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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 No communication will be published unless accompanied with the real name and address of the author, which we require, not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.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, 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, SEPT. 18, 1879.

Autumn.

'Tis the golden gleam of an Autumn day,
With the soft rain falling as if in play;
And a tender touch upon everything,
As if Autumn remembered the days of Spring.

In the listening woods there is not a breath
To shake their gold to the sward beneath;
And a glow as of sunshine upon them lies,
Though the sun were hidden in the shadowed skies.

The cock's clear crow from the farm-yard comes,
The muffled bell from the belfry booms;
And faint and dim, and from far away,
Come the voices of children in happy play.

O'er the mountains the white rain draws its veil,
And the black rocks, caving, across them sail,
While nearer the swooping swallows skim
O'er the steel-gray river's frothed brim.

No sorrow upon the landscape weighs,
No grief for the vanished Summer days,
But a sense of peaceful and calm repose,
Like that which age in its Autumn knows.

The Spring-time longings are past and gone,
The passions of Summer no longer are known,
The harvest is gathered, and Autumn stands
Serenely thoughtful, with folded hands.

Over all is thrown a memorial hue,
A glory like the real never knew;
For memory sifts from the past its pain,
And suffers its beauty alone to remain.

It ponders the past that has hurried by,
It sees its own youth, and loves it all,
Content it has vanished beyond recall.

O, glorious Autumn, thus serene,
Thus living and loving all that has been!
Thus calm and contented let me be,
When the Autumn of age shall come to me.

From the Quiver.

Knight and Fair Lady.

A gallant knight of the First Crusade,
A lion in battle was he;
And she, with rarest beauty crowned,
A lady of high degree.

Long had they loved with a love unknown
In the days of chivalry;
And many a doughty deed was done,
For love of that fair lady.

For thus doth the strongest passion move:
It binds with golden bands
Hearts, whom a ruthless fate has thrown,
In earth's far distant lands.

Sir Hubert, wrought by his spirit, thus
To the Lady Constance spoke—
"In battle my arm hath proved its might,
And the spear and the lance hath broke."

"But never again in the tented field,
Shall my helmet proud be seen;
If thy heart refuse my proffered love,
Mine own heart's love and queen!"

And he who had conquered in war,
Was conqueror now in love;
For their truth was pledged beneath
The stars.

Which gleamed in the vault above,
Once more to the East Sir Hubert went,
But soon as the strife was o'er,
Returned to claim the lady fair—
His bride forevermore!

Points of Interest at Macinaw.

EDITOR HERALD: Mackinaw is famous for its beautiful scenery, its historic associations, and its high altitude, making it one of the most desirable points of interest and pleasure to the tourist. Its principal natural objects of curiosity are Robinson's Folly, Arched Rock, Sugar Loaf Rock, Devil's Kitchen, and Lover's Leap. The first is almost a perpendicular verge of rock, some 128 feet in height; just around the eastern corner of the island, and just back of the Mission House, the view from the top is surpassingly lovely—the waters of the lake, placid and skimming in the sun, make it a scene on which the eye delights to dwell.

The story as related was somewhat

in this wise: An English officer, stationed here, one night, after the wine had circulated freely, took a stroll, and while enjoying his pipe suddenly a fair form crossed his path. He dropped his cap, hoping to engage her attention, but she eluded his curiosity, only giving him one look, disappearing around a curve, and Robinson saw her no more. Two days passed, and still the Captain did not forget his lady apparition, but sought the same path where first he met her, and was rewarded by the sight of her again. Determined to secure the prize he pursued her, begging her to stop, to speak to him, but to no avail; she sped to this verge and seeking in vain, as it were, some place of escape from her pursuer, the Captain besought her again to stop, as she stood where the slightest loss of balance must prove her death. Quick as thought the Captain sprang forward and seized her by the arm; she sprang backwards, drawing her would be savior with her, and both were hurled down to pieces on the rocks below. His body was found, after a two days' search, on the rocks, but not a vestige of the lady he had sought to save—the ignis fatuus of his own excited imagination, induced by too liberal putations of French brandy.

Arched Rock is one of the greatest curiosities on the Island, spanning a distance of fifty feet; the height from the beach to the center of the arch is 140 feet, the width of the same about two feet in its narrowest point. I did not attempt its passage, although many did; but ere the trip was accomplished by most, they were upon all fours, as the eye could not dwell upon the depth below without a feeling of fear. One is spell bound in looking upon this great wonder, and one feels like exclaiming, "The hand that made it is divine."

Sugar Loaf Rock rises to a height of 80 feet, like the spire of a church, standing alone and majestic like a solitary sentinel on the plain. One can climb by the aid of a ladder and enter a small cave upon one side; the names are legion one finds penciled and carved upon its rocky sides—many, perhaps the only record, that will be left of there having lived.

Lover's Leap is a bold precipitous rock or bluff, 125 feet in height, and named thus from the legend of a dusky maiden, who threw herself from its summit into the waters below. One feels like admiring her devotion, but not her disarming.

Trade Notes.

The wheat trade of Philadelphia is growing enormously.

The average of the cotton crop in Western Texas is 50 per cent greater this year than last.

It was estimated, lately, that the total production of petroleum in Pennsylvania was increased to 50,000 barrels daily.

The manufacturing outlook of Lowell, Mass., is excellent, and a general revival of business in her industries is anticipated.

Manchester, N. H., has voted to exempt from taxation ten years all manufacturing enterprises, where not less than \$50,000 is invested.

Many of the Michigan lumbermen have been in a bad fix this summer. Millions on millions of feet of logs are "hung up" high and dry, and will not reach the mill booms this season.

Four-fifths of the gloves made in the United States are manufactured at Gloversville, Fulton county, N.Y., where a population of 25,000 find profitable employment in the industry.

Establishments for the refining of petroleum are increasing fast in Japan. The existence of petroleum in several of the provinces has been known for twelve centuries, but it was only six years ago that the Japanese learned how to refine it.

The Boston Herald sums up the business situation as follows:— "Scarcely a day passes without its instances of old industries resumed or new ones initiated. There is an abundance of capital seeking investment, and all it asks is a reasonable assurance that it will be secure and return a moderate profit. Every year adds 100,000 new farms to the real property of the country, and the readjustment of industry is going on as rapidly as possible. There are still cases of individual hardship here and there, but the general tendency of things is highly encouraging, and a comparison of our condition with those of other countries show that we possess advantages the value of which it is almost impossible to calculate."

ATTENTION.—Farmers and colonists, go look at Virginia lands and take our cheap excursion from Detroit to Richmond, Va., on Tuesday, September 23. Tickets for round trip only \$16.50, good for 30 days. The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway offers big inducements to settlers; new routes, magnificent scenery. For full particulars, address, Eberts & Hulet, 1 Walker Block, Detroit, Mich.

SAM. PATCH.

His Last Leap, as Described by an Eye Witness.

Sam. Patch, as he was familiarly called, was a native of Patterson, N. J., the son of "poor but honest parents," and for some years lived there alone with his widowed mother. He is said by some persons to have been a lazy, shiftless and dissipated fellow, but I was assured by an old and reputable merchant of the place, a few years ago, who knew Sam. well, that this was not so. The same gentleman kindly took me to the place where he made his first leap into the Passaic River, of some eighty or ninety feet, and which he repeated several times. During the summer of 1829, Patch went to Niagara Falls and made one or two successful leaps into the seething waters below. In October of the same year he came to Rochester, and gave out that he would leap from a small island above the upper falls. This was the last of October, and was an occasion that called together more people than 30,000 were on hand to witness, for the first time, a daring feat that no other man had ever attempted in this country. On this occasion I took my stand below the falls, close to the water's edge, and nearly under the projecting rock from which he was to jump. Promptly at the hour announced, Sam. made his appearance on the spot and was greeted with cheers and a tiger such as any man might be proud of. After surveying the vast assemblage for a moment, he removed his outside garments and tied a red bandana around his waist. Then he waved a farewell to the people on all sides, which no doubt sent a chill through many a bosom, and with arms extended, leaped into the waters below. I shall never forget the sensation, as I looked up and saw him coming down. Just as he reached the water he brought his arms to his side, and went in without a ripple upon the surface. In an instant he reappeared and swam ashore, with no injury, save a slight bruise on his shin against a sunken tree. He was taken upon the shoulders of some present, and carried up the bank, where he received the hearty congratulations of all the vast, admiring crowd. On the 9th of November following, he made another and his last leap, this time from an elevated platform, twenty-five feet high, making the whole distance of the leap 125 feet. It was a chilly, unpleasant day, with some ice in the river, and, to protect himself from the cold, he drank rather too freely of brandy, as we noticed in following him close on to the island, from which he was destined never to return. He ascended the place of leaping with apparent ease and coolness, removed all his garments, except pants and shirt, and, tying the bandana again around his body, he motioned to all a last farewell, and walked off to almost instant death. He struck the water on his breast, and, as it closed over him, we felt sure that for him this was the "last of earth." Diligent search was at once made for his body, but all in vain. Early the next spring, however, it was found floating at the mouth of the river at Charlotte, with the handkerchief still on. His remains were decently interred in the village cemetery.—Exchange.

For the Fair Sex.

FASHION NOTES.

Jet is more worn in Paris than ever.

Basques are made with long tabs at the back.

Bunting suits are more fashionable than ever.

Silk and isle thread gloves are in all the latest shades.

Short black satin skirts are shown to wear with grenadines.

Chenille is seen in nearly all of the latest galleons and fringes.

The breast of sea gull is used to ornament the English round hat.

A ruffled garniture for the neck is called the Sara Bernhardt collar.

Parasol linings are sometimes of gay Scotch plaids or bandana goods.

New stationery is in Queen Anne pattern with letters in old English text.

Overdresses for evening and dinner wear are made of the new Breton lace material.

The cut-away basque is cutting away very fast, and will ere long be out of fashion.

Handsome half shawls are of black chenille, netted and fringed with deep fluffy fringe.

Bonnets are of less importance now than those jaunty round hats alleged to be English.

The fern leaf carpets in Persian colors, with lighter borders to match, are the latest designs.

A new trimming material is the Turkey satin, which is almost lusterless, but very handsome.

Beaded lace is in style still. On light dresses under the blaze of gas-light it looks very showy.

Stockings of lilac and of mauve take the place of silver-gray and light-blue hose worn last year.

Some of the new shawls are finished

with handsome pointed ends instead of abridged ends as formerly. Pretty fleehus are formed of silk braid, netted in large meshes and finished with ver deep fluffy fringe.

A new bright shade of crimson is called "pony" and the shade of red tirepoppe is carmine brune.

Had some parasols are in light shades of satin with deep soutache embroidery in the favorite wood colors.

Moire shoes are low shoes with four buttons and a wide, flat double bow and square buckle which set on the instep.

An odd and pretty fan is of brocade velvet, in palm-leaf design, and is finished with the tips of peacock feathers.

Slipper are more fashionable for house wear than sandals. They are trimmed with satin bows set with crystal buckles.

Decorative art has got into the hair and all manner of things in the alleged Egyptians, and other lines are stuck in as ornaments.

The latest Parisian novelty in bonneting. The face trimming is bunches of smaller roses.

The narrow scarfs used for trimming skirts are a Parisian whim in toilet garniture; the effect is graceful, producing a correct outline and giving an easy waying flow to the drape of the overskirt.

Hair of the Presidents.

In the Patent Office, at Washington, there are many objects of interest connected with the Government and those who administered its affairs in times gone by. While examining some of these objects of curiosity, nothing struck us so forcibly as the samples of small locks of hair, taken from the heads of different chief magistrates, from Washington down to President Pierce, secured in a frame covered with glass. Here is, in fact, a part and parcel of what once constituted the living bodies of those illustrious individuals whose names are as familiar as household words, but who now live only in history and the remembrance of the past.

The hair of Washington is nearly a pure white, fine and smooth in its appearance.

That of John Adams is nearly the same in color, though, perhaps, a little coarser.

The hair of Jefferson is of a different character, being a mixture of white and auburn, or a sandy brown. Jefferson's hair was remarkable for its bright color.

The hair of Madison is coarse, and of a mixed white and dark.

The hair of Monroe is a handsome dark auburn, smooth and free from any admixture whatever. He is the only President, excepting Pierce, whose hair had undergone no change in color.

The hair of John Quincy Adams is somewhat peculiar, being coarse, and of a yellowish gray in color.

The hair of General Jackson is almost a perfect white, but coarse in its character, as might be supposed by those who have examined the portraits of the old hero.

The hair of Van Buren is white and smooth in appearance.

The hair of General Harrison is a fine white, with a slight admixture of black.

The hair of John Tyler is a mixture of white and brown.

The hair of James K. Polk is almost a pure white.

The hair of General Taylor is white, with a slight admixture of brown.

The hair of Millard Fillmore is, on the other hand, brown, with a slight admixture of white.

The hair of Franklin Pierce is a dark brown, of which he had a plentiful crop.

It is somewhat remarkable, however, that since Pierce's time no one has thought of preserving the hair of his successors. There are vacancies in the case, but there is no hair either of Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant or Hayes, for the inspection of futurity.

London Statistics.

The annual summary of births, deaths, and causes of death in the large cities of England, for 1878, furnishes some interesting statistics with reference to London. Its population exceeds 2,500,000, and, if the suburbs are included, 4,500,000. It almost equals that of Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, and with its suburbs it equals the population of the capitals of France, Prussia, Austria, and Russia. The area of the city is 122 square miles and the density of population 29,32 people to the square mile; the proximity of the population 11.04 yards from each other.

With the above density, the mortality should be 35.3 per 1,000, but from 1874 to 1878 it has been reduced as low as 22.8. The registered deaths are 83,895, and the births being 129,184, they exceed the former by 45,289. As to the causes of death, the report says:

The causes of death in inner London include 18,220 by zymotic diseases, 15,500 by constitutional diseases, 37,825 by local diseases, 8,695 by developmental diseases, 3,310 by violent deaths. Small-pox was fatal to 1,416 persons, who at various ages died of that disease in London, whereas only 17 died in 19 country towns. Measles was less fatal than usual, and scarlet fever was much less fatal than usual. Whooping-cough was more than usually fatal; the excess of deaths was 1,668. Scurry and puerpra were more than usually prevalent. Of alcoholism 202 persons died, which number is above the average. There was an excessive number of deaths from bronchitis, 60, whereas the mean annual were 33. The deaths from childbirth were 255; 2,916 persons died from accident or negligence, 78 by homicide, 315 by suicide, and one was executed. The number of persons killed in the streets of London was 237—how is not stated in three cases: 17 were killed by horses, 12 by carriages, 14 by omnibuses, 10 by trams, 34 by cabs, 73 by vans and wagons, 11 by drays, 63 by carts.

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