

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 No communication will be published unless accompanied with the real name and address of the author, which we require, not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.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

The Chelsea Herald.

CHELSEA, JUNE 17, 1880.

Choice of a Profession.

PARENTS and friends too often forget that in determining the future pursuits of the young under their care, it is not enough that a profession be respectable or lucrative, or that it be one in which the youth may be expected to succeed by means of family influence; in addition to these circumstances, they ought to take into account the talents, the disposition, the natural bent of the mind of the individual immediately concerned; for if this most important item be omitted in their calculations, the probability is, that if he have any individuality of character, they will seriously obstruct his happiness while endeavoring to the utmost of their power to promote it. What can exceed the wretchedness of the man compelled by such mistaken kindness to engage in a profession requiring the constant exercise of faculties which he possesses in a very limited degree? He passes scarcely a day without having the conviction of his unfitness for the performance of his duties forced painfully upon his mind—and what deep humiliation must there be in that conviction—what constant anxiety and apprehension of the discovery of his incompetency—and what despair and misery should the discovery be made.

A few observations may assist parents in selecting occupations for which their children are best adapted.

First, then, every vocation requires for its successful exercise certain physical qualifications—qualifications that may be comparatively unimportant to members of other professions, but essential to those of each particular profession. It might have been supposed that this truth, at least, would not be neglected—inasmuch as no abstruse analysis or patient observation is needed to ascertain in any given case whether the requisite physical qualifications are possessed in the necessary measure. And yet we frequently see men whom nature intended for tailors at the mill, and blacksmiths at the shop-board; persons of active frame and sanguine temperament confined at a sedentary employment; and those whose bodies and mind are formed for quiet, tranquil labors, sent forth to encounter the terrors of the ocean. And often, indeed, in that most fitting place for the exercise of eloquence—the pulpit—we find men who, by their defective and unharmonious utterance, would deprive of all their force the soul-stirring out-pourings of a Demosthenes or of a Cicero.

The mental qualifications of an individual may generally be accurately determined by parents and teachers. A little observation may certainly reveal the leading tendencies of his mind; and it will be found that these tendencies indicate his predominant talents or faculties, and hence they ought, as a general rule, to be taken as guides in the choice of a profession. Scarcely, however, are they sought for; the considerations that determine an individual's sphere of action are of every kind—except the right; and it is not always that the mistakes by this means made end so happily for the subjects of them as in the following case. The anecdote was current at the hospital of Hilar, many years ago: A gentleman having a son, whose mother had cherished the hope of seeing him at distinction in the navy, and in compliance with her desire, sent him to sea as a midshipman under the care of a relative. Shortly afterwards an engagement took place, and the boy, who was very young, was much terrified, and during the action hid himself in the ship's copper, where he was discovered by the men, who reported him to the officer on duty;

and as soon as the ship returned home, the admiral dismissed him and sent him to his father; who, instead of reproving him, observed that he had displayed a good deal of cunning, and though unfit for a sailor, would most likely make an admirable lawyer.

The important influence which the choice of a profession exerts over their future condition should make parents especially careful to place their offspring in situations for which their temperament and aptitude fit them. Not only will the happiness of individuals, but the good of the community, be thereby promoted; for if men's attention is devoted to subjects for which they have a natural aptitude, there is a much greater probability of arriving at a profound knowledge of them. Com.

Business Success.

[We clip the following from the *American Manufacturer and Exporter*. We wish all of our Chelsea business men to read it carefully over, and to adopt the rule as a standard of business:]

Among the rare bits of worldly wisdom uttered by Major Eastburn, one of the former magnates of State street, whose familiar face and form as he stood at his office door at noon-day will be recalled by many, none may be more profitably considered at the present time than his comment on making haste to be rich. "I've stood here on State street," said he, "for forty years, and I have seen men accumulate fortunes by speculation, and I've seen these fortunes disappear. I have seen men go up in worldly wealth, and go down, and I've always noticed that those persons who were content with slow gains and six per cent. interest came out ahead in the long run." The greatest of proverbial philosophers has also said, "A faithful man shall abound with blessings but he that maketh haste to be rich shall not be innocent," and again, "He that hasteth to be rich hath an evil eye, and considereth not that poverty shall come upon him." He hastens best who hastens slowly; not lazily, for there must be work, backed by energy, perseverance, intelligent self-denial, and thorough business habits. Believers in business impossibilities are not as numerous as formerly. For years we seemed to be living in the atmosphere of venture and great undertakings, and our whole industry was tinged with the unearthly light, but of late years we have been suffering from a collapse of these great hollow ideas, and there is hope for a return of the staple prosperity of earlier times.

The past six years of depression has solidified all branches of business. Prudence and economy is now the motto of the successful merchant. The misfortunes of the past did not come for naught. It is a delusion to suppose that success is attained by any kind of patent process. Books are sometimes advertised with such taking titles as "The Secret of Success," "The Road to Wealth," etc., but they make the path of success no plainer or easier for those who are looking for a short road to wealth, power, honor, and influence. These come only of years of intelligent labor and devotion to business, prudence, economy, honest dealing, courage, and perseverance. He that would have true and lasting success must deserve it. A fortune won by blunder or accident, by short cuts, by strategy, or close bargains is not success, and is likely to leave its possessor as quickly as it came. Success must be conquered in a legitimate way. The man who enters business only for plunder and gain, with no thought of his reputation or character, is not a good business man, and is never regarded by his fellows as a successful man. The truth is that real success does not mean wealth, social position, or political honors alone. To these must be added honesty, a heartfelt consideration for others, civility, promptitude of thought and action, intelligence, sobriety, and every manly virtue.

The truly successful business man is one who is complete in everything that belongs to his calling. He has a thorough knowledge of what has been done in his business, and applies this knowledge with untiring diligence to the undertakings before him. He watches and studies the markets, knowing how much is produced of the commodity in which he deals and the amount consumed; he is prompt in decision and execution, truthful in word and conduct, and keeps his credit unimpaired. In all that he does, he commands the respect and confidence of all with whom he deals, and maintains a high and noble character before the world,

which is beyond all price. The principal of the "survival of the fittest" is nowhere more applicable than in business matters. The unworthy and incapable are sure in the long run to sink to their proper level.

Wonders in Ice.

Senor Castelar, in one of his famous orations before the Cort. s on the subject of religious liberty, had occasion to describe some scenes of wonderful natural grandeur. He did not choose the glory of tropical mountain scenery, the luxuriance of a limitless prairie or the brilliancy of the ocean. But he carried his hearers to the twilight of an Arctic sea with its castles and spires and cities of ice under the play of the Northern Lights. Northern voyagers all unite in pronouncing the display of form and the overpowering accumulations of ice to be grand beyond all conception. Dr. Kane says that the most remarkable place in the world for the genesis of icebergs is an inlet a little north of Disco Island, on the west coast of Greenland. Immense glaciers, formed on the mountains of the interior, gradually slide to the sea, and breaking over a rocky shore, fall with great violence into the water, carrying along rocks and earth and volcanic debris to be deposited in warmer latitudes.

The track of these icebergs, which as they float southward in the open sea seem like many-masted ships of silver as the sun plays upon them, as from Greenland to the coast of Labrador, past Newfoundland to the Great Bank, where they are usually killed by the kindness of the sun and the Gulf Stream. The ice has been seen even as far east as the Azores. They sensibly cool the waters in the Gulf Stream for fifty miles around, and when driven into Hudson Bay cause intense cold over the northern portion of the continent. Immense as these ice spires are, it should be remembered that nine times as much as their weight in the air is submerged in the water; so that turrets 300 feet high must have an equivalent floating support of 2,700 feet beneath them.

In 1817 several thousand miles of ice to the north of Iceland and on the east coast of Greenland broke up—much of it probably not having been moved for 400 years—and floated over the North Atlantic. The opinion was then entertained that the climate had radically changed, and the expedition of Capt. Ross in search of the Northwestern passage was at once undertaken. Some of this enormous expanse of ice was carried within 800 miles of Ireland. The probability of a similar disruption seems never to be thought of by mariners, and when an occasional iceberg is run into by an ocean steamer, they speak as though the iceberg had lost its reckoning, and was the only one to blame. In navigation, however, icebergs always have the right of way.

The investigation into the cause of icebergs has led to a very curious theory of glaciers in connection with the present shape of the earth's crust. In our temperate zones unmistakable marks of foreign glaciers have been found, and Prof. Agassiz and others hold that once upon a time the Northern States of the Union were covered several miles deep with ice, which, following the law of glaciers, ground off the ridges of the mountains and deposited the debris along the valleys. This theory is too wonderful to be taken with no grains of doubt, and many scientific men have ridiculed it.

Dry Seasons.

An interesting record is that of the severe droughts, as far back as the landing of the pilgrims. How many thousand times are observations made like the following: "Such a cold season!" or "Such a hot season!" "Such dry weather!" or "Such wet weather!" "Such high winds!" etc. All those who think that the dry spell that we had last spring was the longest ever known, will do well to read the following:

In the summer of 1621, 24 days in succession without rain.
In the summer of 1630, 41 days.
In the summer of 1657, 75 days.
In the summer of 1662, 80 days.
In the summer of 1674, 45 days.
In the summer of 1688, 81 days.
In the summer of 1694, 62 days.
In the summer of 1705, 40 days.
In the summer of 1715, 46 days.
In the summer of 1728, 61 days.
In the summer of 1730, 92 days.
In the summer of 1741, 72 days.
In the summer of 1749, 108 days.
In the summer of 1762, 123 days.
In the summer of 1773, 80 days.
In the summer of 1775, 42 days.

In the summer of 1791, 82 days.
In the summer of 1802, 23 days.
In the summer of 1812, 28 days.
In the summer of 1836, 24 days.
In the summer of 1871, 42 days.
In the summer of 1874, 26 days.
In the summer of 1876, 26 days.
It will be seen that the longest drought that ever occurred in America was in the summer of 1762. No rain fell from the 1st of May to the 1st of September, making 123 days without rain. Many of the inhabitants sent to England for grain and hay.

ARTICULATION.—A recent writer says: "As regards articulation, the Americans, we think, have a natural advantage over the English in a superior delicacy of structure of the vocal organs. Very many Englishmen, apparently, have to contend with a thick and unmanageable conformation of the organs of speech, which occasions the splutterings and mouthings in their public speaking. That the Americans have great natural facility for clear and fine articulation is shown by the readiness with which they acquire the pronunciation of foreign tongues, and by the fact that, with proper early training and care, they do attain to remarkable grace of utterance. It still remains true that very much more importance is attached to articulation in England than here; that more pains is taken in training the young to habits of clear utterance, and that, on the whole, the English is more conscientiously articulated by educated persons in England than by the same class in this country. We mean by this to say that the consonants are more distinctly and fully uttered; that, for instance, 'shrink' and 'shrine' would not, as with us, be softened into 'slink' and 'srine,' 'sugest' into 'sudest,' 'arms' into 'alms.' On the other hand, there is a tendency in this country to more distinct syllabification and more marked secondary accent in long words. The English say 'int'resting,' 'circum'stance,' 'diction'ry,' tripping lightly over all the syllables after the accent, articulating plainly all the consonants, but almost eliminating the vowels, while we put a secondary accent on the penultimate syllable of long words, and give to the others as much stress as to unaccented syllables in short words. It is this peculiarity which brings upon Americans the charge of drawing, and which occasions the remark of foreigners that they can understand an American more easily than an Englishman."

THE BETTER SPELLING.—The new fashion in spelling, says Prof. David Swing, of Chicago, seems at first glance like a cruel slaughter of shade trees, and pet birds, and the family dog; but, if one will look at the matter calmly, he will see that it is no destruction at all, but is really an improvement of the old house, a trimming of the hedge, a mending of all the old fences, a making of a turnpike where there has been too long a mud-road, and the hanging of a neat gate where our fathers were wont to let down heavy bars. We ought to make a distinction between mere feelings and reasonable feelings; for, if we have permitted ourselves to become so attached to an old wooden plow that we would not exchange it for the best steel one, we are not persons of deep feelings, but rather of deep babyhood and stupidity. The human race that will from deliberate choice spell the word program, programme, and tisk, phthisic, and which, when its folly is pointed to, will proceed to affirm that it prefers the longest way of spelling a word, should be compelled to go back to canal-boats and pack-horses, and to dipped candles, and to sermons two hours long. Progress is a universal movement of all things. If our fathers had a poor plow, and a poor wagon, and a poor reaping tool, so they had a poor way of spelling a sound, and must necessarily have written as they acted and thought in other particulars. They had poor paper, poor light, poor pens, poor ink, and a poor spell.

Some Hints Upon Personal Manners.

It is sometimes objected to books upon etiquette that they cause those who consult them to act with mechanical restraint, and to show in society that they are governed by arbitrary rulers, rather than by an intuitive perception of what is graceful and polite.

This objection is unsound, because it supposes that people who study the theory of etiquette do not also exercise their powers of observation in society, and obtain, by their intercourse with others, that freedom and ease of deportment which society alone can impart.

Books upon etiquette are useful, inasmuch as they expound the laws of polite society. Experience alone, however, can give effect to the precise manner in which those laws are required to be observed.

Whatever objections may be raised to the teachings of works upon etiquette, there can be no sound argument against a series of simple and brief hints, which shall operate as precautions against mistakes in personal conduct.

Avoid intermeddling with the affairs of others. This is a most common fault. A number of people seldom meet but they begin discussing the affairs of some one absent. This is not only uncharitable, but positively unjust. It is equivalent to trying a cause in the absence of the person implicated. Even in the criminal code, a prisoner is presumed to be innocent until he is found guilty. Society, however, is less just, and passes judgment without hearing the defense. Depend upon it, as a certain rule, that the people who unite with you in discussing the affairs of others will proceed to scandalize you the moment you depart.

Be consistent in the avowal of principles. Do not deny today that which you asserted yesterday. If you do, you will

stultify yourself, and your opinions will soon be found to have no weight. You may fancy that you gain favor by subservience; but so far from gaining favor, you lose respect.

AVOID FALSEHOOD. There can be found no higher virtue than the love of truth. The man who deceives others must himself become the victim of morbid distrust. Knowing the deceit of his own heart, and the falsehood of his own tongue, his eyes must be always filled with suspicion, and he must lose the greatest of all happiness—confidence in those who surround him. —*New York Family Story Paper.*

MICH. SALT ASSOCIATION, EAST SAGINAW, MICH.

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

LAKEVIEW STOCK FARM AND SYRACUSE NURSERIES,
199 West Genesee at
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	2.40
Subsulfate of Iron & Magnesia	1.08
Carbonates of lime & magnesia	.75
Oxide of iron	.57
Water	6.38
	99.91

Salt that contains 2 1/2 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.

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

PLOW 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.

Consignments of Boots and Shoes, at wholesale, for Cash.

Sold on Manufacturers' account, WITH-OUT LIMITED PRICE, to cover money advances. Private Sales daily. Special attention to orders. AUCTION Tuesdays at 10 o'clock. A. M. ROBINSON & CO., Consignees and Wholesale Auctioneers, 182 Jefferson Ave., Detroit. 4t-36

HOSTETTER'S



Appetite, refreshing sleep, the acquisition of flesh and color, are blessings attendant upon the reparative processes which this priceless invigorant speedily initiates and carries to a successful conclusion. Digestion is restored and sustenance afforded to each life-sustaining organ by the Bitters, which is inoffensive even to the feminine palate, vegetable in composition, and thoroughly safe.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally. v9-3y

Notice.

All persons paying their corporation taxes on or before the 20th inst., will pay one per cent. for collection; after that three per cent. will be added.

By Order of Board of Trustees.
J. P. WOOD,
President.

Chelsea, June 1st, 1880.

FOUR HUNDRED LINEN

Dusters

AND

Ulsters,

bought

EXTREMELY CHEAP!

and we offer them to our

trade at WHOLESALE

PRICES.

Shetland Shawls,

EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT, AND GOOD BARGAINS AT 75c. to \$3.50.

Sixty pieces DRESS GOODS worth 15c 18c. We put in one lot at 8c per yard.

1500 PIECES MOSQUITO NETTING.

A JOB IN BUTTONS THAT WILL PLEASE YOU ALL.

CHEVIOT SHIRTINGS at 10c and 12c that are CHEAP.

The Good Dry Goods Trade are at

FIELD'S BUSY BEE HIVE.

Respectfully, [v9-29]

L. H. FIELD, JACKSON, MICH.

—0—

WOOD BRO'S

CHELSEA, - MICHIGAN.

—FOR—

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

BOOTS

—AND—

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 22, '80. v9-19

Manhood: How Lost!

How Restored!!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatophora or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence, or sexual extravagance, &c.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers,

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.
No. 41 Ann Street, New York, N. Y.
Post Office Box, 4,586.
v9-29-ly

\$300 a month guaranteed. \$13 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. v8-29-ly

EVERY variety of Job Printing done at the HERALD office.

N. C. R. R. TIME TABLE.

GOING WEST.	
Mail Train	9:22 A. M.
Way Freight	12:35 P. M.
Grand Rapids Express	5:32 P. M.
Jackson Express	8:11 P. M.
Evening Express	10:30 P. M.
GOING EAST.	
Night Express	5:50 A. M.
Way Freight	6:47 A. M.
Jackson Express	8:02 A. M.
Grand Rapids Express	10:07 A. M.
Mail Train	4:40 P. M.

G. W. R. R. TIME TABLE.

LEAVE.	
Atlantic Ex.	14:00 A. M.
Day Express	8:35 A. M.
Detroit & Buffalo Express	12:45 noon
N. Y. Express	7:00 P. M.
Except Monday.	
ARRIVE.	
(Detroit time)	
Atlantic Ex.	10:00 P. M.
Day Express	8:30 P. M.
Detroit & Buffalo Express	7:15 A. M.
N. Y. Express	10:45 A. M.
Sundays Excepted.	

W. H. FIRTH.

Western Passenger Agent, Detroit.
Wm. Edgar, Gen. Pass'g Ag't, Hamilton.

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.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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

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

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

R. Kempf & Brother,

BANKERS,

AND PRODUCE DEALERS,

CHELSEA, - - MICH.

Interest Paid on Special Deposits.

Foreign Passage Tickets, to and from the Old Country, Sold.

Drafts sold on all the Principal Towns of Europe.

The Laws of the State of Michigan hold Private Bankers liable to the full extent of their Personal Estate, thereby securing Depositors against any possible contingency.

Monies Loaned on First-Class Security, at Reasonable Rates.

Insurance on Farm and City Property Effectuated.

Chelsea, March 25, 1880. v9-23-1y

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

GEO. E. WRIGHT, D. D. S.,

OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL

DENTIST,

OFFICE OVER THE CHELSEA BANK, CHELSEA, MICH. [7-13]

EXCELSIOR DINING ROOM

Chelsea, - - Mich.

HENRY F. GILBERT would respect- fully announce to the inhabitants of Chelsea and vicinity that he is now running, on a large scale, a First-Class Restaurant, in the Basement of Hudler's Block, North Main street, where he intends to keep everything in apple pie order, and give a Square Meal for a very little money; also Cigars, Nuts, Fruits, Candies, etc., etc. Friends and Patrons, one and all, go and pay him a visit. v9-31-1y

INSURANCE COMPANIES

REPRESENTED BY

WM. E. DEPEW.

Assets.

Home, of New York, \$6,100,327

Harford, 3,292,914

Underwriters, 3,233,519

American, Philadelphia, 1,290,061

Detroit Fire and Marine, 541,229

Fire Association, 5,178,386

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

M. W. BUSH,

DENTIST,

OFFICE OVER H. S. HOLMES' STORE, CHELSEA, MICH.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Rev. THOS. HOLMES. Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday School at 12 M.

M. E. CHURCH.

Rev. J. L. HUDSON, Pastor. Services at 10:45 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 10:45 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 DUNN. Services every Sunday, at 8 and 10:45 A. M. Vespers, 7 o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 12 o'clock A. M.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.

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

OUR TELEPHONE.

Wool 23 to 35 cents per pound.

ANN ARBOR expects to have a new steamer by July 1st.

A. Durand is adding an addition to his store in rear of the millinery department.

TRANSFER.—Reuben Kempf to Silas L. Young, 70 acres in Lyndon for \$1,600.

The Chelsea Union School will close its summer term Friday, June 25th.

If you want your teeth filled go to Dr. Wright's Dental Rooms over the Bank.

WAKE UP! ye men of "patriotism," and let us celebrate the glorious 4th in Chelsea.

FARMERS are busy shearing—wool comes into market very slowly.

A pleasant rain on Monday, and the weather somewhat cooler.

If you want a nice gold or celluloid plate, call on Dr. Wright.

Mrs. S. Seney, a farmer residing a few miles from Chelsea, found a petrified potato recently on his farm.

Lawyers and justices will soon occupy the upper floor of T. McKune's new brick block.

Go to Wood Bros., to get your nice glassware. Their prices are lower than the lowest.

The weather was exceeding hot the past week. The thermometer stood 95° in the shade.

If you want a Rubber plate for teeth, go and see Dr. Wright the Dentist, over Chelsea Bank.

The colored population of Washtenaw county are making arrangements for a celebration at Ann Arbor August 1st.

PERSONAL.—Rev. B. I. Ives, of Auburn, N. Y., brother of Hon. S. G. Ives, of this village, was paying a visit last Saturday. He left last Monday for Chicago.

The man who found the cheapest place in town to buy groceries was seen coming out of Wood Bros. store with enough goods to fill a wagon.

The repairs on the Baptist Church is about completed, and is now one of the finest and most convenient churches in this village.

The recent cold snaps have had no injurious effect on the apples. Now, if they can get only safely past the boys, there is a splendid prospect for lots of orchard fruit this year.

UNION service was held at the M. E. Church, morning and evening on Sunday last. Rev. B. I. Ives, of Auburn, N. Y., occupied the pulpit, and delivered a very eloquent discourse.

THERE are no "drunks" seen on our streets now-a-days. No business for lawyers and justices, and our "dare to do right" is plainly seen; in fact Chelsea has become a moral town.

R. A. BEAL, of the Ann Arbor Courier, was so elated over the nomination of Gen. Garfield, that he fired off his gun several times on Tuesday of last week. Bully for him!

WE are indebted to Mr. D. L. Hall, Superintendent of the Chicago Jockey Club, for a complimentary season ticket to the summer running meetings, which commences in Chicago, Saturday June 19th, ending July 5th.

WE notice it is proposed that the public schools of this State shall make exhibits at our next State Fair. Teachers and others interested, desiring information on the matter, can write to C. A. Gower, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Lansing.

THE Princess Louise and Prince Leopold, son and daughter of Queen Victoria, with their suite, passed through this village last week en route for Chicago. A number were on the look out for a peep at royalty, but the aristocratic pair were not visible.

FOR SIXTY DAYS.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of H. S. Holmes, on our 3d page, announcing his great sale for the next 60 days of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Clothing, etc., at unprecedentedly low prices. Give him a call.

WOOL CROPS.—The Secretary of State reports the wool crops as follows: Crop and stock reports received from 815 townships show that there were 1,830,926 sheep shorn in 1879, yielding 8,213,554 pounds of wool. This is an average of 51.5 pounds per head. The reports also show that the number of sheep in the same townships in 1880 was 1,633,935, which is 3.27 per cent. more than the number shorn in 1879. If there has been a corresponding increase in the remaining 232 townships, there will be 1,330,366 sheep shorn in the State this present year, and the total clip at the above average per head will be 9,517,383 pounds.

Butter and Eggs,

at TUOMEY BROS.

TEMPERANCE.—Temperance is a word which comprehends a very great proportion of our moral, social and spiritual welfare. A temperate course of life in all things tends to our well-being, and without it we are not prepared to enter upon any path in life that will be useful. The opposite, intemperance, is one of the great evils that now exists in the world. Who could number the homes it has made desolate, the misery it has caused? I have often wondered what has occasioned the most misery, and I believe, that were they all numbered, we would find that intemperance has been the greatest evil. Many measures have been adopted to check the rapid growth of intemperance. Women have sought, by prayers, entreaties and tears, both in public and private, to save from ruin their fathers, husbands, sons and brothers, but only in rare instances has it been possible to accomplish the desired good. The children should be instructed to abstain in early life from the use of anything that will create an appetite for those things which are poison to the human system, and which change men from their own noble natures to brutes and fiends in human form; and bring want misery, and ruin as their inevitable consequence. The heritage they leave for those they once fondly loved and cherished, broken vows, broken hearts, hunger, want and sorrow, and a drunkard's grave.

INCREASE OF THE HUMAN RACE.—According to the most recent calculations—those of Peterman—the population of the whole world is 1,242,000,000. It is well known that not a few thinkers have called in question the account of the origin of mankind as given in the Biblical writings, on the ground that it was impossible that in the period in question so many could have descended from two ancestors, Adam and Eve. This objection, however, Euler has undertaken to meet, by showing that, in a process of doubling the population from one pair it might amount to any number. It has been laid down that a population can double itself in twenty-five years. It is true that, if the population increased to its present pitch in 5,800 years, it may have doubled itself every 200 years. The inhabitants of the earth would thus, in 200 years approach 3,000,000; and at the same rate the difference between the birth rates and the death rates would be nearly constant, although themselves varying widely.

SPREADING DISEASE.—In a late noteworthy case, the disease of diphtheria was spread among the members of a household by kisses bestowed upon the patient. The lesson to be derived from this not exceptional experience is very clear. As every physician knows, it is no uncommon thing for adults to have diphtheria so mild that it is mistaken for an ordinary sore throat resulting from cold; yet such a person can easily infect a child, and the child become a centre of malignant infection. In view of the fatal prevalence of diphtheria, therefore, the kissing of a child upon the mouth by a person with a sore throat is hazardous if not criminal, and scarcely less so is the practice of allowing children to kiss their ailing playmates. It would be wise to exercise great caution in this matter, if not to discontinue the practice of kissing upon the mouth altogether, in indiscriminate cases.

CHILDHOOD.—Children are but little people, yet they form an important part of society, expend much of our capital, employ a greater portion of our population in their service, and occupy half the *literati* of our day in labors for their instruction and amusement. They cause more trouble and anxiety than the national debt; the loveliest of women, in her maturity of charms, breaks not so many slumbers, nor occasions so many sighs, as she did in her cradle; and the handsomest of men with full grown mustache, must not flatter himself that he is half so much admired as he was when in petticoats. Without any reference to their being our future statesmen, philosophers, and magistrates, in miniature disguise, children form, in their present state of pigmy existence, a most influential class of beings; and the arrival of a bawling infant who can scarcely open his eyes, and only open his mouth, like an unfledged bird, for food, will effect the most extraordinary alteration in a whole household; substitute affection for coldness, duty for dissipation, cheerfulness for gravity, bustle for morality, and unite hearts which time has divided.

THE RING FINGER.—Each finger has its distinctive and its individual habits. The third finger, which has less independent motion than either of the others, has the compensating honor of being the ring finger; and Dr. Humphrey believes it owes its honor to its deficiency, and not, as tradition tells, to the belief of the ancients, that it is connected by some particular nerve with the heart, so more readily to convey or receive sympathetic impressions. "It cannot," he says, "be bent or straightened much without being accompanied by one or both of those next to it. This is partly because its exterior tendon is connected by a band of fibres with the tendon on either side of it. You may discern these connecting bands working up and down under the skin on the back of the hand when you move the fingers to and fro. The ring finger is therefore always more or less protected by the other fingers; and it owes to this circumstance a comparative immunity from injury, as well, probably, as the privilege of being selected especially to bear the ring in matrimony. The left hand is chosen for a similar reason, a ring placed upon it being less likely to be damaged than it would be upon the right hand."

CHEAP Job Printing done at the HERALD office.

Job PRINTING, from a Mammoth Poster to a Visiting Card, done at this office.

SELF-RELIANCE.—Self-reliance, conjoined with promptitude in the execution of our undertakings, is indispensable to success. And yet multitudes live a life of vacillation and consequent failure, because they remain undetermined what to do, or, having decided that, have no confidence in themselves. Such persons need to be assured; this assurance can be obtained in no other way than by their own successes in whatever they may attempt for themselves. If they lean upon others, they not only become dissatisfied with what they achieve, but the success of one achievement, in which they are entitled to but partial credit, is no guaranty to them that, unaided, they will not fail in their very next experiment. For want of self-reliance and decision of character, thousands are submerged in their essays to make the voyage of life. Disappointed and chagrined at this, they underestimate their own capacities, and therefore, relying on others, they take and keep a subordinate position, from which they rise, when they rise at all, with the utmost difficulty. When a young man attains his majority it is better for him, as a general rule, to take some independent position of his own, even though the present remuneration be less than he would obtain in the service of others. When at work for himself, in a business which requires and demands foresight, economy, and industry, he will naturally develop the strong points of his character, and become self-reliant.

SEASONING FOOD.—Many people have the idea that a finely flavored dish must cost a great deal; that is a mistake; if you have untainted meat, or sound vegetables, or even Indian meal, to begin with, you can make it delicious with proper seasoning. One reason why French cooking is much nicer than any other is, that it is seasoned with a great variety of herbs and spices; these cost very little; if you would buy a few cents' worth at a time you would soon have a good assortment. The best kinds are sage, thyme, sweet marjoram, tarragon, mint, sweet basil, parsley, bay leaves, cloves, mace, celery seed and onions. If you will plant the seed of any of these seven first mentioned in little boxes on your window-sill, or in a sunny spot in the yard, you can generally raise all you need. Gather and dry as follows: Parsley and tarragon should be dried in June and July, just before flowering; mint in June and July; thyme, marjoram and savory in July and August; basil and sage in August and September; all herbs should be gathered in the sunshine and dried by artificial heat; their flavor is best preserved by keeping them in air-tight tin cans, or in tightly corked glass bottles.

A young lady of Chelsea, who is partly deaf, is in the habit of answering "yes" to everything when a gentleman is talking to her for fear he might propose to her and she not hear it.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
COUNTY OF WASHTENAW. }

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the twenty-eighth day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Jacob Berry, deceased. Clarissa J. Berry, executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, comes into court and represents that she is now prepared to render her final account as such executrix.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Saturday, the nineteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, and show cause if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed: And it is further ordered that said executrix give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and of the hearing to be had on a copy of this order to be published in the CHLSEA HERALD, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, two successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.

WILLIAM G. DOTY,
Probate Register.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer restores both the hair and its color, increases and thickens its growth.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED.—CAUTION.—Do not let any druggist palm off any medicine on you in place of Hill's Compound Extract of Buchu and Cubebs, for there is nothing equal to it that can take its place. Ask for it, and take no other. Sold by W. R. Reed & Co., Chelsea, Mich.

NOT SO BAD.—The agony of Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, or any pain whatsoever, can be relieved instantaneously, by using Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief. It also readily cures Rheumatism, Backache, Kidney Disease, Colic, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Burns, Bruises, etc. Try a sample bottle at 10c. For sale by Glazier & Armstrong, Chelsea, Mich. v9-13-1y

"BUSINESS PRINCIPLES."—When you want something to attend strictly to business, and cure a cough or cold in the head, get Dr. Fenner's Improved Cough Honey. It will relieve any case in one hour. Try a sample bottle at 10 cents. For sale by Glazier & Armstrong, Chelsea. v9-13-1y

\$1,500 TO \$8,000 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 \$5c. to \$25 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 \$3 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STEINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. v8-30-1y

Chelsea Market.

CHELSEA, June 17, 1880.

Flour, 2 cwt.	\$3 00
Wheat, White, 2 bu.	1 04
Wheat, Red, 2 bu.	90@ 95
Corn, 2 bu.	20@ 25
Oats, 2 bu.	20@ 22
Clover Seed, 2 bu.	4 00
Timothy Seed, 2 bu.	3 00
Beans, 2 bu.	50@ 1 00
Potatoes, 2 bu.	20@ 25
Apples, green, 2 bu.	\$2 00@ 2 50
do dried, 2 bu.	10@ 12
Butter, 2 lb.	10
Poultry—Chickens, 2 lb	07
Lard, 2 lb.	07
Tallow, 2 lb.	05
Hams, 2 lb.	08
Shoulders, 2 lb.	06
Eggs, 2 doz.	3 00@ 3 50
Beef, live 2 cwt.	3 00@ 5 00
Sheep, live 2 cwt.	3 00@ 5 00
Hogs, live 2 cwt.	3 00@ 4 00
do dressed 2 cwt.	4 00@ 4 50
Hay, tame 2 ton.	8 00@ 10 00
do marsh, 2 ton.	5 00@ 6 00
Salt, 2 bu.	1 55
Wool, 2 lb.	35@ 40
Craneberries, 2 bu.	1 00@ 1 50

HOW TO ATTAIN SUCCESS.

Without health, life is a failure.

YELLOW EYES, SALLON COMPLEXION, LOSS OF APPETITE, DYSPEPSIA, SICK HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, AND CONSTIPATION, is the result of a complaining LIVER.

MARCEAU'S LIVER AND BILIOUS COMPOUND is acknowledged as a *sure cure* for the enfeebled system.

Possessing "CASCARA SAGRADA," with other meritorious ingredients, makes it an infallible remedy for EQUALIZING THE CIRCULATION, purifying the BLOOD, and restoring to PERFECT HEALTH the enfeebled system. 75 cents per bottle.

Town's Bronchial Syrup cures all Lung, Throat and Chest diseases. 75 cents per bottle.

FARRAND, WILLIAMS & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Detroit, Agents.

FROM DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 30, 1878.

DR. M. M. FENNER, Fredonia, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Please send me one bottle of your Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic, and four bottles of your Improved Cough Honey. I find them the best remedies I have ever tried. Nothing helped our children when they were recovering from the whooping cough as your Cough Honey, and as for colic it certainly cured them very quick. We cannot do without your excellent remedies in our family, as they always help us when we are in pain. Enclosed find \$3. Yours truly,

Mrs. JOHN LUTMAN.

Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic may well be called "The conquering hero" of the times. Whoever has "the blues" should take it, for it regulates and restores the disordered system that gives rise to them. It always cures Biliousness and Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headaches, Fever and Ague, Spleen Enlargement, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Pimples, Blisters, and all SKIN ERUPTIONS and BLOOD DISORDERS, Swelled Limbs and Dropsy, Sleeplessness, Impaired Nerves and Nervous Debility; Restores flesh and strength when the system is running down or going into decline; cures Female Weakness and Chronic Rheumatism, and relieves Chronic Bronchitis, and all Lung and Throat difficulties. It does these things by striking at the root of disease and removing its causes.

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

Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief cures any pain, as Toothache, Neuralgia, Colic, or Headache, in 5 to 30 minutes, and readily relieves Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Diarrhea, etc. Try sample bottle at 10c.

Dr. Fenner's Vegetable Blood and Liver Pills. The best family physic known. For sale by Glazier & Armstrong, Chelsea, Mich. [v9-13-1y]

Rev. George H. Thayer, of Bour-

bon, 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 Consumption Cure." Drs. Mitchell & 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, Sore, 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, Dyspepsia, Sour and distended 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., Chelsea, Mich.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.

A marvelous Cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker mouth, and Head Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal injector for the more successful treatment of the complaint, without extra charge. Price 50 cts. Sold by W. R. REED & CO. v8-44-6m-cow

TOLU ROCK AND RYE

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

The spring trotting meeting opened very successfully at Hamtramck track Tuesday.

The Hon. Henry Ledyard, who was well and favorably known to the older residents of Detroit and near, whom Ledyard street was named, died in Nice, Italy, on Monday. He was son-in-law of Gen. Cass and in 1855 was mayor of the city.

Judge Chatterton of Mason, made an order in a suit pending adjudging the Hon. Isaac M. Crane insane. For his admittance to the asylum for the insane at Pontiac. Mr. Crane has long been a prominent lawyer in central Michigan. He has been a member of the legislature and a Democratic nominee for Congress.

Joseph Starr, engineer at Warner & Eastman's lumber mill, at East Saginaw, was killed Saturday afternoon by the starting of the gang while he was oiling the pitman rod beneath.

Saturday afternoon the six-year-old son of D. Baumgarten, Bay City, fell off the dock and was drowned.

The Grand Trunk railway company during the month of May carried over 6,000 emigrants over their road to the Grand Trunk junction, and transferred them to the Michigan Central railroad, to homes in the west.

A horrible tragedy occurred Monday night in the lower tracks, 20 miles from East Saginaw. Patrick Clark and wife were found murdered and their dwelling burned to the ground. Both bodies had the heads, arms and legs burned off. Trunks of blood and a knife found 20 rods from the house, point to a terrible tragedy. Clark had lived there most of the time for 14 years.

The body of an unknown man, with two heavy stones tied around his neck, was found in the Grand river at Grand Haven, Tuesday. It had evidently been in the water a week or ten days. The coroner's jury adjourned to Friday, being unable to decide whether it was a case of suicide or murder.

The 20th annual convention of the Michigan Sabbath School Association commenced at Lansing Tuesday with a fair attendance.

While firing a cannon Tuesday evening at Kalamazoo, O. D. Wilcox had his right arm blown off. His face and breast were terribly injured. Hiram Day had his thumbs blown off.

A 3-year-old son of Menno W. Griffin, of Battle Creek, was drowned in a cistern Tuesday afternoon.

The Democratic State convention met at East Saginaw on Tuesday afternoon and was called to order by the Hon. O. M. Bates, chairman of the State central committee. O'Brien, J. A. Atkinson, of Port Huron, was chosen president, and H. B. Buckley, of Monroe, secretary. The following were chosen delegates at large to the Cincinnati national convention: Don M. Dickman, Detroit; O. M. Barnes, Lansing; I. E. Messmore, Grand Rapids; Foster Pratt, Kalamazoo; H. J. Reinfeld, Monroe; H. B. Henderson, Jackson; Geo. F. Stearns, Muskegon, and H. H. Riley, of Saginaw, were chosen alternates at large. The several districts sent up the names of their delegates and alternates, and of members of the State Central Committee. Hon. Orlando M. Bates was continued as Chairman of the State Committee. The delegates to the national committee were not instructed.

The State Band Tournament was held at Flint, Wednesday. The streets were crowded, large numbers of strangers passing in the city, and there was a most liberal display of agriculture. The trial bands, as to drill, appearance, and marching, resulted in giving the first prize to the Lowell band and the second prize to the Peabody band.

Frederick Hartman's foundry at Grand Rapids, employed in casting for Lighter & Sumner, was destroyed by fire Wednesday morning with all its contents, except the engine and boiler. Loss \$5,000; insured for \$3,000. Also most of Luther & Sumner's machinery, including a large steam engine and machinery, \$7,000; insured for \$4,500. Also Louis Dietz's machine shop. Loss \$800; some insurance. Altogether 40 men are thrown out of employment, but all will be rebuilt speedily.

The annual meeting and basket picnic of the Hillsdale County Pioneer Association was held on the fair grounds in Hillsdale, Tuesday, June 5.

W. H. Medler's barn, five miles east of Cedar Springs, were struck by lightning Wednesday night and burned with contents, including two horses and valuable farm machinery. Loss, \$1,000 no insurance.

Charlie Moore, aged 7 years, a son of Benjamin Moore, of Jeddah, Sanilac county, was drowned Thursday afternoon. He was swimming in a creek.

At the meeting in Detroit Thursday evening in the interest of the Battle railroad, the whole amount required of the city was subscribed, except \$5,000, and a responsible committee pledged itself to raise the balance.

Two horses belong to William Hurlbert of Greenbush, Clinton county, were poisoned last week by some unknown miscreant.

Peter Clark was arrested Friday and lodged in the Saginaw county jail on a charge of having murdered his brother, Patrick Clark, and wife, in Lakeland township, on Monday night, and buried their bodies in a hole in the ground. The case is now pending in court, and the circumstances evidence points strongly against Peter Clark.

William Ames was instantly killed near Harrison, Clare county, Thursday afternoon. He was driving a team into a barn during the heavy rain, when a tree fell on him, crushing him into a shapeless mass.

Thirty persons were found living in a barn in one of the wards in Bay City a census enumerator.

Hon. Freeman C. Watkins was killed near Watkins' Station, on the Detroit & Hillsdale railroad, in Norvell township, Thursday morning. Mr. Watkins was driving a spirited team, and when near the station the animal became frightened and ran away. He was thrown from the wagon and struck on his head. He was picked up insensible and died a few moments after.

Norman McLeod, aged 28, and whose home is supposed to be near Ottawa, Canada, employed at Neater's camp in Roscommon county, was drowned on Friday while sitting in a small lake near the camp. His body was recovered and taken to Saginaw City.

In the United States court on Saturday a decree and order of sale of the Flint and Marquette railway were entered. Henry M. Campbell of Detroit was appointed special master commissioner to make the sale, which is ordered to take place at the front door of the general offices of the company at East Saginaw. The date of the sale is not yet fixed, but it is to be at any time after the 25th of June on six weeks' notice. The consolidated bonds on account of which this sale is ordered amount to \$470,000, upon which there are unpaid coupons due to the amount of \$1,440,000; interest on the same, \$226,038; aggregate indebtedness, \$6,266,038.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Santa Fe special says an official report from Gen. Hatch at Fort Craig states that on the morning of the 15th of May, a party of men, some of them armed with rifles, were seen near Crook canon, fought and drove them out. A portion of Major Morrow's command, consisting of Indian scouts and company D, 9th cavalry, are now in

pursuit. Two Indians were killed and three wounded. One of the former is supposed to be the murderer of the son of Victoria. A large amount of stock was recaptured.

A duel took place Sunday morning near Richmond, Va., between Wm. C. Elam, editor of the *Whig* and Col. Thos. Smith, son of an Ex-governor Smith. Elam was severely but not fatally wounded at the first fire. The duel grew out of a comment in the *Whig* upon the "Funders."

Sunday forenoon a hurricane took the roof from the English Evangelical church at Orange, Hancock county, Ohio, and threw the south gable upon the assembled Sunday school, injuring 23 persons, six or more receiving probably fatal wounds.

Waukegan, Wis., special says heavy rains have caused much damage to the crops, besides carrying away dams, resulting in the loss of several million logs. The track of the Wisconsin Valley railroad was badly washed and trains will be delayed somewhat.

Twenty-six cars broke loose from the yard of the Lake Erie & Western road at Lafayette, Ind., Monday evening, starting down a steep grade nearly to South Street Station, collided with a heavy freight train with two engines attached standing on a side track. The cars were running at the rate of about forty miles an hour when they struck. Valentine Ziegler, who was on one of the engines, was instantly killed. Sixteen cars of wheat and oats in the wild train were badly demolished, and three engines and a locomotive were injured. It was a very singular accident. The damage will run up fifteen or twenty thousand dollars.

The Grand Army of the Republic completed its session at the soldiers' home at Dayton, O., Wednesday, electing Gen. L. Wagner of Philadelphia commander-in-chief, and Gen. J. C. Bower of New York, vice commander. Col. Geo. Bower of New York, junior vice commander, the Rev. Jos. F. Lovering of Worcester, chaplain. The next session of the Grand Army is to be held in Indianapolis, in June, 1881.

The National Greenback nominating convention met in Chicago Wednesday afternoon and was organized by choosing the Hon. G. De La Matry temporary chairman, and the secretary said 650 delegates were present, representing every State in the Union.

Wednesday afternoon the Senate passed a resolution to adjourn on the 16th. It was sent to the House and was concurred in.

Wednesday was the great day of the veterans' reunion at Milwaukee. Among the distinguished visitors were Gen. Grant and Sheridan. In the afternoon a competitive drill of militia companies occurred at Camp Reunion. About ten thousand soldiers were formed in a hollow square, and in the space thus cleared six competing companies performed the evolutions assigned.

The Indiana State Democratic convention met at Indianapolis on Wednesday. The delegates at large to the Cincinnati national convention are Senator J. E. McDonald, Senator D. W. Voorhees, Judge W. J. Noble, Col. J. R. Stack. These, as well as the entire congressional delegations, will support Mr. Hendricks for the Presidency. The delegates at large to the Cincinnati national convention are Senator J. E. McDonald, Senator D. W. Voorhees, Judge W. J. Noble, Col. J. R. Stack. These, as well as the entire congressional delegations, will support Mr. Hendricks for the Presidency.

The Secretary of the Treasury forwarded on Thursday to the Senate a statement of the expenses incurred by the United States in the war with Mexico, and also specified the amount paid on the principle of the public debt thereby incurred. The statement of expenses growing out of the war from July 1, 1847, to June 30, 1876, inclusive, amounts to \$1,769,742,382; ordinary expenditures, \$69,549,123; special expenditures of the war, \$1,677,243,385. The statement was made in response to a Senate resolution.

A special train left on Friday said 5,000,000 feet of logs owned by Shreve & Mueller, Irremptue, broke away Thursday night. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. One man was reported killed by a falling log at Louisville, and one at Brownsville. The round house of the Chicago and Northwestern at Sparta was blown down. The Mississippi river at Lacrosse had risen nine feet in the past 24 hours, and was then 11 feet above zero.

A report from White Ranch, Texas, says four men were hanged in the upper edge of Brown county Thursday by a mob, it was believed for crookedness with cattle.

A collision occurred about 11 o'clock Friday night between the steamer Narragansett and Stonington off the Connecticut river. The Stonington struck the Narragansett on the starboard side, forcing her to the wheelhouse. The shock burst a tank and in 15 minutes the Narragansett was on fire and soon afterwards sank. There was a general agreement among the survivors that, out of a passenger list of more than 300 a large number have been lost, as the water around the burning steamer was alive with struggling people clinging to raft and every conceivable thing. Capt. John M. Cushing of Bath, Me., states that the Narragansett was off the Connecticut river, and that the Stonington was off the Connecticut river, and that the Narragansett was off the Connecticut river, and that the Stonington was off the Connecticut river.

A Saturday night dispatch says a list of the drowned included 83 names.

PERSONAL.

John Brougham, the actor, died at New York Monday.

On the 10th the Right Hon. Stephen Cave, ex-member of parliament and distinguished as a writer on commercial and financial subjects, is announced.

It is rumored in Paris that Prince Napoleon is seriously ill.

Gen. Burnside has been re-elected United States Senator from Rhode Island.

Minister Christian's counsel has filed a formal reply to the answer of his wife to the suit for divorce commenced by him.

POLITICAL.

A meeting of the National Democratic committee is called for June 21, at noon, in the Grand hotel, Cincinnati.

The National Greenback convention at Chicago continued in session Thursday morning, electing Gen. J. C. Bower of New York, temporary chairman, and H. J. Chambers of Texas for Vice-President.

Senator Conkling returned to the Senate Friday morning and received the rallying of senators upon his late defeat in Cleveland Thursday forenoon, and shall make an active campaign. He will go through New York by the 10th of July.

The National Greenback convention at Chicago continued in session Thursday morning, electing Gen. J. C. Bower of New York, temporary chairman, and H. J. Chambers of Texas for Vice-President.

Gen. Garfield was given a public reception in Cleveland Thursday forenoon, and in the afternoon delivered an address at Hiram College, Ohio.

The Illinois Democratic Convention met at Springfield Tuesday. The roll was called and the disincorporation convention was called to order. The convention was called to order by the Hon. J. C. Bower of New York, temporary chairman, and H. J. Chambers of Texas for Vice-President.

The latest election reports from Oregon indicate that the state will stand 14 Republicans to 14 Democrats, and the house 37 Republicans to 23 Democrats, with more than an even change that the Re-

publicans will have 17 in the senate and 59 in the lower house.

A Republican ratification meeting was held in Detroit Saturday evening, at which Gen. Alger presided and Congressmen Newberry, James F. Joy and others made speeches.

CONGRESS.

June 7.—In the Senate the bill reducing the price of public land within the railroad limits from \$2.50 to \$1.25 per acre passed.

Mr. Kernan (Dem., N. Y.) made a speech in support of the resolution unseating Kellogg.

The House bill prohibiting government suits against trespassers on public lands prior to March 1, 1879, and enabling defendants in suits now pending to set aside their acquittal title to the lands under existing laws was called up. The section reducing from \$2.50 to \$1.25 per acre lands House price was raised more than 20 years before the passage of this act on account of grants of alternate sections for railroad purposes, was struck out. As thus amended the bill passed the Senate and adjourned.

In the House the Senate bill ratifying the U. S. agreement, with the amendments of the House committee thereto, passed; yeas 174, nays 15.

The bill to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the removal of a public building at Rochester, no quorum voted and the House adjourned.

June 8.—In the Senate the House amendments to the bill ratifying the U. S. agreement were ordered printed.

The bill to amend the act relating to the sale of public lands was introduced by Mr. Tucker (Dem., Va.), from the committee on ways and means, and reported a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause a duty of 35 cents ad valorem to be levied on all goods imported from foreign countries, and to be levied on goods imported from foreign countries, and to be levied on goods imported from foreign countries.

The amendments striking out the requirement to pay all sums appropriated by the act on silver coin was adopted.

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People are dying in the streets, women selling their children for food, and many living on the streets.

A Berlin dispatch says intelligence had reached St. Petersburg that the Chinese were raising large bodies of troops on the Russian frontier, and an attack is expected within the formality of a declaration of war.

A serious revolution in Buenos Ayres has broken out. The port is blockaded by a national fleet and a state of siege has been declared.

The French squadron has sailed from Piraeus for Bosna Bay. The English and Italian squadrons will also shortly go there.

The London Times, in its financial article on Friday, says the following: It is said a private telegram reached the city yesterday announcing that an arrangement between the opposing parties in Buenos Ayres is probable. The belief gains ground that the Federal government is too strong to be shaken just now by insurgent bands.

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Falling for \$2,500,000.

The heavy decline in iron has caused immense losses in the trade, and failures have been expected for some time past. The first large importer of iron in this country was the late Mr. L. L. Lissberger of 257 Pearl street, who has made an assignment to his son-in-law, Mr. Bernard Schultz, President of the New York Refining and Smelting Company. The failure was the main topic of conversation in the metal trade yesterday, and although it was not unexpected, yet it was hoped arrangements would have been made by which he could have pulled through.

Mr. Lissberger has been in the metal trade for several years, but the business has been managed by his son, Lazarus Lissberger, with power of attorney, the latter being considered the real principal. Mr. Lissberger failed in 1874, when of the firm of Holmes & Lissberger, who lost \$2,000,000 bullion company, and the firm's affairs were put in bankruptcy.

Mr. Lissberger said yesterday that he thought the liabilities were about \$2,500,000, the greater part of which was secured and mainly due to bankers who had advanced money on the iron purchased. He owed comparatively nothing to the trade here, as the purchases of metals here had generally been for cash. The failure was the result of the great fall in prices of iron, which