

THE CHLSEA HERALD.

TERMS—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Annum.

"ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY."

Invariably in Advance.—Single Copies Five Cents.

VOL. VIII.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1879.

NO. 35.

To a Milkmaid.

Brightly as a lightome fairy,
Charming goddess of the dairy;
Maiden with the milking pail,
Listen to thy lover's wail.
While with true love I am burning,
Oh! it sometimes makes me shudder
To suspect you love an udder!
After giving me your word,
After all that has occurred,
To keep faith you will not fail,
Maiden with the milking pail.
But I swear by my devotion,
By the cream of her complexion,
By the sun in heaven glowing,
By the birds in meadows lowing,
By the gentle morning dew,
That no other one shall woo,
I will keep her when I've got her;
Yes, I'll win her, come what may,
Where there's a will, there's a way!
—Somerville Journal.

Rest.

There is a voice that rings above the clamour
And business of the world,
That calls often through the midnight slumber
Of sleep's soft wings be furled.
It speaks unto souls of men sin burdened,
To hearts with cold oppression,
"Bring forth your deep word, your hidden
Thoughts, and I will give you rest."
The world may give you after patient seeking,
Some ground whereon to build,
Hopes that should keep an empty heart from
aching.
If they might be full led,
"Great words may tempt you, on your strength
relying,
To do and spend your best;
But these will fail to comfort you in dying—
Then I will give you rest."
O ye who journey, worn and faint with hunger,
As through strange ways ye roam,
Hark to this voice that bids you stray no
longer.
After from friends and home;
Out of the shackles that so long have bound
you.
Whose weight hath sorely pressed,
And hear the voice that whispers having found
you,
"And I will give you rest."

TRAPPED BY A HEIRESS.

A cosier place than the big sitting-
room at Hillcrest would have been
hard to find, if he had travelled from
Land's End to John O'Groats; and this
eventful evening, when the destinies
of two worthy people were about tak-
ing definite form—two people who had
never seen each other, and who had
heard of each other so often that both
were curiously eager to meet—on this
travelling evening the sitting-room at
Hillcrest had never looked pleasanter
or cosier.

A huge fire of logs glowed like mol-
ten carbuncles in the open fire-place;
on the table in the centre of the floor
whose cover matched the glowing
crimson of the carpet, was a silver
stand that held a dozen snowy wax ta-
pers, whose beaming light contrasted
exquisitely with the ruddy glow of the
fire.

Beside the table, in a big, cushioned
chair, with his feet thrust toward the
genial warmth on the hearth, his gray
dressing-gown sitting comfortably on
his portly form, sat the owner and mas-
ter of Hillcrest, Mr. Abiah Cressington,
rich, good-natured, and fond of his
own way. Opposite him was the mis-
tress of the place—little, shrew-faced,
sharp-nosed, merry Aunt Cornelia, his
sister, who, since her widowhood, had
come to Hillcrest to make her
bachelor brother's home as pleasant as
she could.

That she had succeeded was very evi-
dent by the way now in which he
looked up from a letter he had been
reading—the confidential, kindly way
in which he did it.

"Walter writes a curious letter in re-
sponse to my invitation to come and
spend a few weeks at Hillcrest as soon
as he gets over his fatigue from his
ocean voyage home, after his five
years' tour abroad. I'll read it to you."
He leaned round the softly-glowing
lights, and began the short, concise re-
ply that Walter Austin had written from
his chamber in the Temple—

"You are very kind, indeed, Uncle
Abiah, to ask me down to Hillcrest for
as long as I wish to stay, and I can as-
sure you that I have been so long a
wanderer that the idea of a home is
very pleasant to me. But when I take
into consideration the peculiar impor-
tance you propose attaching to my visit,
I am unwilling to accept the invita-
tion. To me, the idea of having my
fancies and inclinations put into har-
mony, and to feel that I am on contin-
ual duty to win my way into the good
grace of my second cousin, Mabel,
whom you are good enough to wish me
to marry—

Mrs. Cornelia interrupted sharply.—
"Abiah, you never surely went and
told our grandmother that you had in-
view his marriage with Mabel?"
Her tone was energetic, almost rep-
rehensive.

Cressington became quite excited over her little mystery.

"Do explain, Cornelia."
And when she explained he leaned
back in his chair, with an expression
of positive awe and admiration on his
face.

"What a woman you are, Cornelia!
I declare, it beats anything I ever heard
in the whole course of my life!"
After dusk, a glorious, winter day,
with here and there a star twinkling
in the pale gray sky, and the lights and
fires in the Hillcrest sitting-room mak-
ing an eloquent welcome to Walter
Austin, as he stood in the midst of the
home circle, tall, gentlemanly, hand-
some and self-possessed.

Old Mr. Cressington was in his rich-
est humor as he led forward two young
girls.

"Come, don't be shy, now, Walter.
This is your cousin Mabel Cressington,
and this is her good friend and insepar-
able companion, Irene Vance, come to
help entertain you. My nephew, Mr.
Walter Austin, girls. And this is
Aunt Cornelia—you remember her
well enough, hey?"

And so the presentation was merrily
given over, and Walter found himself
at home in the most pleasant family
he had ever known.

They were remarkably pretty girls,
with blue eyes—although Miss Vance's
were decidedly the deeper blue and
more bewitching—and lovely, yellow-
gold hair. Walter found himself ad-
miring the style of Miss Vance's hair;
before he had known her an hour;
and when he went up to his room that
night he felt as if between the two
roughish Mabel and sweet little Irene,
he never would come out heartwhole.

"For Mabel is a good little darling,"
thought he, "and I will take Greatuncle
Abiah's advice and fall in love with
her, and thereby secure a generous
share of the Cressington estates. Egad!
that's a happy thought!"
But the hand some young gentleman
went to sleep and dreamed, instead of
Mabel's laughing eyes, of Irene's gen-
tle, tender ones; and awoke some-
what in the middle of the night, un-
able to get to sleep again for thinking
of her.

And the after days were not much
better. Despite the golden value of
Mabel, there was something about
Irene Vance that made this headstrong
fellow very foolishly indifferent to the
advice he had sworn to follow.

"Because, by Jove! a fellow would
have to be made out of granite to re-
sist the sweet, shy ways of such a lit-
tle darling as Irene! And I'll marry
her if she'll have me, and the money
and property may go to the dogs! I've
a head and a pair of hands, and blue-
eyed Irene shall not suffer!"
It was not an hour later that he met
her in the hall, carrying great boughs
of holly, with which to festoon, down
the walnut staircase.

who sat in his library with Mrs. Cor-
nelia, industriously looking over a receipt
book. They looked up in surprise as
Walter marched in, Irene on his arm, a
picture of confusion.

"If you please, Uncle Abiah, I want
your blessing and cordial consent to re-
ceive this little girl for your niece,
I lovelier, and she loves me."
Uncle Abiah looked shrewdly over his
glass at Mrs. Cornelia.

"Well, sister, what shall we say to
this youth's demand?"
A broad smile of perfect delight was
on her merry face.

"Say? Why, tell them yes, and wel-
come; and let them know their Aunt
Cornelia isn't a fool if their Uncle
Abiah is."

Walter looked astonished, and felt
Irene's hand tremble on his arm.

"What is it, dear?"
She smiled through her tears as she
looked into his inquiring eyes.

"Oh, Walter, I am afraid you will be
angry. I am Mabel after all, and—
and—"

"And you have made love to your
cousin, the heiress, in spite of your
boy! So Hillcrest is a foregone
conclusion, after all, eh?"
Mabel pleaded, in a low voice, with her
blue eyes looking into his.

"As if I could scold you, my love!
Since I have you what need I care?"
And Mrs. Cornelia turned over the
leaves of the receipt-book until she
came to "wedding cake," and avers
that she made the match herself.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Home-Made Garments.

In making pantaloons, says a cor-
respondent of the *N. Y. Tribune*, the
first thing done is to stitch on the
facings of the pockets; then the "dress"
is finished; then each leg is sewed up,
and the waistband put on. Then the
two parts are joined together and the
triangular piece in the back set in;
then the straps are made and sewed
on the waistband; then the lining is
basted nearly around the bottom of the
pantaloons, the pantaloons hemmed
and pressed, the buttons sewed on, and
they are done. In hemming, the
stitches should be taken so as to lie
with the warp of the cloth and if a
needle is used and the silk is of the ex-
act color of the goods, the stitches will
not show. Great pains should be be-
stowed on the work of making the
pantaloons. A piece of fine linen
in addition to the linings should under-
lie all parts where buttons are
sewed on. The material for pockets
and linings should be of good quality
so it will last. Pressing should ac-
company the sewing of every seam, and
complete the whole. If the pantaloons
of boys are lined with silk, their ser-
vice will be doubled. The economy
of making these garments is manifest
when one finds that more than half
that is paid for a good pair of pants
goes for the work of making them.
A woman can easily make a pair
in one day if she has a sewing ma-
chine and knows how; if she doesn't
know how, she can easily learn.

Vests are more difficult to put to-
gether than are pantaloons. The order
of their making is very important. If,
for instance, one makes the collar first,
then the other part of the vest, and
then tries to put the two together
nicely, she will find an impossible task
before her; but taken in the proper
order the processes are all easy. First
the gore, if there is one at the side
under the pocket must be stitched and
pressed nicely; then the pocket is in-
serted and the collar is sewed to the
lining of the vest, then the outside of
the collar is joined to the front and
bottom facing of the vest, then these
two parts are nicely fitted together,
basted and stitched, then turned,
pressed and one or two rows of stitch-
ing made all round the edge. Then
the wadding, if any is used, is fastened
to the lining stitched to the outside
around the opening for the arm, turned
basted and faced down with invis-
ible stitches on the collar having been care-
fully adjusted. When the top of the
vest is thus finished the straps for
the back are made and fastened in
place, and the two fronts are laid face
to face, other inside the doubling of
the back, the seams under the arms
fitted together and basted, the shoulder
seams likewise, the doubling lined
together at the opening for the arm.
Then beginning at the seam on the
shoulder, at the opening for the neck,
sew round to the corresponding point
of the other shoulder seam. Pull the
fronts of the vest through the opening
at the neck, close the collar at the back
and face the linings down on it, or it
down upon the linings, for both meth-
ods are used, press neatly, make buttons
and the vest is done. With a good
needle and thread, one quite ig-
norant of vest-making can succeed
very well the first time.

Church singers lead a life of chants.
The telescope maker has an eye-tube
business.
It is wonderful how a rich papa im-
proves a girl's looks.
Why is a mosquito like a ship's
hawser? Its best hold is its bite.
Nature can beat the circus man all
to nothing in the back-wind spring
act.
In this busy land a man is always
liable to be aroused from his sleep; but
in Ireland they never wake a person
until he is dead.
"Great heavens!" he murmured, as
the dealer made the price, "I don't
want a whole strawberry; I only want
a small slice off the round!"
The Philadelphia *Chronicle* thinks
that a single green pea, fastened in the
shirt front is now a more costly orna-
ment than a diamond.
Things have come to such a pass in
Wisconsin that the *Pon du Lac Reporter*
urges the planting of at least one
bulldog with every water-melon seed.
Methuselah would have lived longer,
but the man on the street car who al-
ways says "there's room for one more,"
wore him out and died prematurely.
Chicago Times.

"Twenty years ago," said a colored
philosopher, "niggers was w a thous-
and dollars apiece. Now they would
be dead at two dollars a dozen. It's
astonishing how the race am runnin'
down."
A fond mother, hearing that an
earthquake was coming, sent her boys
to a friend's in the country to escape
it. After a few days she received a
note from the friend, saying, "Take
your boys away and send along the
earthquake instead."

A short time ago a Danbury man
had forty dollars stolen from him.
The thief was subsequently struck
with remorse, and sent back twenty
dollars, with a note to the effect that
as soon as he received more remorse he
would send back the rest.

A pickpocket taken with his hand in
some one else's pocket endeavored to
invent all manner of impossible explana-
tions of the phenomenon. "What's
the use of my trying to lie about it?"
he said, "I'm a pickpocket, and I'm
clumsy!" said the magistrate, benevo-
lently, "haven't you a lawyer?"
Bright little girl.—"The robbers can't
steal my mamma's diamond ear-rings,
'cause papa's hid them." Visitor—
"Where has he hid them?" Little girl—
"Why, I heard him tell mamma he
had put them up the spout; and he
guessed they would stay there."

Chief Moses addressed the President,
at a recent reception, in the Indian
tongue, and the first word of his speech
was Cugtunnetakattakallumevut-
tapesituknetattakallumevut. Secre-
tary Evans retired in an agony of grief
and mortification.—Boston Post.

An Irishman went to the theater for
the first time. Just as the curtain de-
scended on the first act a boiler in the
basement exploded, and he was blown
through the roof, coming down in the
next street. After coming to his senses
he asked: "An what piece do yez play
next?"
On a recent trip of a western steam-
boat bread was served at dinner one
day which tasted strongly of coal oil.
The captain asked the baker if he did
not know that kerosene had got into the
flour. He admitted that he did.
"Why didn't you feed the flour to the
chickens, then?" was asked. "Oh," he
replied, "I was afraid it would kill
em."

Two Englishmen recently started
from Denver for a walk to the moun-
tains before breakfast, an apparently
easy task, as the mountains did not ap-
pear more than a mile or two away.
After walking for an hour without
seeming to have made any progress
towards the desired goal one of them
became discouraged and concluded to
return for his breakfast; afterwards
he took a carriage and went in search
of his friend, whom he found on the
bank of a small ditch engaged in re-
moving his boots. His friend inquired
what he intended to do? He replied,
"to wade the ditch. His friend said
there was no necessity for that, as it
was less than three feet across, and he
could easily jump it. "You can't tell
anything about it in this blasted
country," responded the other; "it may
be 300 feet across." His morning walk
proved to extend about fifteen miles
before he reached the foot-hills.

How Lead Pencils are Made.

The graphite is first ground fine in
water, treated with sulphuric and nitric
acids, and after washing clean, heated
to a bright red. Then it is mixed
with sufficient water to make it run
freely, and allowed to pass slowly
through a series of tanks arranged in
steps, until the water leaves the last
one of the series almost clear having
left the graphite deposited and grad-
ed in the tanks—the deposit being the
purest, and the water being the purest,
is used for the finest pencils. The graph-
ite after being taken from the tanks is
dried, and then mixed with pipe-clay
obtained from Rotterdam, Holland,
which has been purified in the same
way as the graphite, only the very
finest being used for pencils, as the
coarse can be utilized in the manufac-
ture of crucibles. Upon the amount
of clay used depends the hardness of
the pencil—the more clay the harder
the grade—about seven parts of clay
to ten parts of graphite, by weight.
The mixture is thoroughly mixed with
water and ground like paint, but
passed repeatedly through the mills, as
many as twenty-four times being con-
sidered necessary for the finest grades.
When ground sufficient the paste mass
is enclosed in a canvas bag, and the
water is squeezed out by a powerful
press, leaving the compound in the
form of a stiff dough, which is placed
into a cylinder of a forming machine,
and by means of a piston driven down
by a powerful screw, is forced out at
the bottom of the cylinder in the form
of "leads" that, after being heated in a
crucible to a red heat, are ready for in-
sertion in the wooden blocks to cut
into pencils.

The blocks are formed by sawing
the wood into pieces as long as a pen-
cil, six times as wide, and half the
thickness, which are afterwards run
through a planing machine that not
only smooths them but cuts in each
block six grooves half the thickness of
the "leads." In the grooves in one
block the leads are laid, a second block
previously coated with glue, is laid on
the first, and a pile of these compound
blocks is placed in a press, where they
remain until dry. The blocks are then
cut apart into six pencils each, by a
moulding machine, having two sets of
cutters operating on opposite sides of
the blocks, each of which cuts half way
through the wood. The cutters in these
machines are so accurately ar-
ranged, and run so true, that when the
pencils leave the machine there is no
mark to show the line of separation
from the block other than the joint of
the two pieces of wood inclosing the
lead, and they are said to be so smooth
that sandpapering would roughen
them. The shaping machine turns out
about seventy-two pencils at once, or
thirty-six of each grade, and the waste
is about one per cent. The pencils are
varnished or colored by another ma-
chine, at the rate of 120 per minute,
at the rate of 120 per minute, and then
polished in another machine at the rate of 100
per minute, or over 63,000 per day; by
unskilled labor.—Scientific American.

Seeing the Wind.
Many persons are familiar with the
experiment of seeing the air by look-
ing across a heated surface. The fol-
lowing method of "seeing the wind" is
pronounced even more interesting:
Take a polished metallic surface with
a straight edge—a large hand saw will
answer the purpose. Choose a windy
day, whether hot or cold, clear or
cloudy, only let it not rain or be too
murky; in other words, let the air
be dry and clear, but this is not essen-
tial. Hold your metallic surface at
right angles to the direction of the
wind, namely, if the wind is north hold
of holding the surface vertically, in-
cline it about 45 degrees to the horizon,
so that the wind, striking, glances and
flows over the edge (keeping it
straight) as water over a dam. Now
sight carefully over the edge at some
minute and sharply defined object, and
you will see the air flowing over as
water flows over a dam. Make your
observations carefully and you will
hardly fail to see the air, no matter
how cold. The result is even better
when the sun is obscured.

Our Scrap-Bag.
Sweet, salt pork should be tried
out, in which to fry fresh fish. There
is nothing which gives the fish a bet-
ter flavor.
Castor oil is good for bruises. Rub
it on immediately and frequently and
it will reduce the soreness. The dis-
coloration can only be removed by
time.
Make glue in small quantities. New-
ly-made glue holds much stronger than
that which has been remelted. Apply
the glue as hot as the nature of the
work will admit, heating the pieces to
be joined, if this can be done with-
out injury.
Good cuts of meat, not necessarily
the most expensive, prime vegetables,
and fruits, carefully prepared, make
better flesh and color than common
food scrambled together in tasteless
ways, which waste its nourishment be-
fore it comes to be eaten.
A wise cook has discovered that, by
peeling onions with her hands—and the
onion—under water, she escapes the fit
of weeping generally incidental to the
process. A bit of bread placed on the

LANSING.

Eighteenth Week of the Legisla- tive Session—Municipal In- debtedness—New Tax Law— The Trouble at Flint.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LANSING, May 9, 1879.

The eighteenth week of the session
has been very productive of compar-
atively unimportant legislation—has
yielded an immense crop of small po-
tatoes, so to speak. The amending
of city and village charters in matters of
purely local interest and the revising
of old laws in unimportant particulars
have occupied the attention of the as-
sembled Solons almost exclusively,
and though this work is no doubt nec-
essary to keep the machinery of gov-
ernment in good running and has, for
aught I know, been done in a most
skillful and masterly manner, yet it is
not that kind of Legislative proceed-
ings from which interesting matters
can be made. Indeed it is difficult to
conceive of anything more dry and
dreary than the reading and discussion
of verbal amendments hour after hour
to some verbose charter or statute
which few of the legislators know any-
thing about, but which they are mor-
ally certain to know about, if they don't
get it just as some interested party
wants it.

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

Mr. Henderson's large Manual just
put in the hands of members contains
much statistical and other infor-
mation about State affairs, not included
in former Manuals. From it I copy
the following indebtedness of the
cities named, as a matter of general
interest. It is to be regretted that we
have not the means of comparing this
with the indebtedness of the same
cities a few years ago, but it is believed
to be much less: Bay City \$415,438 75;
Big Rapids, \$60,000; Corunna, \$3,300;
Detroit, \$752,315 57; Dowagiac, \$738 94;
East Saginaw, \$628,998 62; Grand Ra-
pids, \$14,350; Greenville, \$14,000; Has-
tings, \$33,700; Ionia, \$15,000; Ishpeming,
\$12,000; Jackson, \$183,500; Lan-
sing, \$114,400; Ludington, \$5,800; Man-
istee, \$30,000; Marshall, \$6,500; Muske-
gon, \$160,000; Niles, \$10,000; Pontiac,
\$25,000; West Bay City, \$1,000; Wyand-
otte, \$6,000; Ypsilanti, \$15,000.

THE NEW TAX BILL.

The voluminous bill digested and re-
ported by the special committee on re-
vision of the tax laws, has at last been
printed, and the House devoted some
hours yesterday and to-day to its con-
sideration. The bill though very im-
portant is altogether too hefty for your
correspondent to serve up in these let-
ters, however here is a specimen slice
showing some of the proposed altera-
tions from the existing law:
The new bill adds the "money" or
"monies" which come under the pro-
visions of the law "the stock of corpo-
rations organized under the laws of
this State or of the United States."

Section 980 as it now exists makes
it the duty of the cashier of every
State or national bank to furnish to
the assessors the names of all non-resi-
dent stockholders, whether resident or
non-resident.
Section 981 specifies the kinds of
property which must be set forth in
detail in the statement to assessors.
The new bill contains the following
sub-sections on this subject, which are
different from the corresponding ones
in the old law: Every gold or silver
watch of the value of \$25 and upwards,
and all plate and jewelry; All monies
and all credits including bonds, mort-
gages, notes and other evidences of
debt, at their cash value; All lumber,
saw logs, round and square timber cut,
premises, or in any manner of prop-
erty, transit, and all other personal prop-
erty held or owned by him; All vessels,
boats, tugs, flat-boats, floats, wharf-
boats, or other water craft whatsoever,
owned by him; All farming imple-
ments and mechanics' tools of the ag-
gregate value of \$100 and upwards;
All threshing machines, and wood-saw
machines, together with all steam
engines and horse-powers used for prop-
elling the same; and all other port-
able horse-powers, steam engines, boilers
and fixtures thereto.

To section 988 is added the follow-
ing, "On or before the first Monday of
March in each year, the Auditor Gen-
eral shall transmit to the county treas-
urers of the several counties of the
State a list of the lands therein situated,
held by the State and not subject to
taxation, and the county treasurer
shall immediately, upon receipt of the
same, notify the several supervisors of
the county, and such lands shall be
omitted from the assessment roll."

Section 1014 which is one of consid-
erable importance, is amended so as to
read as follows: "Whenever any tax
which shall have been or may hereafter
be assessed on personal property in
this State shall be returned by any
township treasurer for non-payment
under the provisions of this act, or
when any tax shall have been assessed
upon the shares of the stock of any
bank, and the same shall not be paid by
the cashier of such bank on demand, it
shall be lawful for such treasurer to
sue, in the name of such township, the
bank using such share of stock, be-
fore any court of competent jurisdic-
tion, and to have, use, and take all
lawful ways and means provided by
law for the collection of debts, to en-
force the payment of any such tax."

I shall try to serve up other slices
of this bill as it slowly crystallizes into a
law, which there is every probability
that it will do.
INVESTIGATING THE FLINT INSTITUTE.
The usual monodrama of the proceed-
ings has been somewhat disturbed by
the introduction, discussion and pas-
sage of a concurrent resolution for the
appointment of a committee to inves-
tigate certain recent troubles in the
Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and
Blind at Flint. The immediate occa-
sion for this action is briefly this:
A few weeks ago the Institution

choir, composed of blind pupils who
had been practicing Mozart's mass,
were directed by Principal Parker to
prepare to sing it at the closing exer-
cises of the school.
The local Roman Catholic priest forbade
the Catholic pupils from singing the
mass in public. The Principal reported
the case to the Board of Trustees,
and by their direction he gave the
Catholic pupils a certain time to make
up their minds whether they should
obey the Principal or Father Haire.
At the expiration of that time, six of
the pupils who refused to sing the mass
were sent home. This action of the
Board of Trustees whether right or
wrong, is as I understand it, the little
ember from which certain parties have
fanned a very large smoke. The reso-
lution for an investigation passed the
House yesterday by a vote of 61 to 22.
The resolution was subsequently
passed by the Senate.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Some progress was made last even-
ing in the long-drawn-out discussion
over the appropriation for the Agri-
cultural College. The House reached
the bill in committee of the whole,
when Mr. Stanchfield moved a resolu-
tion by striking out \$6,000 for a bot-
anical laboratory. This was favored
in a long and excited debate by Messrs.
Stanchfield, Yerkes and Willett, and
opposed by Messrs. White, Hall, Gould,
Sawyer, Allen, McNabb and Bowen,
and lost by a vote of 5 to 40. The bill
was then agreed to, as amended by the
special committee. It appropriates
\$33,080 24, which is \$1,000 less than
the amount passed by the Senate. The
rules were suspended and the bill
passed, 65 to 16.

The Electric Light in Cleveland.

From the Cleveland Leader.

The work of lighting Monumental
Park by electricity is accomplished,
and is a success, Cleveland having the
honor to have the first park in Amer-
ica to be lit with this light. By 7:30
o'clock last evening the crowd in every
part of the park was too dense for com-
putation. Surging masses slowly
moved through the walks keeping an
eager watch upon the 12 large white
globes that stood at an elevation of 15
feet in different parts of the park. In
the works of the Telegraph Supply
Company the careful workman watched
the dragging hands of the clock until
they stood at 8. Then the current
was turned on. In the park the great
globes, each touched with a faint, clear
light, darkened for a second, flickered
a moment, and then burst out in one
dazzling ball of fire. From the throats
of the assembled multitude burst a
wild cheer, in which the sound of the
Cleveland Band was partially heard. To
say the crowd, partly of an excited
nature, was pleased, is to say the least.
Heavy concussions nudged each other
and smiled; ladies stood in wide-
eyed wonder, while their companions
stared their knowledge of science;
street car drivers halted to gaze; and
the small boy—of course he was there
—seemed to think it a very large
Fourth of July, with a liberal display
of fire-works.

Looking from the windows of the
surrounding buildings, the scene pre-
sented some of that strange beauty of
light that one has come to connect with
the brilliant avenues of Europe. From
the Forest City House, looking north
and west, the sea of heads moving to
and fro presented a picture which can be
estimated by the fact that a book could be
read 160 feet from any of the lights.
From this position the strength of the
light could be much better judged than
from the ground below, where one
could see little more than the effect of
the single light in his immediate vicinity.
The crowd lingered till late.

Shortly after the light was turned
on a great many adjourned to the
rooms of the Telegraph Supply Com-
pany, where the electric machine sup-
plying the light is situated. The brush
dynamo-electric machine consists of
two large horseshoe electro-magnets,
their like poles facing each other, and
a circular armature revolving between
them at the rate of about 600 revolu-
tions per minute. The armature is a
grooved iron ring, wound with coils of
copper wire, the current being gener-
ated in this wire by induction as they
revolve in front of the poles of the electro-
magnets. The currents of electricity
are carried from the armature out to
the commutator, taken off by the
copper brushes which bear upon the
surface, and from thence to the wires
on which the lamps are placed. The
length of circuit in the present case is
4,000 feet. The lamps or electro-car-
bon regulators are simple contrivances
for feeding the carbon points, which
burn away in the production of light.
The lamps, however, contain no clock-
work, and but the simplest possible
mechanism of any kind. Other lights
have been made to give forth a bril-
liant light, but the Brush claims to be
the only one that burns a large num-
ber in a single circuit. The current
passes through all of the lamps in
series, and yet no lamp can possibly
get more than its share.

A Skillful Cripple.

The Empress of Austria was filled
with wonder on meeting with Mr.
Kavanagh, M. P. for County Carlow,
with Kildare bounds. He was born
without legs or arms. In place of legs
he has six inches of muscular thick-
ness, one being about an inch shorter
than the other; while his arms are
dwarfed to perhaps four inches of the
upper portion of these members, and
are unfurnished with any termina-
tion approaching to hands. Yet he is a
beautiful penman, a dashing hunts-
man, an artistic draughtsman, an un-
erring shot, an expert yachtsman, and
drives four-in-hand. In writing he
holds the pen or pencil in his mouth
and guides its course by the arm
stumps which are sufficiently long to
meet across the chest. When hunting
he sits in a kind of saddle basket, and
his reins are managed with surprising
expertness and ease.

This is the way a California paper
speaks of Clara Morris and "Freddie":
"Clara Morris and her husband have
become traveling nuisances; and have
to good taste and putting to the ex-
treme test the forbearance of the
people they unluckily come in contact
with. We hope that Clara Morris and
her husband will not come this way
again. The people have had their sur-
feit of them. She, with her senseless
and sensational complaints and repin-
ing, and he, with his insolence and
effrontery. "Freddie" will have to hit
this fellow "twice" before he will learn
to "neglect" such language.

To Correspondents.
Correspondents will please write on one side of the paper only. No communication will be published unless accompanied with the real name and address of the author, which we require, not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.
[?] All communications should be addressed to "THE HERALD," Chelsea, Washburn Co., Mich.

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

CHELSEA HERALD.
CHELSEA, MAY 15, 1879.

Town Board.
CHELSEA Village, May 5, 1879.
Board met as per agreement. Roll called, present G. W. Turnbull, President.
Trustees present, Messrs. Gates, Hudler and Crowell.
Trustees absent, Messrs. Kempf, Ives and Martin.
It was moved and carried that the Board adjourn until Tuesday, the 6th of May, 1879, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to consider the petition of M. J. Noyes and others, for the discontinuance of streets in James Congdon's 3rd addition, village of Chelsea.
C. H. ROBBINS, Clerk.

CHELSEA village, May 6, 1879.
Board met as per agreement. Roll called, present G. W. Turnbull, President.
Trustees present, Messrs. Crowell, Ives, Kempf and Gates.
Trustees absent, Messrs. Hudler and Martin.
It was moved and carried that the pay-for man and team be the same as last year, \$2.75 per day.
It was moved and carried that the Assessor be authorized to raise \$600.00 tax.
Ordinance No. 4 was reported by Ordinance Committee.
It was moved and carried that Ordinance No. 4 be published and entered on the Minutes, and acted on at the next meeting after being published.
It was moved and carried that the petition for the discontinuance of streets in James Congdon's 3rd addition, village of Chelsea, be laid over until Friday eve., May 9.
It was moved and carried that the Board adjourn until Friday eve., at 7 o'clock P. M., May 9, 1879.
C. H. ROBBINS, Clerk.

CHELSEA Village, May 9, 1879.
Board met as per agreement. Roll called, present G. W. Turnbull, President.
Trustees present, Messrs. Gates, Ives, Kempf, Crowell and Hudler.
Trustees absent, Martin.
Minutes of last meeting read and approved.
No reports of Committees.
It was moved and carried that the pay for man and team be \$2.75 per day from the commencement.
It was moved and carried that an order be drawn on the Treasurer for these respective names, viz:
James Hamilton.....\$ 1.00
James Vanorden.....7.80
Dan. Cory.....6.80
Hugh McKabe.....7.55
George Beckwith.....7.5
Edwin Burce.....4.05
Edward Winters.....6.55
Mike Keelan.....4.80
G. Martin.....6.80
L. Jordan.....6.80
Fritz Barris.....6.40
Geo. E. Morton.....5.80
M. Brooks.....5.50
G. Gay.....2.50
F. Ellsworth.....2.50
Dell Marony.....1.00
O. F. Wenton.....2.00
William Wenton.....2.00
Thomas McNamara.....13.20
M. Wackenhut.....18.70
P. Vanorden.....21.45
John Geddes.....23.50
T. Swarthout.....18.70
W. Judson.....6.88
D. Dixon.....1.38
It was moved and carried that Chris. Klein's bonds be approved.
It was moved and carried that Frederick Girbach's bonds be approved.
It was moved and carried that Frank and Thomas McNamara's bonds be approved.
Resolved, That so much of the streets in James Congdon's 3rd addition that runs North and South is discontinued.
It was moved and carried that the Board adjourn.
C. H. ROBBINS, Clerk.

ORDINANCE NO. 4.
Designating the times when saloons, barber shops, meat markets, drug stores, dry goods stores, groceries and all other public places of business, except hotels and boarding houses, shall be closed and desist from transacting business:
Be it Enacted by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Chelsea.
SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any saloon, dram-shop, or other place, except drug stores, where malt, or intoxicating liquors are kept, within the village of Chelsea, to be opened or kept open for the sale or giving away of such malt or intoxicating liquors between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. on Saturday and six o'clock A. M. on the following Monday, and between the hours of ten o'clock P. M. and six o'clock A. M. on all other days, except as hereinafter specified.
Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any saloon, dram-shop, or other place, except drug stores, where malt or intoxicating liquors are kept in the village of Chelsea, to be opened or kept open for the sale or giving away of such malt or intoxicating liquors between the hours of ten o'clock P. M. on the day next preceding any local, special or general election and six o'clock A. M. on the day next succeeding such local, special or general election.
Sec. 3. The discovery of any person or persons other than the owners or employees of such saloon or dram-shop going into or coming out of the same during the times mentioned in sections one and two of this ordinance shall be prima facie evidence that such saloon or dram-shop is open for the sale or giving away of malt or intoxicating liquors.
Sec. 4. It shall be unlawful for any druggist or his agent to hold open his place of business, within the village of Chelsea, for the sale or giving away of any article whatsoever on the Sabbath day, except medicines, and it shall be unlawful for them to sell malt or intoxicating liquors on the Sabbath day, or during the time mentioned in section two of this ordinance, even for medicine, except upon the prescription of a physician, and then not to exceed in quantity one pint to the same person on the same day.
Sec. 5. It shall be unlawful to keep open any meat market within the village of Chelsea, for the transaction of business on the Sabbath day, except from 4 A. M. to 9 A. M. on that day between the 1st day of June and the 1st day of October each year.
Sec. 6. It shall be unlawful for any dealer in dry goods, groceries, clothing, hardware or any other article of merchandise, other than those mentioned in the preceding sections of this ordinance, to hold open his place of business within the village of Chelsea on the Sabbath day for the purchase, sale or giving away of any article, or the transaction of any business whatsoever.
Sec. 7. It shall be unlawful for any person to keep open any barber shop within the village of Chelsea, on the Sabbath day, for the transaction of business.
Sec. 8. Any person or persons who shall be convicted of violating any provision of this ordinance before any Justice of the Peace in the village of Chelsea shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not less than five (5) dollars nor more than fifty (50) dollars, or by imprisonment not to exceed thirty (30) days, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.
Sec. 9. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent with this ordinance are hereby repealed.
Sec. 10. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication.

THE STINGING TREE.—Though the tropical scrubs of Queensland are very luxuriant and beautiful, they are not without their dangerous drawbacks, for there is one plant growing in them that is really deadly in its effects—that is to say, deadly in the same way that one would apply the term to fire; as, if a certain proportion of one's body is burned by the stinging tree, death will be the result. It would be as safe to pass through fire as to fall into one of these trees. They are found growing from two to three inches high to ten and fifteen feet; in the old ones the stem is whitish, and red berries usually grow on the top. It emits a peculiar and disagreeable smell, but is best known by its leaf, which is nearly round, having a point on the top, and is jagged all round the edge, like the nettle. All the leaves are large—some larger than a saucer. "Sometimes," says a traveler, "while shooting turkeys in the scrubs, I have entirely forgotten the stinging tree, till warned of its close proximity by its smell, and have then found myself in a little forest of them. I was only once stung, and that very lightly. Its effects are curious; it leaves no mark but the pain is maddening; and for months afterward, the part, when touched, is tender in rainy weather, or when it gets wet in washing, etc. I have seen a man, who treats ordinary pain lightly, roll on the ground in agony after being stung; and I have known a horse so completely mad, after getting into a grove of the trees, that he rushed open-mouthed at every one who approached him, and had to be shot in the scrubs. Dogs when stung, will rush about, whining piteously, biting pieces from the affected part. The small stinging

trees, a few inches high, are as dangerous as any, being so hard to see, and seriously imperiling one's ankles. The scrub is usually found growing among palm trees."

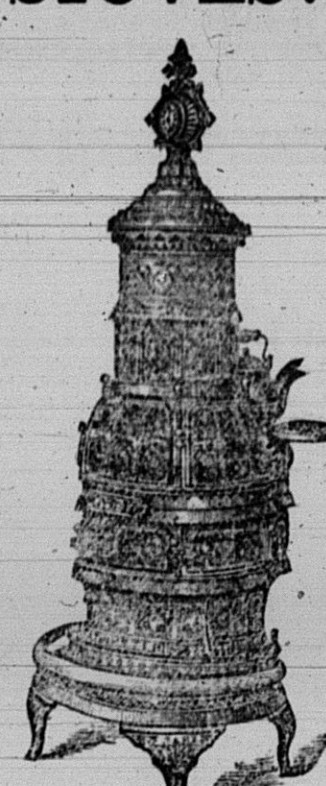
NAME THE AUTHORS.—An ingenious correspondent of the *Herald of Health* gives the following fifty questions each to be answered by the name of a well known author. The guessing of these questions will form a pleasant evening entertainment:

1. What a rough man said to his son when he wished him to eat properly.
2. Is a lion's house dug in the side of a hill where there is no water?
3. Pilgrims and flatterers have knelt low to kiss him.
4. Makes and mends for first-class customers.
5. Represents the dwelling of civilized men.
6. Is a kind of linen.
7. Is worn on the head.
8. A name that means such fiery things I can't describe their pains and stings.
9. Belongs to a monastery.
10. Not one of the four points of the compass but inclining toward one of them.
11. Is what an oyster heap is like to be.
12. Is a chain of hills containing a dark treasure.
13. Always youthful, as you see; but between you and me he was never much of a chicken.
14. An American manufacturing town.
15. Humpbacked but not deformed.
16. An internal pain.
17. Value of a word.
18. A ten-footer whose name begins with fifty.
19. A brighter and smarter than the other one.
20. A worker in precious metals.
21. A very vital part of the body.
22. A lady's garment.
23. A small talk and a heavy weight.
24. A prefix and a disease.
25. Comes from a pig.
26. A disagreeable fellow to have on one's foot.
27. A sick place of worship.
28. A mean dog 'tis.
29. An official deeded by the students of English universities.
30. His middle name is suggestive of an Indian or a Hottentot.
31. A manufactured metal.
32. A game and a male of the human species.
33. An answer to "Which is the greater poet, William Shakespeare or Martin F. Tupper?"
34. Meat! What are you doing?
35. Is very fast indeed.
36. A barrier built by an edible.
37. To agitate a weapon.
38. Red as an apple, black as night, a heavenly sight or a perfect fright.
39. A domestic worker.
40. A slang exclamation.
41. Pack, away closely, never scatter, and doing so you'll soon get at her.
42. A young domestic animal.
43. One that is more than a sandy shore.
44. A fraction in currency and the prevailing fashion.
45. Mamma is in perfect health, my child; and thus he named a poet mild.
46. A girl's and a male relation.
47. Take heavy field piece, nothing loath.
48. Put an edible grain twist an ant and a bee, and a much-loved poet you'll see.
49. A common domestic animal and what it can never do.
50. Each living head in time, 'tis said, will turn to him though he be dead.

Our Chip Basket.
"Good morning, Mr. Brown, you're first at last; you used to be behind before, but I notice you have been getting early of late."
"The old maids," remarked Miss Jones, "love cats because we have no husbands, and cats are almost as treacherous as men."
Old Henry VIII, was an eccentric wooer, he never popped the question. He just married a woman and then axed her afterwards.
His name was Wrath, and when he asked his girl to marry him she gave him a soft answer, and a soft answer turned away Wrath.
"There is no place like home"—unless it is some nice young girl's home, when the old folks are at a meeting, and the match-box is empty.
A school boy's effort: Lord of love look down from above upon us little scholars. We have a fool to teach our school, and pay her twenty dollars.
Aurelia, dear when we were married we were made one; and I thought I should be that one. But a man can't always tell what he hasn't found out.
"All men were created equal," says the Declaration of Independence, but, judging from the size of their feet, the assertion appears to be a falsehood.
A Missouri editor printed a two-column editorial on "The Best Breed of Hogs." A contemporary took him to task for devoting so much space to family affairs.
A cat has achieved a kitten with five heads, and when we can imagine how sweet it will be when that cat attains its majority to have it sit on the back wall and commune with itself.
A sparkling young debater, in a flight of eloquence, exclaimed: "Mr. President, the world is divided into two great classes, the learned and the unlearned, one of whom I am which."
When the Confederate army was on its shortest rations, General Lee remonstrated one day with a stranger for eating green persimmons, and asked him if he did not know that they were unfit food. "I'm not eating them for food, general," replied the man, "but for the sake of drawing my stomach up to fit my notions."

Grand Opening of Spring Clothing for Men, Boys and Children.
At the wonderfully cheap STAR CLOTHING HOUSE ANN ARBOR. The stock is large, patterns novel, styles handsome, & PRICES EXTREMELY LOW. The suits for Men at \$10 are great bargains. Our Success this Season in the BOYS Department has been remarkable. It will pay you to come to Ann Arbor, and examine goods & prices. A. L. NOBLE.

CASH.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
At Gilbert & Crowell's,
A large stock of
BOOTS AND 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 bargains. Please call and examine before purchasing.
U. H. TOWNSEND,
Chelsea, Mich. v8-21

PATENTS
LAW AND PATENTS.
THOS. S. SPRAGUE, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law in Patent Cases. Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents. 27 Congress St. West, Detroit, Mich.
The only responsible Patent Office in the State.
v8-25-y

E. W. VOIGT,
Detroit, Mich.
BREWS THE
BOSS LAGER BEER
v8-21-ly

FOR
Farmers
THE ECHO
AND THE
MICHIGAN FARMER
From now until Jan. 1, 1880, for \$1.00.
This Echo, the Weekly edition of THE EVENING NEWS, is a spicy sheet, devoted entirely to news and miscellany. The Farmers is well known as a standard Agricultural Journal, and was never better than it is today.
\$1.00 pays for both papers from now until the first of January next; postage included—just the cost of the white paper. Send in your dollar at once. Price too low to allow of sending out samples. Offer open for 30 days only. Direct all orders to THE EVENING NEWS, Detroit.
30-1m

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,
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 competition—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 Establishments** that has ever been in Chelsea, and will sell at prices that defy competition. There is no getting around it. Aaron will, and can sell cheaper than any other firm in town. He will keep on hand a large assortment of goods, of the latest styles, such as:
HAND MADE
BOOTS
AND
SHOES
LADIES
GAITERS,
MISSSES AND CHILDREN'S
SHOES, &C.
In fact every thing pertaining to a first class **Boot and Shoe Store.** A visit to the store, at the "Bee Hive" will convince you of the prices and quality of goods. A call from old friends and patrons solicited.
A. DURAND,
v7-47

WINDOW GLASS
WHITE-LEAD OIL & COLORS
19 & 14 Congress St. East, Detroit, Mich. 29-3m

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
Depots foot of Third street and foot of Brush street. Ticket office, 151 Jefferson avenue, and at the Depots.
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
(Detroit time.) (Detroit time.)
Atlantic Ex. 14:00 a. m. 10:00 p. m.
Day Express. 8:35 a. m. 6:30 p. m.
Buffalo & New York Express. 12:25 noon 7:15 a. m.
N. Y. and Boston Express. 7:00 p. m. 4:45 a. m.
Daily. Except Sunday. Except Monday.
For information and sleeping car berths, apply to City Ticket office, 151 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Mich.
W. H. FIRTH,
Western Passenger Agent Detroit.
Wm. Edgar, Gen. Pass'r Ag't, Hamilton.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
We are overstocked, and as a consequence, —OFFER—
Elegant Furniture.
Below Cost of Manufacturers.
Persons to understand how low we are willing to sell—must come and try us.
Elegant Parlor Sets, Reps. and Hair Cloth, reduced from \$75 to \$45.
Splendid Parlor sets from \$50 to \$85
Chamber sets marble top, \$38 to \$90
Wood top sets, \$22,
Solid black Walnut Camp Chairs, From \$2 to \$9.
And in fact everything at **Bottom Prices.** Call and see us when in Jackson.
Yours, Respectfully,
HENRY GILBERT.
North side of Main st., 258.

Johnston's Sarsaparilla
Used all the Year Round.
Is acknowledged to be the best and most reliable preparation now prepared for
LIVER COMPLAINT
DYSPEPSIA,
And for Purifying the Blood.
This preparation is compounded with great care, from the best selected
Hondras Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Stillingia, Dandelion, Wild Cherry, and other Valuable Remedies.
Prepared only by
W. JOHNSTON & CO.
Chemists & Druggists,
181 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Sold by all Druggists.

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

Dr. Barney's Celebrated LIVER PADS
PRICE \$1.00 EACH
Are Guaranteed to Cure, Without Medicine.
Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Diseases of the Kidneys, Constipation, Pain in the Back and Loins, Vertigo, Diptheria, Billions, Gastric Derangements, Colic, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Influenza, Headache, Neuralgia, Bowel Complaints, Nervous Debility and Rheumatic Pains.
Price \$1.00 Each, by Mail.
Manufactured and for sale by
The LIVER PAD & INSOLE Co.,
120 Griswold St., Room 8,
DETROIT, MICH.
and for sale by Druggists everywhere.
Ask for Dr. Barney's Pad, and have no other.
v8-20-6m

We sell Milk Pans cheaper than the cheapest.
KEMPF, BACON & Co.
Persons answering any of these advertisements, will please state where they saw the same.
SPADES and SHOVELS cheap, at
KEMPF, BACON & Co's.

M. C. R. TIME TABLE.

Passenger Trains on the Michigan Central Railroad will leave Chelsea Station as follows:	
GOING WEST.	
Mail Train.....	9:15 A. M.
Day Freight.....	1:23 P. M.
Day Freight Express.....	4:35 P. M.
Mail Train.....	7:08 P. M.
GOING EAST.	
Mail Train.....	6:31 A. M.
Day Freight.....	7:00 A. M.
Day Freight Express.....	10:18 A. M.
Mail Train.....	4:40 P. M.
H. B. LEVY, Gen'l Supt., Detroit.	
HENRY C. WESTWORTH, General Passenger and Ticket Ag't, Chicago.	
Time of Closing the Mail.	
Western Mail.....	9:00 A. M. & 7:00 P. M.
Eastern.....	9:00 A. M. & 4:10 P. M.
Geo. J. Crowell, Postmaster	

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1 Week.	1 Month.	1 Year.
square,	\$1.00	\$3.00	\$25.00
column,	4.00	8.00	15.00
column,	7.00	10.00	40.00
column,	10.00	15.00	75.00

Cards in "Business Directory," \$5.00 per year.

CHELSEA BANK, Established in 1865. Ocean Passage Tickets. Drafts drawn on Europe. United States Registered and Coupon Bonds for sale.
Geo. P. Glazier.

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

I. O. O. F.—THE REGULAR weekly meeting of 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. Shaver, Sec'y.

WASHTENAW ENCAMPMENT, NO. 1, I. O. 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, Chelsea, Mich. [7-13]

INSURANCE COMPANIES REPRESENTED BY
W. E. DEPEW.

	Assets.
Home, of New York,	\$6,109,527
Hartford,	3,292,914
Underwriters,	3,253,519
American, Philadelphia,	1,246,661
Fire Association,	501,029
Fire Association,	3,178,386

Office: Over Kemps Bank, Middle street, west, Chelsea, Mich. v6-1

M. W. BUSH, **DENTIST,**
OFFICE IN WEBB'S BLOCK. 31

SURVIVAL
COOK
WATCHES
JEWELRY

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

E. C. FULLER'S **TONSorial SALOON.**
Hair-Cutting, Hair-Dressing, Shaving, and Shampooing
Done in first-class style. My shop is new fitted up with everything pertaining to the comfort of customers.
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, Ruler 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.
Hears in attendance on short notice.
FRANK STAFFAN, Jr.
Chelsea, Mar. 2, 1874

CHELSEA BAKERY.
CHARLES WUNDER
WOULD announce to the inhabitants of Chelsea, that he keeps on hand fresh bread, cakes, etc., and everything usually kept in a first-class Bakery. Shop: at the old stand of J. Van Housen, west Middle street, Chelsea, Mich. v7-40.

OUR TELEPHONE.

OLD "Sol" has been putting down his warmth the past few days.
Our friend B. J. Billings is now a resident of Chelsea.
Wool, twine at 7 cents per pound at Kempf, Bacon & Co's.

TERMS—One Dollar and

BERENADE.—Monday last Rev. Dr. Holmes and family moved into the A. Congdon house, now owned by J. R. Gates, and for the first time in their life began "keeping house." In the evening our band went up and celebrated the occasion by furnishing them sweet music.

D. PRATT, watch maker and jeweler, wishes to inform the inhabitants of Chelsea and vicinity that he has lived among them for the past two years, and has done a good fair trade. Mr. P. tenders his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage and hopes for a continuance of the same. He has just received a fine line of clocks and jewelry which he will sell cheap for cash. Make him a call at the Bee Hive.

BURGULARY.—Thursday morning of last week, burglars or a burglar entered Woods and Knapp's hardware store through the cellar door-way. They succeeded in carrying off goods valued at about one hundred dollars. On the same day Mr. Woods went to Detroit in search of the burglar, and while he was there a man by the name of Watterman was arrested by the Detroit police. The man was turned over to officer Winnie, of Jackson, and is now in jail at Jackson. It is supposed that Woods & Knapp will recover all their goods, as the largest portion was found in the burglar's possession.

WHITE MOUNTAINS EXCURSION.—The third annual Detroit Evening News excursion to the White Mountains will leave Detroit July 7th. The round trip, of over 2,000 miles (which will include Quebec and the seashore), will cost but \$25. Tickets good for 45 days. Full particulars may be obtained by sending stamp to W. H. BREARLEY, office of the Detroit Evening News.

As spirituous liquors will injure men, so opium or morphia will harmfully affect the body. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is the remedy for the baby. It is free from opium. Price 25 cents.

Unclaimed Letters.
1ST of Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Chelsea, May 1, 1876:

Archambault, Mr J A
Armington, G V M D
Boken, Sophia
Botelmann, Mr William
Clark, Mrs Ann
Grimes, Walter
Gorman, Mr B J
Holloway, Mr Fred
McKenzie, Mr Peter
Reace, Mrs
Smith, Geo P
Winright, Mr Ray

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

Geo. J. CROWELL, P. M.

THE DAVIS SEWING MACHINE was on exhibition at the Ann Arbor Post Office the other day and met with the same general approval it meets with everywhere. Mr. J. F. Schuh, its manager for Washtenaw County, assisted by Mr. G. W. Henderson, of Cleveland, Ohio, were busy all day showing its beautiful work, which was simply wonderful. Any lady wishing a machine should not fail to see this model machine. It will do more different kinds of work than all the other family machines put together. The Company guarantees that it will do fifteen different kinds of work that no other machine can do. All work is done without basting. The machine will be sold at Gilbert & Crowell's, in Chelsea, and at J. P. Schuh's hardware store, Ann Arbor.

How TO DETECT SCARLET FEVER.—It is important to detect the disease when it first shows itself, for the reason that it may run rapidly to a fatal issue, and because early precautions need to be taken against its spread, inasmuch as the patient may communicate it from the very first.

Scarlatina is characterized by very numerous red points on the skin about the size of a pin-head—though larger in some places, but seldom as large as a lentil.

These spots are closely aggregated, leaving the adjacent skin wholly free. About as much of the surface is free as is covered by the spots. Where the skin is free, it has a natural pale color. There are generally fewer spots on the face than on the rest of the body. It is the reverse with measles, for which it is most apt to be mistaken. Around the mouth and on the chin there are no spots; hence these have a very peculiar pale look, in striking contrast with the scarlet spots.

Moreover, the spots are not as much elevated as they are in measles; indeed, they may be entirely flat. They are also less indented.

Their nearly circular shape, their being crowded together, with free spaces between the aggregates, their tolerably uniform distance from each other, and their nearly equal size, help to distinguish them from other eruptions; but the paleness of the mouth alone is often sufficient to decide the matter at once.

Beside these indications, almost always the back of the mouth and of the tongue are inflamed, and the glands of the neck are swollen.

CHANCERY NOTICE.
State of Michigan: The Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw—In Chancery—Fourth Judicial Circuit—Before James McMahon, Circuit Court Commissioner, for the County of Washtenaw, at Ann Arbor, on the twenty-ninth day of April, A. D. 1876. Caroline Y. Sterling Complainant, vs. Lawrence A. Sterling defendant.

It satisfactorily appearing to the said Commissioner, by affidavit that a bill of complaint has been filed, and a subpoena duly issued in this cause; that the defendant, Lawrence A. Sterling, resides out of this State, and is a resident of the State of Colorado; and that said subpoena cannot, by reason of the non-residence of the said defendant, be served. On motion of Mary E. Foster, Solicitor, and of counsel for said complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant, Lawrence A. Sterling, appear and answer the bill of complaint in this cause, within three months from the date of this order, to wit: On or before the twenty-ninth day of July, A. D. 1876.

JAMES MCMAHON,
Circuit Court Commissioner, in and for the County of Washtenaw.
Mary E. Foster,
Solicitor for Complainant. 34

Mortgage Sale.
DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage made and executed by John Boyle and Elizabeth Boyle, to Frank Staffan, bearing date the first day of November, A. D. 1875, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1876, in Liber 5 of assignments of mortgages on page 72 by which defendant the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at this date the sum of one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and thirty-nine cents (\$129.39) and twenty-five dollars as an attorney fee, as provided in said mortgage. And no suit or proceeding either at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, will be foreclosed on Friday the 11th day of July next at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the south door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, (that being the place designated for holding the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw), by sale at public auction to the highest bidder of the premises described in said mortgage, as follows, viz: Lot six (6) in block number fourteen; (14) according to the plat of the Village of Sylvan, County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan.

Chelsea, Michigan, April 17, 1876.
REUBEN KEMP, Assignee.
G. W. TURNBULL, Attorney for Assignee.

Mortgage Sale.
ON the 2d day of December, A. D. 1867, Russell P. Bodine and Esther Bodine his wife, of Manchester, Washtenaw County, Michigan, mortgaged to Alfred C. Torrey, of the same place, all those certain pieces or parcels of land situate in the Village of Manchester, Washtenaw County, Michigan, known and described as follows: Being the south two-thirds of Village lot eleven (11) in block forty-five (45) Also a certain other parcel of land commencing at the south-west corner of said lot eleven (11) in block forty-five (45), running thence southerly five rods and two links to the north side of City road, thence easterly along the line of said City road four rods and two one-half links, thence northerly to the south-east corner of said lot eleven (11), thence westerly to the place of beginning. This mortgage was on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1868, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, Michigan, in Liber 38 of Mortgages, on page 215. This said mortgage was afterwards severally assigned by deeds of assignment, each of which assignments were recorded in said Register's office, to-wit: By Alfred C. Torrey to George M. Hewett, March 7th, A. D. 1872, and recorded in Liber 3, Assignment of Mortgages, on page 384, March 18th, A. D. 1872, and by George M. Hewett assigned to William Truman, March 14th, A. D. 1872, and recorded in Liber 3, Assignment of Mortgages, on page 388, March 18th, A. D. 1872, and by William Truman assigned to James H. Aten, November 23d, A. D. 1877, and recorded in Liber 5, Assignment of Mortgages, on page 584, December 18th, A. D. 1877, and by James H. Aten assigned to Samuel W. Lockwood, April 18th, A. D. 1879, and recorded in Liber 6, Assignment of Mortgages, on page 842, April 9th, A. D. 1879. Upon this mortgage there is claimed to be now due and unpaid eighty-eight dollars (\$88.00) for principal and interest, besides an attorney fee of twenty dollars (\$20.00) stipulated in said mortgage to be paid in case said mortgage should be foreclosed, and no suit or proceedings at law or equity has been commenced or had to recover the same or any part thereof.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that pursuant to law, and the terms of said mortgage, the premises above and in said mortgage described, or so much thereof as may be necessary for that purpose, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1879, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the west front door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan, (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said County), to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgage, the costs and charges of the foreclosure and the sale thereof.

Dated May 12th, 1879.
SAMUEL W. LOCKWOOD, Assignee.
A. E. HEWETT, Attorney for Assignee.

Chancery Sale.
THE Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, in Chancery: Jay Everett, complainant, vs. John G. Merker, John P. Merker, Maria Merker and the Peoples Bank of Manchester, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of said court made and entered by said court, in the above entitled cause, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1879:

Notice is hereby given, that I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Thursday, the 29th day of May, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the east front door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, the following described real estate, being the same mentioned and described in said decree, and situated in the township of Sharon, county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, to-wit: The north-west quarter of the south-east quarter, and the south-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section number three, range number three, east, containing eighty acres of land, more or less.

Dated April 8th, 1879.
JAMES MCMAHON,
Circuit Court Commissioner, in and for the County of Washtenaw.
GEORGE W. TURNBULL,
Solicitor for Complainant.

CHANCERY NOTICE.
State of Michigan: The Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw—In Chancery—Fourth Judicial Circuit—Before James McMahon, Circuit Court Commissioner, for the County of Washtenaw, at Ann Arbor, on the twenty-ninth day of April, A. D. 1876. Caroline Y. Sterling Complainant, vs. Lawrence A. Sterling defendant.

It satisfactorily appearing to the said Commissioner, by affidavit that a bill of complaint has been filed, and a subpoena duly issued in this cause; that the defendant, Lawrence A. Sterling, resides out of this State, and is a resident of the State of Colorado; and that said subpoena cannot, by reason of the non-residence of the said defendant, be served. On motion of Mary E. Foster, Solicitor, and of counsel for said complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant, Lawrence A. Sterling, appear and answer the bill of complaint in this cause, within three months from the date of this order, to wit: On or before the twenty-ninth day of July, A. D. 1876.

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Chelsea, Michigan, April 17, 1876.
REUBEN KEMP, Assignee.
G. W. TURNBULL, Attorney for Assignee.

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1ST of Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Chelsea, May 1, 1876:

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Armington, G V M D
Boken, Sophia
Botelmann, Mr William
Clark, Mrs Ann
Grimes, Walter
Gorman, Mr B J
Holloway, Mr Fred
McKenzie, Mr Peter
Reace, Mrs
Smith, Geo P
Winright, Mr Ray

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

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How TO DETECT SCARLET FEVER.—It is important to detect the disease when it first shows itself, for the reason that it may run rapidly to a fatal issue, and because early precautions need to be taken against its spread, inasmuch as the patient may communicate it from the very first.

Scarlatina is characterized by very numerous red points on the skin about the size of a pin-head—though larger in some places, but seldom as large as a lentil.

These spots are closely aggregated, leaving the adjacent skin wholly free. About as much of the surface is free as is covered by the spots. Where the skin is free, it has a natural pale color. There are generally fewer spots on the face than on the rest of the body. It is the reverse with measles, for which it is most apt to be mistaken. Around the mouth and on the chin there are no spots; hence these have a very peculiar pale look, in striking contrast with the scarlet spots.

Moreover, the spots are not as much elevated as they are in measles; indeed, they may be entirely flat. They are also less indented.

Their nearly circular shape, their being crowded together, with free spaces between the aggregates, their tolerably uniform distance from each other, and their nearly equal size, help to distinguish them from other eruptions; but the paleness of the mouth alone is often sufficient to decide the matter at once.

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Smith, Geo P
Winright, Mr Ray

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

Geo. J. CROWELL, P. M.

THE DAVIS SEWING MACHINE was on exhibition at the Ann Arbor Post Office the other day and met with the same general approval it meets with everywhere. Mr. J. F. Schuh, its manager for Washtenaw County, assisted by Mr. G. W. Henderson, of Cleveland, Ohio, were busy all day showing its beautiful work, which was simply wonderful. Any lady wishing a machine should not fail to see this model machine. It will do more different kinds of work than all the other family machines put together. The Company guarantees that it will do fifteen different kinds of work that no other machine can do. All work is done without basting. The machine will be sold at Gilbert & Crowell's, in Chelsea, and at J. P. Schuh's hardware store, Ann Arbor.

How TO DETECT SCARLET FEVER.—It is important to detect the disease when it first shows itself, for the reason that it may run rapidly to a fatal issue, and because early precautions need to be taken against its spread, inasmuch as the patient may communicate it from the very first.

Scarlatina is characterized by very numerous red points on the skin about the size of a pin-head—though larger in some places, but seldom as large as a lentil.

These spots are closely aggregated, leaving the adjacent skin wholly free. About as much of the surface is free as is covered by the spots. Where the skin is free, it has a natural pale color. There are generally fewer spots on the face than on the rest of the body. It is the reverse with measles, for which it is most apt to be mistaken. Around the mouth and on the chin there are no spots; hence these have a very peculiar pale look, in striking contrast with the scarlet spots.

Moreover, the spots are not as much elevated as they are in measles; indeed, they may be entirely flat. They are also less indented.

Their nearly circular shape, their being crowded together, with free spaces between the aggregates, their tolerably uniform distance from each other, and their nearly equal size, help to distinguish them from other eruptions; but the paleness of the mouth alone is often sufficient to decide the matter at once.

Beside these indications, almost always the back of the mouth and of the tongue are inflamed, and the glands of the neck are swollen.

CHANCERY NOTICE.
State of Michigan: The Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw—In Chancery—Fourth Judicial Circuit—Before James McMahon, Circuit Court Commissioner, for the County of Washtenaw, at Ann Arbor, on the twenty-ninth day of April, A. D. 1876. Caroline Y. Sterling Complainant, vs. Lawrence A. Sterling defendant.

It satisfactorily appearing to the said Commissioner, by affidavit that a bill of complaint has been filed, and a subpoena duly issued in this cause; that the defendant, Lawrence A. Sterling, resides out of this State, and is a resident of the State of Colorado; and that said subpoena cannot, by reason of the non-residence of the said defendant, be served. On motion of Mary E. Foster, Solicitor, and of counsel for said complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant, Lawrence A. Sterling, appear and answer the bill of complaint in this cause, within three months from the date of this order, to wit: On or before the twenty-ninth

