THE CHELSEA HERALD.

TERMS--One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Annum, "ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY." Invariably in Advance.--Single Copies Five Cents.

VOL. IX. CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, OCT. 9, 1879. NO. 4.

Choosing a Kitten.

There were five, and they found them in the hay—
Five little kittens stowed away
So snug and warm
And far from harm
That had it not been for the children's play,
They'd have lived in secret to this day.

Jack put the yellow one in his hat;
The black one nimble, the white one fat,
He claimed beside,
Then Teddy cried,
"I speak for this!" and "I speak for that!"
(None left, you see, for the poor old cat!)

Old Pussy had thought herself so wise;
But what can you hide from the children's eyes?
"So beautiful!" said
The breathless Ted,
"They're all asleep, and all of a size!"
And they bore to the house the wonderful prize.

Did mamma smile? Ah, no! she frowned;
And the rest of the children gathered round;
And Teddy heard
The dreadful word:
"'Twas very fortunate they were found—
Keep one; but the others must be drowned!"

Then each would choose! So down they sat,
Twas this one first, and then 'twas that;
Each making choice,
With an eager voice,
Of the white or the gray, the slim or the fat—
Just what he chanced to be looking at.

Ted said, at last, "We can't spare none!"
(His grammar was poor, but his tactics won)
"We'll hide them away
Again in the hay!
Put two in your hat and run, Jack, run!
We'll save them all!" And it was done.

—Wide Awake.

Creeping up the Stairs.

In the softly-falling twilight
Of a weary, weary day,
With a quiet step I entered
Where the children were at play;
I was brooding o'er some trouble,
That had met me unawares,
When a little voice came ringing,
"Me is creepin' up a stairs!"

Ah! it touched the tenderest heart string
With a breath and force divine,
And such melodies awakened
As mere words can ne'er define;
And I turned to see your darling,
All forgetful of my cares,
When I saw the little creature
Slowly creeping up the stairs.

Step by step she bravely clambered
On her little hands and knees,
Keeping up a constant chattering
Like a magpie in the trees,
Till at last she reached the topmost,
When o'er all her world's affairs
She, delighted stood a victor,
After creeping up the stairs.

Fainting heart behold an image
Of man's brief and struggling life,
Whose best prizes must be captured
With a noble, earnest strife;
Onward, upward reaching ever,
Bending to the weight of cares,
Hoping, fearing, still expecting,
We go creeping up the stairs.

On their steps may be no carpet,
By their side may be no rail;
Hands and knees may offer pain us
And the heart may almost fail;
Still above there is the glory
Which no sinfulness impairs,
With its rest and joy forever,
After creeping up the stairs.

—Selected.

A HORSE STORY WORTH TELLING.

On Friday evening preceding the late sale of the Belle Meade yearlings, a rickety-looking express wagon drawn by a poor spavined specimen of a horse, passed through the front gate of Belle Meade, drove up the avenue and stopped in front of the mansion. Two persons occupied the vehicle, the negro driver and a large portly old gentleman, evidently his passenger. The latter alighted, carpet-sack in hand, showed a man of about fifty or sixty years of age, and carrying full weight for age, for he had a stomach on like a well-fed alderman, and would tilt the beam at 250 pounds. He was dressed in a well-worn suit of black, a broad brim soft hat, well dusted by his ride out from Nashville. Altogether he looked to be a plain, old-fashioned, well-to-do country farmer. He gave his name as Burnham.

Now we have amongst us here a shrewd, keen judge of a thoroughbred horse—a man whose judgment is so well known and appreciated in this respect from one end of the country to the other that he is heavily commissioned at all the public sales, both here and in Kentucky, to buy for parties who would rather rely upon his judgment than their own. Col. Bill (we will call him this for convenience' sake), is not smarter than most of us on ordinary affairs, but on a horse or hound he is considered the oracle in these parts—but the Colonel's special pride is his quick insight into human nature. He can "read a man like a book," and "knows a green cheese when he sees it," etc.

It happened that early on the morning after the arrival of the old farmer-looking gentleman, from New York, Col Bill also drove out to Belle Meade to take a final look at the youngsters he had selected to purchase on the day of sale. Gen. Jackson was quite busy getting everything in readiness, and after introducing Col Bill to Mr. Burnham, made his excuses to the latter gentleman for not accompanying him to the stables, but told him that the colonel was as familiar with all the colts, their breeding, etc., as he was, and would cheerfully show him through them. This was satisfactory to all parties, and the colonel and his new acquaintance were soon crossing the lawn to the stables. The colonel entertained his rather silent partner with all the inns and outs in breeding race horses, and what really was necessary to make a No. 1 racer. The old gentleman, on the other hand, seemed to prefer talking about cattle and milch cows in particular.

They soon arrived at the stables and old Bob paraded the yearlings before them. While Mr. Burnham was looking at the first one—the beautiful sister to the renowned Bramble—that astute horseman, Col. Bill, was closely scrutinizing the old gentleman, and soliloquizing thus in his own mind: "My old friend, probably you have slipped down here to buy some of the colts that I want, and you may think that you are playing this thing fine on me, but you are mistaken; you are as close as an oyster, but if I don't find out what you know about a horse and which one of these young steers you want before I get through with you, I will never again utter the name of Lexington," and immediately he began his pumping process by asking: "How do you like her?"

"A good filly, I think," answered Mr. Burnham.

"Bring out another, Bob," said Col. Bill, and No. 2 pranced out before him.

"What do you think of her?" said Col. Bill.

"She's a good filly, I think," said the old gentleman, without venturing to criticize any further.

After looking her over for some time, Col Bill ordered out No. 3. His eyes began to sparkle as the door opened, for in this box was Banter, his choice of the lot—a full brother to Bombast and Bayard.

"What do you think of that, Sir?" he said, as he saw the old gentleman flash his eyes with a horseman's look in them quickly over the handsome colt. As quick as the glance was, Col. Bill saw it.

"Ho, ho!" he laughed quietly; "you are there, are you, old man?" he said to himself, "and trying to play off on me. I thought I would catch you." Then resuming aloud, after giving the old gentleman ample time to examine the colt carefully all over, he asked: "Well, sir, what do you think of that one?"

The old man's face was placid, child-like and bland, as he replied: "That is a good filly."

"Filly be darned," yelled the Colonel, "don't you see it's a horse?"

The old gentleman looked up with a face of child-like simplicity and remarked: "Well, I declare, it is so!"

Stall after stall was passed, and the occupant of each was pronounced "a good filly," or "a good colt," as the case might be, after a careful inspection as to its sex by the old gentleman, until the twenty-nine head had been examined.

Col. Bill had pretty well made up his mind that the old man knew nothing whatever about horses, when they again stepped in front of Banter's box, he opened the door and was looking at the colt, when his quiet companion causually inquired of the Colonel how much he thought the colt would bring.

"Oh, about $600," said the Colonel.

"What, you don't mean it?" said the the old man, apparently as much surprised as the colonel was when he had pronounced the colt a "filly" a short time before.

"Of course I do," said the colonel, "I'll give $500 for him myself."

"You don't say so; well I might as well go back home, if yearling colts sell that way."

"Why, what did you expect to get them at? and what did you come way down to Tennessee for?"

"Well, I didn't know exactly what they would go for, but you see directly after the war the boys up in my directions had an old blaze-faced sorrel mare that they said came from Tennessee, and I traded for her. Well, sir, she aould just step along on the road close on to 2.50, pulling my spring wagon and me in it, and you see I'm no light weight; well, sir, I could jest take her out of the harness, put a saddle on her and she could beat any of the horses around thar, so I jest thought I would drop down here to this sale, and if I could pick up one or two young ones like her I would do so."

This settled it. The Colonel gazed at the guileless countenance of the old gentleman in a dazed sort of way, too much astonished to speak at the idea of any one coming to Belle Meade to buy trotters.

The walk back to the house was a silent one on the Colonel's part, but now and then his trotting horse friend would, in a cheerful manner, chirp in something about good milch cows and the price of butter and cheese.

As soon as they arrived at the house, Col. B. turned his friend over to Gen. Harding, and quickly sought out Gen. Jackson.

"Well," said the latter, "How did Mr. Burnham like the colts? and which one do you think he will take?"

"Take! Him take! He'll probably take three if he can get them at ten cents a piece or three for a quarter!" replied the Colonel, contemptuously. "The truth of the matter is, General, I read the old fellow through like a book before I had gone ten steps with him. He knows nothing about horses; can hardly tell a colt from a filly, and has actually come down here to buy trotters—yes, sir, to *buy trotters*! Shades of Vandal protect us! Only think of it! But don't let Gen. Harding know of it, for it would mortify him very much."

Thus matters stood until the morning of the sale. Mr. Burnham had remained "just to see how they would sell."

On the morning of the sale, he quietly secured a place near Kidd, the auctioneer, and when No. 1 was brought out he drove the bidding along at a lively rate. Col. Bill fairly held his breath when the filly was knocked down to his trotting horse friend at $600.

No. 2 was bought by Col. W. H. Johnson for Mr. Lorillard; and when No. 3, the handsome Banter, was let out, Col. Bill rubbed his hands with delight. He was determined to have the colt, so he thought he would let the little bidders go along with him until they put him up to $1000 or $1200 and then he would step in and take him. The colt was started at $300, went to $400, then $500, $600, $700, and the bidding quick and fast. Col. Bill began to get interested. Somebody evidently knew a good colt as well as himself. He was anxious to see who it was, and standing upon a seat he looked over in the direction Kidd always looked to get a quick bid. The Colonel stood transfixed, his eyes standing out as if a fishbone had lodged in his throat. There was the old "ten cent a piece, or three-for-a-quarter" man sending the colt along at a hundred a bid, and on the very identical colt that the day before he couldn't tell whether it was a colt or a filly, and was astonished beyond expression when told that he would probably bring $600. By this time the bidding had reached $1450. "Fifteen hundred?" gasped Col. Bill. Sixteen hundred came with the promptness of an echo from the old gentleman who owned the "blazed-faced mar." Col. Bill wilted—he shrunk up; and when the colt was finally knocked down to Mr. Burnham for $2100 and Col. Bill heard the name called out, he turned to a friend standing by and asked if he noticed anything peculiar about his appearance—that he felt as though he had four legs and had been sold to a New-York man to pull a cheese wagon.

The Colonel's feelings were in a measure pretty good indications of facts, as it was afterwards discovered that Mr. Burnham was a large and wealthy manufacturer of cheese in Cassadega, state of New York, shipping about ten car-loads of this article to market every week. His shrewd judgment in selecting the best colts showed that he was as good a judge of horse flesh as he doubtless is of cheese. His purchases amounted to neraly $6000.

After the sale, when lunch was announced, Col Bill could not be found. An acquaintance, passing round the back side of the barn, discovered him sitting alone, appearently absorbed in a deep study, with a rye straw in one hand and a gypsum weed in the other. He accosted him thus:

"What are you doing around here? Come, dunch is waiting?"

"What am I doing. Why I am just looking to see if I can tell a gypsum weed from a rye straw when I see it! Is that old man around there eating lunch?"

"Yes."

"Well, I don't want any just now."

The Colonel has left town. Some say he has gone to Lexington to attend the races; others assert that he has gone to Cassadega, New York, to learn the cheese buiness. One thing certain, we know he is not in town, or we would not have ventured to have written this article.—*Rural Sun.*

Trifles.

Don't bang your hair too loud.

A noisy fellow annoys a fellow.

The first duty on t—to cross it.

Blue-fishing—When you don't catch anything.

Whales are the most belligerent fish, they so often resort to blows.

The Picayune says the brokers' sins are those of owe-mission and an occasional little commission.

In Cincinnati there is said to live a man so bow-legged that he has his trousers cut with a circular saw.

Mary—"Get out wid ye, Pat! Ye nivver mane the half that ye say!" Pat—"Sure then, I mane the other half double, so it's all one!"

A young man who has recently taken a wife, says he did not find it half so hard to get married as he did to get furniture.

It was an Irishman who said of an enemy that "he would spit in your face whenever your back was turned."

Why was Goliath very much surprised when David slung the stone at him? Because such a thing never entered his head before.

Lawyer: "You have lost the papers you were to bring me? Good gracious! I'm afraid you must have left them in the public-house." Old inebriate: "Ah, yes; but in which one?"

When a man dies suddenly, "without the aid of the physician," the coroner must be called in. If a man dies regularly, after being treated by a doctor, everybody knows why he died, and the coroner's inquest is not necessary.

A Massachusetts man recently offered a school prize for the best essay on "Honesty." Of the twenty-three responses received, a large proportion proved to have been stolen, and one, a poem, was stolen entire.

Old lady (on donkey): "Boy, boy, isn't this very dangerous?" Boy: "Werry dangerous, indeed, marm; there was a lady a ridin' up here last year, and the donkey fell, and the lady were chucked over the cliff and killed." Old lady: "Good gracious! was the doney killed too?" Boy: "No marm; that's the werry donkey."

The eloquent counsel Maitre X, recently appeared at the assizes to defend a prisoner, and delivered an oration as long as the Mont Cenis tunnel and as dry as dust. When he had concluded the jury were aroused from their slumbers, and charged and presently brought in a verdict of guilty. With a pleasant smile the presiding judge then sentenced the prisoner to fifteen years' imprisonment at hard labor, the time spent in listening to his counsel's argument to be counted as part of the punishment!

One day last week an Iowa sheriff seized an entire side show of "living wild beasts" for some debt, and this is what he got: The tent, a hand organ and a snare drum, a picture of a lion nine feet high, picture of a red and green and yellow snake 138 feet long, picture of a fat woman 40 feet around, picture of three tigers fighting a rhinoceros and two tigers eating an Egyptian, pictures of two hyenas, a wild cow and the Borneo children, picture of the wild man of Texas eating a raw chicken, picture of a black Sicilian leopard fighting a Nova Zembla bear, picture of a gorilla killing a Zulu, and a cage containing three live squirrels and a real jack rabbit.

A Green Sprig from the Emerald Isle entered a boot and shoe shop to purchase himself a pair of "brogues." After overhauling his stock-in-trade, without being able to suit his customer, the shopkeeper hinted that he would make him a pair to order. The price was named. The Irishman demurred; but after a "bating down," the thing was "a trade." Paddy was about leaving the shop, when the other called after him, asking, "But what size shall I make them, sir?" "Och," cried Paddy, promptly, "niver mind about the size at all! Make them as large as ye convaniently can for the money."

A clergyman of my acquaintance told me that he once visited a lady in his parish who had just lost her husband; in order to offer consolation, and upon her earnest inquiries as to the reunion of families in heaven, he strongly asserted his belief in that fact; and, when she asked with anxiety whether any time must elapse before friends would be able to find each other in the next world, he emphatically said: "No! they will be united at once." He was thinking of the happiness of being able to offer the relief of such faith when she broke in upon such meditation by exclaiming sadly: "Well, his first wife has got him, then, by this time."

FOR THE CHILDREN.

A Dinner and a Kiss.

"I have brought your dinner, father,"
The blacksmith's daughter said,
As she took from her arms a kettle
And lifted its shining lid.
"There's not any pie or pudding,
So I will give you this,"
And upon his toil-worn forehead
She left a childish kiss.

The blacksmith tore off his apron
And dined in happy mood,
Wondering much at the savor
Hid in his humble food,
While all about him were visions
Full of prophetic bliss;
But he never thought of the magic
In his little daughter's kiss.

While she with her kettle swinging,
Merrily trudged away,
Stopping at sight of a squirrel,
Catching some wild bird's lay,
And I thought how many a shadow
Of life and fate we would miss,
If always our frugal dinners
Were seasoned with a kiss.

—Pittsburgh Commercial.

Busy Little Jim.

We are not a very large party, but with the assistance of one or two strangers, pleasant young fellows in commercial life from Eastport, we manage to look after Jim very comfortably. Jim is not a large boy for his age, but he is all there. Before we had been on board the steamer ten minutes he had thrown the lead overboard, rung the bell once, touched off a gauge-cock, been asleep, tried to walk around the boat on the rail, been in the pilot house, upset an oil can in the engine-room, cut his finger and dropped his hat overboard. The last accident calmed the young gentleman down for a little while, but not long. I gave him a traveling cap I had with me; the young man tucked it in aft so that it would fit his head tightly and stand out over his ears like a dropsical awning, and he was happy as a lark. He was glad he lost his hat, and appeared to take great comfort in thinking that some whale was wearing it around as a protection against sun-stroke.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

Boy's Rights—By a Boy.

Talk about the women and the darkies, and the—the—all the rest of 'em; none of 'em all are half so badly used as the boys are. I know a lot and can give you all their names. Ask 'em all. They'll tell you to be a boy is to be somebody without a right in the world.

You're to take all the sass that's given you and give none back, 'cause you're a boy. You are to pay full fare in the cars and omnibus, 'cause you're a boy, and not a child, and never have a seat, because you're a boy and not a man. Fat lady gets in after it's all full, and looks about her; everybody looks at you. Old gentleman says: "My son," reprovingly. Conductor says: "Come now, you boy!" You've paid your sixpence. No matter, that's nothing. You have been on your legs, with a bundle, all day. Who cares? you're a boy! Now a horse has such a load given him as he can carry; and a man won't take any more than he can walk under. Ask boys what grown folks think they can carry. There is no limit to it.

Who doesn't know a boy who does a man's work, and does it well, for a tenth of what a man would get for it? Who hasn't seen an advertisement for a boy who writes a good hand, understands accounts, is willing to make himself useful, boards with his parents is trustworthy, no objections to his sitting up all night, no impudence about him, the best recommendations required, and $2 a week wages? Ask boys whether old folks don't make as much fuss about such places as if they were doing you a favor that would set you up for life.

Who wants a boy anywhere? Your sister don't in the parlor. Your father don't; he always asks if you are not wanted to do something somewhere. You make your mother's headache every time you come near her. Old ladies snap you up. Young ladies hate boys. Young men tease you, and give it to you if you tease back. Other fellows, it's because they're aggravated so, I know, always want to fight if they don't know you; and when you get a black eye, or a torn jacket, you hear of it at home.

You look back and wonder if you ever were that pretty little fellow in petticoats that everybody stuffed with candy; and you wonder whether you'll ever be a man, to be liked by the girls, and treated politely by the other fellows, paid for your work, and allowed to do as you choose. And you make up your mind every day not to be a boy any longer than you can help it; and when your grandfather, or somebody complains that there are "no boys now," you wonder if he remembers the life he led, that he don't consider it as a subject of rejoicing.

There is only one comfort in it all; boys will grow up, and when they do, they generally forget all they went through in their youth, and make the boys of their day suffer just as they did.—*Orphan's Friend.*

SLANDER.—Pay no attention to slanderers. Keep straight on your course, and let their backbitings die the death of neglect. What is the use of lying awake at night, brooding over the remark of some false friend? What is the use of worrying and fretting over gossip that has been set afloat to your disadvantage by some meddlesome busybody? Such things cannot possibly injure you, unless indeed you take notice of them' and, in combating them, give them character and standing. If what is said about you is true, set yourself right at once; if it is false, let it pass for what it is worth.

Mr. W. J. Montague, of Green, Mecosta county, where he has lived for the last 25 years, has killed during that time 387 deer. He is probably the champion deer slayer of Michigan.

The King of Spain and His Prospective Bride.

The Archduchess and the King, it seems, have known each other from childhood. When Queen Isabella was exiled with all her family Prince Alfonso was placed at a boarding-scool in Vienna called the Theresianum, where he became a great favorite with Schmerling, one of the dignitaries of the institute, who took him frequently to the Chateau Weilburg, in Baden, the residence of the Archduchess Isabel. The children, Alfonso and Marie-Christine, played together in the park on these holidays and rode races with each other, she on a pony and he on a velocipede. There must have been some interchange of childish vows between them for when in the course of time Alfonso was made King of Spain the Archduchess, already a young lady in long dresses, became suddenly much interested in Spanish affairs and adopted the Spanish mantilla. She even had several portraits made with the Spanish veil and rose, and evidently expected an offer of the hand and crown of King Alfonso.

Her disappointment was so great when she knew that Mercedes had been preferred that, when, a few months ago, the alliance with Don Alfonso was first proposed to her she flatly refused to hear of it. After a few weeks she, however, relented, but insisted upon the King's going to Vienna to visit her before consenting to consider the proposal. The Cabinet decided that Spanish etiquette and royal dignity could not be so entirely waived as to permit the monarch to go all the way. It was only when the young lady became convinced that it would be impossible for the King to go to Vienna that she condescended to come half-way to meet him. It was discovered that she needed sea-baths. Arcachon offered every advantage as a bathing-place, and being so near Spain the day was finally set for the interview at this town.

The Villa Monaco, near the Ville Bellegarde, had been taken and prepared for the King and his suite, and, as if in the greatest haste to get through with an irksome duty, the royal party, after the necessary toilette, on the very morning of the arrival and before breakfast, proceeded immediately to Bellegarde. The King was evidently surprised to find his sweetheart so charming, and the Archduchess must have found herself taken completely by storm, for before the end of that first visit the king had offered her his hand and his heart with it. She must have been very encouraging in her demonstrations, for on returning to the Ville Monaco after the visit he stoutly declared that he should not return to Spain next day, that he liked Arcachon and was going to stay there as long as he chose. To give emphasis to this determination, he declared at dinner that he was immensely pleased with the Archduchess, that she had quite grown out of his memory, in which he pictured her a small maiden in short dresses and long braids, and that she was perfectly lovely.

And thus it was that on the 1st of September the King was persuaded to say good-bye and "husta luego" to Marie-Christine, and much against his will came back to his palace and gardens at LaCranja. And this has been the wooing o't, Senor Canovas del Castillo has been selected as Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Austria to offer the hand and crown of the King of Spain to the Emperior of Austria for his niece the Archduchess, and the second wedding is to take place on the 28th of October.—*New York Evening Post.*

Gypsies.

Wandering bands of gypsies are still found in parts of Europe, and even in so well settled and strictly governed a country as Germany. They travel with their women, children, horses, and baggage, and are sometimes numerous and strong enough to overawe the farmers, and even bid defiance to the village constabulary. Nominally they are in Germany accorded permission to stop for a limited time in the neighborhood of the hamlets which they meet on their erratic course, but in reality they often stop as long as they please, with or without permission, while their horses graze on the farm lands, and game and poultry mysteriously disappear from the vicinity. A newspaper correspondent, writing from Kostheim, near Mayence, gives an amusing account of the audacity of a band of these European tramps who encamped near that place, made havoc with the adjacent crops and fields, defied the measures of the burgomaster and did not move until the military reserve of the village had been called out, even then not retreating without making a show of battle, and evidently giving way only to superior force.

The Management of Little Folks.

It is useless to endeavor to make a child control his temper if you give way to your own, to tell him to be truthful while you are not strictly so, to inculcate neatness while careless of your own dress; the little folk are keen to observers, and will not respect you unless you are worthy. Be careful not to impose unnecessary instructions—to forbid nothing without reason. It is well to infuse into every child's mind the wholeseme principle of self-respect, to teach him that certain things are to be avoided and others cultivated, not because you say so, but because of his own dignity and social position. So should they be taught in their earliest years that certain things are for their good, that gentleness, unselfishness, and neatness are not only admirable in themselves and pleasant in their family circle, but that they make their possessor welcome in the outer world, and are excellent capital to begin life upon.

THE FARM.

Fall Planting of Trees.

If the work is well done, Fall planting has its advantages. Farmers usually can spare the time better in the Fall than Spring; the roads are in better condition to go for the trees; the tree gets an earlier start in Spring, sending out new roots so it can stand a Summer drouth better. But the work must be well done, or the tree is likely to Winter-kill. In filling in the earth about the roots every space should be filled, for while spaces of air are about the roots the freezing will kill the bark in such spots. The bark of the roots is absorbing a slight quantity of moisture all Winter.

Hence in transplanting let us know the importance of placing fine, moist earth and soil on all parts of the roots, so the absorbing force of the roots may be as little diminished as possible, for we have cut off a considerable portion of the roots in digging; and let us remember that no tree dies without a cause, and that the cause of a tree dying when transplanted is the want of that absorbing power at the roots.—*Ex.*

Advance on Farm Lands.

The price of farm land has advanced materially in Illinois during the past three or four months; in Champaign county, we hear of sales at an advance of $6 to $8 per acre, and the wheat crop just harvested has saved many a farmer from bankruptcy. A story is going the rounds of the yards of a man down in Christian county, Illinois, who thought he owned 640 acres of good land, but the same was covered a foot thick with mortgages, and last winter the owner made up his mind to put in about 600 acres of spring wheat, which could be harvested and marketed before the mortgage would close him out; he followed out his plan, and when he came to thresh he found he could not only pay all his debts, but have several thousand dollars left, made him a rich and an honest man all at one time. Numerous other instances are related of farmers that for the first time in many years put in 40 to 60 acres of wheat, the yield of which has paid off their long accumulated debts and placed them in a prosperous condition. Many an Illinois and Indiana farmer who in the spring looked with gloomy forebodings on the future now thinks this a pretty good world after all said and done, and this happy frame of mind is due to the good crops of wheat in the United States, and the poor crops in the United Kingdom.—*Prover's Journal.*

Wastes in Farming.

Farmers generally waste their efforts upon too much land running over large areas, when their labor and capital would be far more remunerative if confined to smaller fields. In keeping unprofitable stock, when by systematic calculation the poorest could be weeded out, is a frequent waste. Sometimes in a herd of twenty cows, if the fact were known, but half of them are a source of pront to the owner. Poor tools, inefficient, clumsy machinery, illy constructed implements are a source of great waste upon many farms. Unnecessary fences, undrained bogs, weeds allowed to go to seed, poor roads, leaky buildings, insufficient shelter for cattle are all important wastes upon the farm. No manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile business could exist for a single year under the hap-hazard, wasteful practices which prevail upon many farms. The profits of farming are necessarily so small, that the difference between careless waste and prudent saving is likely to constitute the margin of profit and loss. Those who farm under intelligent system and with careful attention to details will prosper, even in hard times; while those who fail in these particulars will have occasion to regret their lost opportunities, and finally recognize the innumerable and consuming wastes in farming.—*American Cultivator.*

Relative Age of Animals.

The average age of cats is 15 years; of squirrels and hares, 7 or 8 years; rabbits 7; a bear rarely exceeds 20 years; a dog lives 20 years; a wolf 20, a fox 15 to 16; lions are long-lived, the one known by the name of Pompey living to the age of 70. Elephants have been known to live to the age of 400 years. When Alexander the Great had conquered Porus, King of India, he took a great elephant which had fought valiantly for the king, and named him Ajax, dedicated him to the sun, and let him go with this inscription: "Alexander, the son of Jupiter, dedicated Ajax to the sun." The elephant was found with this inscription 350 years after. Pigs have been known to live to the age of 20, and the rhinoceros to 29; a horse has been known to live to the age of 62, but average 25 or 30; camels sometimes live to the age of 100; stags are very long-lived; sheep seldom exceed the age of ten; cows live about 15 years. Cuvier considers it probable that whales sometimes live 1,000 years. The dolphin and porpoise attain the age of 30; an eagle died at Vienna at the age of 104; ravens have frequently reached the age of 100; swans have been known to live to the age of 300. Mr. Malerton has the skeleton of a swan that attained the age of 200 years. Pelicans are long-lived. A tortoise has been known to live to the age of 107 years.

Poultry for Market.

No fowl over two years old, says the *American Agriculturist*, should be kept in the poultry yard, except for some special reason. An extra good mother, or a finely feathered bird that is desirable as a breeder, may be preserved until ten years old with advantage, or at least so long as she is serviceable. But ordinary hens and cocks should be fattened at the end of the second year for market. Feeding for this purpose may be begun now. When there is a room or yard that can be closed, the fowls may be confined there. The floor should be covered with two or three inches of fine sawdust, dry earth, sifted coal ashes or clean sand. The food should be given four times a day, and clean water be always before the fowls. A dozen or more fowls may be put at once in this apartment, so that there need not be too many ready to sell at one time. The best food for rapid fattening, for producing well-flavored flesh and rich fat, is buckwheat meal mixed with sweet skimmed milk, into a thick mush. A teaspoonful of salt should be stirred in the food for a dozen fowls. Two weeks feeding is sufficient to fatten the fowls, when they should be shipped for sale without delay, and another lot put up for feeding. If the shed is kept dark and cool, as it should be, the fowls will fatten all the quicker for it.

Harvesting Potatoes.

Harvest always in cool, clear weather and when the soil is dry, that the potatoes may come out clean. Whether unearthed by hoe, patent digger or plow, give the outside moisture time to evaporate previous to storing. Moisture is favorable to heating, which in turn induces decay, hence it is necessary to have the potatoes thoroughly dry, especially when a considerable quantity is to be put away in bulk. When the roots are perfectly healthy hundreds of bushels are often taken at once from the field to the place of storing without ill results attending, it is true, but the practice is not a safe one or one to be followed under any conditions if the tubers show the least symptom of rot. In this case spread in layers and exclude the light, waiting until cold weather to store in heaps. Avoid all handling so far as possible and do not disturb the pile after January 1 unless necessary, as some varieties are inclined to sprout from that time forward.

All varieties of potatoes are better for an absence of change in temperature, especially if the change be great and includes prolonged exposure to the burning rays of the sun at the time of unearthing. Some farmers to prevent handling, also to get the crop in a cool dark place as soon as possible, put the potatoes after a few hours' exposure to the air in barrels taken to the field and headed there.

To obviate loss by shrinkage in drying, as well as to save cellar-room and the expense of building root or store houses, some farmers continue to bury their potatoes in the field, in an excavation in the north side of a hill or in a porous soil. When dry they are lightly covered with earth and protected from rain, which last is readily effected by a thatch of straw. After this no further attention is bestowed until the beginning of severe cold weather, when the roots call for an effectual shield from frost as well as rain. If stored on level ground Allen recommends that a place be excavated for their reception from one to two feet in depth, four or five feet in width and of any length required. The potatoes are then ridged up like the roof of a house, and thatched and covered. A ditch lower than the base ought to encircle the heap when the soil consists of clay, from which an outlet conducts away all the water, as any left upon the tubers would produce decay.—*N. Y. World.*

Fodder Ricks.

The prospects now are that hay will bear a fair price in the market this winter, and every shock of fodder put up now will be so much hay saved, and money made. But fodder, to be good, must be cut while the stalks and most of the blades are yet green. Heavy corn will show the fading in the husk while the blades are yet green. At this stage the grain has passed beyond the milk and is safe from shrinkage if carefully shocked. As soon as the ears are sufficiently dry to crib, every damp day should be devoted to husking corn from the shocks. After husking, the fodder is best saved by stacking it in long ricks, making your pile by alternate layers, changing the tops with each layer till your stack is about five feet high, then finish your rick with the tops all one way, keeping the buts even or a little overhanging. The tops being smallest will directly give the rick the proper slope to shed the water, and the fodder will keep in good condition even for years.—*Indiana Farmer.*

Bonner's Horses.

It is not exactly true that Mr. Bonner paid more for Rarus than he ever paid for a trotter before, although there is but one in Mr. Bonner's stud that cost him more, that one being Pocahontas, whom Simmons sold to Mr. Bonner for $45,000, eight-ninths of which was in actual money and the remainder in trade. Startle cost him $20,000; Dexter, $33,000, and Grafton $15,000. Goldsmith Maid and Jay Gould represent $35,000 each; Lady Thorn, $30,000; Socrates, $26,000; Lucy, $25,000; Tattler, $27,000; Rosalind, $13,000, and General Knox, $10,000. Rarus stands $1,000, therefore, beyond all save Pocahontas.

SOMETHING ABOUT EGGS.—The traffic in eggs in this country is estimated by competent authorities at $180,000,000 a year. The barreled eggs received yearly at New York reach over 500,000 barrels, valued at $900,000 and this is but one branch of the trade. It is said that Philadelphia consumes 80,000 dozen eggs a day. The receipts in Boston for the year 1878 were over 6,500,000 dozen. Between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 dozen are annually exported from the country. The millions of dozens consumed throughout the country without passing through dealers' hands it is impossible to estimate.

In London, the quantity of illuminating gas consumed, per head of the population, is rapidly increasing. In 1869 the quantity burned was 9,885,857,000 of cubic feet for a population of 3,158,671, or at the rate of a little more than 3,000 cubic feet per head. Last year the quantity used was 16,283,528,000 of cubic feet, or at the rate of more than 4,500 cubic feet per head, the population in the middle of 1878, being 3,577,304. In nine years the ratio has thus risen about 50 per cent. London gas companies use 4,700 tons of coal a day. In 1869 their capital was £7,828,844; and last year it was £12,232,514.

The French rivals of our American plateglass manufacturers are being driven out of our market.

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, Washtenaw 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 as possible.

CHELSEA HERALD.

CHELSEA, OCTOBER 9, 1879.

The Elements of Success.

The most important element of success is economy; economy of money and economy of time. By economy we do not mean penuriousness, but merely such wholesome thrift as will disincline us to spend our time or money without an adequate return either in gain or enjoyment. An economical application of time brings leisure and method, and enables us to drive our business instead of our business driving us. There is nothing attended with results so disastrous, as such a miscalculation of our time and means as will involve us in perpetual hurry and difficulty. The brightest talents must be ineffective under such a pressure, and a life of expedients has no end but penury. Our recipe for succeeding in the world, then, is this: Work much and spend little. If this advice be followed, success *must* come unless, indeed, some unwise adventure, or some accident against which no human foresight could provide, such as sickness, conflagration, or other visitation of Providence, should arrest the progress onwards; but in the ordinary course of human affairs, success will ever wait upon economy, which is the condition by which prosperity must be earned. Worldly success, however, though universally coveted, can only be desirable in so far as it contributes to happiness, and it will contribute to happiness very little, unless there be cultivated a lively benevolence towards every animated being. "Happiness," it has been finely observed, "is in the proportion of the number of things we love, and the number of things that love us." To this sentiment we most cordially subscribe, and we should wish to see it written on the tablet of every heart, and producing its fruits of charity. The man, whatever be his fame, or fortune, or intelligence, who can treat lightly another's woe—who is not bound to his fellow-men by the magic tie of sympathy—deserves, aye, and will obtain, the contempt of human kind. Upon him all the gifts of fortune are thrown away. Happiness he has none; his life is a dream, a mere stupid lethargy, without a throb of human emotion, and he will descend to the grave "unwept, unhonored, and unsung." Such a fate is not to be envied, and let those who are intent upon success, remember that success is nothing without happiness.

The School Law of 1879.

1. A certificate is necessary, because: *A*—School officers cannot contract with a teacher not holding one; *B*—No public money can be paid to such teacher; *C*—Districts employing such teacher cannot draw public moneys. A certificate must cover the entire time of engagement as teacher.

2. Examinations are required by law upon orthography, reading, writing, grammar, geography, and arithmetic. If any applicant proposes to teach in a school where additional branches are taught, the examiner should require examination upon such additional branches.

3. Certificates of the first grade are valid for two years, throughout the township where granted; those of the second grade, for one year throughout the township; and those of the third grade, for six months in the district specified therein.

4. The Township Superintendent may revoke or suspend a certificate for any reason that would have justified him in withholding it when given; but an opportunity for a defense against all charges should be given the teacher. His jurisdiction extends to all districts whose school houses are situated within his township.

5. A male teacher is required to pay a fee of $1, and a female teacher a fee of 50 cents, upon obtaining a certificate, provided such fee has not been paid previously within the current school year. The school year commenced with the first Monday in September.

6. Contracts with teachers must be in writing, and signed by a majority of the Board on behalf of the district; they must specify the wages agreed upon, and shall require the teacher to keep a correct list of the pupils, their ages, and the number of days each one is in attendance, and to furnish the director with a correct copy of the same at the close of the school. Contracts must be in duplicate, one of which shall be filed with the director and the other furnished the teacher.

7. The School law is silent upon the subject of holidays; but the Supreme Court has decided that there should be no deduction from a teacher's wages on account of the observance of legal holidays. The legal holidays are January 1st, February 22d, May 30th, July 4th, December 25th, and all days appointed by the President or Governor as days of fasting or thanksgiving.

8. A teacher must be governed by all rules formally adopted by the Board. Refusal to do so amounts to a forfeiture of the contract, unless the rules are grossly unreasonable.

9. The District Board is bound to keep the school-house in repair, with necessary conveniences, and a failure to do so works a forfeiture of the contract on their part.—*Lansing Republican.*

Wages of Farm Laborers.

Among other interesting matter in the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, at Washington, recently prepared, is a chapter on the agricultural labor question. The Department has been gathering information in every county in the Union, with regard to the rate of wages paid to farm laborers and the average cost of living. According to the returns in all quarters of the Union, except Minnesota, California, Colorado, Oregon, New Mexico, and Washington Territory, the average monthly rate of pay for farm laborers declined during the year ending last April, from three to fifteen per cent. At the same time the expense of living in the majority of States declined in equal or greater proportion, so that the relative condition of the laborer really improved during the year.

The average rate of pay in New England for farm laborers, on yearly engagements, without board, averages $20.31 per month, against $22.60 at the beginning of the year, a decline of ten per cent. The average cost of living has fallen from $9.13 to $8.02 per month, a decline of more than thirteen per cent. In the Middle States the conditions were reversed; the monthly pay of the farm larborer being $19.69, a decline of seven per cent., while the average cost of living had declined only four per cent. In New York State farm laborers receive 8¾ per cent. less than they did a year earlier, but pay ten per cent. less for their living. In the South Atlantic States labor has been reduced fifteen per cent., and the cost of living sixteen per cent. The average pay in these States was $11.19 per month. In the gulf States the average monthly pay of $14.80 shows a decline of five per cent., while the cost of subsistence fell only three per cent. In the nine Inland States, east of the Mississippi River, the monthly pay varies from $15.50 per month, south of the Ohio River, to $20.90 in the north, the rate of decline in wages being a fraction less than that of the cost of living; while in the six States west of the Mississippi the present average pay for farm labor is $23.81 per month, a slight increase over that of a year earlier, and the price of subsistence falls off about two per cent.

West of the Mississippi the increase in the rate of wages is chiefly due to the extension of mining operations. In this region a large number of artisans have appropriated public lands, and seek to pay for their claims by working a part of the time at their trades. Quite a number of farm laborers have done likewise, and they work part of the time for wages on the farms of others. The large immigration has enlarged the stock of labor, but it is to a great extent somewhat inefficient in character. All who desire work can get it. No surplus is reported from any county in Colorado. In the two Pacific States the average monthly pay of farm laborers is $38.22, against $36.62 one year earlier, an increase of 4¼ per cent., while the cost of living has increased fully eighteen per cent. In New Mexico, Dakota and Washington Territory there is a demand for skilled and unskilled American labor at remunerative wages. In Utah laborers receive $28.8[illegible] per month, a decline of seven per cent., during the year, and a surplus of labor is reported.

A statement of the average rate of wages paid to agricultural labor in several countries in Europe affords a basis of comparison between the condition of the American and the European farm-laborer. From the tables prepared for the report of Secretary Evarts, upon this subject, the following information is gathered, the figures referring to the year 1878: Agricultural laborers in England receive, without board or lodging, an average per month of $15.60; in Ireland, $14.73; in Scotland, $19.42; in Normandy, $12.44; in Italy, $15.19; in Spain $14.95; in France, $13.55. In no country are the laborers so well off as in America.—*New York Observer.*

Niagara Falls is now illuminated in the evening by the electric light.

The Great Lesson.

The first great lesson a young man should learn is, that he knows nothing. The earlier and more thoroughly this lesson is learnt the better. A home-bred youth, growing up in the light of parental admiration, with everything to foster his vanity and self-esteem, is surprised to find, and often unwilling to acknowledge, the superiority of other people. But he is compelled to learn his own insignificance; his airs are ridiculed, his blunders exposed, his wishes disregarded, and he is made to cut a sorry figure, until his self conceit is abased, and he feels that he knows nothing.

When a young man has thoroughly comprehended the facts that he knows nothing, and that intrinsically he is but of little value, the next lesson is that the world cares nothing about him. He is the subject of no man's overwhelming admiration; neither petted by the one sex nor envied by the other. He has to take care of himself. He will not be noticed till he becomes noticeable; he will not become noticeable until he does something to prove that he is some use to society. No recommendations or introduction will give him this; he must do something to be recognized as somebody.

The next lesson is that of patience. A man must learn to wait, as well as to work, and to be content with those means of advancement in life which he may use with integrity and honor. Patience is one of the most difficult lessons to learn. It is natural for the mind to look for immediate results.

Let this, then, be understood at starting, that the patient conquest of difficulties which rise in the regular and legitimate channels of business, and enterprise, is not only essential in securing the success which a young man seeks in life, but essential also to that preparation of the mind requisite for the enjoyment of success, and for retaining it when gained. It is the general rule in all the world, and in all time, that unearned success is a curse.

Indians as Farmers.

A practical demonstration in civilizing hostile Indians is seen at Fort Keogh, as reported by a gentleman just returned from the Yellowstone. About two years ago General Miles captured, in battle, 150 warriors of the Sioux, Cheyenne and Bannock tribes. These were taken to Keogh. By way of experiment, a plat of seven acres of land was set apart for them, and an officer and private detailed to instruct the Indians in the mystery of gardening. Strange as it may seem, from the generally believed characteristics of the Indians, they entered into the scheme with zeal, and planted and tended crops of potatoes and other vegetables with diligence and care. The result was a bountiful harvest. A number of ponies captured with the Indians were exchanged for cows, and some hogs were procured, and our informant states that these hitherto hostile Indians are now developing into excellent husbandmen. This year they have a garden of fifteen acres, which our reporter enthusiastically says is as fine a garden as can be found in the country. The Indians have no tools, and could hardly be prevailed upon to use them if they had them. They cultivate the potatoes with their hands, raking the dirt around the potato hills, and pulling up the weeds with their fingers. It is not an uncommon thing for these Indian gardeners to work in the soil with their hands until their fingers are bleeding. They are happy and contented, and draw no rations from the Government. They are much interested in their work and pleased with their success, and express no desire to return to hostile camps.—*Chicago Evening Journal.*

Pith and Point.

A man cares little for his wrongs when getting his funeral rites.

A short negro resembles a white man, because he is not a-tall black.

The mule is of an even disposition; he always behaves according to his wont.

A physician has discovered yellow-fever germs in ice. The safest way is to boil your ice before using it. This kills the germ.

Counsel (to witness)—"You're a nice sort of a fellow, you are!" Witness—"I'd say the same of you, sir, only I'm on my oath."

The man who was slightly bitten by a shark at Long Branch, recently, will lecture. Thus the shark is taught the folly of slighting his work.

A man sometimes parts his name in the middle, for euphony and beauty. Even Jacob has a good effect on a card when placed as J. Cobb Smith.

An Irishman who had on a very ragged coat was asked of what stuff it was made. "Bedad, I don't know; I think the most of it is made of fresh air."

Professor in law recitation—"Mr. ——, what is excusable homicide?" Senior, promptly—"Excusable homicide is when a man kills himself in self-defense."

"Is it possible, miss, that you do not know the names of some of your best friends?" "Certainly, I do not even know what my own may be in a year from now."

The papers say "jailed," "suicided," "excourted," and "landanumed;" but, when some one ventures on "proceshed," the people will rise and a printing office will be gutted.

Teacher, to boy who has to be corrected frequently—"Can you tell me where the Blue Ridge is?" Boy, (rubbing his shoulder)—"No, but I can tell where the black-and-blue ridge is." He is treated more ridgerously than ever now.

"What is your name?" asked a teacher of a boy. "My name is Jule," was the reply; whereupon the teacher impressively said, "You should have said 'Julius, sir.' And now, my lad," turning to another boy, "what is your name?" "Billious, sir."

To the Khedive of Egypt—Respected Sir: Having learned that, in consequence of your recent dethronement, you are troubled about a place to live, we hasten to offer you the freedom of Cincinnati. Rents are very low there, the Theodore Thomas concerts are in full blast, and you can get a "schooner" of beer for five cents.

The Pope still refuses to quit the Vatican.

A lady at Saratoga wears $100,000 worth of diamonds.

Spring wheat in the whole country is seven per cent. better than last year.

The Kansas census taken in March shows that the State has a population of 849,978.

The iron interest is looking up. Prices are advancing and workmen are in demand.

The prospects for a good fall business have not been so favorable as now for years.

A woman is on trial in Vidalia, La., for murdering a child by pouring scalding water down its throat.

Defalcation appears to be epidemic in Fall River, Mass. The State Prison is the only remedy for the disease.

It is said the head of the Goddess of Liberty on the Bland dollar is the likeness of a Miss Williams, of Philadelphia.

The Russian government has ordered, at Cambridge, Mass., the construction of the most powerful telescope ever made.

Two rowdies in Los Angelos, Cal., got into a street fight with pistols, and shot—not themselves, but several of the bystanders.

Every day of pleasant weather is now worth thousands of dollars to railroad and steamboat excursions, and to hotel proprietors.

Sojourner Truth, the famous colored woman, having reached the extreme age of 103 years, is now growing young again. Her hair is turning black, her eyesight is so much improved that she does not now use glasses, her step is agile, and she has set out on a tour to Kansas, to make a study of the colored exodus.

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 SIMGLE HARNESS,

CURRY-COMBS,
BRUSHES,
WHIPS,
HALTERS,
FLY-BLANKETS,
HARNESS-OIL, Etc.,

Ever brought to Chelsea, which I will sell cheap for cash.

—:o:—

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,

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MEALS, 50 CTS. LUNCH AT ALL HOURS.
The traveling public will do well, when they stop at Ann Arbor, to call and get a Good Square Meal.
M. S. & E. A. DAVISON, Proprietors.

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

LEGAL NOTICES.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a Mortgage executed by William Kent and Eveline Kent, his wife, to Jay Everett, bearing date the 15th day of March, A. D. 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1877, in Liber 52, of Mortgages, on page 786, by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at this date, the sum of two hundred and eighteen dollars and sixty-two cents, ($218.62,) and twenty dollars ($20,) 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 Monday, the 1st day of December, 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 those certain tracts or parcels of land, bounded and described as follows, viz: The north part of the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section eleven (11), Town 3, south of Range three east, bounded north by north line of said quarter section, east by the highway, south by the north line of land, heretofore deeded by Lyman Taliman to one Frazet, being a part of said quarter section, and west by the west line of said section eleven, and containing about sixteen acres; also, the south half of the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section ten (10), in Township three (3), south of Range three east, containing twenty acres; also, the north half of the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section fifteen (15), in Township three, south of Range three east, containing twenty acres, in all about fifty-seven acres of land, more or less. All of said lands used and occupied by said Mortgagor, as one entire farm.

Said sale to be subject to the payment of the principal sum of one thousand dollars, and interest yet to become due upon said mortgage.

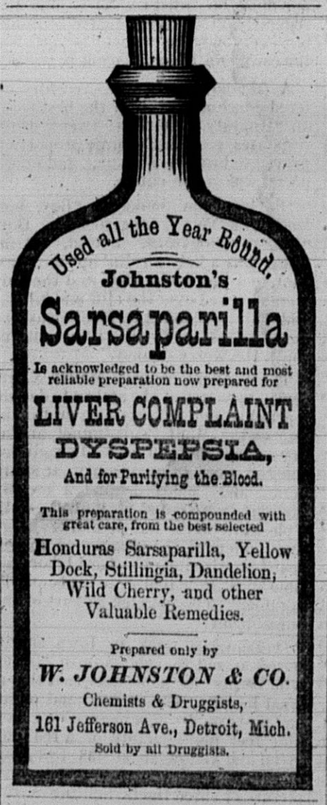
Dated Chelsea, September 3d, 1879.

JAY EVERETT, Mortgagee.

G. W. TURNBULL, Attorney for Mortgagee.

D. PRATT,
WATCHMAKER.

REPAIRING.—Special attention given to this branch of the business, and satisfaction guaranteed, at the "Bee Hive" Jewelry Establishment, South Main st., Chelsea. 47



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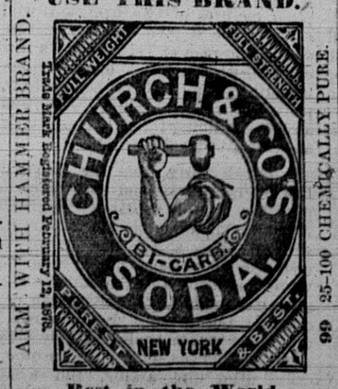

Best in the World.

And better and healthier than any

SALERATUS,

although answering every purpose of Saleratus.

Put up in handsome and *convenient* one pound *boxes* instead of in the usual paper packages, thus preventing all caking and discoloration of package.

One teaspoonful of this Soda used with sour milk equals Four teaspoonfuls of the best Baking Powder, saving twenty times its cost. See package for valuable information.

If the teaspoonful is too large and does not produce good results at first, use less afterwards.

Parties preferring Saleratus should always ask for our "ARM AND HAMMER" Brand, same style as Soda. 43-3m

☞ Cheap Job Printing done at this office.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Depots foot of Third street and foot of Brush street. Ticket office, 151 Jefferson avenue, and at the Depots.

	LEAVE. (Detroit time.)	ARRIVE. (Detroit time.)
Atlantic Ex.	‡4 00 a. m	‡10:00 p. m.
Day Express.	*8:35 a. m.	*6:30 p. m.
Detroit & Buffalo Express	*12:25 noon	*7:15 a. m.
N. Y. Express,	*7:00 p. m.	†9:45 a. m.

†Except Monday. *Sundays Excepted. ‡Daily.

The 8:35 a. m. train has a parlor car to Suspension Bridge.

The 12:20 noon train has parlor cars to Buffalo.

The 4:00 a. m. train has sleeping cars through to New York and Boston.

The 7:00 p. m. train has sleeping cars through to Rochester. W. H. FIRTH, Western Passenger Agent, Detroit. WM. EDGAR, Gen. Pass'r Ag't, Hamilton.

Fifty Per Cent. Off.

GREAT

INDUCEMENTS!

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A large stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

Will be sold one-third less than any other store in town. Call on them.

They have on hand a large supply of

GROCERIES

—AND—

PROVISIONS,

Which they are selling cheap for Cash.

We sell

CHELSEA AND UNADILLA FLOUR.

Goods delivered to any part of the village.

CHELSEA, Sept. 18, 1879. y6-28

$1,500 To $6,000 a year, or $5 to $20 a day, in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50c. to $2 an hour, by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. v8 39-1y

PRINTERS Send for samples and prices of Paper, Card Board and Printers' supplies to GEBHARD & KRAMER, 6 & 8 East Larned St., Detroit. v8-40-3m

$300 A month guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as any one can go right at. Those who are wise, who see this notice, will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. v8-39-1y

H. A. RIGGS,
JEWELER.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. All work warranted. Shop: South half at Smith's Grocery Store, Chelsea, Mich.

GEO. M. SAVAGE & CO., Newspaper Advertising Agents, 120 Griswold St., DETROIT, MICH., Are authorized to contract for advertising in this paper. They will send their ADVERTISERS' MANUAL containing prices, etc., free by mail to applicants.

PATENTS
LAW AND PATENTS.
THOS. S. SPRAGUE, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law in Patent causes. Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents. 37 Congress St. West, Detroit, Mich.
☞ The only responsible Patent Office in the State. ☜
v8-25-y

JOHN HEFFRON, WHOLE SALE OYSTER & FRUIT HOUSE, NO. 218 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT, MICH. SEND FOR PRICES.
v8-51-2m

YOUNG MEN
GOLDSMITH'S (S. & S.) Business University
Guarantees a more thorough and practical course of study, a better corps of experienced teachers, and superior facilities generally than any other Business College in Michigan—which will be vouched for by the business men of Detroit, and by our hundreds of graduates, scores of whom had previously attended other so-called business colleges. College paper sent FREE.
v8-52-4m

$66 A week in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. v8-39-1y

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

The Largest Stock

—OF—

BOOTS AND SHOES

Have just been received

—AT THE—

"BEE HIVE"

ESTABLISHMENT,

CHELSEA, - - MICHIGAN.

A. DURAND takes this method of informing the inhabitants of Chelsea and vicinity, that he keeps one of the Largest and Most Complete **Boot and Shoe Establishments** that has ever been in Chelsea, and will sell at prices that defy competition. There is no getting around it, Aaron will, and can sell, cheaper than any other firm in town. He will keep on hand a large assortment of Goods, of the latest styles, such as:

HAND MADE

BOOTS

—AND—

SHOES,

LADIES

GAITERS,

MISSES AND CHILDREN'S

SHOES, &C.;

—ALSO,—

GLOVES & MITTENS

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

Still They Come

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,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,

GROCERIES

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.

WOOD BRO'S & CO.

Chelsea, Sept. 18, 1879.

E. W. VOIGT,
Detroit, Mich.,
BREWS THE
BOSS LAGER BEER.
v8-21-1y

M. C. R. R. TIME TABLE.

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

GOING WEST.

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

GOING EAST.

Night Express	5:50 A. M
Jackson Express	8:02 A. M
Grand Rapids Express	10:07 A M
Mail Train	4:40 P. M

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen'l Sup't, Detroit.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger and Ticket Ag't, Chicago.

Time of Closing the Mail.

Western Mail..9:00, 11:00 A. M. & 5:30 P. M.
Eastern " .....9:50 A. M. & 4:10 P. M.

GEO. J. CROWELL. Postmaster.

THE CHELSEA HERALD,

IS PUBLISHED

Every Thursday Morning, by

A. Allison, Chelsea, Mich.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1 Week.	1 Month.	1 Year
1 Square,	$ 1.00	$ 3.00	$ 15.00
¼ Column,	4.00	8.00	25.00
½ Column,	7.00	10.00	40.00
1 Column,	10·00	15.00	75.00

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

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

CHELSEA BANK, Established in 1868. Ocean Passage Tickets. Drafts drawn on Europe. United States Registered and Coupon Bonds for sale.
v8-13 GEO. P. GLAZIER.

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

I. O. O. F.—THE REGULAR weekly meeting of Vernor Lodge No. 85, I. O. O. F., will take place every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock, at their Lodge room, Middle st., East.
GEORGE FANN, Sec'y.

WASHTENAW ENCAMPMENT, No. 17, I. O. O. F.—Regular meetings first and third Wednesday of each month.
J. A. PALMER, Scribe.

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

FRANK DIAMOND,
—THE—
★ STAR ★
TONSORIAL ARTIST!
OF CHELSEA,
OVER WOOD BRO'S DRY-GOODS STORE.
☞ Good work guaranteed. v8-36

INSURANCE COMPANIES
REPRESENTED BY
W. E. DEPEW.

	Assets.
Home, of New York,	$6,109,527
Hartford,	3,292,914
Underwriters'	3,253,519
American, Philadelphia,	1,296,661
Detroit Fire and Marine,	501,029
Fire Association,	3,178,386

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

M. W. BUSH,
DENTIST,
OFFICE OVER HOLMES & PARKER'S STORE, CHELSEA, MICH. 31

E. C. FULLER'S
TONSORIAL SALOON!

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

Done in first-class style. My shop is newly 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.

Particular attention will be given to the preparation of bodies for burial in city or country, on the shortest notice. All orders promptly attended to.

Give me a call, at the sign of the "Ball, Razor and Shears," south corner of the "Bee Hive."
E. C. FULLER, Proprietor.
Chelsea, Mich., Sept. 18, 1879.

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.
Hearse in attendance on short notice.
FRANK STAFFAN, Jr.
Chelsea, Sept. 18, 1879.

Unclaimed Letters.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Chelsea, Oct. 1st, 1879:

Barber, Mrs. F.
Cole, Mrs. Almeda
Freeland, Mr. Eddie
Morris, William
Phelps, Hannah
Schulty, Mr. H.
Thawer, Miss Annie L.
Watson, Palph T.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, please say "advertised."
GEO. J. CROWELL, P. M.

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

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
Rev. THOS. HOLMES. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday School at 12 M.

M. E. CHURCH.
Rev. J. F. HUDSON, Pastor. Serviees at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock. Sunday School immediately after morning services.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. E. A. GAY, Pastor. Services at 10½ 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.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Rev. Father DUHIG. Services every Sunday, at 8 and 10½ A. M. Vespers, 7 o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 12 o'clock A. M.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Rev. Mr. METZER. Services every alternate Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M.

OUR TELEPHONE.

DELAY.—On account of the "World's Fair," at Stockbridge, Mich., and the great amount of job work required by our merchants, for the occasion, caused the issue of the HERALD to be somewhat late this week.

WE were blessed with a pleasant rain on last Wednesday morning, and it continued all day.

MORT. FREER has introduced the cornet into the choir of the M. E. Church, in this village.

M. W. BUSH has moved his dental business to the front rooms over Holmes & Parker's store.

THE Board of Supervisors meet next Tuesday, at Ann Arbor, when the new Board will be organized.

THE price of wheat, this week, ran up as high as $1.19; but took a downward fall to $1.15 per bushel.

THIS month (October) seems to us like a July month. The mercury rose to 90° in the shade, on Friday last.

THE "Boss" of all cigars, usually sold for ten cents, can now be bought at Reed & Co's for five cents. Go and try one.

THE best and cheapest in the world. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup costs you only 25 cts., and if it does not cure your Cough you can get your money back.

THE apple trade has commenced. There are three firms in the business. Kempf Bro's are the most extensive dealers. Apples per barrel, of fruit, are bringing $1.25.

THE new German paper published at Ann Arbor, has made its appearance on our table. It is a neat looking sheet, but it is rather "dutchy" for us to say any more. We wish it success.

THOMAS TAYLOR threshed, on the 26th of September, twelve bushels of clover seed, in one hour and a half. That amount of seed was taken off three acres of land. Tom is still ahead on threshing. Who can beat it?

THE Stockbridge Fair, that took place on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, of this week, was largely attended. Several of our merchants had goods on exhibition, and will probably bring away the largest premiums.

GRASS LAKE at last has got a print shop. The Grass Lake *News* is the name of the paper just started. It is a good looking seven-column sheet, and ably edited. R. Melville Collier is the editor and publisher. We wish it good speed.

IT is contemplated that the Chelsea and Dexter bands will give a series of promenade concerts, alternating between the two villages. It will be something novel, and will draw forth great crowds of people. Due notice will be given.

HAY FEVER.—Buy a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm before the usual time Hay Fever makes its appearance, and, at the first intimation of the diseases, apply it as directed in circular. In nearly every case the patient will find immediate and permanent relief. Price 50 cents.

GEO. H. TYRON, of Littlefield, Emmet county, Mich., while attempting to extract a bullet from his rifle, on the 26th ult., was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of the gun. He was a nephew to Harry and Jacob Shaver, of this villlage.

GRAND OPENING.—Mrs. S. E. Clark respectfully invites the ladies of Chelsea and vicinity to her Fall and Winter opening of Millinery Goods, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 15th and 16th, 1879. Ladies call and see the fine goods and low prices. Rooms over Wood Bro's & Co's store.

MOTHERS, try Dr. Derby's Croup Mixture, it is guaranteed to cure croup in all its forms, and is the best and cheapest Medicine in the market for Coughs, Colds, and Dyptheria, and all throat and lung troubles. Only 50 cents a bottle. Try it. For sale by W. R. Reed & Co., Chelsea, Mich. v9-4-6m

THERE will be an examination of teachers, for Lima township, at Lima Center, on Saturday, October 25th, 1879, at nine o'clock A. M. All persons wishing to teach, in the township of Lima, and not being present at that time, will be charged an extra fee of $2 for special examinations.
MARCUS S. COOK.

A SIMPLE REMEDY.—It is said, on reliable authority, that if any man will draw breath deeply and quickly for the space of three minutes or less, he will thereby lose acute sensibility to pain, so that he can endure a minor surgical operation without inconvenience. Eminent surgeons have found the process of great advantage when used alone, not only, but when æsthetics also were employed, in which latter case the quanity of the drugs to be used in greatly diminished.

MARRIED.

AT Waterloo, on Tuesday, Sept. 16th, 1879, by the Rev. Mr. Metcker, CHARLES VOGEL, of Chelsea, Mich., to Miss LIZZIE NUOFFER, of Waterloo, Mich.

Our best wishes go with the young couple, and may their happiness through life never be marred.

AT the residence of George Wackenhut, Senior, in Chelsea, on Tuesday, Sept. 30th, 1879, by Rev. Mr. Metcker, of Waterloo, MICHAEL WACKENHUT and Miss LIZZIE GIRBACH, all of Chelsea.

We congratulate the young couple, and hope they may live and enjoy happiness, peace and comfort through life.

SOMETHING NEW.—Mrs. Congdon & Hooker have just received a large stock of the latest styles of Millinery; also, an assortment of Embroidery Cottons, in all colors, Scrap Pictures, in great variety, Mottoes, on card board, etc., etc. Give them a call while the assortment is full.
Chelsea, Oct. 9th, 1879.

WHY PEOPLE ARE POOR.—It is stated on very excellent authority that "the poor have ye with you always." The remark was true when uttered, and has been true ever since, and from appearances always will be. There are those who have no disposition to save; who "live from hand to mouth," so to speak; who take no thought for to-morrow. Having enough for the present hour, they are content, and leave the future to take care of itself. If property were to be equally divided among the people Monday morning, before Saturday night the majority would be in destitute circumstances, dead broke, while the prudent and saving would be on the road to pecuniary independence. One class of people spend whatever money they get hold of, and as fast as they get it, while others save means that come into their hands, judiciously invest the same, and become rich. There are those who not only do not know how to save, but they do not know how to spend. If they get anything it goes for what they do not need; for articles that could be dispensed with. Those who are destitute of the comforts of life, as a rule, may blame themselves therefor. If they have anything they do not take care of it. They buy articles that people in better circumstances would think they could not afford. So they are always poor. Relieve their wants to-day, and they are no better off to-morrow. They are bound not to save—to have nothing, and are generally bound to be in debt if they can find anybody to trust them. Of course, we understand that people are sometimes unfortunate. They get sick, or those dependent on them become so. We know that people are sometimes overtaken by misfortune; but where there is one case of this kind, there are fifty in which the entire trouble may be found in the indisposition to save.

KEEPING ON THE FARM.—The census tables suggest serious thought to every true patriot. In the older States the cities are growing rapidly, while the country population is diminishing. The young men leave the farms and crowd the stores of the city. Many farms are deserted, and houses are going to decay, while in the cities thousands of young men are vainly seeking for employment.

One reason for the desertion of the country is that young men grow weary of a monotonous life. Farm houses have few papers and fewer books; no public libraries are within reach, and there are no lectures or concerts. It is all work and no play, and the young men long for more variety in life.

A farmer of superior intelligence and refinement, who has kept all his boys at home, tells how he has done it.

"My eldest is near twenty-one, and the other boys in the neighborhood younger than he have left their parents. Mine have stuck to me when I most needed their services, and I attribute this result to the fact that I have tried to make their home pleasant."

"I have furnished them with attractive and useful reading, and when night comes, and the day's work is ended, instead of running with other boys to the railroad station and adjoining towns, they gather around the great lamp, and become interested in their books and papers."

If farm houses are made attractice to young people, they will cling to them, and think little of emigration. Pleasant homes, with a little amusement to relieve hard toil, hold the sons to their father's occupation.

Twenty Impolite Things.

1. Joking others in company.
2. Gazing rudely at strangers.
3. Loud and boisterous laughing.
4. Laughing at mistakes of others.
5. Reading when others are talking.
6. Talking when others are reading.
7. Cutting finger nails in company.
8. Leaving a stranger without a seat.
9. Making yourself hero of your own story.
10. Leaving church before worship is closed.
11. Whispering or laughing in the house of God.
12. A want of respect and reverence for seniors.
13. Reading aloud in company, without being asked.
14. Spitting about the house, smoking or chewing.
15. Not listening to what one is saying in company.
16. Answering questions that have been put to others.
17. Commencing to eat as soon as you get to the table.
18. Receiving a present without an expression of gratitude.
19. Correcting older persons than yourself, especially parents.
20. Commencing talking before others have finished speaking.

Special correspondence for Chelsea Herald.

Our Jackson Letter.

JACKSON, Oct. 8th, 1879.

A BUSY WEEK.

On the street corners, in the cars, in the offices and stores, in the workshops, in fact wherever men congregate, the general topic is that business is improving, while every workshop tells of awakened activity. After years of adversity, the country again teems with life, and we have had no better demonstration of the healthy tone of feeling, and marked prosperity of the people, than the large attendance and increased interest taken in our county fair.

The Jackson County Fair, just closed, was the finest and most successful ever held in the county. Some 3,000 entries were made, and the display was rich and abundant. Every department was well represented, showing commendable interest taken by our farmers and merchants; and the display of fruits and dairy products were very fine. The weather was all that could be desired, and the city was alive with teams most of the week. The association report their receipts to be over $3,000.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE.

The members and friends of the Second Congregational Church, the other evening, called at the home of their respected pastor, the Rev. Mr. Hathaway, and brought with them many tokens of their esteem, in the shape of useful household articles, and a very pleasant evening was spent with their pastor and his wife. The Reverend gentleman is gathering around him many warm friends, and the work of building up the congregation goes bravely on.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH.

The members and adherence of this church, as well as the Christian people of the city, are rejoicing at the return, for another year, of the Rev. H. F. Hildreth, their eloquent pastor.

A GENEROUS ACT.

The children of the Reform Sunday School were given a trip to Lansing, last week, to visit the Reform School and Capitol, through the kindness of the Hon. Amos Root, who furnished two special cars for them. The little ones had a good time, and will not forget their benefactor. The school is in a healthy condition.

A NEW FEATURE.

A new brass band has been organized in the city, composed of both ladies and gentlemen, some nine in number. The other evening they were out serenading their friends, and of course they had a good time. "Go and do likewise."

ENTERTAINMENTS.

The season of amusements have fully opened, and never, in the history of Jackson, was such a display expected. Mr. Whitney, of Detroit, has rented the Union Hall, and had it entirely renovated, and intends bringing all the first-class companies here; while Captain Stevenson, of the Opera House, is up and doing, and will produce increased attractions. Even with our good trials somebody is going to lose money, for the pressure is going to be a little too much for the pleasure seeking community to sustain.

PROSPERING.

Not a few of your readers will be pleased to learn that their old caterer, Van Husen, is located here and doing a nice, steady increasing business in that line. His close attention to business, and gentlemanly beating, has gained him many friends.
M. N.

ORANGES.—The orange tree is one of the most beautiful and interesting of vegetable growths. Its botanical name is *Citrus*, said to be derived from the town of Citron, in Judea. It belongs to the genus of plants known as the natural orders of *awrantiaceæ* or "golden fruit bearers," and thus it requires no great stretch of imagination to conclude that the "golden apples" of the Garden of Hesperides were oranges. The genus *citrus* contains a large number of species and varieties, the fruits being known under such names as orange, lemon, lime, shaddock, pompelmoore, forbidden fruit, kumquat and citron. Risso, the eminent naturalist of Nice, claims that there are no fewer than 169 varieties. These he divides into eight species, viz.: Sweet oranges, bitter oranges, begamotts, limes, pampelunos, sweet limes, lemons and citrons. It is said that the sweet orange was first brought into Europe by the Portuguese in 1547, and that the original tree whence all the European orange trees of this class have been produced is, or at least was a few years ago, Lisbon in one of the gardens of the nobility. In various parts of Europe trees are still in existence from 150 to 200 years old, and each year they produce more fruit and of better quality. In some parts of Spain a single tree frequently bears 3,000 to 4,000 oranges, and instances have been known of as many as 20,000 having been produced. The most interesting feature in the natural history of the orange tree is that it bears at one time what may be called three crops in different stages—the blossom, the immature fruit, and the ripe oranges. The foreign supply comes from St. Michael, one of the Azores Islands; Terceira and Fayal, of the same group; Valencia, Lisbon, Villa Real, Aricor, Oporto, Palermo, Malta and other Spanish and Mediterranean ports. The oranges are shipped in boxes, each containing anywhere from 200 to 500 oranges, according to the size of the fruit. The St. Michael are packed in dried leaves of Indian corn, but all other oranges in paper. The "blood oranges," as they are called, come mostly from Valencia (from which place more oranges are imported than all other ports together), and also from Malta; from the latter place we also get the egg-shaped fruit. Seville oranges hail from a place of that name, and are used exclusively for making marmalade and orange wine, although the Palermo "bitters" are really better adapted for both purposes.

Chelsea Market.

CHELSEA, October 9, 1879.

FLOUR, ℔ cwt	$2 50
WHEAT, White, ℔ bu	$1 15@ 1 18
WHEAT, Red, ℔ bu	90@ 95
CORN, ℔ bu	20
OATS, ℔ bu	20@ 25
CLOVER SEED, ℔ bu	2 50
TIMOTHY SEED, ℔ bu	2 50
BEANS ℔ bu	50@ 1 00
POTATOES, ℔ bu	25
APPLES, green, ℔ bbl	1 00@ 1 25
do dried, ℔ lb	05
HONEY, ℔ lb	10@ 12
BUTTER, ℔ lb	12
POULTRY—Chickens, ℔ lb	08
LARD, ℔ lb	06
TALLOW, ℔ lb	06
HAMS, ℔ lb	08
SHOULDERS, ℔ lb	04
EGGS, ℔ doz	12
BEEF, live ℔ cwt	3 00@ 3 50
SHEEP, live ℔ cwt	3 00@ 5 00
HOGS, live, ℔ cwt	2 00@ 3 00
do dressed ℔ cwt	3 00
HAY, tame ℔ ton	8 00@10 00
do marsh, ℔ ton	5 00@ 6 00
SALT, ℔ bbl	1 25
WOOL, ℔ lb	28@ 32
CRANBERRIES, ℔ bu	1 00@ 1 50

MEDICAL.

THE terrific twinges endured by rheumatism are first soothed and in the end permanently relieved by that beneficent annihilation of pain and preventive of its return, THOMAS ECLECTRIC OIL, a combination of six patent medicinal oils, devoid of alcohol, and consequently non-evaporating when applied, economic, because little of it is usually required to produce the desired effects, and the small cost of which is rendered doubly insignificant by contrast with the salutary results which it achieves. It is equally safe whether used internally or externally, is applicable to diseases and injuries of horses and cattle, as well as of man, and exterminates throat and lung diseases, catarrh, dysentery, piles, tumors, sores, and a great number of other physical ailments. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere. Price, 50 cents and $1 per bottle; trial size, 25 cents.

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

NOTE.—*Eclectric*—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 in 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., Owego, N. Y., Proprietors.

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

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 2, 1878.
MESSRS. ELY BROTHERS:—I cheerfully add my testimony to the value of your Cream Balm as a specific in the case of my sister, who has been seriously debilitated with Catarrh for eight years, having tried ineffectually, Sanfords's Remedy, and several specialty doctors in Boston. She improved at once under the use of your discovery, and has regained her health and hearing, which had been considered irremediable.
8-25 ly ROBERT W. MERRILL.

Rev. George H. Thayer, of Bourbon, Ind., known to every one in that vicinity as a most influential citizen, and Christian Minister of the M. E. Church, says: "I wish everybody to know that I consider that both myself and wife owe our lives to **Shiloh's Consumtion Cure.**" Drs. Matchett & France, Physicians and Druggists, of the same place, says: "It is having a tremendous sale, and is giving perfect satisfaction, such as nothing else has done. For Lame Back, Side, or Chest, don't fail to use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. We recommend these remedies." Sold by W. REED & CO.

DO YOU BELIEVE IT
That in this town there are scores of persons passing our store every day whose lives are made miserable by Indigestion, Dispepsia, Sour and distressed Stomach, Liver Complaint, Constipation, when for 75 cts. we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by
W. R. REED & CO.

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We have just received the Largest Stock of CLOTHING ever brought to Chelsea. Every article marked in Plain Figures and at uniform Low Prices. We are also exclusive agents for J. Richardson & Co's BOOTS, which are the Best Boots in the Market for the Money. Please call and examine our Goods and Prices.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

Geo. W. Cass and Thomas A. Scott, trustees of the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad land grant, have filed a bill in the United States court of Grand Rapids to restrain the sale by Auditor General Latimer of lands belonging to that grant in Charlevoix, Wexford and Kalkaska counties for unpaid township and highway taxes, on the ground that the township officers, acting as "rings," issue and distribute orders on the highway fund in excess of the means to pay, they incurring debts beyond the limit allowed by the State law for highway purposes.

The following is a summary of the business of the State treasury for the fiscal year closing September 30:

Balance on hand Sep. 30, 1878...	$400,340 35
Receipts for the fiscal year.......	2,225,812 77
Disbursements for the year......	2,019,855 59
Balance on hand Sept. 30, '79..	$ 656,267 53

John Lutz, a young man employed in the mill of Ruddock, Palmeter & Co., at Manistee, while attempting to run a belt on Tuesday morning while the machinery was in motion, was caught in the shafting and instantly killed. His body was horribly mangled.

As the propeller City of Grand Rapids was leaving the dock at Petoskey Tuesday morning a deck hand named Alex. O'Donnel, who was standing in the gangway, had his head caught between the side of the boat and the dock. His face was terribly mangled and his head so badly crushed that he cannot survive.

The funeral of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Morris, who were murdered near Decatur Sunday evening, took place Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock in the graveyard near their late residence and was attended by several thousand people. They were both buried in the same grave by the side of their only child, who died last winter, in the little cemetery on one corner of their own farm. Not the slightest clue has been obtained, so far as known, as to who the criminal is.

The Lake Huron and Southwestern railroad, together with all its rolling stock and equipment, was sold Wednesday by the assignee, C. M. Averill. It was bought by C. H. Prescott for $17,000. This road was built last year, and extends from Tawas about 12 or 15 miles westward. It is now used for lumbering purposes, but the design has been to extend it to the Mackinac division of the Michigan Central. The cost of constructing the road was about $100,000. It was finished in August, 1878, and earned in that year $31,000.

A reunion of the survivors of the Mexican war was held at Lansing Wednesday. The roll call showed 68 members present. An address was delivered by Isaac Gibson of Ludington, secretary, describing the causes and history of the Mexican war. A banquet was tendered the veterans at the Lansing House in the evening, which was numerously attended by the old soldiers and citizens and their wives. Toasts and responses were given.

A body was found on the beach at Rockwood Tuesday, having on low shoes, light-colored stockings, blue overalls and blue overshirt. An inquest was held by D. Larabell.

A son of Geo. Winterhalter, of Sebewaing, was drowned Monday in the river at that place.

The Jackson Patriot says the opinion is expressed by some parties that the recent death of the German brewer Hauser in that city may have resulted from some other cause than suicide, and that it is possible that he was murdered.

Wm. Jones, while intoxicated, attempted to crawl under a train of cars at the depot of the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad at Grand Rapids Thursday night. The train started and Jones' legs were badly mangled. Physicians pronounce his injuries fatal. He has a family near Fisher Station, where he resides.

There were received in the State Prison in September 21; 14 were discharged, 2 died, 1 was pardoned and 1 escaped, leaving 778 in prison.

The Rev. E. E. Bayliss, the evangelist missing from Shiawassee county, has turned up in Canada. He and the woman Phœnix crossed the river at St. Clair.

The oil product of St. Joseph county is not over one-fourth the usual amount on account of diminished acreage. Prices are consequently going up, $2 per pound now, or from $50 to $60 per acre of product.

Wednesday 27 vessels cleared from Bay City loaded with ten million feet of lumber, which would bring in thirty-five thousand dollars in freight money. Several million feet more were probably shipped at Saginaw, making the largest day's shipment of lumber ever known on the river.

Mrs. Stearn, mother of Mathew Stearn, of Campbell, Ionia county, is 104 years old, and has made a practice of working in the harvest-field each year for the past fifty years, and this year raked and bound four dozen bundles. Her son, with whom she lives, is over seventy years old.

The expense of the Agricultural College for the year ending September 30, 1878, were $58,526, and their receipts $881 more. The inventory of buildings, farm, stock, etc., foots $267,617. The students' labor during the year amounted to $5,099. The college has received from the congressional land grant 235,673.37 acres.

Tommy Kidd, a life man at the State Prison, has gone quite extensively into the bird-raising business. He has a number of very fine canaries, all of which, except the younger ones, are good singers. From the fact of his being a life man, the State makes no provision for means to enable him to procure reading matter and other luxuries, and he sells his birds at one dollar each to accomplish this end.

The Tuscola County fair grounds at Watrousville were visited by a tornado Friday evening which did great damage to the buildings and articles on exhibition. A boiler full of hot water was blown from a stove in the eating tent and seriously scalded a number of women standing near it.

Harvey Park, a well-known and highly esteemed pioneer of Oakland county, died Friday night at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Willard W. McConnell, of Pontiac, aged 90 years.

The Catholic church at Marquette was burned Saturday. Loss $12,000, insured for $4,000.

The Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette railroad company have decided to commence work at the Marquette end of the route as well as at the Mackinac end. The profiles and specifications are being prepared, and the company will soon be in a situation to invite proposals from would-be contractors. The present expectation is that 40 miles at each end of the road will be in operation by the 1st of June next.

John Postman, a Hollander, was crushed to death about noon Monday by a pile of lumber at the Bigelows mill at Muskegon falling on him. He was unmarried and aged about 22.

The salt production for September was 264,304 barrels, the largest amount ever reached.

There were received at the Ionia prison during September 43 prisoners and discharged 28, leaving on hand October 1, 282.

Goldie's stave mill at Kawkawlin, with 80,000 heading, 30,000 staves and 5,000 feet of tubing, together with some other property, was burned on the 2d. Loss, $900.

Gen. Dan. E. Sickles, who has 400 acres of land in Hamilton, Gratiot county, has built thereon a fine mansion, finished in the most elegant style, under the directions of an accomplished daughter.

Mr. Perry Hovey came into the township of Golden, Oceana county, 12 years ago, having at that time a capital of just 75 cents. To-day he has a good farm of 80 acres, 40 acres being under the plow, a good frame house and barn, a fine orchard of 150 apple trees, 100 plums and cherries and 50 peaches, nearly all in bearing, and $15 will pay every cent of indebtedness he owes in the world.

Mrs. Nettie Frederick, living in Matteson Township, Branch county, aged about 23 and only married four days, took strychnine last Saturday morning, and died from its effects at 11 o'clock. The cause is said to be jealousy, her husband having gone to a party the night previous with another woman.

THE ADRIAN DISASTER.

During the progress of the Lenawee county fair at Adrian on Thursday, the grand stand gave way while about 2,000 people were seated upon it and a large crowd in the spaces beneath. It gave way first in the center, then the front fell outward to the track and the back fell in the opposite direction into the river. Six persons were killed and their bodies covered with debris. Their names were: M. M. Merck, a German; Mr. John Hubbard of Jasper; a boy named Hyde, about 12 years old; a boy named Mosher, about the same age; David Plumsdore of Petersburg, Monroe county, aged 18; Wm. Mulzer aged about 12. About 150 others were found to be more or less injured, some of them fatally. The calamity was followed by a scene of indescribable excitement and confusion. Prof. Maclean of the University, Prof. Wyman of the Detroit medical college and sundry other eminent surgeons were telegraphed for. Supt. Curtis of the Lake Shore road telegraphed at once proffering aid.

The loss of life by the Adrian calamity on Thursday was greater than first reported. The following were added to the list Friday: Matthew Johnson, a Dane, whose home is at Attica, Ohio, and who worked for a Dover farmer named Clemerson, died Thursday night. Achiel Henderson, 70 years of age, Plumb River, Jo Davis county, Ill., died during Friday night. Henry Hart died at 5 o'clock Friday morning. A boy named Willie Hall is reported dead Friday. R. B. Hume of Medina died Friday night at the Central House. Irving Powers of Madison, died Friday. Reuben Ferguson of Rome, aged 45, also died Friday. The list of wounded is also greater than first reported and other deaths are expected. The following jury was impaneled by Coroner R. B. Hause: Samuel Tingley, John G. Mason, Martin P. Stockwell, Zachariah Cook, W. H. Walby, Brackley Shaw—all highly intelligent and fair-minded men. Charles R. Miller, Esq., appeared for Mr. Lawrence, owner of the grounds, who is too ill to attend, and who is reported to have become insane in consequence of the calamity. Pros. At'y. W. A. Underwood appeared to assist the coroner; he said the responsibility of the disaster was one of the things to be determined, and that must be done by the jury. Seth Bean Esq., appeared for the architect who made the designs and specifications for the building, C. F. Sizer. The investigation will last several days.

No additional deaths were reported Saturday, but the list of wounded was swelled by fuller reports to nearly 300. The coroner's inquest was continued and witnesses examined as to the plans and manner in which the grand stand was constructed. Mr. Ephraim Armstrong testified that he took the contract from W. T. Lawrence; it was in writing. The plans and specifications were produced. The stand was to be 28 by 100 feet in size, the lower floor to be divided by one partition, to make the dining room 80x28, pool rooms 20x28. There were to be five sills running lengthwise building, 8x8, and six running crosswise, same size, all well framed and pinned together. Joists 2x8, 16 inches from centers, covered with No. 2 flooring, well nailed with 10 p. nails. Posts on back side to run from sill to plate 6x8, 10 feet from centers. Center of post 8x8, running up to girder 12 feet high, girdle 8x8 running the length of building to support carriage for seats; lower story posts to center section 10 feet from centers; alternate posts 6x6 from girdle to purline plate, post to be 20 feet from centers.

Mr. Armstrong testified that in constructing the grand stand he followed the specifications except that in some cases he used larger timbers and more nails than the contract called for.

Mr. Isaac Mosier, a carriage maker of Adrian, testified that he and others examined the stand on the Sunday before the accident and noticed that there was neither mortise nor tenon, no bracing to amount to anything in the construction of the stand; the large timbers were toe nailed together; there was one timber, a joist that seemed to have been made for something else, it was sliced; there were no collar beams in the roof.

One more death occurred Saturday. Mr. Chas. Winans, formerly a well-known commercial traveler for Toledo and Chicago houses, but who for some months past has resided with his father in Adrian. His neck was dislocated by the accident, but he lingered until Saturday morning.

The funeral of Mr. Henry Hart which occurred at Adrian Saturday, was one of the largest attended affairs of the kind which has ever taken place in that city. Special trains were run from Toledo and Hillsdale bringing hundreds of people to attend the obsequies and view the scene of the catastrophe. The deceased was widely known through the state and much respected wherever known. Prominent citizens from every portion of Michigan were present.

One of the victims was Lum Lay, a Chinaman, who had a leg broken. It was amputated Monday but the patient soon after died.

Detroit in Brief.

The Young Men's Christian Association has completed arrangements for the opening of classes in German, free handwriting, Latin, French, music, elementary English studies, history, mechanical drawing, penmanship and New Testament Greek.

Alexander Chapoton, the contractor, has commenced laying the foundation walls of the new building on the site of the rotunda. He expects to have the roof on and the building enclosed before winter. It will be the finest building in the city, six stories high, with mansard roof. There will be twenty thousand dollars worth of cut stone in the Griswold and Larned street fronts.

The next annual meeting of the American Microscopic Society will be held in Detroit some time in August.

The examination of the notorious "Mother Curtis" for the murder of Ella Lasoder, who was found dead in a house on Macomb street, owned by the defendant, in February, 1878, was begun at the police court Tuesday. The testimony showed that "Mother Curtis" had the dead girl sent to the house where she was found, and evidence was given by her niece and brother-in-law to the effect that she made certain statements to them in regard to disposing of the body without notifying the authorities. The examination was continued Wednesday and Thursday.

Judge Crofoot of Detroit is dangerously ill at the sanitarium in Battle Creek, and it is feared that he may not recover.

There were 194 interments in the cemeteries of the city in the month of September, including 17 still-born children.

The next triennial conclave of the grand chapter of the United States, Royal Arch Masons, is to be held in Detroit next July.

The annual meeting of the Wayne county medical society was held Thursday evening at the office of Dr. Brodie. There was a pretty full attendance of members, the president, Dr. Brodie, in the chair.

The examination of "Mother Curtis" for the alleged murder of Ella Lasoder in February, 1878, was concluded Friday afternoon, resulting in the defendant's being held for trial at the recorder's court.

The Detroit illustrated paper, the Public Spirit, has been rechristened the Detroit Graphic, and is now under the control of that clever caricaturist, Pat Reilly.

Fire Marshal Dunlap says there were erected last year 501 new buildings and additions, the estimated cost of which was $882,789, all within the city limits, and he estimates the cost of the new buildings and additions this year at $1,300,000.

United States Marshal Upton of Arkansas arrived at the House of Correction Monday with 10 prisoners sentenced to imprisonment in that institution.

Nearly 300 new box cars are to be built by the Michigan Car Company for the Northwestern Grand Trunk.

A veteran conductor on the Michigan Central says that at no time since the war has there been so much travel as there was last week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A meeting of the creditors of the Rev. W. H. H. Murray was held at Guilford, Conn., Tuesday, and Alfred G. Hull appointed trustee. Senator O. H. Platt, who appeared for two parties that had endorsed Murray's notes, said that he was of the opinion that Murray's assets would have paid all creditors had he been given time and they been prudently managed. Murray was not present.

A fire at Keokuk Monday destroyed the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern Railway round house. Four locomotives were badly damaged. Total loss, $30,000; uninsured. Believed to be incendiary.

Henry A. Hall, the well-known rubber manufacturer of Boston, committed suicide at Bridgewater Tuesday afternoon, cutting his throat in a bath-tub.

The Astley belt, which was deposited at Tiffany's, is in suit by some of Weston's creditors. Rowell will institute legal proceedings for its recovery.

The American literary bureau states that the friends of Mr. James Redpath have not heard of or from him since he disappeared from New York city some time ago.

Chas. F. Tiffany, convicted of bigamy, Lawrenceburg, Ind., and awaiting transportation to the penitentiary at Jeffersonville, where he was to be confined for three years, committed suicide at Cincinnati Wednesday morning by hanging himself with a linen towel fastened to one of the bars of his cell.

The prisoners in the county jail at Bath, N. Y., threw cayenne pepper in the eyes of the turnkey when he opened the door Wednesday, and four escaped. One was captured by a female servant in the prison. The sheriff's wife seized Jim O Laughlin, a notorious desperado, but was choked off. He was chased across the river and shot on the opposite bank. He then surrendered. A third was captured by a boy armed with a revolver.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Vulcan iron and steel works in St. Louis Wednesday morning, Wm. P. Shinn, iron manufacturer of Pittsburgh, was elected vice-president and general manager of the company, and the works, which have been idle about two years, will resume operations at once under his management.

At the United States sub-treasury on Wednesday all payments of interest on the 4 per cent. loan were made in gold coin. Gold was also given in payment of all currency obligations on account of the accumulated gold in the vaults.

The steamship Gellert arrived at New York from Europe Wednesday and brought gold bullion to the amount of 7,653,000 francs and 202,000 reichmarks. The United States assay office paid out that day $639,127 in specie. The steamship Bothnia, from Europe, brought four hundred and forty thousand dollars in gold.

The journeymen tanners of Pittsburg struck work Wednesday morning for an advance of 25 cents a day additional wages. The strikers, numbering 150, paraded the streets and were very orderly. It is probable that the employers will concede the point and the men resume work at an early day. The molders employed at the Pittsburg locomotive works struck Tuesday for an advance of 36 cents a day, and a proviso that no piece work shall be done at the works.

Nearly $8,000,000 were paid out of the United States treasury during September on account of pension arrears. But for this the decrease in the public debt during the month would have been about $10,000,000.

A dispatch from Milk River, Col., on Wednesday says: Thornburg's command was attacked in Bad Canon at noon to-day, one mile south from here, on our march to the agency. Retreated in good order to the wagon train, where we are now entrenching ourselves as fast as possible. Thornburg was instantly killed during the retreat. Capt. Payne was wounded in two places slightly. Lieut. Paddock and Captain Grimes are also painfully but not dangerously wounded. Ten enlisted men and wagon master McKinstry were killed, and at least 25 men and teamsters wounded.

Up to Wednesday night no tidings were received of the whereabouts of Prof. Wise and his companion, Gen. Burr, who left St. Louis in a balloon on Sunday, and the opinion is growing very strong that they have met the same fate as Donaldson and Greenwood who ascended from Chicago two or three years ago.

The following is a list of those at White River agency probably killed by the outbreak of the Ute Indians: Agent N. C. Meeker, wife and daughter Josephine, aged 21, Frank and Harry Dresser, E. S. Mansfield, W. H. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Price and two children, Fred. Shepherd, Geo. Eaton and a boy named Thompson. A Denver dispatch says the cause of the outbreak was probably the failure of the government to pay the $79,000 due under the Burnot treaty of 1873; by which the San Juan mining region was ceded by the Utes to Colorado. Congress and the Colorado people have never asked the transfer of the Utes to the Indian territory.

The reunion at Toledo on Wednesday and Thursday of the Union soldiers who had suffered in rebel prisons was one of the largest ever held in Toledo. Speeches were made by Gens. Garfield, Swayne, Sherwood and others, and a permanent organization was effected with the following officers: President, Capt. R. W. Anderson, One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio infantry, Cambridge, O.; Secretary, Lieut. R. C. Knaggs, Seventh Michigan infantry, Sheboygan, Wis.; Treasurer, Col. A. B. Street, Fifty-first Indiana, Indianapolis.

Arrears of pensions claims to the amount of $20,734,507 have been settled up to October 1. The average amount of arrears in each case settled was $545. Whole number of cases settled in September 13,287. It is estimated that there are still about 6,000 or 7,000 pensioners entitled to arrears whose cases have not been settled.

On Friday last the city government of Evansville, Indiana, dissolved in order to escape an execution of $65,000 recently rendered against it in favor of a New Jersey savings bank. There is great speculation as to what the outcome will be, but neither the existing order of things nothing can be done with the claims.

About 600 cabinet-makers met at their hall in Cincinnati Friday morning. Two firms sent communications announcing that they would pay the advance. A committee of 24 appointed to wait upon non-striking workmen Saturday until they joined the movement.

The steamship Main for Europe brought $1,002,800 in gold coin.

Charles Burnham the Erie lawyer who shot himself September 1, died Friday. The bullet penetrated his brain and could not be extracted. He was rational most of the time until about a week ago.

Two carpenters, John Krause, aged 36, and William Clark, aged 52, were drowned near the four mile bridge near Cleveland, Friday morning while attempting to cross the river on a raft.

King's powder mill, near South Lebanon, Ohio, exploded Friday afternoon. Henry Simmonds, Charles Meyers and Joseph Pastors were instantly killed. The explosion was the result of carelessness of employes.

Gold to the amount of $7,000,000 shipped from Europe, is due at New York this week.

A boiler explosion Saturday morning at a cotton gin of L. B. White, Middleburg, N. C., killed three negroes.

The steamship Cybele from Glasgow reports at Quebec the loss of Capt. Stevens, swept overboard during a heavy gale.

A Bodie, Cal., dispatch says that as the six o'clock shaft was being lowered in the Tioga mine on Saturday with nine men on board the engine escaped the control of the engineer and went down to the 500 foot level. All nine were either killed or fatally injured by the fall.

The number of new cases of yellow fever reported at Memphis during last week was 68, whites 33, colored 35; total number to Saturday, 1,337; total number of deaths from yellow fever for the week (inside the city), 20; total deaths to date, 408.

Mrs. Martha Baldwin, of New Haven, Conn., has poisoned her imbecile and widowed sister, Mrs. Dickerman, and then poisoned herself. Both will probably die.

Much excitement is created in Hull, Canada, in consequence of the announcement of 200 cases of small-pox in that city. Schools closed.

The boiler of Spiller's saw mills, near Wells, Tex., exploded Monday morning, instantly killing James Henry, mortally wounding Nep Powell (colored) and John C. Lovee of Deville, and seriously wounding and scalding five others.

Up to Monday night no news had been received from the survivors of Thornburg's expedition against the Ute Indians. An official statement shows that Thornburg was selected as the man most fit for the task by the orders of the general of the army. It calls attention to the fact shown by correspondence that Agent Meeker and the Governor of Colorado considered one hundred men sufficient to enforce order among the Indians, also that Thornburg himself regarded the three companies of cavalry and one of infantry (in all two hundred men), which he took, amply sufficient for the expedition. Thornburg was cautioned by a telegram, sent after he was well on his way, to advance with prudence, and, if he had reason to believe his force insufficient, to communicate with headquarters and call for more, which he would receive.

PERSONAL.

The princess Louise sails on the 18th of October for England on the steamship Sarmatian. She will probably return to Canada in time for the opening of parliament.

Carl Schurz arrived at Muskogue, Indian Territory, on Tuesday to attend the fair there.

President Hayes and General Sherman were present and made speeches at the Indiana State Fair at Indianapolis on Thursday.

Gen. Grant and party visited the Yosemite on Thursday and remained till Monday.

Cetewayo has arrived at Cape Town, and been conducted to the castle.

Capt. Robert Charles Clipperton, the present British consul at Nantes, has been appointed consul for Great Britain in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, to reside in Philadelphia.

Assistant Postmaster General Tyner and party arrived at Laramie City Friday morning. They had been on an excursion into the Ute country and much anxiety was felt for their safety.

Postmaster-General Keys and Secretary Schurz are at their desks again.

Secretary of War McCrary is at Leavenworth, Ks., a guest of Gen. Pope.

Gen. Grant and party arrived at Merced, Cal., Monday evening, en route from the Yo Semite. A reception was tendered him by the citizens, and an address of welcome presented followed by a ball.

A Vienna correspondent has "trustworthy information" that Bismarck, while at Vienna, concluded a convention for uniting the Austrian and German armies for defensive purposes.

POLITICAL.

The Republican state convention of Nebraska assembled at Omaha Wednesday night, and was called to order by the Hon. James A. Davis, chairman of the State central committee. M. L. Harwood was made chairman. The Hon. J. M. Thurston placed in nomination for supreme judge Gen. Amasa Cobb, the present incumbent. On motion the nomination was made by acclamation. The nominations for two regents of the state university resulted in the selection of Col. John L. Carson of Omaha and Jos. W. Gannett of Douglas county.

The supreme court of New York, in extraordinary session, has ordered the police board to appoint one Tammany inspector in each election district.

The Democratic state convention of Louisiana met at Baton Rouge Monday. Louis Texada was chosen temporary chairman. After appointing a committee on credentials a recess was taken.

Quite full election returns from Connecticut make it certain that the constitutional amendments providing for biennial elections for the legislature and extending the term of office of judges of the supreme and superior courts to the age of 75 years, are overwhelmingly defeated.

FOREIGN.

Advices from Vienna announce the suspension of Schild & Co., a large firm of drapers. Liabilities five hundred thousand florins. Several Paris and Lyons houses are among the creditors.

Sieber & Jerobek, cotton merchants, Vienna, have failed. Liabilities two hundred thousand florins. This failure affects parties in Manchester and Liverpool.

It is stated that 11,854 persons were incarcerated in the central prison at Moscow during the summer, 10,477 of whom were condemned to exile in Siberia.

The banks in Spain and Havana have advanced nearly five million dollars for military expenses in Cuba. A dispatch from Madrid announces that the government has sent four thousand men to Cuba to relieve those already there, and forty-five hundred more will go this month.

Owing to unfavorable reports of the labor market in America, the North Wales slate quarrymen's union have declined to give further pecuniary assistance to members desiring to emigrate.

The disturbances in East Roumelia are becoming a guerilla war. There is a gang of 600 well armed discharged soldiers in the mountainous districts of the west.

Many eminent Bonapartists have arrived at London to endeavor to effect a reconciliation between the ex-empress Eugenie and prince Jerome Napoleon.

It is reported that the Chilians before evacuating Calama, sacked and burned the place. The Chilians have made raids into Bolivia, beyond Concha Blancas, destroying commissary and ordinance supplies, and seizing horses and carts. It is reported that Peru has suspended payments from the treasury and prohibited the exportation of silver.

A dispatch from Simla announces that Gen. Roberts on Sunday reached Charasians, seven miles from Cabul, having left his tents and baggage at Zahidabad. He was expected to be before Cabul early Monday morning.

Ten thousand house carpenters of Paris have resolved to strike.

Revolting details of the sufferings of the famine-stricken people still come from Cashmere. There is reason to hope that the worst is over, but undoubtedly the relief measures have been miserably misarranged by Mahara Johr and his advisers and the loss of life been terrible.

In a norther, lasting six days, on the coast of Tobasco, Mex., 12 vessels were wrecked and two seamen destroyed.

DETROIT MARKETS

FLOUR—City pastry brands........	5 50@5 75
State brands...................	5 25@5 50
Patents.........................	6 00@8 50
Low grades......................	2 75@3 25
Rye.............................	3 75@4 25
WHEAT—Extra white...............	1 10@1 18
No. 1 white....................	1 10@1 17
Amber...........................	1 05@1 16

BARLEY—1 30@$1 40 per 100 lbs.
CORN—38@45c per bush.
OATS—28@32c. per bu.
RYE—45@55c per bush.
SEEDS.—Clover, $4.30@4 40 per bu. Timothy 2 30@2 40
BEANS—Unpicked, 70c. @1 00 per bush. Picked, $1 35@1 45.
PEAS—$1 50@2 65 per bu,
BEESWAX—22 @25 per pound.
BUTTER—Prime quality, 12@14. Medium 10@12c.
CHEESE—8@11c per lb; half skim, 3@7 cts.
APPLES—$1 75@$2 25 per bbl.
DRIED APPLES—5@6cts per lb,
DRIED PEACHES—12@14c.
GRAPES.—Concords 3@4 per lb. Delaware 6@7 cts.
HOPS.—20 c @25per lb
EGGS—Fresh 14@16c.
HAY—$8 00@12 00 per ton; baled $13.@$ 15
HONEY—12@14c. per lb
ONIONS—Michigan $2@2 50. per bbl.
PLUMS—$2 25@2 50 per bu.
PEARS—$1 25 @1 75per bu.
PEACHES—1 25@1 50 per ¾ bu. box.
SIBERIAN CRAB APPLES.—$1 00@1 25 per bu
CABBAGES—$3 50@4 25 per 100.
TOMATOES—50@60 c per bu.
POTATOES—$1 20@1 50 per bbl. Sales from store 35 @ 45c. per bush.
NUTMEG MELONS—$4 50 per 100.
WINTER SQUASHES—$1 00 per doz.
POULTRY—Live Spring chickens, 30 c per pair; fowls, 40@45c per pair.
PROVISIONS—Pork Mess, $10 @12 50; Lard, 6@6½; smoked Hams, 8@10c, Shoulders, 5@6c; Bacon, 7½c, extra Mess Beef, $10 00@10 50 per bbl. dried beef 11@12 c.
SALT—Saginaw, $1 19@1 21 per bbl; Onondaga, $1 22@1 25;
WOOD—Hickory, $5 per cord; maple, $5; beech and maple $4 00@4 50; soft, $2 75.

Detroit Stock Market.

The receipts of live stock at the Michigan Central Yards last week were: Cattle, 785; hogs, 20,753; sheep, 3,723. The cattle market was dull and prices for all descriptions of stock were not well sustained. Sales were as follows: 9 stockers, av 800 lbs, at $3 per cwt; 15 mixed butchers, av 887 lbs, at $2 80 per cwt; 3 butchering cattle, av 853 lbs, at $2 60 per cwt; 14 coarse butchers, av 770 lbs, at $2 20 per cwt; 1 bull, 990 lbs, at $1 80 per cwt; 10 butchering head, av 863 lbs, at $2 55 per cwt; 41 stockers, av 756 lbs, at $2 25 per cwt; 10 butchering head, av 749 lbs, at $2 30 per cwt; 1 bull, 936 lbs, at $2 90 per cwt; 6 stockers, av 825 lbs, at $2 35 per cwt; 4 good heifers, av 880 lbs, at $3 per cwt; 2 heifers, av 695 lbs, at $2 25 per cwt; 10 good steers and heifers, av 1,052 lbs, at $3 25 per cwt; 22 mixed butchering head, av 856 lbs, at $2 60 per cwt.

The hog market was very active, with prices of the previous week sustained but not advanced. Sales were as follows: 66, av 175 lbs, at $3 per cwt; 16, av 246 lbs, at $3 40 per cwt; 77, av 239 lbs, at $3 30 per cwt; 13, av 222 lbs, at $3 45 per cwt; 52, av 266 lbs, at $3 45 per cwt; 27, av 229 lbs, at $3 30 per cwt; 110, av 227 lbs, at $3 50 per cwt; 103, av 211 lbs, at private terms; 50, av 217 lbs, at $3 40 per cwt; 50, av 242 lbs, at $3 55 per cwt; 48, av 181 lbs, at $3 35 per cwt; 49, av 221 lbs, at $3 45 per cwt; 58, av 210 lbs, at $3 30 per cwt; 61, av 221 lbs, at $3 30 per cwt; 20, av 203 lbs, at $3 40 per cwt.

The sheep market was active but prices declined about 20c, unfavorable reports from the eastern markets having a discouraging effect. Sales were as follows: 158 head, av 100 lbs, at $3 70 per cwt; 90, av 87 lbs, at $3 40 per cwt; 98, av 91 lbs, at $3 25 per cwt; 94, av 92 lbs, at $3 30 per cwt; 183, av 85 lbs, at $3 35 per cwt; 38, av 80 lbs, at $3 40 per cwt; 165, av 84 lbs, at $3 40 per cwt; 100, av 89 lbs, at $3 30 per cwt.

Scientific research shows that the Canadas are very rich in most mineral deposits, but as yet there has not been found any coal.

There is a two-headed snake now on exhibition at the Woodward Garden, San Francisco. It is a gopher snake, a species that lives on gophers, rats, mice and small birds.

Electricity as a Motive Power.

At a recent meeting of the British Association, Prof. W. E. Ayrton delivered a lecture on the above subject, and interesting illustrations were given including machinery, in motion, driven by power derived from a distance. The lecturer said: Various calculations had been made as to the relative cost of lighting by burning coal to produce gas, or by burning coal to work dynamo machines for producing electric currents, and it seemed to be pretty certain that if a large amount of light be required in one place, the electric light was at least twenty times as cheap as coal. Sir William Thompson, the eminent electrician, went so far as to say that it might be made 133 times as cheap. And certainly that there was a great saving in expense in electric lighting was seen from the actual result obtained at the Albert Hall, London, which was an example, and perhaps the only example, in connection with electric lighting, where the science of putting a brilliant light high up had been allowed to ride over the precedent of putting a number of feeble glimmers all over a building. The actual cost, including labor of men, allowance for wear and tear of machinery, etc., was only one-third of that of the former inferior gas lights, and thus a saving of about 30s. an hour had been effected. Lighting streets by electricity had not been so successful economically, for the simple reason that instead of giving a large bright light, at a considerable height reflected downwards, as in the Albert Hall, London, English conservatism had prevented the authorities from grasping the possibility of using for street illumination anything different from an ordinary iron lamp post. But there could be little doubt that if a few large electric lights, high up, were used for street illumination, the same sort of result as has been obtained at the Albert Hall would be arrived at.

Assuming that the cost of gas for lighting the large buildings, factories, and the streets of Sheffield could be halved, also that where it was used for heating purposes the expense could also be halved, by substituting electric currents generated by very large steam engines at certain points, and by turbines driven by falling water out of the town; then they would save per year about £45,000. Supposing, also, that the cost of producing motive power could in the same way also be halved, this represented an annual saving of something like £60,000. And, lastly, supposing the consumption of coal in Sheffield for heating their metals and for heating their houses could also be halved, then there was another saving of about £300,000 a year; or, altogether, the annual saving that might be produced in this town alone, by substituting electricity for coal, would be something like the large sum of £400,000.

Last year, two French engineers, MM. Chretien and Felix, at Sermaize (Marne), actually plowed fields by electricity, the electric current being produced by two dynamo-electric machines of a form invented by M. Gramme. These machines were usually worked with a steam engine at some convenient place three or four hundred yards away in an adjoining road, and the electro-motors were also two Gramme machines, one on each side of the field, with their coils revolving of course backwards. Through one of these the electric current was sent alternately, so that motion was given to one or other of two large windlasses, one on each of the wagons containing the electro-motors. In this way the plow, which could be used going in either direction, was first pulled across the field, making a furrow and then back again, making another parallel furrow.

The Use of Pain.

The power which rules the universe, this great, tender power, uses pain as a signal of danger. Just, generous, beautiful nature never strikes a foul blow; never attacks us behind our backs; never digs pitfalls or lays ambuscades; never wears a smile upon her face when there is vengeance in her heart. Patiently she teaches us her laws, plainly she writes her warning, tenderly she graduates their force. Long before the fierce, red danger light of pain is flashed, she pleads with us—as though for her own sake, not ours—to be merciful to ourselves and to each other. She makes the overworked brain to wander from the subject of its labors. She turns the over-indulged body against the delights of yesterday. These are are her caution signals, "Go slow." She stands in the filthy courts and alleys that we pass daily, and beckons us to enter and realize what we allow to exist in the midst of the culture of which we brag. And what do we do for ourselves? We ply whip and spur to the jaded brain as though it were a jibing horse—force it back into the road which leads to madness, and go on full gallop. We drug the rebellious body with stimulants, we hide the signal and think we have escaped the danger, and are very festive before night. We turn aside, as the Pharisee did of old, and pass on the other side with our handkerchief to our nose. At last, having broken Nature's laws, and disregarded her warnings, forth she comes—drums beating, colors flying— right in front! to punish us. Then we go down on our knees and whimper about it having pleased God Almighty to send this affliction upon us, and we pray him to work a miracle in order to reverse the natural consequences of our disobedience, or save us from the trouble of doing our duty. In other words, we put our fingers in the fire and beg that it may not hurt.—*Temple Bar.*

Vanderbilt's New Mansion.

William H. Vanderbilt has filed with the building department the plans for his new mansion on the corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-first street. The mansion will not be excelled by any in the United States. It will consist of two dwellings, one single and two double, and will occupy the entire space between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets fronting the fashionable avenues. Exclusive of the cost of the land, the dwelling is to involve an expenditure of $700,000. The fronts will be of brown stone, in the French Renaissance style, three and one-half stories high. Vanderbilt intends to spread himself on this mansion. He is ambitious to own the finest dwelling on the continent, and it is more than likely that he will expend more than $1,000,000 on it. He is reported to be looking over Coney Island with the intention of spending $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 on hotel property and running a railroad to it.

Life's Respite.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Homes recently made some remarks on reading at a meeting of the Society to Encourage Studies at Home. Among other things, he said: Life for a man is a sentence of capital punishment, with a respite of a few scores of years. For a woman it is the same, with imprisonment during a large part of the period of the respite. As daughter, sister, wife, mother, aunt, grandmother, her work is, in most cases, to a great extent, indoor work. There are no bars or bolts to her prison, but she cannot escape from it, as the inmates of our Concord State Prison do when tired of the place. I was never in jail as a prisoner myself, but I have been quite as badly off as if I had been shut up on a short sentence—confined in quarantine at Marseilles. What can be worse than that—shut up as an infected person, supposed to carry about with him, not the comparatively harmless implements of a robber or a burglar, not the jimmy and revolver, but the seeds of a pestilence which will decimate cities and devastate whole countries, which makes one the enemy of his race, who may be shot but must not be touched, whom one must get the windward of before speaking to him and from whom a begger would not take a dollar unless it had been fumigated. Well, I found myself imprisoned within four bare walls, I had one book with me; you know what that book ought to have been, but it was not that. It was an old Latin book—villainous Latin it was written in—a history of some two or three hundred rare medical cases, by Nicholas Tulpius, whose portrait some of you have seen in a famous picture of Rembrandt or a well-known engraving from it. How I did read that one book! I was in my twenties then, but I remember many of those cases as I do not any others that I read at that period of my life. I doubt if any living man knows them as well as I do. So much for being shut up and having but one book to read.

A woman in captivity to her duties is not reduced to such extremities as those of the unfortunates I have mentioned. Her household labors, whether of work or of superintendence, are varied in most cases to avoid unendurable monotony. Every woman has her needle at any rate, or had, for I have been told, but hope it is not true, that some young women of the present day are entirely unschooled in its use. For the lesser troubles of life, when a man takes to his pipe or his cigar, if not to some more potent and dangerous anæsthetic, a woman takes to her sewing or knitting. The needle-points are to her nervous irritability what the lightning-rod is to the electricity of the storm cloud. But the work of hemming handkerchiefs and towels, of knitting mittens and even afghans—this and those other household labors from which few are wholly exempted, are not enough to take up all the mental energy of the busiest young woman. What did they do before the days of printed books? They carried the songs of their tribe, of their nation—the songs which were the best part of their literature—in their memory. Now the rivulet which the press poured out four centuries ago has widened with every succeeding generation till it is no longer a stream within its banks, but an inundation. Books, reviews, magazines, newspapers come in upon us like a flood and the landmarks of our old literature are lost sight of, if they are not swept away.

But how shall we read? I must answer this question very briefly. I believe in reading, in a large proportion, by subjects rather than by authors. Some books must be read tasting, as it were, every word. Tennyson will bear that, as Milton would, as Gray would—for they tasted every word themselves, as Ude or Careme would taste a *potage* meant for a king or a queen. But once become familiar with a subject and you can read a page as a flash of lightning reads it. Learn a lesson from Houdin and his son's practice of looking in at a shop window and remembering all they saw. Learn to read a page in the shortest possible time and to stand a thorough examination on its contents.

Warning to Girls who Chew Gum.

One evening a short time ago, says the St. Louis *News*, an incident occurred on Portland avenue that may serve as a warning to hundreds of young persons who have entered upon a career of wax-chewing. A girl named Lida Smith had been a chewer for nearly a year. She is about 11 years old, rather bright and intelligent, and chewed about the same quantity of the material that was used by neighboring girls. She took the gum from her mouth, stuck it under the edge of the mantel until she could go to the kitchen and get a swallow of water, and on her return her parents were horified to see her jaw moving rapidly. She was told to throw the wax from her mouth, and on an investigation it was found that she was not chewing anything; still her jaws kept moving at a rapid rate. The parents sent for a physician, who came and attempted to hold her jaw in proper position believing it to be only temporary, but he could not stop the regular movement. The child grew nervous, and the excitement only increased the action of her jaws. The physician put a bandage over her face and this partially relieved the movement, but then the twitching of the muscles extended all over her face. As a last resort a moderate dose of morphine was administered, and the little girl kept up incoherent mutterings, accompanied by a general disturbance of the muscles of the upper portion of the body during the early portion of the night, and toward morning the little sufferer was restored to her normal condition. The physician says he never heard of such a case before, and thinks it was brought about by a spasmodic action of the muscles of the face, caused by overaction. The little girl, after enduring a night of suffering, is now restored, but nothing in the world could induce her to again chew wax.

In discussing his American opera of "Sleepy Hollow," Mr. Maretzek has expressed his surprise that more has not been made out of the American scenes and themes in operatic literature. But can we forget our American landscapes and historical pictures of "Un Ballo in Maschera?" The palace in Boston, in New England. "Richard, Earl of Warwick, Governor of Boston, an English possession, has for his Secretary a creole, Renato, whom a sibyl named Ulrica," etc.—so the libretto runs. Successive scenes show the palace of the Earl, "the den of Ulrica of the abject race of the Albanese," and "a solitary plain near Boston, with two detatched pillars of white marble." Possibly the Italian costumes and choice Italian language given to the Yankees of an elder day, who appeared in this work, prevent most spectators from becoming aware that the "Ballo in Maschera" is in any respect a Down-East opera. To tell the truth, it was originally Italian, and had its scene nominally transferred across the ocean for good and sufficient reasons, without real transplanting. It is not likely, therefore, to run any serious opposition to the libretto of "Sleepy Hollow," as regards smacking of the soil.

Married A Circus Rider.

It seems to be the fashion just at present in Europe for titled and wealthy men to marry circus-riders. Forney's Progress says: Everybody—that is everybody in swelldom—in Europe continues to talk of the marriage of Prince Reuss with Mlle. Clotild Roux, better known as Loisset, under which name she has been the pride of the circus in the Champs Elysees, Paris where she rode bareback horses, and was herself much in the same condition. But Loisset is a very good girl, and told the Prince to marry her or go his ways. The marriage took place at Vienna, and the lady has retired from the arena of the circus and public life. This is the second time nobility has allied itself with her family. Her aunt, who still lives, and was also a circus rider, married Count Boissy, son of Henrietta Sontag. The Prince, who never had a kingdom or even a fortune, is thrown off by his family, and has been for years in charge of a legal guardian, whose duty it was to keep him out of scrapes. His associates called him Jump (ragamuffin), and he was compelled to resign his commission as lieutenant of the Fifth Regiment of Prussian Hussars on account of his debts. Just previous to this marriage he had aspired to the hand of an English lady, whose parents, however, declined the empty honor of an alliance with him. His bride is the daughter of a Paris confectioner, who married a Miss Loisset, sister of a once famous circus rider. There were three stars at the Champs Elysee circus last summer, Oceana, Leonard and Loisset, and all have made long steps in advance. Loisset's story has been told, and though there is only title and no money, she and her husband will without doubt be well taken care of. Oceana in some way made a fortune, and Leonard married Mr. Worms, a banker. Still another chapter. A younger sister of Loisset—like her, a circus-rider—is to marry Count Hatzfeld, a sportsman well-known on the turf at Hoppeyarter. This fortunate lady displayed her powers at the Cirque Salamonski, Berlin.

Facts About the Human Body.

The average man measures about five feet three and one-half inches.

The weight of the average male adult is 140 pounds.

The human skeleton consists of more than 200 distinct bones.

There are more than 500 separate muscles in the body and an equal number of nerves and blood vessels.

The skin contains more than two million openings, which are the outlets for an equal number of sweat glands.

Each perspiratory duct is one-fourth of an inch in length, which will make the aggregate length of the whole about nine miles.

Every adult man has fourteen hundred square feet of lungs, or, rather the mucous membrane lining the air cells of his lungs, if spread upon a smooth, plane surface, would cover an extent of fourteen hundred square feet.

About two-thirds of a pint of air is inhaled at each breath in ordinary respiration.

The full capacity of the lungs is about three hundred and twenty cubic inches.

A man breathes about eighteen times a minute, and uses three thousand cubic feet, or about three hundred and seventy-five hogsheads of air per hour.

The weight of the heart is from eight to twelve ounces. It beats one hundred thousand times in twenty-four hours.

An amount of blood equal to the whole quantity of the body passes through the heart every minute.

The stomach daily produces about nine pounds of gastric juice for the digestion of the food; its capacity is about five pints.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD

MAIN LINE.

Time Table.—June, 1879.

GOING WEST.	*Mail	*Day Exp.	†P'fic Exp.	Ev'ng Exp.	*J'c'n Exp.
	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M
Detroit.........Lv	7 00	9 35	9 50	8 10	5 55
G. T. Junction....	7 15	10 00	10 10	8 25	6 10
Wayne June.......	7 52	10 28	10 42	8 57	6 42
Ypsilanti.........	8 20	10 48	11 04	9 22	7 05
Ann Arbor.........	8 40	11 00	11 20	9 38	7 35
Dexter............	9 04	....	....	9 59	7 56
Chelsea...........	9 22	....	....	10 15	8 11
Grass Lake........	9 50	....	....	10 38	8 35
		P M	A M		
Jackson.........Ar					9 00
Jackson.........Lv	10 20	12 15	12 45	11 15	
Albion............	11 04	12 50	1 20	11 58	
Marshall..........	11 30	1 30	1 40	12 25	*Kal. Accm
	P M				
Battle Creek......	12 19	1 55	2 02	12 50	
				A M	
Galesburg.........	12 53	....	....	1 20	
					A M
Kalamazoo.........	1 15	2 37	2 43	1 38	5 00
Lawton............	1 53	....	....	2 13	5 23
Decatur...........	2 10	....	....	2 31	5 50
Dowagiac..........	2 35	....	....	2 57	6 12
Niles.............	3 05	4 07	4 15	3 30	6 55
Buchanan..........	3 19	....	....	3 45	7 07
Three Oaks........	3 49	....	....	....	7 22
New Buffalo.......	4 03	4 57	....	4 27	7 45
Michigan City.....	4 30	5 20	5 30	4 55	8 10
Lake..............	5 13	6 02	6 19	5 45	8 58
Kensington........	6 00	6 50	7 10	6 40	9 40
Chicago.........Ar	6 50	7 40	8 00	7 30	10 30
	P M	P M	A M	A M	A M

GOING EAST.	*Mail	*Day Exp.	†Atl'n Exp.	‡Nigt Exp.	*Kal. Accm
	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M
Chicago.........Lv	7 00	9 00	5 15	9 10	4 00
Kensington........	7 50	9 50	6 05	10 00	4 50
Lake..............	8 38	10 30	6 50	10 43	5 42
Michigan City.....	9 25	11 18	7 40	11 28	6 35
New Buffalo.......	9 47	11 38	....	11 52	6 55
Three Oaks........	10 02	....	....	....	7 08
Buchanan..........	10 32	....	....	....	7 35
		P M		A M	
Niles.............	10 45	12 15	9 00	12 48	8 05
Dowagiac..........	11 15	....	....	1 16	8 32
Decatur...........	11 39	....	....	1 40	8 57
Lawton............	11 57	....	....	1 57	9 15
	P M				
Kalamazoo.........	12 33	1 40	10 28	2 20	9 50
Galesburg.........	12 53	....	....	....	
Battle Creek......	1 28	2 15	11 10	3 10	
Marshall..........	2 25	3 00	11 37	3 46	*J'c'n Exp.
Albion............	2 53	3 21	11 59	4 12	
			A M		A M
Jackson.........Lv	3 45	4 05	12 50	5 00	7 15
Grass Lake........	[illegible]	....	....	5 29	7 35
Chelsea...........	4 40	....	....	5 50	8 02
Dexter............	[illegible]	....	....	6 05	8 16
Ann Arbor.........	5 20	5 10	2 05	6 25	8 43
Ypsilanti.........	5 37	5 24	2 20	6 41	9 00
Wayne June........	6 01	5 45	2 44	7 05	9 22
G. T. Junction....	6 33	6 15	3 20	7 45	9 50
Detroit.........Ar	6 45	6 30	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 10
	P M	P M	A M	A M	A M

*Sunday excepted. †Daily. ‡Saturday and Sunday excepted.

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen'l Manag'r Detroit.

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