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O'er the Mount.
O'er the mount the stars are gleaming,
Silvering the midnight air;
Pleasant thoughts, with raptures streaming,
Lace my guiding star, is there.
O'er the mount, with gentle footsteps,
Daily comes this star of mine;
Satisfies these bitter longings,
With a love almost divine.
O'er the mount are "hosts of heaven,"
Morning stars are singing there;
When this mortal sees the risen
I shall see those things fair.
O'er the mount with spirit wings,
Precious promises he brings,
Harbinger of hopes avenged.

The Young Street Musician.
BY HERBERT TREVOR.
Darkness and toil have sealed their eyes,
The poor girl's head on his shoulder lies,
The brother's bow on his harp is laid,
While the violin rests in the arms of the maid.
The pouting dog, with raptures streaming,
Lace my guiding star, is there.
Perchance its plying instinct knows
Their friendless state by their repose;
For gentle Nelson formed all things
To please the heart and soothe the eyes.
These wretched frames on cold stones lay,
But they in their dreams are far away;
Doubtless they gazed with their dreaming eyes
On the dark deep lake of their Tuscan
And beneath the vines of their native land
They are roaming together hand in hand!
Their vision over they will take at day,
To witness the pious of proud Broadway,
To the villainous splendor of proud Broadway.

Slumber, poor wanderers, find take your fill,
The night is long and the air is chill,
For the dark and drear the path they have
trod,
They are resting now in the arms of God.

Violin and harp, and poor human hearts,
How from their chords the music starts,
Sobbing with sorrow, and thought and song,
Sounding together to please the throng;
But among the passers-by there may be
Some who are touched by their harmony,
And some stray notes may come within
A lingering memory unstained by sin.

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"I leave you here till moonrise,"
"Tell Chris that Huldah waits for
him at the shore."
"I bring him with me, he is in
cabinage," replied the Indian, as he
walked along the massive trunk of the
pine. Mounting the partially denuded
rocks, he sprang from thence upon the
bank.
When the sound of his footsteps had
died away, the lady in the canoe gave
her attention to the tree, whose
branches were to her both heaven and
bower. Now the resinous fragrance
pervading the air grew denser; and
her whispering and sighing arose and
over her head, as the boughs
yielded to the pressure of the fitful
zephyrs. There were on all sides the
low hum of life—a sound of tiny feet
dancing; and the pleased listener soon
finds it not all imagination. It is the
movement of the long green needles
dipping their tips in the flowing
stream.

A sparrow woke and sang its short,
ecstatic song to its faithful mate upon
the nest somewhere in the branches.
The stars twinkled roughly down
through the fuffed foliage, as though
something very comical and delightful
was going on somewhere—that they
knew all about.
Then a whip-poor-will came and sat
upon a high-lifted root of the pine, and
flung off its musical throat of "Whip I
will, whip I will, whip!"
"You little cruel jealous husband! If
I had you I'd ring your neck!" exclaimed
the lady softly.

The song of the bird had ended sud-
denly, and the faint rustling of wings
told that he had flown.
Uneasy at the silence, the lady began
to circumnavigate the tree by pulling
on the branches. Busy with this occupa-
tion, she failed to observe what was
going on ashore.
There came a shock upon the tree,
a jar that ran up the trunk and out to
the tips of the branches.
The great mass rolled river-ward
with a slow but determined movement;
there was a swashing of water along its
length, prolonged near the foot of the
tree as though some large body
were floundering there beside it. Miss
Purley had fortunately reached in her
voyage the top of the tree, else she
might have gone down under the pine's
long arms to contend her tresses among
merely a few handfuls of water, from
its side being pulled down into the
surges by a clinging bough; while she
herself received a plentiful sprinkling
from the upward swaying branches.

When all had become quiet again,
and the fright of the young lady had
subsided, she started back toward the
base of the tree, to survey the pre-
mises in this new condition. Reaching
in her progress the lowermost branch,
she checked the canoe a moment ere
running in to the trunk. As her eye
in the dim light swept along the pro-
trude tree, it caught the outlines of a
huge bulk that could be no means be
the trunk of the pine. The object itself,
now manifested life, and lifted its head
with a low growl.

Miss Purley was not familiar with
the wilderness or its denizens, but she
had no doubt that this new tenant of
the tree was a full-grown bear, and
that it was his leap from the bank up
the trunk that had rolled it from the
narrow shelf by which the roots
came to the water. Further, she was
convinced that this new inhabitant was
ferociously hungry; for it immediately
started toward the branches.
Utterly at a loss what course to
take, Miss Purley simply sat and clung
convulsively to the end of the branch,
thence to the opposite side. Here she
quickly ran the canoe to the top, and
thence to the opposite side. Here she
attracted the bear's attention again;
and soon he was heard backing with
many a grunt and growl, up toward
the top of the tree.

In order to show him distinctly her
position, lest he should take to the
water, she ran her canoe in toward the
trunk, holding to the branch, until
midway of its great length. Again
the bear set out upon the bough;
the canoe, imperceptibly to its pursuer,
gliding outward before him. Again
she slipped along from tip to tip, until
at the top, she waited awhile to still
the beating of her heart, and to look
for the return of the Indian. The
moon was now up, and the objects were
becoming more distinct. With horror
she discovered that the tree was far
from shore, and floating in the current.
The Indians had said—at Carratunk
Rapids that there were no such falls
for miles below Norridgewock; but
what did that avail when a greater
danger was close at hand? She called
the name of her conductor with all the
force of her voice, but no response
came over the black waters. One
came from down the tree, in the sound
of the bear dropping into the water.

It was to a race in the river now,
and the lady was not skilful with the
paddle. Quicker than ever she shot
her canoe from branch to branch, until
all were past; then she plied the pad-
dle. Some sixty feet from the branches
she reached the wall of upturned roots,
and slipped behind its wall, having
pursuer had not come into view, hav-
ing to search for his prey through a
forest of boughs. But should she seek
the shore, the bear would quickly dis-
cover her in the open water, and her
woman's wit would be of no avail; and
the contest must then be between
strength and strength, with the odds
against her. She therefore grasped a
projecting root, and laid the paddle
softly down. Then she moved to one
end of the canoe, where she could peer
through the netted border of the wall

of roots, lest the bear should come up
on her hiding-place unexpectedly.
Sheepscot John was very cautious in
his search for Chris. There were a
number of captives; and this covetous
fellow wished to conceal the fact that
he was looking for any one in particu-
lar. It was therefore a long time
before he ascertained in which wig-
wam Chris might be found. The
squaw was at the door.
"Are there any English in your wig-
wam?" inquired John.
"Only Chris. He belongs to us."
"Chris!" exclaimed John in a loud
tone. "What his other name?"
"Scarcely had the squaw replied, when
the young man stepped out of the wig-
wam.
"Here I am," said he. "Who are
you?"
"Me Sheepscot John. Don't want
you."
"Snaup in wigwam?" said he to the
squaw, "me want to see him."
She entered the wigwam.
"Huldah in my canoe at shore," said
the wigwam.
Before Chris could utter an inquiry,
his master stood beside him. Sheep-
scot John commenced a harangue in
regard to the disposal of a large num-
ber of prisoners soon expected on the
river bank.
As soon as Chris found the attention
of his master diverted from him, he
slipped around the corner of the wig-
wam, and made his way toward the
landing-place, as John expected he
would do; for he meant not to pay any
ransom for him either. Chris searched
the whole long sandy beach where the
canoes were drawn up, but there was
no person in sight of him.

"Had Huldah fled from the canoe?"
This was not likely; for it was taking
her home. She might be in
fear of the Indians, and have concealed
herself among the scattered evergreens
near by. He called her name at inter-
vals along the beach, but heard no re-
ply. It was a marvel that he had not
heard one from some watchful Indian.
He reflected that his flight might have
been observed, and that even now half
a dozen of the remorseless redskins
might be shadowing him. He lingered
no longer, but finding a canoe with bow
and arrows in it, he sprang on board
and paddled noiselessly up the stream.
He kept just far enough from the bank
to be within its shadow, and to see
any craft that lay at the margin.
A quarter of a mile was passed with-
out the discovery of the beloved object
of his search; and he came to the con-
clusion that Sheepscot John must have
left his charge below the landing place.
On reflection, he considered that this
would be a more prudent position; and
he returned his canoe at once.
Fearing that some of the Indians
might now be down to the landing, he
paddled out into the middle of the riv-
er, then ran rapidly down with the
current. The river ran easterly here,
and the rising moon, emerging from a
cloud, shone full in his face. So much
light might reveal him to the savages,
even at this distance, and he was about
turning farther away, when some large
object loomed up suddenly, startled the
fugitive. He soon made out the
floating tree. He was approaching it
in the shadow of its roots.

A movement of white arms in the
shadow arrested his attention.
"Huldah!" called he, in a low earnest
voice.
"Chris!" came her answer, low, but
distinct.
"There is a bear in the tree," she ad-
ded, as their canoes came together.
There was need, then, that their
intercourse should be noiseless, and
the holding of the canoes together, and
the close proximity of their faces was
entirely proper.
"We will go home, dear, without
waiting for Sheepscot John," remarked
Chris.
"But his gun is in the canoe."
"So much the better. We'll have
something to defend ourselves with."
"I'll send it back to him with his
canoe, or pay for them."
But there had been a scavenger to
this on the opposite side of the root
barrier made them aware of this, and
of the approach of a foe.
Lumps of soil loosened from the side,
fell to the water with little splashes,
and presently the head of Bruin him-
self was thrust into view among the
interlacing rootlets at the top of the
mass.
"Here—the gun!" exclaimed Huldah,
raising the weapon from the bottom of
the canoe.
"No dear. I have bow and arrows.
The gun would bring the Indians right
upon us."
The position of the bear was very
favorable for a shot. A single arrow,
driven with the full force of the bow,
entered the throat of the brute, pass-
ing upward his brain. The bear fell
back out of sight, and presently into
the water. Chris, with arrow ready,
looked from behind his palisade upon
the foe. He was floating, feet upward,
with only slight convulsive struggles.

"He won't trouble us any more," said
he, turning back to the lady.
Fastening his own craft to a root,
he stepped aboard Huldah's, bringing
the weapon and oar. Our joyful pair
went part company with the friendly
pine; and with two paddles, aided by
the current, soon placed themselves be-
yond the reach of pursuers.
The passage down the river was la-
borious and hazardous, both on ac-
count of the rapids, and from the sav-
ages who infested the shores; but the
flying captives reached the mouth of
the river in safety.

Chris had designed following the
shore toward Boston, until they fell
in with some white man. They had not
far to go. Scarcely had they sighted
Seguin, when the sails of a vessel came
in view. It was the very sloop in
which they had been captured. Cap-
tain Purley had recovered his vessel,
and was now on board with a strong
crew, going himself in search of his
captives. No meeting could
be more joyous than now ensued.

There were no more forced partings
between the affianced pair. Many
times in their after life, the dilemma
of Sheepscot John was the subject of
laughing speculation; but his gun and
canoe were promptly sent back to him.
Captain Purley also made him a hand-
some present for his efforts, which, on
the whole, was all that was just.

GEMS.
Riches does not mean happiness.
A scolding wife is a terrible affliction.
An hour well spent is worth a week
trittered away.
The praise and blame which hang on
the lowest boughs, and may be easily
plucked, are generally worthless.
Never does a man portray his own
character more vividly than in his
manner of portraying another's.—
[Blucher].
As the bee collects honey and de-
parts without injuring the flower, so
let him who is wise dwell on the earth.
—[Buddha].
Beauty is a cliff, on which one and
another man seeks to shipwreck him-
self, because it lies full of pearls and
oysters.—[Richter].
Those terrors are not to be charged
upon religion which proceed either from
the want of religion or superstitious
mistakes about it.—[Bentley].
No matter how many of our laden
ships may come safely into port, that
one that is lost at sea will always
seem to have carried the richest cargo.
—[Burke].
Whist shame keeps its watch, vir-
tue is not wholly extinguished in the
heart, nor will moderation be utterly
exiled from the minds of tyrants.—
[Burke].
O God, never let me ascribe thy eter-
nity to any one time, except the most
blessed; thy joy is eternal, but not pain,
for thy last thou hast not created.—
[Richter].
If ever a rare man has a whole will
and no half of one, and rest upon his
power, and does not, like a crustaceous
animal, cleave to every other, then he
is called cold.—[Richter].
The divine providence of the Lord
extends to the most singular things of
the life of man; for there is only one
fountain of life; which is the Lord,
from which we are, live and act.—
[Swedenborg].
All that we are is the result of what
we have thought; it is founded on our
thoughts, it is made up of our thoughts.
If a man speaks or acts with an evil
thought, pain follows him as the wheel
follows the foot of him who draws the
cart.—[Buddha].
The principal meat of lovers is meet
me at the church door.—[Whitehall
Times].
After marriage, however, a little
tough beefsteak will facilitate matters
greatly.
This is the best yet. The *Yonkers
Gazette* says when a young lady wants
to appear in a blaze of glory she in-
dulges in a little torchon lace.
A kiss snatched without permission
in Buffalo, N. Y., cost the young man
who snatched it \$10 and costs. That
was reasonable enough. A Norristown
young man snatched a kiss at a picnic
five years ago, and since that time it
has cost him more than fifteen hun-
dred dollars, for her board and clothes.
—[Nor. Her.]

THE WEATHER.—It is impossible to
attribute the sudden and irregular
changes in weather and temperature
that have taken place of late to the
commonly selected cause for all atmos-
pheric perturbations, that is, the spots
on the sun, for it is hard to conceive of
a moving agent so far distant, and act-
ing with so much force, that could con-
fine its operations to narrow belts of
terrritory upon the earth's surface.
Grant that a violent whirling about of
solar patches may have produced the
snow storms which have almost buried
out of sight the central and northern
portions of the State, and yet still have
leaving the Hudson, so that the
inhabitants of the New England States
are talking about the long continuance
of their Indian summer. But these
anomalies in the East are not a cir-
cumstance when compared with recent
experiences in the far West. When the
Pacific Railroad was first opened, it
was the opinion of settlers and rail-
road hands stationed along the line
that that portion of our country had
a calendar system of its own, for it was
found that up to the middle of Febru-
ary the weather was delightful; cool,
possibly, at times, but wholly free from
storms. Yet the unfortunate travelers
who undertook to cross the Plains in
March or in the early days of April
were almost sure to be completely
blocked by snow. But this season the
old condition of affairs has been re-
versed, and winter has set in there three
months before its accustomed time. Cal-
ifornia, in everything relating to the bar-
ometer and thermometer, has always
been an erratic State, for while one
man might be strolling along Mont-
gomery street, San Francisco, on a
bright January morning, feeling thor-
oughly comfortable in his summer
clothes, another, who happened to be
at Benicia, thirty miles up the river,
would likely enough be shivering un-
der a great-coat and blanket. But dur-
ing the past few weeks a cold wave has
submerged the entire State, not omit-
ting such previously favored places as
Santa Barbara and Los Angeles. Iso-
thermal lines have by these experiences
been sadly disturbed, and may have to
be drawn out anew; especially so, if it
should turn out, as many people think
that it may, that these seeming con-
tradictions in climate are simply attempts
on the part of local nature to conform
itself to the general system of spring,
summer, fall and winter, as known in
each of the other countries. It is cer-
tain, whatever the reason may be, that
the range of temperature in California
in each year coming into more accord
than it has been with States occupying
the same latitudinal position.—[New
York Times].

MRS. ANDERSON'S VICTORY.
Mrs. Anderson finished her perform-
ance (unparalleled in this country) of
walking 2,700 quarter miles in as many
consecutive quarter hours, at a few
minutes before 11 o'clock Monday
night, the 13th. The excitement in the
over-packed hall was tremendous.
Men shouted themselves hoarse, while
hundreds of ladies clambered to the
tops of their chairs, waving their
handkerchiefs and cheering loudly.
During the trial made by
her walk Mrs. Anderson's pulse
varied from 72 to 110 at the time of
her greatest excitement. The physi-
cians pronounced her to be in sound
health but the wear and tear of her
terrible walk was easily perceived at
times in the pallor of her face, her
weary steps, and the glassy appearance
of her eyes.
By 8 o'clock the hall was filled with
a surging crowd. They overflowed on
the track all the way around the gar-
den. She became excited, walking
with feverish haste, making each quar-
ter in less than four minutes. A man
walked in front, while two trailed be-
hind to see that nothing was thrown
on the track. Early in the evening
many large bent pins were found scat-
tered on the track at the end near the
bar-room. Fortunately she was not
walking in her old shoes, or she might
have been disabled.
Each found after 8 o'clock, was made
amid tumultuous yells and cheers. At
one time she appeared dressed as the
Goddess of Liberty, with a large silk
American flag folded around her person.
In her right hand she carried a small
English flag, and in the left the Stars
and Stripes. The flag enveloping her
body entangled her limbs before she
finished the quarter, and she was com-
pelled to stop on the track and have it
rearranged.
At 9 o'clock the crush was danger-
ous, and the police ordered the sale of
tickets to be stopped. In a hall built
to accommodate 800 people, over 2,000
were jammed. The track was black
with ranks of men three deep in places.
The corners were filled with well-
dressed men and women, and the at-
mosphere was stifling. Nevertheless
the walking woman darted around
with fire in her eyes and unwonted
vigor in her steps.
She fell sound asleep a few minutes
before 10, and on starting on the 2,699th
quarter, she had to be lifted from her
couch. She walked briskly through the
quarter, however. Before she finished
it a woman in the crush fainted. It
was impossible to carry her out. One
of Mrs. Anderson's physicians gave her
ammonia and restored her. On the
next quarter another woman fainted.

On finishing the 2,698th quarter mile
Mrs. Anderson pressed through the
crowd on the stage, and made her way
to a little ledge above the audience.
The track was then so crowded that it
was almost impossible for her to get
through. After thanking the people of
Brooklyn for their support and sym-
pathy, she expressed the hope that no
person could be found, either in New
York or Brooklyn, who, for the sake of
winning a few dollars, would place any
impediment in her way of finishing the
task she had undertaken. She then
sang her favorite song of "N' Desper-
and'm."
On descending to the track she hur-
ried over the 2,699th quarter in 3:11 1/2.
The applause was deafening. Before
starting on this quarter her pulse was
110.
On being summoned for the 2,700th
quarter—the last—at 10:45, she bound-
ed from her room and fairly flew
around the track with a square heel
and toe movement. Two men ran
ahead of her to keep a pathway open
through the black mass of men. Two
followed her to see that the open line
was not closed. They all had to run
to keep out of the woman's way. The
roaring voices in the hall actually
drowned the discordant blowing of the
brass band. When the last quarter
mile was finished, and the time an-
nounced as 2:37 1/2, the fastest time
made during her walk, the uproar was
simply terrific.

During the din she mounted the
stage. While she was catching her
breath, Corporal Tanner, a brave sol-
dier, with no legs, but a powerful voice,
described the extraordinary feat which
Mrs. Anderson had just completed.
After the Corporal had expounded,
Mrs. Anderson made her final speech.
While men were best for seeking dan-
ger at the cannon's mouth, she believed
women had the most endurance. She
then gave a little advice to women
about walking, with a sketch of her
own experience.
At the conclusion she was wrapped
in blankets, hurried into a carriage,
and driven to Dr. Shepard's in Colum-
bia street, where she was to be given a
Turkish bath, and then allowed to sleep
an hour at a time until it is considered
safe to indulge in a long rest. She is
to remain at the Doctor's three or four
days.
The crowd was so great in the streets
adjoining the hall, that it was difficult
to get Mrs. Anderson into the coach.
There were at least 2,000 more people
than could squeeze into the garden.

Mrs. Anderson is 5 feet 1 inch in
height, and she weighed, when she
began her walk, about 140 pounds. She
looked, when through, with her
task, as though she had lost ten or fif-
teen pounds. She was born in London
thirty-seven years ago. Her father
was a German and her mother an En-
glishwoman.
The following brief sentences, taken
from articles in English newspapers,
will show what Mrs. Anderson has
accomplished in England in some of
her walks.
From the *South Wales Telegraph*.
Madam Anderson completed her task of
walking 1,000 half miles at the conven-
ient rate of 1,000 half miles in 674 hours with a
fastness beyond record. The doors had to be

closed before the performance was ended. She
received a perfect ovation.
From the *Leeds Express*.
At 6 o'clock this morning Madam Anderson
completed her arduous task of walking 1,500
miles in 1,000 hours. This task is unparalleled.
She appeared wonderfully fresh at the finish.

THE FARM.
Cooked Meal for Swine.
Prof. J. R. Farrington of the Agri-
cultural College of Maine, has pub-
lished the results of a series of experi-
ments made at that institution on the
relative value of cooked and raw meal
in fattening pigs. Similar experiments
were made at our State Agricultural
College some years ago, and with simi-
lar results, still those of Prof. Farrington
may be of interest to our readers.
He says:
These experiments were begun in
1870 by Samuel Johnson, who was then
farm superintendent, and they have
been continued during a part of every
year since that time. In the trial made
by Mr. Johnson the cooked meal was
thoroughly scalded and fed warm. The
uncooked meal was mixed with cold
water before it was given to the swine
and fed cold. The result of this trial
continued for three months, was that
the value of scalded meal fed warm, is
to the value of raw meal fed cold as
95% is to 100.
In the trials of this experiment that
were made under my care from 1871 to
1878 inclusive, the cooked meal was
prepared by boiling it with water un-
til completely cooked. This was some-
times allowed to cool before it was fed,
and at other times was fed while warm.
The uncooked meal was mixed with
cold water and fed cold. This course
was uniformly pursued, with the ex-
ception that in cold weather both the
cooked meal and the raw meal were
fed warm. The breed of swine repre-
sented in these experiments have been
Chester Whites, Yorkshires, and the
grades or crosses of these breeds and
of the Suffolk.
In 1878 an occasional feed of cows
skimmed milk was given to each pig
in addition to the meal. At the close
of each trial the pigs have been slaugh-
tered and sold. Since 1873 I have
made note of the amount of shrinkage
in dressing. The average is one-fourth
in one case it was little more than one-
sixth. After describing the work done
from year to year in detail, the Profes-
sor concludes:—We have by this experi-
ment which has been continued
through from three to four months of
the nine years since its commencement
obtained evidence, I think I may say
proved, that all the labor and money ex-
pended in cooking meal for swine is
more than thrown away.
The feeding-value of the meal used
this year was reduced 2.5 per cent by
cooking. The cost of meal fed this
year was \$40.00. To have cooked all
this would have caused a loss of \$8.73
wood burned in cooking the meal. To
recock the time employed and the
wood burned in cooking the meal
would materially increase the loss. If
on the other hand the meal were fed
raw, \$8.73 and the added value of
time employed and wood burned would
be saved.

Selecting Breeding Stock.
The possession of distinctive charac-
teristics, and the ability to uniformly
transmit these to offspring, are in the
absence of an authenticated pedigree,
the best proofs of breeding, as they are
also the best proofs of the value of the
pedigree, if this be known; of the two,
the latter point is much the more dif-
ficult to secure. With a free use of
money, a good judge can secure ad-
mirable specimens of any desired breed;
but many have found that it does not
necessarily follow that an animal
possessing the desired qualities will
reproduce them in the offspring. The
breeder is often advised to select for
breeding purposes only those animals
which possess the qualities he desires.
A writer gives the following on this
subject, which is well worth careful
notice:
Rule.—Secure as few weak or defec-
tive points as possible, rather than the
aggregate of strong points. Had you
appear to possess the greater force. A
first-class colt can only be obtained by
mating individuals having the average
of good points, the fewest doubtful or
weak points, and the pronounced ab-
sence of bad points or defective ones.
It is waste of time and hard cash to
improve one portion of the structure
at the expense of another.
There is sound sense in the rule giv-
en, and we commend it to the attention
of young breeders, especially. We
doubt the correctness of the reason—
that weak points possess greater force
than good ones—but this does not af-
fect the soundness of the rule itself.
A better reason for making it the rule
to look for weak points, and rejecting
because of possession of good quali-
ties, is that the latter are very apt to
blind us to the former. When we find
an animal of unusual excellence in
some point to which we attach much
importance, it is natural for us to al-
low this to outweigh defects in other
directions. On the whole, it is a safer
recommendation of an animal for
breeding purposes, or for every-day use,
to say it has no weak places than to
dwell on some one or two prominent
excellences. The writer above quoted
well states important truths in the
following sentence:—"Harmony of
construction should be our aim. Ex-
cessive developments, when in op-
position, mean weakness." It is almost
safe to adopt as to animals the rule
as to machinery

To Correspondents.

Correspondents will please write on one side of the paper only. No communication will be published unless accompanied with the real name and address of the author, which we require, not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

All communications should be addressed to "THE HERALD," Chelsea, Washburn Co., Mich.

Legal Printing.—Persons having legal advertising to do, should remember that it is not necessary that it should be published at the county seat—any paper published in the county will answer. In all matters transpiring in this vicinity, the interest of the advertisers will be better served, by having the notices published in their home paper, than to take them to a paper that is not generally read in their vicinity, besides it is the duty of every one to support home institutions as much as possible.

CHELSEA HERALD.

CHELSEA, JAN. 23, 1879.

The Mormons and Their City.

LETTER NO. 1.

From Omaha to Ogden over those wonderful plains and mountains and deserts, for more than a thousand miles, we did not see a tree or a cultivated acre or any sign of civilization, save around the railway stations. Then, after two hours' on a branch line from Ogden, we were transferred in a handsome four-horse omnibus through wide, shady streets to a large hotel, furnished with passenger elevator, steam heat, gas, hot and cold water, full dressed waiters, and even a menu for dinner—and all this for three dollars a day.

Salt Lake City is on an elevated plain, more than four thousand feet above the level of the sea. It is surrounded on three sides by mountains, some of which are capped with perpetual snow. The other side is open to the great salt lake, about ten miles distant. The city is laid out in squares. The streets are one hundred and thirty-two feet wide. On each side of every street are rivulets of water from the mountains, so graded that by opening little gates they can be turned into every garden and spread over every lawn.

The Mormons found this place, in 1847, a barren waste, without water and covered only by worthless sage bush. By industry and irrigation they have caused it literally to "blossom as the rose." They claim the 107th Psalm to be a prophecy of their flight toward and their settlement in this place, and they make special reference to verses 4 to 7 and 35 to 37, commencing, "They wandered in the wilderness in a solitary way."

Now, in 1878, the city has a population of twenty thousand Mormons and five thousand Gentiles. It is the capital of Utah, and has a large trade. The public buildings are of considerable pretensions. The great Tabernacle, built of sun-dried brick and wood, has a seating capacity of ten or twelve thousand. A fine stone temple and a new stone tabernacle are in course of construction. There is a theatre with seats for twelve hundred. There are assembly-houses in the several wards, twenty-one in number, with accommodations for a few hundred each, used for political, social and religious meetings, also for schools, and even for Sunday schools.

There are many handsome, spacious residences, surrounded by large and well-kept gardens and lawns, and by luxuriant fruit and ornamental trees. There are a good supply of hotels, banks and bankers; stores with large and well assorted stocks of goods. Two lines of railroad run into Salt Lake, and two lines of horse cars traverse its several streets. There are three daily and three weekly newspapers. One of these, strangely enough, in such a place, advocates women's rights, and another criticizes and ridicules Mormon leaders and their practices as freely and as severely as papers in our city take similar liberties with public men and their doings.

The Mormons endeavor to control the trade of their own people. They enjoin it as a religious duty that Mormons shall purchase only of Mormons. They paint the picture of an eye on the fronts of their stores, to remind the people that God sees and will punish all who go into the stores of the Gentiles. This, however, is only partially successful, as is evidenced by the prosperity of several Gentile merchants.

There is a large Mormon co-operative institution, with numerous branches, which is co-operative only in that it is a joint stock company, and all who trade may, if they like, become stockholders and share in its

profits. As, however, the control is in the family of Brigham Young and other wealthy Mormons, and all the offices held by them, at fat salaries, and as the institution has not paid dividends for several years, there is not much demand for the stock, and I could not obtain a quotation of its value. The principal store of this kind is 75 feet wide, 330 feet deep and three stories high, filled with goods to the top, embracing all varieties. The sign, which can be read as far as the store can be seen, is as follows:

HOLINESS TO THE LORD.

Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution.

Take it all in all, Salt Lake is a handsome, flourishing city, a surprise to all visitors. The streets, especially on Saturdays, are lively with carriages and country teams. The sidewalks are thronged with people as well dressed as the same classes in Eastern cities, and all the New York and Parisian fashions are there in full bloom.

We visited the tomb of Brigham Young. It is in his own grounds, on an elevation overlooking the city, enclosed by a rough stone wall. The grave is covered by a block of granite weighing nine tons, and is without inscription or ornament of any kind. There is not a blade of grass or a flower, nor any green thing growing around it. The only evidence we saw that any person cared for his memory, was a handful of cut flowers that lay on the block of granite, withering in the sun. We were informed that Brigham was such a tyrant in his life time that no one mourned his death. He left written directions for his funeral, from which I extract the following:

"I want my coffin made two inches longer than I would measure, and from two to three inches wider than is commonly made for a person of my breadth and size, and deep enough to place me on a little comfortable pillow bed, with a good suitable pillow for size and quality; my body dressed in my Temple clothing and laid nicely in the coffin, to have the appearance that if I wanted to turn a little to the right or to the left I should have plenty of room to do so."

The Mormons expect eventually to go back to Missouri, to the place they were driven from, there to build a city and temple and thrown, where Jesus Christ will set up his earthly kingdom and they will be his peculiar people. In view of this expectation, Brigham Young gave orders that when they go his bones shall be carried along with them, as the bones of the patriarch Joseph were carried out of Egypt into the land of Canaan.

—N. Y. Observer.

Our Chip Basket.

London has 13,000 cabmen.

I have come to stay.—J. Frost.

A noisy fellow annoys a fellow.

The sky, unlike man, is most cheerful when the bluest.

The Wheeling Leader says a pynole is the cotpion of a buckwheat cake.

The price of bread in England now is precisely the same as it was in 1770.

A Vermont legislature said in a speech: "My wife, who is a married woman?"

A fellow isn't half so much bothered by the dog-days as he is by the cat-nights.

The experiment has been tried often enough to prove that a button-hook is not a night key.

The latest slang is "you've sat down on more than you can cover" and "cut my suspenders and let me down."

The greatest trouble with pretty people is that they themselves, first make the discovery that they are pretty.

The man who throws his overcoat over his shoulders, taking up two-thirds of the sidewalk, is abroad in the land.

The latest case of extreme modesty was that of a young lady who refused to sit in a rocking-chair with arms on it.

A *Wheat*, down in Indiana, was thrashed the other day by a lover whose *Wheat* heart she had ceased to be.

Many a young man has forfeited the good graces of his best girl through a failure to keep his shoe buttoned.

The manufacture of a "fly-paper" wrote to a publisher asking his terms for an advertisement on the fly-leaf of a book.

The most bashful girl we ever heard of was the young lady who blushed when she was asked if she had not been courting sleep.

A romantic young man says that a young woman's heart is like the moon—it changes continually, but always has a man in it.

"Have you cologne?" she asked. "No, ma'am," replied the druggist; "I have no scents at all." She said he didn't look as though he had.

A woman with beauty and nothing else is very much like a raw recruit sent under fire with an improved breech-loader and no ammunition.

The young man who wrote and asked his girl to accept of a "bucket" of flowers became a little pale when she said she wouldn't wear it.

The question being asked: "Can a Christian go to the circus?" Yes, until he's married, and then in most cases the circus comes to him.

There are five Chinese opium dens in Oakland, Cal., patronized by white men and women, and sixteen frequented exclusively by Chinamen.

THE SUN FOR 1879.

The *SUN* will be printed every day during the year to come. Its purpose and method will be the same as in the past: to present all the news in a readable shape, and to tell the truth though the heavens fall.

The *SUN* has been, is, and will continue to be independent of everybody and everything save the Truth and its own convictions of duty. That is the only policy which an honest newspaper need have. That is the policy which has won for this newspaper the confidence and friendship of a wider constituency than was ever enjoyed by any other American Journal.

The *SUN* is the newspaper for the people. It is not for the rich man against the poor man, or for the poor man against the rich man, but it seeks to do equal justice to all interests in the community. It is not the organ of any person, class, sect or party. There need be no mystery about its loves and hates. It is for the honest man against the rogues every time. It is for the honest Democrat as against the dishonest Republican, and for the honest Republican as against the dishonest Democrat. It does not take its cue from the organs of any politicians or political organizations. It gives its support unreservedly when men or measures are in agreement with the Constitution and with the principles upon which this Republic was founded for the people. Whenever the Constitution and constitutional principles are violated—as in the outrageous conspiracy of 1876, by which a man not elected was placed in the President's office where he still remains—it speaks out for the right. That is the *SUN*'s idea of independence. In this respect there will be no change in its programme for 1879.

The *SUN* has fairly earned the hearty approval of radicals, freemen, and humbugs of all sorts and sizes. It hopes to deserve that hatred in the year 1879, than in 1878, 1877 or any year gone by. The *SUN* will continue to shine on the wicked with unaltered brightness.

While the lessons of the past should constantly be kept before the people, the *SUN* does not propose to make itself in 1879 a magazine of ancient history. It is printed for the men and women of to-day, whose concern is chiefly with the affairs of to-day. It has both the disposition and the ability to afford its readers the promptest, fullest, and most accurate intelligence of whatever in the wide world is worth attention. To this end the resources belonging to well established prosperity will be liberally employed.

The present disjointed condition of parties in this country, and the uncertainty of the future, lend an extraordinary significance to the events of the coming year. The discussions of the press, the debates and acts of Congress, and the movements of the leaders in every section of the Republic will have a direct bearing on the Presidential election of 1880—an event which must be regarded with the most anxious interest by every patriotic American, whatever his political ideas or allegiance. To these elements of interest may be added the probability that the Democrats will control both houses of Congress, the increasing feebleness of the fraudulent administration, and the spread and strengthening everywhere of a healthy abhorrence of fraud in any form. To present with accuracy and clearness the exact situation in each of its varying phases, and to expound according to its well-known methods, the principles that should guide us through the labyrinth, will be an important part of the *SUN*'s work for 1879.

We have the means of making the *SUN*, as a political, literary and general newspaper, more entertaining and more useful than ever before; and we mean to apply them freely.

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged. For the *DAILY SUN*, a four page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, postpaid, is 55 cents a month, or \$6.50 a year; or including the Sunday paper, an eight page sheet of fifty-six columns, the price is 65 cents a month, or \$7.70 a year, postage paid.

The *SUNDAY SUN* of this year is also furnished separately, at \$1.20 a year, postage paid.

The price of the *WEEKLY SUN*, eight pages, fifty-six columns, is \$1 a year postpaid. For clubs of ten sending \$10 we will send an extra copy free. Address W. W. ENGLAND, Publisher of the *SUN*, New York City.

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A large proportion of the American people are to-day dying from Dyspepsia, or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it should be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of Druggists and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all druggists on the Western Continent.

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CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

Elgin Watches

A. DURAND takes this method of informing the inhabitants of Chelsea and vicinity, that he keeps one of the largest and most complete **Boot and Shoe Establishments** that has ever been in Chelsea, and will sell at prices that defy competition. There is no getting around it. Aaron will, and can sell cheaper than any other firm in town. He will keep on hand a large assortment of goods, of the latest styles, such as:

HAND MADE

BOOTS

AND

SHOES

LADIES

GAITERS,

MISSSES AND CHILDREN'S

SHOES, &c.

In fact every thing pertaining to a first class **Boot and Shoe Store.** A visit to the store, at the "Bee Hive" will convince you of the prices and quality of goods. A call from old friends and patrons solicited.

A. DURAND. v7-47

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Depots foot of Third street and foot of Brush street. Ticket office, 151 Jefferson avenue, and at the Depots.

LEAVE (Detroit time.) (Detroit time.)

Atlantic Ex. 7:30 a. m. 10:00 p. m. Day Express. 8:35 a. m. 6:30 p. m. Buffalo & New York Express. 12:25 noon 7:15 a. m. N. Y. and Boston Express. 7:00 p. m. 10:45 a. m. Daily. Except Sunday. Except Monday.

For information and sleeping car berths, apply to City Ticket office, 151 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Mich.

W. H. FIRTH, Western Passenger Agent Detroit. W. M. EPOAR, Gen. Pass'r Ag't, Hamilton.

WAR! WAR!

—AT THE—

CHELSEA MILLS.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF

FLOUR!

We are selling the best

WHITE WHEAT FLOUR,

At the following prices:

Per Barrel, - \$5.00
Per 1-2 barrel, - 2.50
Per 1-4 " - 1.25
Per 1-8 " - .63

We are also prepared to do

N. C. R. R. TIME TABLE.

Passenger Trains on the Michigan Central Railroad will leave Chelsea Station as follows:

GOING WEST.	
Mail Train	9:15 A. M.
Way Freight	1:23 P. M.
Grand Rapids Express	4:35 P. M.
Jackson Express	7:08 P. M.
Evening Express	8:45 P. M.
GOING EAST.	
Jackson Express	6:31 A. M.
Way Freight	7:00 A. M.
Grand Rapids Express	10:18 A. M.
Mail Train	4:40 P. M.

H. B. LEVYARD, Gen'l Supt., Detroit.
HENRY C. WESTGORTH, General Passenger and Ticket Ag't, Chicago.

Time of Closing the Mill.
Western Mill, 9:00, 11:00 A. M. & 7:00 P. M.
Eastern " " 9:50-10 A. M. & 4:10 P. M.
Geo. J. CROWELL, Postmaster.

THE CHELSEA HERALD,
IS PUBLISHED
Every Thursday Morning by
A. Allison, Chelsea, Mich.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 Week.	1 Month.	1 Year.
1 square, \$1.00	\$3.00	\$15.00
1/2 Column, 4.00	8.00	25.00
1/4 Column, 7.00	10.00	40.00
1/8 Column, 10.00	15.00	75.00

Cards in "Business Directory," \$5.00 per year.
Notices in "Local Column," 10 cents a line; no notice for less than 50 cents.
Legal advertisements at Statute prices.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

CHELSEA BANK, Established in 1868 Ocean Passage Tickets. Drafts drawn on Europe. United States Registered and Coupon Bonds for sale.
v8-13
Geo. P. GLAZIER, Sec'y.

OLIVE LODGE, NO. 156, F. & A. M., will meet at Masonic Hall in regular communication on Tuesday Evenings, on or preceding each full moon.
G. A. ROBERTSON, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—THE REGULAR weekly meeting of Venerable Lodge No. 85, I. O. O. F., will take place every Wednesday evening at 6 1/4 o'clock, at their Lodge room, Middle st., East.
E. E. SHAVIER, Sec'y.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired.
All work warranted—Shop: south half, at Burchard's grocery store, Chelsea, Mich.

GEO. E. WRIGHT, D. D. S., OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST,
OFFICE OVER GEO. P. GLAZIER'S BANK,
CHELSEA, MICH. [7-13]

M. W. BUSH,
DENTIST,
OFFICE IN WEBB'S, BLOCK 81

INSURANCE COMPANIES
REPRESENTED BY
W. E. DEPEW,

Assets.	
Home of New York,	\$9,199,327
Hartford,	3,292,914
Underwriters,	3,253,710
American, Philadelphia,	1,299,661
Detroit Fire and Marine,	501,029
Fire Association,	317,386

Office: Over Kemp's Bank, Middle street, west, Chelsea, Mich. v6-1

E. C. FULLER'S
TONSORIAL SALOON.
Hair-Cutting,
Hair-Dressing,
Shaving, and
Shampooing
Done in first-class style. My shop is new
ly fitted up with everything pertaining to
the comfort of customers.

A Specially made in FULLER'S CELE-
BRATED SEA-FOAM for cleaning the
scalp and leaving the hair soft and glossy.
Every lady should have a bottle.

Keep constantly on hand a fresh assort-
ment of every variety of Candy; also a
large stock of Cigars—Tip Top Cigars for
ten cents, excellent for five cents, two good
Cigars for a nickel; Cuffs and Collars in
endless variety at my shop.

Particular attention will be given to the
preparation of bodies for burial in city or
country, on the shortest notice. All orders
promptly attended to.

Give me a call, at the sign of the "Ball,
Razor and Shears," south corner of the
"Bee Hive."

E. C. FULLER, Proprietor.
Chelsea, Mich., Feb. 17, 1876.

FRANK STAFFAN, Jr.,
UNDERTAKER,
WOULD announce to the citizens of
Chelsea and vicinity, that he keeps
constantly on hand, all sizes and styles of
ready-made
COFFINS AND SHEROIDS.
Hears-in attendance on short notice.

FRANK STAFFAN, Jr.
Chelsea, Mar. 2, 1874

CHELSEA BAKERY.
CHARLES WUNDER,
Would announce to the inhabitants of
Chelsea, that he keeps on hand fresh
Bread, Cakes, etc., and everything usually
kept in a first-class Bakery. Shop: at the
old stand of J. Van Huseen, west Middle
street, Chelsea, Mich. v7-4

CHURCH DIRECTORY.
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
Rev. THOS. HOLMES. Services at 10 1/2
A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting Thurs-
day evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday School
at 12 M.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. E. A. GAY, pastor. Services at 10 1/2
A. M. and 7 P. M. Young people's meeting
Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer
meeting Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.
Sunday School at 12 M.

M. E. CHURCH.
Rev. J. F. HUDSON, Pastor. Services at
10 1/2 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting
Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 7
o'clock. Sunday School immediately after
morning services.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Rev. Father DUNN. Services every Sun-
day, at 8 and 10 1/2 A. M. Vespers, 7 o'clock
P. M. Sunday School at 12 o'clock, A. M.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Rev. Mr. METZER. Services every al-
ternate Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M.

OUR TELEPHONE.
WINTER weather holds out steady.
TRAMPS are almost played out in this
vicinity.
GIVE your wives and sweethearts a sleigh-
ride.
A tramp was sent to the Detroit work
house for 75 days last Friday.
OUR town was crowded with teams last
Saturday. Business is reviving.
REED & Co. have received a large stock
of drugs for medicinal purposes. All their
goods will be sold cheap for cash.

SOME miserable human being cut the
lines of a team that was hitched to a post
on Main Street, one day last week, with a
jack knife and let the horses go at large.
He ought to be sent up for 90 days.

The newspaper costs less than a glass of
grog, but it is not less true than there is a
large number of people who think corn
juice cheap and newspapers dear.

'Twas a young printer's devil, who asked
for a kiss,
But she quickly replied, this pert little
Miss,
You look lanky and black though your head
may be level—
And I'll never consent to be kissed by the
devil.

At their regular meeting held Jan. 15th,
1876, of Washnetan Encampment No. 17,
I. O. O. F., Chelsea. The following officers
were duly elected:

C. P.—A. Blackney,
H. P.—G. E. Wright,
S. W.—J. Hinder,
Treas.—J. Shaver,
Scribe.—J. A. Palmer,
J. W.—E. Hammond.

A YOUNG MAN steals a horse and enter
in Dexter one day last week—an officer
attempted to arrest him—he drew a revolver
and fired at the officer, the ball only
penetrated through his coat. Being closely
pursued by the officer and fearing cap-
ture—he then shot himself twice in the
region of the heart, and expired in five min-
utes. It is said that his name was Will
Jenkins from Danville, Mich.

ELECTION.—At the annual meeting of
the German Working Men's Benevolent
Society of Chelsea, held Jan. 20th, 1876,
the following officers were elected for the
ensuing year:

Pres.—Aug. Neuburger,
Vice Pres.—Frank Staffan,
Rec. Sec.—Fred Vogel,
Cor. Sec.—Jas. Wunder,
Treas.—Jacob Hoepfer,
Cashier.—M. Staffan,
Standard Bearer.—Mat. Alber,
Trustees.—G. Mast, Jacob Schumacher
and Chris. Klein.

ONE day last week in Chelsea, there
were two dwellings and a store entered by
burglars. They took clothing etc. from
the dwellings, and a quantity of cigars
from the store. We have not heard the
amount of value they stole. The inhabi-
tants ought to have their revolvers ready
the next time they come, to give them a
warm reception.

Words for the Children to Remember.
Honesty is always the best policy.
Always treat others as you would like
others to treat you.
Save your money, and you will find it
one of the most useful of friends.
Never give trouble to your mother or
father.
Take care of your pennies and they will
grow to be dollars.
Intemperance is the cause of nearly all
the trouble in this world; beware of strong
drink.
The young ladies and gentlemen of
Chelsea, under the instruction of Prof.
Foote and Mr. Comfort, are preparing to
give the beautiful Cantata Belshazzar.
This drama is founded on incidents taken
from the Bible during the time of the
Babylonian Empire and the captivity of
the Jews, and is very highly spoken of in
other places where it has been given.
The rehearsals will occupy nearly 3 weeks,
after which three grand entertainments
will be given.

If ever, in autumn, a pensiveness falls
upon us as the leaves drift up in their fall-
ing, may we not wisely look up in hope to
their mighty monuments? Behold how
fair, how far prolonged in arch and aisle,
the avenues of the valleys, the fringes of
the hills! So stately, so eternal, the joy
of the comfort of all living creatures, the
glory of the earth—they are but the
monuments of the poor leaves that flit faintly
past us to die. Let them not pass with-
out our understanding their last counsel
and example; that we also, careless of
monument by the grave, may build it in
the world—monument by which men may
be taught to remember, not where we died,
but where we lived.

Advertisers must hand in their favors
before 6 o'clock Monday evening, in order
to have them appear in that week's issue.
These terms will be strictly adhered to.

YICK'S
FLORAL GUIDE
A beautiful work of 100 Pages, One
Colored Flower Plate, and 300
Illustrations, with Descriptions of the
best Flowers and Vegetables, and how to
grow them. All for a FIVE CENT STAMP.
In English or German.

The Flower and Vegetable Garden,
175 Pages, Six Colored Plates, and
many hundred Engravings. For 50 cents
in paper covers; \$1.00 in elegant cloth. In
German or English.

Yick's Illustrated Monthly Mag-
azine, 33 Pages, a Colored Plate in every
number and many fine Engravings. Price
\$1.25 a year; Five Copies for \$5.00.

Yick's Seeds are the best in the world.
Send FIVE CENT STAMP for a FLORAL
GUIDE, containing List and Prices, and
plenty of information. Address,
JAMES YICK, Rochester, N. Y.

DIED.
In Chelsea, at the residence of her son
Thomas S. Sears, January 16th, 1876, Mrs.
SOPHIA J. SEARS, aged 87 years, 1 month,
and 28 days.

Mrs. Sears was a native of Massachusetts,
whence she, with her husband the late Dr.
Thomas Sears, emigrated to this county in
1837. In 1839 her husband died, from
which time the whole care of the farm and
her family of seven children devolved up-
on her, until her son Thomas S. was able
to take a portion of it from her mind. She
was a sister of the late Enoch James, of
Ann Arbor, also of Luther James, well
known to the citizens of Chelsea, and L.
L. James of Dexter, and mother of Prof.
C. W. Sears, of the University of Missis-
sippi, Mrs. F. M. Martin and Mrs. Dr. A.
Ewing of Dexter, and of the late Mrs. H.
H. Noble, of Elk Rapids, as also of Mrs. H.
Rowley of Niles, and Mrs. Freeman Row-
ley of Iowa.

In her youth, she was a student at the
Westfield, Mass. Academy, with the late
lamented William Cullen Bryant.

She was a woman of great intelligence
and executive ability, more than ordinary
power of endurance, and sterling worth,
and will be sadly missed by her family and
numerous friends. She died of pneumonia,
and her departure was gentle and peaceful.
Her funeral, Monday p. m. January 20th,
at her late home, called together a large
assemblage of neighbors and sympathiz-
ing friends, from near and far, among
whom was an unusual number of aged
persons. The services were conducted by
Rev. Dr. Holmes of the Congregational
Church.

EVILS AMONG YOUNG MEN.—Of the
evils prevalent among young men, we
know of none more blighting in its moral
effects than to speak lightly of the virtues
of a woman. Nor is there anything in
which young men are so thoroughly mis-
taken as the low estimate they form as to
the integrity of women. Not of their own
mothers and sisters, but of others, who,
they forget, are somebody else's mothers
and sisters. As a rule, no person who sur-
renders to this debasing habit is to be trust-
ed with an enterprise requiring integrity of
character. Plain words should be spoken
on this subject, for the evil is a general one
and deep rooted. If young men are some-
times thrown into the society of thought-
less or deprived women, they have no more
right to measure all other women by what
they see of these, than they have to esti-
mate the character of honest and respect-
able citizens by the developments of crime
in our police courts. Let young men re-
member that their chief happiness in life
depends upon upper faith in women. No
worldly wisdom, no misanthropic philoso-
phy, no generalization, can cover or weak-
en truth. It stands like the record of it-
self—for it is nothing less than this—and
should put an everlasting seal upon lips
that are wont to speak slightly of women.

PERHAPS the most curious errand that
was ever performed by a decorated and
titled diplomatist was that which took the
Brazilian Minister to the Health Office of
Washington last week. The fearful scourge
of small-pox is raging in Brazil, and over
thirty thousand people died during Novem-
ber. In Cera City the deaths averaged
six hundred per day, and the Emperor of
Brazil has telegraphed the representatives
of that country in the United States to pre-
pare and forward at once all the vaccine
matter that can be obtained. Borges, Min-
ister of Brazil, called on the Health Officer
of Washington to obtain information of the
sources of supply, and all that can be
procured will be shipped to Rio de Janeiro
by the next steamer.

A DOUBLE MURDER.—A horrible murder
was committed in Bells Bend on the
Cumberland River, 12 miles from Nas-
ville, Tuesday night. The deed was not
discovered until 8 o'clock Wednesday
morning, when the corpses of John Whit-
tenyer and wife were found side by side
in bed. They had been terribly beaten and
disfigured with bullets of wood. Between
the two bodies were found an infant
and a child 3 years old, who were crawling
and playing. Knox Martin, colored, is
suspected of the murder. He had a mis-
understanding with Whittener about the
pay for a day's work. He is still at large.

Commissioner's Notice.
STATE OF MICHIGAN,)
Co. of Washtenaw,) ss.
The undersigned having been appointed
by the Probate Court for said County,
Commissioners to receive, examine and ad-
just all claims and demands of all persons
against the estate of Frances Eliza Faulk-
ner, late of said county deceased, hereby
give notice that six months from date are
allowed, by order of said Probate Court,
for Creditors to present their claims against
the estate of said deceased, and that they
will meet at the office of George W. Tur-
bull, in the village of Chelsea, in said
County, on Monday the seventh day of
April, and on Monday the seventh day of
July next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of
said days, to receive, examine and adjust
said claims.

Dated January 6th, A. D. 1876.
JAMES HUDLER, } Commissioners.
W. N. TURBULL, }

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER,
The Best Family Newspaper,
Publishes both the religious and secular
news that is desired in any family, while
all that is likely to do any harm is shut
out. It devotes four pages to religious
news, and four to secular.

The New York Observer was first
published in 1833; and it is believed to be
the only instance of a Religious News-
paper continuing its even course for
six years, without a change of
proprietor, intent, purpose, or pledge
of its birth.

It contains all the important news that
interest or instruct; so that any one
who reads it will be thoroughly posted.
We do not run a benevolent institution,
and we do not ask for the support of
charity. We propose to make the Best
Newspaper that is published, and we
propose to sell it as cheaply as it can be
afforded. Let those who want pure, sound,
sensible, truthful reading, subscribe for it,
and let them induce others to do the same.
We are now publishing in the Observer
the Story of

JOAN THE MAID,
by Mrs. CHARLES, author of "Chronicles
of the Schonberg-Cotta Family."
We send no premiums. We will send
you the

New York Observer
one year, post-paid, for \$2.15. Any one
sending with his own subscription the
names of NEW subscribers, shall have
commission allowed in proportion to the
number sent. For particulars see terms
in the OBSERVER.

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37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK

YICK'S
FLORAL GUIDE
\$777 is not easily earned in these
times, but it can be made in
three months by any one of
either sex, in any part of the country who
is willing to work steadily at the employ-
ment we furnish. \$66 per week in your own
town. You need not be away from home
overnight. You can give your whole time
to the work, or only your spare moments.
We have agents who are making over \$50
per day. All who engage at once can make
money fast. At the present time money can
not be made so easily and rapidly at any
other business. It costs nothing to try the
business. Terms and \$3 outfit free. Ad-
dress at once,
H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

Chelsea Market.
CHELSEA, Jan. 23, 1876.

WHEAT, Red, 3/4 bu.	85@88
WHEAT, White, 3/4 bu.	85@88
WHEAT, Red, 1/2 bu.	75
CORN, 3/4 bu.	20@25
OATS, 3/4 bu.	5 50
CLOVER SEED, 3/4 bu.	1 75
TIMOTHY SEED, 3/4 bu.	50@1 00
BEANS, 3/4 bu.	35@40
POTATOES, 3/4 bu.	65@1 00
APPLES, green, 3/4 bbl.	63
do dried, 3/4 bbl.	15@22
HONEY, 3/4 lb.	7
BUTTER, 3/4 lb.	6
POULTRY—Chickens, 3/4 lb.	7
LARD, 3/4 lb.	6
TALLOW, 3/4 lb.	6
HAMS, 3/4 lb.	6
SHOULDERS, 3/4 lb.	6
EGGS, 3/4 doz.	16
BEEF, live, 3/4 cwt.	2 00@2 50
SHEEP, live, 3/4 cwt.	3 00@3 50
HOGS, live, 3/4 cwt.	2 00@2 50
do dressed, 3/4 cwt.	3 00
HAY, tame, 3/4 ton.	8 00@10 00
do marsh, 3/4 ton.	5 00@6 00
SALT, 3/4 bbl.	1 25
Wool, 3/4 lb.	28@30
CRANBERRIES, 3/4 bu.	2 00@2 50

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Scientific American.
THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR.
The Most Popular Scientific Paper
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Only \$3.20 a Year, including Postage.
Weekly. 52 Numbers a year.
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Pages, printed in the most beautiful style,
profusely illustrated with splendid engravings,
representing the newest inventions and
the most recent advances in the Arts and
Sciences; including New and Interesting
Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the
Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social
Science, Natural History, Geology, Astro-
nomy. The most valuable practical
papers, by eminent writers, in all depart-
ments, will be found in the Scientific
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Patents, have had 34 years experience,
and now have the largest establishment
in the world. Patents are obtained on the
best terms. A special notice is made in
the Scientific American of all Inven-
tions patented through this Agency,
with the name and residence of the
Patentee. By the immense circulation
thus given, public attention is directed to
the merits of the new patent, and sales or
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covery or invention, can ascertain, free of
charge, whether a patent can probably be
obtained, by writing to the undersigned.
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the Patent Laws, Patents, Caveats, Trade-
Marks, their costs, and how procured,
with hints for procuring advances on in-
ventions. Address for the paper, or con-
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Because it is a family newspaper of
pure, sound reading for old and young,
and it contains a reliable and comprehen-
sive summary of all the important news.

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NEW YORK OBSERVER,
The Best Family Newspaper,
Publishes both the religious and secular
news that is desired in any family, while
all that is likely to do any harm is shut
out. It devotes four pages to religious
news, and four to secular.

It contains all the important news that
interest or instruct; so that any one
who reads it will be thoroughly posted.
We do not run a benevolent institution,
and we do not ask for the support of
charity. We propose to make the Best
Newspaper that is published, and we
propose to sell it as cheaply as it can be
afforded. Let those who want pure, sound,
sensible, truthful reading, subscribe for it,
and let them induce others to do the same.
We are now publishing in the Observer
the Story of

JOAN THE MAID,
by Mrs. CHARLES, author of "Chronicles
of the Schonberg-Cotta Family."
We send no premiums. We will send
you the

New York Observer
one year, post-paid, for \$2.15. Any one
sending with his own subscription the
names of NEW subscribers, shall have
commission allowed in proportion to the
number sent. For particulars see terms
in the OBSERVER.

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Address,
New York Observer,
37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK

F. M. PRIESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
(Formerly of Dexter) wishes to inform the
inhabitants of Chelsea, and vicinity, that
he is prepared to do all kinds of Tailoring to
order. Cutting a specialty—most fitting
guaranteed. Shop: South side, Middle
street, west, Chelsea, Mich. v8-9

HOLMES & PARKER'S DOUBLE COLUMN.

GREAT

ANNUAL

REDUCTION

SALE!!!

Previous to our annual Inventory, which occurs February 1st, 1876
We shall offer Bargains in all Season Goods, as we prefer to Close Out
all Goods at the end of each Season **At Cost and Less!!** than to
carry them over.

Look out for bargains---
First come, first served.

Previous to our annual Inventory, which occurs February 1st, 1876
We shall offer Bargains in all Season Goods, as we prefer to Close Out
all Goods at the end of each Season **At Cost and Less!!** than to
carry them over.

N. B.—Special Bargains in OUR CLOTHING ROOM. All heavy
Goods at **Cost!!!** in MEN'S and BOY'S SUITS, MEN'S & BOY'S
OVER-COATS at **Less than Cost!!!** as we are bound not to carry
one over.

YOURS RESPECTFULLY,
HOLMES & PARKER.
CHELSEA, MICH. v8-12-y

ELGIN
WATCHES

George A. Lacy,
DEALER IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY
SILVERWARE, &c.
American Watches a Specialty.
Repairing done at reasonable rates.
Shop: In Reed & Co's Drug store,
CHELSEA, MICH. v8-5

G. H. FOSTER, AUCTIONEER,
is now ready to attend sales of farm
stock or other property, on short notice.
Orders left at this office, or addressed to
G. H. Foster, Chelsea, Mich., will be
promptly attended to. 5-6m

Call at this office for your neat and
cheap printing. Job printing done in the
latest styles of the art. Book printing a
specialty.

THE PLACE TO BUY
GOODS CHEAP
Is at the Store of
McKONE & HEATLEY,
Next door to the Postoffice, where
Everything is New and First-
class, and Selling at Bot-
tom Prices. A Full
Stock of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS
AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, ETC.

We wish to call special attention
to our
TEAS,
Which are unrivalled for excellence
and cheapness; also to our line of
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Which will be found the best ever
brought to this Market.

Give us a trial.
McKONE & HEATLEY, CHELSEA,
v8-10

HARDWARE.

JOHN H. WADE,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND TINWARE,
Would call the attention of the citi-
zens of Chelsea and the surround-
ing county to the fact that he has
thoroughly re-stocked every de-
partment of his store with the larg-
est and most complete stock of
STOVES, IRON AND STEEL,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
GLASS PUTTY,
PAINT, OILS, DOORS, SASH,
BLINDS, GLASS &c.

He calls especial attention to his
stock of
COOK and PARLOR STOVES,
General House Furnishing Goods,
Also, Horseshoes, Horseshoe Nails,
Toe Calks, Blacksmith Coal, Cal-
cium, Plastering Hair,
Axles, Springs, Spokes, Bent
Stuffs of every description, and
Everything used by Carriage-Mak-
ers.

A full assortment of Locks, Knobs,
and Door Trimmings. Plated Ware
and Cutlery of all kinds. Toilet sets
and Japan ware always on hand. We
are prepared to sell at prices as low
as any House in Michigan.

Leave Troughs and Spouting put up
upon the shortest notice and at
LOW RATES.

In all these departments he is pre-
pared to offer special inducements to
Cash Customers.
Please call and examine our
stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Store: South side of East Middle st.,
CHELSEA, MICH. v7-48-6m

ELGIN
WATCHES

George A. Lacy,
DEALER IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY
SILVERWARE, &c.
American Watches a Specialty.
Repairing done at reasonable rates.
Shop: In Reed & Co's Drug store,
CHELSEA, MICH. v8-5

G. H. FOSTER, AUCTIONEER,
is now ready to attend sales of farm
stock or other property, on short notice.
Orders left at this office, or addressed to
G. H. Foster, Chelsea, Mich., will be
promptly attended to. 5-6m

Call at this office for your neat and
cheap printing. Job printing done in the
latest styles of the art. Book printing a
specialty.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

MICHIGAN.

W. Kellogg, formerly member of Congress from this State, died at Alliance, Ohio, Tuesday.

The annual meeting of the State Pioneer Society will be held at Lansing, February 5.

The land commission of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad reports 40,000 acres of land sold during the past year, mostly to actual settlers, which is double the amount sold in 1877.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, the Treasurer made a report of which the following is a summary:

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, Cash on hand, Officers' subscription, Membership certificates, Gate receipts, Booth rents, etc.

Disbursements: Tickets returned from Thompson, Secretary, Expense of Canada collection, etc.

Mr. Dean stated that this sum is deposited as follows: \$5,000 each in the Wayne County, Detroit, and Lenawee County Savings Banks, and the balance in the Commercial Exchange Bank of Adrian.

A committee from the State Women's Christian Temperance Union read a protest against the violation of the rule of the State Agricultural Society prohibiting the sale of intoxicating beverages.

A resolution was adopted inviting the State Pomological Society to exhibit at the State fair and making an appropriation of \$1,000 to pay premiums and \$1,400 for general expenses.

A verdict for \$112 was rendered for the plaintiff in the famous case of the Young versus Richard Smith, in the Circuit Court at Charlotte.

The Grand Traverse Herald says: Grand Traverse county is about to exhibit at the present. While from all points, and many of these are hundreds of miles south of us, we have reports of extremely cold weather and very deep snow.

A report from the Grand Traverse Herald states that the savages had assumed the most inaccessible position of any of the many from which they recently held the troops at bay.

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GENERAL NEWS.

A fire in New York Tuesday night, which broke out on Grand street, destroyed property valued at \$300,000. It extended to Broadway, and burned out several heavy manufacturers and dealers in clothing.

The Texas Pacific and the Northern Pacific railroads have united their forces at Washington to meet the powerful influence of the Central road.

The dispatch from Yankton says that Sitting Bull and his people want to come back.

The Indians escaped from Fort Robinson are being pursued by the military. Five soldiers have been killed or died from wounds, and 8 wounded.

The square in New York, where the remains of the late President Lincoln were laid to rest, is now a common grave. It is believed that about 50 Indians, including Dull Knife, have escaped.

Wild Hog, Old Crow, and one other savage live in the camp, one mile from Fort Robinson.

Seven millions more four per cent bonds were subscribed for on Thursday.

Martin Berger, a Mollie McGuire, was hung at Folsom, California, Tuesday.

An officer sent from Omaha by Gen. Crook to investigate the recent Cheyenne outbreak, has made an official report. After narrating the facts, substantially as already known, he says that the Cheyenne are now being held in the prison farms. They had fifteen guns, a few revolvers, and many knives.

A desperate outbreak had doubtless been premeditated. They had concealed their arms among their returned South, and in this affair all expected to die. The casualties date as follows: Soldiers killed, 37; wounded, 7; Indians captured, 41; killed, 37.

From the annual circular of the Mercantile Agency of R. G. Dun & Co. we learn that the total number of failures in the United States for 1878 was ten thousand four hundred and seventy-eight, with a loss amounting to two hundred and thirty-four millions.

This shows an increase over 1877 of one thousand five hundred and seventy-one in number, and forty millions in amount. The agency states that "it is very easy to account for the increase of one thousand five hundred and seventy-one failures among seven hundred thousand business men within a year in which the circumstances attending the year are peculiarly interesting in encouraging casualties of this character."

These circumstances are stated to be as follows:—1878 is the fifth year of depression, the weather, in extent, character and duration; the weather for the first quarter of the year was unseasonable, and thus most unfavorable for sales and the general business of the country.

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HOUSE BILL NO. 41, AMENDING SECTION 11, ACT 129 OF 1877, RELATIVE TO THE FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGES BY ADVERTISEMENT.

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THE TWO HOUSES UNITED IN MEMORIAL SERVICES TO THE MEMORY OF JOHN EDGAR HOOVER.

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LANSING.

Third Week's Work of the State Law-Makers - Legislation. Present and Prospective.

From our own Correspondent.

The third week of the session has been one of pretty close application to business and good progress, but has been marked by no very stirring events.

Members are supplying their constituents with legislative journals, papers for reports, papers and documents, as fast as they are ground out by the State printing mill, and are devoting what time is left to the preparation of more bills, resolutions, petitions, etc., to empty into the hopper. The amount of this printed and to-be-printed matter is enormous, and where it all goes to or what it amounts to in the end is not easily discovered, for more state fact and unprofitable reading than most of it is you could not imagine, though gifted with the exuberant fancy of Jules Verne.

The man is probably very sorry who would pay more than two cents a cartload for the Journal, or if he should, it would be for other than reading purposes. The public reports are scarcely more attractive. Instead of a clear and concise statement of its present condition, its work since the last report, and its wants for the immediate future, which is all the average taxpayer cares to know, we find long schedules of every tack-hammer, cork-screw and soap-bone the institution has bought, and the price paid for each, all strung out like the names in a catalogue of a ladies' semi-annual, and, as if this were not enough, the tack-hammers and cork-screws are inventoried in duplicate, one set for each year, so that instead of one biennial report, we have two annual reports stitched together, and instead of ten pages we get fifty or sixty. I have not a report of the Board of State Auditors at hand, but anyone who will turn to it and compare the cost of the State printing with the aggregate cost of running all other branches of the State government, the Legislature included, will be surprised at the result. The fault, I believe, will be found in the system, and not in those who prepare the matter or who print it.