked at her; little trace of shame was there in his countenance. "Lady Sarah," he asked, in a deep tone, "can you indeed deem me capable of taking your bracelet?"

"The bracelet was there, sir, and it went, and you can't deny it!" uttered the Colonel.

"It was there, fast enough," answered Gerard. "I held it in my hand for two or three minutes, and was talking to Miss Seaton about it. I was wishing it was mine, and saying what I should do with it."

"Oh, Mr. Hope, pray say no more," involuntarily interrupted Alice. "You will make appearances worse."

"What do you want to screen him for?" impetuously broke out the Colonel, turning upon Alice. "Let him say what he was going to say."

"I do not know why I should not say it," Gerard Hope answered, in a must be thought, a spirit of bravado or recklessness, which he disdained to check. "I said I should spout it."

"You'll send off to every pawnshop in the metropolis, before the night's over, Mr. Officer!" cried the choking Colonel, breathless with rage. "This beats brass."

"But I did not take it any more for having said that," put in Gerard, in a graver tone. "The remark might have been made by any one, from a duke downwards, if reduced to his last shifts, as I am. I said if it were mine; I did not say I would steal to do it. Nor did I."

"I saw him put it down again," said Alice Seaton, in a calm, steady voice.

"Allow me to speak a word, Colonel," resumed Lady Sarah, interrupting something her husband was about to say. "Gerard, I cannot believe you guilty; but consider the circumstances. The bracelet was there; you acknowledge it; Miss Seaton left the apartment when you did, and went into the front room; yet when I came up from dinner, it was there no longer."

The Colonel would speak. "So it lies between you and Miss Seaton," he put in. "Perhaps you would like to make believe she appropriated it."

"No," answered Gerard, with flashing eye. "She cannot be doubted. I would rather take the guilt upon myself than allow her to be suspected. Believe me, Lady Sarah, we are both innocent."

(To be continued.)

POUND FOOLISHNESS.

Not Always Economy to Buy in Large Quantities.

One of the commonest forms of pound foolishness is countenanced by many high authorities. This is the purchase of certain household provisions in large quantities. Few writers on domestic topics fail to lay stress upon the economy of buying groceries in bulk. That sugar and flour, potatoes and apples should be bought by the half or whole barrel, cereals by the case, butter by the tub, and other things in like proportion, is one of the early precepts in the "Young Housekeeper's Complete Guide to Domestic Economy." The ignorant young things buy the provisions first and the experience afterward. The flour grows musty, the cereals develop weevils, the potatoes and apples rot long before they can be eaten, and the cook exercises a lavishness in the use of butter and sugar she would never show were they bought in such limited amounts that the housekeeper could hold close watch over them. Even after these events the young mistress feels as if she were absolutely reckless and no manager at all when she so far departs from household law as to buy food in small quantities.—Independent.

Evidence to the Contrary.

"Do you think that a man is always better off for a college education?" "No," answered the housewife, rather sharply. "This morning I asked a man who came around with a wagon whether he had any nice fresh eggs. He merely looked at me reproachfully and said: 'Madam, might I be permitted to observe that fresh eggs are always nice eggs and nice eggs are always fresh?'—Washington Star.

Long Enough for Any One.

Teacher—How many of my scholars can remember the longest sentence they ever read? Billy—Please, mum, I can. Teacher—What? Is there only one? Well, William, you may tell the rest of the scholars the longest sentence you ever read. Billy—Imprisonment for life.—Stray Stories.

Losers are always in the wrong.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed, you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation is taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

J. C. HENNEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The man who hates the Gospel does it for the same reason that an elephant strikes at the water which reflects his face.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold
Laxative Broncho Quinine Tablets. Price 25c.

He that wants money, means and content, is without three good friends.—Shakespeare.

FITZ PERMANENTLY CURED. No fits or nervousness, first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 301 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The devil would soon be on the run if one-talent people would do all the good they could.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!
Try a package of Russ Bleaching Blue and you will use no other. 10c at grocers.

One ungrateful man does an injury to all who stand in need of aid.—Publius Syrus.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

A self-made man spoils his work every time he opens his mouth to praise himself.

BEMEN. Zookino, the great navigator, acts at once. Sent for \$10 postage paid. Address Zooki Co., 1101 Russell St., Detroit, Mich.

The only thing that can keep you out of Heaven is your keeping Heaven out of you.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENOSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1904.

A man's success often depends on his ability to prevent others from preventing it.

Syrup of Figs

IS AN EXCELLENT FAMILY LAXATIVE—
IT IS REFRESHING TO THE TASTE AND ACTS PLEASANTLY AND GENTLY.
IT ASSISTS ONE TO OVERCOME HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY

With many millions of families Syrup of Figs has become the ideal home laxative. The combination is a simple and wholesome one, and the method of manufacture by the California Fig Syrup Company ensures that perfect purity and uniformity of product, which have commended it to the favorable consideration of the most eminent physicians and to the intelligent appreciation of all who are well informed in reference to medicinal agents.

Syrup of Figs has truly a laxative effect and acts gently without in any way disturbing the natural functions and with perfect freedom from any unpleasant after effects.

In the process of manufacturing, figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal laxative principles of the combination are obtained from plants known to act most beneficially on the system.

To get its beneficial effects—
buy the genuine—Manufactured by

California Fig Syrup Co.

Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N.Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS PRICE 50¢ PER BOTTLE

For More Than a Quarter of a Century the reputation of W. L. Douglas \$3.50 and \$5.00 shoes for style, comfort and wear has excelled all other makes sold at these prices. This excellent reputation has been won by merit alone. W. L. Douglas shoes have to give better satisfaction than other \$3.50 and \$5.00 shoes because his reputation for the best \$3.50 and \$5.00 shoes must be maintained.

Sold by 63 Douglas Stores in American cities selling direct from factory to wearer at one profit; and best shoe dealers everywhere.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3.50 SHOES \$3.00

UNION-MADE

The standard has always been placed so high that the wearer receives more value for his money in the W. L. Douglas \$3.50 and \$5.00 shoes than he can get elsewhere. W. L. Douglas makes and sells more \$3.50 and \$5.00 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world. Fast Color Erupts Used.

W. L. Douglas \$3.50 and \$5.00 shoes are made of the same high-grade leathers used in \$6.00 and \$8.00 shoes and are just as good in every way.

Inset upon every W. L. Douglas shoe and name and price stamped on bottom. Shoes sent anywhere on receipt of price and 2c extra additional for carriage. These measurements of foot as shown: 1. Measure from tip of toe to heel. 2. Measure from ball of foot to tip of longest toe. 3. Measure from heel to ball of foot. 4. Measure from ball of foot to tip of longest toe. 5. Measure from heel to tip of longest toe. 6. Measure from ball of foot to tip of longest toe. 7. Measure from heel to tip of longest toe. 8. Measure from ball of foot to tip of longest toe. 9. Measure from heel to tip of longest toe. 10. Measure from ball of foot to tip of longest toe. 11. Measure from heel to tip of longest toe. 12. Measure from ball of foot to tip of longest toe. 13. Measure from heel to tip of longest toe. 14. Measure from ball of foot to tip of longest toe. 15. Measure from heel to tip of longest toe. 16. Measure from ball of foot to tip of longest toe. 17. Measure from heel to tip of longest toe. 18. 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GRADUATE IN DENTISTRY.
Physician always present to administer gas or
any anesthetic for extracting. Your family phy-
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Metal and Rubber plates.

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Veterinary Surgeon
Treats all diseases of domesticated ani-
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I am prepared to do any class of work
you may desire and I make a specialty of
every case I have.

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Having had 13 years experience I am pre-
pared to do all kinds of Dental Work in a care-
ful and thorough manner and as reasonably as
first-class work can be done. There is nothing
known in the dental art but that which
we can do for you, and we have a Local Anes-
thetic for extracting that has no equal.
Special attention given to Children's teeth.
H. H. AVERY, Dentist.
Office, over Raftery's Tailor Shop.

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Propr. of The "City" Barber
Shop. In the new Babcock Building
Main street.
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Shaving, hair cutting, shampooing, etc.,
executed in first-class style. Razors
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MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."
Time Card, taking effect, Nov. 2, 1901

TRAINS EAST:
No. 8—Detroit Night Express 5:22 a. m.
No. 36—Atlantic Express 7:15 a. m.
No. 12—Grand Rapids 10:40 a. m.
No. 6—Express and Mail 3:15 p. m.

TRAINS WEST:
No. 3—Express and Mail 9:15 a. m.
No. 18—Grand Rapids 6:17 p. m.
No. 7—Chicago Express 10:40 p. m.
O. W. ROGERS, Gen. Pass & Ticket Agt.
E. A. WILLIAMS, Agent.

RAND-MONALLY
OFFICIAL
RAILWAY GUIDE
25 CENTS
100 ADAMS STREET

County and Vicinity

Chas. Steffey near Stockbridge aged
80 years has husked over 765 bushels
of corn this season.

T. J. Farrell is growing a lousy beard
to protect his face and throat the com-
ing winter. In making his daily rounds
as carrier on rural route No. 1, he finds
the wintry blasts quite severe on some
of the high hills of Freedom and Shar-
on.—Manchester Enterprise.

It is learned that a solicitor for the
Sement Manufacturing Co. of Lansing
has succeeded in interesting Ann Ar-
bor capital to the extent of \$43,000 in
the preferred stock of the Lansing con-
cern. One university professor alone
has contributed \$12,900 in the invest-
ment.

The deer which escaped from Thos.
Birkett's park north of Dexter some
time ago is now, with her fawn, in the
woods north of Portage Lake. Mr.
Birkett asks hunters not to shoot or
chase her with dogs as he expects to
get her back into the park as soon as
the lake freezes.

A couple of wise farmers living near
Cone would not sell their hogs and
sheep to the local buyers, but dressed
them and took 21 hogs and 7 sheep to
Toledo. After spending five days and
could not sell them, they placed the
pork and mutton in cold storage.
Moral: Sell your hogs to local dealers.
—Milan Leader.

A good story is told of one of our
merchants who thought he would like
to become a Nimrod. He secured a
fine pointer dog and set out for the
hunting grounds. The dog discovered
some birds and indicated their where-
abouts. The would be Nimrod became
so excited that he slapped his hands
together and shouted "Sic 'um" and
away went the birds. Then he recalled
that he had a gun, but the experi-
enced pointer was so disgusted that he
quit the business and the merchant
came back to his store to do that which
he knew how to do.—Ypsilanti Argus.

For the past three weeks W. O.
Granger has been in this vicinity on
the pretext of soliciting orders for
nursery stock for the Perry Nursery
Co., of Rochester, N. Y. He spent
most of his time loafing around differ-
ent places in this village, taking his
meals at Whiting's restaurant. Last
Wednesday he suddenly disappeared,
leaving his board bill, and some small
accounts at one or two other places.
Later in the week a number of parties
in this vicinity received letters thank-
ing them for orders from \$1 to \$32.
On looking into the matter it was
found that nearly all, if not all, of
these orders were "fakes" sent in by
the swindler to get the ten per cent
commission allowed by the company
for expenses.—Stockbridge Brief.

Cigars for President McKinley.
The regard in which the Cubans of
this city held the late President Mc-
Kinley was shown on the day before
his relapse, when he asked that he
be permitted to smoke a cigar. Senor
F. E. Fonseca, who represented the
Cubans afterward in sending the
floral tribute to the capital, at once
instructed the expert of his factory
to select the choicest leaves of Ha-
vana tobacco and have made 100
cigars, to be sent to the president.
This was done at once, and they were
ready to be forwarded on the follow-
ing day, each wrapped in silken tissue
paper, with the president's name
thereon. His death prevented the
sending of the gift.—N. Y. Tribune.

Reflections of a Bachelor.
People get engaged from force of
habit; then they get married from
force of circumstances.
If married people can hang on for
the first five years, generally they can
stand it for the rest of their lives.
About the time a man gets back
from his wedding trip he shuts up
talking about what a good judge of
character he is.

All a man has to do to make his wife
ask him suspiciously what he is think-
ing about is for him to sit still for
ten minutes and keep his mouth shut.
—N. Y. Press.

A Diet of Stones.
Crocodiles, like ostriches, swallow
pebbles and small stones, which serve
the purpose of grinding their food.
The natives assert that it is possible to
tell the age of a crocodile by the num-
ber of stones in its stomach, for they
swallow one each year. In point of
fact, 15 stones have been found in the
stomach of a crocodile 12 feet long,
whereas the average number for
younger ones varies between four and
eight. So says Mr. Volkow, who has
been studying the matter for several
years.—Nature.

A Twisted Sunday School Lesson.
Teacher, who has been telling the
youngsters of the hiding and finding
of the little Moses in the bulrushes,
asks the class to repeat why the
mother of Moses packed the little one
in a basket and hid it, as described.
Little Fellow in the Rear—Because
she didn't want the baby of health to
be vaccinated him.—Louisville Courier-
Journal.

Bad Thing to Meet.
The last faintest filtering of light
from above disappears totally at a
depth of less than 2,000 feet. Beyond
that there is eternal night. Yet even
there, amid the wallowing and wind-
ing of countless blind things, there are
eyes. Some are tiny, like the baleful
holes out of which the Eurypharynx
glares. Others are beautiful and
prominent and glowing. They belong
to the lamp fish, the phosphorescent
creatures that light their way as they
proceed by shimmering phosphores-
cence produced by their own nerves.
One of the light bearers is Ling-
phryne lucifer, a truly demoniac form.
On the top of his head he carries an
apparatus that is identical in shape
with the common light bulb of our or-
dinary small electric lamps. From it
he diffuses a blurred white glow that
is like a star in the blackness where
he lives. That glow illuminates a
horned head and a face that is a gar-
goyle. None of the uncanny, frighten-
ing faces on Notre Dame's famous
gargoyles can equal it in terror of ex-
pression and wild exaggeration.—
Washington Post.

Soldiers Should Swim.
There is a certain inexplicable back-
wardness in all armies in making the
ability to swim as compulsory as other
requirements of far less practical
importance. If a soldier would not
learn how to execute "four's right,"
he would be at once attended to, but
the fact that he doesn't know how to
save his own life if he falls overboard
is considered of less importance. This
indifference prevails not only among
land lubbers, but also among sea-
men. The accident at Blancourt,
where four French cavalrymen were
drowned while engaged in crossing
the Seine during a military reconnais-
sance, has caused a good deal of dis-
cussion in France, and the minister of
war has issued an order that in every
case where rivers are to be crossed in
peace operations by swimming cer-
tain regulations shall be observed. The
chief of these is that when men
unable to swim are engaged in the
operations they shall be accompanied
or be closely followed by certified
swimmers in equal number.—Army
and Navy Journal.

People Who Wear the Kilt.
The wearing of the kilt is a custom
religiously observed in the smartest
society in Scotland. Many peers and
some wealthy commoners who are
chiefs of clans take special pride in
the national costume. The duke of
Sutherland and his sons, the duke of
Argyle, and his brother, Lord Archibald
Campbell, Lord Kinnoull, and en-
titled chieftains, such as Cameron of
Lochiel or the Mackintosh—all these
and many more—wear the highland
dress when in Scotland. A gentleman
of high degree dons a kilt of a plainer
tartan for morning wear and for
shooting, and in the evening, when he
dresses for dinner, he puts on his full
dress tartan, with sporran and richly
jeweled dirk.—London M. A. P.

Reversing the Rule.
"I came very near catching the
biggest man I ever saw this morning,"
said the shark. "He was fully ten
feet tall and must have weighed at
least 500 pounds. I was just about to
nab him when a dinky electric
launch dashed between us and he got
away. Tough luck, wasn't it?"
"Tough luck—nothing," rejoined the
sea serpent. "Say, if you don't
change the brand of salt water that's
now trickling through your system
pretty soon you'll have the Jimmies.
The men stories you have been get-
ting off lately are something fierce."
—Chicago Daily News.

Hens' Eggs as Coin.
In some parts of Peru—for example,
in the province of Jauja—hens' eggs
are circulated as small coins, 48 or 50
being counted for a dollar. In the mar-
ket places and in the shops the In-
dians make most of their purchases
with this brittle sort of money. One
will give two or three eggs for brandy,
another for indigo, and a third for
cigars. These eggs are packed in
boxes by the shopkeepers and sent to
Lima. From Jauja alone several thou-
sand loads of eggs are annually for-
warded to the capital.—N. Y. Sun.

Severely Practical.
"Have you ever done anything which
you think ought to command the grate-
tude of posterity?" asked the friend.
"Now, what's the use of taking up
my time with such questions as that?"
said Senator Sorghum, visibly an-
noyed. "You know as well as I do that
posterity hasn't any vote in the com-
ing election."—Washington Star.

Occupations in Norway.
Sixty per cent. of the population of
Norway live by agriculture, 15 per cent.
by manufacturing and lumbering, ten
per cent. by commerce and trade, five
per cent. by mining, and the remainder
are in the professions and the army
and navy and engaged in different em-
ployments.—N. Y. Sun.

Not a Hopeless Case.
She—Your proposal of marriage
was quite unexpected.
He—So much the better.
"Why, pray?"
"Because it's the unexpected that
usually happens."—Chicago Daily
News.

A Big Concession.
Crawford—I hear your wife insist-
ed on your getting her an automobile.
Crabshaw—Yes; but after refusing
to speak to me for three days she was
willing to compromise if I bought her
an automobile coat.—Pittsburg Dis-
patch.

All Things Are Explained.
She—Why does a ship have to weigh
its anchor every time it leaves port?
He—Well—er—you see, the weight
is constantly changing on account of
the binacles that grow on it in the
water.—Philadelphia Press.

MORTGAGE SALE.
Default having been made in the payment of
certain sums of money being principal and in-
terest secured by a certain mortgage made and
executed by John C. Smith, a single man, of
the township of Lodi, County of Washtenaw,
and State of Michigan, to Gellies Bauer of the
same place, bearing date March 7th, 1898 and
recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds
of Washtenaw county, Michigan on the 18th
day of March A. D. 1898, in Liber 86 of Mort-
gages, on Page 478. By reason of which default
in the payment of the amount due upon the
said mortgage debt, the power of sale contained
in the said mortgage has become operative, and no
suit or proceeding at law having been instituted
to recover the debt secured by said mort-
gage, or any part thereof, and there is now
claimed to be due upon said mortgage the sum
of three hundred and thirty dollars and fifty-
five cents (\$330.55) principal and interest with
an attorney fee of fifteen dollars as provided by
law and stipulated in said mortgage.
Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by
virtue of the power of sale contained in said
mortgage and in pursuance of the statute
in such case made and provided said mortgage
will be foreclosed by sale of the premises de-
scribed therein at public auction to the highest
bidder at the east front door of the court
house in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county
of Washtenaw (that being the place where the
Court for said county of Washtenaw is
held) on Monday, the 17th day of February A.
D. 1902, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of that
day.

Which said premises are described in said
mortgage as follows: All that certain piece or
parcel of land situate and being in the town-
ship of Lodi in the county of Washtenaw and
State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-
wit: The south half of section thirty-three (33),
town three (3) south of range five (5) east, con-
taining 40 acres of land more or less.
Dated, November 15th, 1901.
GELLIES BAUER, Mortgagee.

FRANK E. JONES,
Ann Arbor, Mich.
Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.
Default having been made in the conditions
of payment of the sum due upon a certain note
and indenture of mortgage made on the 25th
day of July, 1892, by Eliza C. Bird to John M.
Wheeler, which mortgage was recorded in the
office of the Register of Deeds of the County of
Washtenaw, on the 25th day of August, 1892, in
Liber 79 of Mortgages on Page 431 on which
there is claimed to be due at the date of this
notice the sum of \$440.17, and no proceed-
ings at law or equity have been taken to re-
cover the said sum of money or any part
thereof.
Notice is hereby given that on the 25th
day of January, 1902, at 10 o'clock in the
forenoon of said day at the south front door
of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor,
State of Michigan, the said mortgage will be
foreclosed and the lands and tenements there-
by conveyed will be sold at public auction or
by the highest bidder to satisfy the debt
secured thereby, and the costs and ex-
penses of these proceedings including an attor-
ney's fee of \$15 provided for therein.
The lands, tenements and premises in the
said mortgage mentioned and then and there
to be sold are described as follows: All that cer-
tain piece or parcel of land situate and being
in the City of Ann Arbor, County of Washtenaw
and State of Michigan, to-wit: Lot num-
ber four (4), Block two (2) in R. S.
Smith's Third addition to the City of Ann Ar-
bor, according to the recorded plat thereof.
Dated, Ann Arbor, Mich., October 19th, 1901.
J. M. WHEELER,
Executor of the estate of John M. Wheeler,
deceased.
LAWRENCE & BUTTERFIELD,
Attorneys for Executor of Mortgagee.
Ann Arbor, Mich.

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