

Once a queen—so runs my story— Seeking far, for something new, Found it in a mill, where, strangely, Nought but rags, repaid her view.

“What then,” rang her eager question, “Can you do with this rag so vile?” “Mould them into perfect whiteness,” Said the master with a smile.

“Whiteness,” quoth the queen, half doubting; “But these reddest crimson dyes, Surely, naught can ever whiten— These to fitness in your eyes?”

“Yes,” he said, “though these are colors Hardest to remove of all, Still I have the power to make them Like the snow-flake in its fall.”

“Through my heart the words so simple, Throbbed with echo, in and out; “Crimson,” “scarlet,” “white as snow-flake,” Can this man?—and can God not?”

Now upon a day thereafter, (Thus the tale went on at will), To the mill there came a present From the master at the mill.

“Precious lesson,” wrode the master, “Hath my mill thus given me, Showing how our Chrisi can gather Vilest hearts, from land or sea, In some heavenly realm.”

“Snowy white from crimson bring, Stamp his name on each and bear them To the palace of the King.”

“All the women are jealous of her; there is no doubt about that. The first time she appeared in church with a crisp mauve muslin floating about her and a dainty mauve erection on her head, which presumably she calls a bonnet, I know at once how it will be.

# THE CHELSEA HERALD.

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I suppose no woman ought to interfere with her husband's career. I am going to live here as quietly as possible until he returns. See; here is his photograph,” she continues, lifting a case from the table and handing it to Mary Anne. “Is he not handsome?”

“He is most undeniably so, if the likeness speaks truth, and we both say so; Mary Anne, with the privilege of her sex and age, adding a word as to the beauty of the pair.

“O yes,” replies Mrs. Ogilvie, without the smallest embarrassment; “we are always called the ‘handsome couple.’ I suppose something of my astonishment expresses itself in my countenance, for she smiles, and says: ‘I am afraid you think me very vain; but I cannot help knowing that I am good-looking, any more than I can help being aware that my eyes are gray, not black, and that my hair is golden. It is a gift from God, like any talent; a valuable one, too, I think; and I own that I am proud of it, for my dear Frank's sake, who admires so much.’

“Yes, this is Mrs. Ogilvie's peculiarity as we afterwards discover—an intense and quite open admiration of her own beauty. And indeed there is something so simple and naive about it, that we do not find it so displeasing when we get accustomed to it. She always speaks of herself as if she were a third person, and honestly appreciates her lovely face, as if it were some rare picture, as indeed it is, of Dame Nature's own painting. She is equally ready to admit the good looks of other women, and has not a trace of jealousy in her composition.

“But often you will hear her say, in describing some one else: ‘She has a lovely complexion—something in the style of mine, but not so clear.’ Or, she has a beautiful head of hair, but not so sunny as mine,” &c. &c. At first every one is astonished at this idiosyncrasy of hers, but in a little while we all come to laugh at it; there is something original and amusing about it, and in all other ways she is so charming.

“My wife, with whom she speedily becomes intimate, tells me that she is sure she values her beauty more for her husband's sake than her own. ‘She evidently adores him,’ says Mary Anne; ‘and he seems to think so much of her sweet looks. This says he fell in love with her at first sight, before he ever spoke to her.’

“But Mrs. Ogilvie has many more attractions than are to be found in her face. She is a highly-educated woman—a first-rate musician and a pleasant and intelligent companion; and more than all, she has a sweet, loving disposition, and a true heart at the core of all her little vanities. She is very good to the poor in our village, and often when I am on my rounds, I meet her coming out of some cottage with an empty basket in her hand, which was full when she entered it.

“In a quiet little neighborhood like ours, such a woman cannot fail to be an acquisition, and every one hastens to call on her, and many are the dinners and croquet parties which are inaugurated in her honor. To the former she will not go; she does not wish to go out in the evening during her husband's absence—much to my wife's satisfaction, who approves of women being ‘keepers at home’—and it is only seldom that she can be induced to grace one of the croquet parties with her presence.

not a Hercules, and you will only be knocking yourself up. What will your husband say, if he does not find you looking your best when he comes back?”

“A shade passes over her face. ‘Ah! he would not be pleased,’ she says rather gravely; ‘he always likes to see me look my very best and prettiest.’ ‘Well then, as your doctor, I must forbid your doing any more cottage-visiting just at present. You are not looking strong, and going into those clove-houses is not good for you. I will come and see you on my way back.’

“Which I do. I find there is nothing the matter with her; she is only a little languid. Perhaps the weather has affected her; perhaps she is wearying for her husband; and I prescribe a tonic, which I think will soon set her to rights. I do not remain long with her, for I have an unspoken anxiety, and I am in a hurry to get home.

“You had better send the children away to-morrow morning, Mary Anne. I say as soon as I get in. ‘Mrs. Black is very ill, and I am afraid—I cannot quite tell yet, but I am afraid—she is going to have small-pox. Of course I shall have her removed at once, if I am right; but it may prove not to be an isolated case, and it will be as well to get the children out of the way. I shall try and persuade every one in the village to be vaccinated to-morrow.’

“You will be clever if you manage that,” says my wife. “I am afraid some of the people are very prejudiced against it. You know when the children and I were vaccinated three years ago, you could not persuade any of the villagers to bedone at the same time.”

“On the following day we despatch the children early to their aunt's, under the care of an old servant; and as soon as I have seen them off, I go down to Mrs. Black's. To my consternation I find Mrs. Ogilvie just leaving the house. ‘I have been disobedient, you see,’ she says gaily; ‘but I promised to bring Mrs. Black something early this morning; and she seemed so ill yesterday that I did not like to disappoint her. But I am not going to transgress orders again—for Frank's sake,’ she adds softly.

“I give an internal groan. Heaven grant she may not have transgressed them once too often! And I hasten into the cottage, to find my worst fears confirmed. Mrs. Black has smallpox quite unmistakably.

“For some hours I am occupied in making arrangements for her removal to the infirmary, and in vaccinating such of my poorer patients as I can frighten or coerce into allowing me to do so; and it is afternoon before I am able to go and look after Mrs. Ogilvie. ‘She seems rather astonished when I inform her what my errand is—that I want to vaccinate her (for of course I do not wish to frighten her) by telling her about Mrs. Black; but she submits readily enough when I say that I have heard of a case of smallpox in a neighboring village (which I have), and think it would be a wise precautionary measure.

bright eyes are heavy and dull, the golden hair is thin and lustreless. We keep it from her as long as we can, but she soon discovers it in our sorrowful looks; and her horror, her agony, almost threaten to unseat her reason. My wife is with her night and day, watching her like a mother, using every argument she can think of to console her, and above all, counselling with gentle words of submission to the will of God. But her misery, after the first shock, is not so much for herself as for the possible effect the loss of her beauty may have on her husband who is now daily expected. His ship has been at sea, so we have been unable to write to him; and only on his arrival in Plymouth sound will he hear of his poor wife's illness and disfigurement. Before her sickness she had been counting the hours; now she sees every day go past with a shudder, feeling that she brought twenty-four hours nearer to the dreadful trial. At length his vessel arrives, and I receive a telegram telling me when we may expect him, and begging me to break the news gently to his wife. She receives it with a flood of bitter tears and sobs, crying out that she will hate and loathe her, and that she is about to lose all the happiness of her life. My wife weeps with her; and I am conscious of a choking sensation in my throat as we take leave of her half an hour before Mrs. Ogilvie is expected, and pray God to bless and sustain her.

“We are sitting in rather melancholy mood after dinner, talking of the poor young husband and wife, when Mr. Ogilvie is announced, and I hasten to the door to meet him.

“She will not see me,” he says impetuously coming in without any formal greeting. ‘She has shut herself into her room, and calls to me with hysterical tears that she is too dreadful to look upon, that I shall cease to love her as soon as I behold her, and that she can not face it.’ And the strong man falls into a chair with a sob.

“It is not so bad as that,” I begin. “I don't care how bad it is,” he cries; ‘she need not doubt my love. My poor darling will always be the same to me whether she has lost her beauty or not.’ Whereupon I extended my hand to him and shake his heartily; and know my wife has great difficulty in restraining herself from enveloping him in her motherly arms and embracing him.

“We must resort to stratagem,” I say. “I will go down to the cottage at once, and you follow me in ten minutes with my wife. I will try and coax Mrs. Ogilvie to come out and speak to me, and you must stand upon her unawares.” Mrs. Ogilvie at first refused to see or speak to me; but I go up to her door and mean enough to remind her of my wife's devotion to her and entreat her, for her sake, to come down to me.

“Where is Frank?” she asks. “I left him at home with Mary Anne,” I reply, feeling that I am worthy of being a diplomatist at the court of St. Petersburg, as she opens the door and descends the stairs. I take her out into the garden and begin to reprove her for her conduct, with assumed anger. She listens with eyes blinded with tears. I, on the look-out for it, hear the latch of the garden-gate click; but she, absorbed in her sorrow, does not notice it. I look up and see Frank Ogilvie's eyes fixed hungrily on his wife. Her changed appearance must be an awful shock to him; but he bears it bravely; and in a moment he has sprung forward, clasped her in his arms, and the poor scrawled creature is hidden on his true and loving heart.

“Then Mary Anne and I turned silently away, and leave him to trudge her that there are things more valuable, of far higher worth than any mere beauty of face or form.

“After all, we do not lose her, for Mr. Ogilvie coming into some money, leaves the navy and purchases a small estate in our neighborhood, on which they still reside. Mrs. Ogilvie is no longer young, and has a family of lads and lassies around her, who inherit much of their mother's loveliness. But one of the first things she teaches them is not to set a value on it; for, ‘for,’ she says, ‘I thought too much of mine and God took it from me. No one ever hears her regret the loss of her beauty; for through the trial,’ she tells my wife, ‘I learned to know the true value of my Frank's heart.’

## THE ICE SEA.

Dr. Hayes, in his sketch, “What a snow-flake may come to,” says: “Now it must be borne in mind that an ice sea such as that of Greenland, is not a stationary mass, like rock, but is a moving mass like water. What is it but hardened water?”

Take the better known glaciers of the Alps, by way of illustration, there we find mer de glace, from which are many branches extending down the valleys on every side. These are usually called glaciers. They are ice streams, for they flow downward through the valleys; and are the same by which the mer de glace, or ice sea discharges itself, thus preventing an accumulation which would, but for these ice-streams, become interminable. It is estimated that the mountain snows of the Alps would gather there at the rate of four thousand feet in a thousand years. This accumulation is, however, prevented by natural law, for the Creator, in the all-wise dispensation of His power, has made ice ductile, as if it were fluid. Hence it flows, when on an inclined plane, just as water flows, only, of course, slower. An ice-stream, therefore, in effect a river and drains the mountain-ice of the Alps down to the sea, as rivers drain the rains which fall in other places. The Alpine ice-streams become, however, actual rivers in the end; for as they flow down the valleys in a continuous stream from the mer de glace, the end reaches the base of the mountains, where the temperature becomes comparatively warm, and the end of the ice-stream is steadily melted, so that it thrusts slowly into a heated stove. The water thus formed, completes the circuit to the sea, as a real river, and not an ice-river, the only difference, however, in the flow and the law of flow being the rate. The ice moulds itself to its bed, as the river does. When the bed is wide, it expands, when the bed is narrow it contracts and thickens when the descent is slight; it deepens; when rapid, it hurries along and becomes shall. An ice-stream, like a river, has, therefore, its cascades, its rapids, its broad lagoons (so to speak), and its smooth, steady, ever-flowing places. It carries rocks along with it upon its surface (which have been hurled down upon it from the neighboring cliffs by the frost) as the river carries sticks of wood, leaves, and other light material.

Greenland is only the Alps many times magnified—not in altitude, of course, but in extent of surface and the quantity of mountain ice which it has accumulated. The whole interior of that continent, as we have seen, is in effect, covered with an ice-sea, from which flow ice-streams on either side down through the valleys.

There is, however, one great point of difference between the Alpine ice-stream and the Greenland ice-stream. While the end of an Alpine ice-stream melts in the warm air, at a lower level than that in which it was formed, the Greenland ice-stream, on the other hand, meets no such fate. The whole of Greenland, from the sea upward to the mountain-tops, has too low a temperature for that. Hence the ice-stream pours all the way down to the sea, which they usually reach at the head of the deep ‘fjords.’ Thus does the sea take the place of the air in the melting process. But not exactly in the same manner. The sea first breaks off a mass from the end of the Greenland ice-stream, and gradually melts it, as it floats south with the current.

This mass is the ice-berg. Both these processes, however, have the same result—the final return of the mountain snows to their natural home in the sea.

## How to Compute Interest.

4 per cent.—multiply the principal by the number of days; separate the right hand figure from the product and divide by 9.

5 per cent.—multiply by number of days, and divide by 72.

6 per cent.—multiply by number of days separate right hand figure and divide by 6.

delicate in flavor than the herring. The fish are caught in wicker baskets, and are smoked as much as their oily nature will allow.

## Success With Small Fruits.

Formerly the blackberry was regarded as merely a bramble in this country. It is still quite generally so regarded. When a man gets to thinking it is not a bramble, all he has to do is to waltz around in a healthy patch, with nothing on him but a cotton shirt, and a pair of wool trousers, and he will come out restored to the faith of his fathers. The greatest enemy the blackberry has is boys. Five boys, from town, can eat more green blackberries in a day than would ripen in a week. For many years the great desideratum has been a hardy berry that could resist the premature onslaught of boys from town. It is a great desideratum still. The Schneider, a variety that was invented by an Iowa horticulturist; is the nearest approach to it. It is bred from a perfectly green persimmon, crossed with a dogwood tree, and still further propagated with a hybrid of worm-bush and wild apple. It is not a perfect defense, but there are very few boys who care to eat more than a quart of them. Nobody else, however, can go past the field where the Schneider is growing, without being attacked by Asiatic cholera, and this tends to weaken the parental success this hardy berry has achieved. Then there is a bug—I do not know the name of it—that crawls over the berry row and then. When you eat a berry that has been gloomified by a visit from this bug, you lie down in the briars and pray heaven to take you home in just about three seconds. And if you live, you can wake up in the night, along in the middle of winter, and shudder as you taste that berry.

When your blackberries grow too thickly, you will want to thin them out. This can be done by digging a well where the plant stands; then turn the farm upside down and let it dry out thoroughly for a couple of years, then turn it over upside down, and start a brickyard on the back of it. This will keep off some of the plants. There may be some shorter and cheaper method of killing blackberry bushes than this, but I never heard of it and it isn't likely there is any.

If you want to devote about forty acres of ground to the cultivation of blackberries, plant about three healthy vines in some corner of the field, about the middle of April. Then about the first of May, the man who owns the farm on the other side of the road, will bring civil action against you, and try to collect damages, for destruction of his two fields of wheat by a raid of blackberry vines.

It is not known just at what season of the year blackberries ripen. If the bucksters and boys should all die in June, it is probable that the berries would ripen sometime in July or August. But they have never had a chance to see what they could do at ripening.

The blackberry is so named, because it is blue, in order to distinguish it from the blueberry, which is black.—Burlington Hawkeye.

SENATOR WADE.—Mr. Wade was always particular about money matters. He could not bear to owe any man a cent, and to feel that he was pecuniarily under the slightest obligations to any one annoyed him excessively. His wife had a small income, but old Ben would never touch a penny of it. His peculiarity about money matters sometimes actually distressed Mrs. Wade and his friends. His pocketbook was always open to his wife, but she probably during their long married life never was able to induce her husband to accept out of her money the price of a meal. He used to say, “a man does not marry a woman to live off her;” and again, “every man should keep his own wife.” I believe Mr. Wade positively thought it degrading for a man to use a woman's money, and so it is. Once he said to his son, “what your wife has is her own, and what your wife has is your wife's.” This was Wade's chivalrous idea of the treatment of a wife, and right royally did he practice it in his own household. His courtesy to Mrs. Wade was always so marked as to attract the attention even of strangers. At seventy years of age he was the same fond and devoted lover she had found him at forty. No two people could possibly have lived more agreeably together. Everything Mrs. Wade did or said was exactly right in the estimation of her husband, and during the entire course of his long married life he probably never had a disyllable thought or occasioned his wife a moment's uneasiness.—Philadelphia Press.

THE FLYING-SQUIRREL.—A young subscriber, living in Brooklyn, N. Y., writes the Companion about a pet flying-squirrel, which is as intelligent as it is tame. The squirrel is kept in a tin cage, with bars in front and a door on one side, which is fastened by a bent wire. When the door is closed it cannot be opened unless the wire is turned from the right to the left. By some mental process, which includes observation and reflection, the squirrel has learned how to open the door. During the daytime it sleeps; but in the evening it wishes to go out of the cage, that it may play about the room. It puts its little paws through the bars, pushes up the wire and opens the door. After scampering round the room several times it becomes tired, and seeking its owner's pocket, goes to sleep. “I bought the squirrel for one dollar,” writes our young subscriber, “but I wouldn't sell him for five. That boy is being educated by his ‘pet.’”—Youth's Companion.

Stray alligators are put into the pound with bulldogs in New Orleans. The result is natural.

## THE HOUSEHOLD.

Domestic Hints.  
Milk soup. Wash, pare, slice and parboil one pound of potatoes, pour away the water; skin and scald two onions, chop them; place the potatoes, onions, one teaspoonful of salt and half a teaspoonful of pepper in a stew-pan, with one quart of cold water; bring to a boil and boil till quite soft (about half an hour); crush the potatoes and onions with a spoon till smooth; add one quart of new milk and one ounce of crushed sage; stir continually till it boils, then boil for ten minutes. This soup may be made richer by adding one ounce of butter or dripping to the quart of cold water; also, by putting a yolk of an egg, well beaten, into the tureen, and mixing the cooked soup slowly with it. The soup must be off the boil, or the egg will curdle.

Sponge cake fritters. Eight penny sponge cakes—very stale. One cup of boiling milk, with a pinch of soda stirred in, four eggs whipped light, one tablespoonful of flour wet up in cold milk, one-quarter pound of currants washed and dried. Roll the cakes into fine crumbs; pour over them the hot milk, with the soda and flour stirred into it. Cover for fifteen minutes, then beat until cold; add the whipped eggs—the yolks first and then the whites; finally the currants dredged with flour; beat all well. Drop in great spoonfuls in boiling lard, trying one first to be sure that the batter is of the right consistency; drain quickly in a hot colander; sprinkle with powdered sugar mixed with nutmeg and serve hot.

Breakfast cakes. Any one who is tired of having buckwheat cakes for breakfast can vary the bill of fare by making cakes of wheat flour. Make them with yeast just as the buckwheat cakes are made. Add a little sugar if you wish them to brown nicely. Graham cakes may be used the same way. Another way to make nice breakfast cakes is to make a batter of corn meal and some milk with soda and one egg, as for Johnny cake, heat your muffin tins hot and fill and bake for fifteen or twenty minutes.

Prince Albert pudding: Half a pound of stale sugar cake, soaked half an hour in a quart of fresh milk, yolks of three eggs, well beaten with the cake a quarter pound of stoned raisins, same of well washed and picked currants, and two ounces of finely cut citron, two ounces of butter and two ounces of sugar, half of a grated nutmeg; beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and add just before boiling, the pudding. Boil for one hour in a closely covered tin, having the water at a full boil before putting the tin in.

To prepare mustard: It is safe to have a rule for making the simple things in cooking, and so be sure of satisfactory and uniform results. Here is an excellent rule for preparing mustard for the table: Take two tablespoonfuls of mustard, one tablespoonful of flour, mix them well with dry flour, then take a cupful of strong vinegar, fill the cup with water, stir the mustard and flour with this, cook it as you would boiled custard; when it is thick enough take from the fire and add one teaspoonful of sugar.

Snow cake: Four cups of fine, white sugar, one heaping cup; beat together till fine and smooth; while beating, gradually add two-thirds cup of sweet milk; then add the whites of twelve eggs, beaten to a good foam. Sift three cups of flour, one cup two-thirds full of cornstarch, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder together, and stir it gradually. This recipe makes a fine cake for brides, as I have frequently used it, and have doubled it with grand success.

Pins, Past and Present.  
To the young lady whose intricate overskirt is held in innumerable folds by many pins, it may seem a hardship that her yearly allowance of pins is only about 140. Such, however, is the case with each individual in the United States on an equitable division of the pins yearly sold in this country. But the Indians in the west are not supposed to use their full allowance, and color buttons have so far done away with the use of pins by gentlemen generally that the young lady may perhaps provide herself with some one else's allowance. The pins made in the United States are made by fourteen factories, somewhat scattered as to locality, but chiefly in New England. Their annual production for several years past has been about 7,000,000,000. This number has not varied much for some years, the demand remaining about the same. A few of these 7,000,000,000 are swallowed by children, a number are bent up in schools and placed in jackets and inviting chairs, and some injurious get into cracks of floors, and the rest for the most part are scattered along the byways and highways, where they have dropped from dresses and been left to work their way into the earth.

Two years ago the competition among the nine principal companies then existing for the manufacture of toilet paper led to such a cutting of prices that the business became unprofitable, and the market was flooded with goods. Dealers who were shrewd laid in stock, and families even bought in wholesale quantities for future needs. A year ago a combination was formed of three wire companies, and now all of the pins made by them are shipped to New York and handled by the head agency in that city. From their common warehouse they are sent to every part of the country in quantities varying according to the female population.

The importations of English pins are small, and the exportation of pins from the United States is confined to Cuba, South America, and parts of Canada, where, however, but few pins are sent. England supplies almost the whole world outside the United States, although it is claimed that the American pins are not inferior in quality. Quality, however, is a matter which but slightly concerns the retail buyer. To him a paper of pins is a paper of pins, so long as they don't have heads on both ends.

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

**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, Westchester Co., Mich.

## The Chelsea Herald.

CHelsea, APR. 28, 1881.

### A Wonderful Discovery.

Of all the compounds which the chemist's art have given to the world, for hundreds of years, for the purpose of restoring the hair to its natural growth and color, not one has been perfect. Many of the hair dressings of the day are excellent, but the great mass of the stuffs sold for promoting the growth and bringing back the original color are mere humbugs, while not a few are positively pernicious in their effects upon the scalp and structure of the hair. All hair dyes are well known to chemists as more or less poisonous, because the change in color is artificial and does not depend upon a restoration of the functions of the scalp to their natural health and vigor. The falling out of the hair, the accumulations of dandruff, and the premature change in color are all evidences of a diseased condition of the scalp and the glands which nourish the hair. To arrest these causes the article used must possess medical as well as chemical virtues, and the change must begin under the scalp to be of permanent and lasting benefit. Such an article has been discovered, and like many other wonderful discoveries, it is found to consist of elements almost in their natural state. Petroleum oil is the article which is made to work such extraordinary results; but is after the best refined article has been chemically treated, and completely decolorized, that it is in proper condition for the toilette and receives the names of Carboline. It was in far-off Russia that the effects of petroleum upon the hair were first observed; a Government officer having noticed that a partially bald-headed servant of his, when trimming the lamps, had a habit of wiping his oil-besmeared hands in his scanty locks, and the result was, in a few months, a much finer head of black, glossy hair than he ever had before. The oil was tried on horses and cattle that had lost their hair from the cattle plague, and the results were as rapid as they were marvelous. The manes and tails of horses, which had fallen out, were completely restored in a few weeks. These experiments were heralded to the world, but the knowledge was practically useless to the prematurely bald and gray, as no one in civilized society could tolerate the use of refined petroleum as a dressing for the hair. But the skill of one of our chemists has overcome the difficulty, and by a process known only to himself he has, after very elaborate and costly experiments, succeeded in perfecting Carboline, which renders it susceptible of being handled as daintily as the famous Eau de Cologne. The experiments with the decolorized liquid, on the human hair and skin, were attended with the most astonishing results. A few applications, where the hair was thin and falling, gave remarkable tone and vigor to the scalp and the hair. Every particle of dandruff disappears on the first or second dressing, all cutaneous diseases of the skin, and scalp are rapidly and permanently healed, and the liquid, so searching in its nature, seems to penetrate to the roots of the hair at once, and set up a radical change from the start. It is well known that the most beautiful colors are made from petroleum, and by some mysterious operation of nature the use of this article gradually imparts a beautiful light brown color to the hair, which, by continued use, deepens to a black. The color remains permanent for an indefinite length of time, and the change is so gradual that the most intimate friends can scarcely detect its progress. In a word, it is the most wonderful discovery of the age, and well calculated to make the prematurely bald and gray rejoice. The name Carboline has been given to the article.

### How They Put the Cow in the Yard.

There is nothing that demands statesmanship of a high order as much as the driving of a cow with a young calf to any particular place. Two Galveston colored men undertook a job of this character, and, although they gave the matter their careful attention, the result was very far from satisfactory to any-body except the cow, which seemed to enjoy it very much. Sam and Bill were to get a dollar to take the cow and calf and put them in the yard of the owner, Mr. Thomas Carlyle, who lives at the south end of Galveston avenue. After trying in vain to get the cow to understand in what direction they preferred she should go, Sam and Bill called a cabinet meeting, at which the following campaign plan was agreed upon: Sam was to take up the calf in his arms and go ahead, while Bill was to hold the cow back by the rope which was fastened to her horns.

"Ef she goes to fast," said Bill, "I'll jest hold her back."

"And ef she don't foller fast enough I'll jest twist de calf's tail, and den she will come right along," said Sam.

Sam took up the calf and went ahead, while Bill, in order to get a real good hold, tied the rope around his wrist. The procession proceeded slowly in the desired direction, and would have reached its destination in safety had not Satan tempted Bill to get off a joke on Sam, so he called out:

"Sam, jess twist de calf's tail."

Sam did so, and the calf bleated as if it was opposed to an encroachment on its performance.

The old cow began to trot. So did Sam, holding on to the calf as if he had stolen it. Then the fun began, for every once in a while, the cow would polish her horns on the ceilings of Sam's pants. Bill could not get his hands out of the rope, and, as he had short legs, he had hard work keeping up with the procession, or rather in not letting go. He ran so fast that the kinks of his wool straightened out. Finally he gasped:

"Sam, outwist dat calf's tail."

Sam's legs moved so rapidly that they looked like the spokes of a buggy, but he called back:

"Foah God's sake! niggah, don't let go dat rope; de cow's agin on me."

"Drop de calf, Sam," cried poor Bill, whose arm was coming out of its socket. "Drap de calf, for I can't keep up wid de cow. Go slow, niggah, or I'll turn de cow loose on you," which, however, was more than he was able to do.

Bill made the next fifty yards on his back, he still most unwillingly retaining his hold on the rope. Fortunately, the cow overtook Sam, and, in return for his kindness in picking up the calf, she picked him up on her horns and threw him over into Mr. Carlyle's yard. Bill, who was rather tired of chasing the cow, thought he would climb over and see what Sam was doing. The cow appeared to understand his wishes in that direction, so she started on a run to help him out, or rather over. She was a little late, but he went about ten feet further into the field than he would have done without her assistance. There was neither of them so badly hurt as they were when old Carlyle came and told them that the contract was that they should put the cow in the yard. Instead of that the cow had put them in the yard, so the dollar belonged to himself as the owner of the cow.

It is thought a lawsuit will grow out of the matter.—Galveston News.

### Eye Memory.

The *Gentlemen's Magazine* contains the following information: Look steadily at a bright object, keep the eye immovable on it for a short time, and then close them. An image of the object remains; it becomes in fact visible to the closed eyes. The vividness and duration of such an impression vary considerably with different individuals, and the power to retain them may be cultivated. Besides this sort of retinal image thus impressed, there is another kind of visual image that may be obtained by an effort of memory. Certain adepts at mental arithmetic use the "mind's eye" as a substitute for the slate and pencil by holding in visual memory pictures of the figures upon which they are operating, and those of their results. In my youthful days I was acquainted with an eccentric old man, who then lived at Kiburn priory, where he surrounded himself with curious old furniture reputed to have originally belonged to Cardinal Wolsey, and which, as I was told, he bequeathed to the Queen at his death. He was then celebrated, but now forgotten. "Memory Thompson," who in

his early days was town traveler (for a brewery, if I remember rightly), and who trained himself to wonderful feats of memory. He could close his eyes and picture within himself a panorama of Oxford street and other parts of London, in which picture every inscription over every shop was so perfect and so reliable that he could describe and certify to the names and occupations of the shop-keeping inhabitants of all the houses of these streets of certain dates, when post-office directories were not as they now are. Although Memory Thompson is forgotten, his special faculty is just now receiving attention, and it is proposed to especially cultivate it in elementary schools by placing objects before the pupils for a given time, then taking them away and requiring the pupil to draw them. That such faculty exists and may be of great service is unquestionable. Systematic efforts to educate it, if successful, will do good service to the rising generation; and, even should the proposed training afford smaller results than its projectors anticipate, the experiments, if carefully made and registered, cannot fail to improve our knowledge of mental physiology.

### Our Chip Basket.

**GRATEFUL WOMEN.**  
None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending *Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil* as women. It is the only remedy peculiarly adapted to the many ills the sex is almost universally subject to. Chills and fever, indigestion or deranged liver, constant or periodical sick headaches, weakness in the back or kidneys, pain in the shoulders and different parts of the body, a feeling of lassitude and despondency, are all readily removed by these Bitters.

Late the other evening, a merchant was playing cards with a railroad official, who was rather sleepy at the time. "I pass," said the merchant. The railroad man was awake in an instant. "No you don't," said he, "not on this line; you pay your fare or walk."

**NOTICE.**—We are suffering the most excruciating pain from inflammatory rheumatism. One application of *Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil* afforded almost instant relief, and two fifty cent bottles effected a permanent cure. O. E. COMSTOCK, Caladonia, Minn.

**FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.**  
Texas people still have characteristic ideas of a brilliant occasion. A telegram from Galveston says: "The Mardi Gras procession at Galveston, Tuesday evening, was a grand success. One woman was shot and one run over by the street cars. Both are expected to die."

**BUFFALO BELLES.**  
There was a young lady of Buffalo, She'd blotches and pimples from the Head to the toe, She Spring Blossom did buy, And its merits did try, Now blotches are gone, And she has become, A beautiful Belle, of Buffalo. Prices: 50c, and \$1. Sold by W. R. Reed & Co.

George Washington has had another birthday, and still he can look down, with tears in his eyes, at his unfinished monument, and wish it was an obelisk in some foreign land, for then it might arouse enough patriotism in the American breast to get it completed.

**NEVER, NO NEVER.**  
An exchange says Ulysses S. Grant will never be emperor, but will always stand high in the hearts of his countrymen, occupying the position that Spring Blossom holds, in curing sick headaches, Billousness, Indigestion, etc. Prices: 50c., and \$1. Sold by W. R. Reed & Co.

A cockney being out one day amusing himself with shooting, happened to fire through a hedge, on the other side of which a man was passing. The shot passed through the man's hat, but missed the bird. "Did you fire at me sir?" he hastily asked. "Oh, no, sir," said the shrewd sportsman, "I never hit what I fire at."

**FRIENDS VERSUS ENEMIES.**  
As liberality makes friends of enemies, so as Biliousness and sick Headache arise from a disordered stomach, so Spring Blossom cures it. Prices: 50c., and \$1. Sold by W. R. Reed & Co.

"And he didn't seem to like it." Newly married husband (jocularly): "Well, dear, if there is a smash on the line, you're well provided for; I've made my will, you know." Newly married wife (playfully): "Yes, love; but don't you think you'd better run and get an insurance ticket for the largest amount you can?—it would be so handy to buy the mourning; black always did become me so."

Figaro represents a little boy asking, "Papa, what, then, is it that distinguishes civilization from barbarism?" "Oh, it is quite simple," replies the parent; "civilization kills its enemy at 6,000 meters with a cannon ball and barbarism chops off his head with a sabre."

**EPITAPH ON ROGER BACON.**  
One day whilst trying his corns to mow off His razor slipped and cut his toe off. The wound soon grew to mortifying, That was the cause of Rogers dying. If he had Electric Oil used and taken, He might quite easily have saved his Bacon. For sale by all druggists.

The other morning an Irishman was heard objurgating as follows within his dilapidated shanty: "Where is my white-handled knife, ye young spalpeen?" "I don't know, father." "Bad luck to ye! The next time ye lose it, so I can't find it at all, I'll cut off your head with it!"

Mrs. W. N. Palmer, 149 Morgan Street, Buffalo, N. Y., writes: My child was taken Feb. 1st with Croup in its severest form and Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil being the only remedy at hand, I began giving it according to directions and found it gave immediate relief. I gave three (3) doses and the child rested, and the remainder of the night, I have used it in my family for some time with complete success. For sale by all druggists.

**DECENCY TOWARDS HORSES.**—A horse cannot be screamed at and cursed without becoming less valuable in every particular. To reach the highest degree of value the animal should be gentle and always reliable, but if it expects every moment that it is in the harness to be "jawed" at and struck it will be in a constant state of nervousness, and in its excitement is as liable, through fear to do something which is not expected as to go along doing what you started it to do.

It is possible to train a horse to be governed by the word of mouth, almost as completely as it is to train a child, and in such training the horse reaches its highest value. When a horse is soothed by the gentle words of his driver—and we have seen him calmed down from great excitement by no other means—it may be fairly concluded that he is a valuable animal for all practical purposes, and it may be certainly concluded that the man who has such power over him is a human man, and a sensible one.

But all this simply means that the man must secure the animal's confidence. Only in exceptional instances is he stubborn or vicious. If he understands his surroundings, and what is required of him, he gives no trouble. As almost every reader must know, if the animal when frightened can be brought up to the object he will become calm. The reason is he understands there is nothing to fear. So he must be taught to have confidence in the man who handles him, and then this powerful animal, which usually no man could handle if it were disposed to be vicious, will give no trouble.

The very best rule, therefore, which we would lay down for the management of the horse; is gentleness and good sense on the part of the driver. Bad drivers make mad horses, usually.

**CHANGES.**—A pathetic picture of the changes that sometimes come over people is given in a sketch by a newspaper correspondent describing a recent visit to Jefferson Davis. Here is an extract:

"Mr. Davis is now very feeble and cannot get in and out of his carriage without help. One of his old servants, who now owns his former master's plantation, is the largest cotton planter in that region. It is said that he employs a thousand hands. His former master is always welcomed when he visits the old home, and the former servant does his best to make him feel at home. He sets a nice table, and putting on a clean white apron waits upon him as in former times. He also supplies him with money if he needs it. The present employment of the ex-confederate chief is settling up his brother's estate, which is next to the one he formerly owned, and which it is thought will eventually be purchased by the ex-slave."

**"THE LOVING CUP."**—This is the recipe for the "Loving Cup," which has for years been used at the feasts of the Lord Mayor of London. Mix of port wine two bottles, of sherry one, of claret one, and of brandy one gill, to which add the thin oily peel of two lemons, and the water (when cooled)—and reduced from a pint to half a pint—in which have been boiled and therefrom strained of cinnamon, cloves and allspice one ounce each. When this spiced mixture is cool, add the juice of the two lemons, with a quarter pound of white sugar, and of Maraschino and Curacao one wine-glass each. Put the mixture in a porcelain closed vessel and imbued it in ice one hour. Then add two bottles of German seltzer-water with—two float on top—a few lemon slices and a half spoonful of grated nutmeg. The London loving cup holds a little more than a gallon and a half.

**AGED 116 YEARS.**—A suitable monument is about to be erected in the cemetery at Waterford, N. Y., to the memory of probably the oldest person that has ever died in that State. Michael Hare was one of the best authenticated cases of extreme longevity on record. He died in 1848 at the remarkable age 116 years. He was an Irishman, and a soldier in the British army at Braddock's defeat in 1755; served under Wayne in the Revolutionary army at Stony Point in 1779, and was then one of the oldest men in his regiment, and was with St. Clair when the Indians defeated him in Ohio in 1791. He was in jail at Erie for drunkenness and disorderly conduct after he was 100 years old.

### NOTICE TO FARMERS!!

**DRAN and SHIPSTUFF**, per ton \$14.  
**Pine MIDDINGS**, do do \$16.  
At the **PENINSULAR MILLS**,  
Dexter, April 21, 1881.  
**JAMES LUCAS.**

### Timber Resources.

The Forestry Division of the Department of Agriculture, National Government, has been engaged in attempting to ascertain the timber resources of the country, in connection with the tenth United States census. The work in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota has been under the supervision of H. C. Putnam, of Eau Claire, Wis., whose researches have so far progressed that an approximate estimate of the amount of standing pine in the three States has been reached. From what we learn of the method pursued in obtaining the figures it is judged that the result will be a nearer approach to a knowledge of the actual timber resources of the country than has ever before been obtained. To be sure, there has been a reliance upon estimates, but they have been more closely scanned and compared and have gone more into particulars. The results secured in the three States named are these:

Minnesota is credited in the census reports with containing 6,150,000,000 feet of standing pine, distributed as follows: Rainy lake and tributaries, 350,000,000; Red river and tributaries, 600,000,000; St. Louis and Cloquet rivers, 1,500,000,000; Mississippi and tributaries, 2,900,000,000; north shore of Lake Superior, 800,000,000.

The State of Wisconsin is credited with 40,500,000,000 feet, distributed in districts as follows: St. Croix river and south shore of Lake Superior, 6,000,000,000; Chippewa and tributaries, 12,500,000,000; Wisconsin river and tributaries, 11,000,000,000; Lake Superior district, east of range 11, 2,000,000,000; east of Wisconsin river, 9,000,000,000.

Michigan is credited with having 35,000,000,000 feet of standing pine—6,000,000,000 in the Upper Peninsula and 29,000,000,000 in the Lower Peninsula.

The aggregate in the three States is 81,650,000,000 feet.

This is much less than the amount of pine supposed to be standing in these States, but there is no means of ascertaining whether the figures given include only the bodies of pine which, in the present condition lumbering operations, are regarded as profitable to lumber, omitting lands which have been culled but which still contain a considerable amount of pine which will eventually be cut, when the decadence of timber shall sufficiently advance the price of lumber.

There is quite a probability that there will be a goodly quantity of pine cut in the three States after the reports show the 81,650,000,000 feet of the Census Bureau's finding have been manufactured, which will be about 11 years at the present rate of cutting.

At the present rate of cutting the pine in Michigan will last 10 years, if the figures above given are proper representatives of the amount now standing.

A western editor gives this sage advice to emigrants: "When you come west to grow up with the country, don't bring some other man's wife."

**\$10** outfit furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business you can engage in. The business is so easy to learn, and our instructions are so simple and plain, that any one can make great profits from the very start. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money, should write to us at once. All furnished free. Address **TUGG & Co.**, Augusta, Maine.

### THE STONEWALL! MINING COMPANY.

**HUGO PREYER**, President.  
**A. C. EDWARDS**, Vice-President.  
**C. C. BABCOCK**, Secretary.  
**M. M. ROMEROY**, 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 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. BABCOCK**, Secretary.  
433 Larimer St., Denver, Colorado.

We have now in Stock a fine Line of **SHOES**—AND—**BOOTS,**

For the SUMMER WEAL. Our stock of LADIES' fine SHOES and SLIPPERS are complete, and Prices are Low. Our Stock of GROCERIES are FRESH, and of the best quality.

Please give us a call on the East Side of Main street.

**Thos. McKone.**

Chelsea, Apr. 21, 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 as fine 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-9-55] **DURAND & HATCH.**

**REED'S GILT EDGE TONIC**

IS A THOROUGH REMEDY

In every case of Malarial 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 essential 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-Sizes Bottles for Family Use. Scientifically prepared of Balsam Tolu, Crystallized Rock Candy, Old Rye, and other tonic. The Formula is known to our best physicians, is highly commended by them, and the quality of our most prominent chemist, Prof. G. A. MARSH, in Chicago, is on the label of every bottle. It is well known that the profession that TOLU ROCK AND RYE will afford the greatest relief for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Weak Lungs, and Consumption, in the original and improved stages.

Used as a BEVERAGE and APPETIZER, it makes a delightful tonic for family use. It is pleasant to take if weak or debilitated; it gives tone, activity and strength to the whole human system.

**(CAUTION. DON'T BE DECEIVED)** who try to palm off upon you cheap and inferior imitations. The only genuine article made of genuine ingredients and bearing a GOVERNMENT STAMP on each bottle. **L. A. WRENCE & 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 Mother for it!

Sold by DRUGGISTS, GROCERS and WINE MERCHANTS everywhere. v-9-14-8m.

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., 50c. and trial Nipples 10c. W. H. Reed & Co.

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**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-9-43-ly

**Eds. & FRANK, FASHIONABLE BARBERS.** When you wish an easy shave As good as barber's ever gave, Just call on them at their saloon At morn, at eve, or busy noon. They curl and dress the hair with grace 'Till suit the contour of the face. Their room is neat, their towels clean, Scissors sharp and razors keen, And every thing I think you'd 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	ARRIVE
(Detroit time)	(Detroit time)
Atlantic Ex. 14:00 a. m.	10:00 p. m.
Day Express 8:35 a. m.	6:30 p. m.
Detroit & Buf.	
Indo Express 12:45 noon	7:15 a. m.
N. Y. Express 7:00 p. m.	12:45 a. m.
Except Monday.	Sundays Excepted.
Daily.	Daily.

W. H. FIRTH, Western Passenger Agent, Detroit  
W. M. EDGAR, Gen. Pass'g Ag't, 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 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 will pay 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 **STROSS & 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.

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

**Farrand, Williams & Co.,** Agents, DETROIT.

50c 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 fails 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. HALLET & Co.**, Portland, Maine. [v-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 SHEROUDS.** Hearses in attendance on short notice. **FRANK STAFFAN.**

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H. C. R. R. TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for train names (e.g., Mail Train, Local Passenger) and times for West and East directions.

Time of Closing the Mail. Western Mail, 11:15 A.M. and 5:30 P.M. Eastern, 10:00 A.M., 4:20, and 9:00 P.M.

The Chelsea Herald, IS PUBLISHED Every Thursday Morning, by A. Allison, Chelsea, Mich.

OLIVE LODGE, N. O. 156, F. & A. M., will meet at Masonic Hall in regular communication on Tuesday Evenings, 8 o'clock.

E. O. F. - THE REGULAR weekly meeting of Vernon Lodge No. 85, I. O. O. F., will take place every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

WASHTENAW ENCAMPMENT, No. 1, I. O. O. F. - Regular meetings first and third Wednesday of each month.

R. M. SPENCER, DENTIST. (Formerly with D. C. Hays, M. D.)

B. Kemp & Brother, BANKERS, AND PRODUCE DEALERS, CHELSEA, MICH.

Interest Paid on Special Deposits. Foreign Passages, Tickets, to and from the Old Country, Sold.

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

Monies Loaned on First-Class Security, at Reasonable Rates. Insurance on Farm and City Property Effectual.

(120 E. WRIGHT, D. D. S. OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, OFFICE OVER THE CHELSEA BANK, CHELSEA, MICH.

INSURANCE COMPANIES REPRESENTED BY WM. E. DEPEW.

M. W. EUSE, DENTIST, OFFICE OVER W. R. REED & CO'S STORE, CHELSEA, MICH.

Warrant & Brother, D. DEWITT, 100 TO 110

Chelsea Flour Mill. L. E. SPARKS, Proprietor of Chelsea Steam Flour Mill, keeps constantly on hand A No. 1 Wheat Flour, Graham Flour, Buckwheat Flour, &c.

TONSorial EMPORIUM. ED & FRANK would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Chelsea and vicinity that they are now prepared to do all kind of work in their line.

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CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. Rev. THOS. HOLMES, D. D., Pastor. Services at 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 P. M.

M. E. CHURCH. Rev. J. L. HUDSON, Pastor. Services at 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 P. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH. Rev. A. GAY, Pastor. Services at 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 P. M.

CATHOLIC CHURCH. Rev. Father DUBOIS, Pastor. Services every Sunday, at 8 and 10 1/2 A. M.

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

OUR TELEPHONE.

Elmer Smith is working in Ann Arbor. Business is rather dull in town.

Our village Board is busy, grading the streets. Much needed.

We have about twenty-five bon-fires every evening. Garden cleaning.

Our stock of fine shoes is the largest shown in Chelsea. H. S. HOLMES.

Miss Belle Gay, of Ohio, is visiting at her uncle's, Rev. Gay.

Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Billings spent a few days this week, with friends at Jackson.

But few of our young people attended the dance at Dexter, on Tuesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Cushman are visiting at Dansville.

A jolly "candy-pull" was held at Mr. Will Chadwick's, Sharon, last week.

J. S. Crossman, postmaster from Williamstown was the guest of Jay Everett, of this village, on Monday last.

Some beautiful roses, in full bloom brightened the pulpit of the Congregational church, last Sunday.

Hazelschwartz, our boss restaurateur, has a new sign. Its German, though; won't he translate it?

Mr. John Gates has clothed his store in a dress of black paint, and his residence in white.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Franklin, formerly of this place, but now of Lansing, are visiting friends here.

Died—at her residence, three miles east of this village, on Tuesday last, Mrs. Henry Wilsey.

A load of house plants in full bloom, brightened our street, one day this week.

The liquor cases that were to be tried on Monday last, were adjourned till Monday next.

And now doth the man of probation find his firm resolve closely taxed, for his wife is cleaning house.

Mrs. Briggs has improved the appearance of her residence by a new coat of paint. The work was done by Jim Harrington.

MARRIED.—Wednesday, April 20, at the residence of Wm. F. Buss, in Scio, by Rev. Baumann, Miss Carrie C. Buss, of Scio, to Mr. Jacob Steinbach, of Lima.

Our merchants are doing a good job, by clearing away the rubbish on the street in front of their stores. Keep on with the good work.

We are showing a very large line of all wool Buntings, in all shades. We ask you to look at them, if in need. They are to be as popular as ever, this season.

Mr. Francis, near Four Mile Lake, who was so severely injured with a jack, while sawing wood, some time ago, is gaining rapidly, and is so he gets out around now-a-days.

If you want to buy anything in the line of dress goods, trimmings, satin, DeLyon satin surah, girdles, cord balls, call where you can find them and at popular prices.

It is cruel for parents to let their children suffer with coughs and colds, which in so many cases lead to consumption and premature death. Give Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents a bottle.

We are showing a fine line of the celebrated Foster lacing glove, in black. Will order colors for customers, if wanted.

EEL—One evening last week, while a party was out at Four Mile lake, spearing fish. One of the party, Mr. Wm. Dancer, clerk at Parker & Babcock's dry goods store, caught an eel 3 1/2 feet long. It is something rare to be found in this locality.

FRACAS.—On last Monday forenoon quite an excitement was created between the village Board, of Chelsea, and Taylor Bros. The following will explain: The village Board was grading the street that runs east of John C. Taylor's brick store, next to the railroad. The Board ordered the men to come to the rear of Taylor's building, where there was some lumber, and told them to clear it away. Then the fracas began—the Taylor Bros. came on the scene, and dared any man to remove the lumber. The marshal undertook the job, but a stroke between the eyes settled him, for a while. The next scene, the Taylor Bros. were under arrest; they then went to justice Lehman's office, and during their absence the village Board had removed some of the lumber; when the Taylor Bros. again appeared on the scene. This time the war commenced in earnest, and not until the officers and men had overpowered the Taylor Bros, which was done by numbers and main strength. After taking by the Taylor Bros., the second time to justice Lehman's office; then the village Board commenced moving the lumber, and proceeded with the grading—so ending the fracas. The trouble was, that John C. Taylor, says, that he owns the land, so many feet from his building; the village Board claim that the town owns it. Which is right, we do not know, but will leave it to the courts of justice to decide. The suit will come off in about two weeks. There was no one seriously wounded, only two slightly hurt.

"SLEEPY VILLAGE OF CHELSEA."—The Ann Arbor Daily News, of April 20th, comes out with a column, in regard to the late trouble that took place last Monday, between Taylor Bros., and the village Board of Chelsea. The editor of that paper calls Chelsea "a sleepy village," and further says that "men, women and children joined in the sport." The above statement is not true, in any respect—as for a "sleepy village," the editor made a big mistake, because we have one of the most wide-awake villages in the state. Our business men are enterprising; our citizens are all quiet, and a hard working race. The riot, as you call it, was only a misunderstanding between the village Board and Taylor Bros. We don't take either side of the question, but hope the party who is in the right will win. We will leave it to the courts of justice to decide who is right and who is wrong. We wish to inform our brother, of the Daily News, to look to home and there he will find that there has been more rioting in Ann Arbor in one year, than has been in Chelsea for ten years.

NOTICE.—Dr. Wright, will be in his office from 2 A. M., to 12 M., from 1 P. M., to 5 o'clock P. M. These hours will be strictly adhered to.

Fishing seems to be all the rage now. Last Saturday night a party returned with a fine lot, 112 lbs of fish, averaging nearly 1 lb apiece; while another party created a sensation by bringing in a pickerel, weighing 18 lbs—the only pickerel that was ever caught out of Cedar Lake.

The cool winds chill the heart of the ice cart driver, and he now sits shivering in his box, a blue nosed victim of despair; the striking words "use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup" stare him in the face.

Village Board.

CHELSEA VILLAGE, } APR. 20, 1881.

The Board met pursuant to call of President. Present, President J. L. Gilbert.

Trustees present—Thatcher, Armstrong, Woods, Robertson, Cushman and Vogel.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Report of Committee on side and cross-walks, as follows:

Main street, east side. Walk laid in conformity to the established grade in front of the property owned by Messrs. Hong, Noyes, Gilbert and Wonder.

Repairs on walk in front of property owned by M. McKone. A two-plank walk across North street, at its intersection with Main street, (south Chandler's shop.)

Walk across marsh in front of property owned by T. McNamara. Repairs on walk in front of Wheel-house property.

Relay walk in front of property owned by Jas. Harrington. Relay walk in front of property owned by Palmer Westfall, in conformity with established grade.

Repairs on walk in front of property owned by J. M. Setts. Close drive-way and repair walk in front of property owned by Theo. Swarthout.

Repair walk in front of property owned by M. McKone, (west side Main street, north of marsh.) RAIL ROAD STREET.

Repairs on walk, south front of County property. Two-plank walk across East street, at its intersection with Rail Road street, (north side.)

Repair walk in front of property owned by Mrs. Wales Riggs. Repair walk in front of property owned by Chas. Allyn. EAST STREET.

Two-plank walk across alley, between property owned by H. Shaver and B. B. Barnes. Two-plank walk across South St., at its intersection with East street, (east side.)

Walk raised up to established grade in front of property owned A. Allison, (west front.)

Two-plank walk across East street, at its intersection with Park street, south side; also two-plank walk across Park street, at its intersection with East street, (both sides.)

Walk laid in front of property owned by Perry Barber and Sidney Harrington, along side of East street—MIDDLE STREET.

Repairs on walk in front of property owned by J. D. Schnaitman. Walk repaired and leveled up, in front of property owned by Mrs. Depeu, and adjoining lots.

Repairs on walk in front of property owned by B. F. Tuttle. SOUTH STREET.

Walk laid in front of property owned by Mrs. Dean. Walk completed in front of property owned by Mrs. Geddis.

Repairs on walk in front of property owned by Dr. Armstrong. Walk relaid in front of property owned by D. Tichenor, to conform to established grade.

Walk relaid in front of property owned by L. Randall, to conform to established grade. Two-plank walk across South St., at its intersection with Main street; also across Park street, at its intersection with Main street.

MAIN STREET. Walk leveled up in front of property owned by Thos. Godfrey, deceased.

Walk across drive-way in front of property owned by Tim McKone, (east side Main street.) ORCHARD STREET.

Repairs on walk on south side of Tim McKone's property. Repairs on walk in front of property owned by E. Cooper.

Repairs on walk in front of property owned Mrs. Rodell—plank nailed down. SUMMIT STREET.

That new walk be laid, on south side of same, from East street to Main street. Walk raised in front of Warren Cushman's property.

Two-plank walk across Summit street, at its intersection with Main street, (east side.) Two-plank walk across street, between Schumacher's residence and shop.

Recommend walk to be laid in front of property owned by A. Congdon. CONGDON STREET.

Walk in front of property owned by L. Tichenor, lowered to established grade and repaired. Walk repaired in front of property owned by G. W. Turnbull.

Walk repaired in front of Chas. Tichenor's property, (east side.) Two-plank walk across Congdon street, at its intersection with South street. SOUTH STREET.

Walk repaired and space between walk and wall be covered, in front of property owned by J. C. Winans, (north front.)

GEO. A. ROBERTSON, WARREN CUSHMAN, R. S. ARMSTRONG, Committee.

Moved and supported that the report of the committee on side and cross-walks, as far as repairs are reported as needed, be adopted and that the marshal be instructed to proceed on Monday, the second day of May, to give the necessary notices for such as are not repaired, and follow up said notices, by repairing said walks, according to the ordinances governing the same—carried.

Resolved, that the attorney be instructed to draw the necessary ordinance for the relaying of the side-walks, recommended by said committee to be relaid, and also for such new walks as is reported by them, as necessary—carried.

Resolved, that the marshal be instructed to put in cross-walks where recommended by the committee, as reported, and also wherever the committee may deem it necessary, at other crossings, and the cost of same to be paid out of the Highway fund—carried.

The assessor reported that he had the report of the poll list completed. Moved and supported that the report of the assessor be accepted—carried.

The committee on the petition of Daniel Bale, asked for further time. Moved and supported that it be allowed—carried.

Moved and support that the Board pay this year, for shovelers, eleven (11) shillings per day, and for man and team three (3) dollars per day—carried.

Moved and supported that the Board adjourn till Monday evening, April 25th, at 7:30 o'clock—sharp—carried.

GILBERT GAY, Clerk.

CHELSEA, April 19, 1881. Village Board met, pursuant to call of President, on Tuesday, April 19th, on street west of Passenger House.

Present, J. L. Gilbert, President. Trustees present, Thatcher, Armstrong, Woods, Robertson, Cushman.

It was ordered that the marshal proceed to grade the street from Main street, east, to the Passenger House. H. M. WOODS, Clerk, pro tem.

CHELSEA, April 25th, 1881. Board met, pursuant to call of the President, at the office of G. W. Turnbull.

Present, J. L. Gilbert, President. Trustees present, Thatcher, Armstrong, Woods, Vogel.

The president laid before the Board the subject of removing the obstructions in the street, on the north side of J. C. Taylor's brick building, and to enquire and get instructions from the counsel of the village attorney, what course to take in regard to the removal of such obstructions. The attorney instructed the Board to order the marshal to take his men and remove the obstructions.

On motion, the Board resolved to follow the instructions of their attorney. On motion, Board adjourned, subject to call of President.

ORRIN THATCHER, Clerk, pro tem.

CHELSEA, April 25th, 1881. Board met, pursuant to adjournment.

Present, J. L. Gilbert, President. Trustees present, Thatcher, Woods, Armstrong, Vogel.

Trustees absent, Robertson, Cushman. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Moved and supported that the bond of the liquor dealers be fixed at \$2000.00, same as last year—carried.

Moved and supported that the President and attorney be instructed to consult with the railroad officials, in regard to grading and fixing South Rail Road street.

Moved and supported that the attorney proceed to open North street—carried.

Moved and supported that the first Monday of each month be the regular monthly meeting—carried.

Moved and supported that the Board adjourn till Thursday eve, April 28th, at 7:30, p. m.—carried.

GILBERT GAY, Clerk.

PROFIT, \$1,200. To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness, costing \$200 per year, total \$1,200—all of this expense was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters taken by my wife. She has done her own housework for a year since, without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it, for their benefit.

Commissioners' Notice. STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the eleventh day of April, A. D. 1881, six months from date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Elizabeth Bale, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the eleventh day of October next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on Monday, the 11th day of July, and on Tuesday the 11th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.

Dated, March 28th, 1881. WILLIAM E. STEVENSON, FRANK A. BURKHART, Commissioners.

Notice to Creditors. STATE OF MICHIGAN, ) ss. COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, )

Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the eleventh day of April, A. D. 1881, six months from date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Elizabeth Bale, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the eleventh day of October next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on Monday, the 11th day of July, and on Tuesday the 11th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, April 11th, A. D. 1881. WILLIAM H. HARRISON, Judge of Probate.

Commissioners' Notice. STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

The undersigned having been appointed by the probate court for said county, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Elizabeth Cullinane, late of said county, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate court, for Creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of the undersigned, on the seventh day of July, and on Friday the seventh day of October next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated April 7th, 1881. HIRSH PRINCE, ELKANAH DOWNER, Commissioners.

Chelsea Market. CHELSEA, Apr. 28, 1881.

Table listing market prices for various goods: FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, BEANS, POTATOES, APPLES, HONEY, BUTTER, POULTRY, LARD, TALLOW, HAMS, SHOULDER, EGGS, BEEF, SHEEP, HOGS, HAY, WOOD, CRANBERRIES.

ORDINANCE NO. 16. An Ordinance defining the duties of the Marshal and Village Attorney.

It is hereby Ordained by the President and Trustees of the Village of Chelsea.

Sec. 1st. It shall be the duty of the Marshal to do and perform all the requirements of his office, as shall be contained in the Charter of said Village as contained in Act No. 36 of the Session Laws of the State of Michigan, for the year A. D. 1869, and in the Acts passed by the Legislature of said State, amendatory thereof, and also to enforce all the ordinances of said village.

Sec. 2d. It shall also be the duty of the said Marshal, without any compensation except his salary, which shall be fixed by the Board of Trustees, to collect all taxes and licenses, to serve all notices, to attend the duties of a policeman until after the usual hour of closing all business places.

To work on the streets, sidewalks and other property of the village as directed by the President or Board of Trustees. To report monthly to the board all complaints made by him, with the names of persons complained against, and the result so far as he may know, and penal notices, in his own hand, shall be placed in the hands of the Justice of the Peace, when cases are being tried wherein the village is a party, to make complaints for violations of Ordinances, and in all cases where the offenders are not arrested by him in the act, to consult the village attorney, and be directed by him in making complaints against such offenders, as shall not be arrested by him in the act of committing such offenses. To attend all meetings of the village board. To keep and care for lock-up. To oil and care for wind-mills when necessary, shall be upon the streets evenings, performing the duties of a policeman until after the usual hour of closing all business places.

To work on the streets, sidewalks and other property of the village as directed by the President or Board of Trustees. To report monthly to the board all complaints made by him, with the names of persons complained against, and the result so far as he may know, and penal notices, in his own hand, shall be placed in the hands of the Justice of the Peace, when cases are being tried wherein the village is a party, to make complaints for violations of Ordinances, and in all cases where the offenders are not arrested by him in the act, to consult the village attorney, and be directed by him in making complaints against such offenders, as shall not be arrested by him in the act of committing such offenses. To attend all meetings of the village board. To keep and care for lock-up. To oil and care for wind-mills when necessary, shall be upon the streets evenings, performing the duties of a policeman until after the usual hour of closing all business places.

Sec. 3rd. It shall be the duty of said marshal to keep in a book to be provided for him by the village board, an account of all monies received by him, and from what sources received, and he shall within forty-eight hours after receiving monies from any, and every source, including his fees of all kinds, pay the same over to the Treasurer of said village, taking his receipts for the same, and he shall on the first meeting of the village board in every month, lay said account book before the board with his doings therein recorded, and the receipts of the Treasurer for such monies for the inspection and approval of said board.

Sec. 4th. Before entering upon the duties of his office, the said Marshal shall take and subscribe the usual oath of office, with the Clerk of said village, and shall also make and file with the said Clerk, a bond with two sufficient securities to be approved by said board, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars conditioned for the faithful collection of the taxes and licenses imposed in said village, and for the faithful paying over and accounting to the said Treasurer of all monies received by him, by virtue of his said office of Marshal of said village.

Sec. 5th. It shall be the duty of the village attorney to attend to all legal business of the village—to try all cases brought on behalf of said village, and to defend all actions brought against it, either in justice court or in the circuit court. To all times give advice and counsel to the President, Trustees, or other officers of said village, in all legal matters pertaining to the office. To attend all meetings of the village board. To give his attention to all complaints made by the Marshal for violations of the ordinances, and to advise and direct the Marshal as to all complaints for violations of the ordinances, when the marshal shall not have arrested the party or parties in the guilty act. To use his best endeavors to have the legal business of the village conducted at the least possible expense.

To draft all legal papers required by the said village board, and to accept and receive for the faithful performances of such duties, no other compensation than the salary fixed by said board, provided however, that if in the performance of such duties, he should be required to attend to any said duties at any place, other than in said village, then the said attorney shall be paid by said village, all his actual cash expenditures, necessarily paid and laid out by him in attending to the same, in addition to his said salary.

Sec. 6th. In case either the said marshal or the said attorney, shall neglect or refuse to faithfully perform the duties of their respective offices. It is hereby expressly declared to be the right and duty of said village board, to remove such officer from his said office, so neglecting and refusing to perform the duties of his office, by a majority vote of said board, and to declare a vacancy in such office, and immediately thereafter to appoint a competent person to the said office, thus declared to be vacant.

Sec. 7th. It shall be the duty of the said village board, on the 3rd Monday in March, in each and every year, (or as soon thereafter as may be), to appoint one person to be marshal of said village, whose term of office shall be for one year, unless he shall sooner resign, or be removed for cause. And one person to be attorney of said village, whose term of office shall be for one year, unless he shall sooner resign, or be removed for cause; and it shall also be the duty of said board, at the same time, to fix the salary of each of said officers for the ensuing year, and the time and manner of the payment of such salary, provided however, that in case either of said officers shall die, resign, or be removed, that he shall be entitled to receive, only such portion of such salary, as shall be earned by him, before such officer shall become vacant.

Sec. 8th. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force, from and after its publication.

Approved March 25th, 1881. JAMES L. GILBERT, President, GILBERT H. GAY, Clerk.

FOR SALE.—A good house and lot in the village of Chelsea convenient to business part of town and will be sold cheap apply to D. B. TAYLOR.

AGENTS For Border Outlaws. WANTED BY J. W. BUEL. New, Authentic and Thrilling History of the Lives and Wonderful Adventures of America's great Outlaws.

The Youngers Brothers, Frank and Jesse James, and their bands of highwaymen down to 1881. Contains more than 40 illustrations embracing late Portraits of the principal characters, including Frank James, never before published, and 12 Fine Colored Plates. Interviews and letters from Cole Younger—Starting Revelations. All about the Black Flag, the Black Cat, the Secret Case, and hundreds of other wonderful things. Most exciting book ever published; more thrilling than a romance, yet true in every essential. Sells like wild fire! 10,000 orders in advance. Nothing like it beats everything! Over 400 pages, price \$1.50. Agents canvassing outside, 50 cents. Write immediately for full particulars, to HISTORICAL PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis, Mo.

If you are a man of business, and are suffering from indigestion, or are suffering from any of the ailments mentioned in the advertisement, you will find relief in the use of Hop Bitters.



MANHOOD. How Lost, How Restored! Just published, a new edition of Dr. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the Radical cure of Spectatoria or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotence, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriages, etc.; also Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This Lecture should be in the hand of every youth and every man in the land. Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers, THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO. No. 41 Ann Street, New York, N. Y. Post Office Box, 4586. v9-29-ly

Good Sugar, 7 cts. per lb.

Kerosene Oil 14 cts. Gallon.

We warrant it inferior to none.

Farrell & Boardman.

Very respectfully,

Go to your druggist for Mrs. Freeman's New National Dyes. For brightness and durability of color are unequalled. Color from 2 to 3 pounds. Price, 15 cents.

Check Job Printing done at the HERALD office.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

A correspondent of the American Ship figures to show that the amount of ship timbers now standing in the lumber camps of Michigan is about 30,000,000 feet is credited to Michigan. This is a record for any state at the rate of about 5,000,000 feet a year, and the writer argues that the pine lands are being sold at a price which will bring in a few years.

AT THE CAPITAL.

Prohibition Question Not Dead—Enlightens to the Dead—More Soldiers—County School Examiner—Tax Question Discussion—New Senator—More Officers—Want to Adjourn.

THE FARM.

According to latest statistics, the number of hilly cows kept in the leading dairying countries of the world are as follows: Germany, 8,962,221; France, 4,519,765; Great Britain, 2,212,192; Ireland, 3,708,766; Denmark, 800,000; Sweden, 1,356,576; Norway, 741,574; Switzerland, 592,463; and the United States 13,000,000.

BOHEMIAN.

The following are verbatim copies of two letters received by the superintendent of public instruction, from township superintendents of schools. They are specimens of many such that come to hand.

FOREIGN.

Lord Beaconsfield died Tuesday morning. The death of Lord Beaconsfield occasions very general regret throughout Europe, especially among the monarchists and Imperialists.

DETOIT STOCK MARKETS.

Flour—City brand, \$5 25; State brand, \$4 00; Seconds, \$3 50; Minnesota, \$2 75; Rye, \$2 00; Wheat—No. 1 white, \$1 00; No. 2 white, \$0 75; No. 3 white, \$0 50; No. 1 red, \$0 75; No. 2 red, \$0 50; No. 3 red, \$0 25; Corn—No. 1, \$0 75; No. 2, \$0 50; No. 3, \$0 25; Beans—No. 1, \$1 00; No. 2, \$0 75; No. 3, \$0 50; Pork—No. 1, \$10 00; No. 2, \$8 00; No. 3, \$6 00; Lard—No. 1, \$1 00; No. 2, \$0 75; No. 3, \$0 50.

THE MEANING OF EASTER.

Why is this feast of Easter kept? Because, first, the rising of Christ from the dead confirmed the claims of His life; and secondly, because, through all the uncounted ages during which the world has lasted, not a single message has been brought back to us from the grave, but one—that which He brought on this day. These are the truest truths, so overlooked, indeed, that we are apt to overlook them.

Mr. J. M. Biffman, head clerk and bookkeeper for Wells, Stone & Co., wholesale grocers at Saginaw City, is a defaulter for a large amount. All the parties are of high standing socially and otherwise.