

# The Clarkston Advertiser.

AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

VOLUME 1, NO. 18.

CLARKSTON, MICH., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1894.

\$1 PER YEAR.

CLARKSTON ADVERTISER.

An Independent Weekly Newspaper.

Entered at the Post Office in Clarkston as Second Class Mail Matter.

JAMES SLOCUM, - - - Proprietor.  
B. LYLE EISENBREY, - - - Editor.

THOS. YARWOOD,  
VETERINARY SURGEON.

CLARKSTON, MICHIGAN.  
Address, Clarkston House.

ROBERTSON  
AND  
SUTHERLAND,  
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,  
CLARKSTON, MICH.  
OFFICE DAYS  
Wednesday and Saturday.

ROBERT REID,  
Dealer in Light and Heavy Har-  
nesses, Blankets, Robes, Whips, Trunks,  
etc.

CLARKSTON, MICHIGAN.

J. T. P. SMITH,  
—DEALER IN—

FRESH AND SALT MEATS.  
CLARKSTON, MICHIGAN.

LIVERY !

If you want a first-class rig, either  
single or double, give us a call. Prices  
reasonable. Stage connecting with the  
D. G. H. & M. R. R. trains leaves Clark-  
ston as follows, standard time:

5:40 a. m. east. 2:15 p. m. east  
7:35 a. m. west. 5:00 p. m. west  
10:00 a. m. east. 7:30 p. m. east  
11:35 a. m. west. 9:40 p. m. west

Lewis & Bower, props.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Prices Clarkston Merchants are Paying  
for Products of the Farm.

CLARKSTON, Mich., Dec. 27, 1894.  
The following quotations are the latest market  
reports obtainable, up to Thursday morning of  
each week:—  
WHEAT—Red, 50c. White 51c.  
BEANS—\$1.00 to \$1.25.  
BARLEY—90c. to \$1.05.  
OATS—30c.  
RYE—46½c. to 47c.  
VEAL—4c. to 5c.  
HIDES—Green, No. 1, 3c  
LARD—10c.  
TALLOW—4c.  
BUTTER—Choice, 16c., to 18c.  
EGGS—18c. to 20c.  
CHICKENS—Live, 5c., Dressed, 6 & 7c.  
TURKEYS—8 and 9c.  
Hogs—Live 4. Dressed, 4¾ to 5c.

LUCKY ESCAPE.

Will Hammond, teacher at the Block  
school-house, started for school Mon-  
day morning a horse back, but  
when about one and a half miles east  
of town near J. M. Sloat's, his horse  
shied toward the side of the road and  
made a couple of false motions with  
its forward feet and dropped dead.  
Will could not get his foot out of the  
stirrup in time and the horse fell on  
his limb bruising it quite badly. He  
informed Mr. Sloat of what had hap-  
pened and continued his journey on  
foot to his destination. Will was very  
lucky to escape with as few bruises as  
he did.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS HOLI-  
DAY RATES.

The D. G. H. & M. Ry. and T. S. &  
M. Ry. will sell Christmas and New  
Years tickets at one fare and one-third  
for the round trip.

Tickets will be on sale Dec. 24th, 25th,  
31st, and Jan. 1st, 1895, all valid to re-  
turn up to Jan. 2nd, 1895.

Tickets will be sold to all prominent  
points in the state at those rates.

For further information inquire of the  
agent of this Company.

SURPRISED.

Such was Jay Linabury when about  
forty of his friends walked in on him  
last Friday evening. A very pleasant  
time was had by all present. A sumptu-  
ous repast was served by Mrs. Lina-  
bury. Games, etc., was the programme  
of the evening and when the wee hours  
presented themselves all departed wish-  
ing for many more such happy occa-  
sions.

MERE MENTION.

J. P. Carran was at Pontiac Monday.  
L. Case of Flint, was in town Tues-  
day.

Dr. Sutherland was at Pontiac Mon-  
day.

Will Hammond was home over Sun-  
day.

H. R. Jossman spent Christmas at  
the farm.

Joseph Case of Orion, was in town  
Tuesday.

School is closed this week on account  
of holidays.

Ward Bower of Detroit, is visiting at  
M. Bower's.

Lena Hammond went to Detroit  
Wednesday.

L. N. Brown went to Detroit on busi-  
ness Monday.

Alex. Hammond of Oxford, was in  
town Friday.

There are fair prospects for another  
meat market.

John Loan of Pontiac, spent Christ-  
mas at home.

George Robbins of Stearns, was in  
town Sunday.

Frank Yager was at Pontiac on busi-  
ness Monday.

Herbert Knox has his barber shop in  
running order.

Supper was served at both churches  
Christmas eve.

E. Jossman made a business trip to  
Detroit Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Craft spent Christ-  
mas at Fenton.

Jay Linabury called on friends at  
Pontiac Friday.

Gillman Green of Pontiac, is home  
for the holidays.

Chas. Cross attended a wedding at  
Durand Tuesday.

Clarence Bradley of Waterford, was  
in town Tuesday.

James Van Atta of Waterford, was  
in town Tuesday.

John Parkinson of White Lake, was  
in town Tuesday.

Fred Sherry of Drayton Plains, was  
in town Monday.

Mrs. E. M. Clark and daughter went  
to Detroit Monday.

Will Wilson of Evingston, Ill., spent  
Christmas at home.

H. H. Snowdon of Pontiac, called on  
friend here Friday.

Mrs. A. W. Urch returned Monday  
from Cedar Springs.

Miss Maude King of Pontiac, visited  
friends here Monday.

James Jones of Clyde, called on  
friends here Monday.

John Crocker and George Clark spent  
Christmas at Pontiac.

Mrs. Joseph Lawlor is much im-  
proved in health and able to be up and  
around.

Mrs. H. V. Smith of Goodrich, was  
the guest at W. H. Horton's a few days  
recently.

Seymour Bower and family of De-  
troit, spent the holidays at Mauley  
Bower's.

John Shaylor and family of White  
Lake, were guests at Walter Boice's  
Tuesday.

Some of the young people attended  
the party at Drayton Plains Tuesday  
evening.

George Keech lost a valuable horse  
Sunday which he purchased of George  
Fleming.

Rev. Hudson spoke on the subject of  
deportment last Sunday evening. Very  
interesting.

F. D. Beardsley and wife went to  
Oxford to spend Christmas with his  
brother Fillmore.

A few from this place attended the  
lyceum at the station school house last  
Saturday evening.

Quite a number attended the party  
at Oxford Tuesday evening, and report  
an enjoyable time.

J. T. P. Smith had his meat market  
tastefully decorated and arranged for  
his Xmas showing.

S. E. Clark and family of Detroit,  
spent Christmas with relatives and  
friends at this place.

Harry Day and family of Holly,  
spent Christmas with relatives and  
friends at this place.

A. R. Cole and wife and Harry Milli-  
can and wife of Shepard, spent Christ-  
mas at Joseph Lowery's.

W. C. Petty entertained a few of his  
friends Christmas eve, and an enjoy-  
able time was had by all.

Quite a number from this place at-  
tended the party at Ortonville Monday  
evening, and report a fine time.

Willard Crosby and family of New  
Lathrop, will move here in the spring  
and work the H. Gulick farm.

Mrs. E. Bower and Lee Clark went  
to Detroit Saturday to spend the holi-  
days with relatives and friends.

Mrs. E. W. Hammond had a fine dis-  
play of fresh, home made candies at  
Linabury's furniture store a few days  
this week.

Mr. Titus of Clio, meat cutter for J.  
T. P. Smith has taken possession to-  
day her with his family of the Geo. H.  
Moore house.

The manager of the lecture course  
requests all persons who have been in-  
vited to sing in the home talent con-  
cert, to meet at the Baptist church par-  
lors, Monday evening, Dec. 31st, at  
seven o'clock p. m. Business of im-  
portance will be transacted at this  
meeting and a full attendance is de-  
sired.

A GOOD SHOWING.

The following article concerning Miss  
Emma Brown, formerly of this place, we  
take from the Epworth Herald  
which may prove very interesting to  
our readers:—

"Five years ago, Miss Emma Brown  
of Clarkston, came to Lapeer and cast  
her lot with the Methodist church and  
its young people. At the end of one  
year she was elected president of the  
league. She found a membership of  
something less than sixty. After a  
presidency of four years she is rejoiced  
to see a membership of 175. During  
the year just closing, thirty-two of the  
associate members have been con-  
verted. Besides the work done in the  
spiritual department, the mercy and  
help department has been pushed for-  
ward with great success; several hun-  
dred calls made, help given to the poor  
at home, and a box of clothing, worth  
at least \$65, sent to the Lake Superior  
district. They have placed \$200 in the  
bank towards a new church, and a fine  
\$40 stove in the parsonage. November  
20th, they elected officers. By a rising  
vote, Miss Brown was elected to the  
presidency for the fifth year. She was  
presented a fine gold watch as a token  
of the league's appreciation of her  
excellent work."

A SUCCESSFUL POULTRY RAISER.

A. R. Carran departed with his poultry  
for Ionia Tuesday morning where he  
will exhibit them at the poultry  
show. Mr. Carran has one of the finest  
flocks of fowls in the state and has  
been very successful in all his exhibi-  
tions. They have always won for him  
good prizes wherever he has had them  
on exhibition. He is sure to return  
from Ionia with the highest honors.

A BIG CONTRACT.

FIVE HUNDRED BICYCLES  
FOR 1895 DELIVERY.

MADE BY THE BREWSTER MANU-  
FACTURING COMPANY.

Expect Larger Sales Than Ever Before.

From the Holly Advertiser.

The Brewster Manufacturing Com-  
pany of this place, which is composed of  
Charles A. Wilson, president, and James  
Slocum, secretary and treasurer, closed  
one of the largest contracts ever made  
in Holly, Saturday. It called for the  
positive delivery of 500 strictly high  
grade bicycles to be delivered during the  
year 1895 with the privilege of 2,000.

Two years ago this firm engaged in  
the sale of bicycles and were successful  
in selling a large number. In 1894 they  
disposed of over six hundred bicycles.

Messrs. Wilson and Slocum have taken  
much time and gone to much expense in  
selecting such a wheel for the '95 trade  
as was strictly high grade in every re-  
spect and embodying all the improve-  
ments of '95, and we can assure you that  
they made no mistake. The bicycle  
that they have selected is indeed a  
beauty. They have a ladies bicycle that  
is fully in keeping with the gents.

In addition to the well known Morgan  
& Wright tire of Chicago, they have also  
arranged for a clincher tire, which is  
considered the best ever made, which is  
put on at a slight additional charge.  
All wheels are furnished with wood  
(hickory) or steel rim, as the purchaser  
may choose.

These bicycles will be sold under  
name of S. & W. While other bicycle  
firms are selling their bicycles at \$10,  
the Brewster Manufacturing Company  
guarantee to be as good a wheel  
as there is built, giving the same guar-  
antee as does the Victor, Columbia or  
Cleveland people.

HON. MARK S. BREWER FOR GOV-  
ERNOR.

The name of the Hon. Mark S. Brewer  
has been mentioned as candidate for  
Governor of the R-publican ticket in '96.

We have long felt that Mr. Brewer  
was the right person for the place, and  
yet thought that it was a little early to  
bring his name before the public.  
There seems to be a general good feeling  
all over the state for Mr. Brewer and  
there is no doubt that he will be a  
strong candidate before the state con-  
vention of '96. Surely there is not a  
person more fit in the state, and the  
people of Oakland would rejoice in his  
nomination and election.

A NOVI LADY THROWN FROM A  
BUGGY AND SEVERELY INJURED.

Northville, Dec. 21.—While driving  
with her husband to this village this  
afternoon Mrs. Jay Hazen, of Novi,  
was thrown from the carriage, breaking  
her left arm, besides sustaining other in-  
juries. Mr. Hazen was badly bruised  
up, but had no bones broken. Both are  
well known Novi farmers. Mrs. Hazen  
is a daughter of George Dennis, a wealthy  
resident of this place.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Anson R. Jones, Highland..... 26  
Delia M. Eak, White Lake..... 21  
Frank E. Gardner, Oxford..... 26  
Kittie Knight, Commerce..... 24  
William I. St. John, Highland Station..... 35  
Flora G. Waterman, Highland Station..... 21  
Chas. E. Lovell, Troy..... 24  
Mary V. Thompson, Avon..... 22  
Clinton W. Wilber, Farmington..... 24  
Zayda B. Sprague, Farmington..... 24  
Fred Naback, Farmington..... 23  
Augusta Long, Farmington..... 18  
John I. Haddon, Rochester..... 27  
Jennie M. Jennings, Troy..... 27  
Frank W. Church, Pontiac..... 27  
Lena G. Curtis, Pontiac..... 26  
Friend J. Austin, Holly..... 25  
Letta M. Belford, Holly..... 25  
Walter J. Bowd-n, Franklin..... 26  
Ada L. Konek, Farmington..... 25  
Mary Hale, Birmingham..... 19  
George W. Scarce, Walled Lake..... 16  
Bertha L. Bickins, Walled Lake..... 25  
Chas. Thornton, Novi..... 22  
May A. Hazen, Ypsilanti..... 19  
Frederick J. Daniels, Rochester..... 21  
Georgianna Wood, Rochester..... 17  
James B. Bradley, Jr., Lyon..... 28  
Minnie Try, Salem..... 23  
James C. McTaren..... 20  
Carrie Voorheis, Pontiac..... 20

One sweetly pleasant thought  
Comes now to weary men:  
'Twill be a whole long year  
Ere Christmas comes again!

IT LIES WITH YOU.

To the Business Men of Clarkston.

For eighteen weeks we have been  
endeavoring to give you a very  
credible newspaper. You know that  
we have succeeded. We have given  
you a paper that no one could give un-  
less connected with some other paper.  
In other words you are getting a much  
better paper than your patronage would  
warrant. While Mr. Eisenbrey and  
myself would like very much to con-  
tinue our efforts in your behalf yet we  
must be frank with you and say that  
we shall not unless you give us pa-  
tronage that will pay our running ex-  
penses. We ask no profits for the first  
year—simply ask you to assist us in  
maintaining this paper to the extent  
of giving us a fair advertising patron-  
age. Twenty-five cents per week is a  
very small sum to invest in advertising,  
and you are small in numbers and un-  
less you are inclined to be more liberal  
then we must withdraw from the field.

We have stated our case. It amounts  
to merely this: If you do not give us  
a more liberal advertising patronage  
we must discontinue this office. Can  
you afford to let the ADVERTISER go?  
Is it a benefit to the town? You  
know best what you can do. It would  
seem to us however that you  
should see it to your interest and the  
good of the town to have the printing  
office and paper continue in Clarkston.  
The business men should get together  
and decide upon some manner of aid-  
ing the paper. As to subscription list  
we will say that our list is large, much  
larger than we expected, and is grow-  
ing but a newspaper cannot thrive on  
subscriptions alone.

If no effort is made towards increas-  
ing the advertising patronage we shall  
announce our decision next week. If  
the business men of Clarkston desire  
to meet with Mr. Slocum personally he  
will be present at any time designated.

We regret that we must take this  
course, but circumstances compel us to  
do so.

Yours truly,

JAMES SLOCUM.

From the Oakland County Advertiser.

WAS JUST IN TIME!

CHARLES BURGESS SAVED  
A BIG FIRE.

WHICH MIGHT HAVE DESTROYED  
MUCH PROPERTY.

Sherwood's House and Presbyterian  
Church would have burned.

At two o'clock last night a brakeman  
on the night freight north ran into the  
Hirst hotel just as his train was pulling  
out and stated that there was a fire  
near the Presbyterian Church. Charles  
Burgess the night clerk, ran to the spot  
and found that a large ash box close to  
the rear of W. G. Sherwood's residence  
was on fire, and blazing high. Close to  
it was a stack of dry poles and wood pile.  
It would have been only a few minutes  
before all would have been on fire and  
had it not been discovered as it was Mr.  
Sherwood's residence and the Presbyter-  
ian Church must have burned, as it was  
at the time of night when there was no  
travel, and it would not have been dis-  
covered.

Mr. Burgess tried to wake Mr. and  
Mrs. Sherwood, but was not successful,  
but succeeded in waking Daniel Stol-  
iker, who assisted him in putting out  
the fire.

The Presbyterian Church burned here  
about five years ago and it would have  
been disastrous to have had a second  
fire at this time. It would have been a  
serious loss also to Mr. Sherwood. Mr.  
Burgess says that the wind was blowing  
at least 35 miles per hour when the fire  
was discovered. Much credit is due  
Messrs. Burgess and Stoliker for their  
timely assistance.

A DAUGHTER.

Some of our Holly readers will read  
with interest the following which was  
received at this office this week:

Born to Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Foster, of  
Snohomish, Washington, a nine pound  
daughter, Dec. 12th, 1894.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS INDICTED:

Grand Jury at Bay City Returns Twenty  
True Bills.

BAY CITY, Dec. 23.—The grand jury,  
which has been in session in this city  
since November 13, came into circuit  
court at 12:30 o'clock Saturday after-  
noon and handed to Judge Maxwell a  
bundle of indictments, twenty in all,  
against township officers and others  
of the county. These indictments  
were in turn handed over to the coun-  
ty clerk with instructions to keep  
their contents a secret until further  
orders of the court, which will be  
given Thursday. There are seventeen  
men indicted, three having two in-  
dictments against them. Judge Max-  
well said arrests would follow  
just as soon as it was possible  
to make out the warrants. Some of  
the indicted men will be asked to come  
into court and give bail without being  
arrested. The others will be placed  
in jail in default of bail. It is under-  
stood that the grand jury has not  
taken into consideration matters af-  
fecting the two cities, preferring to  
leave that work for the jury to be  
called in March next. There is great  
excitement throughout the county  
about the work of the jury, and there  
are all sorts of rumors afloat as to the  
men indicted.

UNITARIANS MEET.

Annual Conference at Kalamazoo—Peo-  
ple's Church Dedicated.

KALAMAZOO, Dec. 20.—The Michigan  
Unitarian conference held here elec-  
ted Rev. J. T. Sunderland, Ann Arbor,  
president. The new People's church  
was dedicated Wednesday night, Rev.  
Jenkin Lloyd Jones, of Chicago,  
preaching the sermon. The dedica-  
tion hymn was written by the pastor,  
Rev. Caroline J. Bartlett. This is the  
church to which the late Silas Hub-  
bard gave \$20,000, which he said he  
had saved by refraining from the use  
of tobacco and whisky. A character-  
istic feature of the dedication was the  
"fellowship supper," at which all the  
workmen who have helped to build  
the church with their wives, were the  
guests of honor.

(The pastor of the new church and the  
founder of the society is Rev. Caroline J. Bar-  
lett, for several years a prominent figure in  
the Unitarian denomination, a thorough  
scholar and a woman of distinct individuality.  
She was for three years a successful news-  
paper worker in a western state, and, with only  
a brief period for preparatory study, went from  
the editor's office to a pulpit in Sioux Falls,  
S. D., coming to the Unitarian church in Kalamazoo  
when it was in a feeble condition, she infused  
into it new life and energy.)

COTTAGE NEAR DETROIT DESTROYED IN THE  
NIGHT FOR REVENGE.

DETROIT, Dec. 24.—A small vacant  
frame cottage in Springwells town-  
ship, owned by C. A. Frost, was blown  
up with dynamite late Saturday night  
and almost completely destroyed. Frost  
resides in a house adjoining. All the  
windows in his house were shattered  
by the concussion, and the pictures  
and other movables knocked to the  
floor. Frederick Loy and Chris Breun-  
ing were arrested early Sunday morn-  
ing, charged with the crime. Frost  
alleges that Loy had sworn revenge  
upon him, claiming Frost had taken  
advantage of him in a real estate deal.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

Michigan's Former Deputy Secretary of  
State Accused of Embezzlement.

LANSING, Dec. 23.—The examination  
of August W. Lindholm, ex-deputy  
secretary of state, on a charge of em-  
bezzling state funds was completed  
Saturday. It was shown that in  
March last he was given a draft for  
\$300 by E. C. Chapin, of this city, and  
the money was placed to his personal  
credit and never accounted for to the  
state. Lindholm was bound over to  
the circuit court for trial in bonds of  
\$8,000.

To Develop Michigan Land.

LA PORTE, Ind., Dec. 23.—The Lac  
Belle company has been formed here  
to develop 100,000 acres of hardwood  
timber and agricultural land on the  
northern peninsula of Michigan. The  
officers are: E. H. Scott, president; W.  
A. Martin, vice president; R. E. Morris-  
son, secretary and treasurer; and they  
with E. F. Michael and A. M. Ogle,  
directors. The capital paid in is \$370,  
000.

To Explore Hudson's Bay Wilds.

ALBION, Dec. 22.—Profs. Delos Fall  
and R. Clyde Ford, of Albion college,  
will lead a party of students into the  
wilds of the Hudson bay territory  
next summer. The unexplored terri-  
tory north of Lake Nipigon and south  
and west of Hudson's bay will be vis-  
ited, and a careful study of the country  
and its flora and fauna will be made.

Wants the Wisconsin Central to Pay.

LANSING, Dec. 22.—Attorney General  
Ellis has commenced suit against the  
Wisconsin Central railway which oper-  
ates between Bessemer and Ironwood,  
in this state, to recover \$5,000 specific  
tax assessed against it in 1890. The  
auditor general has made several  
fruitless attempts to collect, hence the  
suit.

Farmer Found Murdered.

KALAMAZOO, Dec. 22.—Jonathan  
Crumbaker, a farmer living on the  
Mottville road, 2 miles from Bris-  
tol, St. Joseph county, was found  
by his son dead in the road 1 mile  
from his home Thursday night. He  
undoubtedly had been murdered, as a  
club bespattered with blood was found  
near by the body and his pockets were  
rifled.



# The Clarkston Advertiser.

CLARKSTON, MICH.

JAMES SLOCUM, - - Proprietor.

It seems to us as if Li Hung Chang ought to have some redress.

In advertising, always say what you believe, if you wish people to believe what you say.

Times are getting distinctly better in New York. Dress suits are now being rented freely at 50 cents a night.

New York is puzzled over the pronunciation of the name of the famous violinist, Ysaye. Pshaw! That's easy.

If men didn't get sick and tired of boarding-houses there would be very few marriages. Stewed prunes drive lots of victims to matrimony.

What most college young men really need when they are out celebrating is some good, competent musical director to conduct the yell chorus.

There is a rumor that Colonel R. G. Ingersoll is delivering a really new lecture this season. The statement, however, may be a device of the advance agent.

Outsiders do not perceive the advantages of either of the rival cities of Minnesota. A man's nose is frozen as quickly in St. Paul as in Minneapolis, and vice versa.

The fact that two persons have been convicted of fraud in connection with the claim to the Townley estates will not make the English estate swindle any less popular with American gulls.

Jokes and puns are not to be found in the Bible, the Declaration of Independence or the American Constitution, and advertisers cannot afford to be very funny if they wish the public to take what they say seriously.

If the combined efforts of Editor Stead and Lady Somerset do not succeed in elevating the morals of this country there will be nothing to do but to depend on home talent once more.

Harold Frederik is kind enough to cable the information that "golf" in England is "pronounced just as it is spoken by the best people, and that only cads and cockneys call it 'goff.'" That lifts a great weight off our shoulders; we were actually beginning to fear that the word was not "pronounced just as it is spoken."

Down at Logan County Court-House, West Virginia, the other day, the mountaineers had a novel banquet. A few days ago they voted upon the question of dividing Logan County, and there was an overwhelming vote in favor of division. Thereupon a grand barbecue was arranged to come off at the court house. The tables were spread in the street and all traffic was suspended. Hundreds of stalwart mountaineers came in with their wives and children from the region roundabout. Eight big black bears had been shot within a mile or two of the town, and their carcasses served in barbecue style, were the piece de resistance of the feast. The bears were flanked and surrounded with roasted and baked possum, wild turkeys, pheasants, quail, rabbits, and all sorts of domestic fowls. Potatoes by the barrel were roasted and pumpkin pies by the hundred lined the tables. Hard cider was the beverage. "Devil Anse" Hatfield, the noted leader of the Hatfield-McCoy vendetta, was master of ceremonies. He stood at the head of the table with a half-open valise, from which the butts of three big revolvers protruded. Though there is a generous price set upon "Devil Anse's" head, it is said there was not a disturbing word spoken, and that the barbecue was a great success. The popular satisfaction with the presiding officer largely grew out of the fact there are over a score of graves on the adjacent hillside testifying to his deadly skill with those pistols.

More frequent mails for country districts and their free delivery in all settled townships, is an issue that will not down. So far as possible the country should enjoy equal privileges with large towns and cities. This must be accomplished even if the expense is partially borne by the cities. They draw their very life blood from the country, and their commerce depends upon agriculture. National development for several decades now has been in a measure at the expense of the rural districts, until the flow of population from country to town is pregnant with grave danger. If the recent elections mean anything, they mean that the people want government to take hold in earnest of just such problems as this that so vitally affect the everyday life of our people right here at home. Experiments show that rural free delivery would be very nearly self-sustaining, but ninety-nine out of a hundred of the American people are willing that the postoffice department run behind a few millions a year, if necessary, in order that the rural regions may have more mails and free delivery. A simpler classification of postal matter, a cheap parcel post and a fractional currency for use in the mails are also needed to make our post-office department serve the people as it should. Let this issue be agitated until, if the present Congress fails to accede to these demands, they may be promptly granted by the next Congress. Fortunately, no partisanship is involved, and it is simply a question of the people expressing their desires with sufficient force to compel acquiescence.

President Havemeyer draws two salaries, aggregating \$100,000 a year. It is said to think that he is obliged to throw out of employment several thousand American workmen on account of hard times.

To make a good advertisement you need a good thing to advertise, a well-expressed advertisement, a good compositor to set the type, and a good medium in which to insert the announcement. The better the quality of each, the greater and more immediate the success.

The melancholy surroundings in which the life of Ferdinand de Lesseps has come to a close afford a strange contrast to the triumphs and honors which marked his middle years. Save for his rather unimportant connections with the diplomatic service, his whole lifetime was given up to two majestic enterprises involving not merely wealth and aggrandizement, but empire and the destinies of nations. The first of these plans, the construction of the Suez canal, was conceived in 1854, and met with the skeptical disapproval of nearly every agency necessary to the success of the enterprise. Not discouraged by reverses or obstacles, De Lesseps persisted in his plan with extraordinary firmness and courage. When at last the canal was completed and the first great fleet sailed through in the presence of the kings and princes of Europe the honors showered upon the daring engineer were without limit. This haze of distinction and honor surrounded him until the very day when the disclosures of the Panama scandal suddenly brought opprobrium and reproach upon his name. In the prospective waterway across the Isthmus of Panama De Lesseps saw an opportunity to duplicate the triumph at Suez. The attempt was doomed to failure, but the public still retained its confidence in the leading spirit of the scheme. It was when the shameless story of corruption and theft of public funds became known that the indignant French public hurled the worshiped De Lesseps from his place of distinction and imperiously demanded his imprisonment. Under sentence, although not in prison, deserted, scorned and hated, the brilliant engineer who opened the way from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea has met his end. Gloomy as were the circumstances surrounding his death, however, his position in history is fixed, and it is a high one. The events that tarnished his good name at the close of his career will not blind the world to the recognition of the services of the man who "revolutionized Europe without shedding a drop of blood."

## A HARMLESS SMOKER.

Ingenuous Device Whereby a Smoker Can Intentionally Deceive Himself. A device has recently been invented by which a smoker can intentionally deceive himself. Its purpose is to enable him to break off the habit of smoking.

This is accomplished by means of a "deuser" which does not deprive the "user of the weed" of the pleasure of smoking, but does away with the evil effects of the habit. With it, one smokes a cigar without drawing any smoke into the mouth or down into the lungs, and is at first so deceived by the effect as not to distinguish the difference. A rubber bulb is in free communication with a chamber, in the base, with which the stem is connected, and by drawing on the latter the suction causes sufficient collapse of the bulb—which is shown in collapsed form in the picture—to create a partial vacuum in the surrounding smoke chamber. This draws the smoke through the small end of the cigar, placed in the tip, and when the lips are open in the natural way the expansion of the bulb forces the smoke out of a valve immediately below the nostrils, but no smoke comes out of the mouth. It is impossible to get any nicotine in the mouth by smoking in this way, and cancer of the throat and similar troubles caused by smoking are simply out of the question.

## How High Can a Wall Be Built?

The material of the brick enters into the calculation of the crushing weight of the wall. If the wall is wholly of brick, its height must be less than if stone ties are introduced occasionally to distribute the weight. We do not believe that any definite height of brick wall has yet been found to cause a crushing weight. For all ordinary purposes a brick wall can be raised to any desired height. In the modern office buildings, where space is valuable, brick can not be used, because a wall of brick must be made very thick if it is to be very high, and the thickness of the walls reduces office space and rentals. In such buildings the partition walls and floors are of hollow fire brick, which is light, but which will be exposed to no special strain. The weight of the building is carried by the steel frame, and the walls are simply skins to protect the rooms from the weather. Each floor is complete in itself, its walls being carried not on the walls below, but on its own girders.

## Was Sweetly Affectionate.

Two thieves robbed a family at Waterloo, Mo., recently. After securing all the valuables about the house they kissed the old lady and her two daughters, after which all were bid a friendly good-night.

Almost everyone eats the skin on apples except when there is company.

## CRIME AND CASUALTY.

During a fit of despondency Mrs. William Jones, of Dry Hollow, Mo., cut the throats of her five and seven year old children with a razor and then committed suicide in the same manner. One of the children lived several hours and the other died almost instantly. Mr. Jones was at Washburn at the time. The family came about four years ago from Princeton, Mo. Two older children and a baby were not harmed.

William Meyers and Alexander Carr, murderers, were sentenced to be hanged at Atlanta, Ga., on Feb. 8.

A boiler exploded in Russell Bros.' box factory at West Bay City, Mich., killing five men and injured a number of others. Some of the employees assert that complaint had been made of the bad condition of the boiler and that the firm had been asked to shut down long enough to make repairs, but they deny it.

Footpads held up seven persons in Kansas City Monday evening.

Ike Cahn, a former deputy constable, was shot and killed at Kansas City by Foster Pollard. Both are negroes.

William A. Peelle, Jr., ex-chief of the bureau of statistics of Indiana, was drowned in a bathtub at Indianapolis.

Governor Altgeld has issued a requisition for Anton Bluhm, wanted at East St. Louis for grand larceny and under arrest at St. Louis.

In a dispute about a right of way at Cripple Creek, Col., R. R. Newell, chief engineer of the Midland Terminal Road, was killed by Van Houghton.

A colored woman testified before the Lexow Committee that she had paid money to a wardman under Byrnes when he was Captain.

An Indiana farmer foiled train robbers who had placed obstructions on the Baltimore and Ohio tracks by setting fire to his shirt and using it as a torch to stop an express.

W. H. Harris, the scheme promoter, is to be taken from Cincinnati to New York for trial.

At Bangor, Wis., Matt Peterson attempted to cross the track of the Northwestern Railroad in front of the fast freight and was killed.

On the mutilated body of a man found near a railroad track in Fort Wayne, Ind., was a card bearing the name of William B. Hoch, Reading, Pa.

Miss Eva Dooley, of Boston, Ind., had both her limbs amputated at the knee because of the poisoned condition of her limbs, resulting from wearing red stockings.

Masked men entered the home of John Collins, living near Sioux City, Iowa, and robbed him of \$4,400 in gold.

The trial of Montgomery H. Lewis for embezzling \$11,000 from the Lombard Investment Company was begun at Independence, Mo.

## THE FIRE RECORD.

At Gardiner, Me., Amos Martin's house was burned and three inmates were cremated. Mrs. William Ready, Millie Folsom, aged 7, and George Folsom, aged 4, were the victims. The little girl was rescued from the burning house by Frank Greenleaf, a neighbor, but died before medical assistance could be summoned. It is thought the woman, while drunk, upset a lamp.

Fire at Elkhart destroyed goods store of J. R. McBride, value \$5,000.

Four hundred men were thrown out of work and a loss of \$100,000 was sustained by the fire in the Spring Hill collieries at Halifax, N. S.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

Obituary: At Denver, William A. Loveland, 68; at South Bend, Ind., William O. Devay; at Quincy, Ill., Judge William H. Cather, 82; at Columbia City, Ind., C. B. Tulley, 55; at Waterloo, Iowa, John A. Lush; at Lyons, Iowa, Mrs. Margaret Hackett, 100; at New York, Millie Jefferson, 109.

A. McArthur, a prominent citizen of Cross, O. T., fell dead on the street.

Colonel Nat Gaitheuer, ex-Secretary of State of Kentucky and a gifted orator, died at Harrodsburg from cancer.

Ex-Gov. Alcorn of Mississippi died at his home, "Eagle's Nest," Thursday. He was 78 years of age, and the most famous man of his State. He was once a member of the United States Senate. He was elected Governor of Mississippi in 1869, defeating Judge Lewis Dent, brother-in-law of Gen. U. S. Grant.

Eugene Kelly, the well-known New York banker, died Wednesday at the ripe age of 87 years. He had been seriously ill since Dec. 4, and subsequent to his first attack he suffered from a stroke of paralysis.

Samuel M. Bridgeman, a veteran of two wars and the oldest employee of Pinkerton's Detective agency, died at Evanston, Ill.

Colonel Nat Gaitheuer, ex-Secretary of State of Kentucky and a gifted orator, died at Harrodsburg from cancer.

Erastus F. Beadle, the publisher of dime novels, died at his country home in Cooperstown, N. Y., aged 74 years.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

The bill to establish a national military park on the battlefield of Shiloh was passed by the Senate.

Another bond issue is inevitable unless the depletion of the gold reserve ceases or Congress takes some action.

Secretary Herbert sent to the Senate the correspondence with Admiral Walker relative to his mission to Hawaii.

## FOREIGN.

Shanghai dispatch: The first and second Japanese armies are marching direct on Tien-Tsin. They are now north of Niu Chawang, which place has been captured. Several other cities have also been taken, all without any serious fighting. The force of the two armies combined amounts to about 72,000 men. The Shanghai officials have removed their wives and families to the foreign settlement for safety in anticipation of an outbreak which is feared in consequence of the imposition of the war tax.

Admiral Ting has been arrested by order of the Chinese Emperor. The tactical of Port Arthur and the four generals who were in command there have also been ordered under arrest.

The Cologne Gazette prints a letter from Armenia telling of fresh horrors there, including twenty-three villages laid in ashes, eleven other villages pillaged and forty priests massacred. An Armenian paper published at Tiflis has advised from Moosh, Turkish Armenia, showing that since the appointment of a commission

to inquire into the outrages Turkish oppression has greatly lessened. Many Armenians who had been arrested have been liberated. The Kurds have been held in check, and a Kurdish chief has been summoned to Constantinople.

Geraldo Saiz, the revolutionist, extradited from San Antonio, has been taken to Nueva Laredo, Mexico, and it is understood that he will be taken out and shot without the formality of a trial. It is claimed that his guilt was firmly established in the extradition proceedings, and all that now remains to be done is to carry the law into effect.

Germany last year produced 4,953,149 tons of pig iron.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The Supreme Court of Idaho affirmed the verdict of the lower court in the case of Charles Perry, sentenced at Pocatello to hang for the murder of Patrick McNamara at Lava in June last. This will be the first execution in Idaho for many years.

A decision was given at Philadelphia against the Pullman Company in the suit brought by the Central Transportation Company. Nearly \$3,000,000 is involved.

Examination of the books of the Central National Bank of Rome, N. Y., showed Cashier John E. Bielby to be a defaulter for \$27,000.

To meet the competition of lake lines an Eastern road is figuring on the use of grain cars holding 100 tons.

A Kansas City jury decided Dr. Fraker was drowned and gave his heirs judgment for the full amount of insurance carried.

Two more of the Anneke Jans heirs have arrived in New York to renew the contest for the Trinity Church property. Their suit will be based upon a decision of the United States Courts that if the heirs of Anneke Jans Borgardus can prove their descent and claim the property when Trinity's ninety-nine-year leases have expired they can get it under the old English entailment law.

More than a dozen students at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., are now under the doctor's care as a result of having eaten food supposed to have contained poison at a recent banquet.

Mrs. Fannie R. Vickey, the Kansas Populist campaign orator, has been granted a divorce from Horace N. Vickey on the ground of failure to support himself and child. Mrs. Vickey is matrix of the insane asylum at Osawatimie.

The Fraker insurance case at Kansas City has been decided in favor of the heirs, who will receive \$44,655 from the five companies which issued policies on the doctor's life.

Rich and powerful clubs of Chicago are to be raided by the police unless gambling is stopped in the clubhouses. These same clubs will be compelled to take out a city license for the sale of liquor. The city law department says such proposed action can be taken legally, and the police will receive their instructions accordingly.

Mrs. Helen Gougar has brought suit in the Superior Court at Lafayette, Ind., to test the constitutional right of Indiana women to vote.

Alabama papers plan to kill off Kolb by agreeing not to print his name.

Judge Carpenter, in the United States Circuit Court at Boston, decreed that the telephone patent, 463,569, issued Nov. 17, 1891, to Emile Berliner, be declared void and delivered up to be canceled. There were two grounds upon which the government attacked the Berliner patent, and on both grounds the court decides against the company, which is not only defeated but has to pay costs, which are enormous. The first ground of attack was that its issue had been wrongfully delayed by the American Bell Telephone Company, working through various proceedings of the patent office. The second ground of attack by the government was because substantially the same patent, or a patent substantially covering the same invention, was issued in 1880 to Emile Berliner. The company has the right to appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. While the Berliner patent was a ground patent, the American Bell Telephone Company has protected itself by specific patents in every improvement made. Upon the announcement of this decision Bell telephone stock broke from 200 1/2 to 191, and sold later to 194 and 193, more than 700 changing hands. The value of the patent involved is said to be \$5,000,000.

The entire police force of Chicago is in a maelstrom of excitement and indignation about the civil service reform idea which, as it thinks, is about to execute a Stonewall Jackson movement on the members of the force, and turn hundreds, if not all of them, out into the streets without jobs. This storm has been brewing for several days past. It all came about through a report that the examination through which a large proportion of the force, namely, all who have not served ten years, will be required to pass, is to be conducted by high school teachers, principals of public schools, or college professors. The report was diluted and expatiated upon and all sorts of horrors suggested themselves to the imagination of the policemen. They were told that they would have to answer questions on subjects that nobody ever heard of except the directors of big universities. Commissioner Harry Rubens was vexed that the force should indulge in such extravagant notions. "Why should not school principals be on the examining board?" asked he. "Some one must be on it. Why not school principals? Do they want street car drivers? This is all nonsense. We are not going to fire a policeman because he doesn't know the depth of the Red Sea. Our questions will be practical. We will ask policemen how much 2 plus 2 is, how much 5 minus 1 is, how to spell cat and a few more questions of that kind. If a man can't write a report of an accident in which a child is run over by a buggy and spell buggy in such a way as his superior officer will know it is a buggy, that man has no business on the police force. That's the mental examination. Anything wrong with that? He will be asked what his duties are; when he is to arrest people; how he is to act under certain conditions; when he should use his club; and other questions that pertain directly to his work. That is the kind of examination we will have."

The revenue cutter Perry, which has been doing duty in the waters between Cape May and Block Island will be ordered to Behring Sea.

An illicit whisky still was discovered in Quebec by the explosion of a boiler which seriously burned nine persons. One of the proprietors is a police sergeant.

Professor Kaschoka, the New York chorus master, has been missing for two weeks, and his friends fear he has been

made insane by his hopeless love for Mme. Nordica.

Captain Henry W. Howgate pleaded not guilty at Washington to seven of the indictments against him.

Fifty members of Torrence Post, G. A. R., of Keokuk, Iowa, have seceded and formed a veterans' league to which Catholics and colored men will not be admitted.

Twenty-five Buffalo lodges of Knights of Pythias have seceded and formed a new order because of the abolishing of rituals in foreign languages.

George S. Young, who played right guard for the Frankford foot-ball eleven and who was injured on Nov. 30 in a game with another local eleven, is dead at Philadelphia. At the time Young was injured he was given the ball to make a run and was heavily thrown, fumbling the ball. While reaching for it he was accidentally kicked in the head by a runner. He was taken to his home and grew better, but later on an abscess formed at the base of his brain, which resulted in his death.

Not a passenger was killed on a Michigan road during the year and but eleven were injured.

The famous Jones County, Iowa, calf case was decided Thursday for the sixth time in the State Supreme Court, this time on an appeal from Black Hawk County, the first appeal having been from Clinton County. The case began as an action for malicious prosecution May 23, 1878, and has been in the courts continually ever since. The original parties to the case are all dead. In May, 1878, Robert Johnson began suit against E. V. Miller, David Fall, G. W. Miller, Abraham Miller, John Fireman, S. D. Porter and Herman Kellar, all residents of Jones County in this State, for damages. A judgment for \$1,000 was returned except as to Defendant Kellar. The Supreme Court affirmed the decision in one of the branches of the case. The original action in it was over the possession of a calf valued at \$2. The present decision fixes the costs on the defendants. The costs amount to \$2,886.84. This is the end of the famous case. It was tried six times in the district courts of four counties and was appealed.

Recent great gold strikes at Leadville are causing wild excitement in mining circles. Trains to the camp are crowded, and the Denver, Leadville and Gunnison Railroad, the short line to Leadville, is preparing to put on extra trains to accommodate travel. Gold strikes have been numerous in Leadville the last two years, but none has attracted so much attention as the two latest, in the Rex and Triumph mines, which established the fact that the gold belt extends at least three miles, the two discoveries being that far apart. The prospect is that Leadville in 1895 will be the largest gold producer in the world.

Executive Council of the Grand Army of the Republic has decided to hold the twenty-ninth encampment at Louisville, beginning Sept. 8. It is expected 300,000 people will attend.

Congressman-elect John J. Jenkins, of Wisconsin, is said to be ineligible, never having been naturalized.

The People's Church at Kalamazoo, Mich., was dedicated, Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, of Chicago, delivered the sermon.

The action of the American Archbishops placing the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Sons of Temperance under the ban has been ratified at Rome.

University of Chicago foot-ball eleven departed for California, enthusiastic college men hauling them to the depot.

Director General Davis' report upon the Columbian Exposition will be submitted to the President within the next month.

Inquiry into the cause of the recent tunnel accident in Chicago disclosed the fact that the grip was out of order and that the conductors had disobeyed orders in leaving the brakes.

The schooner Mary Gilbert, Captain Dodge, from San Francisco to Alsea Bay for lumber, is ashore just inside the entrance to Alsea Bay. She will probably be a total loss.

## FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

The Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, which recently failed, had made overdrafts amounting to \$1,041,000, over half of which were made to firms in which bank directors were interested.

The Mining Board of Arbitration has fixed a scale for the Massillon district lower than that voluntarily offered by the operators. The men may refuse to accept it.

Cincinnati whisky men are opposed to the proposed reorganization of the trust and demand President Greenhut's removal.

Indiana league of tin and sheet iron workers condemn Judge Woods for denying Debs a jury trial.

The clothing manufactory of H. S. Marks & Co., at Milwaukee, was closed by holders of mortgages aggregating about \$160,000.

## THE MARKETS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.75@6.25; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.50@4.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2@3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 54@55c; corn, No. 2, 40@41c; oats, No. 2, 29@29 1/2c; rye, No. 2, 48@50c; butter, choice creamery, 23@23 1/2c; eggs, fresh, 20@21c; potatoes, car lots, per bushel, 55@60c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3@5.75; hogs, choice light, \$3@4.75; sheep, common to prime, \$2@3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 52@53c; corn, No. 1 white, 43@43 1/2c; oats, No. 2 white, 33@34c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3@6; hogs, \$3@4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 51@52c; corn, No. 2, 44@45c; oats, No. 2, 30@30 1/2c; rye, No. 2, 53@55c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50@5.50; hogs, \$4@5.45; corn, No. 2 mixed, 44@44 1/2c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 32 1/2@33 1/2c; rye, No. 2, 54@56c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50@5.50; hogs, \$4@4.75; sheep, \$2@3.50; wheat, No. 1 white, 55@56c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 44@45c; oats, No. 2 white, 34@35c; rye, No. 2, 50@51c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 54@55c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 46@47c; oats, No. 2 white, 33@34c; rye, No. 2, 50@52c.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50@5.50; hogs, \$4@5; sheep, \$2@3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 58@59c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 40 1/2@41 1/2c; oats, No. 2 white, 36@37c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 55@56c; corn, No. 3, 44@45c; oats, No. 2 white, 31 1/2@32c; barley, No. 2, 53@55c; rye, No. 1, 49@51c; pork, mess, \$11.50@12.

New York—Cattle, \$3@5.50; hogs, \$3.50@5.50; sheep, \$2@4; wheat, No. 2 red, 61@62c; corn, No. 2, 51@52c; oats, white, Western, 38@41c; butter, creamery, 22@24c; eggs, Western, 22@24c.

## NEW CURRENCY BILL.

### SUBSTITUTE FOR CARLISLE'S PLAN INTRODUCED.

So Many Objections to the Old One that Mr. Springer and Secretary Carlisle Decide to Submit a New Measure—News Notes.

### Some Important Changes.

After conferences between the Democratic members of the House Committee on Banking and Currency and with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury Mr. Springer introduced a substitute for the Carlisle currency bill. It is substantially a new measure, although some of the sections of the original measure are retained in the new bill.

Two very important features make their appearance for the first time in the substitute. The main one will have the effect of allowing the national banking system to run along, without an arbitrary provision that banks must organize under the new system. The original Carlisle bill contemplated that all national banks must reorganize under the new plan. This would have required them to surrender the government bonds which now constitute the basis of their circulation. But the substitute does away with this imperative change.

The other important feature of the substitute is that it does away with the unknown liability of banks to guarantee the notes of all other banks. This feature of the original bill has been much criticised. It contemplated that if a national bank failed its notes would be paid out of its assets and the general "safety fund" made up by all the banks. But if the assets and safety fund were insufficient to pay the notes of the failed bank, then the controller of the currency was to make a pro rata assessment on all the banks of the country. The banks said this prospective assessment shouldered them with an unknown risk. In effect it made them supply insurance on all the notes of banks in which they had no concern.

In view of these criticisms the substitute will do away with the assessment plan. The "safety fund" will be the limit of the joint liability of all the banks for the failure of individual banks. They will, however, be compelled to keep up this safety fund by more rigid provisions than appeared in the original bill.

The new bill is arranged so as to show the new features in parentheses. The first section is as follows:

"(a). That (so much of) all acts and parts of acts as required or authorized the deposit of United States bonds to secure circulating notes issued by national banking associations (or as required such associations to deposit or keep on deposit United States bonds for any purpose except as security for public money) be, and the same hereby are repealed (as to associations taking out circulation under this act); and such notes shall not contain the statement that they are so secured."

Section 2 is changed so that banks can not only deposit legal tenders to secure circulation, but also "currency certificates issued under section 5193 of the revised statutes of the United States."

Section 3 is retained entire, except that its provisions are restricted to apply to national banking associations "taking out circulation under this act."

Section 4 inserts "the controller of the currency" as the officer to designate the place where notes are to be redeemed.

### In Relation to the Safety Fund.

In section 5 provision is made for keeping up the safety fund, and in addition to the terms of the original bill it is provided that "the collection of said tax of one-fourth of 1 per cent. for each half-year shall be resumed and continued until the said fund is restored to an amount equal to 5 per cent. upon the total circulation outstanding. All circulation notes of failed national banks not redeemed on presentation to the treasurer of the United States or its assistant treasurer at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the date of the suspension of the bank until thirty days after public notice has been given that funds are on hand for their redemption, and such notes shall constitute a first lien upon all moneys thereafter received into the safety fund."

Section 6, allowing the Secretary of the Treasury to invest money in the safety fund in bonds, is the same as the original bill.

Section 7 is entirely new and takes the place of a section which has been eliminated. The new section is as follows:

"Section 7. That every national banking association heretofore organized and having bonds on deposit to secure circulation may withdraw such bonds upon the deposit of lawful money of the United States, now provided by law, and thereafter under this act and be entitled to all the rights and privileges and immunities herein conferred."

Section 8 specifies that the portion of the national banking act to be repealed is limited to so much of section 12 "as directs the Secretary of the Treasury to receive deposits of gold and to issue certificates thereon."

Section 9 is substantially the same as in the original bill.

Section 10, providing for State banks, is also the same as in the original bill, except that in the restrictions on State banks a new provision is made that the guaranty fund maintained by them may include "currency certificates issued under section 5,193 of the revised statutes."

"Section 11. (That any banking association organized under the laws of any State may deposit with the Treasurer of the United States legal tender notes, and receive certificates therefor in the manner provided in section 5,193 of the revised statutes of the United States and) the Secretary of the Treasury may, under proper rules and regulations to be established by him, permit such banks to procure and use in the preparation of their notes the distinctive paper used in printing United States securities; but no State bank shall print or engrave its notes in similitude of a United States note or



# Geraldine



CHAPTER IX.—Continued.

And all the time, and underlying all there has been a stimulus others little dreamed of, a spur, a secret incentive, the bare thought of which had been sufficient to incite anew had energy for a moment flagged, or ardor abated.

That spell had been the thought of Belenden.

He it was who had persuaded her to enter those new regions. It had been to please him that she had agreed to tread them, and to display to him her conquests and her triumphs was the prize she had coveted.

She had pictured his questioning her as to this and that. In her mind's eye she had beheld him scanning her books, her maps, her records of one sort and another. For his ear she had treasured up little histories of difficulties encountered and victories obtained, and she had fancied, poor little thing, in her innocent heart, that when the happy day of meeting should come at last, she should find him as eager to hear as she to tell, and as appreciative and attentive as she could be discursive and dramatic.

He had not been expected before the autumn following his departure. He had written—a hasty line, but sufficient under the circumstances—during those first over-crowded days of mourning at his old home, and he had hinted at writing again, and had hoped to meet again some day, and had assured one and all that he could never feel grateful enough for all the kindness shown him at Inchmarew.

For some time after the note had been received another had been expected; but on young Raymond's departure, Mrs. Campbell had felt that she had probably for the present heard the last of his pleasant friend and guest, and that, considering all that had happened, it was hardly to be wondered at if it were so.

"I shall ask him here for the twelfth next year, if you approve," Cecil had observed; and the suggestion having been received cordially, "the twelfth" had gradually come to be considered in his young cousin's mind as the point on which to fix hope and expectancy.

All through the long warm days of the following June and July, it had been a vision standing brightly out to view; and daily at last had the blue eyes scanned the contents of the post-bag, and marked every envelope which might be Cecil's, and might contain some words, something definite, some allusion or reference even to that great meeting—but in vain.

Cecil had come himself, and had neither written nor spoken once about Belenden.

Perhaps, Geraldine's grandmother had a quicker vision than the little maid gave her credit for; it could hardly have been sheer forgetfulness which caused her to let the whole first evening of her grandson's arrival pass without a question, considering what had once been agreed upon; she almost must have had some reason for waiting till after Jerry had gone to bed to make her inquiries; but she had done all this, and Cecil having been equally reticent, the little girl had thought Belenden forgotten by everyone but herself.

He had not been so. Young Raymond had been somewhat sore on the subject, to tell the truth, and had not cared to touch upon it. He, as well as his grandmother, had seen more than either chose to take notice of; and although at first Geraldine's open manifest devotion had merely amused the one and nettled the other, they had alike felt that it was as well it should quietly pass off, more especially as it had not to any appearance been reciprocated. Belenden had made a fuss about the little heiress when there had been nothing else for him to do, and then he had gone off, and never given either her or her guardian another thought! No wonder each of the two elders had silently understood the other's suppression of his name.

The next morning, however, Cecil had casually let fall a piece of information.

"By the way, grandmamma," he had said, "you told me I might invite Belenden to shoot here (Jerry's heart thumped up at the words) if he should be our way," continued the speaker, hunting for something in his pocket. "I did drop him a line, and I have his answer somewhere about me," pulling out two or three crumpled envelopes.

"Ay, here it is," and then he had read it aloud, and had afterwards, unconsciously, as it were, tossed the scrap over the table, and Jerry had read it for herself.

It had indeed been a disillusion.

A few bold sentences—a reference to "his pleasant remembrance of Inchmarew and his charming visit there"—"his best regards to Mrs. Campbell and his little friend Geraldine." And that was all. His "little friend Geraldine!"

How her heart had swelled at the words! She had then only been his "little friend Geraldine," while he—oh! the moonlight nights on which she had lain awake, sleepless and dreamless, thinking about him! Oh, the days wherein she had watched and waited, harkening, as it were, for the faintest echoes of his approaching footfall, the furthest away whisper of his coming!

Scarcely, if ever, had a single sun risen and set without there having been in the interim some association with him in her thoughts, her efforts, or her wishes.

And he had not even come this once! And he had not even cared to pretend that he had meant to come! For Belenden had written hastily, and had let the simple truth appear. Inchmarew had never been in his program, and he had made other arrangements. There had been no temptation to reconsider these, no inducement sufficiently strong, no prospect sufficiently seduc-

views about the matter, and was quite equal to carrying these out. She had no intention that her mountain heiress should go without the experience she deemed suitable and necessary, as well as the pleasures and pastimes enjoyable at her age. Happily, Geraldine was not by nature one whom the glitter and fume of fashionable life was likely to impress. Not only was she of too sincere and simple a disposition, but joined to granny's early example, she had had of later years the inestimable advantage of beholding in the person of her beloved instructress, humble unobtrusive piety acting upon the daily life, a lesson all involuntarily learnt, and now her chiefest safeguard.

Miss Carunna was now, as was not surprising, friend, counselor, and indisputable companion—and accordingly on the May-day with which this chapter opens, who so busy as Miss Corunna about the all-important affair, and the decking of the fair debutante?

Every one, high and low, indeed, wanted to have a finger in the pie.

The nurse who had cherished her nestling through every stage of childhood and girlhood—granny's maid, who, intent on instructing and remembering, yet underbrought among new fashions and new follies—the old butler who ran off like a boy to the nursery-maid's, in terror lest the bouquets, the scarlet and cream one for the old lady, and the pure white for Geraldine, should not arrive before the hour appointed—the footman who flung open the hall-door for monsieur, the hair-dresser, to enter, ere that very fine personage could descend from his handsome bag in hand—down to every household and scullery-maid in the establishment, who, abandoning their work for the nonce, giggled over the top of the stairs as eleven o'clock approached.

And then at the very last moment, what should have been the last moment, came the terrible discovery that Geraldine had no fan.

The fan of white plumes which should have matched those in her hair had been forgotten, and if Miss Corunna, all as she was, did not catch up a hat, and spin round the corner like a whirlwind, returning with the same in less than no time, triumphant.

Then came such a displaying and spreading of trains, and showing of accoutrements to the delighted household, who could never look nor wonder, nor admire enough!

Granny said they really should be late, and was almost inclined to be a little put out, when it was proved that she was so completely wrong that they were among the very earliest on the line of carriages. Granny was sure that in her day people had been wont to set off earlier, and hoped that there was no falling off in the attendance on Her Majesty's drawing-rooms; she would have been sorry, very sorry, to have witnessed any diminution of their ancient splendor, and so on.

The dear old lady was soon consoled. That there was no falling off, and no curtailment, was obvious in a very short period, and she could then sit proudly up, and gaze upon the fair young face opposite with little thrill of fond emotion and anticipation, such as from time to time brought the quiet tear into either eye.

Granny was looking beautiful herself.

Her train of black satin, lined with some old, old brocade, rich and rustling, such as the little Court dress-maker had seldom seen or handled before, and which made her little eyes twinkle now, was such as suited her stately, queen-like presence; and although our gracious Queen does forbid high necks and long sleeves on these occasions, granny had contrived so to befrill and befrill herself that the poor dear old wrinkles were quite invisible beneath the soft folds, and were, indeed, as completely out of sight as though they had never been.

All her ancient diamonds—and some of Geraldine's too, for Jerry would wear none of them—looked brave in granny's silvery hair.

Jerry had contented herself with a single row of milky pearls round her white throat, than which, indeed, nothing could have looked more soft and tender, so that even granny had not had the heart nor conscience to press the diamonds back upon her, even while she had hardly felt it fair to shine herself in borrowed splendor.

But to be sure, Geraldine shone unaided. She looked such a fresh, bright, radiant young thing in her simple white, with no adornments save the string of pearls, that, in the partial eyes so proudly bent upon her, it seemed there would not, could not be a fairer rosebud blown that day.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Woods of the Northwest.

At the inter-state exhibition of the northwest, now closed, which was held at Tacoma, Wash, the finest wood shown is of the Douglas pine, otherwise known as red fir—rather coarse in grain, but exceedingly tough, and capable of bearing almost any strain. Both English and French experts have pronounced it superior to any wood for ship-building, bridges, and other strong work. It will bend or twist like iron, but no pressure can break it squarely as other woods break. When it parts it is in long, jagged rents. Other valuable woods are the red cedar, yellow, black, and bull pine, hemlock, spruce, oak, maple, and ash. The yellow pine is generally utility lumber, red cedar furnishes the best shingles in the world, and western spruce is almost as good as oak for finishing purpose. A curly maple which grows in the Pacific coast states is exceptionally suited to cabinet work. There were several pieces of furniture at the fair made of this wood, three handsome boats and a piano.

Then and Now.

A Father was complaining recently of the way in which his children destroyed their clothing.

He said: "Why, when I was a boy I only had one suit of clothes, and I had to take care of it. I was only allowed one pair of shoes a year in those days."

There was a pause, and then the youngest boy spoke up said:

"My, dad, you have a much better time of it now you are living with us."

J. COLEMAN DRAYTON assures a New York paper that he "wants no publicity in his divorce case." He should have thought of that two years ago at least.

## TALMAGE'S SERMON.

### THE PREACHER SPENDS TWO WEEKS AT BOMBAY.

His Talks with Noted Fire Worshipers—Investigation of Parsee Catechism—A Visit to a Tower of Silence—Heathen Matrimonial Rites.

#### Among the Parsees.

Rev. Dr. Talmage, continuing his series of round the world sermons through the press, has chosen this week for his subject "The Fire Worshipers," the text selected being Matthew ii. 1, "There came wise men from the east to Jerusalem."

These wise men were the Parsees, or the so-called fire worshipers, and I found their descendants in India last October. Their heathenism is more tolerable than any of the other false religions and has more alleviations, and while in this round the world series I have already shown you the worst forms of heathenism to-day I show you the least offensive.

The prophet of the Parsees was Zoroaster of Persia. He was poet and philosopher and reformer as well as religionist. His disciples thrived at first in Persia, but under Mohammedan persecution they retreated to India, where I met them, and in addition to what I saw of them at their headquarters in Bombay, India, I had two weeks of association with one of the most learned and genial of their people on shipboard from Bombay to Brindisi.

The Bible of the Parsees, or fire worshipers, as they are inaccurately called, is the Zend Avesta, a collection of the strangest books that ever came into my hands. There were originally twenty-one volumes, but Alexander the Great in a drunken fit set fire to a palace which contained some of them, and they went into ashes—and forgetfulness. But there are more of their sacred volumes left than most people would have patience to read. There are many things in the religion of the Parsees that suggests Christianity, and some of its doctrines are in accord with our own religion. Zoroaster, who lived about 1,400 years before Christ, was a good man, suffered persecution for his faith and was assassinated while worshipping at an altar. He announced the theory, "He is best who is pure of heart!" and that there are two great spirits in the world—Ormuzd, the good spirit, and Ahri-man, the bad spirit—and that all who do right are under the influence of Ormuzd, and all who do wrong are under Ahri-man; and that the Parsee must be born on the ground floor of the house and must be buried from the ground floor; that the dying man must have prayers said over him and a sacred juice given him to drink; that the good at their decease go into eternal light and the bad into eternal darkness; that having passed out of this life the soul lingers near the corpse three days in a paradisaic state, enjoying more than all the nations of earth put together could enjoy, or in a pandemoniac state, suffering more than all the nations put together could possibly suffer, but at the end of three days departing for its final destiny, and that there will be a resurrection of the body. They are more careful than any other people about their ablutions, and they wash and wash and wash. They pay great attention to physical health.

It is a rare thing to see a sick Parsee. They do not smoke tobacco, for they consider that a misuse of fire. At the close of mortal life the soul appears at the Bridge Chinvat, where an angel presides, and questions the soul about the thoughts and words and deeds of its earthly state. Nothing, however, is more intense in the Parsee faith than the theory that the dead body is impure. A devil is supposed to take possession of the dead body. All who touch it are unclean, and hence the strange style of obsequies.

Where the Dead Lie.

We started for Malabar Hill, on which the wealthy classes have their embowered homes and the Parsees their strange temples of the dead. We passed on up through gates into the garden that surrounds the place where the Parsees dispose of their dead. This garden was given by Jamshidi Jijibhai and is beautiful with flowers of all hues and foliage of all styles of vein and notch and stature. There is on all sides great opulence of fern and cypress. The garden is 100 feet above the level of the sea. Not far from the entrance is a building where the mourners of the funeral procession go in to pray. A light is here kept burning year in and year out. We ascend the garden by some eight stone steps. The body of a deceased aged woman was being carried in toward the chief "tower of silence." There are five of these towers. Several of them have not been used for a long while. Four persons, whose business is to do this, carry in the corpse. They are followed by two men with long beards. The tower of silence to which they come cost \$150,000 and is 25 feet high and 276 feet around and without a roof. The four carriers of the dead and the two bearded men come to the door of the tower, enter and leave the dead. There are three rows of places for the dead—the outer row for the men, the middle row for the women, the inside row for the children. The lifeless bodies are exposed as far down as the waist. As soon as the employees retire from the tower of silence the vultures, now one, now two, now many, swoop upon the lifeless form. These vultures fill the air with their discordant voices. We saw them in long rows on top of the whitewashed wall of the tower of silence. In a few minutes they have taken the last particle of flesh from the bones. There had evidently been other opportunities for them that day, and some flew away as though surprised. They sometimes carry away with them parts of a body, and it is no unusual thing for the gentlemen in their country seats to have dropped into their dooryards a bone from the tower of silence.

In the center of this tower is a well, into which the bones are thrown after they are bleached. The hot sun and the rainy season and disinfection, and then there are sluices that carry into the sea what remains of the dead. The wealthy people of Malabar hill have made strenuous efforts to have these strange towers removed as a nuisance, but they remain and will no doubt for ages remain.

Reverence for the Elements of Nature.

I have talked with a learned Parsee about these mortuary customs. He said: "I suppose you consider them very peculiar, but the fact is we Parsees reverence the elements of nature and cannot consent to defile them. We reverence the fire, and therefore will not ask it to burn our dead. We reverence the water and do not ask it to submerge our dead. We reverence the earth and will not ask it to bury our dead. And so we let the vultures take them away." He confirmed me in the theory that the Parsees act on the principle that the dead are unclean. No one must touch such a body. The carriers of their "tomb of silence" must not put their hands on the form of the departed. They wear gloves lest somehow they should be contaminated. When the bones are to be removed from the sides of the tower and put in the well at the center, they are touched carefully by tongs. Then these people besides have very decided theories about the democracy of the tomb. No such thing as caste among the dead. Philosopher and boor, the affluent and the destitute must go through the same "tower of silence," lie down side by side with other occupants, have their bodies dropped into the same abyss and be carried out through the same canal and float away on the same sea. No splendor of Necropolis, no sculpturing of mausoleum, no pomp of dome or obelisk. Zoroaster's teachings resulted in these "towers of silence." He wrote, "Naked you came into the world and naked you must go out."

As I stood at the close of day in this garden on Malabar hill and heard the flap of the vultures' wings coming from their repast, the funeral custom of the Parsee seemed horrible beyond compare, and yet the dissolution of the human body by any mode is awful, and the beaks of these fowl are probably no more repulsive than the worms of the body devouring the sacred human form in cemeteries. Nothing but their resurrection day can undo the awful work of death, whether it now be put out of sight by cutting spade or flying wing.

At a Wedding.

Starting homeward, we soon were in the heart of the city and saw a building all a-flash with lights and resounding with merry voices. It was a Parsee wedding, in a building erected especially for the marriage ceremony. We came to the door and proposed to go in, but at first were not permitted. They saw we were not Parsees, and that we were not even natives. So very politely they halted us on the doorsteps. This temple of nuptials was chiefly occupied by women, their ears and necks and hands a-flame with jewels or imitations of jewels. By pantomime and gestures, as we had no use of their vocabulary, we told them we were strangers and were curious to see by what process Parsees were married.

Gradually we worked our way inside the door. The building and the surroundings were illuminated by hundreds of candles in glasses and lanterns, in unique and grotesque holdings. Conversation ran high, and laughter bubbled over, and all was gay. Then there was a sound of an advancing band of music, but the instruments for the most part were strange to our ears and eyes. Louder and louder were the outside voices, and the wind and stringed instruments, until the procession halted at the door of the temple and the bridegroom mounted the steps. Then the music ceased, and all the voices were still.

The mother of the bridegroom, with a platter loaded with aromatics and articles of food, confronted her son and began to address him. Then she took from the platter a bottle of perfume and sprinkled his face with the redolence. All the while speaking in a droning tone, she took from the platter a handful of rice, throwing some of it on his head, spilling some of it on his shoulder, pouring some of it on his hands. She took from the platter a coconut and waved it about his head. She lifted a garland of flowers and threw it over his neck and a bouquet of flowers and put it in his hand. Her part of the ceremony completed, the band resumed its music, and through another door the bridegroom was conducted into the center of the building. The bride was in the room, but there was nothing to designate her. "Where is the bride?" I said. "Where is the bride?" After a while she was made evident. The bride and groom were seated on chairs opposite each other. A white curtain was dropped between them so that they could not see each other. Then the attendants put their arms under this curtain, took a long rope of linen and wound it around the neck of the bride and the groom in token that they were to be bound together for life. Then some silk strings were wound around the couple now around this one and now around that. Then the groom threw a handful of rice across the curtain on the head of the bride, and the bride responded by throwing a handful of rice across the curtain on the head of the groom. Thereupon the curtain dropped, and the bride's chair was removed and put beside that of the groom. Then a priest of the Parsee religion arose and faced the couple. Before the priest was placed a platter of rice. He began to address the young man and woman. We could not hear a word, but understood just as well as if we had heard. Ever and anon he punctuated his ceremony by a handful of rice, which he picked up from the platter and flung now toward the groom and now toward the bride.

The ceremony went on interminably. We wanted to hear the conclusion, but were told that the ceremony would go on for a long while—indeed that it would not conclude until 2 o'clock in the morning, and this was only between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening. There would be a recess after awhile in the ceremony, but it would be taken up again in earnest at half past 12. We enjoyed what we had seen, but felt incapacitated for six more hours of wedding ceremony. Silently wishing the couple a happy life in each other's companionship, we pressed our way through the throng of congratulatory Parsees. All of them seemed bright and appreciative of the occasion. The streets outside joyously sympathized with the transactions inside.

Women in India.

We rode on toward our hotel wishing that marriage in all India might be as much honored as in the ceremony we had that evening witnessed at the Parsee wedding. The Hindoo women are not so married. They are simply cursed into the conjugal relation. Many of the girls are married at 7 and 10 years of age, and some of them are grandmothers at 30. They can never go forth into the sunlight with their faces uncovered. They must stay at home. All styles of maltreatment are theirs. If they become Christians they become outcasts. A missionary told me in India of a Hindoo woman who became a Christian. She had nine children. Her husband was over 70 years of age, and yet at her Christian baptism he told her to go, and she went out homeless. As long as woman is down India will be down. No nation was ever elevated except through the elevation of woman. Parsee marriage is an improvement on Hindoo marriage, but Christian marriage is an improvement on Parsee marriage.

A fellow traveler in India told me he had been writing to his home in England trying to get a law passed that no white woman could be legally married in India until she had been there six months. Admirable law would that be! If a white

woman saw that married life with a Hindoo is, she would never undertake it. Off with the thick and ugly veil from woman's face! Off with the crushing burdens from her shoulder! Nothing but the gospel of Jesus Christ will ever make life in India what it ought to be.

But what an afternoon of contrast in Bombay we experienced! From the temple of silence to the temple of hilarity! From the vultures to the doves! From mourning to laughter! From gathering shadows to gleaming lights! From obsequies to weddings! But how much of all our lives is made up of such opposites! I have carried in the same pocket and read from them in the same hour the liturgy of the dead and the ceremony of espousals. And so the tear meets the smile, and the dove meets the vulture.

The Glorious Gospel of Christ.

Thus I have set before you the best of all the religions of the heathen world, and I have done so in order that you might come to higher appreciation of the glorious religion which has put its benediction over us and over Christendom.

Compare the absurdities and nummeries of heathen marriage with the plain "I will" of Christian marriage, the hands joined in pledge "till death do you part." Compare the doctrine that the dead may not be touched with as sacred and tender and loving a kiss as is ever given, the last kiss of lips that will never again speak to us. Compare the narrow bridge Chinvat, over which the departing Parsee soul must tremblingly cross, to the wide open gate of heaven, through which the departing Christian soul may triumphantly enter. Compare the 21 books of the Zend Avesta of the Parsee, which even the scholars of the earth despair of understanding, with our Bible, so much of it as is necessary for our salvation in language so plain that "a wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein." Compare the "tower of silence," with its vultures, at Bombay with the Greenwood of Brooklyn, with its sculptured angels of resurrection, and bow yourselves in thanksgiving and prayer as you realize that if at the battles of Marathon and Salamis Persia had triumphed over Greece instead of Greece triumphing over Persia, Parseism, which was the national religion of Persia, might have covered the earth, and you and I instead of sitting in the noonday light of our glorious Christianity might have been groping in the depressing shadows of Parseism, a religion as inferior to that which is our inspiration in life and our hope in death as Zoroaster of Persia was inferior to our radiant and superhuman Christ, to whom be honor and glory and dominion and victory and song, world without end. Amen!

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Starting homeward, we soon were in the heart of the city and saw a building all a-flash with lights and resounding with merry voices. It was a Parsee wedding, in a building erected especially for the marriage ceremony. We came to the door and proposed to go in, but at first were not permitted. They saw we were not Parsees, and that we were not even natives. So very politely they halted us on the doorsteps. This temple of nuptials was chiefly occupied by women, their ears and necks and hands a-flame with jewels or imitations of jewels. By pantomime and gestures, as we had no use of their vocabulary, we told them we were strangers and were curious to see by what process Parsees were married.

Gradually we worked our way inside the door. The building and the surroundings were illuminated by hundreds of candles in glasses and lanterns, in unique and grotesque holdings. Conversation ran high, and laughter bubbled over, and all was gay. Then there was a sound of an advancing band of music, but the instruments for the most part were strange to our ears and eyes. Louder and louder were the outside voices, and the wind and stringed instruments, until the procession halted at the door of the temple and the bridegroom mounted the steps. Then the music ceased, and all the voices were still.

The mother of the bridegroom, with a platter loaded with aromatics and articles of food, confronted her son and began to address him. Then she took from the platter a bottle of perfume and sprinkled his face with the redolence. All the while speaking in a droning tone, she took from the platter a handful of rice, throwing some of it on his head, spilling some of it on his shoulder, pouring some of it on his hands. She took from the platter a coconut and waved it about his head. She lifted a garland of flowers and threw it over his neck and a bouquet of flowers and put it in his hand. Her part of the ceremony completed, the band resumed its music, and through another door the bridegroom was conducted into the center of the building. The bride was in the room, but there was nothing to designate her. "Where is the bride?" I said. "Where is the bride?" After a while she was made evident. The bride and groom were seated on chairs opposite each other. A white curtain was dropped between them so that they could not see each other. Then the attendants put their arms under this curtain, took a long rope of linen and wound it around the neck of the bride and the groom in token that they were to be bound together for life. Then some silk strings were wound around the couple now around this one and now around that. Then the groom threw a handful of rice across the curtain on the head of the bride, and the bride responded by throwing a handful of rice across the curtain on the head of the groom. Thereupon the curtain dropped, and the bride's chair was removed and put beside that of the groom. Then a priest of the Parsee religion arose and faced the couple. Before the priest was placed a platter of rice. He began to address the young man and woman. We could not hear a word, but understood just as well as if we had heard. Ever and anon he punctuated his ceremony by a handful of rice, which he picked up from the platter and flung now toward the groom and now toward the bride.

The ceremony went on interminably. We wanted to hear the conclusion, but were told that the ceremony would go on for a long while—indeed that it would not conclude until 2 o'clock in the morning, and this was only between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening. There would be a recess after awhile in the ceremony, but it would be taken up again in earnest at half past 12. We enjoyed what we had seen, but felt incapacitated for six more hours of wedding ceremony. Silently wishing the couple a happy life in each other's companionship, we pressed our way through the throng of congratulatory Parsees. All of them seemed bright and appreciative of the occasion. The streets outside joyously sympathized with the transactions inside.

Women in India.

We rode on toward our hotel wishing that marriage in all India might be as much honored as in the ceremony we had that evening witnessed at the Parsee wedding. The Hindoo women are not so married. They are simply cursed into the conjugal relation. Many of the girls are married at 7 and 10 years of age, and some of them are grandmothers at 30. They can never go forth into the sunlight with their faces uncovered. They must stay at home. All styles of maltreatment are theirs. If they become Christians they become outcasts. A missionary told me in India of a Hindoo woman who became a Christian. She had nine children. Her husband was over 70 years of age, and yet at her Christian baptism he told her to go, and she went out homeless. As long as woman is down India will be down. No nation was ever elevated except through the elevation of woman. Parsee marriage is an improvement on Hindoo marriage, but Christian marriage is an improvement on Parsee marriage.

A fellow traveler in India told me he had been writing to his home in England trying to get a law passed that no white woman could be legally married in India until she had been there six months. Admirable law would that be! If a white

man saw that married life with a Hindoo is, she would never undertake it. Off with the thick and ugly veil from woman's face! Off with the crushing burdens from her shoulder! Nothing but the gospel of Jesus Christ will ever make life in India what it ought to be.

But what an afternoon of contrast in Bombay we experienced! From the temple of silence to the temple of hilarity! From the vultures to the doves! From mourning to laughter! From gathering shadows to gleaming lights! From obsequies to weddings! But how much of all our lives is made up of such opposites! I have carried in the same pocket and read from them in the same hour the liturgy of the dead and the ceremony of espousals. And so the tear meets the smile, and the dove meets the vulture.

The Glorious Gospel of Christ.

Thus I have set before you the best of all the religions of the heathen world, and I have done so in order that you might come to higher appreciation of the glorious religion which has put its benediction over us and over Christendom.

Compare the absurdities and nummeries of heathen marriage with the plain "I will" of Christian marriage, the hands joined in pledge "till death do you part." Compare the doctrine that the dead may not be touched with as sacred and tender and loving a kiss as is ever given, the last kiss of lips that will never again speak to us. Compare the narrow bridge Chinvat, over which the departing Parsee soul must tremblingly cross, to the wide open gate of heaven, through which the departing Christian soul may triumphantly enter. Compare the 21 books of the Zend Avesta of the Parsee, which even the scholars of the earth despair of understanding, with our Bible, so much of it as is necessary for our salvation in language so plain that "a wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein." Compare the "tower of silence," with its vultures, at Bombay with the Greenwood of Brooklyn, with its sculptured angels of resurrection, and bow yourselves in thanksgiving and prayer as you realize that if at the battles of Marathon and Salamis Persia had triumphed over Greece instead of Greece triumphing over Persia, Parseism, which was the national religion of Persia, might have covered the earth, and you and I instead of sitting in the noonday light of our glorious Christianity might have been groping in the depressing shadows of Parseism, a religion as inferior to that which is our inspiration in life and our hope in death as Zoroaster of Persia was inferior to our radiant and superhuman Christ, to whom be honor and glory and dominion and victory and song, world without end. Amen!



# CLARKSTON ADVERTISER.

Friday, December 28th, 1894.

## HOLLY

From the Advertiser.  
We wish you all a happy New Year.  
Dick Fellows has been laid up with rheumatism.

School let out last Friday for a week, and the scholars are having a huge time. There was 2937 seeds in Dulmage's sunflower that measured 16 inches in diameter.

Toboggan slide will be opened to-morrow night. Good competent manager in charge.

A cold wave set in last night and to-day the thermometer stands only about 10 above zero.

The Vassar Times issued a beautiful holiday number last week. Truly the Times is a progressive paper.

James McCracken has been laid up with rheumatism. He is only able to hobble around at this writing.

Circuit Court adjourned last Friday until January 2nd, 1895. At this time Fred Harris will be Clerk of the Court.

Aaron Ingersoll of Rose Center, well known here, is reported dangerously ill to-day, with only slight hopes of recovery.

Rev. Halliday will preach the 6th sermon in the series on the Lord's Prayer next sabbath morning. Preaching as usual next sabbath evening.

Next Tuesday is the day which the pledges should be made. Now if you make them, do not be foolish enough to break them. If you can't hold out, don't make any rash promises.

Holly has the gun club fever and one has been organized here with about 15 members. They expect to do much shooting this winter. A similar club has also been organized at Orion.

There are a number of young men in Holly who should make a resolve, and let it go into effect next Tuesday, that they will not hang around the church doors, with their neck craned galping at everyone.

Take the enemies that any well-conducted newspaper makes in the course of business and stand them up in a row, and the rest of the community will say the editor ought to be proud that they are his enemies.

We erred last week in stating that Mrs. W. B. Austin accompanied the Dr. on his trip to Canada. He expects to attend the meeting of the Ontario Veterinary Association of which he is a director, at Toronto the 27th.

Our old friend, A. M. Joslin, who with his wife are visiting at Carp Lake, writes: "We should be very lonesome up here without the ADVERTISER. I represent so nicely, not only our own respected village, but the surrounding country as well. I hope that you are enjoying yourself hugely in your new home, and a happy Christmas to you."

A crowd thronged the Presbyterian Church Sunday evening to enjoy the Christmas exercises by the Sunday School. A nice programme was prepared and admirably carried out by the little ones. The exercises were interesting and those who attended were well repaid for their attendance. Will A. Patterson and Mr. Kennedy each sang a solo in a very creditable manner.

John K. Judd, sheriff elect, did a wise act when he appointed Dick D. Belt of Orion, as under-sheriff. Mr. Belt is well and favorably known throughout the county and has a host of friends who will congratulate Mr. Judd on his wise choice. Dick has filled the office of deputy sheriff for many years very creditably, and was also a candidate for the nomination before the last convention.

W. E. Hough, the insurance agent who skipped out from Flushing a few days ago, was Mr. Baird's agent for the Citizen's Mutual, and when he left took \$32 of the company's money. In a few weeks more he was to have made the collections at that place for that company and would have had about \$300 of their money. Mr. Baird says that he had the utmost confidence in the man, that he was one of the most prominent business men in that place.

December weather up to date in this locality has been remarkable for its general mildness. The sun has given us a glimpse of his genial phiz nearly every day and the air has much of the time had almost that softness that belongs to September. The third week of December has nearly passed and instead of snow for sleighing the frost is almost out of the ground and the roads are dusty in some places. The mild weather is the subject of much comment, and is gladly welcomed by poor people.

Down at Davisburgh they have a faculty of making the young people feel very shaky when they go away on the cars. Tuesday morning a young gentleman and lady of that town got on the cars to go to a neighboring town to spend Christmas, and they had no more than got into the cars than they were covered with rice, and of course every body in the train sized them up as newly married couple. However Fred succeeded in convincing the conductor, as he wished them much joy, that it was only a bluff that had been played upon

them. Take our advice, if you get married don't take the cars at Davisburgh.

The entertainment given by the Ladies of the Maccabees at Baird's Opera House last Friday evening was a success in every particular, the attendance being large. The ladies of this society like the Literary Association, make a success of all of their entertainments. The programme was admirably carried out from beginning to end. After the drawing of the quilt on which 125 numbers had been sold, was taken up. The last two numbers in the box were No. 1 and 87, the former held by Joe McGaffy and the latter by his sister, Maggie, whose number was last drawn and she was presented with the beautiful quilt.

The "brick chimney" entertainment at the M. E. Church on Christmas eve was a very pleasant affair and gave general satisfaction to the vast audience assembled. Each member of the school received a brick from Santa Claus' chimney. These bricks proved to be one pound paper boxes, representing bricks, filled with choice candy. Two hundred and twenty of these bricks were distributed. Santa Claus (Eugene Moti) acted his part to perfection as did also grandmother Grav (Miss Susie Rix). Erna Joslin, Albert Gilbert, Ruth Halliday and Willie Dulmage are worthy of much credit for the manner in which they acquitted themselves. Santa Claus' chimney will long be remembered with pleasure.

The action of the railroad companies regarding the carrying of baby cabs and bicycles, charging therefor 25 cents, is causing much grumbling, and undoubtedly will cause the railroads much annoyance in the future. The charging of 25 cents for carrying a baby cab is indeed unjust. It means just this. Many poor parents who can barely raise the required amount to pay their railroad fare, will be the greatest sufferers. It is unfair to make this extortion. If a baby cab exceeded the weight allowed as baggage then it would be different. As far as bicycles are concerned, we have nothing to say, further than that they will probably be jammed into the end of the car as usual and be subjected to the same rough usage, but yet it will leave the case open to a suit for damage as we believe that they must become responsible for all damage when they collect cartage. Bicycle riders, who are able to own a wheel are able to pay the 25 cents, and will look out for their own rights, but it does not follow that a baby cab is a luxury. It is not, but must be considered a necessity. We predict that this unfair ruling cannot stand.

## A RIDICULOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS.

A funny, yes, ridiculous state of affairs, has been brought to light in the city of Pontiac. If true, and there seems to be no possible chance for mistake, Dr. N. B. Colvin, the health officer of that city, should not only be condemned by the people, but removed so quick that his head would swim. Mrs. J. E. Hotchkiss, wife of the small pox victim, makes affidavit that Dr. Colvin did not visit her husband 20 times as he alleges, but quite to the contrary. She believes that he did not visit the house ten times in all. It is as follows:

State of Michigan, County of Oakland, ss: Mrs. Joseph E. Hotchkiss, of the City of Pontiac, Mich., being duly sworn, makes the following statement:  
After Dr. Colvin learned that Mr. Hotchkiss had the small pox, he never came into the house to see him, but came to the neighbors and to the watchman, Mr. Christian, and inquired how the sick was getting along. On one occasion I remember of seeing him climb over the fence and go to the house on the opposite side of the street and go up back of Mr. Adams' house and come out upon the road in front of Mr. Bray's house to where the watchman was. Watchman told me that the doctor, inquired how our folks were getting along. I told the watchman that the doctor was more afraid of the small pox than he, the watchman, was. For the first time after he had learned that Mr. Christian (the watchman) to get another doctor that I was dissatisfied with the way Dr. Colvin pretended to treat my husband upon the baby. The doctor himself, I understood from him that I could not have another physician, then I consented to have Colvin. When Dr. Colvin made his first visit to see my baby, he came up to the side of the house and rapped upon the side door and asked to have the sick baby carried out where he could see it. I objected at first and thought it a very wise act to carry a sick child out into the open air, but the doctor persisted in my doing it, so I finally wrapped the baby up in an old shawl and carried it out beneath a cherry tree in the yard where the doctor could see the child. The next visit the doctor made was attempted in the same manner by wrapping the baby up and asking to have the baby brought out doors. This time I refused out and as my husband and I had talked the matter over and decided it was an unwise thing for us to do, that the child might catch its death cold. I then told the doctor that if he wanted to doctor my child he would have to come into the house where the baby was. He said he would do so, but when he came in he had small pox did he step into the house, but did not at any time during his sickness, so far as I remember, lay his hands upon the baby. This he came in all six or seven times to see the baby, know positively that he did not come ten times to see my child. Dr. Colvin subsequently told me that Messrs. Smith and Roe paid him, the doctor, for looking after the small pox at the Hodges house.

NANCY HOTCHKISS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the 11th day of December A. D., 1894.

GEO. W. SMITH, Notary Public.

Now if Dr. Colvin has any claims on that office or on the patronage of that city we should like to learn what they are. It is a disgrace upon the good name of Oakland County. He received very large pay for his services in this case and it was supposed was doing his duty.

## SMALLPOX CAUSED HIS DEATH.

Birmingham, December 20.—Ludwig Granzo, an old man 72 years of age, died this afternoon at his residence, two miles west of Royal Oak, of smallpox. He came down with it yesterday, and in his extreme age could not withstand the disease. He will be buried at midnight at Royal Oak cemetery. This is the second death in the Granzo family from this malady.

## EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

The Midland Republican of Dec. 7, says:

Samples of cookies and biscuits, made by girls totally blind, can be seen at the Republican office. These samples are from some that were taken Tuesday from the school for the Blind (at Lansing) to Adrian for exhibition in connection with the convention of the State Board of Correction and Charities. A hammock and various samples of needle work made by the children at the school, were exhibited, also a book of raised point letter (Braille) which was stereotyped and printed at the school, and best of all, four of the children were two girls and two boys, who read from the books and the stereotypes with their fingers, played the piano, sang, wrote Braille from dictation, gave recitations, etc., arousing great interest in those who saw and heard them. They were under the immediate care of St. J. Church and a fully teacher and remained through the entire convention, also visiting the Industrial Home for girls. The children enjoyed the change from school routine immensely and sat with great patience through the long sessions, in which some of the most valuable papers and discussions were given.

Hon. L. C. Storrs, Secretary of the State Board of Corrections and Charities says that the school for the Blind was never in better condition than now.

This school is a state institution and is located at Lansing. Blind children are boarded and taught free of charge. Further information may be obtained by addressing the Superintendent of the School for the Blind, Lansing, Mich. Any person knowing of a blind child, or one so nearly blind as to be unable to learn in the public school, should encourage parents or guardian to have such child sent to the school at Lansing.

## DETROIT GRAND HAVEN AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV. 19, 1894.

WESTWARD.									
STATIONS.	No. 11	No. 13	No. 15	No. 17	No. 19	No. 21	No. 23	No. 25	No. 27
Chicago (Str.)	A. M. 7:15	A. M. 7:30	P. M. 4:00	P. M. 4:15	P. M. 4:30	P. M. 4:45	P. M. 5:00	P. M. 5:15	P. M. 5:30
Milwaukee Jct.	7:15	7:30	4:00	4:15	4:30	4:45	5:00	5:15	5:30
Pontiac	7:25	7:40	4:10	4:25	4:40	4:55	5:10	5:25	5:40
Lansing	8:00	8:15	4:45	5:00	5:15	5:30	5:45	6:00	6:15
HOLLY	8:41	8:56	5:10	5:25	5:40	5:55	6:10	6:25	6:40
Durant	9:25	9:40	5:54	6:09	6:24	6:39	6:54	7:09	7:24
Owosso Jct.	10:05	10:20	6:34	6:49	7:04	7:19	7:34	7:49	8:04
Lowell	11:49	12:04	8:18	8:33	8:48	9:03	9:18	9:33	9:48
Grand Rapids	12:17	12:32	9:46	10:01	10:16	10:31	10:46	11:01	11:16
Grand Haven	1:00	1:15	10:30	10:45	11:00	11:15	11:30	11:45	12:00
Ferryburg	1:05	1:20	10:35	10:50	11:05	11:20	11:35	11:50	12:05
Grand Haven (Str.)	2:05	2:20	11:35	11:50	12:05	12:20	12:35	12:50	1:05
Milwaukee (Str.)	2:10	2:25	11:40	11:55	12:10	12:25	12:40	12:55	1:10
Chicago (Str.)	2:10	2:25	11:40	11:55	12:10	12:25	12:40	12:55	1:10

EASTWARD.									
STATIONS.	No. 12	No. 14	No. 16	No. 18	No. 20	No. 22	No. 24	No. 26	No. 28
Milwaukee	A. M. 7:15	A. M. 7:30	P. M. 4:00	P. M. 4:15	P. M. 4:30	P. M. 4:45	P. M. 5:00	P. M. 5:15	P. M. 5:30
Chicago	7:15	7:30	4:00	4:15	4:30	4:45	5:00	5:15	5:30
Grand Haven	7:40	7:55	4:25	4:40	4:55	5:10	5:25	5:40	5:55
Ferryburg	8:15	8:30	4:40	4:55	5:10	5:25	5:40	5:55	6:10
G. R. & L. Jct.	8:40	8:55	5:05	5:20	5:35	5:50	6:05	6:20	6:35
Lowell	9:15	9:30	5:40	5:55	6:10	6:25	6:40	6:55	7:10
Owosso Jct.	9:55	10:10	6:20	6:35	6:50	7:05	7:20	7:35	7:50
HOLLY	10:17	10:32	6:42	6:57	7:12	7:27	7:42	7:57	8:12
Durant	10:50	11:05	7:15	7:30	7:45	8:00	8:15	8:30	8:45
Lansing	11:14	11:29	7:39	7:54	8:09	8:24	8:39	8:54	9:09
Pontiac	11:49	12:04	8:14	8:29	8:44	8:59	9:14	9:29	9:44
Milwaukee Jct.	12:17	12:32	8:42	8:57	9:12	9:27	9:42	9:57	10:12
Chicago (Str.)	1:00	1:15	9:25	9:40	9:55	10:10	10:25	10:40	10:55

EASTWARD—No. 28 has Sleeper from Grand Rapids to Detroit.  
WESTWARD—No. 28 has Sleeper from Detroit to Grand Rapids.  
No. 19 suburban train leaves Detroit at 5:45 p. m., Milwaukee Junction 6:35, arrives at Pontiac at 6:45 p. m.  
No. 20 suburban leaves Pontiac at 7:10 and arrives in Detroit at 8:15 a. m.  
Chair car and Sleeping Car Service.  
Except Sunday. Others daily.  
Westward No. 28 has Pullman Sleeper, Chicago and Detroit.  
No. 14 has Wagner Chair Car from Grand Rapids to Detroit.  
No. 15 has Chair Car from Grand Rapids to Detroit.  
No. 16 has Wagner Parlor Car, Detroit to Grand Rapids.  
No. 17 has Pullman Sleeper, Detroit to Chicago.  
JNO. W. LADD, Traffic Manager. Trav. Pass. Agent.

## F. & P. M. R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV. 18, 1894.

GOING EAST				
Train No. 4	9:02 am	Train No. 1	4:22 am	
Train No. 8	1:15 pm	Train No. 3	10:20 am	
Train No. 9	7:40 pm	Train No. 5	3:05 pm	
Train No. 10	5:30 am	Train No. 9	8:03 pm	
Train No. 5 connects at Lindington with Steamers for Milwaukee. During season of navigation, making connections for all points West and Northwest.				
Sleeping and Parlor Cars between Bay City and Detroit.				
Connections made at Port Huron and Detroit in Union Depot for all points South, Canada and the East.				
W. H. SMITH, AGENT, Holly, Mich.				

## Report of the Condition OF THE FIRST STATE & SAVINGS BANK AT HOLLY.

In the State of Michigan, at the close of business Dec. 19, 1894.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$12,861 87
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.	56,388 39
Overdrafts	633 28
Furniture and fixtures	1,018 33
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,737 67
Due from banks in reserve cities	22,725 05
Checks and cash items	186 70
Nickels and cents	42 44
Gold	2,840 00
Silver	16 80
U. S. and National Bank Notes	2,980 00
Total	205,936 32

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$50,000 00
Surplus fund	5,000 00
Gross undivided earnings	7,960 80
Commercial deposits subject to check	25,562 17
Commercial certificates of deposit	9,465 91
Savings deposits	108,212 35
Due to banks and bankers	185 00
Total	205,936 32

## STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.

I, Emerson M. Newell, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

EMERSON M. NEWELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of December, 1894.

JAS. C. SIMONSON, Notary Public.

Henry W. DOWNING, JAMES C. SIMONSON, CHAS. A. WILSON, Directors.

Correct—Attest: FARMERS, TAKE NOTICE.

A thorough-bred improved Chester White Boar will be found all right at HENRY DENSHAM'S.

## BRIEFLY MENTIONED.

Some Interesting Bits of News from Many Localities.

Michigan pickle manufacturers are shipping goods to England.

The Pottawatomie Indians in Berrien county will get about \$140,000 to divide among 260 persons.

The Michigan Central railroad now has a branch completed from Buchanan to the dam on the St. Joseph river, about 2 miles from the town. Several new factories are locating on the line.

Grand Ledge and Charlotte are to be connected by an electric railway to carry passengers and general freight.

While sinking a well at Daguer for new waterworks a vein of coal was struck at a depth of 64 feet.

Two sharpers dressed as lumbermen succeeded in passing several bogus checks at Ishpeming with the name of the Dead River Lumber company.

The mangled remains of an Indian named William Wesigeshiek, living at Indian town, on the Kewikawia river, were found on the Michigan Central track, near West Bay City.

In a fight in a Detroit saloon Sunday night Emil J. Noseck was kicked to death. His assailants escaped.

Dr. Cook, one of the best-known citizens of western Michigan, prominent in medical circles and masonry, died at his home in Muskegon Sunday of pleuro-pneumonia after a brief illness of five days at the age of 54 years.

Frank Bradley, alias Franklin Burton, wanted in Detroit for forgery, was arrested in Toronto, Ont., Monday. Bradley has agreed to waive extradition proceedings and will return to Detroit with an officer from that city.

## INSTANT DEATH.

It Comes to Many Men Through a Boiler Explosion.

WEST BAY CITY, Dec. 20.—Tuesday noon a boiler in the box factory of Russell Bros. exploded because of low water. The shock of the explosion was felt throughout the city. A number of employees were seated in the engine room at the time eating lunch. Five were killed outright, one is missing and supposed to be under the debris, and three were badly injured. The dead are: John Calcutt, aged 24 years; George Pfund, aged 17; Albert Rahn, aged 16; John Braun, aged 15, and Al Hearenbacher, aged 17. The injured are Fred Wildanger, Charles Dodge and Roe Hudson. The dead were terribly mutilated, one man having both legs blown off and his neck broken. One ghastly find was that of a headless trunk. The debris of the mill was thrown over 500 feet and all the windows in the neighborhood were shattered by the shock.

Haining, the engineer, professes entire ignorance of the cause of the accident. He denies that the water was low in the boiler. Experts say that the boiler, which was twenty-eight years old, was practically ruined and rotten. Every expert who has examined the surroundings, declared that the explosion was due to low water.

## WILL KEEP HIS SEAT.

Senator Patton to Retain His Place Until His Successor Is Chosen.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—Senator Patton has been consulting with the members of the election committee and finds that the report that his term must expire January 2, and the state have only one senator until the legislature can elect, was without foundation; that the question has been fought out by that committee, and the senate has established a precedent by which Patton will remain a senator until the senate is officially notified of the election of his successor or the legislature finally adjourns without being able to elect. In the case of Trumbull, of Illinois, the senate also exploded the constitutional provision, when it was claimed it would make Judge Hubbell ineligible for senator. Judges and governors have been elected and admitted to seats as senators in several instances.

## LANSING POPULISTS.

They Prepare for Business Ventures on the Cooperative Plan.

LANSING, Dec. 21.—Lansing populists are to establish industries and a newspaper on the cooperative plan. They will erect a building in which will be carried on the manufacture of chairs and wagons. A general merchandise store will also be a part of the scheme. Workers will be paid in paper good for its face value in the store, goods to be sold at a small advance above cost. Should the purchases not equal his earnings the worker may receive his surplus either in cash or paper of the association. Operations will be commenced in a few weeks. The progress of the organization will be watched with interest.

## Jailbreaker Caught.

HILLSDALE, Dec. 22.—Seven desperate criminals escaped from the Hillsdale county jail September 3 by tunneling through the walls. Among them was George E. Cleveland, who with Robert Mehan and Frank Swindenski was charged with the attempted murder of Postmaster Weathercox, of Somerset, in July. Since then one of the lesser jailbreakers was caught, but Cleveland and his pals were not heard from till Thursday night. Sheriff Converse received a telegram from the chief of police of New Orleans, La., saying they had him in custody.

## He Secured a Part.

DETROIT, Dec. 21.—Auditor General Turner has demanded of the auditors of Wayne county an advance of \$100,000 on account of the state's portion of taxes. He explained that the state needs this sum to meet vouchers, and said the treasury is nearly empty. It was finally agreed that Cashier Nicol of the City Savings bank will advance \$37,500 and the county will pay a like sum, and Mr. Turner for the present will be satisfied with the \$75,000 thus secured.

## RAILWAY EXTENSION.

Plans for the Future of the Alpena & Northern Road.

BAY CITY, Dec. 21.—Estimates and contracts are being prepared for extending the Detroit, Bay City & Alpena, or Alger road, as it is usually called, to a Bay City terminal. The road will run into West Bay City, and it is reported that the Flint & Pere Marquette road will bridge the Saginaw river and the new road will run into Bay City over their road and use their depot and warehouse.

It is said Alger, Smith & Co. accepted the offer of the Drexel, Morgan & Co. syndicate for their northern extension called the Alpena & Northern, which is now completed to McKinnon lake, half way to Cheboygan, and by the time the southern end is extended the northern will reach Cheboygan. The road will rival the Grand Rapids & Indiana and Michigan Central as a tourist line, and the towns and cities on the Huron shore are better regarding business than those on the Michigan Central. A new line of steamers to connect with the new extension will be put on next season, so it is reported, and Mackinac island can be reached in less than an hour from Cheboygan. There is enough lumber uncut in Presque Isle and Montmorency counties to last over ten years at least, affording good freight business. It is said the road, under a receiver, has paid 4 per cent. interest on a \$4,000,000 indebtedness.

## MICHIGAN RAILROAD TAXES.

There Is Due the State \$311,056—Not a Passenger Killed in 189







## EMBERS.

Still the embers glow,  
Though the fire is faint and low,  
Though the frost is on the pane,  
And the year is on the wane,  
Still the embers glow.

In the pine wood deep,  
Where the shadows are asleep,  
Where the storm complains at night,  
And the winter drifts are white,  
In the pine wood deep,

Stands the Christmas tree,  
Waiting for the children's glee;  
Waiting for the mother's hand,  
And the joyous household band,  
Stands the Christmas tree

In the shops so bright,  
Stuffs with rainbow hues of light,  
Costly, carven, rich, and rare,  
Curious gifts beyond compare,  
Bloom untouched by blight,  
Catch the eye and lure the heart,  
Weaving spells with mystic art,  
In the shops so bright.

Life is glad and gay,  
Set to dancing time of holiday,  
Home and hearth o'erflow with cheer,  
Love enfolds its near and dear,  
Life is glad and gay.

Yes, the embers glow!  
Though the fire is faint and low,  
Though the frost is on the pane,  
And the year is on the wane,  
Yet the embers glow.

—Margaret E. Sangster, in Harper's Bazar.

## Big Jean's Love Affair.

### A CHRISTMAS STORY.

Mr. Bronson, of Boston, was not well, and he and his daughter were spending the winter at their cottage by Lake Brule, in the Adirondacks. To-night, Christmas Eve, Miss Dorothy Bronson was having a Christmas tree.

Her only neighbors were the Canadians, whose huts straggled along the lake shore,—now, in the winter time, seeming lost among great drifts and snow-weighted evergreens. This evening, at Miss Bronson's invitation, each shanty had poured out a host of swarthy children—well-behaved, grave little creatures, whose manners hardly needed the oversight of the older people that came with them. When the tree was ablaze with its tinsel and candles, they stood with brown hands pressed to their sides, black eyes staring, and lips tightly shut. Not an exclamation—not a word; perhaps they thought this glimpse of fairyland would vanish at the first sound.

"I want the older ones to stay and dance a little," said Miss Dorothy, in her best French. "There is a fiddler."

So, when the candies and nuts and oranges had all been distributed, old Pierre Arneau came in with his fiddle; the tree was moved to one side, and the larger boys and girls stood up for a quadrille. They danced quietly and very correctly; indeed, the only person that Pierre, who called off as well as played, had to instruct, was the hostess herself.

The next dance there was less gravity; the next, still less. Miss Dorothy was just congratulating herself on the fact that all were having a good time, when she noticed that some one was in the corner behind the Christmas tree. It proved to be a tall, stalwart youth. She dragged him forth.

"Hot Jean Brusoe," cried one of the boys; "you cannot hide yourself behind a little bush like that. Come and dance!"

Jean seemed to lack courage, or to have no desire to get a partner; and when the next set was forming, Miss Bronson, seeing he would be left out, asked him to dance with her. He obeyed, and went through the figures with clumsy precision.

Now every one was attended to, and Miss Bronson, looking around, thought this both a successful and a picturesque Christmas party. The cheeks of the girls, who were young enough to be still plump and pretty, glowed with health and excitement; their eyes were blacker than usual, if that were possible, and their new calico dresses made a bright show. The young men were a sturdy lot; and old Pierre, grinning and nodding over his fiddle and with red knitted cap on his forehead, was a quaint and merry figure. Even awkward Jean, who had drifted back to his corner and regained the familiar shelter of the evergreen, seemed sedately happy.

When it was all over, the guests plodded along the snowy road leading to the little Canadian settlement. In the moonlight the spruce trees, which covered each knoll sloping to the lake, stood out crisp and dark.

Antoine Latour, one of the little group moving along the white road, was speaking: "Was she not awkward, the mam'selle! She was so stupid in the dance, I could have laughed."

On their way to the settlement they had to cross a bridge over a little ravine. At this place Antoine was lifted off his feet and tossed into the deep snow four or five feet below. He crawled out covered with snow and breathless. "Who did that?" he gasped.

"I did," said Jean gravely; and Antoine, who was a good-natured fellow and did not love a quarrel as well as a laugh, thought best to say no more about it.

"I think Jean was angry," whispered one of the others to his neighbor, "because Antoine said she was awkward; for she danced with Jean. What, Jean! you that will scarcely speak to one of our girls, have you set your heart on this city mam'selle?"

When Jean reached home he found the family all asleep. The plan of the house and the heating arrangements were simple. There was one room down stairs and two lofts overhead. The stove, an old-fashioned cooking stove, stood in the centre of the lower room. In cold weather the entire family, when in the house, lived here day and night, and now all of them—father and mother, and Jean's older brothers and sisters—lay wrapped in their blankets on the floor in a circle close to the stove.

The wood fire, which had lately been replenished, burned hotly, and the sleepers looked warm and comfortable.

Jean drew off his boots, and then going to a broad shelf which stood over several feet from the wall, pulled down his blanket. The best places on the floor were taken, and he had to stretch his long legs at some distance from the fire. His brothers and sisters did not think it necessary to be very considerate of Jean—he was so good-natured and stupid. When he was a small child there had been two bad years, when the potatoes rotted, the buckwheat blasted, and there was no snow for lumbering. Then the Brusoe family had lived on horse-feed; the mother became haggard, and the older children too; but Jean felt the hardships most and grew up hollow-eyed, slow and clumsy.

Miss Bronson must have been interested in her guests, for after the last one had gone she felt like talking them over with some one; but her father was asleep. She went upstairs to her own bedroom, her thoughts still busy with the people whose acquaintance she had just made. She was struck by their vigor and simplicity. They seemed to have absorbed the vitality and wholesome vim of the evergreen forests in which they lived—tempered with the same forest's tranquillity. Moreover, it was the good fortune of these Canadians to have preserved something of the Old-World Frenchman's vivacity and social traits, while they acquired a stubborn hardihood sprung of their American transplanting. They had the advantage over the dwellers in cities. In her enthusiasm she believed she would like to become one of them; exchanging for their single cares the questions, religious and social, which of late years had been troubling her. But perhaps they would be unwilling to receive her. She remembered several occasions when they watched her very critically.

On the morning following Miss Dorothy's party Jean went to the cabin of Pierre Arneau. The little old fiddler was also a cobbler; but to-day his leather apron was put aside.

"Good Christmas to you, Jean Baptiste Brusoe!" he cried, as the lad came in. "You and I are up early; we were not jiggling as much as the others last night. Did not our girls look well? If all those in the city are as pale as mam'selle they are truly to be pitied."

"Yes—she is pale," assented Jean, slowly. "But do you not think she is better than the girls at Lake Brule—in some ways? She is so quiet—and so clean."

"Perhaps so," said the cobbler; "yet they say she is thirty years old, and she is not married. That, you know, speaks ill for her. But, Jean, I've been thinking of you. Why do you not ask some good girl to be your woman, and then settle down. You are old enough and big enough to have a home of your own. Don't be bashful! It is happiness—to work hard, to have a family; no time to be sad. We are not like the Irish and the Yankees, who let their old people go to the poorhouse. There is no worry about old age if we have children. See old man Bonnat—for ten years he has done nothing but fish and smoke and sit by the fire; his sons take care of him, and he laughs more than he cries. Life is good when a man settles down. Now, there is my Delphine—she is not bad looking. The girls know you are steady, and they think of that, though they may like to laugh with that chattering Antoine Latour. Think it over, Jean. I should be glad to have you as a son-in-law."

Before Jean left he said he would think it over. The cobbler, expecting him back in the evening, told his black-eyed Delphine to put on shoes and stockings (even in winter the young women, while in the house, did not wear these luxuries) and to keep herself tidy. But Jean did not come.

"He may like some other one better," thought Pierre, sadly, "though no girl in the settlement has been more neighborly to him than Delphine. I know she likes him."

However, as the winter wore on Jean did make some calls, but not at the cobbler's shanty. He got into the habit of stopping at the back door of the cottage to ask if he could not do something for Mr. Bronson. And sometimes Jean was asked into the big sitting-room, where an open fire was burning, and where he saw Miss Bronson.

She thought this tall, simple fellow, with his shock of black hair and mild, deep-set eyes, was an interesting type of the Canadian woodsman, and she observed him and talked to him, drawing him out as well as his bashfulness would permit. She was very friendly.

Jean, at the same time, was watching, comparing her with the young women about Lake Brule. Decidedly she was not as pretty and healthy looking, nor as strong to bring in wood and carry water from the lake. It was very necessary that a wife should be able to do these things, and Jean decided that her apparent lack in this respect was the reason no man had chosen her for a wife. Yet

in some other respects she excelled the girls one saw in the settlement; and, after all, sometimes small, weak-looking women were the best workers.

One evening Jean found a third person in the Bronson sitting-room. This was a slender, graceful young man who had come from Boston to spend a few days at the cottage. He treated Jean very cordially, sometimes bursting into roars of laughter when the Canadian made remarks not intended to be so very funny. But, on the whole, he was polite. Yet Jean did not like him.

A day or two afterward there was good skating on the lake, and Jean, who was passing the cottage, saw Miss Bronson on the bank putting on her skates. There was some trouble, and she called to him to come and help her.

Jean did his best, but he did not understand these new-fashioned skates, and his hands were awkward. Just then the young man from Boston, Mr. Robert Gurney, came out of the cottage carrying skates in his hand, and he hurried down to where they were.

"Here, let me do that," he said, laying his hand on Jean's shoulder and gently pushing him out of the way. Miss Bronson saw the black cloud that gathered in Jean's face, and she put out her hand to restrain him, but she was too late. He sprang from his knees, caught the other man around the waist, and flung him to one side.

Mr. Gurney fell in the snow and was not hurt. But he was very much surprised, and when he got up he turned and stared in silence. No one spoke, and Jean hung his head sullenly, an animal-like rage shining in his eyes. Finally, Gurney burst out into a roar of laughter.

"Oh, that's the way the land lies!" he said, still laughing and looking at Miss Dorothy. "Well, then, I'll overlook this little incident. But what a joke!"

Jean saw that she was smiling in return, and the sight added to his rage. For the first time he realized the difference in their stations in life. He glared at Mr. Gurney and then strode away.

After this Jean carefully avoided the cottage and its inmates. He was as silent as ever, but both his mind and his temper seemed to grow quicker. He was no longer the slow-thinking, good-natured boy of a few weeks before. He wandered off into the winter woods, taking long tramps on his snow-shoes. If any one spoke to him he was apt to answer roughly.

About two weeks after the skate episode it was said in the settlement that the people at the cottage were going away. And one morning Jean saw a sleigh in which was Mr. Bronson and several trunks going by on the road to the railroad station. A few minutes later appeared a smaller sleigh driven by Mr. Gurney. Miss Bronson rode beside him.

Jean and Antoine Latour were standing together.

"Why don't you go and say goodbye?" laughed Antoine. "Wasn't she your girl—before you were cut out?"

Of a sudden they saw that there was a disturbance on the road. Several small Canadian boys, who were standing near, had thrown snow at Gurney as he passed. The young gentleman had leaped out of the sleigh and now was laying about him with his horsewhip. One boy had fallen in the snow and was receiving most of the blows.

"It's your sister Delia's little Louis that's catching it!" exclaimed Antoine.

Jean leaped forward with an oath. The boy was a favorite of his, and this whipping, coming from the detested city man, was too much to bear.

Louis, seeing his uncle coming, took courage and began to call names, so the whip was laid on harder than ever.

In an instant more Jean had seized the unsuspecting Gurney, had wrrenched the whip from him and hurled him to the ground. Now the lash fell fast and furious upon the prostrate man's face and shoulders. The boys looked on frightened. They thought Jean would kill the man, he looked so fierce.

"Oh, Jean!" cried a woman's voice. "Stop! stop hitting him! I love him! I'm going to marry him. Stop, you'll kill him!"

Jean did stop, but he did not look at Miss Bronson, as she leaned back from the sleigh. One of the boys heard him mutter:

"You'll marry him, will you?"

He let the whip slip through his hand till he held it by the middle. Then he raised the butt end, and bending over Gurney, struck him a crashing blow on the head.

Before he could strike again Antoine Latour threw himself upon Jean, and soon other men came running up.

At first it looked as if Jean Brusoe would be tried for murder. However, thanks to the fact that the whip was not a heavy one, the wounded man did not die, and Jean was sentenced to only two years in State's prison.

One spring day, when the first blue birds were singing, when from the woods came the distant drum beat of the grouse, and when the snow in the fields lay in little patches under the north sides of the stumps, Pierre Arneau had moved his bench out into the sunshine. His hands were brisk at his work, and the little old cobbler looked almost as young as he had two years before.

Suddenly a tall figure, dressed in a new suit of ill-fitting black clothes,

came around the corner of the house and stood before him.

"You remember me, Pierre Arneau?" said the new-comer.

"I do, Jean Brusoe; I have never forgotten you."

"I did not mean to come back here," went on the young man; "but when I was in prison I often thought of young Delphine. I saw I had been a fool to think of things which do not belong to people like us. And so I have come to see you; but as for Delphine—I suppose she is married long ago."

"No," said Pierre. "When the young men came she drove them away. She did not have much to remember; but she, too, has not forgotten."

And he led the way into the shanty.—[Frank Leslie's Weekly.]

### A New Forage Plant.

Any forage plant which is adapted to arid or semi-arid regions is of value in this State, and information on such points is always of interest. Sandwick is the name of a new fodder plant which is so favorably reported on by the Colorado station that seeds are to be distributed this spring for trial.

Sandwick is sown in drills, a double row in each thirty-nine inches. About thirty pounds of seed to the acre were used. The seed was sown on June 10. The plants were cultivated three times, and received one irrigation during July. The growth was not rapid, but in spite of an exceedingly dry summer and fall the plants kept green and continued their growth. In spite of the snow they sent out a new growth in December. It would appear from the report of the Colorado Experiment Station to produce a much heavier growth in that State than in Nebraska or in any of the States where it has been tried.

The plant is highly relished by cattle and horses. The analysis shows that it is rich in the albuminoids or flesh producing elements, and hence well adapted for the production of milk or for fattening cattle. When sown by itself thinly it spreads close to the ground, so low that it cannot be cut by a machine or scythe. Its special use is as fall, winter and spring pasture, and as such it bids to find a large usefulness in this State. If sown with spring oats it can be cut and cured as hay, and the combination makes a well balanced ration for milch cows.—[Rural Californian.]

### Dispensing With Elephants.

It appears that the British government has concluded that it has more elephants in India than it cares to keep, and orders have been issued to break up the expensive establishment known as the 'howdah-khana.' Already the government roll of elephants has been reduced to between 200 and 300, instead of the 1,000 that it lately maintained in northern India alone. As the railways penetrate the unsettled northern districts, elephants are less and less in use to drag heavy artillery. They are timid beasts and in action are practically useless, and for mountain warfare mules are considered much better. Even the native princes now-a-days are content to keep one elephant, where formerly they had a score. The Indian government has decided that only the Governor-General's silver howdah is to be kept, and two or three state elephants for ceremonial processions. The historic howdah was furnished up under Lady Canning's artistic direction for her husband's vice regal progress through India after the mutiny, and it has been used by almost every British ruler of India since the first, Warren Hastings. Around it cluster more than a century's memories of wars and pageants.—[New Orleans Picayune.]

### He Fooled the Dog.

Sheriff Sherry, of Muncie, Ind., keeps a large dog, which he employs as a guard for the workhouse prisoners when they are at work outside. The convicts are afraid of the dog, and the sheriff has been accustomed to keep but a slack watch of them while the dog was about. The other day one of the prisoners, who was working with a gang on the street, and had taken some pains to cultivate the dog's acquaintance, made a dash for liberty. The dog was sent after him, and as he came running up the convict continued his flight, merely clapping his hands and calling to the dog, "Sic him! Sic him!" The animal was completely fooled, and, dashing past the fleeing prisoner, made a rush for a farmer, who was walking along not far away, and soon had him up a tree. When the sheriff arrived on the scene he called the dog off from the farmer, but the convict had made good use of his opportunity and was not to be found.—[New Orleans Picayune.]

### Fairy Stones for Luck.

Fairy stones are the latest, and a young woman from the South has set her friends sending around for them. They are said to bring their owners luck, "but if you let any one touch it," continued this believer in luck pieces, "you spoil the charm." This fairy stone seems to be a piece of petrified earth, with what looks like a cross marked upon it, and is said to come from St. Patrick, in Virginia, where there is a mountain full of them, supposed to have been planted there by the fairies as a back as the days of the crucifixion. Believers in such things or folks who love to pick up fads are having these fairy stones mounted as pins, watch charms, etc.—[Boston Gazette]

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

### AN INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

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

#### Lesson for Dec. 30.

Golden Text—"Redeeming the time, because the days are evil."—Eph. 5: 16.

Review Sunday, coming between Christmas and New Year's, and right on the border line between 1894 and 1895, may be found a good time for both a forward and a backward look. Six months have been given to the life of Christ; six months on the same great theme lie before. Never in the history of the church has there been such an opportunity. Never have so many heads been bowed over the sweet story. What shall be the fruit of it? God grant that a multitude may arise and say: He is "the chiefest among ten thousand" and the one "altogether lovely." God grant, too, that throughout Christendom a more Christly spirit may be developed, and peace and love be widely, deeply felt. All the world looking at the Christ—looking intently and continuously at the Christ—a whole year with Jesus. How much it ought to mean to us all!

#### Quarterly Review.

Lesson 1. Jesus at Nazareth. Luke 4 16-30.

Golden Text. "See that ye refuse not him that speaketh." Heb. 12: 25.

Lesson 2. The Draught of Fishes. Luke 5: 1-11.

Golden Text. "Come ye after me, and I will make you to become fishers of men." Mark 1: 17.

Lesson 3. A Sabbath in Capernaum. Mark 1: 21-34.

Golden Text. "He taught them as one that had authority, and not as the scribes." Mark 1: 22.

Lesson 4. A Paralytic Healed. Mark 2: 1-12.

Golden Text. "The Son of Man hath power on earth to forgive sins." Mark 2: 10.

Lesson 5. Jesus Lord of the Sabbath. Mark 2: 23-28; 3: 1-5.

Golden Text. "The Son of Man is Lord also of the Sabbath." Mark 2: 28.

Lesson 6. The Twelve Chosen. Mark 3: 6-19.

Golden Text. "I have chosen you, and ordained you, that ye should go and bring forth fruit." John 15: 16.

Lesson 7. The Sermon on the Mount. Luke 6: 20-31.

Golden Text. "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them like wise." Luke 6: 31.

Lesson 8. Opposition to Christ. Mark 3: 22-35.

Golden Text. "He came unto his own and his own received him not." John 1: 11.

Lesson 9. Christ's Testimony to John. Luke 7: 24-35.

Golden Text. "Behold, I send my messenger before thy face." Luke 7: 27.

Lesson 10. Christ Teaching by Parables. Luke 8: 4-15.

Golden Text. "The seed is the word of God." Luke 8: 11.

Lesson 11. The Twelve Sent Forth. Matt. 10: 5-16.

Golden Text. "As ye go, preach, saying, The kingdom of heaven is at hand." Matt. 10: 7.

Lesson 12. The Prince of Peace. Isaiah 9: 2-7.

Golden Text. "Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end." Isaiah 9: 7.

Next Lesson—"John the Baptist Beheaded." Mark 6: 17-29.

#### Plaster in Colors.

Colored plaster is now so frequently used for finishing the walls of new houses, that workmen do not object to its use as strongly as they did a few years ago, and it is now a common thing to see the walls of one room colored a pretty buff or yellow, and of others soft reds, old rose and other colors. It is asserted, however, that too much of the colored powder added to the plaster injures its quality. Builders are, however, experimenting with a mortar pulp that comes in all colors and which, it is claimed, improves the mortar. A writer in the Art Interchange says that in one of its greener shades it is "cool, delightful and fascinating," and gives the following directions for its use: "To prepare mortar in this manner, a small quantity should first be mixed with coloring matter, and a portion dried before the fire. If the shade is too light or too dark, more color or more mortar can be added until it suits. Be sure to mix all that is needed for one room at a time, as it is difficult to match. The ceiling should be several shades lighter than the walls."

#### He Was Revenged.

"Haven't you got anything solid to eat?" said a traveler, discontentedly eyeing the profusion of pies and small cakes on the counter of a restaurant at one of the way stations.

"Shall I give you some beans?" said the proprietor, with his most persuasive smile.

The traveler assented, and making short work of them, asked, "how much?"

"Twenty-five cents," was the bland response.

"What!" cried the traveler. "Twenty-five cents for a spoonful of cold beans?"

The proprietor continued firm in his price, the man paid it and departed.

But late that afternoon a telegram was handed in to the restaurant keeper, for which he paid 25 cents. It ran thus:

"Don't you think your price a little high on beans?"

In the treasury room of the Maharajah of Baroda is stored a carpet which cost \$1,000,000. It is only 10x10 feet in size, but is woven from strings of pure pearls, with a center and corner circle of diamonds. It took three years to make it, and was intended as a gift to a certain Mohammedan beauty.

The number of reindeer owned by a Laplander in Sweden varies to a considerable degree. The poor may have from 300 to 100, and the rich Laplanders will keep 1,000 and even 5,000.

## Figs Packed in Laurel.

The best qualities of figs are always packed with layers of laurel leaves at the top and bottom of the box. The true laurel has a strong aromatic flavor which effectually repels several kinds of insects that feed upon the figs. The essence of bay is the extract of laurel leaves, and every one knows that this is an effectual insecticide. The dried leaves contain the active principle of the essence and effectually prevent the inroads of noxious insects.

#### How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, Ohio. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. WERT & TRACY, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KIRKMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

DOCTOR—Did you have a heavy chill? Fair Patient—It seemed so. Doctor—Did your teeth chatter? Fair Patient—No; they were in my dressing case.

#### The Nickel Plate Road

Offer holiday rates Dec. 24th, 25th, and 31st, and Jan. 1st, good returning Jan. 2nd.

JAMES BUCHANAN was a studious, laborious, boy, not bright, but diligent.

## Grip—Rheumatism

William Munson, a member of the firm of Munson Bros., the well-known breeders at Clinton, Mo., makes this statement: "In 1891 I had the grip, which settled in my limbs. My right side was paralyzed. I was obliged to walk with a cane. I was in constant pain, and when I moved in bed I had to be assisted. My hands and feet Mr. Wm. Munson swelled with rheumatism and my fingers would cramp. My druggist sent me six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I took it three times a day and have improved ever since, and now I am well and never felt



better in my life of 70 years. I took no other medicine but Hood's Sarsaparilla." WILLIAM MUNSON, Clinton, Mo.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headache, etc.

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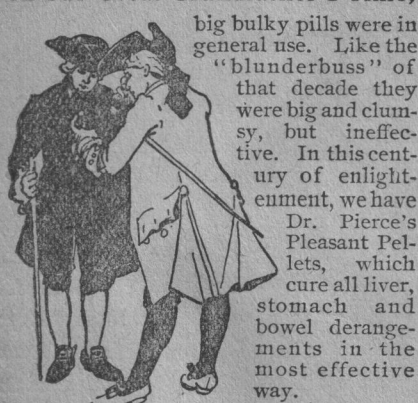
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Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion



## In Our Great Grandfather's Time,



big bulky pills were in general use. Like the "blunderbuss" of that decade they were big and clumsy, but ineffective. In this century of enlightenment, we have Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, which cure all liver, stomach and bowel derangements in the most effective way.

Assist Nature a little now and then, with a gentle, cleansing laxative, thereby removing offending matter from the stomach and bowels, toning up and invigorating the liver and quickening its tardy action, and you thereby remove the cause of a multitude of distressing diseases, such as headaches, indigestion, or dyspepsia, biliousness, pimples, blotches, eruptions, boils, constipation, piles, fistulas and maladies too numerous to mention.

If people would pay more attention to properly regulating the action of their bowels, they would have less frequent occasion to call for their doctor's services to subdue attacks of dangerous diseases.

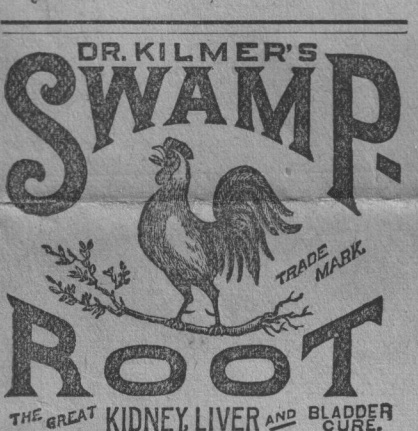
That, of all known agents to accomplish this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are unequalled, is proven by the fact that once used, they are always in favor. Their secondary effect is to keep the bowels open and regular, not to further constipate, as is the case with other pills. Hence, their great popularity, with sufferers from habitual constipation, piles and indigestion.

A free sample of the "Pellets," (1 to 7 doses) on trial, is mailed to any address, post-paid, on receipt of name and address on postal card.

Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

**Ferdinand.**  
The first half of this word is feorh, "youth" or "life"; the second half is a little uncertain, but may be conjectured to be probably nanth, "daring." It was the Spanish Goths who gave it its earliest vogue in the Peninsula as Fernando or Fernan. San Fernando, King of Castile, sent it on to Aragon, and thence to Naples, where it became Ferdinand, and figures in "The Tempest" accordingly as Ferdinand. With Ferdinand and Isabella its fame grew world wide. Again, in Spain itself, it became Hernando and Hernan, in which last shape it was immortalized by Cortez. Who would have suspected the conqueror of Mexico of bearing a name which on analysis turns out to be pure Anglo-Saxon?

**HAY FEVER VICTIM**—Doctor, can't you tell me how I can find relief from this constant inclination to sneeze? Physician—Yes, sir; sneeze!



**DR. KILMER'S SWAMP ROOT**

THE GREAT KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER CURE.

**Rheumatism**  
Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflammation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of the bladder.

**Disordered Liver**  
Biliousness, headache, indigestion or gout. SWAMP-ROOT invigorates, cures kidney difficulties, Bright's disease, urinary troubles.

**Impure Blood**  
Scrofula, malaria, general weakness or debility. SWAMP-ROOT builds up quickly a run down constitution and makes the weak strong.

At Druggists 50 cents and \$1.00 Size. "Laudable" Guide to Health" free. Consultation free.

DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.



**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**

**CURES ALL Ailments of Women.**

It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, inflammation and Pelvic, Falling and Displacements of the Womb, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the Change of Life.

It has cured more cases of Leucorrhoea than any remedy the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels Tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. That

**Bearing-down Feeling**

causing pain, weight, and backache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in harmony with the laws that govern the female system, and is as harmless as water.

All druggists sell it. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills, 25 cents.

**LIFE IS A BURDEN**

If the liver does not act properly. Neglected disorders in this organ bring on diseases in the kidneys or heart.

**Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm**

Is especially adapted to the needs of a disordered liver. Cures Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Diabetes, Torpid Liver, Biliousness. \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

## BOILER BLOWS UP.

**Five Men Instantly Killed by an Explosion at West Bay City, Mich.**

At West Bay City, Mich., by the explosion of the boiler in Russell Bros' box factory Tuesday morning five persons were instantly killed, several others were injured and one is missing. The dead are: John Botun, aged 18. John Calcutt, fireman, aged 24. Albert Huenbecker, aged 16. George T'fund, aged 17. Albert Raha, aged 16. The injured are: Charles Doege, scalded and bruised will live. Roe Hudson, aged 16, struck by flying debris; will live. Fred Wildanger, aged 17, struck by flying missiles; will live.

The explosion occurred while the mill was shut down for a few moments, the boys flocking to the engine room to eat lunch. It seems that at that hour it has been customary for the boys in the factory to assemble in the fire room for the purpose of eating their lunch. At that time Tuesday George Pfund, Albert Huenbecker, Albert Raha, John Botun, with John Calcutt, the fireman, were at the fire room. Without warning the boiler burst, wrecking the brick boiler-house, the east end of the factory, the dry kiln to the north, and scattering debris in all directions. The employees of the mill rushed out panic-stricken, but, after recovering themselves, began the work of rescuing their ill-fated companions. The five named were dead when taken out from under the brick, timber and sawdust. Mothers and sisters ran to the mill from all directions, crying piteously for fear their husbands and fathers had been killed, and the scene was one of complete confusion for several minutes. A fire broke out in the ruins and an alarm called a company to the scene. Charles Doege was found on the platform between the planing mill and boiler-room pinned down by a hot steam pipe under boards and timbers. The shock of the explosion was felt two miles away, but the report was comparatively slight.

## HE COULDN'T MARRY HER,

**And That's Why Bill Cook Became the Famous Outlaw He Is.**

The band of outlaws now operating in Indian Territory in the Southwest is perhaps the most daring that has ever been formed in this country. Its leader, Bill Cook, is a young man less than 22 years old, but he has all the daring and courage of a dozen Daltons. Were it not for a love affair this young man, of mixed Indian and white blood, would in all proba-



BILL COOK.

bility be a decent member of society in Indian Territory to-day.

When Bill was a schoolboy at Fourteen Mile Creek, midway between Fort Gibson and Tahlequah, he fell in love with a pretty girl, Martha Pittman. Their romance ran along smoothly enough until Bill was convicted of smuggling whisky into the Territory—an offense that a great many people are guilty of. Then Martha's father vowed that his daughter would never marry a criminal, and when Bill got out of jail he was refused permission to call on Martha. Like a true sweetheart Martha stood by her lover, but Bill refused to marry her without the old man's consent and swore that if he could not obtain it he'd go on the warpath and put the whole Indian Territory on the run at the point of his Winchester. To the warpath he consequently took when Martha's father remained obdurate, and it must be said that he has kept a considerable portion of the Territory on the qui vive ever since. And here the strangest part of the romance comes to light. All through Bill's train robbing episodes and robberies Martha remained true, and finally her father, impressed with Bill's nerve, withdrew his objections to the marriage and is as anxious to have Bill as a son-in-law. It is now said that



**"SKEETERS" AND "CHEROKEE BILL."**

Martha has gone to join her lover, bearing her father's blessing.

Associated with Bill are some desperate characters, whose names repeatedly crop up in newspaper reports. One of these is "Skeeters." His right name is Thurman Baldwin and he hails from Arkansas. He is white. Another trusty lieutenant is Cherokee Bill, a mixture of white, negro and Cherokee. His right name is Crawford Crosby and he is 18 years old. These are the most trusty members of the gang over which Bill Cook holds sway. Recently Cherokee Bill sustained a serious injury in a fight with deputies at Talala.

## To Meet in Chattanooga.

The general committee has located the International Conference of the Epworth League for 1895 at Chattanooga, Tenn. The dates fixed are June 27, 28, 29 and 30. It was decided to hold the meeting in the South and Chattanooga forcibly presented the advantages of the historic surroundings of the city, as well as good hotels and railroad facilities, and has secured the conference. An attendance of 10,000 to 15,000 is anticipated. One open air meeting will be held on Lookout Mountain. There are now 1,000,000 members of the Epworth League in the United States.

While Winslow Sherman, a farmer residing near Jamestown, N. Y., was attending the funeral of his son and daughter-in-law, who had been killed in a railroad accident, robbers visited the farmhouse and murdered his wife and daughter.

The Duluth, Mesaba and Northern is planning for an extension into Great Northern and Canadian Pacific territory.

Illicit whisky makers fought at Reuben Postoffice, Ala., as a result of a feud, and Bill Cannon was fatally wounded.

## MICHIGAN'S POPULATION.

**The Census Taken Last June Puts It at 2,241,454.**

The total population of the State, according to the census, is 2,241,454, an increase since 1890 of 147,565. The increase of population since 1890 in sixty-one cities of the State was 11.93 per cent.; while outside of these cities the increase was 4.54 per cent. The number of native inhabitants is given at 1,070,797, or 74.54 per cent, and of foreign-born inhabitants 570,657, or 25.46 per cent. The proportion of foreign population has, therefore, decreased nearly 1 per cent. since the census of 1884, and one-half of 1 per cent. since 1890.

Of the total population of the incorporated cities of the State, 551,365, or 67.16 per cent., are native, and 269,667, or 32.84 per cent. foreign born. The proportion of native to foreign born population in the incorporated cities of the State is gradually increasing. More than five-eighths of the native inhabitants in the State live in the country, and less than three-eighths in the cities, while of the foreign birth nearly five-eighths live in the cities and three-eighths in the country.

The total population of the incorporated villages in the State is 260,145, of which 211,506 are native.

The population of the incorporated villages of the State is given as follows:

Alcona—Harrisville, 466.  
Allegan—Allegan, 2,673; Douglas, 535; Fenwick, 390; Otsego, 1,851; Plainwell, 1,447; Saugatuck, 754; Wayland, 540.  
Antrim—Bellair, 716; Mancelona, 1,230.  
Arenac—Standish, 848.  
Baraga—Baraga, 1,086; L'Anse, 957.  
Barry—Middleville, 750; Nashville, 1,232; Woodland, 355.  
Bay—Essexville, 1,737; Pinconning, 1,008.  
Benzie—Benzonia, 303; Frankfort, 1,257; Lake Ann, 500; South Frankfort, 539; Tuscola, 667.  
Berrien—Berrien Springs, 726; Stevensville, 285; Buchanan, 1,805; Three Oaks, 556; Coloma, 444; Watervliet, 453; Eau Claire, 246; Gallen, 478; New Buffalo, 656.  
Branch—Bronson, 864; Quincy, 1,165; Sherwood, 438; U. 461; Benton, 1,041.  
Calhoun—Athens, 551; Burlington, 304; Homer, 1,157; Tekonsha, 549.  
Cass—Cassopolis, 1,324; Marcellus, 1,045; Vandalia, 448.  
Charlevoix—Boyer City, 553; Boyne Falls, 308; Charlevoix, 1,796; East Jordan, 896.  
Cheboygan—Lackawick City, 448.  
Chippewa—Farwell, 568.  
Clinton—Eagle, 137; Elsie, 521; Fowler, 389; Maple Rapids, 548; Ovid, 1,312; St. Johns, 340; Morris, 383; Otisville, 395.  
Delta—Garden, 433.  
Eaton—Bellevue, 545; Olivet, 763; Pottersville, 486; Vermontville, 648.  
Emmet—Harbor Springs, 923; Petoskey, 3,649.  
Genesee—Olio, 689; Davidson, 630; Fenton, 2,989; Flint, 1,741; Gaines, 317; Linden, 539; Mt. Morris, 383; Otisville, 395.  
Gogebic—Wakefield, 809.  
Grand Traverse—Five Lake, 475; Kingsley, 344; Traverse City, 6,651.  
Gratiot—Alma, 1,497; Ashley, 617; Ithaca, 1,968; Perrinton, 328.  
Hillsdale—Jonesville, 1,314; Litchfield, 642; North Adams, 467; Mackinaw, 1,041.  
Houghton—Calumet, 2,192; Hancock, 1,662; Houghton, 2,178; Lake Linden, 2,425; Red Jacket, 4,094.  
Huron—Bad Axe, 1,071; Port Austin, 557; Port Hope, 353; Sand Beach, 1,273; Sebewaing, 1,301.  
Ingham—Danville, 302; Leslie, 980; Stockbridge, 573; Webberville, 335; Williamson, 1,120.  
Ionia—Hubbardston, 404; Lake Odessa, 807; Lyons, 621; Mathews, 1,111; Pawnee, 401; Portland, 1,734; Saranac, 801.  
Iosco—East Tawas, 2,348; Oscoda, 2,078; Tawas City, 1,250.  
Iron—Crystal Falls, 1,206; Iron River, 882.  
Isabella—Blanchard, 226; Shepherd, 558.  
Jackson—Brooklyn, 580; Concord, 522; Cass Lake, 647; Hanover, 413; Parma, 453; Springport, 539.  
Kalamazoo—Augusta, 479; Galesburg, 637; Richmond, 321; Schoolcraft, 821; Vicksburg, 1,574.  
Kalkaska—Kalkaska, 1,247.  
Kent—Caledonia, 443; Cassovia (part), 111; Cedar Springs, 1,038; East Grand Rapids, 227; Grand Haven, 1,101 (part), 152; Lowell, 1,893; Rockford, 753; Sand Lake, 332; Sparta, 387.  
Lake—Baldwin, 375; Chase, 398; Luther, 823.  
Lapeer—Almont, 803; Attica, 342; Clifford, 417; Columbiaville, 550; Dryden, 340; Hadley, 277; Inlay City, 1,191; North Branch, 657; Otter Lake, 246.  
Lenawee—Addison, 470; Blissfield, 1,236; Clayton, 400; Clinton, 1,041; Deerfield, 438; Moreau, 1,340; Muskegon, 1,210.  
Livingston—Brighton, 812; Fowlerville, 970; Howell, 2,560; Pickney, 504.  
Luce—Newberry, 1,136.  
Macomb—Macomb, 705; Naubinway, 529.  
Macomb—Armada, 715; Memphis (part), 361; New Baltimore, 892; New Haven, 458; Richmond, 1,049; Romeo, 1,621; Utica, 559; Warren, 387.  
Manistee—Bear Lake, 397; Copemish, 404; Onekama, 404.  
Marquette—Palmer, 630.  
Mason—Scottville, 519.  
Mecosta—Mecosta, 562; Morley, 391.  
Midland—Coleman, 1,168.  
Missaukee—City, 1,073; McBain, 629.  
Monroe—Dundee, 1,232; Milan (part), 395; Petersburg, 441.  
Montcalm—Carson City, 1,043; Edmore, 895; Howard City, 1,391; Lakeview, 1,111; McBride, 325; Pilsen, 234; Sheridan, 427.  
Montmorency—Atlanta, 113; Hillman, 233.  
Muskegon—Cassovia (part), 180; Fruitport (part), 361; Grand Haven, 1,101 (part), 152; Heights, 748; Whitehall, 1,741.  
Newaygo—Croton, 91; Fremont, 1,274; Grant, 17; Hesperia (part), 255; Newaygo, 1,231; White Cloud, 647.  
Oakland—Birmingham, 975; Clarkson, 385; Farmington, 348; Holly, 1,231; Leonard, 511; Milford, 1,228; Orion, 1,021; Centerville, 706; Constantine, 1,193; Mendon, 754; Sturgis, 2,834; Three Rivers, 3,140; White Pigeon, 839.  
Tuscola—Caro, 1,780; Cass City, 930; Gagetown, 320; Kingston, 286; Mayville, 769; Millington, 490; Reese, 418; Unionville, 357; Vassar, 1,635.  
Van Buren—Bangor, 914; Bloomingdale, 377; Breedsville, 237; Decatur, 1,336; Globeville, 595; Hartford, 1,005; Lawrence, 557; Lawton, 819; Paw Paw, 1,406; South Haven, 2,449.  
Washtenaw—Chelsea, 2,006; Dexter, 871; Manchester, 1,162; Milan (part), 369; Saline, 748.  
Wayne—Dearborn, 787; Grosse Pointe, 191; Grosse Pointe Farms, 528; Highland Park, 257; New Boston, 232; Northville, 1,825; Plymouth, 1,294; Trott, 1,041; Wayne, 1,556.  
Wexford—Harrietta, 405; Manton, 800; Sherman, 328.

SCIENTISTS have determined that more than twenty terrestrial elements exist in the sun's atmosphere. Among these are calcium, manganese, nickel, sodium, magnesium, copper, zinc, cobalt, aluminum, and hydrogen.

It is hard to personate and act a part long; for when truth is not at the bottom, nature will always be endeavoring to return and will pass out and betray herself one time or other.

EVERY day is a little life, and our whole life is but a day repeated. Those therefore that dare lose a day are dangerously prodigal; those that dare misspend it are desperate.

PROF. BALL says the actual momentum of some of the tiniest meteors is equivalent to that of a cannon ball.

## No Substitutes

For Royal Baking Powder. The "Royal" is shown by all tests, official, scientific, and practical, stronger, purer, and better in every way than all other Baking Powders. Its superiority is privately acknowledged by other manufacturers, and well known by all dealers.

If some grocers try to sell another baking powder in place of the "Royal," it is because of the greater profit. This of itself is good evidence of the superiority of the "Royal." To give greater profit the other must be a lower cost powder, and to cost less it must be made with cheaper and inferior materials, and thus, though selling for the same, give less value to the consumer.

LOOK with suspicion upon every attempt to palm off upon you any baking powder in place of the "Royal." There is no substitute for the "Royal."

## A Mistake.

My grandmother had an old negro named Charles, writes a Texas correspondent. Though very old, he could make the evenest of hills and the straightest of rows in the garden, which he kept as clean as a parlor.

"Uncle Charles, how can you get the hills all of the same size and so straight in the row?" asked the children.

"Well," replied he, "w'en I sees whar I wants de hills, I jes' puts my foot right dar; den I pulls de dirt up on it w'it hit's kivered."

One day the children heard a scream in the garden. When they got there, they found that Uncle Charles had cut his big toe nearly off. After it was dressed and easy, they asked him how the accident had happened.

"Blame dat toe, onyhow," exclaimed he, "wid hits black back an' yarler bottom! I se ails takin' it fur some kine uv a varmint! Jes' now I tort hit wuz er tarapin's head er peepin' outer de hill, an' I blazed erway wid my hoe to chop it off."

## "Shaky Hill" in Indiana.

About a mile and a half from Milton, Ind., is an elevation which, from mysterious shakings and convulsions with which it is often seized, is known as "Shaky Hill." In the early settlement of the country a cabin was built upon this eminence, but the settler and his family were frightened away by violent shaking and strange rumbling noises, their home often being shaken as by an earthquake, and since that time "Shaky Hill" has been the scene of many mysterious goings on. Loggers have seen their logs started without any visible cause, large rocks have been moved from their beds, and in wet weather low, deep rumblings have been heard accompanied by a very perceptible trembling of the hill. These things are vouched for by old and reliable people, but no one has been able to determine the cause.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## A Welcome Usher of '95.

The beginning of the new year will have a welcome usher in the shape of a fresh Almanac, descriptive of the origin, nature and uses of the national tonic and alterative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Combined with the descriptive matter will be found calendar and astronomical calculations absolutely reliable for correctness, statistics, illustrations, verses carefully selected, and other mental food highly profitable and entertaining. On this pamphlet, published and printed annually by the Hostetter Company, of Pittsburg, sixty hands are employed in the mechanical department alone. Eleven months are devoted to its preparation. It is procurable free of charge, and country dealers everywhere, and is printed in English, German, French, Spanish, Welsh, Norwegian, Holland, Swedish and Bohemian.

## When They Might Cut Deep.

The late Prof. Henry Morely once told his class in University College, London, that it was possible to fix the date of a certain writer pretty exactly from an inscription carved with a knife on a school desk. "Now," said the genial Professor to his hearers, "I don't want you to begin to carve your names on these desks; but if any of you know that you will become famous, you may cut them as deeply as you like."

## Coon Hunting.

A new departure in coon hunting has been tried by some citizens of Alleghany, Pa. When the coon has been brood Roman candles were used to ascertain his exact position.

## Cures ST. JACOBS OIL Cures

Rheumatism, Sprains, Swellings, All Aches, Neuralgia, Bruises, Soreness, Stiffness, Sciatica, Burns, Headache, Cuts, Hurts, Lumbago, Wounds, Backache, Frost-bites.

...WHAT MORE IS NEEDED THAN A PERFECT CURE...

**Blood Diseases**  
such as Scrofula and Anemia, Skin Eruptions and Pale or Sallow Complexions, are speedily cured by

**Scott's Emulsion**

the Cream of Cod-Liver Oil. No other remedy so quickly and effectively enriches and purifies the blood and gives nourishment to the whole system. It is pleasant to take and easy on the stomach.

Thin, Emaciated Persons, and all suffering from Wasting Diseases are restored to health by Scott's Emulsion.

Be sure you get the bottle with our trade-mark on it. Refuse cheap substitutes!

Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE.

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists. 50 cents and \$1.



**SUN-PASTE STOVE POLISH**  
FOR DURABILITY, ECONOMY AND FOR GENERAL BLACKING IS UNEQUALLED. HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS. WE ALSO MANUFACTURE THE SUN-PASTE STOVE POLISH FOR AN AFTER DINNER SHINE, OR TO TOUCH UP SPOTS WITH A CLOTH. MAKES NO DUST, IN 5 & 10 CENT TIN BOXES. THE ONLY PERFECT PASTE. MORSE BROS. PROP'S. CANTON, MASS.

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SOLID THROUGH TRAINS

BUFFALO & CHICAGO.

LOWEST

RATES.

THROUGH PALACE BUFFET SLEEPING CARS between Chicago, Buffalo, New York and Boston.

For rates or other information, call on nearest Ticket Agent, or address:

A. W. JOHNSTON, B. F. HORTNER, Gen'l Superintendent, Gen'l Passenger Agent, CLEVELAND, O.

Tables: 50c.

Everybody knows what a table is. And yet there are many kinds of tables.

The word table originates from the Latin *tabula*, which means a BOARD.

Tablet is another word, originating from the French *tablette*. Literally, it means a shelf—a little table.

Table is also a French word, originating from the Latin *tabula*. And is the plural of *tabula*.

Its relation to T-A-B-L-E and T-A-B-L-E-T is close and apparent.

The arbitrary use of the word *tablets*, or *tablets*, as applied to Medicinal Tablets, is a registered trade-mark, belonging to the Ripans Chemical Company, proprietors of the Standard Family Medicine, Ripans Tablets, sold everywhere at Fifty Cents—a box.

TEXAS, MEXICO and CALIFORNIA.

—VIA—

Wabash Line

In connection with the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, Texas & Pacific Railway, International & Great Northern Railway, and Southern Pacific Railway, known as the ONLY TRUE SOUTHERN ROUTE, has placed in service a Tourist First-Class Sleeping Car and Tourist Sleeping Car, leaving Chicago daily at 10:50 A. M., via St. Louis to Little Rock, Malvern (Hot Springs), Austin, San Antonio, Laredo (where a direct connection is made with through sleeping car for the City of Mexico), El Paso, Los Angeles and San Francisco. This is the only line from Chicago which can offer this excellent service. Call or write to any ticket agent of the Wabash or connecting line for printed matter showing time, route, rates, description of cars, etc., or

R. G. BUTLER, D. P. A., Detroit, Mich.

F. H. THOMPSON, C. P. A., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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R. G. THOMPSON, P. & T. A., Fort Wayne, Ind.

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...EVERY...

Home-Seeker

SHOULD READ

The pamphlet recently published by the Passenger Department of the Illinois Central Railroad, entitled "Southern Home-Seekers' Guide for 1894."

It contains over 30 excellent letters from Northern farmers now located in the South and other authentic and valuable information. For a FREE COPY address the undersigned at Manchester, Iowa:

J. F. MERRY, Assistant General Passenger Agent.

LYDENE REVERSIBLE

Raphael, Angelo, Rubens, Tasso

The "LYDENE REVERSIBLE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn; they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind. They fit well, wear well and look well. A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-five Cents. 7 Sample Collar and Pair of Cuffs by mail for Six Cents. Same style and size. Address

REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY, 17 FRANKLIN ST., NEW YORK. 27 KILBY ST., BOSTON.

CALIFORNIA

Weekly Overland Parties—Personally Conducted—in New Pullman Union-Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars, without change, leave Chicago every Thursday for all points on the Pacific Coast. For particulars address JUDSON & CO., 195 South Clark St., Chicago.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 3 cents a bottle.

F. W. N. U. No. 52-94

When Writing to Advertisers, say you saw the



# A HOLLY RESIDENCE

ERECTED BY JAMES SLOCUM IN 1894.

BUILT ENTIRELY WITH FIELD STONE FROM THIS LOCALITY.

Illustration and Floor Plans Showing the Dimensions of Rooms.

from the Oakland County Advertiser.

While we never have been accused of being modest, yet we must say that we do not like to go into detail about the good things that we may possess personally, yet they come so far apart and are usually so trifling that we trust that our many readers will overlook anything we may say regarding the new residence just completed for the editor of this paper. We should have made no particular mention regarding it, but we have friends who reside at a distance who never have had and never will have an opportunity to see the place, and it

is for those that we publish a sketch, half-tone cut and floor plans of residence. Many of our friends have watched the house in course of construction and are familiar with all its details. To those and others who have not we shall be pleased to show it anytime that they may see it after January 1st, 1895, at which time we expect to be settled. Two years ago C. A. Wilson, C. F. Collier and Mr. Slocum decided to purchase the three lots first east of the Simon-on homestead on Maple street. They decided to draw to see who would have first and second lots. Mr. Wilson drew the first, Mr. Collier the second and of course our usual luck was with us and we had as our choice what we left. In '93 Mr. Collier built a very beautiful home on his lot which makes the location very desirable, despite the fact that it is nearly five blocks from Saginaw street.

The house stands on a lot 4x12 rods and is built five rods from the street making a very pretty frontage. The extreme size, outside not including porch is 33x48. We will give a brief description of the arrangement and construction of the building as there may be some ideas which our readers might wish to take advantage of at some future time. The cellar is under the entire house and is eight feet deep. It is 11x11 in four corners as is shown. The floor is

made of cement and the drainage is perfect, making it dry at all times.

The first floor is divided into rooms as is shown in the floor plan. The ceiling on this floor are nine feet six inches high. Every room on both floors are finished with oak, excepting the hall and parlor, which are finished in cherry. The sizes of each room are shown on the floor plan. The vestibule is finished with paneled wainscoting and has two wide paneled doors 3 ft 4 in x 7 ft, with beveled glass 25x38. The staircase is of the latest design and built open in the hall, under which there is a large closet. There is also a grate and mantle in the hall. A toilet room connects the hall and kitchen. To the rear of the hall is the dining room which is of good dimensions with oak floor and octagon windows. In this room there is also a mantle. To the rear of the dining room and kitchen is the pantry, which is connected with doors swinging both ways. Much care has been taken to build the pantry so that it would be handy, and it is needless to say that no mistake was made. It contains a china closet, swing hests, drawers for spices, etc., also large drawers for table linen. There are also plenty of closed cupboards.

The kitchen is of good size, with maple floor, and made for convenience the floor plan will show. Leading from the kitchen there is a large rear porch. In the kitchen is a porcelain lined sink with hot and cold soft water and cold hard water faucets. There is a mummy water running from the cellar to the second floor. This opens in the laundry, kitchen and back hall on second floor. It serves for carrying up and down as well as a place to throw men into the laundry from the upper floors. The back and cellar stairs lead from the kitchen. The parlor is very large and commodious, being 11x24, with windows in circle end and one on the side.

The veranda is one of the best features of this place, being very large and commodious. It was built of small cobble stone, with artificial stone coping, floor and steps. In some places the veranda is 18 feet deep. The columns are 10 inches in diameter and six in number. The roof of the veranda is also very level and is arranged so that it can be used.

The second floor is divided into a front and back hall, four bed rooms and bath room. The front tower bed room is the most pleasant, having a mantle and grate therein. Besides a closet for every bed room there is also a large one for linen in the hall.

The bath room is complete, with all the modern conveniences including a porcelain lined bath tub.

There is also a room 17x32 in third story which will be fitted into bedrooms later on.

The house was built entirely from field stone drawn from various farms within a radius of two miles of Holly, the only expense being the hauling. The stone were all broken rock face and laid in black mortar. The foundation was built one year before the upper walls were laid. The footing was laid three feet wide and almost entirely of cement. In laying the walls, great care was exercised in doing the work right. Nearly two hundred pounds of wire in short lengths were laid in the wall. Up to this time the walls have not settled a hairs width, nor is there a single crack in the walls. In laying the walls bonds were put in to furr to, which leaves an air space between the stone and plastered walls, which prevents any dampness. After the walls were so high that the helpers could not hand up the stone, an elevated railroad was built and they were drawn up on a car by a horse.

The stone work was under the supervision of Elmer Brindel of Fenton, who was assisted by Hulet Bros. and Henry Smaggs, of this place. Mr. Brindel has much ability in this direction and his work is first-class. The chimney is also built of stone.

The roof and gables are slated with unfading green slate from the Poulney, Vermont, quarries, ordered expressly for this residence. The contract was given Sears & Co., practical roofers of Flint, and it is needless to say that they are masters of their profession. All the window frames, sash doors, hard wood, stair case, etc., were furnished by Beardalee, Gilles & Co., of Flint. All doors below are paneled, and above pine with oak panels.

All front windows are fitted with French plate glass.

The heating is done by a Fuller, Warren hot air furnace. The plumbing is perfect, hot and cold water on every floor, with a soft water tank in third story which is kept full all the time by an automatic pump. The plumbing was done by George L. McQuigg of Flint, who also put in the furnace. Those who have examined his work pronounce it perfect in every particular.

The house is lighted throughout with electric lights.

The plastering was done by P. Ryan & Son of Flint, who also built the stone floor, coping and steps to veranda and the artificial stone walks in front of the lot and leading to the streets.

The carpenter work was done by the firm Cole & Newton, however most of the time Mr. Newton was attending to another job and S. B. Cole took practically the entire charge of the building. He made no mistakes. His work was more than satisfactory, and great credit is due him for the work he has done on this building. We cannot say too much in his favor, and we commend him to

anyone intending to build.

The plans for the entire building were drawn by A. Van Dusen, of the firm of A. C. Varney & Co., of Detroit. It is needless to say that Mr. Van Dusen thoroughly understands his business. Many have complimented his work on this residence.

The interior wood work was finished by George Bachman, an experienced hard wood finisher from Flint. The outside painting was done by the Houser Brothers of this place.

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There are those who do not like the cash in advance system of paying for a newspaper, but when all things are considered, it is far better. It avoids much trouble. There is no way of getting out of paying, and when you pay in advance all future trouble which may be caused by carelessness, is avoided. Some people think that if the paper is allowed to come that they may not have to pay for it. Here is the law as published in the Michigan Press Bulletin, which has been held good by the United States Courts:

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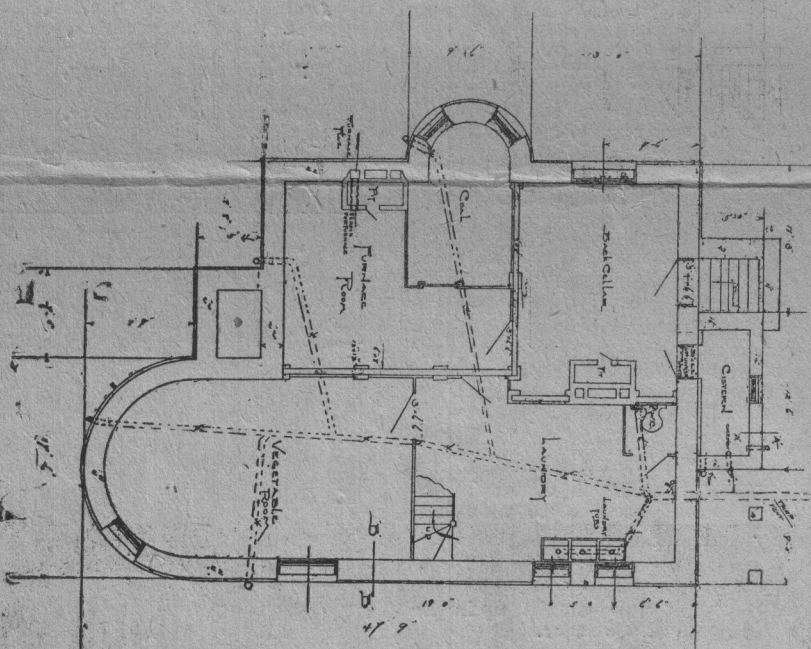
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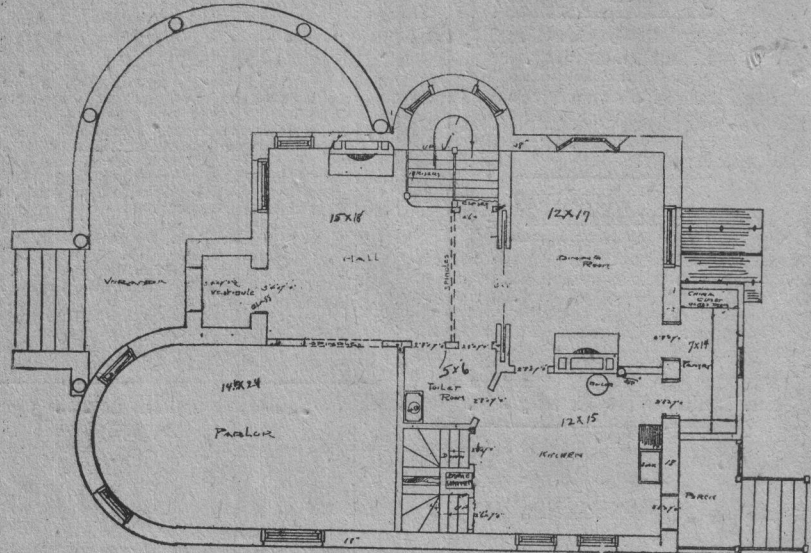
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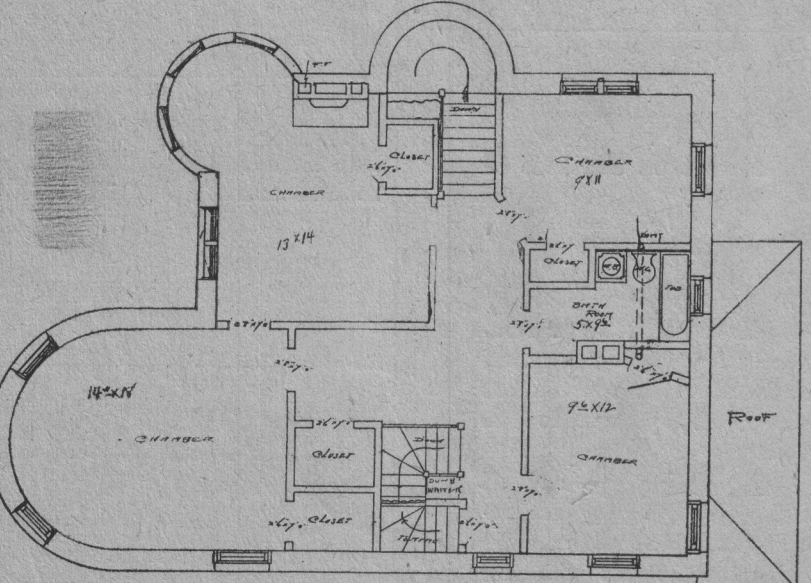
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