

Some one sends us a little tract containing epigrammatic expressions from Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll's latest lecture, "What Must We Do to be Saved?" We have read the tract and we have read the entire lecture. If this is truly Ingersoll's creed, the colonel isn't so far out of the way. He is coming around, maybe. He manages to get considerable Scripture into his creed, as he sets it forth. There is lots of hope, in fact there is a great deal of certainty for the colonel. We subjoin a few articles of this great man's creed, just to show from what book he got his declaration of faith.

"Honest industry is as good as pious idleness," says the colonel.

"Well, that's all right. That's orthodox. The Bible says the same thing, and said it long before the colonel thought of it—"Faith without works is dead."

"Christ believed the temple of God to be the heart of man."—Ingersoll.

"Yes, that's orthodox too. We must worship Him in the spirit."—"Know ye not that ye are the temples of the Holy Ghost?"

"If I go to heaven I want to take my reason with me."—Ingersoll.

"Of course, and so you will, for now we see through a glass darkly, but there face to face; now I know in part, but then I shall know even as I am known."—I. Corinthians xiii, 12.

"Fear is a dagger with which hypocrisy assassinates the soul."—Ingersoll.

"That is good gospel, and perfect love casteth out fear."

"I owe Smith ten dollars, and God forgives me, that doesn't pay Smith."—Ingersoll.

"Correct you are; the prayer of Christianity is 'forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors.'"—"Owe no man anything."

"Reason is the light of the soul, and if you haven't the right to follow it, what have you the right to follow?"—Ingersoll.

"Yet in the church I had rather speak five words with my understanding, than by my voice I might teach others also, than ten thousand words in an unknown tongue. Brethren, be not children in understanding; howbeit in malice be ye children, but in understanding be men."—I. Corinthians xvi, 19, 20.

"If you go to hell, it will be for not practicing the virtues which the sermon on the mount proclaims."—Ingersoll.

"That's all orthodox. 'If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them.'"

"The men who saw the miracles all died long ago. I wasn't acquainted with any of 'em."—Ingersoll.

"Same way with the men who saw Serretus burned. But the colonel most firmly believes that Serretus was burned."

"A little miracle, now, right here—just a little one—would do more toward the advancement of Christianity than all the preaching of the last thirty years."—Ingersoll.

"If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead."—[Luke xvii, 31.]

"If there is a God in the universe He will not damn an honest man."—Ingersoll.

"A false balance is an abomination unto the Lord; but a just weight is his delight."—[Proverbs xi, 1.]

"There is only one true worship, and that is the practice of justice."—Ingersoll.

"Remember therefore unto Caesar the things which be Caesar's; and unto God the things which be God's."—[Luke xx, 25.]

"God will not damn a good citizen, a good father, or a good friend."—[Ingersoll.]

"Certainly not; nor any good man."

"A good man showeth favor and lendeth; he will guide his affairs with discretion. Surely, he shall not be moved forever; the righteous shall be held in everlasting remembrance."—[Psalm xxxii, 5, 6.]

"Study the religion of the body in preference to the religion of the soul. A healthy body will give a healthy mind, and a healthy mind will destroy superstition."—[Ingersoll.]

"That explains why the Indians have no superstitions."

"People who have the smallest souls make the most fuss about saving them."—[Ingersoll.]

"Of course, colonel; they are the hardest kind to save."

"I will never ask God to treat me any fairer than I treat my fellow men."—[Ingersoll.]

"Well, that's perfectly orthodox. 'For if ye forgive men their trespasses, your Heavenly Father will also forgive you, but if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses.' 'For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged; and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured out to you.'"

"Upon the shadowy shore of death, the sea of trouble casts no wave."—[Ingersoll.]

"The colonel must have been singing that good old hymn, 'When I can read my title clear,' in which occur the lines: 'And not a wave of trouble roll Across my peaceful breast.'"

—[Burlington Hawkeye.]

A DEAF TELEGRAPH OPERATOR WHO READS BY SOUND.—It is well known that what are termed first-class operators read messages not by means of punctures in strips of paper, which are only meant for tyros, but by sound—that is to say, by the clicks of the instrument noted in connection with the varying lengths of the intervals between the taps. Of course, by practice, an operator's ear is rendered intensely sensitive, until it can catch faintest vibrations or whisperings of his instrument.—It would not be supposed, however, that this method of reading of messages would suit a deaf man. Nevertheless, a deaf man can accommodate himself to these circumstances. We are told that an employe of the American telegraph company in Washington, although he could not hear, was rated as a first-class operator dealing with sounds. He could send and receive dispatches by the sense of feeling. He placed his leg against that of the instrument table, and read by the slight jarring communicated, receiving, so to speak, the text of his sensations by keeping his eye fixed on the motions of the instrument itself.

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EARLY SPRING.
The winter has departed, and the snows are melting on the hill and in the vale. The air grows milder, and the balmy gales, with scents of earth, sweep across the upland. The sunbeams, with their flood of light, o'erflow the deep blue skies, along whose borders sail the dreamy wanderers of the air. The pale gold earth looks brighter, and her sad eyes glow with smiles of hope. Once more the joyous call of robin stirs with melody the air; his full, sweet notes upon the silence fall like the clear accents of a grateful prayer; and softly through the listening viny ring, the echoes of this gay herald of spring.
—Boston Transcript

A FORTUNATE ERROR.

Quite an interested and anxious group gathered in Mrs. Remington's dressing-room, one pleasant morning in June. It consisted of Mrs. Remington and her three unmarried daughters, and the subject under such animated and anxious discussion was where they should go for their usual summer holiday.

It had always been an interesting subject, and to the maternal element, attended with considerable anxiety; but never such a matter of perplexity, almost amounting to despair, as now.

The contents of the various wardrobes had been laid out and examined; silks and muslins, cambrics and lawns, sufficient it would seem, for a dozen, and yet the two elder Misses Remington declared, with tears in their eyes, that they had nothing, absolutely nothing, fit to wear.

It is noteworthy with what surprising unanimity the two sisters agreed with each other.

Mrs. Remington looked with dismay upon the finery spread out before her, after listening to the above assertion.

"I'm sure, my dears," she ventured to say, "some of these are hardly worn, and with a little alteration—"

"Now, mamma!" interrupted Bella; "why will you talk so ridiculously, when you know there is not a thing there but what is wretchedly out of style? And as to altering anything, it always gives me a pain in the side to see—and I'm not going to the sea-side all fagged out, if I never go!"

Of course that settled it. It is a little curious what a small amount of work will 'fag' a girl 'all out' who can dance until the break of day without the slightest inconvenience.

"There is one thing certain," said Lucy, the second daughter, "we must each have at least one new dress."

"I don't know where it's coming from then," responded Mrs. Remington, sinking wearily into a chair. "It was as much as I could do to get your father to consent at all. It was two o'clock last night before he gave in, and then, I verily believe, it was from pure weariness and inability to keep awake any longer."

Mrs. Remington said this with the air of a woman determined to perform her duty at all hazards, and anxious to obtain credit for the same.

But it seemed to have quite the contrary effect upon Jessie, the youngest daughter, who had not before spoken, but now burst forth,—"I declare, if it isn't a sin and a shame, mamma, for you to worry papa so!"

Mrs. Remington cast a reproachful look upon the speaker.

"I will say, Jessie, that you are the most ungrateful child I ever saw! I'd like to know how much money I would get out of your father if I did not worry him, as you call it. But that's all the thanks I get for lying awake at night, scheming and planning how to give you a chance to get settled in life!"

"I'd thank you for not doing so. I'm not going to Long Branch or Cape May. In the first place, I know that papa can't afford it; and then I promised Mary Crofton that I would visit her this summer."

Though Mrs. Remington affected to be displeased at this announcement, she was secretly relieved.

Bella and Lucy were very well satisfied with this arrangement, too. Jessie was very handy at finishing up and altering dresses, and if she was determined to bury herself in a country farm-house she would not need to do so much of that for herself, and could, therefore, devote more time to them. And so busy did they keep her during the two weeks that followed, that Jessie was glad enough to see the big trunks all packed and waiting in the hall.

To save expense, Mrs. Remington had arranged to dismiss the servants and shut up the house, with the exception of one room for her husband, who was to take his meals at his sister's.

"Of course she won't charge him anything, so that will be one item saved," remarked Mrs. Remington, as she regarded complacently the effect of Bella's new dress, which her management had secured.

"As though papa would saddle himself on them for nothing," was Jessie's indignant rejoinder, when Uncle William has such a hard time to get along."

"Well, if your father chooses; to day when he needs it, and it isn't expected of him, it's his own loss. For my part, I don't see what's the good of having relations if you can't make use of them."

Mrs. Remington certainly believed in making her relatives useful, carrying out that belief to its fullest extent wherever it was practicable, as some of them knew to their cost. Even her love for her daughters partook of the selfishness of her intensely selfish nature, her chief anxiety being to get them "off her hands," and in a manner that would be as advantageous and reflect as much credit on herself as was possible.

But they were gone at last, and Jessie was at liberty to make her own simple preparations, which did not take her long to complete.

The father and daughter had a nice quiet evening together. Jessie was to go on the morrow, and, as sitting opposite to him, pouring out his tea, she saw the hard lines soften in his careworn face, and how happy he was in her society, her heart reproached her for leaving him.

"I've had a mind not to go, papa; it seems too bad to leave you here all by yourself."

But Mr. Remington, a hard worked surgeon in one of the poorest districts in the city, would not hear of this.

"I insist on your going; you have been working hard and need a change. My life would be much the same, anyway."

"You may expect me in three weeks, papa," smiled Jessie, as she parted at the station the next morning. "You'll

want your little housekeeper by that time, I know."

And Mr. Remington went back to him an old man before his time, thanking God for this bit of sunshine, which left its glow in the heart long after it had vanished.

There were only a few passengers for Sweet Leaf, a small country town in this state, though there were the usual loungers upon the platform of the station as Jessie stepped out. But they were blankly around for the conveyance that she supposed would be waiting for her.

She walked all round the station, looking in every direction, but not a vehicle was in sight, except a neat looking dog cart, drawn by a pair of spirited black horses, which stamped their feet and tossed their heads as if impatient to be off.

A man stood beside the creature, which just seemed to be under perfect control.

"There, Jenny, be easy, Kate!" he said, patting the satin smooth skin, and speaking very much as a mother would to a child.

The station-master was standing near a pile of trunks and parcels.

"Is this your baggage, miss?" he said, as Jessie approached him.

"Yes. I was expecting friends to meet me, but they are not here. There must be some mistake."

"I know most of the people about here. What might their name be?"

"Crofton."

"Why, bless me, you've got off at the wrong station. They live at Baybridge, five miles beyond."

"When does the next train leave?"

"To-morrow morning."

Jessie looked the dismay that she certainly felt at this announcement.

"It's too bad, I declare," said the good-natured official, pitying Jessie's evident distress.

Then, as his eye fell upon the owner of the dog cart, who was looking toward them, he added,—

"Perhaps it might be managed, after all. Here's John Manning's next neighbor. He could give you a lift as far as their farm."

John here's a young woman that's got off at the wrong station. She wants to go to Crofton's. I tell her that she can ride with you."

The young man removed his straw hat, revealing a forehead broad and full, and whose whiteness contrasted strongly with the healthful brown of the cheeks below.

"I shall be very happy, if the young lady has no objections to riding with a farmer."

The admiration so clearly visible in the honest blue eyes that met her own made Jessie's cheeks redden.

"If it will not be too much trouble," as the young man listened to those low, soft-spoken words, he felt that nothing the speaker could ask would be any trouble at all. Going to work, he soon improvised quite a comfortable place for Jessie by throwing a thick, soft rug over the seat. After helping her up, and putting her luggage at the back, he mounted beside her and drove off.

Glad to be released, Jennie and Kate bore them swiftly along the winding country road, dotted among the trees and shrubbery. As soon as Jessie got a little used to it, she enjoyed her elevated and novel position, which gave her a fine view of the beautiful country through which they were passing.

Her companion smiled at her enthusiastic exclamations and comments, seeming to take pleasure in the delight so frankly and innocently expressed.

"Do you think you would like to live in the country?" he said, stealing an admiring glance at the glad, young face.

"Above all things," responded Jessie—"that is," she added, after a moment's pause, "if papa could be here, too. I wish he could be just for a little while; he would enjoy it so! Papa was brought up on a farm, and it would seem like old times to him. I heard him say once that he wished he had never left it."

"I had a strong desire, when a boy, to go to the city, myself," said her companion; "but I am an only son—an only son since last winter (here the speaker's eyes saddened). I promised my father, just before he died, that I would just leave the farm while mother lived, and I don't think that I would care to do so now."

"I wouldn't, if I were in your place," said Jessie, with a wise shake of her pretty head. "It's ever so much nicer here."

The honest young fellow whose heart was in his eyes, inwardly hoped that she would always think so.

"That is where I live," he said aloud, pointing to a house in the distance, which looked very pleasant amid the green verdure that surrounded it.

Young Manning drew the reins at the gate, inside of which a pleasant-faced, silver-haired woman was standing.

"Here are your letters, mother," he said, tossing down to her some papers and pamphlets. "I hope you haven't been lonely. I'm going to take this ady to Mr. Crofton's. My mother, Miss Remington."

The young man took leave of Jessie with a feeling at his heart such as he had never experienced before.

John; 'he was such a good son, and so intelligent, steady and industrious.'

John soon got over his shyness with the girl, who took so kindly to country ways that it seemed as if she had lived there. He used to walk home with her, Mary considerably lingering at the gate to talk with his mother, both well pleased at the turn affairs were taking.

Then there were rides and walks, picnics and social gatherings, at all of which John and Jessie had a fashion of getting off by themselves—a fashion that every one seemed to humor and understand.

And so the happy days went on, each day binding these young lovers, hearts more closely together.

When Jessie returned to the city, which was two weeks later than she intended, she had a pleasant story to whisper in her father's ear.

"If you love him, and he is worthy of you," he said, in reply to the query with which it ended.

Jessie's quick ear detected the sadness that under-ran these words.

"You know you promised to live with me when I was married, papa," she whispered, laying her cheek closely to his. "And on a farm, too! Won't it be delightful?"

Bella and Lucy returned home with that conscious air of subdued triumph and importance peculiar to "engaged young ladies." Having attained the end and aim of their existence, there was nothing further for them to hope or expect. From then thenceforth they were to repose upon their laurels, floating down the stream of life with no thought or care of anything but the present enjoyment.

Bella's capture was a stock broker, owning a fabulous amount—on paper. Lucy was the son of a millionaire, whose sole ambition seemed to spend as quickly as possible the money his father had labored so hard to acquire for his benefit.

They made no attempt to disguise their surprise and disdain when they heard of Jessie's modest request.

"Only a farmer!" sniffed Mrs. Remington. "Never did I dream that one of my daughters would stoop to that! But, I suppose if you have your father's approval, you don't care for mine."

"Of course you can't expect us to visit you," said Bella, loftily. "The connections of Charles Augustus are all of the highest and most aristocratic character, and it couldn't be thought of."

"Certainly not," echoed Lucy. "A wife has to take the position of her husband, which is something that you had better think of very seriously."

Jessie had thought of it, and very happy thoughts they were, too.

The financial distress of the three years that followed made quite a change in the surroundings of all the above, with the exception of Jessie and her husband.

Out of the wreck of Mr. Remington's practice nothing was left but the honor and integrity which shone all the more brightly from the temporary gloom that surrounded them. His wife took their altered fortunes very hard, fairly fretting and worrying herself into the grave, where she was laid a few months after. Penniless and unfitted for anything higher, the husbands of Bella and Lucy were glad to accept positions, one as a collector for the firm in which he was formerly a partner, and the other a third rate clerkship.

Jessie does not see much of her sisters, but much country produce finds its way to them from the Manning farm.

Almost every pleasant afternoon, a gray-haired, placid looking old man can be seen in the porch of the farmhouse, frequently with a grandchild on either knee. It is Mr. Remington, who often thanks God that one of his daughters married "only a farmer."

AT AUSTRALIA.—The project of a rail way between the north and south of Australia is now fairly under way and will reduce the time between England and Sydney by thirty days. The principal section of the northern part is already completed. It is 312 miles long, and runs between Brisbane and Rome. Between the latter point and the Bay of Carpentaria there are yet 837 miles to construct. The line will connect with that between Rochampton and Emeraldown. There are still gaps to fill between Brisbane and Sydney and Adelaide. The road will link together the principal cities and most peopled regions of the great island, with the exception of those in the west. A syndicate has been empowered by the Legislature of Queensland to construct all the road within its domains, and will receive 4,000 acres of public land for each kilometre or three-eighths of a mile built.

A PIANO.—Durango, Col., rejoices in the possession of a real piano. Nominally, Mrs. C. M. Williams is the owner of the instrument, but, as it is the only one in the town, every citizen feels that he has a proprietary interest in it. From Denver to Bear Creek the piano went by rail, but beyond that point the journey was accomplished by means of a wagon and mule team. Where the road winds over the summit of a boundery-covered mountain the wagon gave a lurch, and mules, vehicle, piano and all rolled down into a gulch. The case was broken open, but the instrument was uninjured, and eventually it was dragged into Durango in triumph. The value of this story lies in the prophetic application of it. To-day there is only one piano in Durango, but a year hence there will probably be five hundred, to say nothing of a dozen orchestras and an opera-house. In a country where the center of population moves westward daily 45 feet between sunrise and sunset it is important to chronicle these little incidents promptly.

MR. PARSONS' WILL.

It was my first visit to London since I had taken up my abode and entered on the practice of my profession at Southampton.

In London I had a very dear friend, my old college friend, George Dickson; and as he was the only person I knew in the great metropolis, of course I lost no time in hunting him up.

Three years had passed since our last meeting, but ten could have scarcely produced a greater change more marked than had taken place in the appearance and manner of my friend.

Our first greeting and friendly inquiries over, I longed, yet forbore, to ask the cause of my friend's melancholy. I felt sure in the time, being made the confidant of the secret, provided no motive of delicacy prompted its concealment.

That evening, in my room at the hotel, George told me his story. He had formed an attachment for a young lady, whose graces of mind and person he portrayed with all the fervor of a lover's eloquence. She had returned his affection, but her father had opposed his suit, having set his heart on the marriage of his daughter to a nephew of his.

This nephew was a young surgeon, of profligate character, my friend assured me—but that may have been prejudice—who had long and unsuccessfully wooed his cousin, to whom his offers were as repugnant as to her father they were acceptable.

Some months since, Mr. Parsons, the young lady's father, had gone to Hampshire on business, accompanied by his nephew. At Southampton he was seized with a sudden illness, which terminated fatally in three days.

On the day preceding his death he had executed a will (which had since been duly proved by the depositions of the attesting witnesses), containing a request that his daughter, to whom he left the whole of his estate, should accept the hand of his nephew in marriage, coupled with the provision that in case the latter offered, and she refused within a specified time to enter into the proposed union, the whole estate devised for the daughter should be forfeited to the nephew.

His face grew livid. His frame quivered with mingled fear and rage, and his eyes gleamed like that of a wild beast at bay.

"What is your purpose?" said he, in a voice hoarse with suppressed passion.

"To keep your secret while you live," I answered, "on one condition."

"Name it."

"That you write instantly to Julia Parsons, renouncing all pretensions to her hand, and absolutely withdrawing your proposal of marriage."

After a moment's pause he penned a brief note, which he submitted to my inspection; it was quite satisfactory.

"Be so good as to seal and address it," I said.

"I will see that it is delivered," I said, taking it up and boxing myself out.

When I met George Dickson that evening, his old college look had come back. He had great news to tell me. The next thing was to take me to see Julia; and it is needless to say what a happy evening we spent together, and that a happy marriage followed not long after.

Ethridge Parsons, I have just learned, emigrated to Australia on board of the 'London,' and went down in that ill-fated ship.

GRASS EYES.—A reporter of the Chicago Inter-Ocean has been investigating the trade in grass eyes. From the leading dealer in the West, a firm which has sold glass eyes for many years, he learned that there were as many as a thousand wearers of them in that city, and that from 600 to 800 eyes are sold there every year. The best eyes are made at Uri, in Germany, the manufacture centering at that place on account of the occurrence there of fine silicates and other minerals needed in the business. The German eyes withstand the corrosive action of tears and other secretions better than those made in France.

At Uri are made also vast quantities of eyes used by taxidermists in mounting birds, animals, and other natural-history specimens, besides a superior quality of glass marbles, known to boys as agates.

The artificial eye is a delicate shell or case, very light and thin, and concave so as to fit over what is left of the eyeball. The shell is cut from a hollow ball or bubble of glass, the iris is blown in, and then the whole is delicately recoated.

The trade in Chicago has undergone a curious change. Twenty years ago there were sold very many more dark eyes than light, but from that period on, the sale of dark eyes has been perceptibly dying out. Now nearly all are light eyes, say twenty light to one dark. In Boston the percentage is even larger, about thirty-five blue or light eyes to one brown; while on the other hand, in New Orleans fifty brown or dark eyes are sold to one light. Regarding the change of color in Chicago, of course fashion has nothing to do with it. Not one has yet decreed that party-colored optics shall be the rage. The change simply shows that the influx of population has been from the East principally and from northern Europe.

An old farmer on being informed the other day that one of his neighbors owed him a grudge, growled out, "No matter, he never pays anything."

A fascinating young lady at a party in Tuscaloosa, a few nights since, was asked if she ever read Shakespeare? "Of course I have," I read that when it first came out."

Josh Billings says, "success don't consist in never making blunders, but in never making the same one the second time."

"I saw a record of that will at Doc-

tors' Commons this morning," I resumed, "and—"

"You speak of my uncle's will," he hastily interrupted.

"And yet," I continued, "you said it was yours when you applied to have it written. You represented yourself desirous of executing such a document, preparatory to embarking on a perilous voyage. The paper was drawn in accordance with your instructions, leaving the date to be filled in at the date of signing. Your locks were gray then, and you certainly looked old enough to have a marriageable daughter; but your disguise was not perfect." And I pointed to the mutilated finger.

"What do you mean?" he shouted, in a defiant tone.

"Simply that your uncle's signature to that will is a forgery!" I answered, rising and confronting him. "He died on the twenty-third day of December. Your own telegram to that effect is in existence. It was the day before Christmas that you called on me to prepare the document now on record as his will. The inference is plain; you undertook to manufacture this spurious testament after your uncle's death, and wishing to clothe your villainy in legal form, you procured from me the required draft. You, or some one at your instigation, simulated the signatures of the deceased. The witnesses, who have since perjured themselves in their depositions, were procured in some manner best known to yourself."

"Enough, sir," he ejaculated, placing his back against the door; "you have shown yourself to be in possession of secrets, the custody of which proves dangerous."

"I am not unprepared for your threats," I replied. "In the first place I did not come here unarmed; in the next, I have prepared a full, written statement of the facts to which I have alluded, with information, beside, of my present visit to yourself. This paper will be delivered to a friend to whom it is directed, unless within an hour, I reclaim it from the messenger, who has been instructed to retain it for that length of time."

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Legal Printing.—Persons having legal advertising to do, should remember that it is not necessary that it should be published at the county seat—any paper published in the county will answer. In all matters transpiring in this vicinity, the interest of the advertisers will be better served, by having the notices published in their home paper, than to take them to a paper that is not 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, MAR. 31, 1881.

School Law.

The question so frequently discussed by school officers, parents and teachers, as to the extent of the control which a teacher may legally exercise over his pupils in respect to the time and place, it being contended by some that he has no concern with them in the way of authority or responsibility after school hours or beyond the school-house premises. The following positions, as general rules, in reference to this matter, are fully sustained in law.

1. In the school-room, the teacher has the exclusive control and supervision of his pupils, subject only to such regulations as may be prescribed or given by the school board.

2. The conduct of the pupils on any part of the premises connected with the school-house or in the immediate vicinity of the same (the pupils being thus virtually under the care and oversight of the teacher), whether within the regular school hours or before or after them, is properly cognizable by the teacher, and any disturbance made by them or offences committed by them within this range, injuriously affecting in any way the interests of the school, may clearly be the subjects of reproof and correction by the teacher.

3. In regard to what transpires by the way in going to and returning from school, the authority of the teacher may be regarded as concurrent with that of the parent. So far as offences are concerned for which the pupils committing them would be amenable to the laws, such as larceny, trespasses, etc., which come more particularly within the category of crimes against the state, it is the wisest course generally for the teacher (whatever may be his legal power), to let the offenders pass into the hands of judicial or parental authority, and thus avoid being involved in controversies with parents and others, and exposing himself to the liability of being harassed by prosecution at law. But as to any misdemeanors of which the pupils are guilty in passing from the school-house to their homes which directly and injuriously affect the good order and government of the school and the right training of the scholars, such as truancy, wilful tardiness, quarrelling with other children, the use of indecent language, etc., there can be no doubt that these come within the jurisdiction of the teacher, and are properly matters for discipline in the school.

A decision in the supreme court of Vermont illustrates and fully accords with the foregoing positions. The court decided that such misdemeanors have a direct and immediate tendency to injure the school by subverting the teacher's authority and beguiling disorder and insubordination among the pupils. The same doctrine is substantially recognized in the decisions of supreme courts in some other states. Respecting this and some other kindred topics, attention is called to the elaborate opinion of Chief Justice Shaw in the case (Sherman vs. the inhabitants of Charlestown; 8 Cushing's Mass. reports, 160). The governing principle in all cases like the Vermont case is, that whatever in the misconduct of pupils under like circumstances, as to time and place etc., has a direct tendency to injure the school in its important interests, is properly a subject of discipline in the school.

It is sometimes objected to the foregoing views that the responsibilities of teachers are in this way enlarged to an improper extent; that if their authority extends beyond the school-house limits and the school hours, their responsibilities must be increased in a corresponding ratio. But to this it may be answered that the matter is to have a reasonable construction; that it cannot be expected that a teacher will follow his pupils into the street to watch their conduct when beyond his view and inspection; the extent of his duty in this respect can only be to take cognizance of such misconduct of his pupils, under the supposed circumstances, as may come to his knowledge incidentally, either through his own observation or other proper means of information.

4. Teachers may, at their discretion, detain scholars a reasonable

time after the regular school hours, for reasons connected with the discipline, order or instruction of the school. This practice has been sanctioned by general and immemorial usage, among the schools and by the authority and consent of school boards, expressed or implied, and has been found useful in its influence and results. There is no law defining precisely the school hours, as they are termed, or the hours within which the schools are to be kept. This is regulated by usage, or by the directions of the school boards, varying in different localities, and also in different seasons of the year. The practice under consideration, of occasionally detaining pupils after the regular school hours for objects connected with the school arrangements, rests precisely upon the same authority. The same superintending power that regulates and controls in the one case does the same thing in the other; yet the right in question should always be exercised by teachers with proper caution, and a due regard to the wishes and convenience of parents. It may be urged, by way of objection to the practice in question, that if a teacher can detain a pupil a quarter of an hour, he can an hour or two hours, and indeed to any extent whatever without limitation. The answer to this is obvious, that the abuse of a practice is no argument against its general propriety and expediency; that teachers are supposed like other agents, to be governed by reason and sound judgment in the performance of their duties, and if in any case they should grossly pervert the confidence and authority reposed in them in respect to this matter, they would, as in other like cases, be held responsible for the perversion.

Our Chip Basket.

Why is the North Pole like an illicit whisky manufactory? Because it's a secret still.

It was a grateful wife, when her husband was brought home intoxicated, thanked God he was not a blood relation.

An up-country editor says one hug is worth a dozen love letters, and they can't be produced as evidence in a breach of promise suit, either.

A Wisconsin theorist says that hay will satisfy hunger. There may be something in this, for a couple of straws will frequently satisfy thirst.

The rule that the old ladies favor, the you-knit rule.

A tramp calls his shoes "corporations," because they have no soles.

To succeed, a young man must work—unless he succeeds at a estate.

Is it the office of the faculty to serve as suspenders for college breaches?

The glazier who was cheated out of his pay complained that he got only his trouble for his pence.

When a man can't keep his head above water, he may console himself by having a large floating debt.

One of Darwin's Zulus has run away from the show. Show this to your wife, if she wishes to venture out on a picnic.

An advertisement of cheap shoes reads: "Ladies wishing these cheap shoes will do well to call soon, as they will not last long."

This is the latest for wedding invitations in Boston: "Come around and see us capture a mother-in-law at eight o'clock sharp."

"Have you cologne?" she asked. "No, ma'am," replied the druggist; "I have no scents at all." And she said she thought so all the time.

The worst case of favoritism on record is that of a youth whose mother put a larger mustard plaster on his younger brother than she did on him.

Native to a stranger: "We have always an east wind in Galveston." "But I see the black right now is in the west." "Oh, that's the east wind coming back, you know."

A poor cornet got his skull fractured, and was told by the doctor that his brain was visible. He replied: "Write and tell my father, for he always swore I had none."

It is only the female mosquito that bites, but when a man gets a chance to belt one with a towel, he's going to do it without stopping to inquire its gender.

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

"Speaking of Dr. Tanner," said Jones, "I once knew a man who died without eating or drinking for thirty-nine days." "And did he die then?" asked Smith. "No, he was dead all the time."

A party of Boston capitalists are reported to be preparing to establish an Angora goat industry. Let them anger a goat once, and they'll find all the industry displayed they'll want to get away from.

A clean "check"—Examiner—"What is the meaning of the verb 'prepare'?" Small boy—"Dunno, before you came up for examination?" Small boy—"Er—washed my face!"

WORN-OUT.—Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs strengthening and cleansing to prevent an attack of Ague, Bilious or Spring Fever, or some other spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait. See another column.

Mamma—"You are very naughty children, and I am extremely dissatisfied with you all?" Tommy—"That is a pity, mamma! We're all so thoroughly satisfied with you, you know."

A member rose to make his first speech, and, in his embarrassment, began to scratch his head. "Well, really," exclaimed Sheridan, "he has got something in his head, after all."

Col. Ingersoll says the chief use of a vice-president is to stand around and wait for a funeral.

"Well, wife, you can't say I ever contracted bad habits." "No, sir, you generally expand them."

Why is the meat in a sandwich like the middle class in society?—Because it lies between the upper crust and the under-bread.

A 'gems of thought' writer says: "No star ever rose and set without influence somewhere." It is the same way with a hen.

Proof-readers are a very incredulous body of men. They won't take anybody's word for anything. They must have the 'proof.'

Texas papers are speaking of the late "George Elliot" as "a very gifted but very immoral man." Yes, poor old fellow, he had his his weaknesses; but, as a pugilist, he stood unrivalled. England will not soon forget his celebrated "Mill on the Floor."

Carving isn't fun. A young man was invited to carve a turkey at dinner recently, and before the knife was finally taken away from him he had upset a glass of water, wrenched his shoulder, shot the bird across the table into a lady's lap, and nearly jabbed a man's eye out, and it wasn't a tough bird either.

As several neighbors of a rather dishonest man, who kept a turner's shop, were discussing his wonderful skillful as he was, there was one thing which he couldn't "turn." "What is that?" was the general inquiry. "An honest penny," was the satisfactory reply.

Son, to his father, who has asked him where he is in his class now: "Oh, pa, I've got a much better place than I had last quarter." "Indeed! Well, where are you?" "I'm fourteenth." "Fourteenth! Lazy bones! You were eighth last term. Do you call that a better place?" "Yes, sir. It's nearer the stove."

"I don't like a cottage-built man," said young Sweeps to his rich old uncle, who was telling the story of his early trials for the hundredth time. "What do you mean by a cottage-built man?" asked his uncle. "A man with only one story," answered young Sweeps. That settled it. Young Sweeps was left out of his uncle's will.

Said a prim teacher to the class in composition: "Make a rhyming couplet including the words nose, toes, corn, kettle, ear, two and boil." There was silent for a little while and then a boy held up his hand, in token of success. "Read the couplet," said the teacher, and the boy read: "A boil in the kettle is worth two on the nose, And a corn on the ear is worth two on the toe."

The Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald evidently does not like girls who bang their hair; for it says they are trying to wear chin whiskers on their foreheads.

ADVICE TO THE RISING GENERATION.—Boys, do you wish to make your mark in the world? Do you wish to be men? Then observe the following rules:

Hold integrity sacred. Observe good manners. Endure trials patiently. Be prompt in all things. Make few acquaintances. Yield not to discouragements. Dare to do right; fear to do wrong. Watch carefully over your passions. Fight life's battle bravely, manfully.

Consider well, then decide positively. Sacrifice money rather than principle. Use all your leisure time for improvement. Attend carefully to the details of your business.

A MISTAKEN IDEA.—It is a mistake to fancy education is thrown away upon a woman whose mission in life is to be a housewife. So far as my observation goes—and I have kept my eyes open for several years—I have found that those women who have had the benefit of thorough education are the best housekeepers.

A woman who has been taught accuracy by a course in chemistry, who has had her eyes enlightened by the study and practice of painting, who has learned the necessity of precision by long hours at the piano, will make her house the richer and the better ordered for this training. If she brings to her work the right spirit she is certain to find a use for all that she has ever learned, beside having the aid which her habits of order and perseverance will constantly give her. The coming housekeeper ought to be a happy as well as a privileged woman.

"See here, mister," said a lad who was treading by a dog, "if you don't take that dog away I'll eat up your apples."

A grave error—Burying a man alive.

We should never forget that home is the residence not merely of the body, but the mind; and that the object of all ambition should be to be happy at home and to render home happy.

Our Budget.

The hangman's day—the day before Christmas—as far as stockings are concerned.

How strange it is that salt air at the seashore doesn't cure some people of their freshness.

If a singer went down cellar, and sat on the hot furnace, would his voice come on clearly in the upper register?

If you ask the average man what time it is three seconds after he has restored his watch to his pocket, he can't tell you.

The most afflicted part of a house is the window. It is always full of panes; and who has not seen more than one window blind?

"It's only a spring opening, ma!" exclaimed that awful boy, as he exhibited his torn trousers after a leap over the fence.

A little girl sent out to hunt eggs came back unsuccessful, complaining that "lots of hens were standing around doing nothing."

Coal is scarce in some parts of the West that young people engaged in courting have to sit in each other's laps to keep warm.

"Mary Jane, have you given the gold-fish fresh water?" "No, ma'am, what's the use? They haven't drunk up what's in there yet."

"I am a man of few words," said Pendergast. "True enough," replied Fogg—"true enough; but you never tire of repeating them."

Bishop Berkeley proved that there was no such thing as matter in existence. Which leads to the supposition that the Bishop never had a boil.

A writer on physiognomy would like to know "if large ears denote a miserly disposition, why a mule is so apt to squander his hind legs?"

"How shall we get the young men to go to church?" is the title of an article in a religious weekly. Get the girls to go, brother; get the girls to go.

On the gate leading to a house in the rural section of Philadelphia is the suggestive placard: "Nothing wasted but milk and the morning paper."

A lady in Jericho, Vt., hearing a great deal about "preserving autumn leaves," put up some, but afterwards told a neighbor that they were not fit to eat.

Street row: First gamin—"I'll fill yer month with gravel." Second gamin—"Yer'll have a big job doing it." First gamin—"Oh, I'll get a steam shovel."

The young woman who had many suitors, and from the time she was 16 until she was 21 rejected them all, referred in her latter life to that period as her "declining years."

A young lawyer in Arkansas, having a case decided against him by the court, said, "Well, now, I'll just take this case before another judge, and let him make a guess what the law is, too."

MAINE NEWS.

Hop Bitters, which are advertised in our columns, are a sure cure for ague, biliousness and kidney complaints. Those who use them say they cannot be too highly recommended. Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and will become thereby enthusiastic in the praise of their curative qualities.—Portland Ad.

"Brilliant and impulsive people," said a lecturer on physiognomy, "have black eyes, or if they don't have 'em, they're apt to get 'em, if they're too impulsive."

In a French paper we find the "announcement" of a "M. Kenard, public scribe, who audits accounts, explains the language of flowers, and sold fried potatoes."

An individual who was drawing up some good resolutions for the New Year, absently added: "Resolved.—That a copy be sent to the family of the deceased."

I have no objection to a man parting his hair in the middle, but I shall always insist upon his finishing up the job by wearing a short gown and petticoat.—[Josh Billings.]

Extract from an Irish orator's temperance speech: "Drink," said he, "is a curse. It makes a man bate his wife, starve his children, go shoot his landlord, and miss him too."

A Dutchman says that his neighbors do not ever vas. Mine little pigs and mine hens come mit dere cars split and totter day two of dem come missing."

"He is a very unfortunate man," said Dr. Spooner, speaking of a gentleman whose ill-luck is proverbial, "and I really believe if he should fall on his back, that he would break his nose."

A Galveston man, who has a mule for sale, hearing that a friend in Houston wanted to buy a mule, telegraphed him: "Dear friend: If you are looking for a number one mule, don't forget me."

An English girl writes that no man will stare long at a woman who does not stare back. That sounds very well. But, if she does not stare back, how is she to know whether the man has stopped staring or not.

A New York lady examining an applicant for the office of maid-of-all-work interrogated her as follows:—"Mary, can you scour tinware with slacirity?" "Perhaps I could, ma'am; but I generally scoured with sand."

The first day after a Leadville man, who had always been too poor to afford anything but whisky straight, struck it rich he went in for mixed drinks, and called for lemonade with a stick in it. And when he had his glass refilled, he said, "Mr. Bartender put in the whole wood pile this time."

An Illinois tramp, desiring to commit suicide, tried in vain to beg a dose of laudanum, to borrow a knife and to steal a pistol. Then he hanged himself with a halter in a stable, but was cut down and kicked out. His final and successful resort was to lay his head on a railroad track in front of a locomotive.

In a paper published in Rhode Island in 1763, the following account of a protracted drought is given:—"Our cows are drying up, our pumps are dry, there is no water and the minister of the Baptist Church is dead."

One of the gentlemen who purchased a medical certificate of "Dr." Buchanan declared, after a 3 months course, that he was quite able to cure a child of any disease, and that in 3 months more he hoped to be able to do the same for a full grown man.

It kind took a fellow down to go to church yesterday morning, and, after flourishing about a Christmas handkerchief for some time, to discover a label on the corner of it bearing the legend, "35c. Warranted fast colors."

"Joe, my dear," said a fond wife to her husband, who followed the piscatory profession, "do brighten up a little, you look so slovenly. Oh, what an awful recollection it would be for me if you should get drowned looking so!"

One of the most celebrated authors of Paris is thus viewed by his barber: "He comes here nearly every day. He likes to look well, but as far as brains, judge for yourself. He might enjoy my conversation; he prefers to read the newspapers."

COULD DO BETTER.—Some years ago there lived in an eastern town an old man who had a propensity for "hooking" small and portable articles that came in his way. As he was poor and past labor, and well known about town, no further notice was taken of his peculations than to keep a sharp look out when he was around a dealer had a quantity of fish landed on the wharf at an hour too late to get them into his store, and as he was about covering them with an old sail-cloth, he espied old B., apparently reconnoitering. Selecting a couple of fish he said: "Here, B., I must leave these fish out here to-night, and I will give you these two if you promise me that you will not steal any." "That's a fair offer, Mr. A., but—well—I don't know," with a glance at the offered fish and then at the pile, "I think I can do better!"

MUCH-MIXED RELATIONSHIP.—Adolphus A. Hoagland, of Shadeville, Va., has had a curious succession of marriages. He is now 70 years of age, and has been three times married. The first was a widow when he married her, and had a little daughter. When his wife died her daughter was a widowed mother, and Hoagland, within a few years, married her. Ten years ago the second wife died. Her daughter was then 16. Five years elapsed, and then Hoagland again married his step-daughter, who was also his step-grand-daughter. She is still living, and her husband's age aside from the fact that she had no daughter when she became his wife, precludes the idea of his peculiar system being carried any further. Hoagland declares that his matrimonial experience, covering about 60 years, has been exceptionally happy. The last two wives inherited the good qualities of their mothers, and all were so much alike that they have seemed to him the same woman, with her youth occasionally renewed. There are children by all three wives and endless complications in relationship.

THE STONEWALL! MINING COMPANY.

HUGO PREYER, President. A. C. EDWARDS, Vice-President. C. C. BARCOCK, Secretary. M. M. POMEROY, Treasurer.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE 433 LARIMER ST., DENVER, - - - COLORADO.

The mines of this company, 4 in number, are situated near Crosson, on the line of the Denver & South Park Railroad, and but 48 miles from Denver. This camp is considered one of the best in the State and its easy access certainly commends it to the favorable consideration of the public. The Stonewall Mining Company is organized under the laws of Colorado, and has an authorized capital of \$1,000,000 divided into 100,000 shares of \$10 each, and are placed on the market for the present at \$2 per share or a discount of \$8 from the face value, thus enabling those who purchase at once to derive the benefit not only of dividends, but also, from the advance in price of stock which will soon be made.

The mines of the Stonewall Mining Co. are all true fissures, and as a guarantee that they are worthy of confidence, samples of ore will be sent to anyone who will send ten cents to the Secretary to pay postage, or to anyone visiting the office of the Company samples will cheerfully be given. Write at once for prospectus. Address all orders for stock to either:

HUGO PREYER, President. C. C. BARCOCK, Secretary. 433 Larimer St., Denver, Colorado.

CHEAP Job Printing done at THE HERALD OFFICE.

I am now receiving new lines of CLOTHS AND SUITINGS FOR MEN'S WEAR, OF THE LATEST PATTERNS. Please call and examine them. ALSO A NEW LINE OF Embroideries. Thos. McKone. Chelsea, Feb. 10, 1881. v-9-51

AT COST! AT COST!! ON AND AFTER FEB. 7th, 1881, and until our Stock of BOOTS & SHOES GLOVES, MITTS & RUBBER GOODS ARE CLEARED OUT!! we shall sell the same at COST, and many goods at MUCH LESS. We have an ASSORTMENT as can be found, and BOUGHT VERY LOW!

which will give our patrons a double advantage. Come one and all, and avail yourselves of this desirable chance. Will take in exchange Wood and all kinds of Produce, and will give an extra price for A No. 1 BUTTER AT ALL TIMES [v-9-25] DURAND & HATCH.

REED'S GILT EDGE TONIC IS A THOROUGH REMEDY In every case of Malaria Fever or Fever and Ague, while for disorders of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and disturbances of the animal forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent, and can have no substitute. It should not be confounded with trifling compounds of cheap spirits and medicinal oils, often sold under the name of Bitters.

FOR SALE BY Druggists, Grocers and Wine Merchants everywhere. v-9-43-ly

USE TOLU ROCK AND RYE SURE CURE FOR Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, And All Diseases of THROAT and LUNGS.

Put up in Quart-Size Bottles for Family Use. Scientifically prepared of Balsam Tolu, Crystallized Rock Candy, Old Rye, and other tonics. The Formula is known to our best physicians, is highly commended by them, and the MAKING, in Chicago, from the profession that TOLU ROCK AND RYE will afford the greatest relief for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Weak Lungs, also Consumption, in the incipient and advanced stages.

Used as a LIVER TONIC and APPETIZER, it makes a weak or debilitated, it gives tone, activity and strength to the whole human frame.

(CAUTION) DON'T BE DECEIVED on who try to palm off upon you Rock and Rye in place of our TOLU ROCK AND RYE, which is the only guaranteed article made. As genuine have a GOVERNMENT PATENT on each bottle. LAWRENCE & MARTIN, Proprietors, 111 Madison Street, Chicago.

Ask your Druggist for it! Ask your Grocer for it! Ask your Wine Merchant for it! Children, ask your Mamma for it! Sold by DRUGGISTS, GROCERS and WINE MERCHANTS everywhere. v-9-14-8m.

"CAUTION." He who cares for his belly much more than his back, To face friends in his rags, is uncommonly slack; If Indigestion or Headache from indulgence arise, Spring Blossom cures all who the Remedy tries. Prices: \$1.50 cts. and trial bottles 10 cts. W. R. Reed & Co.

Ed. & Frank, Fashionable Barbers. When you wish an easy shave As good as barber's ever gave Just call on them at their saloon At noon, at eve, or busy noon They curl and dress the hair with grace 'll suit the contour of the face Their room is neat, their towels clean, Scissors sharp and razors keen And every thing I think you'll find To suit the taste and please the mind And all their art and skill can do If you'll just call they'll do for you. Please call on them and judge of their merits.

G. W. R. R. TIME TABLE.

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

LEAVE (Detroit time) (Detroit time) Atlantic Ex. 14 00 a. m. 11 00 p. m. Day Express. 8 35 a. m. 6 30 p. m. Detroit & Buf. fabo Express *12 45 noon *7 15 a. m. N. Y. Express. *7 50 p. m. 12 45 a. m. [Except Monday. *Sundays Excepted.]

W. H. FIRTH, Western Passenger Agent, Detroit. Wm. Edgan, Gen. Pass. Agt., Hamilton.

The Michigan Central Railroad, with its connections at Chicago, affords the most direct and desirable route of travel from Michigan to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoba, etc. Michigan Central trains make sure and close connections at Chicago with through express trains on all Western lines. Rates will always be as low as the lowest. Parties going West this Spring will find it to their interest to correspond with Henry C. Wentworth, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Line, at Chicago, who will cheerfully impart any information relative to routes, time of trains, maps and lowest rates. Do not purchase your tickets nor contract your freight until you have heard from the Michigan Central.

HELP YOURSELVES by making money in money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business we propose is more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

The damp weather and chilling winds of the approaching season subjects all to exposure, no matter how healthy, we are none the less susceptible to an attack of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Catarrh of the head, which if not properly attended to ends in Consumption.

Town's Bronchial Syrup is a positive cure. With but the nominal cost of 75 cents you procure this truly sovereign remedy.

Bronchial Syrup is guaranteed by all druggists and dealers in medicine to give entire satisfaction. Try it and be convinced of its real merit.

Marceus Liver and Anti-Bilious Compound cures all Liver and Bilious diseases, purifies the blood, equalizes the circulation and restores to perfection the enfeebled system.

Farrand, Williams & Co., Agents, DETROIT.

Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything \$10 a day and upwards is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fair to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. [10-10-10-ly]

FRANK STAFFAN, UNDERTAKER! WOULD announce to the citizens of Chelsea and vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand, all sizes and styles of ready-made COFFINS AND SHROUDS. Hears in attendance on short notice. FRANK STAFFAN.

MISS NELLY M. WHEDON, - - - TEACHER OF - - - Vocal and Instrumental Music, AT L. BABCOCK'S RESIDENCE, CHELSEA, - - - Mich. On Wednesday's of each Week. Reference—New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass. [v-10-13m]

Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic cures Dyspepsia. Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic prevents Malaria. Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic restores the appetite. Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic cures Fever and Ague. v-9-48-ly

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

Mr. J. R. Scott of Williamson was found dead in her bed last Tuesday, and it was supposed that she had shot herself. Later evidence, however, has developed the theory that she was murdered, and John F. M. Scott's brother, was arrested on the charge of murder.

Three or four new salt wells are to be put down about East Tawas this spring, and a survey is being made for a pipe to carry the brine from that point to the coast, a distance of about 14 miles. It is expected the line will be in operation before October 1.

A "pirate" cave, occupied by several young hoodlums, supplied with beer and dime novels, has been discovered under a building on the island at Grand Rapids. The "pirates" fled before the police got there.

David Platner, a state prison convict, has made a confession implicating himself and others in the murder of Anthony Miller at North April 21, 1875.

The balance of cash in the state treasury, March 12, was \$2,072,715 67; receipts for the week ending March 12, were \$18,561 86; payments for same time, \$28,751 87; leaving a balance March 12, 1881, of \$2,062,525 66. A rich \$900,000 mine to the sinking fund, \$749,520 53 are held in the trust funds, and \$730,152 13 are available for general purposes.

A little child overturned a table on which was a kerosene lamp in George Johnson's residence, Grattan township. The lamp broke, the oil blazed, and the house with the entire contents were consumed. The loss, estimated at \$1,200; insured for \$700 in the Kent, Allegan and Ottawa Mutual.

The following have been commissioned postmasters in this state: Tracy F. Bingham, Altona; Wm. Wagon, Malton; Henry L. Bonner, Yanderville.

Homor Andrews, the Wilcox robber, who inflicted fatal injuries on Thomas E. Johns near Wilcox, Oakland county, last week, and robbed him of nearly \$500, was arrested after a long chase, in Medina township, Lenawee county, near Morenci.

The Hon. Rowland E. Trowbridge, having resigned the office of commissioner of Indian affairs, because of conflict of interest, has returned to his home in Michigan, and suffering from sciatica, the President sent to the senate the nomination of T. M. Nichol of Wisconsin to be commissioner of Indian affairs.

Homor Andrews was arraigned at Pontiac, charged with assault with intent to kill and murder. His bail was fixed at \$5,000. Thomas Johns, whom he robbed and tried to kill, has recovered consciousness and will probably survive.

A vein of fine coal four feet nine inches thick has been discovered three miles north of Cornum at a depth of 107 feet.

The river St. Clair is open, and boats have begun to run.

Burglars at Riga, Mich., broke into a blacksmith shop, the express office, and Henry Parker's store. The latter was robbed of \$50 in money, and valuable papers.

Probably the largest pile of saw logs ever seen on one spot in Michigan, was reported at Averil, on the Tittabawassee river. The pile is 80 feet wide and 2,000 feet long, and there is now piled on it 14,500,000 feet of logs. They are the property of six companies. Logs will be floated down the stream some as the ice breaks up.

Miss Wright, shot by her husband at Stanton, Mich., on Saturday, is still alive, though the physicians say that the wound is possibly never to heal. She has made a somewhat favorable statement in which she says that she has been cruelly treated by her husband since her marriage, and that he has compelled her to prostitute herself to pay his gambling debts. She says she was unable to comply with his demand for \$25.

Many large trees in the upper peninsula were split open by the excessive cold during the winter.

The newly organized county of Oscoda has not a store, shop or office within its limits. There is only one postoffice, and that in the extreme edge of the county. County officers are to be chosen at the spring election, and the choice of a county seat at an election to be held on the first Monday of October next.

Bay City Press: Luke Lantry, near near Albion, left Bay City Tuesday morning for St. Joseph, Mo., and was killed by a train on the way. He was 35 years of age and went to sleep with his feet across the rails. The train ran over him, and he died as the train came into the station. He had a bundle of walking sticks with him.

The postoffice at East Grand, Oceana county, has been discontinued, and its mail will go to Meigs.

The dead body of the Republican judicial commissioner of the district, Judge John C. St. Joseph, was found in the water of the Detroit river. The body had been taken ashore, and it was finally agreed to settle the contest by drawing lots, and Russell R. Peeler of St. Joseph county was declared the winner.

At the recent meeting President Price read a letter from Rev. T. C. Frowdridge of Aulick, Turkey, announcing that he had shipped the skeleton of a camel to be set up in his museum in the city of Constantinople. It arrived at safe and will be regarded as quite a curiosity.

Mr. Galnor, of Grant, Cheboygan county, has captured six live deer in the deep snow and expects to sell them as pelts soon as navigation opens.

James Riley, recently from the northern pine woods, was arrested at Jackson for robbing his claim, Frank Maloney, of \$50. The latter was sleeping in a barn, when the money was taken, and \$12 was taken from his pockets when returned Maloney and the thief locked up.

Navigation has been fully resumed on Lake Michigan.

The growing wheat is coming out all right except in little hollows where the water stood after the thaw. The water is very low.

General Manager Ledard has issued an order taking formal possession of the Detroit & Bay City railroad as a division of the Michigan Central. It is to be called the Bay City division, and S. H. Clark is to be its superintendent, with headquarters at Detroit.

The body of an unknown man was found near Pinnington, with his throat cut. The remains were badly decomposed, and there was nothing to determine whether it was a case of suicide or murder.

Over 600 men and 150 teams were at work on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw railroad extension north of Grand, and it is thought the roadbed between Grand and Cheboygan will be ready for the iron by July 1.

Charles McMillan a Huron county school director, has been fined \$25 and costs for housing a schoolman.

Over 1,100 railway velocipedes were manufactured at Three Rivers the past year.

James Montague, of Carr, caught straw bunnies, and Mr. Montague's brother stupidly chopped up the straw for horse feed to be mixed with bran, without removing the wire. Consequently five horses have their interior linings stuck full of bits of wire, and two may die.

The ice off Ontonagon is reported to be four feet thick, and extending out into Lake Superior as far as the eye can see.

In the township of Bekinn, Presque Isle county, last week, a man, with his wife, left their house in charge of two small children, one aged 6, the other a babe in his cradle. When they returned their house was found burned to the ground and the children burned in it.

The governor has received a dispatch from Rogers City dated the 25th, from William H. Kitchin, sheriff of Presque Isle county, saying that he went out to Posen, Presque Isle county, to serve a warrant on one Thomas J. Smith, to kill a man and burn his house down. When he got there he arrested four men in front of the Catholic church and immediately there rushed upon him about 50 men, who took away his prisoners, "almost killed him with all imaginable weapons," and gutted the house of the complaining witness. The sheriff says for troops. The governor sent two words to exhaust all legal means at command to enforce the law and to keep him advised of the situation.

The suit of the "Continental Improvement Co." against the state of Michigan, in which \$150,000 voted for aid toward the purchase of the G. B. and I. R. has been gained, is now settled by the Co. for \$5,000 which the council has voted to pay.

THE LEGISLATURE.

March 23.—In the senate the following bills and resolutions were passed: For the incorporation of a mutual fire insurance company; requesting our senators and representatives in congress to secure telegraphic communication between the legat-

IN PARLIAMENT.

March 22.—The senate passed the following bills: extending the boundaries of the Isham school district; relative to circuit court commissioners; to establish two voting precincts in Franklin, Houghton county; for settlements and compromise of joint wrong doers; revising the charter of Bay Rapids; making appropriations of \$16,720 for a new lecture hall at the reform school; making certified copies of the records of the signal service of the United States evidence in court; for a grant of swamp lands to relieve lands in Clinton river; giving the members from the upper peninsula \$5 a day; amending section 3533 relative to vacating incorporated villages; for an abolition of the agricultural and pomological exhibitions of the state at Boston next fall; incorporating Bay City. A number of nominations by the governor were confirmed in executive session.

March 23.—In the senate bills were passed: Amending sections 1801 and 1804 of the criminal laws, relative to the support of poor people by their relatives; amending section 527 of the compiled laws, relative to probate clerks; repealing sections 455 and 459, inclusive, authorizing certain persons to administer oaths, take acknowledgments, etc.; amending sections 5245 and 5247 of the compiled laws, relative to probate registers, their duties and compensation; making appropriations for the support of the state public school; for the preservation of deer, ruffed grouse, colts or quail, pinnated grouse, waterfowl, woodcock, snipe and gray-wing; amending act 159 of the session laws, 1875, for the incorporation of manufacturing companies; amending section 2169 of the compiled laws, relative to agricultural societies to accept gifts, and to request any farms or farming lands not to exceed 160 acres, and not to be exempt from taxation; making appropriations for reform school for girls; amending the act to incorporate a public school for dependent and neglected children.

In the house the following bills were passed: Appropriating \$25,000 for the school for the insane; for the support of the Pontiac asylum for the insane; amending laws relative to transfer of cases in justices' courts; repealing act of 1865, punishing the recruiting of men for the volunteer service of other states; amending section 1071, relative to statements by county treasurers.

March 24.—In the senate the following bills were passed: For the payment of interest on the educational fund and to repeal former law on that subject; amending section 4312 relative to title to real property by descent; amending section 3977 relative to the summing and return of jurors; authorizing the state to take special tax to reimburse David W. Bell \$1,543 for money stolen from him as treasurer; amending act relative to Detroit police force, immediate effect; to amend act relative to the voluntary service of other states; preventing betting and the selling of pools.

In the house the joint resolution amending the constitution so as to give the right of suffrage to females was made the special order for March 29 at 2 p. m. The following bills were passed: To amend the constitution for the benefit of the state pioneer society; amending section 3533 of Compiled Laws, relative to diplomas of graduates of state normal schools; making appropriations for university, for library building and other purposes; relative to unclaimed moneys in the hands of executors and administrators; amending section 5257 of Compiled Laws, relative to the jurisdiction of the circuit courts in chancery; to organize the township of Winsor in Huron county; appropriating swamp lands to drain and reclaim certain lands in Huron county; appropriating swamp lands to drain and reclaim certain lands in Michigan county; by opening and deepening the natural outlet of Hews and Ewers lakes; amending railroad commissioner act of 1873, to provide for the suspension of trains and establishment of signals; for the formation of bar associations; providing for the incorporation of pipeline lines; also a number of private and local bills.

March 25.—Two bills were passed by the senate and approved by the governor: one appropriating the village of Jonesville and granting swamp lands to build the Montpelier river water road. No bills were passed by the house.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lord B. Morton of New York, has been confirmed by the senate as minister to France.

The senate has confirmed Henry T. Pearson for auditor of New York; Almond B. Ryland for postmaster at Benton Harbor, Mich., and James C. Sherman for postmaster at Menominee, Mich.

A project is on foot to build a ship canal across the state of Florida.

The Tennessee legislature proposes to pay the state debt at 10 per cent with five per cent bonds, coupons receivable for taxes.

W. H. Robertson, a well-known anti-Confederate Republican, for many years a member of the New York state senate, has been nominated by the voters of the city of New York as a candidate for the office of mayor.

General Grant has tendered his resignation as president of the New York fair commission, and Hugh J. Jewett, president of the New York fair commission, has been nominated for the vacancy, and has accepted.

A woman giving the name of Florence McNeil was arrested in New York city for stealing a diamond ring from Charles W. Felt, a diamond broker, Chicago, on February 8. The woman, who is young and handsome, is said to be the wife of a wealthy Chicago physician.

The murderer Kalked, has been acquitted on his plea of insanity. He was charged with the killing of Charles C. Young, editor of the New York Herald, on February 10.

It is said to be capable of proof that the naturalization papers of George Q. Cannon, the Mormon congressman from Utah, are forgeries.

The Iowa supreme court has decided that playing billiards for beer, oysters or cigars is gambling.

A fire at Plano, Ill., destroyed property valued at \$200,000.

Legislative investigation in New York is developing the fact that the manufacture of "lard cheese," a sort of cheese oleomargarine, is carried on largely by these factories in that state.

It has been decided by the President and cabinet not to call an extra session of congress.

CONGRESS.

March 21.—The senate after hearing the reading of the resolutions of the Wisconsin legislature on the death of the late Senator Carpenter, held an executive session and afterward adjourned.

March 22.—In the senate Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.) offered a resolution denouncing the national banks for their recent action in opposing the funding bill, and said that he proposed to speak upon it. Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.) raised the point that this was legislative business, and not in order in an executive session. Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.) suggested that the senate should examine the resolution and look up the precedents. Mr. Voorhees finally withdrew his resolution for the present. The senate went into executive session and afterward adjourned.

March 23.—In the senate Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.) called up his resolution condemning the action of the national banks in reference to the funding bill. Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.) renewed his point of order that legislative business could not be done in an executive session. Mr. Sherman (Rep., O.) said that there was no objection to the resolution. Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.) withdrew the point of order. The resolution went over under the rules. Mr. Dawes (Rep., Mass.) offered a resolution for the election of senators, naming them, laid over. After an executive session the senate adjourned.

March 24.—In the senate Mr. Dawes (Rep., Mass.) called up the resolution for the election of new officers of the senate. Mr. Dawes insisting on the consideration of his resolution, the Democrats proceeded to filibuster against it. Mr. Brown (Dem., Ga.) engaged in a brisk debate with Messrs. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) and Logan (Rep., Ind.) which terminated in a tie. The Democrats made a number of motions to adjourn and go into executive session, which were laid; but finally a motion to adjourn was carried.

FOREIGN.

There is a serious alarm among the royalists and conservatives of Spain at the outspoken demonstrations of republicanism in Madrid. Many of the leading men in St. Petersburg are also alarmed, and they wish that the whole system of Russia is honey-combed with revolution.

FROM LANSING.

Some Appropriations of the Week.—Taxation of Bank Stock.—Capital Punishment.—More State Officers.—Game Law Amendment.—Suffrage for Women.—Resignation and Presentation to Senator Rich.

LANSING, March 25, 1881.

The past has been a "red letter" week for APPROPRIATIONS.

The consideration or passage of some very important ones having consumed a large portion of the time of both houses. While appropriations aggregating considerably more than a half million dollars (nearly a million) have been under consideration or passed by one or both houses, very few men are to be found who take the ground that the state could do less than to provide for the educational, moral, social and reformatory interests of the people as they have done in the past and propose to do in the future—in a liberal manner.

The senate has passed S. B. file 102, appropriating \$109,550 to the Michigan reform school for girls; for building two additional cottages \$44,000, for current expenses for two years \$22,000, other improvements, etc., etc., \$43,550. Both houses have passed the appropriations for expenses of the fish commission, fixing the figures at \$8,000 for 1881 and \$7,500 for 1882.

The bill appropriating \$28,250 for building a new lecture hall and for other buildings at the reform school, has also passed both houses during the week.

The senate has passed a bill appropriating \$72,000 for current expenses of the state public school located at Coldwater, for two years; and \$11,300 for repairs, improvements, etc., at the institution. The bill introduced by Senator Tooker, chairman of the committee on asylums for the insane, and called out by the fact that there are today 800 insane people in this state who cannot be accommodated at either of the present asylums, provides for the appointment by the governor of a commission of three competent persons who shall select a suitable site for the location of an additional asylum for the insane, the tract of land so selected, to consist of not less than 200 acres and a sufficient supply of living water and proper facilities for drainage. It also appropriates \$400,000, to be collected \$100,000 in 1881, \$100,000 in 1882 and \$200,000 in 1883. This bill was quite largely discussed in the senate on the 23d and was finally re-referred to the committee on appropriations and finance. This appropriation (if passed) will be a big one in its total, but when divided up among the million and a half and more of inhabitants of the state, will not seem so large. It is conceded by all that additional accommodation for this unfortunate class is imperatively demanded. Indeed the governor in his message recommended such legislation.

Representative Wyckoff's bill in regard to CAPITAL PUNISHMENT, and which is meeting with more favor than was at first supposed, reads as follows:

All murder which shall be perpetrated by means of poison, or lying in wait, or any other kind of wilful, deliberate and premeditated killing, or which shall be committed in the perpetration, or attempt to perpetrate any arson, rape, robbery, or burglary, shall be deemed murder of the first degree, and shall be punished by being hung by the neck until dead, or by solitary confinement at hard labor in the state prison for life, as the jury by whom the conviction was made or the judge by whom the confession was received shall determine. The jury before whom any person indicted for murder shall be tried, shall, if they find such person guilty thereof, ascertain in their verdict whether it be murder of the first or second degree, and shall determine and deliver with their verdict which one of the punishments provided in section one of this act shall be visited upon such convicted person; but if such person shall be convicted by confession, the court shall proceed by examination of the witness to determine the degree of the crime, and shall render judgment and determine the punishment accordingly.

MORE STATE OFFICERS.

Governor Jerome appointed on Thursday and the senate confirmed the following new state officers:

Ira R. Grosvenor of Monroe, trustee of the Kalamazoo asylum, in place of E. C. Nichols, declined; Joel C. Parker of Grand Rapids, member of the fish commission; Arthur Hazlewood of Grand Rapids and R. C. Kedzie of Lansing, members of the state board of health; J. Webster Childs of Ypsilanti and Thomas D. Dewey of Owosso, members of the state board of agriculture; George W. Hill of East Saginaw, salt inspector; Isaac A. Faucher of Mt. Pleasant, member of the board of control of state public school at Coldwater. The official terms of Messrs. Parker and Faucher will be for six years from Jan. 1, 1881; of Messrs. Childs and Dewey, for six years from Jan. 31, 1881; of Messrs. Childs and Dewey, for six years from Jan. 19, 1881; and of Mr. Hill for two years from Jan. 1, 1881.

THE BILL AMENDING THE GAME LAW.

has passed the Senate and seems to be more satisfactory to all parties than any legislation heretofore had on the subject.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The consideration of the amendment to the constitution submitting it to the people, is to be made a special order for the 30th, at 2:30 o'clock.

SENATOR RICH.

Senator Rich resigned on Saturday last, on account of his nomination for Congress in the 7th district, and upon his retirement from the Michigan legislature after nearly ten years as representative, speaker and senator, was presented with a beautiful \$300 American gold watch, chain and charm, by the members and officers of the two houses. Senator Upson made the presentation

THE FARM.

THE DOGILE HOG.

A Scientific Dissertation Upon the Characteristics and Habits of Swine.

A correspondent of the Chicago Inter Ocean writes to that journal as follows:

That there has been a great change in the form of the hog, in the quality of his meat, and in the health of the hog family, as compared with their condition in former times—say from twenty-five to thirty-five years ago—no observing person will deny. The form of the hog is now rounder, longer, and much more even on the surface than at that day, the smooth even surface being due to stuffing of fat underneath the skin, or between the skin and the flesh; and it is very important to remember, in all discussions relative to the health of hogs, or to the nature of their meat as food, that fat is not, but muscle is, "flesh." This fact is stated because the proportion and quantity of fat in hogs of any given weight is not twice as large as it was fifty years ago, and, at another time, may have its influence traced out. The health of hogs has become impaired, in connection with, and probably as a consequence of, the management that has led to the enormous increase of fat, the increase being so great that probably one-fourth of all the hogs raised in parts of Iowa and Illinois, where hog cholera extensively prevails, are destroyed by that hitherto unfathomable malady.

Every teacher commences his labors in a school with which he is unacquainted under very considerable disadvantages, which would not exist if he were not a stranger. Of necessity he must spend some time in oversampling them. He needs to acquaint himself with the dispositions, and capacities and attainments of his pupils, before he can begin the work of their instruction with advantage. It is also true that scholars cannot profit so much from the instructions of a stranger, other things being equal, as from those of one with whom they are acquainted. Their natural diffidence will have influence to prevent their improvement at first, and a mode of instruction different from that to which they have been accustomed, will operate in the same way. In this latter particular, teachers differ as much as in their manners, natural disposition, and other personal qualities, and on these accounts they find it impossible, when they enter a strange school, to take up the process of instruction just where their predecessors left it.

Hence a considerable portion of a brief school term is often spent before teachers and pupils come to a good understanding and get into working condition. A teacher, between whom and the school there is a mutual acquaintance, has many important advantages over a change. He is familiar with the natural characteristics of his scholars; and this is a cardinal point in successful teaching; he knows their proficiency, and is prepared to carry the school forward with rapid progress from the day of its commencement. The subject should be more thoroughly considered by our district officers than it ever yet has been. If a teacher has been found competent and successful, that teacher ought by all means, if possible, to be retained. The difference of one or two dollars per week in wages ought not to have any weight against the obvious advantages of reemployment.

In every department of business we recognize the evil of frequent change. Every business man considers a change of agents or clerks to be a serious evil; sometimes, however, it may be necessary, but the necessity is always regretted. So it should be in the case of schools; one good teacher even should not be changed for another, much less a certainty for an uncertainty. School officers when employing teachers should have reference to the question, if they may not be obtained for a succession of terms, providing they prove skillful, successful instructors. The permanent instructor is placed in a very different situation from the one who expects to conduct the school under his charge only for a single term or two. In the latter instance he may feel that the responsibilities of a teacher are somewhat divided. If the school does not improve under his care, perhaps his successor will share with him the blame which he alone justly merits. But let the teacher understand that he may probably have the charge of the school permanently (if he merits it), and he has more at stake. His reputation as a teacher will depend entirely on the wisdom of his plans and their faithful execution. Let him but feel that the children under his care are to receive to a considerable extent their education at his hand, and there are many motives to more strenuous effort.

ANDREW JACKSON.—When Jackson was President, Jimmy O'Neill, the Irish doorkeeper of the White house, was a marked character. He had his foibles, which often offended the fastidiousness of the President's nephew and secretary, Major Donelson, who caused his dismissal on an average of about once a week. But on appeal to the higher court the verdict was always reversed by the good nature of the old General. Once, however, Jimmy was guilty of some flagrant offence, and being summoned before the President himself, he was thus addressed: "Jimmy, I have borne with you for years in spite of all complaints, but this goes beyond my powers of endurance." "And do you believe the story?" asked Jimmy. "Certainly," answered the General; "I have just heard it from two senators." "Faith," retorted Jimmy, "if I believed that all that twenty senators say about you, it's little I'd think you was fit to be President!" "Pshaw, Jimmy," concluded the General, "clear out, and go back to your duty, but be more careful hereafter." Jimmy not only retained his place to the close of Jackson's presidential term, but accompanied him back to the Hermitage, and was with him to the day of his death.

"What is to become of me if you die?" asked an affectionate wife of her receding husband. "I don't know," he snapped out querulously; "it would look better in you to be thinking about what's to become of me."

THE CAT MEAT MAN.

The proverb that where there's a will to do anything a way will be found, is strikingly proved true in the case of a young man in New York who makes his living by supplying pet cats kept in down town stores and offices with food.

Five years ago, when all kinds of business were dull, this young man lost his situation as clerk in a grocery store. He had a family to support, and was almost discouraged at the prospect. During his search for employment he one day chanced to step into a wholesale dry goods store in which an acquaintance was employed as clerk. While talking with his friend his attention was attracted by the piteous mewling of a large malfese cat. He asked what ailed it, and was told, "The poor thing is hungry and not a mouthful of food in the place." At the same time the friend stated that there were scores of cats kept in the stores and offices in the neighborhood that were half starved.

On his way home the idea suddenly suggested itself to the mind of the unemployed man that business might be established in furnishing food for cats. He talked with his wife, but she laughed at the idea. That night he says he hardly slept a wink. The more he thought about the matter the more he became convinced that he had hit upon an idea that was worth dollars and cents—something that he was then very much in need of. He very reasonably concluded that any man who owned a cat would willingly pay five cents a week to have it supplied with food, for which sum he believed he could furnish it. Having resolved to at least make an attempt, he began solicitations, and within a week had secured 100 patrons.

When he first began business the cat-food man easily did all the work himself, but it has become so extensive that he now employs four assistants. He buys in market quantities of beef, mutton, pork and other kinds of meat. These are cut into small pieces and wrapped in small paper parcels, and tied with twine. Early in the morning the "boss" and his assistants start on their rounds, and so well are they known to the cats that their customers are usually waiting at the usual place to greet them with a mew and a purr. Even those who are fed only every other day know when the feeding day comes, and seldom appear on the off days.

The man has made a success of the business, and not only makes a living, but is earning money. Of course others have tried to imitate him, but he has always been able to undersell them, besides, having the advantage of being known to the cats. One fellow attempted to drive him out of the business by offering to supply fish—which would nourish the brains of the cats as well as their bodies—at two cents a week; whereupon the cat-food man drew on his bank account and supplied it for one cent. In two weeks his rival proposed a partnership, and that being declined, he retired.

Besides supplying the cats with meat, the cat-food man has a boy traveling over a milk route. He carries a large can from which he serves his customers. The "boss" charges a high price for milk, but there are those who want to raise kittens and are willing to pay the price. But it is said meat is the best kind of food for cats, and that if they eat meat and drink water they grow fat and their fur becomes sleek and glossy.

The success of this man ought to encourage men out of employment, with no apparent prospect of securing any, not to give up until they had looked about them, and seen whether or not there was a demand of some kind not yet supplied.

It was a good thing that that young man that, having once been a clerk, he was not above doing honest work, notwithstanding it was not especially desirable. Had he been high strung he might now be promoting the public thoroughfare, arrayed in apparel of the latest style, but not a stitch of which was paid for.

"Will you venture on an orange?" asked a hostess of Leigh Hunt at dessert. "Not without imminent danger of falling off, melon," was his reply.

SOMEWHAT OBSCURE REASONS ASSIGNED.

In the first place, hogs that are not rung instinctively keep on their legs several hours per day longer than hogs that are rung do. I say instinctively, because as long as they are on their legs, either standing or walking, hogs are usually in motion; at least in their vital parts. And such motion is an instinctive necessity, because it strongly tends to maintain the health of the animal.

When the hog that is rung has filled himself, he usually lies down. But hogs that are not rung root, and keep their heads and spines and, above all, their lungs in motion. So the hogs that continue their rooting motions during the continuance of their motion that they would breathe in a state of rest or stillness. If any one doubts this, he can soon convince himself by especially observing the rising and lowering motions of the head and the corresponding motions of the back while hogs are rooting. He will also see that the corresponding motion extends to the wind-pipe and the lungs; so that, though hogs walk but little in rooting, their heads, backs, and lungs are kept in active motion, and this active motion,

that is incident to the natural habit of rooting, is necessary to the hog's health; hence he instinctively likes to root and increase his breathing during at least as much as one-half of his natural lifetime.

The motion arising from rooting invigorates hogs by increasing their breathing, and so augmenting their vitality or power to live, which, much increased and strengthened by this simple and natural process, as any one, who will look into the physiology of the subject, may easily ascertain. Hence hogs are instinctively rooting animals, because the motion and increased breathing that rooting causes are naturally necessary to their health, and therefore to their comfort, as no animal can be comfortable if unhealthy.

NATURAL MOTION NECESSARY.

In hogs, as with all other animals, a certain extent of natural motion is necessary to effect the discharge of noxious debris and gases from the blood, by maintaining the natural activity and fullness of expiratory breathing. In the case cited, and in similar cases, rings prevent their natural motion, and so reduce the extent of expiratory breathing, thus increasing the quantity of noxious excretory material retained in the blood—instead of being discharged in the natural way, by expiration—as much as 20 per cent, and so increasing the susceptibility of the hogs to cholera, typhus, or other malarious, or forms of disease in like degree.

So ringing, or confinement, in any other cause, as inaction from an over-abundance of fat, or from feeble vitality, that reduces the natural extent of motion and the healthy and necessary extent of breathing, and which is the natural method of purifying the blood, correspondingly increases the quantity of noxious debris, poisonous gases, and other excretions retained in the circulation, and the noxious matters retained and increased by reducing natural exercise and breathing, constitute the predisposing cause and condition of susceptibility, that in most cases renders hogs in such a condition liable to sickness, and to infection by the germs of various fevers.

THE CHANGE IN THE MEAT OF THE HOG FROM APPROPRIATING A LARGE AMOUNT OF LEAN OR FLESH, TO THE PRESENT PREPONDERANCE OF FAT—WHICH IS NOT FLESH—IS A TOPIC THAT DEMANDS MUCH MORE TIME TO POINT OUT ITS CONSEQUENCES, THAN WE CAN AT PRESENT DEVOTE TO IT. SO WE MAINLY REFER TO THE QUESTION OF THE NATURAL EXTENT OF BREATHING AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE HEALTH OF SWINE. IN LOOKING OVER REPORT NO. 12 OF THE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU, ON THE DISEASES OF SWINE, I FIND, IN THE PAPER CONTRIBUTED BY DR. DUNLAP, OF IOWA CITY, THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS OF REMARKABLE FACTS THAT SEEM TO HAVE MUCH PRACTICAL SIGNIFICANCE, AND TO DEMAND SPECIAL AND THOUGHTFUL CONSIDERATION. HE WRITES:

"There seems to be a general belief among farmers in Jasper county, Iowa, that rings are a strong predisposing cause of disease, and instead of necking the opposition to this theory which I had expected, I find that careful observers are willing to admit

and either abandon the rings or furnish the food which is cut off by their use. In Jasper county, a thickly settled country, I particularly noticed "that the drives in which rings were used were invariably sick with cholera, and in those in which they were not used, there were no sick hogs. In one drove, these alone were sick at the time of my visit." Further on he says: "I consider the use of rings the predisposing cause of the disease—hog cholera—in this section. In summing up his view this observer says: "No omnivorous animal can remain in health or an exclusive diet of green clover." Probably the Doctor means it to be understood that in rooting naturally, which the rings prevent, the hogs gets worms, and other kinds of food that, by reason of its variety, maintains them in health. But he does not tell us what additional kinds of food the hogs that were not rung obtain. We think it probable, considering the fat condition of the hogs, that they do root deep for worms, and that, in fact, they do not much increase the variety of their food. In fact, we believe that the reason why the hogs that are not rung in this locality escape the cholera disease, as we think they may do, is essentially different and distinct from the

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