



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 No communication will be published unless accompanied with the real name and address of the author, which we require, not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.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

**Legal Printing.**—Persons having legal advertising to do, should remember that it is not necessary that it should be published at the county seat—any paper published in the county will answer. In all matters transpiring in this vicinity, the interest of the advertisers will be better served, by having the notices published in their home paper, than to take them to a paper that is not 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, AUGUST 14, 1879.

**A Ditty for the Times.**

There is one among the many,  
Can you tell me where he stays?  
He's an odd, old-fashioned party,  
Called the honest man, who says:  
Yes—the honest man who says  
Every dollar he may own,  
Keeping up the good old ways,  
That so many scarcely know.

If he gives his word of promise,  
'Tis a bond as good as gold;  
If he hold a post of honor,  
Not a trust is ever sold,  
By the honest man who says  
Every debt he may incur,  
Yielding each a just award,  
And no grudging or demur.

And I'm told this rare old party  
Lives—within his income, won  
By the fairest, squarest dealing,  
We see beneath this sum.  
And the honest man who says,  
Always holds it good and right,  
For the rich to help the needy,  
When the times are tough and tight.

**"Fu' o' Life."**

[By request we publish the following:]  
"Little toddlin' Jamie Grant,  
Tires his mother, tires his aunt,  
Hauris granic aff her feet—  
Yet the we thing doesna greet.  
'Fu' o' frolic, makin' din,  
Toddlin' out an' toddlin' in;  
Whyles near headin' down the stairs,  
Scramblin' syne upon the chairs,  
Till he wiggle-waggle down—  
Little, restless, roggie loon!"

"Whyles he gars the dishes coup—  
Gets a scou' upon the doup;  
Whyles he ripes the ribs w' sticks—  
Gets his fytes and gets his licks.  
'Stop, bairn, stop! the doup 'll bite!  
Jamie doesna care a dyle:  
He's aye merrie, up or doon—  
Little, restless, roggie loon!"

"Haste ye! catch the heedless brat—  
See, he's at the bollin' pat;  
He'lla'nt the soap among the kail—  
There! he coups the water-pail!  
He's 'n' ye'n your books, an' 'n' a blink  
He'lla'nt them steekin' 'n' the sink.  
My-man, gin your pa could see ye,  
Mony a rompus he'd la'e w' ye;  
An' we could spin him mony a yarn,  
About his restless, roggie bairn!"

**Our Jackson Letter.**

JACKSON, Aug. 13th, 1879.  
A BUSINESS REVIEW—GOOD PROSPECTS.  
The last week has ushered in real activity in our mercantile circle; merchants have been made happy, and store clerks have had to spur up, as business again has assumed a cheering aspect.  
Most of our farmers have got their harvest in and threshing done, and are beginning to draw in their wheat—which is bringing 90 cents to 95 cents per bushel; when the price reaches one-dollar farmers will be more willing to sell.  
The crops from all reports are ahead of last year, and farmers should feel especially thankful for such a handsome yield; with the partial failure of the crops in Europe, the demand for our wheat will be largely in excess of previous years, and a way is open for our large supplies.  
Mechanics also have had a good spring and summer trade, and work goes on all over the city with lively interest; many fine residences are being erected, and you cannot find a man idle who has the health and disposition to work.  
The new Central School building was accepted from the contractor, on Monday, the 11th inst., W. H. Myers, of Fort Wayne, Ind., to the entire satisfaction of the School Board; the contract price of the building was \$25,500, and with other improvements in the way of heaters and ventilating apparatus, ground graded, sodded, and drinking fountains, will make the total cost \$30,700; the building is a handsome one, and considered very cheap.  
Bennett & Knickerbocker's purify-

ing works, which was destroyed at the time the mill was burned, is being erected again with great rapidity; it is not known whether the mill will be rebuilt at present or not; the firm have enlarged their milling facilities at Albion, and are doing an extensive trade.

**SOCIETY JOTTINGS.**

Equestrian parties are becoming quite popular with the young ladies and gentlemen of the city, and most every pleasant evening it is quite a common occurrence to see a small regiment of them on our streets, exhibiting their horsemanship. No more invigorating and pleasant amusement could be indulged in, and the regiment is nightly being increased.

**HON. JAMES O'DONNELL, OF THE "CITIZEN."**

This gentleman, who was married, a few weeks ago, to one of Jackson's fairest ladies, and who has been spending his honeymoon at the seaside, sailed for an extensive European tour on the steamer City of Berlin. The paper, during Mr. O'Donnell's absence, will be managed by Mr. Bates, formerly of Marshall.

**FEMALE PEDESTRIANS.**

Madame Coleman, of Detroit, and Anna Benard, of Jackson, endeavored to entertain the people by a walking match last week—100 miles for \$50. The young lady Benard carried off the money. While not reflecting on the good faith of those ladies, we cannot but express our entire disesteem with such performances by women. We honor the man who achieves a distinction in this act, but for women, with all the ennobling feelings and rich provision made for her usefulness and benevolent work, we think all right minded people will heartily discountenance such performances.

**THE WEATHER REPORT.**

For the past few days the weather has been delightful, with pleasant days and cold nights. We are being invigorated again, and we hope we shall not have any more extreme hot weather. M. N.

**The Black Plague.**

The terror which the appearance of the Black Plague has caused in Europe might seem to be excessive, were it not that history records many instances of dreadful ravages wrought by a disease similar to this one. The plague in London, in 1665, carried off about 70,000 souls in less than six months; and, though English readers are most familiar with this event, it is not a solitary case. In the fourteenth century, during the reign of Edward III., there was a plague much more general and destructive than the one of 1665. This plague was supposed to have had its origin in the Far Cathay in 1333, and it almost annihilated the Russian army which crossed the Balkans in 1323-25.  
A remarkable feature of the present plague, and one that makes it all the more alarming, is its rapid spread in spite of cold. The germ-theory, in accordance with which most epidemics are now explained, assumes that a certain moderate temperature is required to keep the germs alive, and that excessive cold kills them. Yellow fever, for instance, has never spread as an epidemic in cold countries, and the first severe frost kills the germs in warm countries. But this plague is spreading in midwinter in one of the coldest countries in Europe. It is said to have approached within a few miles of Moscow. The mortality, moreover, is unusually large. Some reports say as high as 75 per cent of all persons attacked die. This reminds one of the story of the great Indian city, containing nearly 2,000,000 inhabitants, that was blotted out of existence two or three centuries ago by a visitation of an epidemic similar in its character to the Black Plague.  
There is occasion for all the alarm that is felt in Europe in view of this dreadful visitation. Quarantine regulations have already been established by Turkey, Italy, Austria and Germany; and the other nations of Europe will unquestionably protect themselves in the same manner. The usefulness of quarantine is no longer disputed by scientific men. No longer ago than last summer it saved Galveston and Mobile from yellow fever, though both

cities had previous suffered much from it, and were supposed to be peculiarly subject to its influences. It is probably that a rigid quarantine may stop, or at least limit to a comparatively small territory, the spread of this other and more dreadful pestilence. But it will not do for the authorities of our own country to take anything for granted. Though there is little apparent danger of the plague reaching us, owing to our limited commercial intercourse with the infected region, the most rigid scrutiny should be exercised over all vessels coming from Black-Sea ports, and particularly over those which, having sailed before the full extent of the epidemic was known, may innocently carry the germs of the disease in their cargoes. If the Black Plague should once be introduced into this country, it might make ravages in comparison with which our previous experience of yellow fever, cholera and small-pox would be insignificant, and there would be less excuse for its passage through quarantine since, so far as known, it has never appeared here, and is not natural to our soil or climate.—Chicago Tribune.

**Laconics.**

There's a good wide ditch between saying and doing.  
No woman likes to think of her empire as anything less than eternal.  
There is no error so crooked but it has in it some lines of truth. This is why it is so unsuccessful.  
A man's temper is most valuable to himself, and he should keep it.  
Many a man has ruined his eyesight by sitting in a bar-room looking for work.  
Two things a man should never be angry at—what he can and what he cannot help.  
All other griefs are at least respectable; love-sorrows alone are only ludicrous.  
The commentary of a severe friend is better than the embellishments of a sweet-lipped flatterer.  
Industry is the gift of tongues, and makes a man understood and valued in all countries and by all nations.  
The worst education which teaches self-denial is better than the best which teaches everything else, and not that.  
Law is like a sieve; you may see through it, but you must be considerably reduced before you get through it.  
Four things are required in a wife—virtue in her heart, modesty in her face, gentleness on her lips and industry in her hands.  
The sympathy of one weaker than ourselves, the sympathy even of a little child, will aid the most resolute.  
In youth our souls are great and our bodies slender; in old age our bodies are often great and our souls slender.  
Mind may set upon mind though bodies be far divided; for the life is in the blood, but souls communicate unseen.  
Breaking bad news is like half-cutting your throat before you are hanged, making you die two deaths instead of one.  
A sure sign of a wasteful wife is her lighting the candle by sticking it into the bars, instead of using a match or a little paper.  
One of the severest penalties to which criminals in Holland were in ancient times condemned, was to be deprived of the use of salt.  
Many persons complain that they cannot find words for their thoughts, when the real trouble is that they cannot find thoughts for their words.  
Scepticism has never founded empires, established principalities, or changed the world's heart. The great doers in history have always been men of faith.  
The Egyptians represented the year by a palm tree, and the month by one of its branches; because it is the nature of the tree to produce a branch every month.  
Any work, no matter how humble, that a man honors by efficient labor will be found important enough to secure respect for himself and credit for his name.  
Flattery is a safe coin which our own vanity has made current, and which will never be out of credit as long as there are knaves to offer it and fools to receive it.  
An elevated purpose is a good and ennobling thing, but we cannot begin at the top of it. We must work up to it by the often difficult path of daily duty—of daily duty always carefully performed.  
It is false economy to purchase articles simply because they are "cheap." One good, durable article will be ten times cheaper than four of those that break at the first handling.  
Vanity is so constantly solicitous of self, that even where its own claims are not interested, it indirectly seeks the ailment which it loves, by showing how little is deserved by others.  
When we are young we are slavishly employed in procuring something whereby we may live comfortably when we grow old; and when we are old, we perceive it is too late to live as we proposed.  
A gentleman is a rarer thing than some of us think for. Which of us can point out many such in his circle—men whose aims are generous; whose truth is constant and elevated;

who can look the world honestly in the face, with equal, mainly sympathy for the great and the small? We all know a hundred whose coats are well made, and a score who have excellent manners, but of gentlemen, how many? Let us take a little scrap of paper, and each make his list.  
The other day in an up-town residence a ring at the door was heard, and the servant girl, calling to her mistress, said: "Please, mum, go to the door, and if its anybody for me, tell 'em I'm engaged."  
Flattery and Lying.—There are two sorts of enemies inseparable from almost all men, but altogether from men of great fortunes—the flatterer and the liar. One strikes before; the other, behind; both insensibly, both dangerously.  
A schoolboy going out of the playground without leave, one of his masters called after him and inquired where he was going. "I am going to buy a ha'porth of nails." "What do you want a ha'porth of nails for?" "For a half-penny," replied the youngster.  
Deceit and falsehood, whatever conveniences they may for a time promise or produce, are, in the sum of life, obstacles to happiness. Those who profit by the cheat, distrust the deceiver; and the act by which kindness was sought puts an end to confidence.  
Happiness is the perpetual possession of beings well deceived, for it is manifest what mighty advantages fiction has over truth; and the reason is at our elbow, because imagination can build nobler scenes and produce more wonderful revolutions than fortune or nature can be at the expense to furnish.  
The despised of some people are the looked-up-to of others. Were it not so the little ones of the earth would not be able to hold up their heads under the contumely of the greater ones.

**LEGAL NOTICES.**

**Mortgage Sale.**  
DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a Mortgage executed by Rose County 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 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 mortgage 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 22, 1879.  
FRANKLIN D. CUMINGS, Mortgagee.  
G. W. TURNBULL, Attorney for Mortgagee.

**The LIONS MAY ROAR!**

The Animals May Growl,  
Gabriel May Blow His Horn,  
And Men May Advertise  
Low-Priced Harness,  
And You May Think Them Cheap.  
But I have now on hand the best and cheapest stock of  
**DOUBLE OR SINGLE HARNESS, CURRY-COMBS, BRUSHES, WHIPS, HALTERS, FLY-BLANKETS, HARNESS-OIL, Etc.**  
Ever brought to Chelsea, which I will sell cheap for cash.  
N. B.—I also make a specialty of HARNESS, TRUNKS, VALISES, Etc., Etc.  
I keep constantly on hand  
VIOLIN STRINGS AND FIXTURES.  
Remember the place—4th door west of Woods & Knapp's Hardware store.  
Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.  
**C. STEINBACH,**  
v8-40-6m CHELSEA, MICH.

**SENT ON 30 DAYS TRIAL.**

**BEACH'S SELF-APPLICABLE ELECTRIC SPONGE BELTS!**  
FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES.  
Cures without Medicine, New Method, Remarkable Facts, Honest, Effective, Harmless. Physics not to be relied upon.  
ELECTRICITY: First upon the lists of our most eminent Physicians, as a POSITIVE CURS FOR Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney Disease, Dyspepsia, Female Complaints, Liver Complaints, General Debility, Impure Blood, Chronic Diseases, Head Troubles, Hysterical Disease, Skin Disease, General Ill Health, &c., &c., &c.  
Among the many modern electric appliances used for medical purposes, the most RELIABLE, DURABLE and ECONOMICAL, are  
Beach's Electric Sponge Belts,  
Perfect and powerful Galvanic Batteries, constructed in such a manner that they can be worn on any part of the body, introducing a mild and continuous current of Electricity throughout the entire system, without interfering in the least with the patients' habits or occupation.  
For further particulars address  
**W. C. BEACH,**  
48-1m St. Johns, Mich.

**DON'T YOU FAIL TO ATTEND**

**EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR**  
OF THE  
**Eastern Michigan Agricultural and Mechanical SOCIETY,**  
At Ypsilanti, Michigan,  
—ON—  
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,  
Sept. 23, 24, 25 and 26, 1879.

**Why? Because if you do, you will fail to see the Finest Exhibition of Poultry, Agricultural Implements, Stocks, and Domestic Manufactures ever seen in the County; also, the best Trials of Speed.**

Send for Catalogue.  
**FRANK JOSLIN, Secretary,**  
Ypsilanti, Michigan.

**MARY E. FOSTER, Attorney at Law.**

Office at her Residence,  
No. 26 West Catharine Street,  
ANN ARBOR, MICH.  
OFFICE HOURS: From 9 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

**Elgin Watches**

THE  
\* \* \* \* \*  
TONSORIAL ARTIST!  
OF CHELSEA,  
OVER WOOD BRO'S DRY-GOODS STORE.  
Good work guaranteed. v8-36  
MRS. COLE may be found over Reed & Co's drug store—prepared to do dress-making and plain sewing—and would respectfully invite the ladies of Chelsea and vicinity to give her a call. 3918  
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.

**WATCHMAKER.**

REPAIRING—Special attention given to this branch of the business, and satisfaction guaranteed, at the Ice-Here Jewelry establishment, south Main st., Chelsea. 41

**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!!**

The undersigned wish to inform the citizens of Chelsea and surrounding country that they have a splendid assortment of  
**WOOD BRO'S & CO.**  
Chelsea, Jan. 1, 1879.

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Chelsea, Jan. 1, 1879.

**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  
**DRY GOODS**  
BEAVER CLOAKS,  
BAY STATE SHAWLS,  
**GROCERIES,**  
BOOTS AND SHOES,  
HATS AND CAPS,  
FLOUR,  
FEED,  
OATS,  
CORN,  
PROVISIONS,  
And in fact everything needed to Eat or Wear. Our Stock of  
**BOOTS AND SHOES**  
in particular, are simply immense, and of the best kinds, and makes, bought at prices that defy 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.  
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

The monthly inspection of salt by the State Salt Inspector shows a product for July of 232,077 barrels. Total to date for this year 264,700 barrels, an increase over last year of 60,193 barrels.

In an altercation at Lexington Monday afternoon W. C. Moore, a lawyer, was shot and seriously wounded by a land agent named Uren, who was in the house.

Much damage was done in Barry county by lightning on Saturday and Sunday morning. Two children of Mr. Garrett of Baltimore were seriously if not fatally injured and his house badly damaged.

Henry Barber, an old farmer residing near Mt. Morris, is under arrest charged with resisting officers who came to take his wheat crop on a replevin writ. Mr. Barber appeared on the scene armed with two shot guns and three revolvers and speedily routed the whole posse.

There were 46 convicts received at Ionia in July and 20 discharged, leaving August 1 238 in prison.

John Hanvech, of Frenchtown Monroe county, lost his barn, all his crops, a mowing machine and a span of horses by lightning, which set his barn on fire.

The old brick building in Port Huron was burned on the 2d. J. M. White, who had a photograph gallery in it, lost \$2,200 on his stock and has \$700 insurance.

A farmer named John Lawrence, residing in the township of Richfield, Genesee county, fell from a load of oats Tuesday night on the horses' feet, and was fatally injured.

The Chippewa County News estimates the product of wheat in that county the present year at 100,000 bushels.

The southwest part of Home township is suffering from a severe epidemic of diphtheria, there being one family of seven persons down with it, with one death from it Monday.

Three roughs named Smith, Hazen and Palmer were jailed at Adrian Tuesday for a murderous assault on Mr. Burnett, a hotel proprietor at Morenci on Saturday evening.

The parties were captured at the scene of the assault and narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of the excited villagers. The difficulty arose from unpaid board bills.

About one thousand colored people at Grand Rapids assembled Tuesday and Wednesday for emancipation by a handsome procession through the principal streets to the fair ground, where they were addressed by Hon. W. A. Alvord of Detroit.

In Otsego county, a bachelor by the name of Webber was found dead on Tuesday in his cabin where he was living alone. He had attached a string to the trigger of his gun and then to his toe, and placing the muzzle to his mouth discharged the gun. He had probably been dead some time, as that was the last that was seen of him.

Michigan posts of the Grand Army of the Republic will go into encampment on the 18th at Marble Lake, near Quincy, Branch county.

Fires have been raging in the back townships of Sanilac county, doing considerable damage. In the township of Flynn it has run through sections 16, 17, 18, 19 and most of 23. Several farmers have lost houses, barns, fences and crops.

The annual reunion of Co. H, Sixth Michigan heavy artillery, took place at Charlotte on the 5th. About fifty of the old members were present, and the exercises were very interesting. The address was delivered by Maj. H. Soule of Jackson.

The University authorities have notified quite a number of students of intent to gamble at the University that their further connection with the University is not desired.

Knutser's brewery at Grand Rapids took fire Wednesday afternoon, but the flames were promptly extinguished. A large quantity of grain and liquors were destroyed or damaged. The loss is estimated at \$12,000, fully insured.

A glass ball tournament took place at Howell last Thursday which attracted a large crowd. The champion medal was won by C. G. Jewett of Lowell by the remarkable score of 98 balls in 10. Buzzard of Illinois his contestant took 82 balls. Capt. Bogardus has his son going to the University of skill and scientific marksmanship.

Gotlieb Breckel an old resident of Peninsula township, Grand Traverse county, suicided Wednesday night by drowning in the bay at Old Mission. Family difficulties are alleged as the cause.

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Detroit in Brief.

The ninth annual reunion of the Twenty-fourth Michigan infantry will take place at Sugar Island on the 12th.

Rev. Dr. Harris, the new bishop of this diocese, was consecrated at St. Paul's church in this city, on the 17th of September. Bishop Wilmer of Alabama will preside, assisted by Bishop Gillespie of Western Michigan, and Bishop Doane of Michigan. The sermon will be preached by Bishop Williams, of Connecticut.

Burglars entered the store of Behr & Rothberg on Grand avenue Sunday morning, blew open the safe and stole \$285.

Col. J. H. McLaughlin, who has been demoted since his return from his Eastern military tour, is convalescent.

Capt. Greenbury Hodge, one of the regimental colored men of Detroit, died at his home in Waterfall alley, of consumption, early Monday morning, aged about 65 years.

Next week there will be a wrestling tournament at the Coliseum between Friedrich Bauer, the German, and Clarence Whistler, the "Orion giant," and Thomas Murphy.

Mr. James F. Joy has returned from New York where he was summoned some days ago. He is reported to have spent the week at the Washburn extension from Toledo to Detroit at once. If the Grand Trunk or the Great Western can check for him in the enterprise, they may do so. If not, the owners of the Washburn will furnish the capital and put the road through with all possible speed. Mr. Field, Mr. Grand, Mr. Dillon and others will provide the money and the details of the work of building the line are placed in the hands of Mr. Joy, who is in operation this fall. He says he can build it in 90 days.

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Michigan posts of the Grand Army of the Republic will go into encampment on the 18th at Marble Lake, near Quincy, Branch county.

Fires have been raging in the back townships of Sanilac county, doing considerable damage. In the township of Flynn it has run through sections 16, 17, 18, 19 and most of 23. Several farmers have lost houses, barns, fences and crops.

The annual reunion of Co. H, Sixth Michigan heavy artillery, took place at Charlotte on the 5th. About fifty of the old members were present, and the exercises were very interesting. The address was delivered by Maj. H. Soule of Jackson.

The University authorities have notified quite a number of students of intent to gamble at the University that their further connection with the University is not desired.

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Wolves are quite numerous in Springfield, Kalamazoo county. A pack of seven drove a man up a tree recently near Peter's camp, and others have been seen chasing deer.

A little twelve-year-old boy, named Fitcher, at Hartsville, Van Buren county, while "playing brakeman" on a freight train at that place on the 4th, fell between the cars and was killed.

Billie, wife of Maxim Ringnet, died at Grand Rapids, Saturday, aged about 72. She came there with the early French settlers from Montreal in 1835 and has lived there ever since.

ery Perry. Both were paying attention to the young woman, and met at her house. Ex-Collector Murphy of New York has obtained a discharge in bankruptcy.

The break in the upper canal at Manchester, N. H., causes the mill to stop and make idle about 10,000 operatives.

Twenty-four new cases of yellow fever were reported to the Memphis board of health on Tuesday, of which 16 were colored. This is a marked increase in the number of new cases, and plainly indicates that the fever is spreading. The Howard association assigned 25 additional nurses to duty. Their daily expense was \$2,000, and \$500.

Geo. Ziegler, wife and two daughters were poisoned at Wilkesbarre Pa., Thursday, by drinking coffee in which tartar emetic had been placed by some unknown person. They are in precarious condition.

The Ville Marie bank at Montreal has suspended. Liabilities on billholders and depositors about \$700,000. There was a run on the Bank of Montreal and the City and District Savings bank, and great excitement. As the depositors nearly all belong to the working classes, it is the most serious that has yet been witnessed in the city. The directors have taken every precaution beforehand to be prepared for it.

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THE HOUSEHOLD.

CARE OF CHILDREN.

The mortality report for Detroit for the month just closed furnishes a text for a much longer sermon than we care to preach from it. In all 265 persons died in the city during July, and of this number 172—very nearly one-half—were children, and of these 172, considerably more than one year of age. Seventeen were still born, 52 died of cholera infantum, 28 of summer complaint, and the others of a variety of complaints incident to childhood. The sanitary condition of the city is not worse than usual and the city itself has the reputation of being healthful above the average. If to the above figures we could add those of other cities and towns throughout the country, the aggregate infant mortality would be alarming, and make all the thoughtful and humane seek the means to be used to save the children? That many infants should succumb to the heat and poisonous exhalations of a great city in July is only to be expected, but that one-half of all death's victims should be children, and that nearly one-third of these should be swept away with cholera infantum, cannot surely be claimed as inevitable. If so, then modern medical skill is far more powerless to prevent diseases than is generally supposed. This infant mortality, however, is largely chargeable to the ignorance or carelessness of nurses, and not to any lack of skill on the part of the medical profession, and the remedy must come from a better general knowledge as to the care of children. On this point we cannot do better than quote from the circular, recently issued, of the Massachusetts State Board of Health:

The diseases of children which cause the greatest mortality occur mainly during the hot months, or immediately thereafter, and are due largely to overcooling the population, in cities and in the thickly populated parts of towns. They are chiefly aggravated, if not directly caused, by filth of all kinds, especially by filth putrefying under the influence of summer heat. Therefore infants and children should be taken, so far as it is possible, during the summer, to places where the air is clear and cool; if not to live in the country or at the seashore, then to parks, open squares, beaches, etc., for a day, or for many hours at a time, as often as may be. All sources of impure air and about the dwellings should be avoided; the drainage should be carefully looked after; the water-supply should be pure; no sink-spouts should pour filthy water on the soil; there should be no untrapped sinks or drains, stinking privy or pig-sty, no ill-arranged water-closet, no arsenical wall-paper, etc., to poison the air. Soiled clothing, diapers, etc., should be promptly removed from the rooms. A baby should not sleep in the same bed with another person, and should have a plenty of fresh air, day and night.

Improper food is directly or indirectly connected with at least one-half of the deaths of younger children. Of all the deaths under one year in Massachusetts, more than one-quarter are from disease of the digestive apparatus, mainly of diarrhoeal character. Errors in diet cause also a vast number of deaths which do not show their real nature in the mortality record. The new-born child should, if possible, live altogether on the milk of its mother, or, failing that, of a perfectly healthy wet-nurse, unless, indeed, when the mother has not quite enough milk, the physician thinks best to supplement it with bottle-feeding. If neither the milk of the mother nor of a wet-nurse can be had, the milk of the cow or that of other animal may be used instead; and this should be supplied fresh, night and morning—not necessarily from one cow.

Milk warm from the cow can usually be taken undiluted by infants of any age; if it has time to cool, it should be thoroughly chilled immediately after milking, before being used for feeding infants. Whether the baby is nursed or bottle-fed, the meals should be given at regular intervals during the day, not every two, three, or four hours, according to the age and vigor of the child; during the night, only once or twice, for one or two months; after that, once or not at all.

The infant should not be allowed to go to sleep during its meals, but should be made to nurse continually, except for occasional rests of a few seconds, until it has taken all it wants. By this means it soon learns to take just the quantity it needs; and being neither hungry nor over-filled, it sleeps peacefully and comfortably between meals. Crying should not always be considered a sign of hunger, and nursing out of meal-times should never be used to quiet the child. Both breasts should be used at each nursing; and when the milk has any tendency to be scanty, each breast should be given twice at each meal. It is not always easy to tell whether a child gets as much milk as it ought. Not infrequently when the mother or nurse is losing her milk, and the child is obviously failing, it will yet seem satisfied at each meal, probably because a bad habit has been formed, and has ceased to hope for it. Then it suffers for want of sufficient food, and should, of course, be fed from other sources. Drawing on an empty breast, too, is itself injurious to the child.

It may be said in general that the food which suits the mother will make good milk. It would be better to abandon most of the current popular theories as to what is or is not suitable for nursing women. Perhaps the most objectionable one is that milk is indefinitely increased by taking extra quantities of fluid. Certainly enough extra fluid must be taken to supply the extra amount demanded by the breast. Such vegetables and fruits as give the mother indigestion, or such as are found by experience, from some individual idiosyncrasy, to disturb the child without disturbing the mother, should be avoided; but as a rule, the mother should eat what she usually finds conducive to her health. It should generally be left to a physician to decide whether or not a mother is able to nurse her child. Mothers often think their child is not thriving on breast-milk, when the real difficulty arises from faulty habits of nursing, irregularity of meals, etc.

Cow's milk is usually, on the whole, the best material for supplying the place of the natural food. The constituents of cow's milk, and of human milk, are mainly water, casein, fat and sugar, although not in the same proportions; but that is not the most im-

A Wonderful Timepiece.

A wonderful clock is now on exhibition in Merrill Hall, in Detroit, which attracts much attention. It is the work of Mr. Felix Meier, of Detroit, an ingenious mechanic who has spent some time in perfecting what is justly regarded as a masterpiece of ingenuity. It is called the national and astronomical clock, and, in its tastefully carved walnut case, stands 18 feet high, and is seven or eight feet wide at the base. The dial is a large circle surrounded by an immense belt, on which are carved the signs of the Zodiac. Inside the circle is a blue background, representing the canopy of the heavens studded with stars. In the center is the sun, a large golden ball, around which the planets revolve. The planets are arranged in accordance with astronomical calculations as to size and distance from the sun, the earth, and its moon being set to one side and enlarged in order to show the action of the solar system to better advantage. The planets are suspended upon silver rods which project from the sun, around which they revolve. Upon the brass belt are marked the days of the month, and above these are shown the month and the day of the week. Extending from the sun are four rods which mark the seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter—and the earth bears its relative position to these points as well as to the sun. Surrounding the large dial are thirteen small dials, which give the correct time at San Francisco, Washington, New York, London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Constantinople, St. Petersburg, Pekin, Melbourne and Cairo.

At the top of the case, under a canopy surmounted with thirty-seven stars, sits the Father of his Country in an ornate chair. On either side of Washington are two clock gnomons, guarded by colored servants. As the gnomon begins the servant on the left opens his door and out walk the Presidents of the United States from Washington down to Hayes. As the line draws up in front of his chair, Washington arises and waves aloft the Declaration of Independence; the Presidents salute him and pass on across the platform where the other servant opens his door and they pass out of sight. This interesting scene is repeated every hour. The pendulum, which swings below the clock, is in a plate glass case and is of gilt bearing the emblems and motto of the United States, together with the name of the inventor and builder of the clock, Felix Meier. The ornaments are too elaborate to be enumerated, and the architecture is something admirable. Supporting the dial are handsome carved statuettes of William Cullen Bryant and Prof. Morse, and the whole case is surmounted with a bronze figure of Columbia.

In niches at the four corners of the clock are four human figures representing infancy, youth, manhood and old age. Each of these figures has a bell in one hand and a hammer in the other. The niches are supported by angels with flaming torches, and over the center is the figure of Father Time. At the quarter hour the figure of the infant strikes its tiny bell; at the half hour the figure of the youth strikes its bell of louder tone; at the third quarter the man strikes his bell, at the full hour the figure of Time steps out and tolls the hour.

Mr. Meier is a Bavarian by birth, is about 34 years of age and has lived in this country 13 years. He is a stone cutter by trade and was employed for a number of years in the stone yard of David Knapp. To furnish him time and means to complete this clock a joint stock company was formed called the American national and astronomical clock company, with a capital stock of \$50,000, and this company now owns the clock, upon which it has expended in actual cash some \$7,000.

How to Reform a Gambler.

A Nevada girl is bound to get on in the world. A Gold Hill lass married a man who had worked steadily at the trade for ten years, and yet had nothing to show for his labor, for at the end of ten months he would invariably be at the gaming-table all he had earned. Knowing her husband's weakness, she determined to turn it to good account for the advantage of the family. Her plan was to start a lay-out, box, case-keeper and the necessary checks. At this point her greatest difficulty was encountered. She had no satisfied customer. Going to the gambler and stating the case to him, he was able to borrow \$300. The preliminaries being arranged, the husband readily agreed to play against his wife's bank, provided she would agree to "ring the bell" for the drinks once in a while. The fair dealer acquies