

A True Lent.											
Is this a fast—to keep The harder lean, From fast of woe and sleep? Is it to quit the dish Of flesh, yet still To fill The platter high with fish? Is it to fast an hour, Or rather go, Or show A downcast look, and sour? No! 'tis a fast to do Thy share of woe, And meet The hungry soul. It is to fast from strife, From old debate And hate, To circumvent thy life, To show a hearty grief-vent; To starve thy sin, Not bin— And that's to keep thy lent. —ROMANUS.											
The Old Barn's Tenantry.											
BY R. F. TAYLOR.											
The rooster stalks on the manger's ledge, He has a tall like a scimitar's edge, A marshall's plume on his Afghan neck, An admiral's star on his quarter deck, He rules the roost and walks the hay, The noblest of birds and a Turkish way, Two broadsword fells with his rapid wings This eagle proud, of a line of kings— One guttural laugh, four blasts of horn, Five rusty syllables rouse the morn! The Saxon lams in their woolen tabs Are playing school with the wile of slabs, A cluck! All the cattle yell, Till they make the bladders yowls tell, And a half-lamb whinny falls the stalls When down in the rack the clover falls. A dove is waiting around his mate Two chevrons black on his wings of slate, And showing off with a wailing note The sea-shine of his blue throat— It is Ovid's "Art of Love" re-told In a binding fine of blue and gold! Ah, the bonny girls that helped the boys, The noble Helens of humbler Troy— As they stripped the husks with rustling fold From eight-crowned corn as yellow as gold, By the candle-light in pumpkin bowls, And the gleams that showed fantastic holes In the quaint old lantern's tattooed tin, From the hermit gill sat up within; By the rarer light in girlish eyes As dark as wells as blue as skies, I see the laugh when the ear is red The blush when the forehead is red, The cedar cake with the ancient twist, The elder cake that the girls have kissed, And I see the fiddler through the dusk As he twangs the ghost of "Money Musk!" The boys and girls in a double row Wait face to face till the waltz is o'er, Shall whisp the waltz for the violin, And the merry pulse of the feet begin.											
TEN DAYS IN LOVE.											
It was a cold night in January. People were hurrying along through the blinding snow storm, battling with the wind that howled and moaned out by turns its story of woe.											
Hugh Remington and his friend Williams, glad to be out of the storm, had settled themselves in a roomy slipper for a quiet evening at home. The shutters were closed, and the curtains drawn, and on either side of the hearth was placed a favorite chair of each. These friends had lived together in their bachelor quarters for more than two years. Everything in the apartment showed refined taste and wealth. Some said that it all belonged to Hugh and that he made it a home for his friend. No one, however, knew this to be true. Hugh was quiet and reserved, seldom spoke of his affairs to anyone, never laid any special claim to anything, but allowed it to appear that all things were equally shared. After the evening papers had been read and discussed, the two sat talking of days gone by, of little episodes in their lives. Hugh was in a good-fellowing mood and had told some good stories of his past life; stopping suddenly, he exclaimed:											
"Did I ever tell you of my love for the widow?"											
"No," replied Williams. "Let's have it."											
"Well," said Hugh, taking another cigar, and looking very serious as he leaned back in his great easy chair, "I met her in Paris."											
"Oh, never mind who. Be content that I am telling you the story, and don't ask for names. I thought of her as the widow." It is a sufficient title.											
"Well, I won't interrupt. Go on."											
So Hugh continued:											
Mrs. Lee, as I was waiting for the servants to take my card, and old piece of bric-a-brac standing in the corner of the room attracted my attention. I got up and went over to examine it. While thus engaged, the door opened. I turned, thinking it was Mrs. Lee, when oh! what a beauty met my sight!—so small that she looked like a child, large deep blue eyes that came out from under a mass of light golden curls, a small nose, and a rosebud of a mouth. She was dressed in deep mourning, and I thought as I looked at her, that I had never seen until I made a slight movement, which startled her. Coming forward, she said:											
"I frightened you, did I not?"											
"I was not aware that there was any one in the room. You are waiting for Mrs. Lee?" And she gave me the sweetest of smiles, showing a most perfect row of teeth.											
"Before I could answer, Mrs. Lee appeared, and introduced us. Mrs. Lee was making Mrs. Lee a short visit prior to her departure for America. I was glad of that, as I should then have the pleasure of seeing her again."											
The evening passed only too quickly, and I arose with an apology for staying so late. Mrs. Lee invited me to dine with them informally the next day. She said her friend preferred being quiet, so they should be quite alone. You may be sure that I accepted the invitation, and was there promptly at the hour. The widow was more charming than on the previous evening. I longed to stop the hours from rolling on. Having been in the habit of dropping in at Mrs. Lee's at all hours, my frequent—almost daily—visits were not noticed as anything strange or unusual. Mrs. Lee thanked me for coming to them in their loneliness, and the widow would give me one of her sweet smiles, and I was thankful in my inmost heart that they were lonely, and that it fell to my lot to cheer them. So the week passed, until the time came for the departure of Mrs. Lee's friend.											
Now I had intended passing a month or two in England before coming home, but when I found that the widow was to return in ten days, I began to think that my duty called me back to my business. The more I thought of it, the more important it seemed to me to go.											

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"Do you know of any one going on the 15th?" the widow asked me, one evening, in her dove-like way.

"No, one but myself," I answered. "Business has called me sooner than I expected."

"How delightful!" from the widow; while Mrs. Lee exclaimed, "Oh, Mr. Remington, I am so glad! I couldn't bear the idea of my friend going entirely alone, and you of all others will know best how to take care of her."

"We then began to make our plans. Mrs. Lee intended making a visit of a few days to some friends in London. I was going direct to Liverpool. Mrs. Lee and I drove down to see our friend off, and I looked forward to the pleasure of meeting her on board the steamer. My last days in Paris were spent in saying 'good-bye' to old friends, and saying 'hello' to new ones. I had brought for sister Nell, and the children, I got every new book that I could find, and felt well pleased with my selection. At last I was on the steamer, and stood looking at the widow, and I thought that I had never seen her look so lovely. I exulted in the knowledge that she knew no one on board. I was her only friend, consequently I should have her all to myself; this was (so I said to myself) what I had for weeks been longing for. Was it love? That question had not occurred to me. I was supremely happy, and thought the situation delightful. I was ready to do anything for this fair creature. She had only to command; for I was all eagerness to obey. I soon had opportunities of showing my devotion."

"The following morning I came out on deck very early, and was surprised to find my little lady already there. She looked very miserable and very pretty. The morning salutations over, I asked her how she had slept.

"I haven't slept at all," she said, in a fretful, childish way, which I thought charming. "Such a noise all night," she continued, "I could not get to sleep; and the smells are simply dreadful. I must have another room, I'd rather sit up here all night than sleep in that horrid place again. Don't you think, Mr. Remington, if you asked the captain, or somebody, he would give me another stateroom?" and her big eyes looked longingly into mine.

"Certainly," I said. "I will go at once and see about it, and if there is no other, you shall change with me. Take my room, which is a good one, and as I don't mind either noise or smells, your room will suit me well enough."

Here Hugh leaned over his chair to knock the ashes off his cigar, and said to his friend: "I must have had it pretty bad—eh, Williams?—to have said that, for you know that I can't endure either a bad odor or a loud noise. But I forgot everything when under the influence of those eyes, and when she exclaimed, 'Oh, no; I couldn't let you do that. I felt that my fate was sealed, and that I should take the noise and the smells.'"

"The next thing I discovered was that my lady had no sea chair. There was only one left, and that had been spoken for; but I paid double the amount, and the chair was mine.

"You are so kind, Mr. Remington, she said. 'I don't know what I should have done without you. I am not fit to travel alone,' she added, in childish tones.

"I longed to press her to my heart and tell of my love; and if she would but let me, it would be the joy of my life to care for her. I looked at this; I am sure I did. But there were too many people around for me to speak. She sat with her hands folded in her lap, and looked divinely unconscious. The third day out the weather became bitterly cold.

"What shall I do? I have nothing to wrap around me, and shall have to stay below, and oh dear, it is so uncomfortable!" The face turned pale. "Now I had a fine English rug, which I had used at night, for you know everything at sea is so horribly damp. It had been a great comfort to me, and I knew that I should miss it. But what of that? I couldn't see the woman I loved suffer. So I got it, and tucked her all up in it. Her delicious smile repaid me for the sacrifice."

"Oh how nice!" she said, and she put her hands under the warm rug. "It seems like a mother's hand to me, Mr. Remington, that you have everything to make me comfortable. I have heard of such a man. I am so glad that I came under your care!"

"I was so love-stricken that I did not reflect upon her unconsciousness of the fact that I had deprived myself of these comforts in order that she should be made comfortable. She seemed to take it for granted that I was a sort of traveling missionary, with extra wraps, state-rooms, chairs and anything else that one might need; and I was such a slave to her fascinations that, had she asked me to do the impossible I should have attempted it."

"Every day I had it upon my lips to tell her of my love. Each day courage forsook me. We walked the deck day after day. She would put her little soft hand on my arm in the most convincing way; look up from under her curls, laugh her low sweet laugh, and ask the most childish, innocent questions.

"We were walking this way on the sixth day out. I had carefully rehearsed my part, and was about to tell my story. Her conversation seemed to lead to it, for she said:

"You will come to see me when you are in New York, won't you, Mr. Remington?"

"Nothing," I said, "would give me greater pleasure."

"You will come once a week. You won't forget me?" and the blue eyes sought mine.

"I looked into them, and my look told what my tongue had refused to say. I pressed the little hand close to my heart, and after a pause said, below my breath, 'Forget you!' and I was about to pour forth my love when she gave a little scream, and cried, 'Oh, my veil! There sure enough, was the confounded blue thing sailing before the

wind, and all the passengers, it seemed to me, after it. Of course I had to go too, and make believe to capture it. I never hated anything so much as I did that yard of blue gauze. I couldn't go back and continue my story from where it was so suddenly broken off, and indeed the widow seemed quite shy of me.

"The incident had given the passengers an opportunity to speak to her, and when I joined her (without the veil, for it had, I hope, struck bottom) she was surrounded by a group of people. I had no chance that day, nor the next, to get her to myself. I tried to think of something that I could do or show her that would amuse and detain her. It seemed as though I had exhausted all my resources, when at last a brilliant idea occurred to me: I would show her the presents I had brought for sister Nell. They were all in my little sea trunk, and I knew that she couldn't resist their attractions. She came up on deck bright and beautiful as ever.

"Isn't it delightful," she said, "to think that to-morrow we shall be at home? I can hardly wait for the time to come; and yet—ah her voice dropped into the dearest low soft tone—"the voyage has been so charming, one, owing to your kindness," she added brightly.

"I longed to launch forth my tale of love, but thinking it more prudent to wait until I had secured her wholly to myself, I asked her in the most ordinary manner, if she would not enjoy looking at some little trinkets that I had picked up in Paris. Her eyes sparkled. "Yes, indeed," she said. "Nothing could be more delightful than to get a glimpse of Paris while at sea."

"I went below and got all my pretty novelties and brought them up to her. Placing a chair in a quiet corner, and well hid from the other people, then drawing mine up beside her, began showing one by one my collection of old things.

"Where did you get them, Mr. Remington? I hunted all over Paris and found nothing half so pretty. What exquisite *porte bonheurs*!" and she slipped one after another of my carefully chosen bracelets on her little plump wrists, and turned them first on side and then on the other.

"I know Nell's taste, and she has searched for something uncommon, and was well pleased with what I had bought. But Nell and everything were forgotten with this bewitching creature by my side, and when she made a move to take them off I said, laughingly, of course, 'Oh, don't disturb them; they look so well where they are, and it is so pleasant, you know, to get a glimpse of Paris while at sea.'"

"She kept them on, and I opened the other boxes. There were rings, crosses, medallions, chatelaines, and many other ornaments of curious design. The widow decked herself, and was in high glee. A child could not have enjoyed it more. I watched her with loving eyes, told her where each one came from, and helped fasten them on.

"I feel like an Indian princess," she said, and ought to have a throne and a crowd of kneeling courtiers, and the picture would be complete."

"Can't you imagine a throne?" I said, and take me for kneeling courtiers. Wouldn't my love compensate for the admiring crowd?"

She looked up quickly and was about to answer, when one of those eternal old bores that, no matter where you cross, are always to be found on shipboard, came up, and began telling of his early reminiscences; what the sea was twenty years ago—as though the sea had ever changed—and how, when he had first crossed, his friends never expected to see him again. He had made his will and they parted as though he were to be forever lost to them. I assure you that I silently wished in my heart that he had never turned up again. Without saying a word, I got up, took my boxes and left my Indian princess. I was thoroughly angry with the old fellow for interrupting our *lets-a-tele* and seriously annoyed with Mrs. Lee for listening to and answering him. I made up my mind that that game had been played long enough. I would ask her the simple question the first chance I got and know my fate at once. But the chance did not come as soon as I expected it would.

"She went to her room with a sick headache so she said, and I paced the deck alone. We were a long way off the harbor when she made her appearance the following morning. She said that she had hurried with her packing, thinking that we were nearer than we really were to the city.

"Oh, Mr. Remington, I had no opportunity of returning your jewelry, and so I packed them with my things. But you are coming to know, to dine with me on Saturday, and I will then give them to you."

"Certainly," I said. "There is no time for us to change them now. Wear them until I see you again."

"I had fully made up my mind that, as I had been baffled so often, I would now wait until I had seen her in her own home before I opened my heart to her, or rather before I asked her my fate. She already knew my heart. There was no time to talk; all was excitement; we were rapidly approaching; handkerchiefs were waving from the docks, and suddenly leaving me and her eyes, and going forward, I saw her throw a kiss. How I longed to catch it! I looked with jealous eyes to see who would take it up and answer it. Foremost among the crowd was a great big man—six feet and broad in proportion. It was he who was returning her kisses. Could it be her brother, or was it a friend, and this merely a pleasant greeting from a distance?"

"I watched him come on board, and what did the big idiot do but catch her up in his arms—my sweet one, whom I loved so dearly. I had never dared to touch—and kiss her over and over again! I could have knocked him down."

"On drawing near to them, I saw

that neither of them noticed me. She had forgotten my existence. With a heart-sick feeling I turned away. Was this to be the end? Why had I come home? I could hear them talking, though too miserably to listen. They came nearer, and the same soft voice that I loved so dearly said, 'Mr. Remington, I have been talking about you, telling how good and kind you have been, and how utterly forlorn I should have been had you not always looked out for my comfort. I have come to thank you, and my husband wants to thank you too.'

"Her husband! Great heavens! And I thought she was a widow, and had made love to her! I listened as though in a dream, and I deemed unpleasant one it was, too. I believe he thanked me, and she praised, and he thanked me again, and then they urged me to come to see them, and she said, 'Don't forget Saturday.'"

"Whether I said anything, or whether I remained mute, is more than I can tell. I was like a man asleep, and had to give myself a good shake to come out of the nightmare that I was in. When I looked around, she—they—were gone."

Here Hugh stopped as though he had finished; but his friend Williams, whose curiosity was aroused, asked:

"Did you dine with her on Saturday?"

"No, I sent a regret."

"Have you ever seen her since?"

"No, never."

"What became of your *nouveautés de Paris*?"

"Nell went without them, as I went without my English robe."

"You don't mean that she never sent them to you?"

"I never gave her my address, and she was not supposed to know where I was."

Williams didn't ask any more questions and Hugh remained quiet for a time. Then arousing himself and getting out of his chair he said:

"I have never made love since, and with a bitter laugh—"I always avoid women in deep mourning. And now, as the fire has gone out with my story, I think we had better go to bed."

## THE FARM.

### A VEGETABLE GARDEN.

How Good a one can the Farmer Have?

(Read before the State Pomological Society, at the Winter meeting by Eugene Davenport, of Woodland, Barry County.)

How much has been said and written, but how little, really, done about the farmer's garden! When overworked men and women in the city begin to feel that life is becoming a burden, they resort to the country for health and quiet, and force an amicable with outraged nature. Here the air is pure, the food simple and healthful, the orchard is visited for its fruits, and the well-kept garden never fails to furnish the most tempting vegetables; life upon the farm is a pastime.

That's the way it is in the books. That's the way the poor garden is dragged into publicity in its Sunday clothes, to furnish spice for some love-sick novel. It is all plausible enough and reads beautifully, but, in the general case, is far from the orderly little paradise it is represented as being. That some farmers do have good gardens cannot be denied; but the average, to say the least, very poor, and in most cases they are nurseries for all sorts of troublesome weeds. The thrifty pigweed bends to say "How do you do" to the sweet corn, and the onions, and the cabbages, and the beets, and the lettuce, are struggling in unequal conflict with the purslane and the ragweed, which latter, however, unlike most conquerors, soon hide the shame of the former.

INVESTIGATION PROPOSED.

There is, seemingly, no possible reason why every farmer should not be the possessor of a well-tended, productive garden. But he is not; and a fact is a fact, no matter in what shape it presents itself, and that in spite of all speculation and theorizing. Believing that there are reasons for everything, we are tempted into an investigation, if possible, to discover and suggest remedies. Although I do not expect to say anything new, I hope to hear a full discussion of the topic by those who have had more experience. There is presumption in me to attempt to tell how to keep a garden, and I shall merely notice some of the reasons why farmers do not have better gardens, with a view to an answer to the question.

EXCUSE NOT ACCEPTED.

To this end, then, we look first to difficulties—both real and imaginary—that prevent the average farmer from having, throughout the whole season, a choice selection of vegetables, and I may add, small fruits, for they suffer equally with the vegetables at the hands of the careless farmer. Want of land or room for a garden can be no excuse, for every farm, large or small, has its "garden spot," and it usually occupies enough territory for a really elaborate affair. Room, then, can be no excuse. The money required is of almost no account; but time, or rather the want of it, is his great enemy. Regardless of the fact that it takes but little work to keep his garden clean, but a great deal to get it so—he allows the weeds to come up, flourish and ripen to haunt him another year. He may pull a few for the pigs, but that only gives the rest a better chance. I have no other argument upon the question of time, aside from that it requires but little time, if properly used, than this: farmers can never urge want of time as an excuse for the neglect of the garden and general tidiness of the place, as long as so much time is absolutely wasted by the farming chase; what is almost as bad, unnecessary labor, from the want of definite plans. Want of time, therefore, is not a real difficulty but an imaginary one; let us see if there is one that is real.

THE SUFFICIENT REASON.

Now, there are two things in this world that a man always dislikes to own that he is possessed of. Those are ignorance and sin; and usually the more he has of either the less liable is he to acknowledge it. But if it comes to the scratch, as we say, he will link the two together and call it the sin of ignorance, and thinks it ought to be winked at. Who ever heard of a merchant, or a physician, or a lawyer, or any professional man beginning his business without preparation, and succeeding? Indeed, our professional men mostly believe that thorough fitting is a necessary antecedent to a successful business. Yet many a farmer begins his work on the farm without the least bit of preparation, nor has he even acquired a disposition to experiment and to learn. He is not able to keep a good garden, simply because he does not know how. Working without a system, it takes all his time to supply the bare demands of a hungry stomach, and the finer tastes are not gratified.

WORD OF CAUTION.

Like all education, his must be a growth, and he must not reform too suddenly or he will very likely fail in many particulars, and it not meeting his expectations, he will quit in disgust and conclude not to reform at all. Let him begin with a few vegetables, well cared for, and increase his stock as he increases his ability by careful attention, by experiment and by reading. Then, when he comes to appreciate the fact that a good garden is a luxury and enjoyed but by few, he will take pride in devoting the little time needed, and derive much satisfaction from a small outfit.

SOME POPULAR DELUSIONS.

Many notions, it seems to me, stand in the way of a good start in this direction from the fact that they have been handed down from the remotest antiquity, and have become habits. One is, that a garden must be fenced high and pig-tight. This leaves a strip around the edge of the garden that cannot be touched with the plow,

and we have the pleasant alternative of spading it or leaving it as an eyesore all summer, where weeds will grow in spite of us. And what is all this for? Simply that a few troublesome old hens may enjoy a liberty that no other animal on the whole farm possesses. If we cannot afford to keep chickens and turkeys within proper limits, where they will not destroy more than they are worth, we cannot afford to keep them at all. Farmers are beginning to keep fine-blooded horses, and cattle, and sheep, and hogs, but the chickens must "rough it" and get their own living, which they continue to do remarkably well, owing to the hen's peculiar adaptability to general destructiveness. Let the poultry be kept properly confined, and the gardens, so far as unsightly, be hidden by appropriate screens.

Again, the farmer has learned to make the horse cultivate his corn almost exclusively, to sow his grain, to reap it, and frequently to bind it—to do almost everything—but has not yet, in most cases, learned to make him work his garden. As has been repeatedly said in this society, the garden, if disposed in rows and not in beds, can be almost entirely cultivated by a horse very cheaply and very easily. Market gardeners understand this, and why should not the farmer?

CONCLUSION.

The question is, however, "How good a vegetable garden can the farmer afford to have?" As I have eliminated want of time from among the difficulties, the question is practically answered: viz., that as soon as he knows how to keep it he can afford an indefinitely good one, and can keep such an one cheaper and easier than he could a poor one before. I believe that in this and in everything else our difficulties are mostly reminders of our want of knowledge. He can afford to raise any and all vegetables that suit his taste. But the question of how extensive a garden he can afford to keep is still unanswered, and it is a point that I hope to hear discussed. It seems to me that its extent should be limited to the supply of his own table; that he can spend no great amount of his time in the garden; that he can in no wise afford to become the market gardener. Let him make gardening his avocation, and not allow it to intrude upon his farm proper. He cannot afford to raise an abundance to sell, but he can well afford to raise an abundance to enjoy.

Care of the Orchard.

The following is the paper on the above topic read at the State Pomological Society by Mr. Nathan Shotwell, of Eaton county:

There is no better time for pruning the orchard, than during the months of February and March, and that important business should not be neglected. Though orchardists to some extent disagree in regard to the very best time for pruning, some preferring the month of June, and others even later in the season; nearly all agree that February and March is a good time, if not the best; and as it can be attended to at this season of the year without interfering with other important duties of the farm, that important duty should be attended to at once. The business should be at least overseen by the farmer himself, or one somewhat accustomed to the business, and not left to ignorant hired men, who often do more damage than good to the orchard. The removal of large branches should be avoided as much as possible; the center of the top kept quite open, though not sufficient to allow the sun's rays to strike any of the bare branches, and such a general thinning should be accomplished as will let in light, and allow the circulation of air. Fruit never matures well in a thick shade. It is better to go through the orchard annually, cutting out the sap sprouts, and thinning here and there as necessary, than to allow the top to get heavy and bushy and do all the cutting in one year. Trees that have lately been grafted should be yearly pruned without fail, until the old top is wholly removed and the new cions have taken its place. Much money is worse than thrown away in grafting on account of such needless neglect.

Young grafts that are neglected and not pruned for four or five years after setting, lose their vitality and thrift; the center of the stock in which they are set more or less decays, and the cions become so diseased that no treatment will afterwards make them of much value. Thousands of dollars are yearly expended for grafting in this State that never pay a dollar to the employer, for no other cause but that of after-neglect. It is useless to graft an orchard unless pruning is afterwards promptly attended to; but if proper care is afterwards bestowed, an orchard bearing worthless fruit, and even if the trees are old but the bodies sound, can be made one of the most profitable portions of the farm. It is not so much the age as it is the soundness of the trees that should govern the judgment in determining whether the trees are worth grafting. The writer has grafted orchards of 30 and 40 years standing when grafted that are now bearing as profusely as the younger orchards in their vicinity. Orchards should be well mulched and thoroughly pastured with sheep and hogs, or else cultivated without cropping. The mulching (coarse, half-rotten manure is the best) should not be piled against the bodies of the trees, as is often done, but should be spread evenly over the roots, as much to destroy the sod as to furnish nourishment to the trees. If the soil has been exhausted by cropping, richer manure will be needed. Ashes, lime, muck, old leaves, etc., are always valuable. If the orchard is young, and just planted out, a few years of thorough cultivation is very important. Corn, potatoes or other hoed crops may be planted with profit if the soil is rich as the soil of a young orchard should be, but wheat, oats, barley or meadow should be very decidedly avoided. Such crops

are such absorbers of the moisture of the soil that young trees will seldom thrive while growing in connection with them.

One of the greatest losses that the fruit grower sustains in the raising of fruit for market purposes is an injudicious selection of varieties. This is a very important subject, and a subject, too, that even those who have devoted some attention, and have had more or less experience in the cultivation of fruit, unfortunately, to some considerable extent, disagree. A committee appointed by the Grand River Valley Horticultural Society, as reported in the Pomological Report for 1876, report a list of seven varieties in a list of one hundred trees for winter market fruit, among which is neither a Baldwin nor a Russet, but thirty Canada Reds, ten Wagener's, twenty Peck's Pleasants, ten Ben Davis, etc., while E. Ilgenfrits of the Monroe Nursery recommends twenty Baldwins, three Wagener's, five Canada Reds, two Peck's Pleasants, three Golden Russets, etc. An orchard of one hundred trees of winter apples without a Baldwin or a Russet, in my opinion, would be very deficient.

There is no variety of winter fruit that will bear more bushels of marketable apples than that of the Baldwin, and their color and size usually make them command the highest price. The Golden Russet, too, is one of the hardiest of trees, a profuse bearer, and the fruit can be kept until it will bring a good market price in any season. So, too, is the Roxbury Russet, one of the very best of our long-keeping varieties. Its size, richness of flavor, excellent for cooking and, older, renders it hardly to be excelled. But the tree is somewhat tender, and the fruit quite subject to injury by the coding moth. Yet with all its failings it should occupy a place in every orchard. In fact a good list of the old varieties still stand nearly at the head of the best list of fruit. The Russet, the Greening, the Baldwin, the Talman Sweeting, the Wine, the Ladies' Blush, the Astracan, the Sweet Bow, the Sour Bow, the Golden Sweet, etc., their places can hardly be filled.

### Plant Grape Vines.

From the Journal of Chemistry.

It is surprising that so many families in the country are willing to live year after year without cultivating a single grape vine about their dwellings. They are compelled to purchase the delicious fruit for the table, or not taste it during the season. There is a common impression that to cultivate grapes properly a vast amount of knowledge is required. To many the simple trimming of a vine is a mystery more difficult to comprehend than the hardest problem of Euclid. This is an erroneous view, and ought not to prevail. Any person of common intelligence can learn in one hour how to trim and nourish vines, and if instruction cannot be obtained from some experienced cultivator, there are books filled with cuts and illustrations which make everything plain. Three vines, of as many different varieties, planted in some sunny nook, or by the side of buildings, so as to obtain shelter, will, if properly cared for, furnish many bushels of delicious grapes every year. Select a Concord, a Delaware, and an Adirondack, make the ground mellow and rich by the use of the spade, and by employing old manure, fine ground bone and ashes, and set out the plants in three years the rich clusters will appear, and in four years the product will be abundant. It is well to have vines planted so that the waste liquids from the dwelling can be used in fertilization. If there is any food the vine specially loves, it is soapy liquids which accumulate on washing days in families. Vines drenched every week with these liquids will flourish astonishingly, and extend themselves so as to cover large buildings, every branch bearing fruit. We say to our readers everywhere, plant vines.

### The Grand Trunk Breeding Farm.

I notice frequent inquiries for Norman Percheron horses. I have recently bought an imported stallion of this breed, from M. W. Dunham, Oak-lawn Farm, Ills. I take the following description from the revised edition of the Norman Percheron Stud-book: Vladimir is foaled in 1873, imported in 1878, is 16½ hands high; weight in full flesh, 1,800 pounds; of the most beautiful dapple gray color possible, and in general make-up the embodiment of size, quality and finish, showing a few objectionable points as seldom found in the very best of animals; good feet; clean, flat legs; broad stiles; strong back; high withers; sloping shoulders; fine neck; small throat; good ear; broad between the eyes; face a little dishd, indicating the resolution and energy he possesses, to which is added an uncommon quick movement. These are some of the qualities that are contained in this horse and go to make up what critical judges pronounce a rare, good animal.

"Vladimir" can be seen by calling at P. B. Richardson's "Grand Trunk Breeding Farm," one-half mile west of Tuscola Village, where he also has a fine "Hambledonian Stallion," and the celebrated Holstein Cattle. No pains will be spared to show stock to visitors. All inquiries by letter concerning any of the above mentioned stock will be promptly answered.

P. B. RICHARDSON.

TUSCOLA, Feb. 26.

### Farm Measurements.

To aid the farmers in arriving at accuracy in estimating the amount of land in different fields under cultivation, the following table is given: Five yards wide by 968 long contain one acre; 10 yards wide by 484 long contain one acre; 20 yards wide by 242 long contain one acre; 40 yards wide by 121 long contain one acre; 60 yards wide by 80½ long contain one acre; 70 yards wide by 69½ long contain one acre; 80 feet wide by 726 long contain one acre; 100 feet wide by 800 long contain one acre; 120 feet wide by 863 long contain one acre; 200 feet wide by 178 long contain one acre; 240 feet wide by 181½ long contain one acre; 440 feet wide by 99 long contain one acre. A box 24x16 in., 22 deep, contains one barrel; a box 16x16 in., 8 deep, contains one bushel; a box 8½x8½ in., 8 deep, contains one peck; a box 4x4 in., 4½ deep, contains a half bushel. The standard bushel of the United States contains 2,550 cubic inches. Any box or measure, the contents of which are equal to 2,150 cubic inches, will hold a bushel of grain. In measuring fruit, coal and other substances, one-fifth must be added. In other words, a peck measures five times even full makes one bushel. The usual practice is to "heap" the measure.



### 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, Washington Co., Mich.

**Legal Printing.**—Persons having legal advertising to do, should remember that it is not necessary that it should be published in 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 so generally read in their vicinity, besides it is the duty of every one to support home institutions as much as possible.

### CHELSEA HERALD.

CHELSEA, MAR. 13, 1879.

### The Music of Tears.

BY MRS. MARY E. KAIL.

The wind hath a low, sad voice at night,  
As I dream of departed years;  
The wail of the breeze, as it floats thro' the trees  
Is the mystical music of tears.  
Each echoing throb, like the heart felt sob  
Of a soul overburdened with grief,  
That only can find, to the wearied mind,  
In the music of tears, relief.

The wind hath a tender voice, at night,  
As it sweeps over the last year's leaves,  
All covered with snow, and it whispers low  
Of the grain and the golden sheaves  
That will soon appear for the harvest year,  
Is dawning all over our land,  
When the silver light of the sickle bright  
Shall gleam in the reaper's hand.

Oh! the wonderful keys of the wind to-  
night,  
Are touched by a master's hand,  
And the plaint refrain is echoed again  
By a melody deep and grand;  
And the silvery song as it floats along,  
Bringing hope for the coming year;  
For "roses glow of smiling Morn"  
Of the gloom and the darkness of Night  
Is born.

I have heard through the music of tears.

### Chinese Customs.

In China the left hand is the seat of honor, and a Chinese guest in a European's house may often be observed to be uneasy at finding himself, as he imagines, slighted by being placed on the right hand of his host. They are painfully scrupulous about this matter of seating hosts and guests. To a European it is most irksome to have to go through the pantomime of bows and grimaces which always precedes the disposition of guests and host in a Chinese reception-room, and it is not infrequently that it ends in the impetuous Aryan assuming the seat closest to hand, irrespective of all ceremonial rules, whilst the Turanian sits down in despair and disgust at having to entertain such a hopeless savage. Then, in the matter of costume, a Chinaman, as is well known, is notable for the length and capacity of his skirts, whilst his wife and daughters wear—and not infrequently display—the breeches. Silk and satin are his favorite materials for clothes, and the handsomer the pattern, and more heavy and showy the embroidery, the better dressed he considers himself.

A necklace of beads forms an indispensable adjunct to the full dress of every Mandarin, and a fan is rarely out of his hand either when at home or abroad. On entering a room or receiving a visitor, a Chinaman's first care is to put on his hat, not to take it off; and where a friend in Europe might say, "Keep on your hat, pray," in China the entreaty would be, "Oblige me by dispensing with your hat." In Europe a host begs his guest to take a seat, and suits the action to the word by sitting down himself. In China it would be regarded as the height of rudeness to sit down before every guest is well seated. In Europe friends grasp each other by the hand by way of greeting; whereas a Chinese clasps his own

hands together and shakes them at his visitor. In the matter of visiting-cards the same eccentricity of purpose is observable. A Chinaman uses a small card only when on familiar terms with the person visited, and then it is from five to six times larger than the Europeans are in the habit of employing. When a little more ceremony is requisite, the card is a folded sheet of paper, which, by the way, it is considered correct to return to the guest. At banquets or formal dinners the guest brings his card of invitation with him (also a small card of thanks), and restores it to the host, who, to the best before assuming his seat at the table.

### Fashion Notes.

Red tints continue in gentlemen's ties.

Bouquets for parties or balls should be worn flat.

Pretty chenille scarfs may be bought for \$1.

Fancy silk turbans are bound with gold cord.

The large Nomandy bow worn on the top of the hair is made of broad ribbon, and consists of loops only.

The small beaver bonnets are made almost entirely of feathers and require no other trimming except a band of reversible ribbon placed across the crown and forming strings.

All house dresses are made with a full, long train. Those that are very much trimmed are the most stylish, but all street costumes should be made plain, but in good style.

A new style of broad white collar, a London notion, is rolled, and in order to hold outward the turned over points, there is a delicate wire along the edge which can be slipped out when the collar is laundered.

Dark garnet and other red shades are preferred for the camel hair wraps. India and Chuddah shalows are made up of rich morning dresses and trimmed with a border of fur.

Overskirts are less in demand since trimmed skirts have so largely superseded them, but where worn at all they should have so little superfluous material that the effect is as close as that of a trimmed skirt.

Algettes are worn in the hair just above the brow, or else at the left side of the head, and is a term used to designate any of the ornaments worn in the hair. These are never worn with the low coiffure.

**HABITUAL NOVEL-READING.**—We must caution the present generation, especially our young women, but not them alone, of the dangers of excessive and habitual novel-reading. Bad stories, of those that breathe a bad spirit, of those which present fascinating pictures of vice and sin, that hold the fancy more strongly than the moralizing that tries at the end to nullify the evil influence, should be wholly avoided; and even the best novels should make a very moderate proportion of our reading. The ready tendency is to read mainly for excitement, and the novel is the prevailing tipple of those of our young people who are given to dramatic drinking. The quality that makes this tipple most sought by the rank and file of novel readers, and its delight is in the monstrous more than in the beautiful, and its essence is not sense but sensation. See and shun its bane before it is too late, and the incubation is a settled habit. The mischief enters into the whole of life, and robs the reason of its right, it debauches private life by putting sentiment in the place of principle, and substitutes impulse for fidelity. It takes away the foundation of personal and household happiness, and gives fancies and air castles in return for its fair promises and fond hopes. Its inflation is as bad in private life as its financial inflation is fatal in public policy, and the irrepressible yellow cover of romance is the other side of the irredeemable greenback of reputation. With this word of caution a word of encouragement should go. We must encourage our people both men and women to keep and cherish whatever belongs to the real human mind and heart in their good and true and beautiful developments, and to claim as part of their birthright all the genuine poetry and romance, all the fancy and imagination, the pathos and humor that belongs to the masterpieces of art, and comes to us from the providence and the Spirit of God.—[N. Y. Times.

**THE PENNILESS MAN.**—Blessed is the man who is penniless, for he is never stricken—for a dollar. The dead-head annoyeth him not, neither is he pursued by the book agent. He is not grasped by the lightning-rod seller. The lunch flood turneth away from him. The trinket vender loveth him by. He is not asked to invest in church lotteries. He has no friends to "treat," he is poor and he has no enemies. When he riseth in the morning his stomach is not rebellious from overfeeding, neither does he clink the dimes and say, "How shall I get rid of these dimes?" When he eateth he is not vexed by a multitude of dishes. His hands will never take unto them wings, neither will he live devour his water lots. He is never perplexed about taxes, neither careth he for the rise in lumber. He hath no ties for money, therefore, careth not to demoralize; nevertheless a dime will not refuse,

nor turn away from a five center. Yea, a gerkin will he relish, and storn the outworks of a steel-clad biscuit. He loveth none but himself; he is selfish; yea, fond of fish, clams and chowder, oysters raw and lobsters in vinegar will he not despise. He maketh his hair in a bar-room; he squatteth on a keg while it is day, and sleepeth in a barrel at night. Where scent of whiskey is, there he is found; he snuffeth the lunch with frenzy, and crieth ha! ha! at the chink of glasses. He liveth like a savage, Modoc, and dieth like a spotted Jehoshaphat.

### Our Chip Basket.

WHOSOEVER loveth wine shall not be trusted of any man, for he can not keep a secret. Wine maketh man not only a beast, but a madman; and if thou love it, thine own wife, thy children and thy friends will despise thee. In drink, men care not what they say, what offense they give; they forget comeliness, commit disorders, and, to conclude, they offend all virtuous and honest company, and God most of all.—Sir Walter Raleigh.

A popular bill to allow the same reward for killing stage-robbers as for capturing and convicting them has just been defeated in the Nevada Legislature.

A Nevada woman scolded her Chinese servant for not properly cleaning a fish, and, on going to the kitchen soon after, found him energetically washing it down with brown soap.

Diphtheria, according to the experiment of Prof. Klebs, of Prague, can be very successfully treated with benzoate of soda. No inconvenience is felt from doses of five grammes.

Pages in the United States Senate go about among the Senators with albums, to which the solicit signatures for people in the galleries, who give a slight compensation to the pages for the favor.

The St. Louis Common Council is petitioned to stop the ringing of church bells, some of which are so ponderous and gloomy and in such continuous action that "real estate in their vicinity is much depressed."

John E. Skinner, a compositor on the *Journal and Courier*, at New Haven, Ct., has fallen heir to \$750,000, left him by Antonio Mercer, of the Island of St. Thomas, whom in youth he befriended, at Port Jefferson, Long Island, N. Y.

A gentleman who lives in Indiana, but who has been sojourning in Mississippi for two or three months, states, in a recent letter, that yellow fever is still lurking around Vicksburg, and several cases have been reported, notwithstanding the cold weather.

A man who died at Utica, N. Y., the other day, had spoken but twice in nearly forty years. On one occasion, when he hit his finger with a hammer, he ejaculated "Oh!" and on another, when he saw a snake creeping over the body of a sleeping child, he cried out, "See!" And, strange as it may appear, this singular man was not a barber.

There is a woman in Maine who has lived a good deal in a year. This is her story: "She lives in Fairfield, is 40 years of age, and is the mother of seventeen children. Inside of a year she gave birth to two different times, married off two, and lost three by death. One of the two married sons lost his wife and was remarried within the same year."

**SONG.**  
The freight listens on the floor  
To hear the wind loud blow.  
Within the bursting roses burn,  
Without there slides the snow.  
Across the flower I see the flake  
Pass mirrored, mystic, slow.  
Oh, blooms and storms must blush  
And freeze.

While seasons come and go!  
I lift the rush—and live, the gale  
Comes leaping to my call.  
The rose is but a painted one  
That hangs upon the wall.  
—Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, in *Harper's Magazine*.

The Russian physicians report the following as the characteristics of the prevailing plague: A swelling of the size of a hen's egg appears under the groin. This is accompanied by a general indisposition and violent headaches. From these signs of the disease to its complete development only a few hours elapse. Immediately afterward ensue severe internal pains, copious vomitings, and soon after black spots break out on the body,

mostly on the breast, the forearm and the top of the back. In an hour or two more the patient is dead.

Prof. Thompson, in some remarks before the Glasgow Geological Society on some peculiarities in the rotation of the earth, expressed some interesting opinions of the circumstances according to which the axis of the earth might become changed through geological influences, and the consequences of any such change. The possibility of such a change, said Prof. Thompson, had been advanced to account for the great differences in climate which could be shown to have obtained at different periods in the same portion of the earth's surface; and the question arose whether changes in the earth's axis could account for these changes of climate. In the present condition of the earth, it is admitted that any change in the axis of rotation could not be permanent—though in very early geologic ages, supposing the earth to have been plastic, the yielding of the surface might have made the new axis a principal axis; but certain it is that the earth at present is so rigid that no such change is possible. The Professor declares emphatically that changes of climate have not been produced by changes of the earth's axis.

**A TERM OF YEARS.**—In some European countries, it is customary to hire graves for a term of years. When the first lease expires, the term is renewed if possible; but if there are no means of renewing the lease, or the relatives are forgetful, or the family extinct, the remains are taken up and buried again in a common trench, or relegated to a catacomb, as the case may be. In some of the burial grounds of Paris the condition of things is really frightful. Here the ground has been used over and over again till it has lost not only its original antiseptic properties, but has become a distinct source of corruption. It is no uncommon thing for the grave diggers whose unpleasant duty it is to exhume the bodies which have been buried for a longer or shorter time, to suffer from the miasma arising from the graves they are opening, and it has been more than once suggested to the municipal council of the city that these men be furnished with pure air while working, as divers are supplied.

### Yankee Productions.

The natural and mechanical powers of production in the United States of America, combined with the keenness and energy in business matters of our transatlantic cousins, threaten to expose our producers to a severe if not injurious competition. It is, of course, impossible, with our free trade policy and give-and-take principle in all that relates to commerce, to think of reverting to protection. So long as the United States sent us only the surplus of their cereal produce there was no ground for alarm. On the contrary, we had reason to be grateful to a source from which we could always draw a certain and sufficient supply of the first necessary of life to meet a want that was every year increasing. In process of time we also received with satisfaction consignments of other descriptions of food. The price of butcher's meat in the metropolis, exorbitant as it is, has, no doubt, been kept down by Americans' exports, and we have largely drawn upon the fertile farms of the New world for pork, cheese and other items of agricultural produce. We are also indebted to the United States for some of the best brands of preserved meats, as likewise for a variety of "Yankee notions," including clocks, watches, and famous sewing and washing machines, churning, lemon squeezers, &c., to say nothing of the cocktails, bull's milk and gin slings. It seems, however, that America now proposes to compete with us in other branches of domestic industry. Among her recent exports are boots and shoes, perfumery, jewelry and piece goods. We have no right to complain of these invasions; but it certainly behooves us to endeavor to meet them by producing, if possible better manufactured articles at equally moderate prices. The question of American competition is a serious one for our operatives, and ought to be taken into account before they strengthen the hands of the foreigner by renewing the disastrous struggles between labor and capital, which have done so much of late years to paralyze our native industry.—*London Globe*.

### 1857. H. GILBERT 1879.

258 MAIN STREET, JACKSON.

We keep the Largest Stock,

And place all New Styles

At Once

In Our Ware-rooms.

Bring on your New Beginners

we have no Shop Worn

GOODS.

Remember that when purchasing,

Yours, Respectfully,

HENRY GILBERT.

1857. North side Main street. 1879.

### CASH.

### GREAT INDUCEMENTS

At Gilbert & Crowell's,  
A large stock of

### BOOTS & SHOES

Will be sold one-third less than any other store in town. Call on them.

They have on hand a large supply of

### GROCERIES

AND PROVISIONS.

Which they are selling cheap for Cash.

We sell

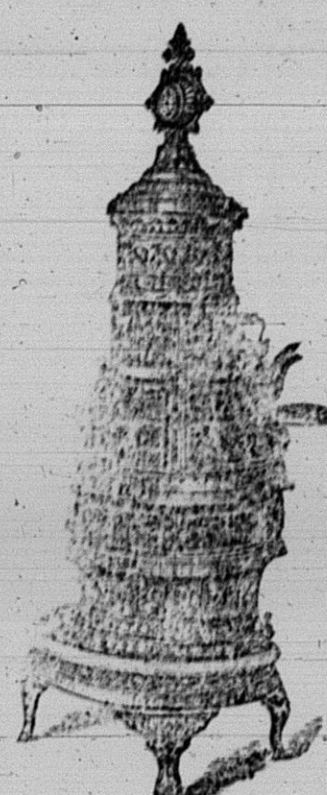
HOYLAND'S

UNADILLA FLOUR.

Goods delivered to any part of the village

CHELSEA, Feb. 27, 1879. 6-28

### STOVES!!



### STOVES.

The undersigned wish to inform the citizens of Chelsea and surrounding country that they have a splendid assortment of

Parlor and Cook Stoves,

TIN-WARE,

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.

WHIPS, AXES,

CROSS-CUT SAWS,

CHURNS,

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

WASH TUBS,

LANTERNS, ETC.,

Which we will sell Cheap for Cash.

FORKS, SPADES & SHOVELS

at Actual Cost.

Call and see for yourselves. North

side M. C. R. R.

KEMPF, BACON & CO.,

v8-ly

CHELSEA, MICH.

DOWN!!

DOWN!!!

HAVING purchased A. Congdon

& Co's stock of Boots and

Shoes at one half their cash value,

I am prepared to sell ready made

work cheaper than the cheapest.

These goods will be sold at bargain.

Please call and examine before pur-

chasing.

U. H. TOWNSEND.

Chelsea, Mich.

v8-21

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.—Good Fits

guaranteed. Shop: South side, Middle

street, west, Chelsea, Mich.

v8-9

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

E. W. VOIGT,

Detroit, Mich.

TRADE MARK

BECK'S LAGER BEER

v8-21-ly

Call at this office for your neat and

cheap printing. Job printing done in the

latest styles of the art. Book printing a

specialty

### CLEAR THE TRACK

GOODS CHEAPER THEN EVER

BEFORE SOLD IN CHELSEA,

AND AT PRICES THAT

DEFY COMPETITION.

Our complete and extensive stock of

Goods to be found, consisting of

BEAVER CLOAKS,

BAY STATE SHAWLS,

GROCERIES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

FLOUR,

FEED,

OATS,

CORN,

PROVISIONS,

And in fact, everything needed to

Eat or Wear. Our Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

in particular, are simply immense.

and of the best kinds, and makes,

bought at prices that defy competi-

tion—of

DRESS GOODS

we can show the BEST LINES ever

brought to Chelsea—and at prices

that will astonish the citizens. We

cordially invite all of our old friends,

and the community generally to

come and see us—our Stock and

Store are well worth a visit—whether

you wish to purchase or not.

WOOD BRO'S. & CO.

Chelsea, Jan. 1, 1879.

A LARGE SHIPMENT

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Have just been received

AT THE

BEE HIVE

ESTABLISHMENT.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

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 Es-

tablishments 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 assort-

ment 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 solic-

ited.

A. DURAND.

v7-47

OLD Papers for sale at this office at

five cents per dozen.

Cheap Job Printing done at this

office.

### GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Depots: foot of Third street and foot

of Brush street. Ticket office, 151 J-erson

avenue, and at the Depots.

LEAVE. ARRIVE.

Atlantic Ex. 14:00 a. m. 10:00 p. m.

Day Express 8:25 a. m. 9:25 a. m.

Buffalo & New York Express 12:25 noon 7:15 a. m.

N. Y. and Bos. ton Express 7:00 p. m. 4:45 a. m.

Daily. Except Sunday. (Except Monday.)

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

W. H. FIRTH, Western Passenger Agent Detroit

Wm



# C. R. R. TIME TABLE.

Trains	Time	Trains	Time
Chicago Express	9:15 A.M.	Chicago Express	9:15 A.M.
Chicago Express	12:25 P.M.	Chicago Express	12:25 P.M.
Chicago Express	4:35 P.M.	Chicago Express	4:35 P.M.
Chicago Express	8:45 P.M.	Chicago Express	8:45 P.M.
Chicago Express	9:15 A.M.	Chicago Express	9:15 A.M.
Chicago Express	12:25 P.M.	Chicago Express	12:25 P.M.
Chicago Express	4:35 P.M.	Chicago Express	4:35 P.M.
Chicago Express	8:45 P.M.	Chicago Express	8:45 P.M.

**Time of Closing the Mail.**  
Chicago Express, 11:00 A.M. & 7:00 P.M.  
Chicago Express, 11:00 A.M. & 7:00 P.M.  
Chicago Express, 11:00 A.M. & 7:00 P.M.

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING.	1 Week.	1 Month.	1 Year.
square, 100	\$1.00	\$3.00	\$15.00
column, 100	4.00	8.00	25.00
column, 100	7.00	10.00	40.00
column, 100	10.00	15.00	50.00
Cards in "Business Directory,"	\$3.00		

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY

**CHESAPEAKE BANK,** Established in 1898. Ocean Passage Tickets. Drafts drawn on Europe. United States Registered and Coupon Bonds for sale.  
Geo. P. Glazier, President.

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

**I. O. O. F.—THE REGULAR** weekly meeting of Vernon Lodge No. 85, I. O. O. F., will take place every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, at their lodge room, Middle St., East.  
E. E. SHAW, Sec'y.

**WASHTENAW ENCAMPMENT, No. 17, I. O. F.** Regular meetings first and third Wednesday of each month.  
J. A. PALMER, Scribe.

**GEO. E. WRIGHT, D. D. S.,** OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL, DENTIST.  
OFFICE OVER GEO. P. GLAZIER'S BANK, CHESAPEAKE, MICH. 1713

**INSURANCE COMPANIES** REPRESENTED BY  
**W. E. DEPEW.**

Assets.	Home of New York,	\$6,109,527
Hartford,	3,292,914	
London & Lancashire,	2,253,519	
American, Philadelphia,	1,296,66	
Continental, New York,	501,629	
Fire Association,	3,178,286	

**M. W. CUNLIFF,** DENTIST.  
OFFICE IN WEBB'S BLOCK

**H. A. RIGGS,** JEWELER.  
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. All work warranted—Shop: south half, at Barclay's grocery store, Chelsea, Mich.

**E. C. FULLER'S** TONSORIAL SALOON.  
Hair-Cutting, Hair-Dressing, Shaving, and Shampooing.

A Specialty made in FULLER'S CELEBRATED SEA-FOAM, for cleansing the scalp and leaving the hair soft and glossy. Every lady should have a bottle.

Keep constantly on hand a fresh assortment 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 SHROUDS.** Bears in attendance on short notice.

**FRANK STAFFAN, JR.** Chelsea, Mar. 2, 1874

**CHARLES WUNDER,** WOULD announce to the inhabitants of Chelsea, that he keeps on hand ready-made, Cuffs, etc., and everything usually kept in a first-class Bakery. Shop at the old stand of J. Van Hosen, west Middle street, Chelsea, Mich.

**CHESAPEAKE BAKERY.**

**CHESAPEAKE BAKERY.**

**CHESAPEAKE BAKERY.**

# CHURCH DIRECTORY.

**CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.**  
Rev. THOS. HOLMES. Services at 10:15 A.M. and 7 P.M. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday School at 12 M.

**BAPTIST CHURCH.**  
Rev. E. A. GAY, pastor. Services at 10:15 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 10:15 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 DUMAS. Services every Sunday, at 8 and 10:15 A.M. Vespers, 7 o'clock P.M. Sunday School at 12 o'clock, A. M.

**LUTHERAN CHURCH.**  
Rev. Mr. METZGER. Services every alternate Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M.

## OUR TELEPHONE.

SPRING is almost here.

Did you hear the music of the birds.

In a short time the song of the plough boy will be heard in the land.

THE M. C. R. R. is "sending up" tramps who are caught stealing rides.

Cook Stoves, at KEMPF, BACON & Co's.

OUR merchants are receiving their spring stocks of goods, and anticipate a revival of trade during the coming season.

PERSONAL.—Miss Libbie Foster is spending the week at Chelsea, looking up novelties in the millinery line for the spring and summer trade.

GEO. A. LACY, Watchmaker and Jeweler, keeps in store an elegant assortment of goods in his line which he is prepared to offer the public at bottom figures. Mr. L's stock contains all the latest novelties.

THERE is evidence of considerable improvement in Chelsea during the coming season. Several of our citizens are making preparations to build, in the near future.

ELY'S CREAM BALM cures Catarrh without the unpleasant use of snuff or liquids. See advertisement in this column. For sale by W. R. Reed & Co.

GEO. SPEIDELBERG, of Dexter township, was running a buzz-saw last Friday afternoon. Mr. S. has dispensed with the four fingers of his left hand, as superfluous.

CHEAPEST place to buy the best Fence Wire, is at KEMPF, BACON & Co's.

WE do all kinds of job printing, neatly, quickly, and "way down" in prices. Try us, and verify what we say.

THE first thunder shower of the season occurred on the night of the 7th inst. It was supplemented on Sunday evening last and followed by a white frost Monday morning. Verily, we opine that warm weather isn't more'n a mile off.

## Notice.

There will be an examination of teachers for the Township of Lima, at the school house, at Lima Center, on Tuesday, the 25th day of March, 1876, beginning at 9 o'clock A. M.

MARCUS S. COOK, Supt.

One gentleman with a straw hat on, another sporting a summer ulster, several ladies with parasols, a dilapidated cobbler with about clothes enough on to walk a gun, were among the sights to be seen on our streets one day last week. Where's that February ground-hog? We want to interview him.

SPADES and SHOVELS cheap, at KEMPF, BACON & Co's.

WE observed the first robins and blue birds of the season, on Monday morning last. The feathered songsters are doubly welcome sights after our long and dreary winter. It is now in order for the poet with his ode to "beautiful spring," ah! we forgot, he was "planted" last year, but our shot gun is still in good order. Bring on your odes.

OUR street crossings have been almost impassable for ladies during the past week. It would have been amusing, if it were not so pitiful, to see the delicate creatures gather their immaculate skirts with both hands, give a despairing look at the sea of mud, shiver a little and hesitate, and finally plunge in and wade across the street. Fix the crossings, city da.

D. PRATT the watchmaker and jeweler makes no specialty on clocks and jewelry. He keeps them on hand to accommodate his customers. Specialty on work at the "Bee-Hive."

SATURDAY last, was as balmy as May, and the beautiful weather caused everybody and his wife to appear on the streets. The town was full of teams from the country and our smiling merchants were kept busy in waiting upon their many customers. But March is a month that it won't do to bet on. It's as variable as the temper of a woman. One moment it's as clear as a kitten's eye, and pleasant as flowery May, the next, it's like a Niobe, all tears, and cold as charity, with the mercury foiling around zero. Don't take off your flannels just yet.

CHEAPEST place to buy Forks, at KEMPF, BACON & Co's.

THE Ann Arbor Democrat has been sued for \$50,000 for libel. The proprietors of that paper will probably be able to pay that trifling amount without material inconvenience, should the Court so decide. Publishers use fly have a few millions of dollars kept in reserve for such purposes. The Democrat, however, makes it warm for the plaintiff in its last issue, and does not "weaken," ho, not any, but still cries "lay on, McDuff!"

Clover seed for sale at Holmes & Parker's. Please observe the change of their large advertisement on this page.

# China Wedding.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Davis Warner, of Sylvan, learning that on the evening of March 6th, 1876, occurred the anniversary of the twentieth year of wedded life, came in upon the quiet home circle, very unexpectedly, to the number of about forty, who from their appearance, seemed to be hail, hearty, and in their right minds. The family seemed to surrender up everything into the hands of their captors, as R. E. Lee did to the Union army, because they were beaten.

After a treaty of peace was declared, the inimitable George Davis, not Jeff, arose and explained, after which they were reminded of the obligations and vows taken in the years that were past; admonished to be true in the future, and always to be gay. Letters of congratulation were received from friends who were not permitted to be present, after which Bro. George Davis, in behalf of the many friends, presented, in the form of a china set of dishes, vases, and silver, the regards and blessings of company and friends. But this did not end the tragic scene, for out of the abundance of the good things prepared, the hearts and stomachs of many were made happy. After supper, the company assembled and sang, "Our Days are Gliding Swiftly By." Prayer was offered by Rev. E. A. Gay and the company left for their homes, leaving behind their prayers and blessings upon the happy family. EUREKA.

WOODEN WEDDING.—On the evening of March 4th, 1876, a large company of invited guests assembled at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Pierce, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of their wedded life. A very social, pleasant time was enjoyed. A sumptuous repast was served which seemed to be much appreciated by all present, after which the company separated for their homes, leaving their best wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the happy family. EUREKA.

VILLAGE ELECTION.—The election for village officers, on Monday last, passed off quietly. The weather was fine and considerable interest was manifested in the result, which brought out a pretty full vote. Below we give the majorities received by the respective officers elect:

PRESIDENT.  
George W. Turnbull, ..... 30  
CLERK.  
Charles H. Robbins, (no opposition), ..... 217

THESURER.  
James Hudler, ..... 57  
Charles H. Kempf, ..... 57  
George J. Crowell, ..... 54

ASSESSOR.  
David Taylor, ..... 25  
WILLIAM F. HATCH, ..... 55

MARSHAL.  
Jay M. Woods, ..... 52

FIRE.—On last Monday evening, about 12 o'clock, our inhabitants were aroused from their quiet repose by the ringing of the church bell and cry of fire. Our reporter was promptly on the spot. It was an old wood shed which contained a quantity of oats and hay, that belonged to Ed. Winters, and was located west of the depot. Origin of the fire unknown.

## Unclaimed Letters.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Chelsea, March 1, 1876:  
Avery, C. A.  
Burdick, W. H.  
Cole, Mrs. Almada 2  
Gray, Christ.  
Halstead, Mrs. Lydia  
Gambert, Mrs. Frank  
Sickinger, Miss Lizzie  
Stilson, Mrs. Alice D.  
Whipples, Miss Ella  
Wellhopp, Mrs. Joe

Persons calling for any of the above letters, please say "advertised."

GEO. J. CROWELL, P. M.

WIRE FENCE.—We have had the pleasure of examining Arnold F. Prudden's new fence. It is built by pickets and single wire and posts. This fence is remarkably simple and durable, and very easily constructed. It can be built in panels in the barn stormy days when people can't work in the field, or it can be built in the line of the fence in the usual manner. Mr. Prudden has applied for a patent. A model of this fence can be found in the Post Office in Chelsea. Persons intending to build fence should examine this fence before deciding what they will build.

## AUCTIONEER.

GEO. E. DAVIS the Calhoun county auctioneer, is now located at Sylvan Centre, where he will be found ready to attend to the sale of all farm and other property. All orders will receive prompt attention—and may be left at this office or at the office of Pratt & Davis, Sylvan Center. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. For reference inquire of any one where I am known.

G. E. DAVIS.

**Real Estate for Sale.**  
STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Joseph Conlan. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned administrator of the estate of said Joseph Conlan by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the eighteenth day of February, A. D. 1876, there will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the late residence of said deceased, in the township of Dexter, in the county of Washtenaw, in said State, on Saturday, the twelfth day of April, A. D. 1876, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased,) the following described Real Estate, to-wit: The south half (35) of the south east quarter of section nineteen, (19) town one, (1) south range four (4) east, (Dexter) Washtenaw county, in Michigan. Being eighty (80) acres of land more or less. Also the north half (35) of the north east quarter of section thirty, (30) in town one, (1) south range four (4) east, (Dexter) Washtenaw county in Michigan. Being eighty acres of land more or less. Also the south west quarter (34) of the north east quarter of section thirty (30) town one, (1) south range four (4) east, (Dexter) Washtenaw county, in Michigan.

Dated February 18th, 1876.  
JOHN CONLAN, Administrator.

We sell Milk Pens cheaper than the cheapest.  
KEMPF, BACON & Co.

# Chelsea Market.

CHESAPEAKE, Mar. 13, 1876.	
WHEAT, White, 2 bu.	\$2 50
WHEAT, Red, 2 bu.	095 00
CORN, 2 bu.	20
OATS, 2 bu.	20 25
CLOVER SEED, 2 bu.	2 75
TIMOTHY SEED, 2 bu.	1 75
BEANS, 2 bu.	50 00
POTATOES, 2 bu.	45 00
APPLES, green, 2 bbl.	125 00
do dried, 2 bbl.	15 00
HONEY, 2 lb.	12
BUTTER, 2 lb.	06
POULTRY—Chickens, 2 lb.	06
LARD, 2 lb.	07
TALLOW, 2 lb.	06
HAMS, 2 lb.	06
SHOULDERS, 2 lb.	05
EGGS, 2 doz.	3 10
BEER, 2 gal. ext.	3 00 00
SHIRAZ, 2 gal. ext.	3 00 00
HOGS, live, 2 cwt.	2 00 00
do dressed 2 cwt.	3 00
HAY, tame 2 ton.	8 00 10 00
do marsh, 2 ton.	5 00 6 00
SALT, 2 bbl.	1 25
WOOL, 2 lb.	28 00
CRANBERRIES, 2 bu.	2 00 2 50

## MEDICAL.

**CATARH!**  
**ELY'S CREAM BALM**  
A Decided Cure.

A Local Remedy.  
HARMLESS, EFFECTUAL, SIMPLE.  
Application easy and agreeable.

The effect is truly magical, giving instant relief, and as a curative, in advance of anything now before the public.

The disagreeable operation of forcing a quart of liquid through the nose, and the use of snuffs that only excite and give temporary relief, are already being discarded and condemned.

CREAM BALM has the property of reducing local irritation. Sores in the nasal passage are healed up in a few days. Headache, the effect of Catarrh is dissipated in an almost magical manner. Expectoration is made easy. Sense of taste and smell is more or less restored. Bad taste in the mouth and unpleasant breath, where it results from Catarrh, is overcome. The nasal passages, which have been closed up for years, are made free.

Great and beneficial results are realized in a few applications of the Balm, but a thorough use of it, in every instance, will be attended with most happy results, and generally a decided cure.

Fifty cents will buy a bottle, and if satisfaction is not given, on application the proprietors will cheerfully refund the money. Trial size, 10c. Ask your druggist for it ELY BROS., Oswego, N. Y., Proprietors. For sale here by W. R. Reed & Co.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 2, 1878.  
MESSRS. ELY BROTHERS:—I cheerfully add my testimony to the value of your Cream Balm as a specific in the case of my sister, who has been seriously debilitated with Catarrh for eight years, having tried ineffectually, Sanford's Remedy, and several specialty doctors in Boston. She improved at once under the use of your discovery, and has regained her health and hearing, which had been considered irremediable.

8-25 ly ROBERT W. MERRILL.

ONE OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL AND BENEFICIAL COMBINATIONS ever effected, is that of the six medicinal oils of which THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL is composed. This matchless compound not only possesses remedial efficacy of the highest order, but, inasmuch as it contains no alcohol, its influence is not weakened by evaporation, which is the case with very many oils of doubtful efficacy, which have an alcoholic basis. It is an incomparable specific for affections of the throat and lungs, remedies chronic hoarseness and feebleness of the voice, and is a superb remedy for that harassing, obstinate and consumption-breeding malady—catarrh. Swelling of the neck, tumor, neuralgia, lame back, rheumatism, piles, and other diseases which can be affected by outward treatment, yield to its operation with greater promptitude and certainty than to that of any other remedy, and, when used inwardly, it is equally efficacious. Dysentery, kidney troubles, piles, excoriated nipples are also among the complaints which it eradicates. For ulcers, sores, burns, frosted feet, and contusions, it is immeasurably the best remedy in use. All medicine dealers sell it. Price, 50 cents and \$1 per bottle; trial size, 25 cents.

Prepared only by FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

NOTE.—Electric—Selected and Electrized

Don't Be Deceived.

Many persons say "I haven't got the consumption" when asked to cure their cough with Shiloh's Consumption Cure. Do they know that coughs lead to consumption, and a remedy that will cure consumption will certainly and surely cure a cough or any lung and throat trouble? We know it will cure when all others fail, and our faith in it is so positive that we will refund the price paid if you receive no benefit. Is not this a fair proposition? Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and \$1 per bottle. For lame chest, back or side, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cts. Sold only by Glazier & Armstrong.

Why will you suffer with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, Constipation, and general debility when you can get at our store Shiloh's System Vitalizer, which we sell on a positive guarantee to cure you. Price 10 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 per bottle. For lame chest, back or side, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cts. Sold only by Glazier & Armstrong.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers.

The Culverwell Medical Co., 41 Ann St., New York, P. O. box 4586

**HOLMES & PARKER'S DOUBLE COLUMN.**

# Holmes & Parker

Are on hand as usual with the first arrival of

# SPRING

# GOODS!!

Please look at our prices on the following Goods, and you will find them much below the market prices. We have put prices down so low, that no one can out-sell us in Chelsea.

Good brown Sheetting 6 cents	Heaviest cottonades made 25 cents
" bleached cotton 7 cents	good 12 1/2 cents
" Table Linen for 25 cents	The most complete line of Hosiery ever shown in MEN'S, WOMEN'S CHILDREN'S.
" T. red Den oil col 50 cts	Ladies Kid Gloves for 25 cents
" Gingham 10 cents	Curtain Hollands 12 1/2 cts per yd
" Crash 6 cents	" Oil Cloth 20 "
" Denim 12 1/2 cents	
" Shirtings 10 cents	

## CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

We have received a full line of New Spring Goods in Men's Boys and Youths'. We guarantee bottom prices, besides giving you the largest assortment to select from. Don't forget that we sell Orrs Pantaloons Overall, which is certainly the best overall made.

We have also added to our stock a nice line of

# CARPETS!!

From the cheapest to the best. Remember we have the CARPETS in STOCK now, instead of SAMPLES as before. We invite you to call before purchasing—no trouble to show goods.

New Stocks of Wall-Paper just received.

In our GROCERY DEPARTMENT we are offering goods as follows:

Good Brown Sugar 7 cents	Smoked Hams 6 "
Best 8 "	" Shoulders 5 "
Standard A " 9 "	Potatoes 60 cts. per bu.
4 lbs. crackers (best) 25 "	

YOURS RESPECTFULLY,  
**HOLMES & PARKER.**

CHELSEA, MICH. v8-12-y

# SAVE YOUR MONEY.

You can save money by buying

# GOODS CHEAP

at the New Store of

**McKONE & HEATLEY,**

Next door to the Postoffice, where Everything is New and First-class, and Selling at Bottom 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 GOODS; Which will be found the best ever brought to this Market.

Quality is the true test of cheapness. Here you can get the best at the price generally charged for inferior Goods.

Give us a trial.

McKONE & HEATLEY, CHESAPEAKE, v8-10

**STEM WINDER**

**D. PRATT, WATCHMAKER.**

REPAIRING—Special attention given to this branch of the business, and satisfaction guaranteed, at the beehive jewelry establishment, south Main st., Chelsea. 47

**THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE** "Vibrator" Threshers, with improved MOUNTED HORSE POWERS, and Steam Thresher Engines. Made only by

**NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,** BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

**THE MATCHLESS GRAIN-SAVING, TIME-CONSUMING, AND ECONOMY-PRODUCING, GRAIN HARROW** will not submit to the common mode of grain & straw being cut by the heavy machinery, which is done by the "Katie Grain HARROW" by these improved Machinery.

**NO REVOLVING SHAFTS** inside



# NEWS OF THE WEEK.

## MICHIGAN.

An old lady named Mrs. Trumbull, over 70 years of age, living in a secluded locality known as Willow Run, four miles west of Battle Creek, was burned to death in a shocking manner Tuesday. Her husband keeps a small stock of grocery for sale in an old building known by farmers as the "stone jug." While he was absent leaving his wife alone, it is supposed her clothes took fire from the stove. She was discovered by her maid lying on the floor near a chair, which was burning. The clothes burned off and body terribly burned.

The second annual meeting of the Grand Council, Royal Arcanum of Michigan, opened at Bay City Tuesday, with a large attendance. There is prospect that the holding of an opera house, to cost \$10,000, will soon be commenced at Ypsilanti.

Vessel sails, some over 100 feet in length, have recently been shipped from Farmville to Port Haron.

Mr. C. Clark, for eight years cashier of the First National Bank of Lowell, is believed to be a defaulter for \$20,000. His present whereabouts are unknown. The bank falls on the directors, who were not confident in the cashier that they released him from his bonds several years ago.

Ira D. Nichols, of the St. Johns Co-operative Company, an old and well-known resident, was killed Wednesday by being caught by a log he was putting on the main shaft at the company's works, and being wound up in the machinery.

The Kalamazoo Asylum investigating committee have adjourned to Lansing, but will return to Kalamazoo in a week or two again to take the testimony of the asylum authorities. About fifty witnesses have been examined.

Oliver Tallman of Eagle, Clinton county, has caught 29 foxes this winter.

State teachers' institutes of the series of 1878 will be held at Muskegon; Lapeer, Adrian, Wyandotte, Ionia, and St. Johns on Monday, March 31, and close on Friday following. An institute will be held at Cadillac commencing April 7.

On Tuesday evening a meeting of band leaders was held in Lansing and a state association formed. Delegates were present from Bay City, Port Huron, Detroit, Ionia, Belding, Flint, Quincy and Lansing. Wm. M. Driskell of Lansing was elected president. Law Hoffman of Dexter, secretary, and F. Olmstead of Port Huron treasurer for the ensuing year.

It was decided to call the organization "The Michigan State Band Association."

The suit brought a year ago by the Jackson Central Car Company against the Michigan Central Railroad for breach of contract, asking one hundred thousand dollars damages, was heard in court yesterday.

There are 1,000 fishermen's shanties on the ice, on Saginaw Bay, and catching is lively. They call the exterminated trout Pickering.

The logs out in Cheboygan county the present winter amount to ninety-three million seven hundred thousand feet, and the square timber to forty-one million feet.

Mackinac county, twenty-one million feet; north branch of the Au Sable, twenty-five million feet; in Muskegon county, one hundred and twenty-five million feet; in Emmet county, ten thousand feet; on the life, one half above the forks, eighty million feet.

A number of elk have been shot in Tuscola county this winter.

John C. Bader's hardware stock at Jackson was damaged \$1,000 by fire on the 15th.

On the 7th, Michael McKelroy, a farmer of Odessa, Ionia county, shot and killed William Snyder, a neighbor. The affair was the result of an old feud. McKelroy is in jail.

The Wexford House, a three-story hotel at Manistowick, was burned by fire on the 5th. Loss, \$4,500; insured, \$2,400. The furniture was mainly saved in a damaged condition.

Mr. M. N. Whitlock, of Wadsworth, bought a farm of 60 acres a few years ago, and got in debt to the amount of \$6,000. Now he has paid the debt, built a fine barn, and has money at interest, all from the farm.

About twenty million feet of logs have been put into Flat River this winter, thirteen million feet more than ever before.

Joseph F. Culver & Co.'s banking house at Pontiac was closed Friday by creditors. Liabilities, \$80,000; assets, \$10,000.

On the 17th inst. a matter of importance to the Chicago and Lake Huron Railroad will be brought before the United States Circuit Court at Detroit. R. B. Peck, the present receiver of the road, has filed a bill seeking to have the Chicago and Lake Huron Railroad declared a part of the Chicago and Lake Huron Railroad, and placed as such part in his custody as receiver; and also for such other relief as he may be entitled to.

It is expected that, on the argument, the Chicago and Lake Huron Railroad Company will be represented by Hon. Stanley Matthews, United States Senator from Ohio; Hon. John W. Caldwell, United States Senator from Michigan; and Hon. H. C. Carpenter, United States Senator from Wisconsin.

The last bill passed by Congress was on appropriating ten large brass cannon captured in the Mexican war and the war of the rebellion to the building of a monument to Gen. Williams.

The Flint & Pere Marquette Railway has put on a new train, called the Detroit, Bay City and Saginaw Special Express. It leaves Detroit for Saginaw at 9:55 a. m., and arrives at Bay City in four hours. Returning, it arrives at Detroit at 6:50 p. m. This road has now five trains a day leaving Detroit for Saginaw and Bay City.

The extension of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, from Petoskey to Little Traverse, is being vigorously agitated, with fair prospects of ultimate success. Six thousand and nine hundred dollars have been subscribed by thirteen men, and the balance of the stock necessary to build the road is rapidly being taken.

The Detroit & Bay City Railroad announced the lowest rate of fare ever made between Detroit and Saginaw Valley. They now issue round trip tickets from Detroit to Saginaw or Bay City for \$2.

Plans have been submitted to Mr. Vanderbilt for a railroad tunnel under the Detroit river at Grosse Ile.

A man by the name of Snyder, living in the northeast corner of Woodland Township, Barry Co., was shot Friday afternoon and fatally killed by a man named Mancelory. The difficulty was over a small piece of land which Snyder was living on and had possession of.

The joint resolution so long pending in Congress relating the revolutionary interest of the United States in the lands passed in the State of Michigan, by act of June 3, 1856, upon the route from Grand Haven to Flint and thence to Port Huron, has just passed the House of Congress and become a law. Senator Ferry insisted upon such an amendment to the House bill as would protect every person in all his rights whether legal or equitable.

Four masked men entered the house of Mr. Edwin Ferbus, of Westland, Oakland county, Sunday night, bound the inmates, took \$115 in money, a horse and buggy and departed.

A little son of E. G. Scott, of Kinderhook, Branch county, fell through the ice Monday and drowned.

Dr. Peter Martin, of Charlotte, an old citizen, died Sunday, aged 77. His wife died on Thursday last.

The Calumet and Hecla produced 256,000 tons of copper in February; the Osoeola 153; Quincy 130,000; Franklin, 122,000; and Allouez 80,000.

Geo. Acres, a farmer in Prairie Road, Kalamazoo county, hung himself on the 7th. Troubles with his sons, leading to family difficulties and dependency, are said to be the cause of the deed.

## GENERAL NEWS.

An extra session of Congress has been called for March 18.

The Vanderbilt bill will come to an abrupt conclusion. It is well known, though not acknowledged, that the termination was brought about by a compromise which involved also the surrendering of Cornelius Vanderbilt against W. H. Vanderbilt.

Cornelius J. Vanderbilt is to receive \$1,000,000 and his expenses in the suit in the Supreme Court, and Mrs. Lavinia, now Mrs. Baret, is to receive \$500,000 and the will of the late Commodore Vanderbilt is to remain untested. It is understood that all the other heirs have been satisfied, and numerous individual beneficiaries by memoranda from the testator with Wm. H. Vanderbilt will receive their full claims.

On Saturday night, about ten o'clock, a party of six or eight masked men called at the cabin of an negro named Abe Watson, living in the ninth district, eight miles from Manchester, Coffee county, Tenn., and demanded admittance, which being refused, they set fire to the cabin and to three places. Binding that man and his family, a wife and four children, would be burned if they remained. The old man rushed out and was seized by the maskers, carried 100 yards or so, and shot to death. His manly wife and four children huddled together near the dead body of the husband and father to remain till morning.

Rev. Sidney M. Birney, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of East Lake, George, N. Y., while exhibiting a revolver to his wife, discharged it, wounding her. Thinking he had thus accidentally killed his wife, he placed the revolver to his own head and fired. His wounds are not thought serious.

Governor Robinson, of New York, has presented to the Senate formal charges against Smyth, the State Superintendent of Insurance and recommends his removal.

A premature explosion of nitro-glycerine at the Dutch Gap, James River, Va., killed M. C. Haggerty, Government contractor for widening and otherwise improving Dutch Gap, and one negro. It is reported that Elias Hall's body was blown into the river and is not yet recovered.

The Central Iron Works, Brooklyn, owned by Howell, Saxton & Co., burned Wednesday night. Loss, \$100,000; insured, \$20,000.

The burning of the State penitentiary at Bayard Taylor have arrived from Germany.

Vicar-General Martin Kundig died at the See House, Milwaukee, Thursday morning. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause.

Although there is no semi-official basis for the announcement, there is reason to believe that the President's message to Congress will be brief, and confined to the subjects of which he has been conversed; and that he will at the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury, ask that the measures be adopted for an increase of revenue, it having been decreed to the extent of ten million dollars by the passage of the tobacco bill. The Secretary said that but for this he would have twenty-eight million dollars surplus revenue with which to pay the arrears of pensions recently authorized by Congress.

The Mystic Valley Railroad Company was organized some time since to build a narrow gauge road from Boston to connect with the town lying along the Mystic Valley to the north of the city. But 11 miles of the road have been built thus far, and this was charged at \$28,000 per mile on the books of the corporation.

The road is now being set out for the purpose of every purpose had not exceeded \$100,000. This led to an examination by the railroad commissioners, and as the result they have been ordered to pay the balance of the road in the matter. In a letter to him, he stated that an examination of the books of the company shows an apparent discrepancy between the amounts received and paid out of \$85,000.

The burning of a slaughter house and other buildings at Cedar Rapids, Ia., Friday, caused the loss of \$75,000 worth of property.

Port Buford advises that two detachments of the 10th Cavalry, sent to the Yellowstone country to intercept the trail of renegade Cheyennes. The chances of success are good, as the Indians cannot cross the river on account of the high water.

Kilhe Burritt died Friday night at his residence in New Britain.

Smith, the agent of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Topeka, Kas., who has been held in custody as a contumacious witness before the Legislature was liberated Friday by a unanimous vote of the House.

James H. Keene, of New York, the well known stock and grain operator, states that his name was forged last Thursday, to a half-acre of telegraphic messages to J. H. Keene, a broker of Chicago, directing them to sell 3,000,000 bushels of wheat on Mr. Keene's account. This caused a decline in wheat at the Chicago market.

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Rev. Sidney M. Birney, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of East Lake, George, N. Y., while exhibiting a revolver to his wife, discharged it, wounding her. Thinking he had thus accidentally killed his wife, he placed the revolver to his own head and fired. His wounds are not thought serious.

Governor Robinson, of New York, has presented to the Senate formal charges against Smyth, the State Superintendent of Insurance and recommends his removal.

A premature explosion of nitro-glycerine at the Dutch Gap, James River, Va., killed M. C. Haggerty, Government contractor for widening and otherwise improving Dutch Gap, and one negro. It is reported that Elias Hall's body was blown into the river and is not yet recovered.

The Central Iron Works, Brooklyn, owned by Howell, Saxton & Co., burned Wednesday night. Loss, \$100,000; insured, \$20,000.

The burning of the State penitentiary at Bayard Taylor have arrived from Germany.

Vicar-General Martin Kundig died at the See House, Milwaukee, Thursday morning. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause.

Although there is no semi-official basis for the announcement, there is reason to believe that the President's message to Congress will be brief, and confined to the subjects of which he has been conversed; and that he will at the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury, ask that the measures be adopted for an increase of revenue, it having been decreed to the extent of ten million dollars by the passage of the tobacco bill. The Secretary said that but for this he would have twenty-eight million dollars surplus revenue with which to pay the arrears of pensions recently authorized by Congress.

The Mystic Valley Railroad Company was organized some time since to build a narrow gauge road from Boston to connect with the town lying along the Mystic Valley to the north of the city. But 11 miles of the road have been built thus far, and this was charged at \$28,000 per mile on the books of the corporation.

The road is now being set out for the purpose of every purpose had not exceeded \$100,000. This led to an examination by the railroad commissioners, and as the result they have been ordered to pay the balance of the road in the matter. In a letter to him, he stated that an examination of the books of the company shows an apparent discrepancy between the amounts received and paid out of \$85,000.

The burning of a slaughter house and other buildings at Cedar Rapids, Ia., Friday, caused the loss of \$75,000 worth of property.

Port Buford advises that two detachments of the 10th Cavalry, sent to the Yellowstone country to intercept the trail of renegade Cheyennes. The chances of success are good, as the Indians cannot cross the river on account of the high water.

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## Republican State Convention.

The Republican State Convention met in Buck's Opera House at Lansing Tuesday noon, and was called to order by Mr. H. H. Hatch, of Bay City. After the appointment of the committee on credentials, permanent organization, and resolutions, the convention took a recess till 2 o'clock.

On reassembling in the afternoon, the committee on credentials reported a list of delegates entitled to seats in the convention, which was adopted, as was also the report of the committee on permanent organization, as follows:

President—John T. Rich, of Lapeer. Vice Presidents—Sylvester Larned, Nathan Pierce, J. A. Andrews, J. N. Eldridge, P. B. Loomis, Alvin Bitt, J. B. Moore, Edwin Edley, J. M. Stephenson.

Secretaries—Daniel L. Crossman, Jerome Crowl, M. D. Hamilton, L. D. McIntosh, James Johnson, D. C. Henderson, Charles Grison, George H. Granger, Wm. N. Brown, R. T. Dundas.

The committee on resolutions, through its chairman, the Hon. Charles T. Gorham, of Marshall, reported the following:

Resolved: That the Republican party having redeemed its pledge to make the greenback dollar worth one hundred cents in gold or silver, and having given the country a safe and sound currency well adapted to the industrial needs of the people, we therefore oppose any radical change in our present financial system and congratulate the country on the successful assumption of specie payments and the signs of returning prosperity in all branches of business.

Resolved, That we invite in this election the cooperation of all men of whatever former party affiliation and who are in favor of financial honesty and a safe and sound basis for the business of the country.

On motion the resolutions were adopted by a rising vote, the whole convention rising to its feet and giving three cheers.

The next business being the nomination of a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, Gen. Dwight May, of Kalamazoo, proposed the name of the Hon. James V. Campbell, of Detroit, and moved that he be nominated by a rising vote, and was thus taken, and the whole convention arose and applauded with clapping of hands and cheers.

The convention then proceeded to nominate two candidates for Regents of the University. The Hon. A. B. Maynard, of Macomb, proposed the name of the Hon. E. O. Grosvenor, of Jonesville, and the motion was supported in brief speeches by Dr. Chas. Rynd, of Adrian, Gen. B. Cutcheon, of Manistee, and W. S. George, of Lansing, after which Mr. Grosvenor was unanimously nominated by acclamation to a rising vote.

The Hon. Sylvester Larned, of Detroit, proposed the name of the Hon. James Shearer, of Bay City, for the second Regent, and the motion was supported by H. H. Hatch, of Bay City, and others.

Mr. Willis Ransom, of St. Clair, proposed the name of Hon. Perry Hannah, of Traverse City, and the name was supported by the Hon. S. N. Fingersoll, of Corunna, and others; but the name was subsequently withdrawn, and the nomination of Mr. Shearer made unanimous.

Three cheers were then given for the ticket, three for "Old Zach's," speech by Jeff Davis, and the convention adjourned.

## GLEANINGS.

There are in Russia many obscure sects whose rites are on a level with those of the most barbarous savages. The disappearance of sundry children has resulted lately in the discovery of a sect who hold that real blood should be changed to wine at the Lord's Supper, and whose agents abducted and killed infants to supply this.

Little has been said of late regarding a tunnel between France and England, but preparations for the work continue. Seven thousand five hundred and seventy-one openings have been taken within 400 feet of the French coast, with a view of ascertaining the form and geological nature of the ground, and 3,267 specimens have also been taken on the English side.

During a recent lecture in one of the highest schools of St. Petersburg, a female student fainted. On her recovery it was ascertained that she was exhausted from want of food. She had come from the Caucasus with very slender means of support, and had barely been able to sustain life while continuing her studies. For three weeks she had not eaten a warm meal.

A subscription was started for her relief, and an association for the relief of women has promised to help her through.

England has had a vast amount of trouble since the Afghan war began with the capture of Herat, which has been called a crisis, who inhabit the mountains on the boundary between the Punjab and Afghanistan. A war against these bandits has been thought necessary, but the opinion is expressed that the conquest of the Afridis would not be worth the expense and risk.

Their country is not worth having, and it would require many years for them to murder as many Englishmen on the highway as would be lost in a war against them, or to steal as much treasure as such a campaign would cost.

Princess Louise, it is rumored, will not remain in Canada uninterruptedly during the term of her husband's appointment. She will probably visit England every year. Some time during this spring she will have for guests the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and