

Sweet Mary—maid of San Andrea—
Upon her natal day,
Proved an album, double gilt,
Entitled, "The Bouquet."
But what its purpose was, beyond
its name, she could not guess;
And so between its gifted leaves
The flower he gave she'd press.
Yet blame her not, poetic youth,
For down too great the wrong;
She knew not Hawthorne's bloom, nor loved
Macaulay's flowers of song.
Her hymn-book was the total sum
Of her poetic lore,
And, having read through Dr. Watts,
She did not ask for Moore.
But when she opened her book again,
How great was her surprise
To find the leaves, on either side,
Stained deep with crimson dye.
And in that rose—his latest gift—
A shapelier form she views,
His fragrance sped, its beauty fled,
And vanished all its dews.
O Mary!—Maid of San Andrea—
Too and was your mistake;
Yet one, methinks, that wiser folks
Are very apt to make.
Who twist these leaves would fix the shapes
That love and truth assume.
Will find they keep, like Mary's rose,
The stain, and not the bloom.
—Bret Harte.

MISUNDERSTOOD.

BY DORA MACKEY.

"Ethel, guess what I saw to-day."
"Oh, I'm sure I couldn't; if it is any-
thing new tell me quickly."
"I saw Mr. Amory to-day riding
with Miss Albina Cross."
"Indeed! But I am sorry to say, I
am not wise enough to know the young
lady."
"Hav'n't you heard of her? She came
on the morning train yesterday. I sup-
posed the whole village knew it."
"But what was so strange in Mr.
Amory's riding with her?"
"Well, you see, I fancied once he
had a liking for a certain blue-eyed
sister of mine; but I am afraid the
black eyes of Miss Cross have worked
destruction in his heart. I don't wonder
either, for, with her dark riding habit
and crimson bows I nearly fell in love
with her."
"Oh, Maurice! you don't know what
you are talking about."
"Maybe I don't; but see Mr. Amory
does, I'll be bound. You see she more
than half captured him in New York
last winter, and she has come out here
to finish the conquest."
"Where is she staying?"
"At Mr. Vaughn's and, by the by, I
heard the soiree there this evening is
on her account. You probably will
see them together there and be able to
judge for yourself."

Ethel reached Mrs. Vaughn's rather
early that evening, and as she entered
the drawing room with her hostess the
only persons she saw were Miss Al-
bina Cross and Mr. Amory standing
under a chandelier. One glance suf-
ficed to show her that Miss Cross was
an enchanting girl. Her white lace
and blue gown, her folded, covering, and
her broad, scarlet bow, held the
abundance of raven curls in place, and
scarlet bows at her throat, and on her
sleeves finished the tout ensemble of
her dress. Mrs. Vaughn presented her.
A bow that would have done credit
to an empress was Ethel's only
salutation.

"Ah! I believe I have heard of Miss
Warren before. I am happy to make
your acquaintance," said Miss Cross
extending her hand. Ethel, deigned to
touch it with the tips of her dainty
fingers, and then swept away to a sofa.
Mr. Amory regarded her with an
amused smile, but said nothing.
"Miss Warren, you must remember
you promised to give us the 'Music of
the Hill' this evening," said Mrs.
Vaughn sailing forward all smiles
when the evening was half finished.
"May I ask you to accompany me to
the instrument now?" Ethel arose
and laid her hand on the arm of her
hostess. Her performance was good;
many said she excelled herself. As
she passed she heard Mr. Amory say
to his companion, "Miss Warren has been
our best musician."

There was a marked emphasis on
the words "has been," which Ethel
could not fail to interpret.
Just then Colonel Grew asked her
to promenade with him on the veran-
da. She went and flirted vigorously
the remainder of the evening, and
went home with a strange pang at her
heart.

The next evening, Mr. Amory rang
the bell at Mr. Warren's door and was
ushered into Ethel's presence. He
came forward eagerly.
"Miss Warren," he said, "I have come
here to-night to ask you to be mine.
My manner I think has told you be-
fore that I loved you. Oh! Ethel, say
to you love me and will give your-
self into my keeping."

"No, Amory, I have no love to give
you."
"No love to give me? Oh Ethel, if
you only knew how I have hung on
you ever since we met. Can you
not give me a little hope?"
"No, Amory, you appear quite tragic
you have played your part well, allow
me to congratulate you. What I have
said once, I have said for always. I
have no love to give you. You had
better return to Miss Cross, and she
arose and left the room."

"Ah! I see," he said softly "she is
jealous of Albina. Well, I did appear
rather attentive last night; ha, ha! Well,
I will write to her and explain."
But his letters were returned unopened,
and he began to fear the matter
was getting serious. He called again,
but received the answer through her
maid, "Not at home to strangers."

"They met often in society, but she
was so cold and he dared not
address her again."
In the Fall, Mr. Amory and Miss
Cross went to New York, and soon
the papers published their marriage
notice. About the same time, Colonel
McGrew married a cousin of Ethel's
in the village.

A year passed away. Ethel's health
failed gradually, and the doctor recom-
mended her to go to the seaside. Ac-
cordingly, the following summer, she
went to an uncle's at Seabrook, Con-
necticut, to spend the season. One
evening they were invited to a friends
to spend the evening.
"Not a very brilliant affair, only a
few select guests. Music, conversa-
tion, and dancing will be the principal
entertainments of the evening."
The first hour passed away pleas-
antly. Ethel was at the piano, when
a loud noise from the door announced
the arrival of another guest.
"I am delighted to see you, Mr.
Amory," she heard her hostess say.
"I began to fear you were not com-
ing."

They approached the instrument

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Trifles.

There was a young fellow of Crete,
Had such awful corns on his feet,
That he never just knew
Which was safest to do,
To cut off the corns or his feet.

Country stiles are cut crossway.

Air-castles are built of sun-beams
and here-rafters.

Politicians should swear by Jupiter.
He was the first to bolt.

Why is a door like a colored woman?
—Because it is an egress.

Cats have no fixed political belief.
They are usually on the fence.

Private Dalzell is color blind. He
thinks his communications are read.

"He flies higher than he can roost" is
the latest addition to the vocabulary of
slang.

A wife should be like roast lamb,
tender and nicely dressed. No sauce
required.

A New Orleans colored man says he
"members when dey was diggin' de
Tombigbee River."

The most comfortable hat that a
man can wear in cold weather is one
that is a little stove.

The rain falls on the just and the
unjust. But not on the man who has
just stolen an umbrella.

The appointment of the Postmaster-
General to a judgeship would leave a
Key-hole in the Cabinet.

Some one has defined polite society
as being a place where manners pass
for too much and morals for too little.

If telephones come into use for
spreading sermons, the man who passes
the contribution-box will need a horse
and carriage.

Jim Blaine is a ready debater. His
habit of talking back at every oppor-
tunity must be very annoying to Mrs.
Blaine.—New York World.

A husband telephoned to his wife:
"What have you for breakfast, and
how is the baby?" The answer came:
"Buckwheat cakes and measles."

The exasperated owner of a corner
store in Augusta, Me., has put up a
new sign reading: "Wanted, the ten
laziest men in town—to loaf on this
corner."

Johnny lost his knife. After search-
ing through his own pocket without
success, he exclaimed, "Oh dear! I
wish I had another pocket; it might be
in that."

It is a great piece of folly for a man
to be always ready to meet trouble
half way. If he would put all the
journey on trouble he might never
meet it at all.

"Where are you going, my little
man?" "To school." "You learn to
read?" "No." "To count?" "No."
"What do you do?" "I wait for
school to let out."

Ralph Waldo Emerson keeps two
cows and milks them himself. Per-
haps some of his brightest thoughts
have come to him while being kicked
half way across the stable.

The enemies of P. T. Barnum are
seeking to belittle him in the eyes of
the public by calling attention to an
apparent discrepancy in his statements.
They say he claims that the gun
Zazel is fired out of weighs eighty
tons. They further say that as a car
carries but eight tons, it would take
ten cars to transport the gun. In this
way they seek to ridicule him.

But these people who would cripple a
man in his efforts to keep his family
above want have overreached them-
selves. It would require a gun nearly
200 feet long to cover ten cars. As the
gun is really less than fifteen feet in
length, it can be seen how his enemies
have made ostriches of themselves.—
Danbury News.

English Proper Names.

A recent London book, entitled "The
Manners and Tone of Good Society,"
gives instruction in regard to the
right pronunciation of English proper
names of the upper classes. These
territorial or family cognomens are in
some sort the shibboleths of the En-
glish aristocracy, and he who trips in
using them would naturally be set
down as an interloper, born and bred
without the pale of veritable society.

Among the names whose spelling
gives no clue to their pronunciation,
some are familiar enough through
their use as local illustrations. Such
are "Chalmers," pronounced
"Chumley"; "Majorbanks," pronounced
"Marshbanks"; "Cockburn," pronounced
"Coburn"; and "Cowper," pronounced
"Cooper." Again, "Mainwaring" is
"Mammering"; "McLeod" is "Mc-
Cloud"; "Inglis" and "Gillott" the
"g" is soft; in "Johnstone" the "t" is
hard; in "Gifford" and "Nigel" the
"g" is soft; in "Mollyneux" the "x" is
sounded, and the name is pronounced
"Mollyneux." In "Vaux" the "x" is also
sounded, but it is mute in "Des Vaux,"
and likewise in "Devereux." In
"Kerr," "Berkeley," and "Derby," the
"e" has the sound of "a" in far. In
"Walgrave," the second syllable
"de," should be dropped, and so should
"Blyth." "Bilgyn" is pro-
nounced "Dillon," and "Lydden"
pronounced "Conyngham." "Mon-
son," "Monkton," and "Ponsonby" the
"o" takes the sound of "u," and
"Blount" should be pronounced as
"Blunt," the "o" being mute. "Bu-
chan," and "Beaucher" or "Beaulier"
is "Boclare," the accent being on the
first syllable.—Washington Star.

SMILAX.—Smilax is an exceedingly
graceful vine, with glossy, green ribbed
leaves, and is now more extensively
used than any other plant for decorat-
ing parlors, the hair, and for trimming
dresses. With a little care, it can be
grown successfully as a house plant.

The vine does not require the full sun,
but will grow well in a partially-shaded
situation. It can be trained on a small
trellis across the window or around
the pictures. Grown from both seeds

and bulbs. Pot the bulbs as soon as
received, watering but little until you
see signs of growth. They grow very
rapidly, and should always have strings
to twine on. Give plenty of fresh air,
but be careful and not let a direct
draught of cold air blow upon the
vines, as they are very tender when
young. Give them a warm place and
they will amply repay all care.

Recent Telephone Experiments.

At the suggestion of one of the pro-
priators, of this Journal—Mr. A. E.
Beach, a series of interesting experi-
ments relating to the electrical trans-
mission of sound has lately been com-
menced in this vicinity, which seems
likely to lead to a variety of useful
results. In the introductory experi-
ment the Scientific American office and
Mr. Beach's dwelling, in the upper
part of this city were connected by
wire with the auditorium of Plymouth
Church—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's—in
Brooklyn, N. Y., and these points
were also telegraphically joined by
the wires of the Bell Telephone
Company and those of the Gold and
Stock Company, the electrical circuit
being thus enlarged and ramified in
all directions, communicating with offices
and dwellings in New York, Brooklyn,
Jersey City, Newark, Orange, Elizabeth,
Yonkers, and others adjacent places.

One object of the experiment was to
determine approximately through how
many united circuits and lines the voice
of a public speaker might be simulta-
neously transmitted.

At Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn,
the wire passed under the floor to the
platform or pulpit, where it connected
with two of the well known Blake trans-
mitters, arranged upon a shelf under
the speaker's desk. The general arrange-
ments for the experiments were under
the charge of Mr. Frederick C. Beach,
Ph. B., of the Scientific American office.

When it became known at the Bell
telephone office in Brooklyn that the
experiments were to be tried, the inter-
esting news soon spread to all of the
other telephone offices, and the various
operators not only called into their
offices parties of their friends to enjoy
the treat, but gave notice to numbers
of private persons having communicat-
ing wires, who in turn invited friends
to their dwellings. Thus at many
points on the great ramification of con-
necting wires were groups of persons
waiting, with telephones at their ears,
to hear the words of the distinguished
speaker. At one of the stations fifteen
speakers were in this way connected,
the instruments being joined by wires,
just as a circle of people join hands in
sharing an electrical shock.

The first experiment was made on
Sunday April 18, and was on the whole
perhaps more successful than could
have been expected. The telephone
listeners stationed in Brooklyn,
and nearest the church, were enabled to
hear the service with much satisfac-
tion; but those in New York, Yonkers,
and Orange, N. J., only heard the music
and portions of Mr. Beecher's sermon.
It was concluded on the whole that
there were too many telephones in cir-
cuit; and it was subsequently ascer-
tained that the wires leading to the
church had been surreptitiously tapped
where it passed over a dwelling, a
ground made on the tin roof, and a
considerable number of telephones
smuggled in.

On the following Sunday, April 25,
another trial was had, precautions
having been taken not to allow so
many tapping lines or instruments in
circuit. Special care was also taken by
Mr. Adee, the adjuster of the Bell Tele-
phone Company, to give the most deli-
cate adjustment to the transmitting in-
struments at the church. The result
was most successful and marvelous.

From the opening note of the organ
prelude to the last word of the preach-
er's voice, at the close of the service,
everything was delivered to the ears of
the listening telephones in the most
perfect manner, the tones that came
over the wires being so full, round,
clear, and distinct, it almost seemed to
the hearers in New York, Yonkers, and
Elizabeth as if they were stationed
within the church itself directly in
front of the speaker.

The delivery of the music was equally
perfect, every note of the organ and of
the individuals of the choir being fully
brought out. The majority of the
participants in this experiment were
persons accustomed to the use of the
telephone, and their unanimous verdict
was that the results obtained far sur-
passed anything of the kind within
their previous experience.

In consequence of the successful
progress of these experiments, several
new improvements have been suggested
for trial, and there seems to be every
probability that in a short time some
new and very effective instruments
will be in use, by which all who de-
sire may carry the sounds of church
services into their dwellings, and may
also enjoy the best lectures, musical and
other entertainments with the utmost
satisfaction in their homes. Hereto-
fore, in listening to the telephone, it
has required effort and strain of the
ear on the part of the listener. But
this experiment shows that all sounds
may be delivered in full and easy tones,
readily heard, with all the natural
characteristics, modulations, and in-
flexions of the human voice.

We shall keep our readers informed
of the further results accruing from
this series of experiments. With the
continued co-operation of the various
electricians and managers of the lines
it is believed that something of value
to science may be added.—Scientific
American.

SHEEP-SHEARING festivals are just
now in order in this State, and "the
heaviest fleece yet" appears to be a
trifle heavier and more numerous than
ever before. In addition to the public
shearings already noted, there was one
in Cambridge, Lenawee county, on
Tuesday at the residence of Orrin
Gibbs. The attendance was large, and
the reputation of that town and adjoin-
ing country for excellent fine sheep
was well sustained by the exhibit.

There were forty-one sheep sheared,
and the fleeces ranged from ten to
twenty-three and three-quarters
pounds. There was also a very suc-
cessful shearing festival at Franklin
Center, Lenawee county, on Wednes-
day of last week. With reference to
it the Adrian Times says: "The show
of fine sheep was excellent. The fleece
of a buck owned by Mr. H. Osborne, of
Franklin, weighed heaviest—39½

pounds. But it was generally con-
ceded that the finest fleece was from a
mutton buck, owned by John W. Allen,
of Madison, and A. Taylor, of city.
The fleece weighed 26½ pounds, and
was less than a year's growth. Ex-
perienced sheep-breeders say that the
buck is the finest ever brought to this
county, and it is doubted if he has an
equal in the State. The animal was
raised by J. W. Marston, at Batavia,
Genesee county, N. Y."

THE Pennsylvania Oil Fires.

BRADFORD, Pa., May 13.—A series
of remarkable destructive oil fires
have, during the last week, ravaged
the Bradford district. Eleven miles
of valuable territory were burned over
yesterday, and at this hour the whole
valley is being swept by flame. The
fire, however, in Tram Hollow, though
still burning, is practically under con-
trol. On May 6, by the premature ex-
plosion of a torpedo, Rew City, con-
taining 600 inhabitants, was laid in
ashes, and 150 wells in the neighbor-
hood burned. Fires at other points on
the same day swelled the number of
wells destroyed to 349. Last Sunday
five-sixths of the town of Rixford was
burned. This involved a loss of \$250,000.
At Rixford two 25,000-barrel tanks and
one 7,000 barrel tank were burned.
During the week small fires have pre-
vailed in various parts of the field, but
until yesterday the fire broke out
afresh, starting at White Rabbit, near
the head of Tram Hollow. The flames,
which had only been smoldering,
were fanned into life by a strong
breeze, which turned into a gale from
the southeast. The fire spread over
the ridge, running north and south,
sweeping the hillsides and valley for a
distance of eight miles. The Hollow
was thickly lined with rigs and tanks,
including several large iron tanks,
each with a capacity of 25,000 barrels.
The settlements of Oil Centre, Otto
City, Morrisburg, and Middaughville
located in the valley, were speedily re-
duced to ashes, the inhabitants fleeing
for their lives and leaving their all be-
hind. There were many narrow escapes
from death. Mrs. Morgan, who was
in a delicate condition, was sud-
denly stricken down in the forest and
seized with pains of motherhood. There
in the woods, surrounded on nearly all
sides by flame and smoke, a child was
born. The mother and child were
saved, but it is feared that neither will
live. Mrs. Mills became so excited in
fighting the flames that she was pro-
strated by nervous exhaustion, and died
this morning. The flames, fed by the
greasy derricks and thousands of bar-
rels of crude oil, swept on to Robert's
nitro-glycerine magazine, on the White
farm. The magazine exploded late last
night with terrible force, and Duke
Centre, six miles distant, was shaken
as if by an earthquake. Great trees
were uprooted and blown to atoms,
some being thrown high into the air.
Mitchell & Jones' 25,000-barrel tank
caught fire. The iron cover flew off
with a noise heard for miles. Great
pillars of fire shot into the air from
the tank. Smith & Thayer's 7,000 bar-
rel tank, in Baker's Hollow, near the
Kendall and Eldred Railroad, caught
fire, boiling over at frequent intervals.
At 9 o'clock this morning the tank
caved in, when a seething raging sea
of burning fluid flowed in waves down
the valley.

The passenger train had arrived a
few moments before, and the trestle at
the point being unsafe, the passengers
started on foot through the gully.
When about half way across the cry
was raised, "There she goes! Get out
of the way! Run for your lives!"
The wave of fire, about thirty feet
wide and fifteen feet high, was nearly
upon the passengers. There was a
rush and scramble, but the hill was
climbed safely by all. In one minute
the long trestle was destroyed. For-
tunately, the wave soon reached the
outskirts of the Rixford burned district,
where it spent its force. To add to the
horrors of fighting the fire, hundreds
of glycerine cans lying in the woods
exploded, seriously injuring several
men. Then cans of glycerine buried
in the ground by moonlighters got
heated and blew up.

Duke Centre, the second largest oil
town in the district, was threatened
with destruction several houses in the
outskirts being burned. In an around
Duke Centre are located twenty-one
large tanks, and had the fire got in
among them the loss would have been
almost incalculable. The Bradford
Fire Department was sent for and
stayed at Duke Centre all night
fighting the flames, returning this
morning. The fire cut a swath four
miles in width, extending through the
valley for nine miles. For several
hours Duke Centre was enveloped in
darkness. The inhabitants all moved
out, abandoning the place. The wind
changing, the town was saved. Yes-
terday and to-day fully 350 wells and
90,000 barrels of oil were burned. Dur-
ing the past seven days over 350,000
barrels of crude oil have been burned.
Pratt and Kallack operators at the Summit,
saw some miscreants set fire to the
woods this morning. Chase was given
and several shots fired, but the villains
escaped. The fire was quenched and
another conflagration stopped.—N. Y.
Sun.

One of the extensive iron shipbuild-
ing firms on the Delaware river has
received orders to build nine iron
steamers, to be used by the London
navigation company on South Ameri-
can rivers. These boats are to be of
good size and first-class finish and fit-
ness. The English company consider
that they can be built and placed in
South America cheaper by the Ameri-
can builders than by British builders,
particularly their work-wood and
finishing, while the American builders
are noted for the excellence of their de-
signs and workmanship for river
boats.

A Boston paper asks: "What would
we do if it wasn't for Sunday?" Guess
you wouldn't catch any fish.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

A Word for Pies.

It is time somebody should say a
word in defence of pies. For years
they have been belabored and con-
demned by all sorts of authorities, high
and low, by doctors of medicine and
doctors of divinity, health-reformers
and moral reformers, without a single
palliating admission in their favor.
The word pie is from the Anglo-Saxon
byrgan, to build, as of paste, and has
come to be applied to any sort of hedge
podge baked in a crust of paste made
from a mixture of fat and flour. That
the average dish called pie should have
earned such universal disrepute is
scarcely to be wondered at. If there
be any food which compels its
paler to daily commit the unpardonable
sin it must be that of the professional
and fashionable pie-maker.

By the stereotyped formula, a pound
of lard and a pound of flour make two
pounds of pastry abomination, as in-
digestible as a sheepskin pudding; but
there is no necessity for any such
formula. Pie should be made to rep-
resent bread and fruit, or bread and
custard, etc. Instead of a non-porous
and insoluble dough of fat and flour,
which the poor stomach must wear out
about as a boy wears out cowhide
boots, let the crust be made light, por-
ous and toothsome, a feat not at all
difficult, and there is no serious objec-
tion to the daily and unrestricted use
of pie, at all seasons and by all classes.
True, the modern cook book gives no
directions for "pastry" but "flaky
pastry" from the finest of flour and the
fastest of fat; but the good sense of
every intelligent housewife will enable
her to invent formulae of her own
which shall be both tempting to the
eye and unobjectionable in a hygienic
point of view.

First of all, let all crust be made
light. In the absence of sour cream,
buttermilk or sour milk for wetting—
to be neutralized with soda, of course—
use baking powder and water in the
same proportion as for ordinary bis-
cuit. One-fourth the usual quantity
of shortening will be sufficient, and for
this purpose fresh, sweet, butter is
best, and lard the very poorest. A
mixture of beef suet and lard is better
than all butter. Of course cream is best
of all when procurable. Try this, and
forever lay the anti-pie goblin.—Ez.

Bathing.

The part which the skin plays in the
regulation of bodily heat is not ad-
equately estimated. The envelope of
complicated structure and vital func-
tion which covers the body, and which
nature has destined to perform a large
share of the labor of health preserving,
is practically thrown out of use by our
habit of loading it with clothes. It is
needless to complicate matters by al-
lowing it to be choked and encumbered
by dirt. If the skin of an animal be
coated with an impervious varnish
dust must ensue. A covering of dirt
is only less inimical to life. We are
not speaking of dirt such as offends the
sense of decency, but of those accumula-
tions of exuded matter with which the
skin becomes loaded if habitually
covered and not thoroughly cleansed.

The cold bath is not a cleansing
agent. A man may bathe daily and
use his bath towel even roughly, but
remain as dirty as all practical intents
as though he secured cleanliness in a
large degree. The physical evil of dirt is
likely to ensue, because if wholly ne-
glected the skin would cast off its ex-
crementitious matter by periodic per-
spiration with desquamation of the
cuticle. Nothing but a frequent wash-
ing in water, of at least equal temper-
ature with the skin, and soap can en-
sure a free and healthy surface. The
feet require especial care, and it is too
much the practice to neglect them. The
omission of daily washings with
soap, and the wearing of foot coverings
so tight as to compress the blood vessels
and retard the circulation of blood
through the extremities are the most
common causes of cold feet. The re-
medy is obvious; dress loosely and
wash frequently.—London Lancet.

The Scrap Bag.

Ceilings that have been smoked by
a kerosene lamp should be washed off
with soda water.

Sheets should be three-quarters of a
yard wider than the bed, narrow sheets
being almost as bad as none.

Tallow and spirits of turpentine,
equal parts, and bound on with a rag,
will draw out a corn.

To check nose-bleed, roll a piece of
soft paper quite hard, and pack hard
between the upper lip and gum, and in
a few minutes the bleeding will stop.

To cure hoarseness, bake a lemon or
sour orange for twenty minutes in a
moderate oven, then open it at one
end and dig out the inside, and sweet-
en it with sugar or molasses, and eat.

Meats and poultry will lose their
flavor and firmness if left in the water
after they are done; as will also fish,
which will break to pieces.

Many soups are better on the day
after they are made, provided they are
not warmed too quickly, or left too
long over the fire after they have be-
come hot.

If your flat-irons are rough and
smoky, lay a little fine salt on a flat
surface and rub them well; it will pre-
vent them from sticking to anything
starched, and make them smooth.

To make a palatable dish of steamed
brown bread, take one quart sour milk,
one-half cup molasses, one-half cup
Graham flour, one-half cup Indian
meal stirred in to make a thick batter;
sift one teaspoonful soda in with the
Indian, steam four hours steadily.

Every particle of iron rust may be
removed by softening it with petrole-
um, and then rubbing well with coarse
sand-paper. To paint iron, take lamp
black sufficient for two coats, and mix
with equal quantities of Japan varnish
and boiled linseed oil.

Tea drinkers nowadays will do well
to apply the following simple test to
the tea purchased of their grocers:
Turn out the infused leaves, and if
they are found a good, brown color,
with faint substance, the tea will be
wholesome; but if the leaves are black
and of a rotten texture, with an oily
appearance, the tea will not be fit to
drink. The purer the tea the more the
distinctively brown color of the leaf
strikes the attention. The mixing that
is frequently adopted to reduce
prices, results in the two kinds of
leaves being supplied together. It is
important to see that the leaves have
the serrated or saw-like edges, without
which no tea is genuine.

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

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

The Chelsea Herald.

CHELSEA, MAY 20th, 1880.

My Mother's Picture.

BY MRS. ELEAN M. H. GATES.

[The following beautiful lines are so expressive of the feelings of one whose mother has gone to heaven, that we insert them in these columns, thinking they may interest any whose eye may chance to fall upon them:]
How many times, as through the room I hasten,
Without a thought of other days at all,
I lift my eyes, and straightway I am standing
Before her picture, hanging on the wall.

Almost it seems her pleasant voice is calling,
And I am fain to answer, "Yes, I hear."
All earthly sounds shall be to me as hush,
If you will speak, O mother, mother dear.

No answer comes! I hush my breath to listen,
But still the eyes, with patient steadfast gaze,
Look into mine; they pierce through flesh and spirit;
I bow my head and blush beneath their rays.

For she is wise with wisdom that appalls me;
The solemn secrets of the grave she knows;
And high o'er me by God's own hand uplifted,
Through wondrous ways of His own heaven she goes.

Beyond all change, and safe from times mutation,
And grieved no more by earth's forlorn complaints,
Thou pictured face, dim semblance of my mother!
How dost thou look among the crowned saints?

So far! so far! Once if I faintly called you,
Or laughed, or wept, you were so quick to know;
All else might fail, my mother's love was certain;
Now, dying, e'en, your touch I must forego.

Thou there, I here, and I know not what spaces
Beyond the grave's green width divide us two,
Nor of the times, uncounted and unmeasured,
That must go o'er me ere I look on you.

But I shall find you! I am coming, mother!
Sometime, sometime, when His great will is done,
And I am fit to stand once more beside you,
To your high place I shall have leave to come.

Modes of Courtship.

TAKING it for granted that the declaration of the sentiment of love is a privilege of the men, founded on nature, and sanctioned by custom, the various modes of making that declaration by them, and of accepting or refusing it by the women, were we able to give a perfect account of it, would make one of the most curious and entertaining parts of human history, and equally furnish matter of speculation for the fine lady and the philosopher. We can, however, exhibit but little of this entertainment, while we treat of the ancient inhabitants of the east, who, strangers to sentiment and delicacy of feeling, bought a bride with the same dispassionate coolness and deliberation as they would have done an ox or an ass; and even in the review of the other nations, historical information does not enable us to make it so complete as we could wish.

It is taken as a general rule that the declaration of love is the privilege of the men; but as all general rules are liable to some exceptions, there are also a few to this. An Israelitish widow had, by law, a power of claiming in marriage the brother of her deceased husband; in which case, as the privilege of the male was transferred to the female, that of the female was likewise transferred to the male. He had the power of refusing; the refusal, however, was attended with some mortifying circumstances; the woman whom he had thus slighted was to come unto him in the presence of the elders of the city, and to lose the shoe from his foot and spit in his face.

To man, by nature bold and intrepid, and vested with unlimited power of asking, a refusal was of little consequence; but to woman, more timid and modest, and whose power of asking was limited to the brethren of her deceased husband, it was not only an affront, but a real injury, as everyone would conclude that the refusal crossed some well-grounded cause, and would, therefore, despite the woman, so that she could have but little chance of a future husband. Hence, perhaps, it was thought necessary to fix some public stigma on the dastard who was so ungallant as not to comply with the addresses of a woman. A custom somewhat similar to this remains at present among the Hurons and Iroquois. When a wife dies the husband is obliged to marry the sister, or, in her stead, the woman whom the family of the deceased wife shall choose for him. A widow is also obliged to marry one of the brothers of the deceased husband, if he has died without children, and she is still of an age to have any. Exactly the same thing takes place in the Caroline Islands; and there, as well as among the Hurons, the

woman may demand such brother to marry her, though we are not informed whether they ever exert the power.
In the Indians of Darien, we are told, the right of asking is promiscuously exerted by both sexes; who, when they feel the passion of love, declare it without the least embarrassment; and in the Ukraine the same thing is said to be carried still further, and the women more generally court the men. When a young woman falls in love with a man, she is not in the least ashamed to go to his father's house and reveal her passion in a most pathetic manner; and to promise submissive obedience, if he will accept of her for a wife. Should the insensible man systematize his refusal, she tells him she is resolved never to go out of the house till he gives his consent; and, accordingly, taking up her lodging, remains there. If he still obstinately refuses her, his case becomes exceedingly distressing; the Church is commonly on her side, and to turn her out would provoke all her kindred to revenge her honor; so that he has no method left but to betake himself to flight till she is otherwise disposed of.

As the two sexes of Greece had but little intercourse with each other, and a lover was seldom favored with an opportunity of telling his passion to his mistress, he used to discover it by inscribing her name on the walls of his house, on the bark of the trees of a public walk, or the leaves of his book; it was customary for him also to deck the door of the house where his fair one lived with flowers and garlands; to make libations of wine before it, in the manner that was practiced at the temple of Cupid.

Such were the common methods of discovering the passion of love; the methods of prosecuting it were still more extraordinary, and less reconcilable to civilization and good principles. When a love affair did not prosper in the hands of a Greek, he did not endeavor to become more engaging in his manner and person; he did not lavish his fortune in presents, or become more obliging and assiduous in his addresses; but immediately had recourse to incantations and philters, in composing and dispensing of which the women of Thessaly were reckoned the most famous, and drove a traffic in them of no inconsiderable advantage. These potions were given by the women to the men, as well as by the men to the women, and were generally so violent in their operations as for some time to deprive the person who took them of sense, and not uncommonly of life.

HELP THE BOYS TO LIKE IT.—The splendid rewards brought to the farmers during the past three years are doing more than all the preaching to keep boys on the farm. Our idea is that this state of affairs ought to be improved by the farmers, and by those interested in the prosperity of the young, to fix the boys' choice on the farm as a preference, and to teach them their business. And the shortest statement of the way to do it, according to our observation and knowledge, is to make them like it. There are as many different ways to do this as there are boys to be influenced; but it may safely be said that any boy whose tastes, inclinations, ambitions and abilities are in the direction of farming, can the most surely be kept at his vocation by rendering his apprenticeship to it as pleasant and hopeful as possible.

The wheels of this generation will not run in the ruts of the last one; too many farmers forget this. The conditions of successful farming have greatly changed within fifty years. Markets and transportation have worked many modifications. Improved breeds of animals, perfected grain and fruits, farm machinery and commercial fertilizers, the classification of the different branches into specialties—all these have made it necessary for the young farmers to know a good deal more than sufficed for their fathers. And this knowledge must come from books, schools, farm journals, observation and experiments. The boy, therefore, should be permitted and encouraged to learn his business, that he may respect and succeed in it.

Barnum on his Annual Tour.

MR. P. T. BARNUM'S advertisement announces the fact that he will bring his Great Show in Ypsilanti, Mich., on Wednesday, May 26th, and give two exhibitions. He has achieved the greatest triumph of his life this season, and attracted the largest and best pleased audiences he ever has had. The New York Times says:—"One would imagine, that long ere this, the world of novelties would have been exhausted of its wonders. Barnum, still vigorous and energetic, seems to hold the key of wonderland to judge by the many new features that were introduced to audiences that twice, daily, during the past week, have taxed the utmost capacity of the American Institute. From the entry to the final act, three hours elapse, yet so novel and entertaining are the performances that the entire audience remains to the end. The procession at entrance, with its double circle of glittering costumes, and twenty-four ladies and gentlemen in the figures of the lancers, inaugurated the scenic show. Then followed an introduction of the living curiosities: Goshen, the giant, little Queen Mab, the smallest of females, the tattooed Greek, and the genuine Zulus. The latter gave their war songs and dances, and hurled the assegai with fatal aim at the target. Monsieur R. H. Dockrill introduced the trained stallions, Mameluke and Pacha. Then followed little Leon, in her principal bare-back act of equestrianism. It was her first appearance in the metropolis, and she was accepted as a favorite. John Robinson officiated as clown. The double act de manège by Madame Martha and Prince Neygaard, presented these artists for the first time in this country. It was beautifully dressed and superbly mounted; each movement betrayed studied grace, yet the finish was so sudden and sensational as to exact the plaudits of excited audiences. The Nelson family, just from professional conquests in Europe, proved excellent in posturing and acrobatic fiddling. Orin Hollis, a Western lad, bid fair to become an unrivaled horseman, and his riding was marked by wonderful skill, and his act was

enlivened by the antics of eight clowns. Miss Emma Lake was enthusiastically received, and fully confirmed her previous popularity. Madame Nelson, with her beautiful trained doves, presented a novel feature in the ring. Mme. Dockrill renewed her former triumph in the artistic and unsurpassed riding of both her principal and four-horse act.

The introduction by Chas. White, of the only yoke of performing oxen in the world, was a departure from the established methods of the arena, and obtained instantaneous success. Signor Sebastian's daring feat of carrying his son, Master Louis, upon a bare backed horse, constituted an electrical sensation. The leaping horse and stag, "Landseer," each exhibited marvelous training, but the feature of the programme was the thrilling performances of the famous Zazel. Physically beautiful and graceful in every action, she has, by her daring, achieved a triumph equal to that which made her the talk of London and Paris. The act evidently requires courage as well as skill. High above an extensive net, and without a balance pole, she walks upon a steel thread so finely spun as to be almost invisible to the naked eye. Bounding from this wire to a trapeze, she then ascended to a horizontal bar immediately beneath the girders of the roof. The music stopped, and the audience became almost motionless. Zazel bent forward, dived into space head foremost, her little form flashed with the lightning speed, full fifty feet downward, and in an instant she was upon her feet smiling her acknowledgment to thousands of excited spectators. Again ascending, she stood upon the edge of a cannon suspended from the roof, and then disappeared into its capacious interior. "Are you ready?" was asked. "Yes," was the answer. There was a quick, sharp report, and this human cannon ball had passed through sixty feet of space, and the long suspense of those in front ended in tremendous cheers for the wonderful lady athlete. To detail the wonders of the museum, the hundreds of animals of the menagerie, and all the glories of the greatest showman's latest effort would occupy more space than can be afforded. It will be, however, enough for the public to learn that the show is the largest and most exciting ever seen in this city.

Amendment to Ordinance No. 6.

Be it Ordained by the President and Board of Trustees, of the Village of Chelsea, that Section 1, of Ordinance No. 6, of the Ordinances of the Village of Chelsea, entitled an Ordinance for the suppression of the use of Billiard and Pigeon-Hole Tables, Nine-Pine Alleys, Gaming and Gaming Houses, within the Village of Chelsea, passed and approved March 2d, 1880, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to have or keep within the corporate limits of the Village of Chelsea, any Billiard or Pigeon-Hole Table, whereon any person or persons, under the age of twenty-one years, are allowed to play any kind of game, either for hire or free of charge. And it shall also be unlawful for any person or persons to have or keep within the corporate limits of said village, any Billiard or Pigeon-Hole Table, whereon any game or games called pool is played, or whereon any game is allowed to be played for any bet, or for gambling in any form. And it shall also be unlawful for any person or persons within the corporate limits of said village, keeping and running any billiard or other saloon, to allow any minor or minors in said billiard or other saloon rooms, either as visitors, loungers, or patrons.—Approved April 30th, 1880.

JAMES P. WOOD, President.
C. H. ROBINSON, Clerk.

MICH. SALT ASSOCIATION, EAST SAGINAW, MICH.

The following is one of many Testimonials of Salt as a Fertilizer:

LAKEVIEW STOCK FARM AND SYRACUSE NURSERY, 199 West Genesee st. Syracuse, N. Y., March 27, 1880.

J. W. BARKER, Sec'y, Syracuse, N. Y.
Dear Sir: We take pleasure in stating that we have used the Onondaga salt more or less for the past 25 years, and found it generally beneficial in nursery and on farm, especially so for Standard and Dwarf Pear, Plum, Quince Trees, Grass, Wheat and Oats; also, as a covering to compost heaps, as it assists in decomposition and in killing obnoxious vegetation. Yours, truly,

SMITH & POWELL.

Analyses of this salt have been made to determine its value as manure. It is so rusty that no one would dream of using it on their table, and if it were used to salt beef or fish, the results would be disastrous, yet its value for manure may be seen from the results of analyses:

Common Salt	87.74
Chloride of Potassium	2.49
Sulphate of lime	1.68
Carbonates of lime & magnesia	.75
Oxide of iron	.87
Water	6.38

99.91

Salt that contains 24 per cent of chloride of potassium in place of the same amount of chloride of sodium, is worth \$1 a ton more for manure than pure salt.

TAYLOR BROS. Sole Agents for Chelsea and vicinity.
v9-36 CHELSEA, MICH.

Consignment of Boots and Shoes, at Wholesale, for Cash.

Sold on Manufacturers' account, WITH OUT LIMITED PRICE, to cover money advances. Private Sale, daily. Special attention to orders. AUCTION Tuesdays at 10 o'clock A. M. W. D. ROBINSON & CO., Consignees and Wholesale Auctioneers, 182 Jefferson Ave., Detroit. 4-33



I pledge my professional reputation and my personal word that my show for the season of 1880 contains more novelties, is more extensive, expensive, beautiful, and in every way the grandest and best public entertainment I ever presented to the public.
P. T. BARNUM.

THE SENSATION OF THE DAY. A FUREUR OF EXCITEMENT.

THOUSANDS UNABLE TO GAIN ADMISSION in New York. All Classes Wildly Enthusiastic over the

NOVEL FEATURES WHICH COMPOSE

P. T. BARNUM'S OWN AND ONLY

GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH

—This Season. It will exhibit in—

YPSILANTI, Wedn'y, May 26,

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Giving the same attractions in the same Programme as given in New York, Boston, Brooklyn, and all large cities, under an immense pavilion, with a seating capacity of 10,000, made of

250,000 Metres of Patent French Water-Proof Canvas.

Imported for and used ONLY by this Show.

Hundreds of New Features

Added to the principal attractions of former Seasons. Among the most notable may be named

"ZAZEL."

The late sensation of London, Paris, and New York, in her TERRIFIC AERIAL DIVE, or EAGLE SWOOP, crossing the immense pavilion on

A SINGLE SPIDER WEB WIRE.

Mounting to the topmost height of the pavilion, from which she makes her

Aerial Headforemost Dive—

Into space, and is afterwards

Shot from an Enormous Cannon.

A GROUP OF NATIVE ZULUS, in their national songs, dances and festivities.

MADAME DOCKRILL.

In her remarkable bareback act on FOUR AND SIX HORSES.

MISS EMMA LAKE, in her beautiful Menage Act.

SEVEN NEW TRICK STALLIONS, added to the famous group of Twenty Imported Royal Stallions, all appearing in new scenes, tricks and evolutions, under the direction of MONSIEUR DOCKRILL.

MADAME NELSON, La Charmeuse des Colombes, with her flock of Educated Doves.

A YOKE OF TRAINED OXEN, in an entirely odd and novel performance.

The Trained LEAPING STAG, "Landseer."

THE FIRE HORSE, "Salamander," in his remarkable act, surrounded by a Blaze of Fire-works.

MADAME MARTHA AND HERR NEYGAARD in a charming Double Four Horse Act de Menage.

SIGNOR SEBASTIAN in his Sensational Bareback Act.

A CHOICE COMPANY of the Best Artists in Europe or America.

A FAST MENAGERIE of the Rarest Wild Animals, Birds and Reptiles, including the Largest Hippopotamus in America, Living Giraffe, the Finest Den of Bengal Tigers ever seen, &c., &c.

A MUSEUM of 50,000 CURIOSITIES, Capt. Costentenus, the Tattooed Greek; the Palestine Giant; Little Queen Mab, the pretty tiny Dwarf.

WHEN BARNUM COMES

You will see EVERYTHING ADVERTISED and Ten Times more. Seating capacity of Exhibition Tent, 10,000. At 9 o'clock on the morning of the day of the exhibition, a GRAND FREE STREET PAGEANT, never before equaled.

Doors open at 1 and 6:30 P. M. Performances at 2 and 8 P. M., thus giving an hour and a half to view the Menagerie and Museum before the evening performance begins.

Admission, 50 cents. Children, under 9 years, half price. Reserved Seats, 25 cts. extra.

THE LIFE OF BARNUM, written by himself, up to 1880, will be for sale on the grounds and in the tent. Price 50 cents, cloth; paper, 25 cents. "Lion Jack," Mr. Barnum's latest story, price 75 cents.

Ladies, children, and others, wishing to avoid the crowd in the evening, are advised to attend the Afternoon Exhibition.

Excursion Trains on all railroads on day of Exhibition, at Reduced Rates.

TO THE PUBLIC AND EVERYBODY

IN PARTICULAR!

—NOTICE THAT—

DURAND & HATCH

Have the Best and Largest Assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES

In the Town, and are selling them at Less Prices than any other firm in Town the same quality of Goods. We have a Large Assortment of

FLOW SHOES!

On consignment, which will be sold very cheap. No Shoddy Goods. All kinds of

GROCERIES, FLOUR,

&c., &c., Cheap. All good Goods, and one Price to all. The poor man's money will buy as much as the rich; no two prices. All Goods delivered Free.

Give us a Call and be Convinced.
v9-35 DURAND & HATCH.

Has opened a FINE LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS, at DEXTER, in the Room formerly occupied by MCGINNNESS BROS.

Chelsea Flour Mill.

L. E. SPARKS, Proprietor of Chelsea Steam Flour Mill, keeps constantly on hand A No. 1 Wheat Flour, Graham Flour, Buckwheat Flour, &c., &c. Custom Work a Specialty. Farmers, please take notice and bring in your grists. Satisfaction guaranteed.

v9-23

DR. HILL'S

English Extract of BUCHU, One of the Best

KIDNEY INVESTIGATORS IN USE.

It is a specific in the cure of all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Prostatic Portion of the Urinary Organs, Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, Burning Urine, Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism in all its stages, Strains, Discharges, Congestion of the Kidneys, Brick Dust Deposit, Diabetes, Inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder, Dropsy of Kidneys, Acid Urine, Bloody Urine, Pain in the Region of the Bladder, Pain in the Back, Urinary Calculus, Hematuria, Catarrh of the Bladder, Retention of Urine, Frequent Urination, Gravel in all its forms, Inability to retain the Water, particularly in persons advanced in life. IT IS A KIDNEY INVESTIGATOR that restores the Urine to its natural color, removes the acid and burning, and the effect of the excessive use of intoxicating drink.

PRICE, \$1; or, Six Bottles for \$5.

Send for Circular. Sold by all Druggists.

W. JOHNSTON & CO., 161 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Agents for the U. S. and Canada.

Sold by W. R. Reed & Co. v9-11-y

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

Fortify the System

And you are armed against disease. The finest Tonic for this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which renders digestion easy and complete, counteracts biliousness, and keeps the bowels in order, and so general and beneficial are its effects, that not only is the body invigorated and regulated by its use, but despondency banished from the mind.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally. v9-9-ly

EVERY variety of Job Printing done at the Herald office.

Special Sale of
DRY GOODS!
BOUGHT LATE IN THE SEASON OF PARTIES THAT
Must have CASH!
NOW OPENED UP AND GOING ON
AT FIELD'S "BEE HIVE."

PILE OF THE BEST PRINTS, 5¢ per yard,
Lot of Ladies 20c fancy HOSE for 12¢ Cents,
Lot of Gents' fancy SOCKS, 10 Cents,
Black Cashmeres, at 69, 85 and \$1.00, that are clear under anything yet seen.
Linen for SUITINGS and DUSTERS that are from 5 to 7 Cents per yard less than any ordinary prices.

300 Linen Dusters that we can save you from 50c to 1.25 on each one. At this sale we shall give you LIVELY PRICES at

FIELD'S BUSY BEE HIVE.

BEAR IT IN MIND.

Respectfully, [v9-29]

L. H. FIELD, JACKSON, MICH.

WOOD BRO'S

CHELSEA, - MICHIGAN, - FOR -

GREAT BARGAINS

BOOTS

SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

UMBRELLAS, WALL PAPER, ALL KINDS OF

GROCERIES

AND CROCKERY,

And in fact almost everything you can think of. Their Store is "chuck full" of all the above articles, and their

WAREHOUSE of Corn, Feed,

Salt, Plaster, Clover Seed, Timothy Seed, &c., &c.

Chelsea, April 23, '80. v9-19

BEST IN THE WORLD!

ABSOLUTELY AND

CHURCH & CO'S

SALEBRATIS.

AND

BI-CARB. SODA

Which is the same thing.

Impure Saleratus or Bi-Carb soda which is the same thing is so full of dirt, and is so full of impurities, that it is not only unwholesome, but is a positive poison. It is a fact, examined by itself, but a comparison with CHURCH & CO'S "ARM AND HAMMER" BRAND will show the difference.

See that your Saleratus and Baking Soda is white and PURE, as should be ALL SIMILAR SUBSTANCES used for food.

A simple but severe test of the comparative value of different brands of soda or saleratus is to dissolve a dessert spoonful of each kind with about a pint of water (not preferred) in clear glasses, stirring until the water is thoroughly discolored. The deleterious matter in the inferior soda will be shown after settling some twenty minutes or so, by the milky appearance of the solution, and the quantity of floating matter according to quality.

Be sure and ask for Church & Co's Soda and Saleratus and see that their name is on the package and you will get the purest and whitest soda. The use of this with your milk, in your coffee, in your baking, saves twenty times the cost.

Send one pound package for valuable information and read carefully.

Now THIS TO YOUR ORDER.

v9-24-3m

Chelsea Market.

CHELSEA, May 20th, 1897	
R., per cwt.	\$3
AT, White, per bu.	1
AT, Red, per bu.	90@
ER SEED, per bu.	20@
THY SEED, per bu.	30@
TOKES, per bu.	4
GREEN, green, per bbl.	50-1
dried, per lb.	3
TRY-Chickens, per lb.	\$2 00 @ 2
ow, per lb.	10@
lders, per lb.	
live, per cwt.	per doz.
	3 00 @ 2

— 50 —

— OUR —

DRESS GOODS

P, live, p cwt.....	3 00@
s, live, p cwt.....	3 00@
dressed p cwt.....	4 00@
tame p ton.....	8 00@
marsh, p ton.....	5 00@
r, p bbl.....	
ar, 20 lb.....	35@

Without health, life is a failure.
YELLOW EYES, SALLOW COMPLEXION,
LOSS OF APPETITE, DYSPEPSIA,
HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, and CONSTIPATION,
are the result of a complaining Liver.
PARCEAU'S LIVER and ANTI-BILIOUS
Compound is acknowledged as a sure

the enfeebled system. Possessing "CASCARA SAGRA" and other meritorious ingredients, an infallible remedy for EQUALIZING CIRCULATION, purifying the blood and restoring to PERFECT HEALTH the enfeebled system. 75 cents per bottle. Town's Bronchial Syrup cures all Croup and Chest diseases. 75 cents per bottle.

FO YEARS AN INVALID—C
NEW BETHLEHEM, PA., July 12.
J. M. M. FENNER, Fredonia, N.Y.
Dear Sir:—About two years ago
eruption of the skin and swelling
upper lip and both legs. I could not
walk for nine months. I also had

high for fifteen years. I began the
our Blood and Liver Remedy and
onic, with your Salt Rheum O
and Cough Honey in February last
oved so fast that I commenced w
st of March. The cure is comp
ence either of the cough, eruption o
g remains. Yours truly, J. M. I

Nerve tonic may well be called "conquering hero" of the times. It is as "the blues" should take it, fortifies and restores the disordered system that gives rise to them. It always cures Biliary Illnesses, Biliousness and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache, Neuritis, Nervous Debility, General Weakness, Female Disorders, Menstrual Irregularities, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases, etc.

Sole Agents,
The J. C. Fawcett Co., New York City

blotches, and ALL SKIN ERUPTIONS;
 BLOOD DISORDERS, Swelled Limbs,
 Dropsy, Sleeplessness, Impaired
 and Nervous Debility; Restores
 strength when the system is run-
 ning going into decline; cures Fem-
 ale and Chronic Rheumatism, and
 all the Diseases of the Blood.

Dr. Fenner's Improved Cough
will relieve any cough in one h
sample bottle at 10 cents.

—**Dr. Fenner's Vegetable Blood**
Pills. The best family physic known.
Sole by Glazier & Armstrong
Mich. [

Rev. George H. Thayer
 bon, Ind., known to every one
 city as a most influential citi-
 Christian Minister of the M. E.
 says: "I wish everybody to kn-
 consider that both myself and
 our lives to **Shiloh's Con-**
Cure." Drs. Matchett & Fra-
 cians and Druggists, of the s-
 says: "It is having a tremen-
 which induces perfect satisfac-

nothing else has done. For Le Side, or Chest, don't fail to use Porous Plaster. We recommend remedies." Said by W. REED

DO YOU BELIEVE IT

That in this town there are persons passing our store every lives are made miserable by I Dispepsia. Sour and distressed

Liver Complaint, Constipation,
75 cts. we will sell them Shiloh's
guaranteed to cure them. Sold
W. R. REED & CO., Che

SHILOH'S CATARRH REM
marvelous Cure for Catarrh,
Canker mouth, and Head Ac
each bottle there is an ingenio
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by them, and the analysis of our in-
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delightful tonic for family use. Is pleas-
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While visiting friends at Okemosburg, the Rev. L. M. Hunt, pastor of the Congregational church at South Haven, in a temporary fit of insanity, committed suicide at the house of Geo. Friday morning. He was 45 years of age, and was a native of Michigan.

It is said that the big Chandler farm, north of Lansing is soon to be sold. It includes about two thousand acres, and, together with the improvements, cost about seventy thousand dollars.

Reverend J. J. Littlejohn of Allegan, died Friday afternoon of severe disease of the bladder. He was 76 years old, and was a native of Michigan.

Early Tuesday morning No. 2 shaft of the Lumberman mining company, Leelanau county, near Iron River, Michigan, was destroyed by fire. The shaft was 600 feet deep, and contained 100 tons of coal.

The fire at Milton, Pa., on Friday 666 building was destroyed, leaving the people almost entirely destitute. The loss of a man burned has been identified as that of Mr. Angley. He was 25 years old and was attempting to save the life of the poorhouse.

The forest fire in Cumberland, Atlantic and Barry counties, New Jersey, continued to burn fiercely during Saturday. The other fires are exhausted for want of material.

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