

THE HOUSEHOLD.

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A Wife's Privileges.

A farmer's wife writes to the *New England Farmer* as follows, the sentiment being no doubt that of farmers' wives and other men's wives generally:

"Every wife and mother, sister and daughter have or should have, many privileges that they often do not assume, and perhaps, have never thought belonged to them. For instance, a housewife has the privilege of ordering her domestic affairs to suit her own convenience. Of course, in some things she would consult the convenience of the members of the family as the hour for meals, but when the time is fixed it is her right and privilege to insist that, (extraordinaries excepted,) the family shall be prompt and regular in their presence at the table. No one who has not been tried can imagine the discomfort and incon-

the day is broken up, and the members of the family and it is unjust to practice it, and yet many men who would chafe and free if their business was delayed, never give a thought to the fact that it is just as inconvenient for their wives to wait as it is for them. Order is the first law of nature, and it should be the first law of the household. A good day and hour for especial purposes make a household easier and far more pleasant, and this order should be recognized by each individual in the family, and it is the mistress' privilege to insist upon her rights in this respect.

Again, the various contrivances and improvements for making housework less laborious, and thereby saving her time, should be thoughtfully considered as great a necessity in the household as the farm. A woman does not grudge the money expended for machinery in carrying on the business of the farm, and if she did it would probably make no difference, and it is just that she, too, should avail herself of

the helps that lighten the labors of household department. Spirits of ammonia is so useful in expediting the tireless business of house-keeping as a moving machine is in doing the work of hauling, and is does not cost a tythe as much as it yet holds very few housewives ever think of availing themselves of its assistance because, forsooth, it costs so much; and just the same with other articles of utility, and a wife will make a martyr of herself by scrubbing and working, even unto death, to save a little expense.

It is a woman's privilege, too, to have resting hours. The law of custom allows men an hour's nooning every working day; but where does a woman's nooning come in? No one ever

while a little rest is taken, and it is just as needful for women to rest from their labors as for men, and if they would only assert their privilege they could, as a matter of course, enjoy it. Men are not at all bashful about claiming their rights and privileges, and there is no mortal reason why women should not do the same, when the health and comfort demand it. They will fret over their tasks, complain of the thoughtlessness of their husbands, boys, but no, do not the first thing to be done is to make every change for the better, and in fact, husbands and fathers do not think about it—that, just where the trouble lies. They have no idea that they are hard taskmasters; it is really no special sign on the part; their attention has not been called to the matter. It is simply

Canning and Preserving Fruit

Clara Francis in the *Practical Farmer* gives the following directions for canning berries and making jellies: "We put away a jar partly filled; it will almost sure to spoil. The fire for canning should be steady; absolute boiling is necessary to the preservation of the fruit, and unless this is brought about, you will have no success. It is sufficiently liberated to prevent burning much of the delicate flavor is driven off in steam, and the fruit also loses its fine color. A more troublesome loss

Fill the jars three quarters full of berries and the balance with clarified butter. Boil the berries for 10 minutes loosely on, and set the jars on a rack in a vessel of water, deep enough to come an inch below the cover; boil to a boil and cook for ten minutes longer take out and fasten the tight, tightening them again as they cool. Fruit canned in this way retains its firmness and flavor better than any other method, but it is a tedious process, and cannot be recommended unless there is a great quantity to put up.

Cherries and strawberries will produce a firm jelly without the aid of gelatine. Raspberries, to produce a firm jelly, must be mixed with a third the quantity of currants; red and white currants mixed in equal proportions make a jelly of exquisite color. Black currants alone, one that is very dark and exceedingly palatable.

quantities make a good and wholesome jelly, and the late wild plums, one can scarcely be surpassed either in pearance or flavor. Ripe grapes are not be depended on; grapes should be used while partially green; gooseberries are better before they are fully ripened. A beautiful amber jelly may be made from tart apples, but it may be flavored with lemon juice.

Peaches are not always to be relied on. It will require the juice of 10 lemons to every pint of peach juice.

Prolonging Bloom.

No plant can continue in bloom if Nature is permitted to do her work completely, for the going to seed exhausts the energies of any subject, and stops everything else. By constantly removing decaying flowers before a seed-pod can swell, the growth of the plant and the continued development of new buds and flowers upon the new ones are matters of course. Try the experiment upon the China rose. The cottages, having fine plants covering their fronts, being so frequently exhibited in the most striking contrast to one mass of flowers, while the other is bare; and those who pay no attention to the cause are nevertheless often surprised at the fact. If they look a little further into the matter they would observe that one is loaded with hips of seed-vessels, which are swelling in great numbers, while the other not a solitary berry could be seen. It is only necessary to cut away the dead flowers and the season of bloom will be prolonged. — *The Farmer*.

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

CHELSEA HERALD.

CHELSEA, JULY 31, 1879.

Drunkenness in Olden Times.

The offense of drunkenness was a source of great perplexity among the ancients, who tried every possible way of dealing with it. If none succeeded, probably it was because they did not begin early enough, by intercepting some of the ways and means by which the insidious vice is incited and propagated. Severe treatment was also tried to little effect. The Locrians, under Zulemeus, made it a capital offense to drink wine if it was not mixed with water; even an invalid was not exempted from punishment unless by order of a physician. Pittacus, of Mitylene, made a law that he who when drunk committed an offense, should suffer double the punishment which he should do when sober; and Plato, Aristotle and Plutarch applauded this as the height of wisdom. The Roman censors could expel a Senator for being drunk and take away his horse. Mohammedan ordered drunken guards to be bastinadoed with eighty blows. Other nations thought of limiting the quantity to be drunk at one time or at one sitting. The Egyptians put some limit, though what is not stated. The Spartans also had some limit. The Arabians fixed the quantity at twelve glasses a man, but the size of the glasses was unfortunately not clearly defined by the historians. The Anglo-Saxons went on farther than to order silver nails to be fixed on the sides of the drinking cups that each might know the proper measure, and it is said that it was done by King Edgar, after noticing the drunken habits of the Danes. Lycurgus, of Thrace, went to the root of the matter by ordering the vines to be cut down. And his conduct was imitated in 704 by Terhules of Bulgaria. The Sveri prohibited wine to be imported, and the Spartans tried to turn the vice into contempt by systematically making their slaves drunk once a year to show their children how foolish and contemptible men looked in that state. Drunkenness was deemed much more vicious in some classes of persons than in others. The ancient Indians deemed it lawful to kill a king when he was drunk. The Athenians made it a capital offense for a magistrate to be drunk; and Charlemagne imitated this by a law that Judges on the bench and leaders should do their business fasting. The Carthaginians prohibited Magistrates, Governors, soldiers and servants from any drinking. The Scots, in the second century, made it a capital offense for magistrates to be drunk, and Constantine II, of Scotland, in 861, extended a like punishment to young people. Again some laws have absolutely prohibited wine from being drunk by women; the Massilians so decreed. The Romans did the same, and extended the prohibition to young men under 30 or 45; and the wife's relations could scourge the wife for offending, and the husband himself might scourge her to death.

THE MAKE UP OF THE BODY.—Supposing your age to be fifteen or thereabouts, I can figure you to a dot. You have 160 bones and 500 muscles; your blood weighs 52 pounds; your heart is five inches in length and three inches in diameter; it beats 70 times a minute, 4,200 times per hour, 100,800 per day, and 36,792,000 per year. At each beat a little over two ounces of blood is thrown out of it, and each day it receives and discharges about seven tons of that wonderful fluid. Your lungs will contain a gallon of air, and you inhale 24,000 gallons per day. The aggregate surface of the air-cells of your lungs, supposing them to be spread out, exceeds 20,000 square inches. The weight of your brain is three pounds; when

you are a man it will weigh three ounces more. Your nerves exceed 10,000,000 in number. Your skin is composed of three layers, and varies in thickness. The area of your skin is about 1,700 square inches, and you are subject to an atmospheric pressure of 15 pounds to the square inch. Each square inch of your skin contains 3,500 sweating tubes or perspiratory pores, each of which may be likened to a little drain tile, one-fourth of an inch long, making an aggregate length of the entire surface of your body of a drain or tile ditch for draining the body 234 miles long.—[Dio Lewis.]

A Startling Climb—What a Dead Mother Did for Her Struggling Son in a Canon.

The Denver (Col.) Tribune tells the following story of the Grand Canon: Charles May and his brother Robert, in the spring of 1870, offered to pass 60,000 railroad ties down the Arkansas from the mountain source. He says: "Our offer was accepted, when we started into the upper entrance of the canon with a large skiff, provided with six days' provisions and 200 feet of rope, with which by taking a running turn around some firmly planted object, we could lower our boat a hundred feet at a time. In this way, at the end of three days, having set adrift many hundred ties, we reached the entrance of the Royal Gorge. Here we discovered that an attempt to descend the first waterfall with two in the boat was certain destruction, and to return was impossible. Accordingly, I determined to lower my brother down the fall in the boat, a distance of 200 feet, give him the rope and let him take the chance of the canon (life seemed more certain in that direction), while I would risk my physical ability to climb the canon wall, which was about 2,000 feet high.

"About 10 o'clock in the morning I shook hands with my brother, lowered him in the boat safely to the foot of the fall, gave him the rope and saw him no more. Then throwing aside my coat, hat and boots, and stripping the socks from my feet, I commenced my climbing way, often reaching the height of 100 or 200 feet, only to be compelled to return to try some other way. At length, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, I reached a height upon the smooth canon wall of about a thousand feet. Here my further progress was arrested by a shelving ledge of rock that jutted out from the canon side a foot or more. To advance was without hope; to return certain death. Reaching upward and outward, I grasped the rim of the ledge with one hand and then with the other, my feet slipped from the smooth side of the canon, and my body hung suspended in the air a thousand feet above the roaring waters of the Arkansas.

"At that moment I looked downward to measure the distance I would have to fall when the strength of my arms gave out. A stinging sensation crept through my hair as my eyes caught the strong root of a cedar bush that projected out over the ledge, a little beyond my reach. My grasp upon the rim of the ledge was fast yielding to the weight of my person. Then I determined to make my last effort to raise my body and throw it sideways towards the root so as to bring it within my grasp. At the moment of commencing the effort I saw my mother's face as she leaned over the ledge, reach down her hand and caught me by the hair. Stranger, my mother died while yet a young woman, when I and my brother were small boys, but I remember her face. I was successful in making the side leap of my arms, when I drew myself upon the ledge and rested for a time. From here upward my climbing was laborious, but less dangerous. I reached the top of the canon just as the sun was sinking down behind the snowy range, and hastened to our camp at the mouth of the canon, where I found my brother all safe. 'Charlie,' said he, 'have you had your head in a flour sack?' It was then I discovered that my hair was as white as you see it now."

TELEGRAPHING TO FIND A MAN TWO FEET OFF.

"Big thing this telegraph." "Yes," said I, "it was as big as a grape vine." "No joking," he said. "I came here to New York yesterday, 100 miles out of my way, to see a man. When I got here, went to the St. Nicholas, and when I was ready to go out and see my man, by jinks, stranger, I had lost his address, and by George, I couldn't think of his first name even. And his last name was only Johnson. Easy name to hunt, eh? I was left. You know what it is to find anybody in New York when you don't know their address. It is worse than finding an honest

man. Well, this man was a new comer here; name wasn't in the directory. I asked questions until I made a fool of myself.

"Then I said to the telegraph operator at the St. Nicholas: 'I'll keep me here a week. I've got to write to St. Louis and get that man's address.'"

"Well, the telegraph operator said: 'I wrote a dispatch right away: 'To Gettit & Keapit, Brokers, St. Louis—What is our man Johnson's first name, and what's his address?'"

"And in due time the answer came back: 'James P., St. Nicholas Hotel.'"

"What do you think of that, stranger? I went to the clerk and said: 'Is Mr. James P. Johnson in his room?'"

"That is Mr. James P. Johnson," said the clerk.

"The man, stranger, was standing beside me, waiting for me to move so that he could speak to the clerk. And I had just sent 1,064 miles to find out where he was. Funny, stranger, wasn't it?"

BIRTH AND ANCESTRY OF THE POET, THOMAS MOORE.—The poet's father, John Moore, was born in Kerry, the county that gave birth to O'Connell, the sept of the O'Moores being originally from Leix, an ancient district marked by the present Queen's county, adjoining Kildare, in Leinster, from which no doubt, the poet's ancestors were transplanted, just as the O'Connell's had been from Limerick and Clare in Munster, or North Munster. The O'Moores, princes of Leix, were a gallant clan that kept the Palemen in terror, one of their last chiefs having been Rory, or Roger O'More, the able and intrepid patriot who planned the insurrection and civil war of 1641, whose name is still honored in the refrain of the national hope in "God and our Lady and Rory O'More." Roger O'More's daughter was mother of Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan, the heroic defender of Limerick. But, though Moore sprang from a brave sept, his father and family were extremely humble, so that Moore knew nothing of them until he attained some distinction, when not a few of his Kerry relations claimed kindred with him. John Moore was born about 1741, in Kerry, and proceeded early in life to Dublin, where his industry so prospered that he became owner of a spirit store in Johnson Court. Having married Anastasia—daughter of Thomas Codd, of Corn Market, in the town of Wexford, who united the craft of a hand loom weaver to a small provision trade—with whom he obtained some marriage portion, John Moore, then thirty eight years of age, removed his establishment from Johnson Court to Aungier street and extended his business. To lessen their rent, the thrifty couple let the apartments over their store to a convivial gentleman, whose rooms were the resort of some of the gifted spirits who at that period were a distinctive feature in the social life of the gay Irish Metropolis. One of those gatherings were in full flight of midnight enjoyment when the servant entered the banqueting-room, and informed the gleesome revelers that, as Mrs. Moore had just given birth to a son, the noisy proceedings were unsuited to such an occasion, and would, it was hoped, be closed without delay. The gallant host at once acceded, and proposed that the guests should adjourn to a tavern in the vicinity, the famous Jerry Keller seconding the proposition with the exclamation: "It is right we should adjourn *pro re nata*." The infant was Thomas Moore.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S CLEMENCY.—A striking incident of Mr. Lincoln's official life is related by Judge Brownell, of Denver, who visited the White House in March, 1865. Mr. Seward and several other gentlemen were also present, and President gradually came to talk on decisions of life and death. All other matters submitted to him, he declared, were nothing in comparison to these, and he added, "I reckon there never was a man raised in the country on a farm, where they are always butchering cattle and hogs and think nothing of it, that ever grew up with such aversion to bloodshed as I have, and yet I've had more questions of life and death to settle in four years than all the men who ever sat in this chair put together. But I've managed to get along and do my duty, as I believe, and still save most of them, and there's no man knows the distress of my mind. But there have been some of them that I couldn't save—there are some cases where the law must be executed. There was that man, who was sentenced for piracy and slave trading on the high seas. That was a case where there must be an example, and you don't know how they followed and pressed to get him pardoned, or his sentence commuted; but there was no use of talking. It had to be done; I couldn't help him; and then there was that who was caught spying and recruiting within Pope's lines in Missouri. That was another case. They besieged me day and night, but I couldn't give way. We had come to a point where something must be done that would put a stop to such work. And then there was this case of Beal, on the lakes. That was a case where there must be an example. They tried me every way. They wouldn't give up; but I had to stand firm on that, and I

had ever to turn away his poor sister when she came and begged for his life, and let him be executed, and he was executed, and I can't get the distress out of my mind yet." As the kindly man uttered these words the tears ran down his cheeks, and the eyes of the men surrounding him moistened in sympathy. There was a profound silence, in which they rose to depart. Three weeks after, the President was killed.

WHAT THINGS MAY COME IN DREAMS.—The man who wants to "sleep upon" a project before deciding may be wiser than he knows, for in that sleep his mind, unknown to him, may traverse the ground again, unhampered by his will, uninfluenced by his prejudices, and give him a clearer and better judgment. Who has not awakened to see light where all seemed dark the night before? Canseur remembers an instance in his own experience, back in his high-school days. Good Mr. Sherwin had given the class a tough problem, which involved both geometry and algebra in its solution. Canseur took it home, and worked and worried over it all the evening. He made diagrams without end, and wrote down equations without number, but the equation which was to give in known terms the value of the unknown x he could not evolve from them. Time and again a fresh start was made, but with no better result—there was still a link missing. Tired and disheartened he went to bed, and was soon fast asleep. In the early hours of the morning, when it was barely light he awoke, and the first thing of which he was conscious was that he had solved the problem it was as clear as day. Rising at once, he sought a pencil, but finding none, used a half-burned match, and with this, on the marble of the mantle, noted down two short equations. Then he turned to bed and slept. Later in the morning he worked out the equations, and carried the result in triumph to the school house on Bedford street.—Boston Transcript.

AN UNPLEASANT GUEST.—Among the numerous pests of the South African bush one of the most formidable is the puff-adder, so called from the habit of inflating its head and neck just before striking its prey. Its mode of attack is to throw back its head, and strike downward with its two hooked teeth that project from its upper jaw, inflicting a wound which is almost invariably fatal. Its fondness for preying upon mice, which are its chief food, frequently lead it into the houses of the colonists, who find it a very troublesome guest, inasmuch as its body is so tough and elastic as to defy almost any weapon except a charge of shot. On one occasion the wife of a missionary living in one of the remote settlements of Cape Colony, noticed on the floor of the room in which she was sitting the empty skin of a mouse, out of which the flesh had been sucked as clean as could have been the inside of an orange. Detecting at once the well-known trace of the puff-adder, she cautiously searched the whole room, and at length, lifting a corner of the matting upon which her baby was lying asleep, found the snake coiled up underneath. With great presence of mind she refrained from disturbing it, and stepping to the door called in one of her Dutch servants, who speedily made an end of the intruder with his gun.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a Mortgage executed by Jose County to Franklin D. Canseur, bearing date the 11th day of September, A. D. 1874, 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 and seventy-six cents, (\$330.76), 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 piece or parcel of land situate in the Village of Chelsea, County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, known and described as follows, to-wit: 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. CANSEUR, Mortgagee. G. W. TURNBULL, Attorney for Mortgagee.

The LIONS MAY ROAR!

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Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. C. STEINBACH, v8-40 6m CHELSEA, MICH.

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They have on hand a large supply of

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And in fact, everything needed to Eat or Wear. Our Stock of

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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 BROS. & CO. Chelsea, Jan. 1, 1879.

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SHOES, &C.

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

A. DURAND. v7-47

E. W. VOIGT, Detroit, Mich.

TRADE MARK DREWS THE

BOSS LAGER BEER

v8-21-1y

N. C. R. R. TIME TABLE.

GOING WEST.	
Passenger Trains on the Michigan Central Railroad will leave Chelsea Station as follows:	
Mail Train.....	9:22 A. M.
Way Freight.....	12:55 P. M.
Grand Rapids Express.....	5:50 P. M.
Way Freight.....	8:11 P. M.
Evening Express.....	10:15 P. M.
GOING EAST.	
Night Express.....	5:50 A. M.
Way Freight.....	8:02 A. M.
Grand Rapids Express.....	10:07 A. M.
Mail Train.....	4:40 P. M.
H. B. LEBYARD, Gen'l Supt., Detroit.	
HENRY C. WESTWORTH, General Passenger and Ticket Agt., Chicago.	

THE CHELSEA HERALD,

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING.	
1 Week.	1 Month.
1 square.....	\$1.00
1 column.....	4.00
1 column.....	7.00
1 column.....	10.00
1 column.....	15.00
1 column.....	25.00
1 column.....	40.00
1 column.....	75.00
Cards in "Business Directory,"	\$5.00
per year.	

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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

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

I. O. O. F.—THE REGULAR weekly meeting of Vernon Lodge No. 85, I. O. O. F., will take place every Wednesday evening at 6:15 o'clock, at their lodge room, Middle St., East.
E. E. SHAVER, Sec'y.

WASHTENAW ENCAMPMENT, NO. 11, I. O. O. F.—Regular meetings first and third Wednesday of each month.
J. A. PALMER, Scribe.

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

INSURANCE COMPANIES

REPRESENTED BY
W. E. DEPEW.

	Assets.
Home of New York.....	\$6,109,527
London.....	3,292,914
Underwriters.....	3,253,519
American, Philadelphia.....	1,294,061
Detroit Fire and Marine.....	501,029
Fire Association.....	3,178,286

OFFICE: Over Kempe's Bank, Middle street, west, Chelsea, Mich. v6-1

M. W. BUSH.

DENTIST,
OFFICE IN WEBB'S, BLOCK. 31



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

E. C. FULLER'S

TONSORIAL SALOON.

Hair-Cutting,
Hair-Dressing,
Shaving, and
Shampooing

Done in first-class style. My shop is new, fitted up with everything pertaining to the comfort of customers.

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

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

Particular attention will be given to the preparation of bottles for burial in city or country, at 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 "Bees Hive."

E. C. FULLER, Proprietor.
Chelsea, Mich., Feb. 17, 1878.

FRANK STAFFAN, Jr., UNDERTAKER.

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

COFFINS AND SHROUDS.
Hears in attendance on short notice.

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

Unclaimed Letters.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Chelsea, July 1, 1870:

Burkett, C. C.
McClure, John
Mayer, Mr. John
Roster, Mr. S. Henry.

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

Geo. J. CROWELL, P. M.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Rev. THOS. HOLMES, Services at 10:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting Thurs. day evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday School at 12 M.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. E. A. GAY, pastor. Services at 10:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. Young people's meeting Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday School at 12 M.

M. E. CHURCH.

Rev. J. F. HUBBOS, Pastor. Services at 10:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock. Sunday School immediately after morning services.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Rev. Father DUNN. Services every Sunday, at 8 and 10:15 A. M. Vespers, 7 o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 12 o'clock, A. M.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.

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

OUR TELEPHONE.

FARMERS have commenced plowing.

The huckleberry season is nearly over.

The wheat crop will average about 20 bushels to the acre.

The Put-in-Bay picnic that came off last Saturday was a success.

The farmers have got in pretty much all of their wheat in this section.

The young bloods of Chelsea have had their heads amputated close to their hair.

TIM. MCKUNE has made another commencement to build the walls of his cellar.

NEXT Friday (August 1st) will be a great day among the colored population.

Two hundred and seventy-six deaths recorded in Washtenaw county during 1878.

THERE have been purchased in Chelsea the past week about 10,000 pounds of wool.

BEWARE of the man who never laughs, and we might add, the man who laughs all the time.

It is said some horse thieves dye horses. When they get caught out West they die horse thieves.

Our friend Mr. Boulte, watchmaker, from Mattison, Ill., paid us a flying visit one day last week.

A few days ago a rattlesnake, 11 feet long and with 20 rattles, was killed on the farm of Solomon Brownell, in Pittsfield.

WE are very forgetful. Therefore, will that person please tell us how much we agreed to pay them for tending to our business?

THE wheat crop has been secured in splendid condition. Those who know say that it will average 20 bushels to the acre in this county.

WE were informed that a foot race came off on last Monday between a Chelsea man and a Dexter mfin, Chelsea coming off second best.

KEMPE, BACOS & Co. have just received a shipment of seven car loads of coal, which they will sell cheap for cash. Now is the time to buy cheap.

MILNERS conquer—and hence it is that the gentle yet positive influence of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup overcomes so quickly the disorders of babyhood.

THERE have been 900 bushels of huckleberries shipped by the Chelsea merchants since July 10th up to the 29th. So says Mr. Hatch, our express agent.

THERE will be an auction sale of farm implements at the former residence of Alva Freer, one-half mile west of Lima Center, on Thursday, August 7th. A large attendance is respectfully invited.

THE tramp excitement frightened a Chelsea lady so that when her husband returned home late in the evening she refused to let him in until he had given his name, her name, and the names of their three children.

A LITTLE daughter of a Manchester clergyman was left to "tend door," and, obeying the summons of the bell, she found a gentleman on the steps, who wished to see her father. "Father isn't in," said she; "but if it's anything about your son, I can attend to you. I know the whole plan of salvation."

LOUIS J. LIESMER, one of the publishers of the Ann Arbor Democrat, was married on Tuesday afternoon, of last week, to Miss Emma M. Helber, at the residence of the bride's mother, on Washington street, by the Rev. R. B. Pope—Rev. Theo. Thorward assisting. We wish our brother and his wife a happy future, and may success attend them through life.

WE feel sorry to chronicle the death of two old and respected citizens of Chelsea. The first one is B. Arnold, who died on Friday last, after a short illness, aged 68 years. His funeral took place on last Sunday, and was largely attended. The other is Richard Conaty, who, after an illness of several months, departed this life on Saturday last, aged 73 years. The funeral took place on Monday last. The attendance was large and the long solemn procession reminded us that we must all follow that land of peace and quietude.

A MEETING of the Washtenaw County Pomological Society will be held August 9th. It is expected a paper will be read "On What Makes Our Homes." Peach baskets, where to get them, and of what size, will be the principle topic for discussion. This is a question that demands considerable attention, and one in which the purchaser of peaches is particularly interested. The baskets have been growing smaller from year to year, until last season when six of them would scarcely hold a bushel of fruit. It is high time that a new departure was taken.—Ann Arbor Democrat.

PERSONAL.—F. P. Tucker and family arrived in Chelsea one day last week from Kansas. "Home, Sweet Home," there is no place in this wide world like Chelsea.

BESIDE a straw stack, sat a tramp—a jolly tramp, and wise—who, while he patched his tattered coat, did thus soliloquize: "It seems so sad that my lone life doth ever downward tend, and rags me into wretchedness; but still I'm on the mend. And when I need little cash, I made no loud laments, but by a straw stack sit me down, and gather in my rents."

BURGERS.—About 12 o'clock on Monday night last, Spears, the night operator, and Rash Green, the night watch at the Michigan Central Railroad depot, in this village, heard a noise up town. Green went and aroused up Jay Woods our Marshal, and several other citizens. The Marshal came across towards the post-office; by this time the burglars had entered the post-office by breaking a pane of glass out of the back door, and gaining an entrance. They had also commenced to bore a hole in the safe, but on hearing the noise outside they got scared and put out. When they came out they were confronted by the Marshal, Spears and Green; they made a hasty retreat towards the cattle yard, firing two shots at Woods without injury, and in return Green fired at them without doing any harm, as supposed. Then a lively chase ensued, but the birds, three of them, got off. There was over \$150 in the safe at the time, so the thieves would have made a haul. We advise every one to have their firearms ready for use, so when these night prowlers come along to give them a warm reception.

A YEAR OF DISASTER IN ENGLAND.

There was a few over 15,000 bankruptcies or "failures" in the United Kingdom last year. It may be interesting to note the branches of commerce amidst which they were distributed, and, in the more salient instances, the proportion which the collapses of 1878 bore to those of its predecessor. The highest number is attained by engineers, founders, iron, metal and hardware dealers; next come commission agents; third on the list are "merchants;" woolen and silk manufacturers, generally so described, rank fourth; with boot and shoemakers, coal merchants, wine merchants and timber merchants following, in order, as they are named. In every one of these the balance was against 1878, as compared with 1877. Eight banks or bankers went the way of ruin; there were not any in the previous year. In the corn, cotton, colonial, calico, drug, provision, ship-broking and building, rope and sail-making trades, there was an excess of disaster; but the brewers and tobaccoists more than held their ground, while there is not a single distiller in the calendar of either period. The sugar-refiners, notwithstanding their grievances, are represented by a blank; but the rare circumstance occurs of three dealers in discount going to the wall, with six "financial agents." Turning to the retail classes, we find the grocers to have been, by many hundreds, the most unfortunate, the publicans, curiously enough, following suit, with, after them, the drapers, farmers, builders, tailors and shoemakers. The "private persons" keep the level between the two years exactly. The carpenters have had a large share of ill luck, as have the masons, though not in proportion with that of the plumbers, printers and cheese-mongers. The year told its tale of increased insolvency, too, upon actors, artists, clerks, journalists, musicians, newspaper proprietors, schoolmasters, solicitors, doctors, including dentists, and even undertakers, not to speak of that class, usually so apt at taking care of itself, the lodging-house keepers. The total rise was from 8,850 to 12,416, and in the whole category there are only thirteen examples of the figures for 1878 being favorable in contrast with those of the previous year. Such a record, even thus condensed, constitutes in itself a little chapter of history.

THE WAY TO SUCCESS.—Fortune, fame, success, position, are never gained, but by piously, determinedly, bravely sticking, living to a thing till it is fairly accomplished.

In short, you must carry a thing through if you want to be anybody or anything. No matter if it does cost you the pleasure, the society, the thousand pearly gratifications of life. No matter for these. Stick to the thing and carry it through. Believe you were made for the matter, and that no one else can do it. Put forth your whole energies. Be awake; electrify yourself; go forth to the task. Only one learn to carry a thing through in all its completeness and proportion, and you will become a hero. You will think better of yourself; others will think better of you. The world in its very heart admires the stern, determined doer. It sees in him its best sight, its brightest object, its richest treasure. Drive right along, then, in whatever you undertake. Consider yourself amply sufficient for the deed. You'll be successful.

THE USE OF TEA.—The following hints concerning the use of tea may prove useful: Whoever uses tea should do it in great moderation. It should form a part of the meal, but never be taken before eating, or between meals, or on an empty stomach, as is too frequently done. The best time to take tea is after a hearty meal.

Those who suffer with weak nerves should never take it at all. Those who are troubled with inability to sleep nights should not use tea, or if so, take it only in the morning. Brain-workers should never goad on their brains to overwork on the stimulus of tea. Children and the young should not use tea. The overworked and the underfed should not use tea. Tea should never be drunk very strong. It is better with considerable milk and sugar. Its use should at once be abandoned when harm comes from it. Multitudes of diseases come from the use of tea, and for this reason those who cannot use it without going to excess should not use it at all.

Chelsea Market.

CHELSEA, July 31, 1879.

WHEAT, White, 2 bu.....	93@ 1.00
WHEAT, Red, 2 bu.....	90
CORN, 2 bu.....	30
OATS, 2 bu.....	25@ 30
CLOVER SEED, 2 bu.....	3.75
THOMAS SEED, 2 bu.....	1.75
BEANS, 2 bu.....	50@ 60
POTATOES, 2 bu.....	45@ 50
APPLES, green, 2 bu.....	100@ 75
do dried, 2 bu.....	13
HONEY, 2 lb.....	20@ 14
BUTTER, 2 lb.....	08
POULTRY—Chickens, 2 lb.....	06
LARD, 2 lb.....	6
TALLOW, 2 lb.....	05
HAMS, 2 lb.....	04
SMOKED, 2 lb.....	04
EGGS, 2 doz.....	08
BEEF, live 2 cwt.....	3 00@ 3 50
SHEEP, live 2 cwt.....	2 00@ 2 50
HOGS, live 2 cwt.....	2 00@ 3 00
do dressed 2 cwt.....	3 00
HAY, tame 2 ton.....	8 00@ 10 00
do marsh, 2 ton.....	5 00@ 6 00
SALT, 2 bl.....	1 25
Wool, 2 lb.....	28@ 32
GRANDPHEES, 2 bu.....	2 00@ 2 50

MEDICAL.

Why allow a cough to lacerate your throat and lungs? Why incur the imminent danger of consumption, when in an incredibly short space of time, and for an insignificant sum, you may cure yourself? Thomas' Eucletic Oil does the business thoroughly. A single 25 cent or 50 cent bottle often suffices to relieve the difficulty. This peerless remedy overcomes with equal certainty, swelling of the neck, inflammation of the muscles and stiffness of the joints, lameness and crick in the back, tumors, piles, dysentery and a variety of other painful and harassing disorders. It may be taken inwardly with as much safety as it is applied outwardly. Collect, whether of man or beast, is cured by it in fifteen or twenty minutes. Sores, excoriations and abrasions of the skin, are healed by it with gratifying rapidity. All medicine dealers sell it. Price, 50 cents and \$1 per bottle; trial size, 25 cents.

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

NOTE—Electric, Selected and Electrized.

CATARRH!

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

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

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

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

For sale here by W. R. Reed & Co.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 2, 1878.

MESSES. 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, Sanitary 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.

We Guarantee What We Say.

We know Shiloh's Consumption Cure is decidedly the best Cough Medicine made. It will cure a common or chronic Cough, or Bronchitis, in half the time, and relieve Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma at once, and show more cases of Consumption cured, than all others. It will cure where they fail, it is pleasant to take, harmless to the youngest child, and we guarantee what we say. Price 10 cts. 50 cts. \$1.00. If your Lungs are sore, Chest or Back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by W. R. REED & CO.

It is strange so many people will continue to suffer day after day with Dispepsia, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Sour Stomach, General Debility when they can procure at our store SHILOH'S VITALIZING, free of cost if it does not cure or relieve them. Price 75 cts. Sold by W. R. REED & CO.

We have a speedy and positive Cure, for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker mouth, Head Ache, in SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health, and sweet breath. Price 50 cts. Sold by W. R. REED & CO. cow-v7-44m6

Dr. Barry's Celebrated

LIVER

PADS

PRICE \$1.00 EACH

Are Guaranteed to Cure, Without Medicine.

Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Diseases of the Kidneys, Constipation, Pain in the Back and Loins, Vertigo, Diphtheria, Biliousness, Gastric Derangements, Colic, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Influenza, Headache, Neuralgia, Bowel Complaints, Nervous Debility and Rheumatic Pains.

Price \$1.00 Each, by Mail.

Manufactured and for sale by The LIVER PAD & INSOLE CO., 206 Griswold St., Room 8.

DETROIT, MICH.

For sale by Druggists everywhere.

Ask for Dr. Barry's Pad, and have no other.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a Mortgage executed by Joseph Swasthout and Miranda Swasthout 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 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 23d 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 Congdon's third addition to Chelsea Village.

Dated Chelsea, May 22, 1879.

FRANKLIN D. CUMINGS, Mortgagee.

G. W. TURNBULL, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.

ON the 2d day of December, A. D. 1867, Russell P. Bodine and Esther Bodine, his wife, of Manchester, Washtenaw County, Michigan, mortgaged to Alfred C. Torrey, of the same place, all those certain pieces or parcels of land situate in the Village of Manchester, Washtenaw County, Michigan, known and described as follows: Being the south two-thirds of Village lot eleven (11) in block forty-five (45). Also a certain other parcel of land commencing at the south-west corner of said lot eleven (11) in block forty-five (45), running thence southerly five rods and two links to the north side of City road, thence easterly along the line of said City road four rods and two 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 38 of Mortgages, on page 215. This said mortgage was afterwards severally assigned by deeds of assignment, each of which assignments were recorded in said Register's office, to-wit: By Alfred C. Torrey to George M. Hewitt, March 7th, A. D. 1872, and recorded in Liber 3, Assignment of Mortgages, on page 338, March 18th, A. D. 1872, and by William Freeman assigned to James H. Aten, November 23d, A. D. 1877, and recorded in Liber 3, Assignment of Mortgages, on page 384, December 18th, A. D. 1877, and by James H. Aten assigned to Samuel W. Lockwood, April 18th, A. D. 1879, and recorded in Liber 6, Assignment of Mortgages, on page 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 13th, 1879.

SAMUEL W. LOCKWOOD, Assignee.

A. E. HEWITT, Attorney for Assignee.

USE THIS BRAND.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

The Monroe county house burned last winter will be rebuilt in accordance with plans by a Toledo architect; cost \$14,000.

Thompson's Case: A correspondent writing from Kalamazoo in reference to an article in the *Michigan State* of the 10th inst., makes the startling statement that during the active mining career of the cliff over 500,000 tons of silver was mined from the mine. He says he can name several persons who now enjoy a comfortable competency obtained through purchasing this stolen metal.

A young lady, 25 years of age, named Lillie Manger, living near Pontiac, took a large dose of arsenic on the 15th and died from its effects on the 18th at Rochester. Her parents live in Ashland, Mich. She had been at work for one day near Pontiac, who, she says, she suspected of poisoning a letter not belonging to her and threatened to have her arrested. This she worked upon her as I can see her to commit the rash act.

The State Treasurer on Monday paid \$70,000 of State bonds and \$15,710 of coupons.

At the election for county seat in Crawford county on the 17th, Grayling won by 150 majority.

A five-year old son of J. Cole of Beaufort, Huron county, was killed last week by the kick of a horse.

The coming peach crop of Allegan and Van Buren counties is said to be immense in quantity and fine in quality.

Dugdon & Cobb of Kalamazoo have received an order from the old country for 20,000 bushels of wheat.

The engine house of the Ert & Osceola logging railroad at Ert was burned on the 20th, and a considerable body damaged. Loss \$5,500.

A fire at Marshall on the 19th destroyed the following property: E. McCreedy, shop, stove, and contents, \$5,500; no insurance; F. Vary, barn, \$300; insured for \$200; Ryan, sleeper, barn, \$500; no insurance; D. S. Beach, barn, shed, \$500; insurance \$300; damage to his dwelling, \$300; covered; Ames, Wilson, shed, etc., \$100. The fire was an incendiary one.

Battle Creek is very confident of securing the Chicago and Lake Huron railroad shop. The time for the sale of the road has been postponed for 30 days and a further postponement is thought probable before matters can be satisfactorily arranged for sale. Thirty acres of land will be required for the shops.

Several days ago Michael Grady, of Jackson drank bad-bod poison. He was prostrated by the dose and lingered until Monday morning, when he died. He took the fatal dose by mistake.

The Grand Haven "Yates Light Infantry" have been accepted by Gov. Crowell and Inspector General Heath has notified them that he will muster them into the State service.

The cylinder to a new threshing machine at work upon the farm of Thomas Foster, near Flint exploded Monday, causing terrible damage. Three men were struck by fragments, and one named Walter Covert, very dangerously injured.

Mr. George Hillabrand, wife of a well known Adrian hotel keeper, attempted suicide Monday evening by taking chloroform. Dr. Stephenson succeeded in saving her life.

It is officially decided that the First Regiment of Michigan State troops will encamp at Adrian, August 27, staying one week.

Levi Robinson, of Woodbridge, Hillsdale county, aged 22, was the victim of a fatal stroke on the 15th.

In a salmon run at Kalamazoo Tuesday night a stranger named Rice, who was subsequently arrested.

Fourteen bids for doing the State printing and nine for binding were received at Lansing, Wednesday. There were only a few for stationery and paper.

An official order has been issued by Adjutant General Robertson for encampments of the State militia as follows: First regiment, at Adrian, second, at Grand Rapids; third, at Port Huron.

It is reported that R. H. Morrison, the defaulting Old Fellow, has been arrested for jury duty, alleged to have been committed last January, in the St. Joseph circuit, in the case of *Barringer vs. Carr*.

The Saginaw Valley has been thoroughly connected by telephone, there being 81 offices in Bay City, 15 at Saginaw City, 23 in East Saginaw, most of the mills and business places availing themselves of this facility for rapid and easy communication with each other.

The Fenton woolen-mills, which have been closed for some time, have been purchased and are to be changed into a fruit-elevating factory.

Brig. Gen. Christopher W. Leffingwell, one of the chief quartermasters of the department of the army of the Potomac during the rebellion, died at Henry, Ill., on the 21st, at the residence of his daughter, at the age of 70. He went to Grand Rapids in 1853, where his home had been for many years.

A special meeting of the Board of Regents was held at Ann Arbor, Thursday evening for the purpose of considering plans for the new museum building, the homeopathic college amphitheater and the new building for the construction of a central boiler house for steam heating apparatus, etc.

The Detroit meat and plumbing works were awarded the contract for putting in the steam heating apparatus at the University of Michigan, Detroit, took the contract for building a boiler house and stack vaults, etc., for \$25,000. The committee on building and grounds was instructed to advertise for bids for the construction of the homeopathic hospital amphitheater and kitchen according to Prof. Jenney's plans, and to close the contract in accordance with the resolution of the board.

The State printing and contracts were both awarded to W. R. G. & Co. The prices are reduced to conform to the times. The book and print paper contract was awarded to the Peninsula paper company of Ypsilanti. The book and print paper contract was awarded to the Peninsula paper company of Ypsilanti. The book and print paper contract was awarded to the Peninsula paper company of Ypsilanti.

A tramp at Centerville, St. Joseph county, burned the farm of Wm. J. Major on the 19th. He was attempting to set fire to a house near by when he was captured.

A man named Eddy was buried in the Jackson county, on the 22d. He was shockingly mangled and when his body was recovered he was found to have been in the employ of the mine for 13 years. He leaves a wife and five children.

Lieut. Col. J. D. Hinkley of the First regiment Michigan State troops has resigned and his resignation has been accepted by the Governor. This creates another vacancy, and leaves the command of the First regiment temporarily in the hands of Maj. Pittsman.

A woman named Maria Elliott died at Grand Rapids Thursday afternoon from the effects of an overdose of morphine, taken accidentally.

The Michigan Central railroad water tank at Battle Creek, containing 32,000 barrels of water, fell Friday night. It had just been erected. Damage, \$1,700. Workmen under it fled in terror by running for their lives.

John Ackerman, one of the oldest patients at the Kalamazoo asylum, was found in his bed Friday with his throat cut from ear to ear.

A machinist of Hillsdale, Lenawee county, has built a road engine which will climb an incline of 45 degrees.

Two children, a daughter and a son, A. B. Bonn of Livingston, Livingston county, aged 4 and 4 years, were burned to death on the 24th while playing in a barn, which was accidentally set on fire.

An incendiary fire at Blanchard, Montcalm county, on the 15th destroyed the school, five stores, the post-office, a blacksmith and wagon shop, and two dwelling houses, involving a loss of \$6,000; insurance about \$2,000.

Edward Gardner, a young unmarried farmer living three and a half miles from Farmington, was himself burned to death on the 24th while playing in a barn, which was accidentally set on fire.

A terrible accident occurred at Port Huron Thursday night, the victim being Mrs. Adam Helmer, who with her husband resides on the corner of Union and Centre streets. About 11 o'clock Mrs. Helmer was awakened by the noise of burglars in the house. She immediately aroused her husband. On getting up she saw a man in a dark suit, who was then seized an army mail pistol, and was found in the room and went to another part of the house on a search for the intruders. Meanwhile his wife arose and went to a different part. When the husband returned to the room he saw an intruder in the closet and fired; but his most sorrowful surprise the intruder proved to be his wife. The whole charge from

them entered Mrs. Helmer's right side, causing a fatal wound.

Preparations are going on for the State convention of red ribbon clubs in Lansing on August 6 and 7. Arrangements have been made for excursion rates (2 cents per mile) on all roads leading to Lansing, and the hotels will charge from \$1 to \$1.50 per day.

In the examination of candidates for the normal cadetship at Kalamazoo, William E. Brown, of Three Rivers, won the award over four competitors.

The camp meeting of the Spiritualists and Liberals commenced at Lansing, Saturday, and it is said to have been gratifying to those who have in charge. They had quite a city of tentacles. There was a large attendance of "mediums."

Nathan Crawford, residing near Otisville in Genesee county, was thrown from a frigate horse while riding Friday and fatally injured. He is a young, unmarried man, aged 25.

Marquette lumber company, and a leading man at Ludington, died Saturday. He had been seriously ill for some time.

The survivors of the Fifteenth Michigan Infantry have had a reunion at Deerfield, Lenawee county, August 14.

The banishing of the "crooks" from Chicago has begun to take effect in western Michigan, which is overrun with squads of 25 to 50 men, who are very bold and insolent.

Mr. Newton Baker was very sick picking whiteberries in a swamp a few miles from Hillsdale. He was bitten by a six-foot serpent with nine rattles. Proper remedies were administered and it is thought he will recover.

On Lake St. Ignace and Michigan Southern road offices a char- in the freight rates is announced to take effect on August 4. On and after this date an advance of 5 cents per 100 pounds will be made on the fourth class, grain flour and live hogs.

The steamship Langshaw, of the New Bedford direct line, which left New York returned Saturday, with the loss of the captain (Bain) who had fallen overboard and drowned.

The steamships Santiago de Cuba of New York and Scots Grey of London collided in the Delaware Strait Saturday. Both vessels were badly damaged, involving a loss of \$250,000.

By the capsizing of a yacht Friday evening at Toronto, Mrs. Octavia De Lisle, Emily Laue, Louis Lebre and son, Louis Gavon, St. vaier Garnett, Ferdinand Blais and Dr. Ernst De Lisle were drowned.

A stay proceedings have been granted in the case of Chauncey Cox, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Mrs. Bull in New York. This case will come before the Supreme Court in October.

Seven new cases of yellow fever were reported in Memphis Saturday, and there was a general stampede of citizens. All cities connected to Memphis by rail have quarantined against it.

A Belgium dispatch says that the Nova Scotia ship St. Bernard, Capt. Burns, which left New York on the 27th of July for Antwerp, has been lost on the banks of this coast. Capt. Burns and five men were drowned.

Joseph Headman, a Mormon preacher, was shot and killed by a mob of 10 men in Calicut county, Ga., Monday.

In a free fight at Smyser's grove, five miles from Louisville, Sunday evening, John Hughes, colored, was killed and several others badly injured. The trouble originated in an effort made by roughs to capture a street car.

El V. Lederer, aged 22, was drowned at the Saginaw Lake Monday afternoon, where he had gone with an excursion party and swam out into the river.

Monday morning a young Frenchman named Paradi, accidentally lost his footing while at the bottom of the new elevator and fell to the bottom of the shaft. He was 45 feet. St. angrily enough, he was not instantly killed, but when picked up was found to have sustained severe internal injuries.

There are 424 prisoners in the Detroit House of Correction at present.

Madame Anderson, a noted English pedagogue, died at the age of 102, at her home in the city of London, Wednesday evening. She had been blind for many years.

A Port Kough special says that an engagement took place near the mouth of Beaver Creek on the 17th inst. between two companies of troops and Lieut. Clark's Indian scouts of Miles' command and 300 hostile Sioux.

The troops lost four Indian scouts killed and two soldiers wounded. Miles' main command, which was 12 miles behind, came to the Indians were pursued a distance of 15 miles, but made their escape to Sitting Bull's camp.

By a premature explosion of a blast in a quarry near Hunt's pond, Tuesday afternoon, three men, Michael Ryan, a sub-contractor of Philadelphia, Pa., Housenrout and a third, were killed. Three mules also were terribly mutilated. J. Davis escaped with loss of hearing.

Secretary McCarty submitted information in relation to Sitting Bull's movements, stating that several bands of Indians are joining that chief, who is becoming somewhat demoralized.

Mrs. Rhinaker and her daughter, Miss Honiker, were drowned in the Saginaw river at the mouth of the Saginaw. The young lady was 16 years of age. The boat was carrying a party of 10 persons. The boat was overloaded and the river was in flood.

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POLITICAL.

The Georgians think of running the Hon. Alex. H. Stephens for Governor.

The Louisiana constitutional convention has decided to amend the constitution by a vote of 72 to 41.

The Mississippi State convention of the National Greenback labor party assembled at Jackson Wednesday. Col. M. D. Stevens was elected president. A platform was adopted, and an executive committee appointed.

The Wisconsin State Republican Convention met at Madison Wednesday and re-nominated the present State officers as follows:

Governor—J. Smith.
Lieutenant Governor—Jas. M. Brigham.
Secretary of State—Hans B. Warner.
Treasurer—Richard G. Lusk.
Attorney General—Alex. Wilson.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Wm. C. Whitford.

The Republican State convention of Penn. met at Harrisburg Wednesday morning in the hall of the house of representatives, and was called to order by Mr. Bery chairman of the state committee.

Galusha A. Brown was chosen permanent chairman. Samuel D. Chester was nominated for State Treasurer.

The congressional committee to investigate industry and trade, of which Hon. Hendrick B. Wright is chairman, arrived at Chicago Friday and began to take their testimony Monday. They expect to be there a week.

The Democratic State convention of Wisconsin will meet at Madison September 9.

FOREIGN.

The French Senate, 155 to 116, voted the bill relating to the installation of the Chambers in Paris, as amended by the deputies.

An Argentine cruiser has captured Gen. Godoy, the Paraguayan insurgent leader, and the Paraguayan troops have recaptured the town of Humaita.

Cape Horn advices to July 3 report that the homestead columns have advanced within eight or ten days of the city of San Francisco. There is a large Zulu force close to Port Durnford. Number of young men deserting King Cetewayo. A young man, aged 18, was killed under the city of July 4, reports that 2,000 Zulus were expected to submit that night.

The Russian minister of the interior has received a telegram from the governor of Nijni Novgorod stating that a fire broke out on Saturday in the market, and many houses and shops were destroyed. While the fire was raging an explosion occurred in one of the shops, killing 21 persons.

The Panama says: The prospectus of the Panama canal, containing a plan of the canal, is now being distributed. The ordinary capital will be 400,000,000 francs, represented by 800,000 shares. The company also proposes to raise the capital to 1,000,000,000 francs, making the entire capital 1,400,000,000 francs.

Accounts received from Russia indicate the revival of the nihilist movement.

A conflict has taken place in the district of Opatowitz between Bulgarian militia and insurgents. The Turkish had 45 killed and 150 wounded. The loss of the militia was more serious.

The British government has information that Lord Chamberlain has defected to the Zulus. The Zulus, variously estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000, surrounded the British troops, who were in the Zulu district. The Zulus charged the square on all sides. After the Zulus were broken by the British fire, they were burned by cavalry and utterly routed. Lord Chamberlain, burned and destroyed all the military stores and returned to his camp the same evening.

The word of the prince imperial has been delivered to a British commander by a messenger from Cetewayo.

A Paris correspondent says that the figure of Napoleon III. is being made by a leading sculptor, which has been ordered by a manifesto inspired by Prince Jerome Napoleon. The letter declared that the prince should be the right and duties of his position.

Disasters, floods and reported throughout Belgium, and floods in the valley of the Rhine have caused great loss of property.

Heavy rains and indications are reported from various parts of France. The Scheldt, Meuse and other rivers in Flanders are overflowing.

Salmon Fishing.

From the American Cultivator.

One of the most esteemed fish is the salmon. It is difficult to obtain accurate statistics of the fish food which is drawn from the sea. In New Brunswick the value of the salmon annually taken is \$800,000. As many as 40,000 salmon have been caught in the course of a season at the mouth of the St. John's river, a large portion of which is sent fresh to this country, bringing remunerative prices. At the outlet to the Miramichi, 400,000 pounds are annually put up "preserved" for export. The total of salmon at Oregon is enormous.

By thirteen preserving establishments there was 15,000 fish per night for 13 months. During a single season several years ago, 1,250,000 salmon were taken, weighing on an average 16 pounds each. In 1876, during the fishing season, 18 establishments on the Lower Columbia river put up 428,730 cases of salmon. Of these over 400,000 cases contained four-dozen one-pound tins, the remainder consisting of two-pound and one-half-pound tins. Over 100,000 cases were shipped direct from Astoria to England in the first three months. In 1877 the total catch was 375,325 cases. The total exports from San Francisco by sea to Europe in 1876 and 1877 were 170,887 cases in 1876 and 160,888 in 1877.

Praiseworthy attempts are now being made by fish commissioners, both State and national, to increase in numbers this splendid fish in the various rivers of the country, and the result thus far is proving eminently satisfactory. Boston market is supplied with salmon principally from the Penobscot, Me. St. John, N. B., and from Quebec and the lower St. Lawrence river. Penobscot salmon are more plentiful this year than for many years, and always command the highest price in the market. They are fresher, harder and in better condition than those from any other point. The supply of salmon, though decreased from some quarters and increased from others, is on the whole, above the totals of last year. The quality of the Quebec salmon, on arrival in Boston, is far better than was the case some years ago, as improved methods of refrigeration have been adopted, and the whole cargo is packed in ice. So far this season salmon have been larger than usual. One lot unloaded Thursday averaged a weight of each fish of twenty-four pounds.

Flooding the California Desert.

Within a recent period, geologically speaking, a large portion of Arizona and the Colorado plateau has been converted into a desert by the drying up of an arm of the Gulf of California, down by the Colorado river. Some years ago it was proposed to refill the old sea bed, now known as the Valley of Death, by turning into the water of the Colorado. General Fremont has been urging another plan. He says that a canal ten miles long, to lead the water of the Gulf of California to the bed of a lake, and another cut, fifteen miles from the upper end of the lake, would admit the water to the great basin, parts of which are 350 feet below the sea level. Six months are estimated as the time required for the

work, and the cost one million dollars. General Fremont, as the Governor of Arizona, lays great stress upon the value of this engineering work in reclaiming desert land in that Territory, in which purpose the United States is not strongly interested at this time. But the new inland sea might prove serviceable in opening up a water route through Southern California of value to commerce, and in this respect of some national importance. *Scientific American.*

The Chautauque Association.

From Harper's Magazine.

When Dr. Vincent, in 1872, visited the Chautauque region, it already had something of a name as a healthful and attractive resort for summer tourists; and a number of hotels were located on its shores. Thoroughly satisfied with the location for his proposed Assembly, the arrangements were completed, and in July, 1874, the meetings were inaugurated at Fair Point. Lasting through two weeks, they were successful beyond anticipation. The program, containing the names of many eminent speakers and writers, attracted people who entered heartily into the work, and the novel movement created a furor in the vicinity. Encouraged by the result of the first meeting, the National Sunday School Association acquired by purchase the eighty acres comprising Fair Point, and at once set on foot many improvements. Among other appliances for the profitable study and understanding of the Bible, Dr. Vincent had suggested a model of Palestine in earth and rock, over which men could walk, and from which they could learn more of the topography of the Holy Land in an hour's study than by the use of an other means. Rev. W. W. Wythe, M. D., a minister with the mind of a scientist, a careful invader of natural laws, took charge of the working out of this idea, and the result was the Chautauque Park, which forms one of the peculiar attractions of Fair Point. This was supplemented by a large model of Jerusalem, a model of the Jewish tabernacle one-fifth the size of the original, a model of the Great Pyramid of Cheops. By means of this collection of models, and with the aid of stereoscopic views of scenes in the Holy Land thrown in a magnified form on an immense screen at night, the student of Bible history is enabled to secure a more vivid comprehension of Eastern life than is attainable without the aid of a transatlantic voyage to the Orient itself. To still further increase the facilities for a thorough understanding of the life depicted in the Bible, competent persons who have lived in Palestine have been present at each Assembly with Oriental costumes, and some of the most entertaining and instructive evenings of the Assembly have been those devoted to lectures on the manners and customs of Bible lands, illustrated by *tableaux vivants* representing scenes in the daily life of dwellers on what Christianity calls holy ground.

The Assembly in its second year is in all respects fully as successful as its enthusiastic projector had desired. On the day of a visit by President Grant more than 20,000 persons were present, and the average daily attendance was not far from 6,000. In 1877 the meetings comprised a Church congress, reform convention and a scientific congress. The succeeding year demonstrated an increase of earnestness on the part of those who were drawn to the gathering, and the attendance surpassed that of 1877.

The Arab Greyhound.

To keep a greyhound and a hawk was formerly the exclusive privilege of the Arab chief, but in the present day it is extended to all—and in fact the Arab is sought for by the rich upon him for his maintenance and that of his family, the markets of Algiers are in great measure supplied with game by this measure.

The greatest care is taken to keep the breed pure, and the animals are immensely prized, so much so, indeed, that puppies left motherless are at once handed over to the women, who nurse them as if they were babies, and allow them to share with the babies in all their privileges. The full-grown dog is treated as a most esteemed member of the family, in fact, as well as the head of it, by whose side he sleeps, sharing not only his couch, but the best of everything his master possesses. While the creature dies the whole household is in the affliction. The attachment of the slave to his master is so great that he will pine away when separated from him, and die of grief, should the separation be too prolonged. When he returns, the animal displays the most extravagant joy, and will even spring upon his saddle to be caressed.

It is principally in hunting the gazelle that the sloughi displays its great speed, and of course it undergoes a special training for the purpose. At three or four months old the puppy is entered into rat traps, at five or six it is entered into hare, and a dog of twelve months is slipped at young gazelles, the matured animal alone being permitted to hunt a full-grown one, and this he does by scent, like a lynx, using a great deal of cunning in order to get near enough for a rush before he puts out his full speed and secures his quarry. The Arabs, we are told, while wonderfully struck by the way the "pagan" dogs work, set no value on their qualifications. "It is all very well," they say, "but give us a good sloughi, and then we will have a dog to powder and shot to secure our game."

The greyhounds belonging to very many nobles and officers are sought after, and every sloughi is a lace of covetous shells, fastened together with twine. These esteem for valuable dogs among the Arabs is of very old date, since other authorities tell us that among the ancient inhabitants of Yemen, the men who should kill a dog belonging to one of his tribe was obliged to give his owner a heap of wheat large enough to cover the animal entirely from the head to the tip of the tail. As the European dog loses his scenting powers in the great heat of Algeria, the sloughi is likely to remain master of the situation, but desert, though a good deal of course, ever consults large garrisons are to be found.—*The Spectator.*

Every real and