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Cloud-Land.
I'm dreaming of that country lane so green
Where, when the toll of day was done,
We've oftentimes met at even's hour serene,
And, seated there, have watched the sun
Sink slowly to its rosy-curtained rest
On the cloud-pillowed bosom of the West.
We've watched the Evening Star lead forth her
Host of silvered Amazonians bright,
Awaiting each her well-appointed post
Along the ramparts of the night,
To watch in beautiful phalanx round their
Queen,
The Moon, now sailing on with stately mien.
Then Love's enchantment seizes on my mind,
And, gazing into thy dark eyes,
Wherein the starry love-light shines,
I find my spirit's earthly paradise;
Our souls united are, earth fades in gloom,
While fancy drives Thought's rapid loom.
And weaves a web of Hope's eye-rose hue,
A dream-land picture of our life,
A peaceful life, each to the other true,
Untroubled by wind or strife,
A cottage home in some sequestered spot,
The world forgetting by the world forgot;
A home where Art with Nature should en-
twine,
The painter's toil, the author's words,
Be ruled, each by the other's guide,
Be echoed by the singing birds,
In sweeter strains, and poet's brightest dream
Of life-long love to us no faintest seem.
This is a youth of love we should grow old,
And when stern death should claim his
own
And long-deferred prize, one grave should hold
Our ashes, and one simple stone,
With flowers wreathed, but our names should
be,
Our children tending it with loving care.

Two Autumns.
An Autumn mist lay on the hills
When last we met;
A light frost on the sparkling rills
Its seal had set;
And all was chilly, gray, and sore
In earth and sky.
But, in the Springtime of your year,
Our hearts beat high.
For us had Nature's frowns no gloom;
No mist-clad hills or dead leaves' tomb,
Or silent brook.
Now, when the Summer sun is bright,
And flowers are red,
What would I give in Love's delight
Again to tread
With thee that wintry frost-bound path
Which we have known?
No charms for me this Summer hath;
I am alone!
Autumn has come all premature
To my heart;
In silent pain it must endure
From thee to part.
What is earth's joyful life to me
When ever I
My misty eyes can only see
Thy fun'ral pall?

THE CONDEMNED SENTINEL.

A cold stormy night in the month of March, 1807, Marshal Lefebvre, with twenty-seven thousand French troops, had invested Dantzic. The city was garrisoned by seventeen thousand Russian and Prussian soldiers, and these, together with thirty thousand well-armed citizens, presented nearly double the force which could be brought to the assault. So there was need of the utmost vigilance on the part of the sentinels, for a desperate sortie from the garrison, made unawares, might prove calamitous.
At midnight, Jerome Dubois was placed upon one of the most important posts in the advance line of pickets, it being upon a narrow strip of land raised above the marshy flat, called the peninsula of Nehring. For more than an hour he paced his lonesome beat without hearing anything more than the moaning of the wind and the driving of the rain. At length another sound broke upon his ears. He stopped and listened, and presently he called:
"Who's there?"
"The only answer was a moaning sound."
He called again, and this time he heard something like the cry of a child, and pretty soon an object came before him out from the darkness. With a quick, emphatic movement he brought his musket to the charge, and ordered the intruder to halt.
"Mercy!" exclaimed the childish voice; "Don't shoot me. I am Natalie, don't you know me?"
"Heavens!" cried Jerome, elevating the muzzle of his piece. "Is it you, dear child?"
"Yes; and you are good Jerome. Oh, you will come and help mamma! Come, she is dying!"
It was certainly Natalie, a little girl only eight years old, daughter of Lisette Valliant, wife of a sergeant in Jerome's own regiment, who was with the army in the capacity of nurse.
"Why, how is this, my child?" said Jerome, taking the little one by the arm. "What is it about your mother?"
"Oh, good Jerome, you can hear her now, Hark!"
The sentinel bent his ear, but could hear only the wind and the rain.
"Mamma is in the dreadful mud," said the child "and is dying. She is not far away. Oh, I can hear her crying."
By degrees Jerome gathered from Natalie that her father had taken her out with him in the morning, and that in the evening when the storm came on, her mother came after her. The sergeant had offered to send a man back to the camp with his wife, but she preferred to return alone, feeling sure that she would meet with no trouble. The way, however, had become dark and uncertain, and she had lost the path and wandered off the edge of the morass, where she had sunk into the soft mud.
"Oh, good Jerome," cried the little one, seizing the man's hand. "Can't you hear her? She will die if you do not come and help her!"
At that moment the sentinel fancied he heard the wailing of an unfortunate woman. What should he do? Lisette, the good, the beautiful, the tender-hearted Lisette, was in mortal danger, and it was not in his heart to withstand the pleadings of the child. He could go and rescue the nurse, and return to his post without detection. At all events, he could not refuse the pleading of the child.
"Give me your hand, Natalie. I'll go with you."
With a cry of joy the child sprang to the soldier's side; and when she had secured his hand, she hurried him along toward the place where she had left her mother. It seemed a long distance when the sound of some strange commotion broke upon the sentinel's ear, and very shortly an aide-de-camp came dashing to the side of the General of the brigade, with the cry:
"A sortie! A sortie! The enemy are out in force. Let this thing be stopped. The marshal directs that you face about and advance upon the peninsula."
In an instant all was changed in that division, and the brigadier-general,

armpits in the soft morass. Fortunately a tuft of long grass had been within her reach, by which she had held her head above the fatal mud. It was no easy matter to extricate her from the mire pit, as the workman had to be very careful that he himself did not lose his footing. At length she was drawn forth, and Jerome led her toward his post.
"Who comes there?" cried a voice from the gloom.
"Heavens!" gasped Jerome, stopping and trembling from head to foot. "Who comes there?" repeated the voice.
"Jerome heard the click of a musket-lock, and knew that another sentinel had been stationed at the post he had left. The relief had come while he was absent!
"Friends with the countersign?" he answered to the last call of the new sentinel.
He was ordered to advance, and when he had given the countersign he found himself in the presence of the officer of the guard. In a few hurried words he told his story, and had the officer alone he might have allowed the matter to rest where it was; but there was others present, and when ordered to give up his musket, he obeyed without a murmur, and silently accompanied the officer to the camp, where he was put in irons.
On the following morning Jerome Dubois was brought before a court-martial under charge of having deserted his post. He confessed that he was not guilty, and then permission was granted him to tell his own story.

This he did in a few words; but the court could do nothing but pass sentence of death; but the members thereof all signed a petition praying that Jerome Dubois might be pardoned; and this petition was sent to the General of the division, by whom it was indorsed and sent up to the marshal.
Lefebvre was kind and generous to his soldiers, almost to a fault, but he could not overlook so grave an error as that which had been committed by Dubois. The orders given to the sentinel were very simple, and foremost of every necessity was the order forbidding him to leave his post until properly relieved. To a certain extent the safety of the whole army rested upon the shoulders of each individual sentinel, and especially upon those who at night were posted nearest the line of the enemy.
"I am sorry," said the gray-haired old warrior, as he folded up the petition, and handed it back to the officer who presented it. "I am sure that man meant no wrong, and yet a great wrong was done. He knew what he was doing—he ran the risk—he was detected—he has been tried and condemned. He must suffer."
They asked Lefebvre if he would see the condemned.

"No, no!" the marshal cried quickly. "Should I see him and listen to one half his story, I might pardon him; and that must not be done. Let him die that thousands may be saved."
The time fixed for the execution of Dubois was the morning succeeding the day of his trial. The result of the interview with Marshal Lefebvre was made known to him, and he was not at all disappointed. He blamed no one, and was only sorry he had not died upon the battle field.
"I have tried to be a good soldier," he said to his captain. "I feel that I have done no crime that should leave a stain upon my name."
The captain took his hand and assured him that his name should be held in respect.
Towards evening Pierre Valliant, with his wife and child, were admitted to see the prisoner. This is a visit which Jerome would gladly have dispensed with, but his feeling was already wrought up to a pitch that already unmanned him; but he braced himself up for the interview, and would have stood it like a hero had not little Natalie, in the eagerness of her love and gratitude, thrown herself upon his bosom and offered to die in his stead. This tipped the brimming cup, and the tears flowed freely.
Pierre and Lisette knew not what to do. They wept and they prayed, and they would have willingly died for the noble fellow who had been thus condemned.
Later in the evening came a companion who, if he lived, would at some time return to Jerome's home.
First the condemned thought of his widowed mother. Then he thought of a brother and sister, and he sent them a letter of love and devotion. And finally, he thought of one—a bright-eyed maid—whose vine-clad cot stood upon the banks of the Seine—one whom he loved with a love such as only great hearts can feel.
"Oh, my dear friends," he cried, bowing his head upon his clasped hands, "you need not tell them a falsehood, but if the thing is possible, let them believe that I fell in battle."
His companion promised that he would do all he could, and if the truth could not be kept back, it should be so faithfully told that the name of Jerome Dubois should not bear disgrace in the minds of those who had loved him in other days.
Morning came, dull and gloomy, with driving sleet and snow; and at an early hour Jerome Dubois was led forth to meet his fate. The place of execution had been fixed upon a low, barren spot toward the sea; and thither his division was being marched to witness the fearful punishment. They had gained not more than half the distance when the sound of some strange commotion broke upon the sentinel's ear, and very shortly an aide-de-camp came dashing to the side of the General of the brigade, with the cry:
"A sortie! A sortie! The enemy are out in force. Let this thing be stopped. The marshal directs that you face about and advance upon the peninsula."
In an instant all was changed in that division, and the brigadier-general,

who had temporary command, thundered forth his orders for the counter-march. The gloom was dispelled, and with glad hearts the soldiers turned from the thoughts of the execution of a brave comrade to thoughts of meeting the enemy.
"What shall we do with the prisoner?" asked the sergeant who had charge of the guard.
"Lead him back to camp," replied the captain.
The direction was very simple, but the execution thereof was not to be so easy, for hardly had the words escaped the captain's lips when a squadron of Prussian cavalry came dashing directly towards them. The division was quickly formed into four hollow squares, while the guard that held charge of the prisoner found that they were obliged to flee.
"In heaven's name," cried Jerome, "cut my bonds and let me die like a soldier."
The sergeant quickly cut the cord that bound his elbows behind him, and dashed toward the point where his own company were stationed. The rattle of muskets had commenced, and the Prussians were vainly endeavoring to break the squares of French troops. Jerome Dubois looked about him for some weapon with which to arm himself, and presently he saw a Prussian officer not far off, reeling in his saddle as though he had been wounded. With a quick bound he reached the spot, pulled the dying officer from his seat and leaped into the saddle.
Dubois was fully resolved to sell his life on that day—sell it in behalf of France—and sell it as dear as possible. But he was not needed where he was. He knew that the Prussians could not break those hollow squares; so he rode away thinking to join the French cavalry. Supposing that the heaviest fighting must be on the Nehring, he rode his horse in that direction, and when he reached it he found that he had not been in the least mistaken. Upon a slight eminence toward Hagelsburg the enemy had planted a battery of heavy guns, supported by two regiments of infantry; and, already, with shot and shell, immense damage had been done.
Marshal Lefebvre rode up shortly after the battery had opened, and very quickly made up his mind that it must be taken at all hazards.
"Take that battery," he said to a colonel of cavalry, "and the battle is ours."

Dubois heard the order, and saw the necessity. Here was danger enough, surely; and determined to be the first at the fatal battery, he kept as near to the leader as he dared. Half the distance had been gained, when from the hill came a storm of iron that plowed into the ranks of the French. The colonel fell, his body literally torn into pieces by a shell that exploded against his bosom.
The point upon the peninsula now reached by the head of the assaulting column was not more than a hundred yards; and it was literally a path of death, as the fire from twelve heavy guns was turned upon it. The colonel had fallen, and very soon three other officers went down, leaving the advance without a commissioned leader. The way was becoming blocked up with dead men and dead horses, and the head of the column stopped and wavered.
Marshal Lefebvre, from his elevated place, saw this, and his heart throbbed painfully. If that column were routed, and the Russian infantry charged over the peninsula, the result might be calamitous.
But—see! A man in the uniform of a French private, mounted upon a powerful horse, caparisoned in the trappings of a Prussian officer, with bare head, and a bright sabre swinging in his hand, rushes to the front and urges the column forward. His words are fierce and his look is dauntless.
"For France and for Lefebvre!" the strange horseman cries, waving his sword aloft and pointing toward the battery. "The marshal will weep if we lose this day!"
The brave troopers, thus led by one who feared not to dash forward, where the shot fell thickly, gave an answering shout and passed on, caring little for the rain of death so long as they had a lively leader to follow. Hoping that he might take the battery, and yet courting death, Jerome spurred on; and finally the troops came upon the battery with irresistible force.
It was not in the power of the cannoniers to withstand the shock, and the Russian infantry that came to their support were swept away like chaff. The battery was quickly captured; and when the guns had been turned upon those who had shortly before been their masters the fortune of the day was decided. The Russians and the Prussians—horse, foot and dragoons—such as were not taken prisoners, made the best of their way into Dantzic, having lost much more than they had gained.
Jerome Dubois returned to the guard-house and gave himself up to the officer in charge. First a surgeon was called to dress several slight wounds which he had received. Next his colonel was called to see what should be done with him. The colonel applied to the general of brigade, and the general of brigade applied to the general of division, and the general of division applied to Marshal Lefebvre.

"What shall we do with Jerome Dubois?"
"God bless him," cried the veteran general, who had heard the whole story; "I'll pardon him to-day, and tomorrow I'll promote him!"
And Jerome Dubois, in time, went himself to see the loved ones in France; and when he loved he wore the uniform of a captain.
A young man whose girl lives some distance out of town says his Sunday night walk includes, "two miles and one lap."

Trifles.
Pressed for time—Mummies.
A "green" grocer—One who trusts.
Woman's quest—Conquest.
The ways of the world—Roads.
Always pointed and with one eye to business—A needle.
It was a New York contractor who paved his way to fortune.
Dogs appreciate good care. If not kept clean they will feel the house.
The *Piqueur* thinks there's always the dues to pay when a man belongs to a lodge.
Michigan boasts fifty Summer resorts. They're a Summer resort of people, in that State.—*Boston Post.*
"The President's Ten Tons" is a headline in a western newspaper over an article on the two recent V-toes.
You probably have noticed that a fly never expresses a positive opinion on any subject; he simply specks so.
A Western lawyer included in his bill against a client: "To waking up in the night and thinking about your case, \$5."
Never use slang. It may not always apply. Listen as A. Comes into B's room. Says B: "How do you like my new shoes?" A: "Oh, they're immense!"
A tramp applied to a doctor for some work and the doctor asked him what he could do. "Well," said he, "I could dig graves."
Vassar girl, eating her first gooseberry. "Nyum! Nyum! yum—yum—I wouldn't I like to see the goose that laid these berries."
"What," said an inquisitive lady, "is the most popular color for a bride?" We may be a little particular in such matters, but we prefer a white one.—*Blindfold Gazette.*
Johnny—"Grandma, dear, will you lend me a pencil? I want to draw some ladies." Grandma—"No, dear, you must not draw on Sunday." Johnny—"Even if I put on my Sunday mantles!"
A selectman of a suburban town while superintending some repairs and improvements of a high-way, indicated a spot near a small stream of water as "a good place to put down a culvert."
—*Boston Transcript.*
Speak gently, speak gently; no matter how much bigger and how much broader across the shoulders than yourself another man is, nor how cross he looks, speak gently. The bigger and broader and crosser—the gentler.

Fashion's Freaks.
Notwithstanding the prevalence of trimmed skirts in the present styles, some of the richest and most elegant costumes worn on Fifth avenue have plain skirts without a single flounce. These skirts are plain and round in shape, consisting of five breadths, viz., a gored front breadth, a side gore on each side, and two straight back breadths of single-width goods. They are usually lined throughout, and have stiffer crinoline facing at the bottom than trimmed skirts have, as they need to be kept firmly in place; the edges of the skirt are turned up two inches on the facing instead of being bound with braid.
Pleated skirts are the popular and universal fashion, while plain skirts are as yet only worn by leaders of fashion. These are the regular kilts, beginning at the belt, or else attached to a yoke, and the preference is for loose-looking pleats suspended from the yoke, without being mounted on a plain round skirt; tapes at intervals around the skirt and hold it in its place, and many thin woolen kilts, such as mousseline de laine and bunting, are lined throughout with paper-muslin. Large loose-looking kilts, and more stylish than small close-ones.

Skirts with three wide-pleated flounces in the back are very fashionable, especially for black costumes; the overdress is then almost confined to the front of the skirt. This is sometimes reversed, and the flounces are in front only, with a long redingote back to the overskirt.
Short basques are again revived, on account of the panier drapery of the overskirt, which must be very near the belt. Basques are also much worn with belts that may pass all around, or be confined merely to the front. The bouffant scarf-like panier drapery is usually set on the upper part of the lower skirt, but may be attached to the second drape, and forming three or four folds on the hips, or else the basque may be cut longer and draped in folds. Separate vests are now not so much used as those sewed in with the basque, and seen only at top and bottom.
Sashes are suddenly revived in rich brocade, ribbon, satin, and watered ribbon. Worn draped a broad sash permanently almost straight around the hips, and fastened with a very large gilt buckle on the left side. A brown brocade sash is very handsome on the tan and cream colored wool costumes.
Suits of hunting trimmed with polka-dotted satin of contrasting color are greatly in favor with young ladies and misses. They are made with basque and overskirt usually and pleated kilt. The overskirt has pleatings down the front and sides if the skirt is not a kilt, and is trimmed with a box-pleated flounce that shows the satin between the polka dots is most used on tan, white, and cream-colored linings; the navy blue bunting has lost favor.
An improvement in corsets is that of adding shoulder pieces that suspend all the weight of clothing from the shoulders, yet do not cut or draw over the arms, because they are fitted precisely as a dress waist is fitted. Whalebones are also put in slanting instead of straight, to keep them from breaking on the hips. A skirt-supporter is attached to the back at the waist line, and for stout ladies an abdominal band is added, which is said to give comfort and improve the appearance of the figure.
Pretty little sailor dresses for girls of four to ten years are made of blue, black, or gray dannel, and are called pinafore suits. They have the sailor blouse waist, with rubber in the belt, and a plain gored skirt, or else a kilt of gray flannel, trimmed with two rows of wide blue braid down the front.
Pinafore jackets of navy-blue cloth, trimmed with two rows of narrow gilt braid and gilt buttons, are cut with English backs and double-breasted fronts. Some have deep sailor collars. These are lovely for little girls, with their white dresses showing below them, and are also worn by larger girls and misses of sixteen years.
Small boys and girls are dressed alike—in white or colored slips with yokes, pleated fronts, and Spanish flounces—until they are about two and a half years old; then boys are put in kilts, sailor suits, or box-pleated pinafore coats, and continue to wear such garments until they are six years old, when they put on trousers. The kilt suit is the favorite for nice wear. It is worn at present in corduroy of light weight, ladies' cloth, Middlesex and domestic flannels, and light cassimeres.
Long dark-colored stockings are worn by small boys. Their hats are rough straws of mixed colors in sailor shapes, or else small Derby hats with high square crowns. Their boots, buttoned on the side, have no heels, or else very low ones. When an overcoat is needed, it is a long saque of drab or blue cloth of light quality, costing from \$9.50 and upwards.—*Harper's Bazar.*

THE MAN OF HONOR.—What a glorious title that is! Who would not rather have it than any that kings can bestow? It is worth all the gold and silver in the earth. He who merits it suffers not from poverty, for he has none upon his bosom. His word is good; and if there were no law in the land, he might be just as safely dealt with. To take unfair advantage is not in him; to quibble and guard his speech, so that he says something which he does not mean, even while they never can prove that it is so, would be impossible to his frank nature. His speeches are never riddles. He looks you in the eye and says straight out what he has to say, without mental reservation; and he does unto others what he would have others do unto him. It is not only in business that he may show his right to a glorious title. Who ever heard him betray the faults and follies of his friends, or speak unkindly of his nearest kindred? The man of honor is always a good son and a good brother; and when the time comes makes an excellent husband, making the vow to love and cherish and protect with a perfect comprehension of its holiness; he never breaks it. What woman need fear to obey a man of honor? Heaven be thanked! amid the villains and tricksters of this world, there are many such who love and respected by all who know them.

SARATOGA is to have a new and elegant opera house this season, at the northeast corner of the Grand Union block, and a large skating rink on the Hathorn Spring grounds. A recent bad flavor in Congress water has been found to proceed from the running of surface water into the spring, and the cause of the trouble has been removed. James M. Marvin is to be this year's landlord of the United States; Henry Clair is proprietor of the Grand Union House, will keep Congress Hall; and Charles Leland continues at the Clarion. The music at the leading hotels will probably be better than last year. There will be fully as much boat racing and horse racing as ever.

LANSING.
Twenty-first and Last Week of the Legislative Session—Summary of Things Done and Undone.
From Our Own Correspondent.
LANSING, May 30, 1879.
The legislative drama is at last ended, the curtain has been rung down, the actors have dispersed, and it only remains for the Sergeant-at-Arms and reporters to turn off the lights. The session lasted 51 days, the longest ever held in Michigan, and nearly as long as the sessions of '53, '55, '57 and '59, all together. The legislators seem to have acted on the Shakespearean hint that if it were not well when it is done, then it were not well that it be done quickly. Whether their action has been wise in proportion to its length is for their constituents to decide, and they will answer when they come to select Representatives for the next legislature.

KEROSENE.
The number of bills rushed through each House during the past week or so, summarily killed and otherwise disposed of, so bewilderingly great that one hardly knows where to begin a review of them. Indeed, anything more than a bare mention of the bills passed would be impracticable, and that you have in your summary of legislative proceedings. The following are a few of the more important bills and the fate which befell them. And foremost among these is the kerosene act. Bills for reducing the oil tax were introduced early in the session in both houses, and the contest over the subject lasted, in one house or the other, or in committee of conference, until nearly the close. Addresses, with experiments, were given upon invitation by Prof. Kedzie of the Agricultural College, and Prof. Langley of the University, the former advocating a high test and the latter a low test. The bill finally passed reduces the flash test from 140 degrees to 120, strikes out the chill test, establishes a uniform rate of inspection, and reduces the compensation of the State Inspector and the deputies who live at points where the trade is large.

REVISION OF THE TAX LAWS.
It is a matter of surprise as well as regret that, with the example of the last session before it, the present session should make such a ridiculous failure in its effort to revise the tax laws. One of the first acts after organizing was the appointment of a special committee to go over the whole ground and report a bill which would at least remedy some of the glaring defects and inconsistencies of the present tax law. The bill as reported made three changes calculated to excite discussion, striking out the provision which allows a reduction of indebtedness from the assessment of certain classes of personal property; taxing banks shares where the bank is located, instead of where the shares are owned, and providing for sales of delinquent tax land through the circuit courts instead of according to the present method. The first two topics were debated in the House, also the question of taxing church property, but the tax sale question was hardly discussed at all, when the bill was passed, and sent over to the Senate. In this body it was discussed for two days, and then quietly dropped. When it became apparent that the tax revision could not pass, the Senate brought forward a bill for the appointment of a commission to revise the tax laws and report at an extra session of the Legislature. This bill was variously amended and passed by the Senate but failed in the House, on the last night of the session. The tax law will, therefore, remain as at present until the Legislature meets.

THE LIQUOR BILLS.
The provisions of the liquor tax bill which was passed after much debate and is to take effect September 1, have already been given in these letters and need no special mention further. The liquor police bill has not yet received the Governor's approval and seems to be unsatisfactory in several respects. It prohibits the sale or delivery of spirits or beer in the same room in which billiards, pigeon hole, pool, or other games of chance, are played, or allowed to be played; requires saloons to close at 9 p.m., except in cities or villages, where they may be kept open till 10; requires that they shall be closed on Sundays and legal holidays, and requires that druggists shall give bonds not to sell except for medicinal, mechanical, scientific or sacramental purposes. The Governor has doubts as to the efficacy of the section in relation to legal holidays, and has signed for some other reason adverse to signing the bill. He suggested to his friends its recall and amendment, but they were unwilling to risk it again in the Legislature; and it remains as first passed in the Governor's hands.
It is now claimed by some that the liquor tax bill which is entitled "a bill to provide for taxation," etc., has in reality no provision for assessment or collection of the tax, and while affixing penalties for the non-payment, repeals the law of 1877, which designated the officials and the methods of proceeding to secure the assessment and collection of the tax. Section one provides what the amount shall be, and section two provides not for collection of tax, but a bond, in the nature of a penalty. The bond is not that he will pay the tax, if he becomes liable to pay it, which would give rise to a civil liability for the tax and costs, but that he will pay a fine of \$350 in addition. Section three instead of requiring an officer to assess a tax, requires a man to come in and pay it without any proceeding whatever, declaring his liability to pay it. This, at least, is Representative Moore's view of it, and if he is correct, the law must be nearly inoperative.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
A reform school for girls, a separate school for the blind, and the admission of women to the Agricultural College were largely petitioned for. The first two were provided for. The last failed in the House.
The time for completing the Marquette and Mackinac, the Menominee Iron Range and the Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroads passed. The House struck out after the enacting clause out of the bill to prevent the obstruction of streams by saw-mill refuse.
Two new judicial circuits were organized, the twenty-second and twenty-fourth.
Senator McElroy's bill for a State uniformity of text books, which passed the Senate by a small majority failed in the House.
Among the meritorious bills to fail at the last hours of the session was the measure prepared by the joint committee on asylums, to provide for the reorganization and management of the asylums for the insane. The bill, after passing the Senate, was lost when on its third reading in the House.

THE RIGHTS OF ANIMALS.
At a recent annual meeting of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Wendell Phillips, who was one of the speakers, said his attention was drawn to the rights of animals by the following incident: About forty years ago he shot a plover at Nahant. The glances of the dying bird seemed to ask, "why he, with all his powers and enjoyments, had taken its little life?" He had never forgotten it. It converted him to a sense of broad and ripening justice. He said civilization is the growth of right, or gold, or land. We are the trustees, and we should go through the world with a tender respect for the things used. That great principle lies at the bottom of socialism; barbarism is the reverse of it, saying: "Everything was made for my use and enjoyment." Intolerable disregard of every neighbor's right is the characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race. When Wade Hampton attempted the infamous experiment of seeing how many pennies he could save in five years by feeding his slaves on cotton seed, very few people remarked upon the atrocity of the deed. When the savage has become converted he remembers that he doesn't own his squaw any longer, and lifts her from the condition of a slave to an equality with himself. He has then been himself lifted up to the plane of Christian civilization. We should cultivate the idea that the needless torture of any living thing is to be answered at the great bar. It need not count among my friends the man who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.

Scientific Views of Nature.
Who does not see that Galileo, Descartes, Newton, Lavoisier, Laplace, have changed the foundation of human thought in modifying totally the idea of the universe and its laws, in substituting for the infantile imaginings of non-scientific ages the notion of an internal order, in which caprice and particular will have no thought? Have they diminished the universe as some think? For my part I think the contrary. The skies as we see them are far superior to that solid vault spangled with shining dots and upborne some leagues above us by pillars which contented the simpler ages. I do not much regret the little spirits that had wont to guide the planets in their orbits; gravitation does the work much better, and if at times I have a sad remembrance of the nine angelic choirs wheeling round the orb of the seven planets, and for the crystal sea that lay at the feet of the Eternal, I console myself with the thought that the infinite into which we look is really infinite, and a thousand times more sublime to eyes of true contemplation than all the azure circles of Angelico or Piesola. M. Thiers rarely allowed a fine night to pass without gazing upon the boundless sea. "It is my mass," he said. In how far do the chemist's profound views upon the atom surpass the vague notions of matter on which the scholastic philosophy was fed!—*Renan.*

Spring Poets.
I want to offer a word of deep sympathy with that scoffed-at tribe whom editors revile at this time of the year.—The authors of spring poetry. There is something pathetic to me in this universal outburst of joy. What bleak and wretched reasons lie behind it: what months of blackness and distress; what an "infinite deep chorus" of hoarse coughs and neuralgic groans, of endurance that is forced and patience that is born of necessity! Do you see such poetry in Southern papers? Who cares about bluebirds in Florida? It is the maddened crowd who have been buffeted five months with the fierce blasts and snows of New England; who have found the heaves brass and the earth iron, and been tossed from the scorched fury of the national stove into the deadly gripe and glare of the national climate, like human shuttlecocks, who "drop into poetry" at the whistle of the first bird, or the breath of the first south wind. Piteous rhymesters! one heart at least beats with and for you, and longs to shout from the housetop that spring is coming, and the doors of our prison-house break on their slow hinges at last.—*June Atlantic.*

RATES OF INTEREST.

The innumerable petitioners for a reduction of the legal rate of interest, had their trouble for their pains. The Senate passed a bill fixing the legal rate at 3 per cent, without limit on contracts. The House passed one fixing the legal rate at 6 per cent, and the outside limit on contracts at 8. Neither house would pass the bill sent over from the other and both failed. The present law therefore remains.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Several bills were introduced proposing sundry amendments to the constitution, but the people will be called upon to vote on only three of them: 1. Increasing the Governor's salary to \$3,000. 2. Providing that penal fines may be applied to other educational purposes than the maintenance of public libraries; and, 3. Permitting the people of Detroit, under authority of the Legislature, to aid in the construction of a bridge across the Detroit river. An amendment providing that the specific taxes may be used for other purposes than payment of the public debt and the primary school fund, passed the House but was lost in the Senate.

HERE AND THERE.

A reform school for girls, a separate school for the blind, and the admission of women to the Agricultural College were largely petitioned for. The first two were provided for. The last failed in the House.
The time for completing the Marquette and Mackinac, the Menominee Iron Range and the Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroads passed. The House struck out after the enacting clause out of the bill to prevent the obstruction of streams by saw-mill refuse.
Two new judicial circuits were organized, the twenty-second and twenty-fourth.
Senator McElroy's bill for a State uniformity of text books, which passed the Senate by a small majority failed in the House.

Among the meritorious bills to fail at the last hours of the session was the measure prepared by the joint committee on asylums, to provide for the reorganization and management of the asylums for the insane. The bill, after passing the Senate, was lost when on its third reading in the House.

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 generally read in their vicinity, besides it is the duty of every one to support home institutions as much as possible.

CHELSEA HERALD.

CHELSEA, JUNE 5, 1879.

Town Board.

CHELSEA Village, May 24, 1879.
Board met pursuant to the call of the President.

Roll called: Present G. W. Turnbull, President.

Trustees present: Messrs. Kempf, Martin and Crowell.

Trustees absent: Messrs. Ives, Gates and Hudler.

Moved and carried that the following bills be allowed, and orders be drawn on the Treasurer for the same, viz:

J. Geddes	\$ 5 50
G. Martin	5 00
C. S. Laird	1 00
J. C. Dewey	2 00
Frank McConah	2 00
John Van Riper	1 00
Chas. Tichnor	3 00
Theo. Swarthout	2 75
O. N. Allyn	4 12
Chas. Crane	4 87
Jas. Congdon	8 25
D. Downer	5 50
Wm. Hammond	1 00
A. Congdon	10 50
J. R. Gates	8 25
M. Wackenhut	2 75
George Bachman	2 75
James Freer	2 75
John Gregg	3 75
Sebon Tichnor	2 32
W. D. Arnold	2 00
James Wilkinson	1 00
E. Winters	50
David Alber	5 25
Seymour Goodyear	1 00
Dutchman	50
H. Drury	3 00

Moved and carried that the following bills be referred to the Finance Committee:

W. F. Hatch	\$33 00
O. Thatcher	21 00
Jay Woods	41 00

Moved and carried that the Board adjourn, subject to the call of the President.

C. H. ROBBINS, Clerk.

CHELSEA Village, June 2, 1879.
Board met pursuant to the call of the President.

Roll called: Present, G. W. Turnbull, President.

Trustees present: Messrs. Hudler, Gates, Martin, Crowell, Ives and Kempf.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Moved and carried that the following bills be allowed, and orders be drawn on the Treasurer for the same, viz:

J. M. Woods, night watch	\$41 00
J. M. Woods, for work	23 75
James Hudler	4 50
Orin Thatcher	21 08
Fred Gutsinger	1 00
W. F. Hatch	33 00
Thomas McNamara	18 17
Gilbert and Crowell for T. McNamara	12 08
T. Wilkinson for F. Van Orden	16 00
Gilbert and Crowell for F. Van Orden	26 00
Gilbert and Crowell for J. Van Orden	21 04

Moved and carried that the following bills be allowed, and orders be drawn on the Treasurer for the same, viz:

Gill Martin	\$2 00
Barney Keelon	1 00
Ben. Wims	1 00
Harry Shaver	1 00
M. Brooks	1 50
Philip Manley	1 00
Cal. Woods	1 00
Martin McKone	2 75
Fitz Baras	50
John Conely	2 75

Moved and carried that there be an order drawn on the Treasurer in favor of John R. Gates for \$1.55.

Moved and carried that there be an order drawn on the Treasurer in favor of C. H. Kempf for \$15.

On motion that there be a committee of three appointed to consult and make arrangement with the Marshal, and to report at the next meeting of the Board.

Moved and carried that an order be drawn on the Treasurer in favor of the Clerk for \$10.

Moved and carried that the petition of Orin Thatcher and five others be referred to the Street Committee.

On motion the Board adjourned until Friday eve, June 7, 1879.

C. H. ROBBINS, Clerk.

Negro Emigration.

There are many features connected with the negro exodus, of which so much has been written about of late, that really enlist the sympathies of every human being. It was no doubt the height of folly in them to abandon the place of their birth and seek an unknown country, among strangers, and those too, not at all favorable to their race, if they could gain a living where they were. No doubt that here was just the turning point with them who left the South and went West. Undoubtedly a large number of those emigrating to Kansas had no more means than barely to take them there, leaving them entirely destitute, and at the mercy of strangers on their arrival. All accounts agree in stating that they were poorly off at the South, many of them not being able to raise enough to pay the rent money due for land, so with the enchantment hanging about the name of Kansas, that being to them the Shilboleth, since the time John Brown's body was laid in the grave, they sought a new country only to meet starvation if not death. The exodus therefore has been fraught not only with difficulties, but utter disappointment on the part of those who have migrated westward, and should it continue, even greater disappointments may be looked for, at least until such times when things may change for the better to all classes of laborers, black or white. Those who think the question of black labor is settled for all time to come, are wonderfully mistaken. Even before the war which emancipated every slave, this question was mooted by the ablest men of our Nation. All could see that by freeing four millions of slaves a revolution was sure to take place among that class as regarding the labor question. For a time, when business was inflated, the result was not so marked, but as hard times came on and every thing had to give way to a fall, the labor question began to assume more importance, till now it has become a serious thing, and one that cannot be ignored. What is to be done? And who are to do it? are questions that will demand answers in the not far distant future. Frederick Douglass advises the colored people of the South to stay where they are and become educated and useful citizens. But how are they to do that if the means are not at hand for them to earn a livelihood, and such is the story told by those who have left there! Are they to remain and starve? We should hope not. It will no doubt take time to solve this most difficult question, but that it must be met sooner or later all must see at a glance. How it will be met, remains for our wisest Statesmen to devise, and the signs of the times indicate that too, with such an aspect as we do not like. In all probability this exodus of the colored people of the South is but the beginning of a movement that may lead to greater things, when the question will be sifted until some definite conclusion will be reached.

Communities and Colonies.

Scattered through thirteen States, branches of eight main bodies, are seventy-two communities, whose central idea is that of holding all things in common. They number some 5,000 persons, owning, perhaps, 180,000 acres of land, and \$12,000,000 of property. The Icarians are French; the Shakers and Perfectionists are Americans, although the former were organized by an English woman; the remainder are German. The Eben-Ezers, of Anzora, call themselves "Inspirationists," their present leader—a woman—claiming to speak by divine inspiration, and this claim runs back over a century with them in Germany, before they became communal. The Separatists came from Wurtemberg, under stress of persecution on account of their religious views. The Shakers, who are the oldest and most numerous of all the groups, were organized by an English woman, named Ann Lee, who, while in prison for her religious manifestations in 1770, claimed to have had a special revelation from God, and was directed to come to America. She arrived in New York, with eight others, in 1774, and lived in the woods until 1780, when some unusually affected subjects of a revival in the neighborhood happened to wander to her. Her professions of supernatural, and even miraculous, powers were kept up, and she is still called "Mother Ann" by the Shakers, and venerated by them as a sort of patron saint. The Shakers and the Rappists or Harmonists are celibates, and it is an extraordinary

fact that the latter, after several years of communal life, and while many of them were living in the marriage relation, deliberately abandoned it, a few who were unwilling to do so withdrawing. The Perfectionists at Oneida, in New York, and Wallingford, Ct., have what they call a complex marriage state, every woman being considered as married to every man. They say that there is "no intrinsic difference between property in things," hence their communion extends to themselves as well as to what they have acquired, and the relationship between the sexes is as free as consent can make it, except that any disposition to a permanent association between the same two persons is repressed as being a manifestation of "selfishness."

The Communists unite provision or the wants of this life with peculiar religious notions which might be called fanatical but that they are entirely free from a spirit of intolerance. Some are Spiritualists in the ordinary sense of that word; some look very soon for the second coming of Christ and the end of all things, while others believe the second coming already past; they believe in a special nearness of God to themselves; they have their own hymns, literature and observance, and seem to be moved by a desire to separate themselves from the world. The Perfectionist profess to aim at complete sinlessness, and some individuals among them even claim to have attained it. All the Communists are good citizens. They break no laws; they add nothing to the public charge on account of pauperism and vice; they are all non-combatants, and do not even attempt among themselves anything beyond moral suasion, but allow those to withdraw who become insubordinate. They have neither defalcations nor breaches of trust, and their honesty in all commercial dealings is as proverbial as their shrewdness. The morality of their life is unimpeachable. This must be admitted of even the Oneida body, with the exception of their peculiar institution, which is worse than the Mormon practice in its demoralizing influence, and justifies the present agitation against them in the central part of that State.

The Oneida people are manufacturers mainly, agriculturists incidentally; the rest are agriculturists mainly. All have shown an extraordinary aptitude for invention and for economizing labor. The Shakers, who are particularly well known by reason of their numbers and their many colonies, have a large variety of trades, and the work of all communistic societies has an established reputation for both uniform excellence of quality and honesty of quantity. The Icarians, in Iowa, were led by a Frenchman, who spent sixteen years in trying to realize a pretty dream of what he could do in founding a society if he had half million of money; so his followers began with 4,000 acres of land and \$20,000 of debt. To escape from the latter they finally surrendered the former, and after hard work and bitter economy, were able to redeem 1,936 acres of it; they are now independent but reduced in numbers. The Bishop Hill colony, in Illinois, once having 800 members and some \$800,000 of property, was broken up by inefficient leadership and the trouble of debt, and their town is falling into decay. But the societies generally have rigidly adhered to the rule of having no debts and getting property only as they earn it. None of the communes are rich in the ordinary sense of the word, and they do not try to be.

Our Chip Basket.

A mountain echo is halloo mockery.

Tom Moore's birthplace is now a candy shop.

The Jews of the world are estimated at 6,500,000.

When is a railroad track like a ship? When you see a cargo on it.

Samuel J. Tilden and Senator Thurman are of the same age—65.

More men fail to get rich than fail after they have become rich.

The looks used in the New War Office, in London, are of American manufacture.

Some of the mails in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan are carried by dog trains.

Gen. Burnside two years ago became a total-abstinence man and has kept his pledge to date.

There has been a failure of the winter rains in the North of India, and the people are apprehensive of another famine.

The ordinary life of a locomotive engine is stated at thirty years. Some of the small parts require renewal every six months.
All the guns recently captured from the Afghans are of Cabul manufacture, and are rifled, firing very accurately up to 2,500 yards.
There is this difference between a magistrate in his office and the violation of another's rights: One is a Justice in, and the other is an injustice.

The successful man has faith in his profession, and loves the task it imposes. "Aye more, he performs those duties with a strong heart and a willing hand."

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.

The tenant farmers of England pay a larger sum per acre for the use of land than they would be obliged to give in purchase money for better lands in this country.

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

The Lieutenant Governor of Colorado is worth \$5,000,000, owns two mines, is President of a bank and proprietor of a large wholesale store. A few years ago he was a poor stone-cutter in Augusta, Maine.

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 depressed."

Fashion-notes predict long-tailed coats for gentlemen the coming season; which is a sweet assurance that in the future we won't be obliged to hunt around after a holder when we want to lift a hot plate.

John E. Skinner, a compositor on the *Journal and Courier*, at New Haven, Connecticut, 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, New York.

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.

To vex another is to teach him to vex us again; injuries awaken revenge, and even an awn can sting, and a fly trouble our patience.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a Mortgage executed by Joseph Swarthout and Miranda Swarthout to Franklin D. Cumings, bearing date the 25th day of April, A. D. 1874, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1874, in Liber 50, of Mortgages, on page 243, by which default 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 two hundred and seventy-one dollars and eleven cents, (\$271.11), and thirty dollars (\$30) as an Attorney fee, as provided in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Notice is therefore hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the Statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed on Friday, the 22d day of August, next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the south door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County of Washtenaw, (said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said County of Washtenaw), by sale at public auction to the highest bidder, of the premises described in said mortgage, which said mortgaged premises are described in said mortgage, as follows, viz: All that certain tract or parcel of land situate in the Village of Chelsea, County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, known and described as follows, viz: Village lot No. three, (3), of block No. two, (2), according to the recorded plat of James Condon's third addition to Chelsea Village.

Dated Chelsea, May 23, 1879.

FRANKLIN D. CUMINGS, Mortgagee.

G. W. TURNBULL, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a Mortgage executed by Rose Conaty to Franklin D. Cumings, bearing date the 11th day of September, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1876, in Liber 54, of Mortgages, on page 161, by which default 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 three hundred and thirty dollars (\$330), and thirty dollars (\$30) as an Attorney fee, as provided in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Notice is therefore hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the Statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed on Friday, the 22d day of August, next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the south door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County of Washtenaw, (said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said County of Washtenaw), by sale at public auction to the highest bidder, of the premises described in said mortgage, which said mortgaged premises are described in said mortgage, as follows, viz: All that certain place or parcel of land situate in the Village of Chelsea, County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, known and described as follows, viz: Village lots No. five (5) and six (6), in block No. one (1) of the recorded plat of the Village of Chelsea.

Dated Chelsea, May 23, 1879.

FRANKLIN D. CUMINGS, Mortgagee.

G. W. TURNBULL, Attorney for Mortgagee.

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.

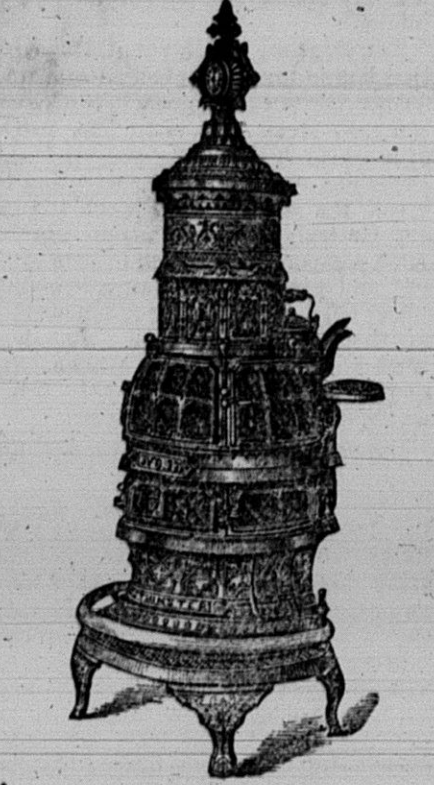
They have on hand a large supply of

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.

Call and see for yourselves. North side M. C. R. R.

KEMP, BACON & CO.,

8-1y CHELSEA, MICH.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,

Battle Creek, Mich.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

"VIBRATOR"

THRASHING MACHINERY.

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Thrashers of this day and generation. Beyond all rivalry for Speed, Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.



STEAR Power Thrashers a Specialty. Special class of Superior made especially for Horse Power.

OUR Unrivalled Steam Thrasher Engines, with Portable and Tractor, with Valuable Improvements, far beyond any other make or kind.

THE EXTENSIVE Threshing Expenses (and often 25 to 30c per bushel) can be made by the use of these Thrashers, when once paid on the difference.

NOT Only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and the Grains, but the Only Thrasher in Use, "Matchless," "Mighty," and the "Vibrator." Requires no "fiddling," or "rebuilding" in change from Grains to Roots.

TH Through Workmanship, Elegant Finish, and Perfectly Reliable, these Thrashers, they are "Yankees" Thrasher Outfits, which we need not say.

Persons answering any of these advertisements, will please state where they saw the same.

Old Papers for sale at this office at five cents per dozen.

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,

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,

MISSES 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.

7-47

WINDOW GLASS

WHITE LEAD OIL & COLORS

12 & 14 Congress St. East, Detroit, Mich.

29-3m

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, Repts 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.

Elgin Watches

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

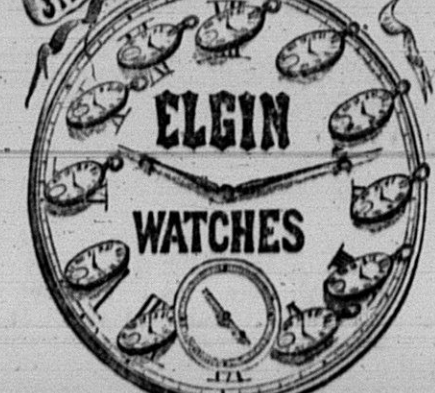
DOWN!!

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



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

M. C. R. R. TIME TABLE.

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

GOING WEST.	GOING EAST.
Mail Train..... 9:22 A. M.	Night Express..... 5:50 P. M.
Way Freight..... 12:55 P. M.	Grand Rapids Express..... 5:50 P. M.
Grand Rapids Express..... 5:50 P. M.	Jackson Express..... 8:11 P. M.
Evening Express..... 10:15 P. M.	

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

THE CHELSEA HERALD,

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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

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

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

CHELSEA BANK. Established in 1895. Ocean Passage Tickets. Drafts drawn on Europe. United States Registered and Coupon Bonds for sale.
v8-13 Geo. P. GLAZIER.

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. 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 6:15 o'clock, at their Lodge room, Middle st., East.
E. E. SHAYER, Sec'y.

WASHTENAW ENCAMPMENT, NO. 17, 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,	\$6,109,727
Hartford,	3,292,014
Underwriters,	3,353,510
American, Philadelphia,	1,296,661
Detroit Fire and Marine,	501,120
Fire Association,	3,178,280

Office: Over Kempf's Bank, Middle street, west, Chelsea, Mich. v8-1

M. W. BUSH, DENTIST,

OFFICE IN WEBB'S, BLOCK 31

SUGAR SYRUP

MADE BY
FRANK STAFFAN, JR., JEWELER.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. All work warranted—Shop: south half at Burchard'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 gifts, 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 "Beehive."

E. C. FULLER, Proprietor.

Chelsea, Mich., Feb. 17, 1876.

FRANK STAFFAN, JR., UNDERTAKER,

WOULD announce to the citizens of Chelsea and vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand, all sizes and styles of ready-made

COFFINS AND SHEROIDS.

Hears in attendance on short notice.

FRANK STAFFAN, Jr.

Chelsea, Mar. 2, 1874

CHELSEA BAKERY.

CHARLES WUNDER,

Would announce to the inhabitants of Chelsea, that he keeps on hand fresh Bread, Cakes, etc., and everything usually kept in a first-class Bakery. Shop: at the old stand of J. Van Huseen, west Middle street, Chelsea, Mich. v7-49.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Rev. THOS. HOLMES. Services at 10:45 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 10:45 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. HUNSON, Pastor. Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock. Sunday School immediately after morning services.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Rev. Father DUNN. Services every Sunday, at 8 and 10:45 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.

Pic-nics have commenced.

Base ball matches are talked of.

QUITE a rain storm last Sunday.

HOAG's new brick hotel is getting along nicely.

LARGE quantities of wheat came into market the past week.

PARIS Green and Tar at Kempf, Bacon & Co's, cheap for cash.

THE brick building for our new gun shop is progressing nicely.

We counted ten large frame buildings in course of erection in Chelsea.

DECORATION day was forgotten in Chelsea last Friday—has it faded out?

THEY have "virgin" socials in Pontiac. We have social virgins in Chelsea.

We return thanks to Mr. Jay Everett for a large pan of beautiful apples.

TRAMPS are numerous—when we say tramps we mean traveling "bugs."

ARE the inhabitants of Chelsea going to celebrate the coming Fourth of July?

THE weather took a cool spell on last Monday—men were wearing over-coats.

THE man who lost all of the apple blossom off his nose put on the red ribbon one day last week.

THOSE "big rocks" in front of our sanctum sanctorum is quite a nuisance to look at. When will "Tim" commence to build?

DEXTER rejoices in the possession of a street sprinkler. Chelsea is ahead, she can boast of having a water-spout that will throw a stream a rod wide.

THE clerk of Ann Arbor township has apportioned the dog tax, which gives 35 cents to each scholar. Will the clerk in Sylvan township do likewise?

The first wool of the season has been purchased by Mack & Schmidt—5,000 pounds at an average price of 20 1/2 cents, so says the Ann Arbor Courier.

Do not stupify your baby with Opium or Morphia mixtures, but use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup which is always safe and reliable and never disappoints. 25c.

SERENADES and ice-cream socials are now in order. Will the Chelsea band favor some of the young ladies with a serenade, and in return receive an invitation to an ice-cream social.

THE whole stock of goods belonging to Geo. Wackenhut was sold at sheriff's sale on last Saturday. It was sold to Mrs. Wackenhut, she being the highest bidder, for the amount due on the chattle mortgage.

The citizens of Chelsea, Sylvan and Grass Lake held a basket picnic at Caranville Lake on last Saturday. A large gathering was present. The music was furnished by the Francisco band, and a good time was enjoyed by all.

ON account of the weather on last Saturday evening the Chelsea band did not fill their programme; but next Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, and every Saturday evening (weather permitting) they will give open air concerts on the public square until further notice.

THE only man that was left to tell the tale of Gen. Custer's army was in town, and gave a lecture on "Indian Life" last Saturday evening at Tuttle's Hall. The attendance was small. He also gave a temperance lecture at Red Ribbon hall on Sunday, showing what effect whiskey had on the Indians.

THE next regular meeting of the Washtenaw County Pioneer Society will be held at Ypsilanti on Wednesday, June 4th. The selection and furnishing of a room for the society in the new court-house will be considered, and other questions of special interest to the society. A general attendance is requested.

A COMMUNICATION was sent us through the post-office the other day signed "Hillside Farm." We wish to inform the party or parties sending a communication that they must send their real names with it—not for publication—but for good faith. The article is a good one and will be published if the writer will send in their real name.

THE fine money as apportioned among the different towns by the county treasurer is as follows: Ann Arbor Town, \$8.81; Ann Arbor City, \$79.00; Augusta, \$15.94; Bridgewater, \$11.41; Dexter, \$10.40; Freedom, \$10.97; Lyndon, \$7.85; Manchester, \$22.95; Northfield, \$11.53; Pittsfield, \$9.30; Salem, \$7.24; Saline, \$20.81; Scioto, \$35.93; Sharon, \$10; Superior, \$12; Sycamore, \$19.55; Webster, \$7.36; York, \$10.24; Ypsilanti, \$11.66; Ypsilanti, \$44.71; Lima, \$9.23; Lodi, \$11.50. Total, \$385.

FISHING parties are all the rage in town.

"Bull Heads" don't bite worth a snap.

CHILDREN'S Day will be observed next

Sabbath, June 8th, at the Methodist Church by floral decorations and appropriate services.

TRANSFERS.—F. & E. I. Hatch to Chas.

T. Rogers, undivided one-half of lot 16, block 16, on which is erected the Chelsea steam flouring mill, \$2,300.

Orrin C. Burkhardt to Willard C. Johnson, 40 acres of land, section 14, township of Lyndon.

Emily Burkhardt to Orrin Burkhardt, 40 acres of land, section 14, township of Lyndon.

THE June session of the Washtenaw County Pomological Society will be held on Saturday, the 21st, in the court house, Ann Arbor, commencing at 1 o'clock, in the afternoon. The leading subject of the meeting will be the strawberry and its cultivation. Strawberry growers are requested to bring in samples for display.

A. B. Covert will read his second paper on ornithology, relating to the protection of fruits. Prof. Sage and quartette will continue to entertain the meeting with music. Mr. Toms, the Ann Arbor florist, will make another elegant show of flowers. A general invitation is extended to the ladies to attend.

Any stranger visiting our town on last Monday morning would have supposed that Chelsea was a musical community. The Cornet band was out, and the inhabitants all thronged the streets to hear them. The occasion was the grand picnic given by the Chelsea German Workmen's Benevolent Association, held at White's Grove, one-half mile south-east of this village. They went down to the cars and met a large delegation from Ann Arbor and Dexter. From there they marched to the grove, where a large party were awaiting their coming all ready to enjoy the pleasures of the day. The day was spent in the good old-fashioned style of every one enjoying themselves. There was a large number who joined in the bowerly dance and "tripped the light fantastic toe" to their hearts content. In the evening they all adjourned to Tuttle's Hall and kept the dance up till the "wee sma' hours" of morning. In fact it was one of the most pleasant gatherings that has taken place in Chelsea for many a day, and will long be remembered.

WHAT WOMEN MOST NEED.—Discussing the difficult problem of female education, the Nation pertinently remarks that what women most need next after health and power of acquisition, and the confidence which springs from having acquired something, is a tolerable amount of administration on a small scale. It includes the faculty of getting the most for one's money, and making servants and children. If they were likely to be a man's vocation to the extent to which it is likely to be woman's, he would be undoubtedly prepared for it by some sort of apprenticeship. He would have to learn in some subordinate capacity the proper mode of buying and preparing food, and of procuring and taking care of clothing and furniture, and of ruling servants. He would be trained to receive company by some experience in the art of entertaining, both in its material and aesthetic aspect. No one would ever guess, however, from an inspection of an average school course, that a girl was to be the head of that most complex result of civilization, a modern household, with its thousand duties, responsibilities and relations.

OUR COUNTRY.—The demands of the present hour seem to be of such a nature as should enlist the nobler sentiments and higher aspirations of every lover of humanity, be he black or white, bond or free. Every person who has a love for himself or his neighbor, must have a love for his country, and he who has none for the latter certainly cannot have any for the former. What a spectacle presents itself at our national seat of government, in the partisan spirit that is being displayed daily among the members of Congress. It would seem as though the battles of the Rebellion are being fought over again, and that the same spirit exists now, as did in the early part of 1861. The country demands a pacific legislation instead of one directly its opposite, and will not cease in its requests until such a state of things is brought about. A more prosperous time has not dawned upon this country than the present, for many years, and it only needs the co-operation of all classes from all parts of our common country, to make ours the greatest nation on the globe. Everything tending to excite sectional bitterness ought to be cast into the furnace, and nothing but fraternal feeling should enter the heart of any individual, be he of low or high estate. Sooner or later it must come to this, and he who is unwilling to accept such a condition must in time be set aside. Partisan spirit should not exist for a moment, but a spirit of forbearance and reason should guide the actions of all in power, when we should become united in indissoluble bonds which no earthly power could ever sever.

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

Old Newspapers for sale at this office at 5 cents per dozen.

Come One! Come All

—TO SEE—

FRANK DIAMOND'S

TONSorial PARLORS,

OVER WOOD MAN'S DRY-GOODS STORE.

Good work guaranteed. Positively no work done on Sunday.

Cheap Job Printing done at this office.

WIFE.—What do you think the beautiful

word "wife" comes from? It is the word in which the English and Latin languages conquered the French and Greek. I hope the French will some day get a word for it instead of that dreadful word femme. But what do you think it comes from? The great value of Saxon words is that they mean something. Wife means "weaver." You must either be house-wives or house-moths; remember that. In the deep sense, you must either weave men's fortunes or embroil them, or feed upon and bring them to decay. Wherever a true wife comes, home is always around her. The stars may be over her head, the glow-worm in the night cold grass may be the fire at her foot; but home is where she is, and for a noble woman it stretches far around her, better than houses celled with cedar and painted with vermillion, shedding its quiet light far for those who else are homeless. This I believe to be the woman's true place and power.

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 the 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 31 of Mortgages on page 611; and duly assigned by said Frank Staffan to Reuben Kempf by assignment, bearing date the 11th day of February, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1876, in Liber 5 of assignments of mortgages on page 72 by which default 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 seven, (14) according to the plat of the Village of Sylvan, County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan.

Chelsea, Michigan, April 17, 1876.

REUBEN KEMPf, Assignee.

G. W. TURNBULL, Attorney for Assignee.

Mortgage Sale.

ON the 2d day of December, A. D. 1867, Russel P. Bodine and Esther Bodine, his wife, of Manchester, Washtenaw County, Michigan, mortgaged to Alfred C. Torrey, of the same place, all those certain parcels or parcels of land situated 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 westerly along the line of said City road four rods and two and 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 3 of Mortgages on page 215. The 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. Hewitt, 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. Hewitt assigned to William Freeman, March 14th, A. D. 1873, and recorded in Liber 3, Assignment of Mortgages, on page 388, March 18th, A. D. 1873, and by William Freeman assigned to James H. Aton, November 23d, A. D. 1877, and recorded in Liber 5, Assignment of Mortgages, on page 384, December 18th, A. D. 1877, and by James H. Aton assigned to Samuel W. Lockwood, April 18th, A. D. 1879, and recorded in Liber 6, Assignment of Mortgages, on page 242, April 30th, 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 in 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. HEWITT, Attorney for Assignee.

Chelsea Market.

CHELSEA, June 5, 1879.

WHEAT, White, # bu.....	98@ 1 00
WHEAT, Red, # bu.....	90
CORN, # bu.....	20@ 25
OATS, # bu.....	1 75
BARLEY, # bu.....	50@ 1 00
BEANS, # bu.....	45@ 50
POTATOES, # bu.....	100@ 75
APPLES, green, # bbl.....	20@ 14
do dried, # b.....	08
HONEY, # lb.....	06
BUTTER, # lb.....	06
POULTRY—Chickens, # lb.....	06
do Turkeys, # lb.....	06
HAMS, # lb.....	06
SHOULDERS, # lb.....	06
Eggs, # doz.....	08
BEEF, live # cwt.....	2 00@ 2 50
SHEEP, live # cwt.....	2 00@ 2 00
HOGS, live # cwt.....	2 00@ 2 00
do dressed # cwt.....	2 00
LARD, same # ton.....	8 00@ 10 00
do marsh, # ton.....	5 00@ 6 00
SALT, # bbl.....	1 25
Wool, # lb.....	28@ 30
CRANBERRIES, # bu.....	2 00@ 2 50

MEDICAL.

AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT.—In the age of enlightenment like the present, the value of electricity, and compounds containing an electric principle as remedial agents, is widely appreciated. Foremost among the latter, both as regards the thoroughness and safety of its effects, and the rapidity of its action, is THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL, a widely popular external and internal remedy for coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, croup, and other affections, of the breathing organs; an invaluable outward specific of lame back, soreness and contraction of the muscles, and every variety of sore or hurt; a prompt source of relief for pain, and a medicine upon which the public can also implicitly depend in cases of inflammatory affections, dysentery, and many other ailments. Its persistent use eradicates the most obstinate of the disorders to which it is adapted. Physicians speak of it in the highest terms. Moreover, horsemen and stock raisers administer it with the greatest success for diseases and hurts of horses and cattle. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 50 cents a can; \$1; trial size, 25 cents.

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

NOTE.—Electric—Selected and Electrized.

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, is in advance of anything now before the public.

The disengorgement 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 dispelled 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, Sanfor'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.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

Reece's saw-mill, near Five Lakes, Leape county, was burned on the 23d. Loss, \$45,000.

Frank Giff, aged 21, was drowned in Bridge-water, Washtenaw county, on the 24th, while washing sheep in a lake.

Hugh McCall, 36, of Kalamazoo county, raised last year 3,601 bushels of wheat, the largest crop ever raised by one man in that town. He has just sold it at \$1.02 per bushel.

A fire at Zilwaukee Monday destroyed the following property: J. Blinett's hotel and most of the contents, valued at \$2,500; insured for \$1,200; American house, owned by Dr. W. C. Condon, loss \$1,200; no insurance; E. W. Witzel's dwelling, loss \$400; insured for \$200; shop and dwelling of Chas. Scholander, blacksmith, loss \$1,200; with \$800 insurance; Good Templar's hall and building, loss \$300; no insurance. East, Eaton & Co.'s salt block was damaged about \$400 worth, but was saved. The railroad depot was on fire, but was saved with a loss of about \$100.

W. C. Stone's saw-mill at Vetsburg, Monticello county, on the line of the Chicago, Saginaw & Canadian, was totally destroyed by fire Sunday. A span of horses and three cows standing under the mill were also burned. Loss, \$4,000; no insurance.

Mr. Hodgson, of Walker, recently visited an Irish family residing at the mouth of Sand Creek, who are the possessors of a pair of "Siamese" twins, born in Ottawa county. They are six weeks old, enjoy good health, and may live to fill the place in the world as living curiosities so long occupied by Chang and Eng—Grand Rapids Democrat.

The Methodist State camp meeting will be at Bay View, near Petoskey, on July 23.

The annual meeting of the Detroit M. E. conference has been appointed to be held at Ann Arbor, September 10, Bishop Bowman presiding, and the Michigan conference is also to meet the same day at Iowa, Bishop Foster presiding.

The Western Michigan Episcopal Convention began its fifth annual session in Grand Rapids Tuesday evening. Bishop Gillespie presided.

Lansing's city assessor has been doing his duty according to law this year, and has assessed property on a cash basis. The total valuation is \$3,919,000. Last year it was \$1,600,640. The total tax for city purposes this year will be \$45,000.

Rev. A. L. Bloodgood, of Monroe, a retired Presbyterian minister, died in that city, on Monday night, of congestion of the brain, aged 66 years.

William Allen was thrown from a carriage near Alma one day last week and instantly killed.

Charles Lafayette, a stone-digger, aged about 25, was found drowned in Grand River, near the stone quarry of Chas. Smith, three miles west of Lyons on Monday afternoon.

The latest reports from up the road are to the effect that the recent forest fires were terribly destructive, but that the lumbermen were to be congratulated for having been able to save the logs along the line of logging railroads and at different points. A portion of the tract lumbered by Gerrish & Co., is located in town 18-5, about 10 miles from the mouth of the Saginaw, and this tract was the scene of a terrible conflagration on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Five of the lumber sections were completely burned, and the lumbermen were notified to remove the logs from the fire. The lumbermen on the shores of Lakes Smith and George, all of which in due course of time were reduced to ashes. The loss of Gerrish & Co. cannot fall short of \$200,000, and later information may increase this estimate considerably. Godfrey Denshaw, one of Gerrish's jobbers, who had five million feet of logs at one of the mill-railroad crossings, was killed by a log on Friday the men were completely humiliated. They had to be rescued from the earth and saturated their clothing with water to prevent being suffocated and roasted alive.—Saginaw News.

John Cameron, of Flint, was knocked over and robbed of \$300 in money and his watch and chain at Flint Tuesday night. His assailant is unknown. The officers made an arrest Wednesday afternoon, but the man was released on bail. Cameron lies in critical condition from the effects of the injuries received.

The village of Chas. in Lake county, was nearly destroyed by fire Thursday afternoon. The following are some of the losses: A. F. Mullen, postmaster and grocer, lost his store house and barn, with most of their contents, loss, \$11,000; no insurance; J. F. Drenseger, shoe shop and house, loss, \$1,000; no insurance; B. H. Higgins, blacksmith, loss, \$1,000; no insurance; C. W. Joiner & Son, lumber, shingles and wet building mill, loss, \$15,000; no insurance; C. W. Joiner, 3,000,000 shingles, 1,000,000 feet of lumber, 50,000 feet of wharfing, 1,500,000 feet of Lvs.

Duane Chapman, convicted at Flint of assault with intent to kill a short time ago, was released from prison to go to his home in Grand Rapids, where he was arrested in a party to the murder of Polly Conklin. This occurred in that city several years ago. The murder was committed in the night time.

Clarence Storm, 13 years old, a son of Chas. Storm of Portland, was drowned in Grand River Tuesday afternoon while trying to rescue a drowning comrade. His body was recovered after one hour's searching.

East Saginaw and Bay City, 14 miles apart, are now connected by telephone. It is the intention to hook on the mills all along the banks of the river, which will prove an immense convenience.

The Jackson County Pioneer Society will celebrate the 50th anniversary of the settlement of the city of Jackson on Wednesday, June 16. The State Pioneer Society will hold a reunion at the same time.

The Industrial Fair Association of Western Michigan has effected a lease of the ground and buildings of the Kent County Agricultural Society for a term of years. It was resolved to hold the first exhibition in Grand Rapids, commencing September 22, continuing five days. Premiums to the amount of \$10,000 will be offered.

Louis Mousan, a farmer in the township of Gaines, Kent county, lost his house and all its contents by fire, including about \$1,000 in money in a chamber drawer which he was unable to reach after the fire started. The total loss is \$3,000, with many personal belongings lost.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, in Flint, the resignation of Principal J. Willis Parker to take effect August 1st, was tendered and accepted. Prof. Parker having accepted the principalship of the Kansas State Institution.

A dispatch from Harrisville, Harlan county, Friday afternoon says: Henry E. Raging all around Harrisville terrifically this afternoon. Two houses were burned and others barely escaped. Ten million feet of long pine timber belonging to R. A. Alger & Co., was burned. The village is on fire. There is a strong wind blowing from the southwest. The town is black with smoke and sinners, and all hands are fighting fire.

Theodore H. Eaton, of Detroit, who owns the old city hotel site at St. Clair, offered that and ten thousand dollars in cash, if the citizens of that city will add another ten thousand dollars, and put up a first-class hotel.

Dr. Hough, formerly assistant professor of chemistry at the University of Michigan, which institution he graduated, is in a bad woman's scrape at Wayneville, Ohio, which may possibly eventuate in a charge of murder.

A young man in Wheatfield, Ingham county, with an eye to business, recently applied to the secretary of the Michigan Agricultural Society, offering an \$80 county agricultural society, offering a cow to be killed in that county, offering a cow to be killed in that county, offering a cow to be killed in that county.

The menominee and Macinette mills usually have flag-staffs, and whenever a marriage takes place among any of the hands, or a child is born into the family of one of the employees, the old starchy banner is flung to the breeze in honor of the event.

Saginaw Courier: A bear weighing 550 pounds was killed last Saturday at Van Winkle's lumber camp, on the Tobacco River. This is the largest bear ever captured in that section, and one of the largest ever killed in this State. The animal has hung around the vicinity of the camp for a year past. He was very fat, and several gallons of oil were obtained from the carcass.

The Presbyterian Church and three dwellings were burned at Crofton, Kalamazoo county, on Saturday morning. No insurance. The cause was forest fire.

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The northern rivers are one mass of logs. Tittabawassee is one complete jam for a distance of 45 miles, the Pine is for 12 miles, the Chippewa 18, and the Betsey 12.

The destruction by fire of the Harum and owned by J. Stewart, at the Upper Peninsula, at Ishpeming, Marquette county, 23, was complete. The total loss is nearly \$100,000. Mr. Nelson, the proprietor, had some \$40,000 insurance. He proposes to rebuild at once. L. J. Chas. of Detroit, who owned the \$500; Geo. W. Hayden, \$300; other guests lost clothing, jewelry, etc.

GENERAL.

From midnight to noon Saturday the property being destroyed by the Brooklyn fire, until half or three quarters of a million dollars worth of property was destroyed. The fire in Fowler, Crampton & Co.'s lined oil mill, situated on the corner of 63rd Furman street, burned all night, and the owners estimate their loss at from two hundred and fifty to three hundred thousand dollars.

A fire broke out Monday evening in the storage warehouse corner Bridge and State streets, New York, leased by John R. Richards and owned by J. Stewart. The building was almost entirely filled with cotton, and it is thought the fire may have been smoldering a considerable time before it was observed. Four workmen were on the roof when the fire broke out, but succeeded in making their escape by sliding down a rope to the sidewalk. The building is said to be worth \$300,000, and fully insured for the amount of stock which it contained in valued at \$300,000.

While John King and Walter Swan were crossing the Niagara River, Monday, in a small boat, they were drawn into the eddy, the boat upset, and both were drowned.

A suit of Maria L. Blair, for divorce from General Granger, to have her marriage with Captain Thomas Blair annulled on account of his bigamy, has been decided in her favor by the court.

A fire which, it is supposed, originated from sparks of a locomotive, Tuesday afternoon, destroyed about twelve million feet of lumber lying on the line of the Canada Central railway, about 10 miles from the mouth of the Saginaw, and this tract was the scene of a terrible conflagration on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Five of the lumber sections were completely burned, and the lumbermen were notified to remove the logs from the fire. The lumbermen on the shores of Lakes Smith and George, all of which in due course of time were reduced to ashes. The loss of Gerrish & Co. cannot fall short of \$200,000, and later information may increase this estimate considerably. Godfrey Denshaw, one of Gerrish's jobbers, who had five million feet of logs at one of the mill-railroad crossings, was killed by a log on Friday the men were completely humiliated. They had to be rescued from the earth and saturated their clothing with water to prevent being suffocated and roasted alive.—Saginaw News.

John Cameron, of Flint, was knocked over and robbed of \$300 in money and his watch and chain at Flint Tuesday night. His assailant is unknown. The officers made an arrest Wednesday afternoon, but the man was released on bail. Cameron lies in critical condition from the effects of the injuries received.

The village of Chas. in Lake county, was nearly destroyed by fire Thursday afternoon. The following are some of the losses: A. F. Mullen, postmaster and grocer, lost his store house and barn, with most of their contents, loss, \$11,000; no insurance; J. F. Drenseger, shoe shop and house, loss, \$1,000; no insurance; B. H. Higgins, blacksmith, loss, \$1,000; no insurance; C. W. Joiner & Son, lumber, shingles and wet building mill, loss, \$15,000; no insurance; C. W. Joiner, 3,000,000 shingles, 1,000,000 feet of lumber, 50,000 feet of wharfing, 1,500,000 feet of Lvs.

Duane Chapman, convicted at Flint of assault with intent to kill a short time ago, was released from prison to go to his home in Grand Rapids, where he was arrested in a party to the murder of Polly Conklin. This occurred in that city several years ago. The murder was committed in the night time.

Clarence Storm, 13 years old, a son of Chas. Storm of Portland, was drowned in Grand River Tuesday afternoon while trying to rescue a drowning comrade. His body was recovered after one hour's searching.

East Saginaw and Bay City, 14 miles apart, are now connected by telephone. It is the intention to hook on the mills all along the banks of the river, which will prove an immense convenience.

The Jackson County Pioneer Society will celebrate the 50th anniversary of the settlement of the city of Jackson on Wednesday, June 16. The State Pioneer Society will hold a reunion at the same time.

The Industrial Fair Association of Western Michigan has effected a lease of the ground and buildings of the Kent County Agricultural Society for a term of years. It was resolved to hold the first exhibition in Grand Rapids, commencing September 22, continuing five days. Premiums to the amount of \$10,000 will be offered.

Louis Mousan, a farmer in the township of Gaines, Kent county, lost his house and all its contents by fire, including about \$1,000 in money in a chamber drawer which he was unable to reach after the fire started. The total loss is \$3,000, with many personal belongings lost.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, in Flint, the resignation of Principal J. Willis Parker to take effect August 1st, was tendered and accepted. Prof. Parker having accepted the principalship of the Kansas State Institution.

A dispatch from Harrisville, Harlan county, Friday afternoon says: Henry E. Raging all around Harrisville terrifically this afternoon. Two houses were burned and others barely escaped. Ten million feet of long pine timber belonging to R. A. Alger & Co., was burned. The village is on fire. There is a strong wind blowing from the southwest. The town is black with smoke and sinners, and all hands are fighting fire.

Theodore H. Eaton, of Detroit, who owns the old city hotel site at St. Clair, offered that and ten thousand dollars in cash, if the citizens of that city will add another ten thousand dollars, and put up a first-class hotel.

Dr. Hough, formerly assistant professor of chemistry at the University of Michigan, which institution he graduated, is in a bad woman's scrape at Wayneville, Ohio, which may possibly eventuate in a charge of murder.

A young man in Wheatfield, Ingham county, with an eye to business, recently applied to the secretary of the Michigan Agricultural Society, offering an \$80 county agricultural society, offering a cow to be killed in that county, offering a cow to be killed in that county.

The menominee and Macinette mills usually have flag-staffs, and whenever a marriage takes place among any of the hands, or a child is born into the family of one of the employees, the old starchy banner is flung to the breeze in honor of the event.

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FOREIGN.

There was a great eruption of Mount Etna Sunday evening.

The sub-committee of the Darien Canal Commission has presented a report admitting the possibility of the Nicaragua route, with locks, while stating that the level canal course proposed by Lieut. Wyse and M. de la Roche is subject to a great deal of doubt. The Nicaragua route would, it is estimated, cost \$224,000,000. The cost of Wyse-Roches's scheme is estimated at \$422,000,000.

The arbitrator to whom was referred the dispute between the vagrants and the South Yorkshire coal miners has decided against any reduction whatever. The decision affects fifty thousand men and boys.

Sir Garnet Wolley left for the Cape Thursday.

A dispatch from Alexandria states that two companions of the Italian explorer, the Marquis of Antioch, have been made prisoners by the natives near Suva.

An engagement has taken place off Iquique, Peru, between the Chilean vessel *Esmeralda* and the Peruvian armoured frigate *Independencia*. All three vessels were observed on the 13th inst. by a Spanish gunboat. The *Independencia* was the most important vessel in the Peruvian navy. Her armament consisted entirely of Armstrong guns, namely, 12 70-pounders and three 100-pounders. The latter were 100-pounders.

A cable dispatch of May 29 says: Mount Etna is in full eruption. Three new craters have appeared near the town of Randano, at the northwest foot of the mountain. Streams of lava are flowing down the western slope. Several villages are threatened with destruction, and there is great alarm among the inhabitants.

The Privy Council publishes an announcement that, after June 3d, if certain specified provisions are observed, any part of the United States may be transferred to any part of the Thames, or any London dock, for conveyance to and from the docks, instead of only to and from the Millwall docks, as at present.

In the race for the Epsom gold cup on Friday Primeiro and Parole ultimately led until fairly in line for home, when Primeiro was beaten and Parole won the race.

John, a slave, was found by a half length, Primeiro coming in a bad third. The value of the stakes is \$4,000. The sportsman says that the race was a fair one, and that the horses were fairly well matched.

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CONGRESS.

May 26.—The Senate took up the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. McDonald (Dem., Ind.), authorizing the employment of the militia and land and naval forces in certain cases to suppress insurrections.

Mr. McDonald claimed that the respective states have an absolute right to prescribe the machinery for conducting elections. No general law should be enacted by Congress, the general Government, and it was never exercised until of late years under the authority of the law, through the agency of supervisors.

At the conclusion of Mr. McDonald's address Mr. Edmunds said that he intended to speak on the subject when it again came up. The bill relative to the transportation of animals was then taken up.

Mr. McPherson (Dem., N. J.) explained and advocated the bill.

Mr. May (Dem., Tex.) opposed the last clause of the bill, which authorizes the commissioner of agriculture to appoint the inspector at each port from which live stock and dressed animals are exported, who shall inspect and certify to the health of the animals.

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can obtain free instruction in several branches. There is no man more honored in New York, and deservedly so, than old Peter Cooper.

These are a few self-made men of America; and their example should inspire our youth to be industrious, persistent and enterprising, for these were among the qualities by which the characters we have been contemplating rose to eminence—the rounds on which they climbed to success.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Something About Meats.

BY FLORENCE H. BIRNEY.

Meats of all kinds are expensive, but many parts of the animal generally thrown away or despised are as good, when properly cooked as the choice cuts. When the wife can set before her husband a wholesome dish at trifling cost, it is her duty to do it. In Europe there is no part of the animal wasted, and it ought not to be wasted here. To all those who are obliged to study economy in regard to kitchen matters I most cordially recommend the following recipes, which must be tried to be appreciated at their full value.

Beeves' hearts are sold very low, but when nicely cooked make an excellent dish. The same may be said of hogs', sheep's, and calves' hearts, and the same style of cooking will answer for all. They must always be soaked for a couple of hours in salt water, and nicely trimmed.

To roast a heart you must, after soaking, lay it in a dish or pan, with a very little salt and water; sprinkling lightly with chopped onion and roast two hours, basting frequently. You may vary this by cutting out the lobes of the heart, filling with a dressing of bread crumbs, sage, salt and pepper, and covering the opening with a strong paper. This will require a little longer baking. Thicken the gravy and pour over it. A stuffed heart may also be tied in a cloth and boiled three hours. This is nice when eaten cold with pickles. If you put a beef's heart in a bucket of strong salt and water for three days, then take it out and boil with vegetables, you will find it equal to any corned beef.

Beeves', calves', lambs', and hogs' kidneys are all good and cheap, and make hearty food for strong people, but are not good for weak or sickly persons. Never buy any but fresh ones. Wash and soak them for half an hour in warm water. Beef kidneys must be soaked for three hours. They may be either stewed or fried, as taste dictates.

Any kind of fresh meat, if boiled whole, must be put into hot water; if corned, into warm water. The hot water closes the pores of the meat, keeping in the juices, and the warm water draws out the salt. This is very important to know, for many an excellent piece of fresh beef is spoiled by being put in cold water. Any of the cheaper lean parts of the beef are good boiled, first tying the meat in a cloth to keep it in shape. A teaspoonful of vinegar and an onion stuck with cloves, thrown into the water, will flavor the meat nicely, and add to its tenderness. Allow a quarter of an hour for each pound of beef for boiling.

It is not always convenient to broil a steak, and where there are children fond of gravy it is well to fry it. The frying-pan must be very hot before putting the meat in. Do not salt it until cooked, as salt hardens meats. The steak should be sufficient fat, the best of the steak fry it; but if not, put a little