

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Domestic Hints.

Chocolate Eclair.—Take four ounces of flour, half a teaspoonful of baking powder, and a very small pinch of salt, and sift them together; beat the yolks of four eggs light; beat into these six ounces of pulverized sugar; beat the whites of four eggs light, and add the flour and whites of egg, a tablespoonful at a time, to the sugar and yolk; put a sheet of well-buttered paper in a baking-pan, drop your cake into small oblong forms on it, and bake to a light brown in a quick oven; grate two ounces of chocolate, add to it four ounces of pulverized sugar, moisten it with cold water, mix smooth in a tin and set in a pot of hot water on the fire; let it boil until it candies; put it while hot on under part of the cakes, and put them two and two together; then put the chocolate on top of each two, and put them for a few moments in the oven to dry.

Cream Sauce for Pudding.—To make a bowlful of cream sauce take a piece of butter the size of a small egg and beat it up with powdered sugar until it is a light cream. Then set it aside. Then into a small tin sauce pan put a coffee-cupful of water and add to it a teaspoonful of flour mixed in a little cold water. Cook this thoroughly until it is like thin starch. Then take up the butter and sugar mixture, and while you are beating it energetically let some one pour into it slowly and gradually the hot flour sauce. If the beating is not stopped for a moment the whole sauce will rise and be foamy as sea-froth. Flavor with wine, brandy or vanilla, as preferred. This is the best sauce made. Potato flour is sometimes used instead of wheat flour.

Cocunut Cake.—One cup sugar, one cup flour, half teaspoon cream tartar, one-fourth teaspoon soda, one tablespoon boiling water, three eggs. Beat the yolks of the eggs, stir in the sugar, then the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth, then the flour, with the cream of tartar mixed through it, then the soda, dissolved in the boiling water. Bake in three or four cakes, in a pretty quick oven. Make an icing of the whites of two eggs and six heaping tablespoons of powdered sugar. Spread the icing on one cake, then a layer of cocunut, then icing, then another cake, etc. If you use prepared cocunut you must moisten with milk before using.

Strawberry Custard.—Make a nice boiled custard of a quart of milk and yolks of five eggs properly sweetened. Boil in a double kettle till it thickens to the right consistency; take it off the fire and put it in the flavoring. Take a gill of sugar and a pint of ripe berries; crush them together and pass through a fine strainer. Take the whites of four of the eggs, and while beating them to a stiff froth, add a gill of sugar, a little at a time. Then to the sugar and eggs add the sweetened strawberry juice, beating all the while to keep it stiff. This makes a beautiful pink float, which is to be placed on top of the custard.

Plain Boiled Pudding.—Take one quart of milk, the yolks of five eggs well beaten, a little salt, and flour enough to make a batter as thick as for griddle cakes. Have a pudding bag made smaller at the bottom than at the top, dip it into hot water, sprinkle the inside with flour, pour in the batter, tie tightly, and boil three-quarters of an hour. If you choose to put fruit in you can. Dried fruit is nice, as it will be thoroughly steamed and softened. For sauce use a sour sauce, adding to it butter, flour and sugar, either vinegar, wine or brandy.

Chocolate Pudding.—Miss Corson recommends puddings as being good substitutes for pies, and believes them to be as a rule more easily digested. A chocolate pudding is very easily made. Proceed as if you were to make a common custard pudding, and just before taking it from the fire add enough grated chocolate to color and flavor it; pour it into cups to cool; first wet the cups in cold water. When dinner is ready turn from the cups or saucers and serve with cream; the cream may be sweetened and flavored with vanilla.

Laundry Hints.

To Wash Shetland Shawls.—Make up a thin lather or boiled soap and water; plunge the shawl in it, and gently strip it through the hand. It must never be rubbed or wrung. When clean, rinse through water without any soap, hang it up for about a minute, shake it gently by each side alternately, pin it out on a sheet exactly square, and if the shawl be of a fine texture it should be slightly sewed down to the sheet by the top of the fringe to prevent its running up; then go over the whole fringe, drawing each thread separately and laying it straight out. If these directions are carefully attended to, the shawls may be washed many times, and each time appear as well as when new. They should never be put into the hands of any but those who are accustomed to wash lace.

How to Wash Clothes Without Fading.—A lady correspondent sends us the following recipe, which she has tried with success on all kinds of fabrics: Wash and peel Irish potatoes, and then grate them into cold water. Saturate the articles to be washed in this potato water, and they can then be washed with soap without any running of the color. I have taken oil out of carpets saturated with this potato water, when simple cold water would make the color run ruinously; have set the color in figured black muslins, in colored merinos, in ribbons and other silk goods. Often the potato water cleanses sufficiently without the use of soap; but the latter is necessary where there is any grease. In such cases (without soap) I take the grated potato itself and rub the goods with a dannel rag. In woolen goods it is necessary to strain the water, else the particles will adhere, but this is not necessary in goods, from which they can be well shaken.

If you want good starch, mix it with cold water; add boiling water until it thickens, then add a dessertspoonful of sugar and a small piece of butter. This makes a stiff and glossy finish equal to that of the laundry.

I call for the hands—spectacles, call I for the nose—handkerchiefs.

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"ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY"

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VOL. X.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1881.

NO. 38

After a time Uncle Brimmer fell ill, and we sent for a doctor. Dr. Trattles Jex, was the medical man of our country. He lived in Middleburn, seven miles away, and he came over trotting on a great bay horse, with a pair of saddle-bags hanging like Gilpin's bottles, one on each side. He looked as diminutive as a monkey perched on the tall horse's back, and indeed, he was "a wee bit pawky body," as he said of Tommy Moore. But bless me! he was as pompous and self-important as though he had found the place to stand on, and could move the world with his little lever. A red handkerchief carefully pinned across his chest showed that he had lungs and a mother. His boots were polished to the last degree. His pink and bearded face betrayed his youth; and his voice—ah! his voice! What a treasure it would have been could we have let it out to masqueraders! Whether it was just changing from that of youth to that of a man, or whether, like reading and writing, "it came by nature," I can't tell. One instance it was deep and bass, and the next, squeaking and soprano. No even tenor about that voice.

He held out his hand, with good morning, Mrs. Hucklestone. I hope the baby has not had an attack? I popped into the dining-room to ladder and crawl through a window to get at his patient. But as she looked at him speechless, spotless, gloved, scented and curled, then at the ladder leaning against the wall in a disreputable, rickety sort of a way, a sense of incongruity seemed borne in on her soul. To add to her distress and my hilarity, we saw that Uncle Brimmer had hung out some mysterious under-rigging that he wore. Long, red, and ragged, it flaunted in the breeze as picturesquely as the American flag on a Fourth of July.

"I am afraid, Doctor, it will be a little awkward," faltered Mabel; "Uncle Brimmer is up there, and she waved her lily hand.

"An' you'll have to climb de ladder," put in Nanky Pal, with a disrespectful chuckle.

I thought the little Doctor gasped; but he recovered himself gallantly, and said:

"As a boy I have climbed trees, and think I can ascend a ladder as a man," and he smiled heroically.

We watched him. He was encumbered by the saddle-bags, but he managed very well, and had nearly reached the top, when suddenly Uncle Brimmer's head and shoulders protruded giving him the look of a small half out of his shell.

"Here's my pulse, Doctor," he cried, blandly, extending his bare arm. "Tain't no place for you up here. An' here's my tongue," then out went his tongue for Dr. Jex's inspection.

The Doctor seated himself on a rung of the ladder, quite willing to be met half way. Professional inquiries began, when

"A deep sound struck like a rising knell."

"Good gracious!" exclaimed Mabel; "what is that?"

Nanky Pal sprang up, with distended eyes, almost letting the baby fall. Again.

"Nearer, clearer, deadlier than before."

"Sakes alive! Miss Mabel," cried Nanky, "ole Mr. Simmon's bull's done broke loose!" She was right. A moment more, and in rushed the splendid, angry beast, bellowing, pawing the ground, shaking his evil, lowered head as if the devil were contradicting him. Dr. Jex turned a scared face. My lord bull caught sight of the fluttering red rags, and charged the side of the house. And I give my word, the next instant the ladder was knocked from under the Doctor's feet, and he was clinging frantically round the neck of Uncle Brimmer.

Fearful moment.

"Pull him in Uncle Brimmer—pull him in," shrieked Mabel, dancing about. "I can't honey—I can't," gasped the choking giant; "I'm stuck."

"Hold me up," cried the doctor, "send for help."

Uncle Brimmer seized him by the arm-pits. The saddle-bags went clattering down, and about the head of Master Bull a cloud of quinine, calomel, Dover's and divers other powders and pills, broved in blinding confusion.

"Aunt Patsy, go for Mr. Hucklestone at once," called Mabel.

Aunt Patsy looked cautiously out from the kitchen door. "Yer don't ketch me in de yard wid ole Simmon's bull," she said, with charming independence.

"Then I shall send Nanky Pal."

"If Nanky Pal goes out dat house I'll break every bone in her body."

Then Mabel began to beg: "Aunt Patsy, let her go, please. I'll give you a whole bagful of quilt pieces, and my ruby red polonaise that you begged me for yesterday."

Aunt Patsy's head came out a little further. "An' what else?"

"And a ruffled pillow-sham," said Mabel, almost in tears, "and some white sugar, and I'll make you a hat—and that's all, Now."

"I reckon dat's about as much as de chile is wuth," said the philosophic mother. "Let her go."

"Fly Ely!" cried Mabel.

"I ain't skeered, said Nanky. I ain't dat sort. Mammy ain't nuther. She was jes' waitin' ter see how much you'd give."

"With I wuz in Tennessee, A-sittin' in my chair, Jag of whisky by my side, An' arms around my dear! This was his favorite. Who shall I call for the hands—spectacles, call I for the nose—handkerchiefs."

"No! I've got rights."

Nanky's bare legs scudded swiftly across the yard. The bull took no notice of her. He was still stamping and bellowing under that window. Uncle Brimmer and the Doctor clung together, and only a convulsive kick now and then testified to the little man's agony.

"Suppose Uncle Brimmer should let go?" I suggested, in a hollow whisper. "Oh, hush!" cried Mabel. "The Doctor's blood would be on our heads."

"Or the bull's horns."

It was not far to the tobacco field, and in an incredibly short time Brother John came riding in, followed by half a dozen negroes. With some delightful play that gave one quite an idea of a Spanish bull-fight, his lordship was captured, and our little doctor was assisted to the house.

Gone was the glory of Dr. Trattles Jex. His coat was torn, his knees grimy, his hands scratched, and he looked—yes—yes! as if he had been crying.

"Can you ever forgive us?" said Mabel piteously. She hovered about him like a little mother. She made him drink two glasses of wine; she mended his coat; she asked him if he would not like to kiss the baby. And finally a warm smile shone in the countenance of Dr. Jex. For me, I felt my face purpling, and leaving him to Mabel, I fled with brother John to the smoke house, where we were roared.

Uncle Brimmer got well, and went in to see the doctor. He returned with a new cravat, a cane, and several small articles of attire, from which we inferred that in those trying moments when he supported the suspended doctor, that little gentleman had offered many inducements for him to hold fast. When questioned, he responded chiefly with a cavernous and mysterious smile, only saying:

"Master Dr. Jex is a gentleman; starch in or starch out, he's de gentleman straight."

And brother John, who is somewhat acquainted with slang, said with a great laugh, "Well, old man, you had a bully chance to judge, so you must be right."—*Scribner's Monthly.*

Modern Courtship.

"And do you really love me dearly?" he asked, as he pulled his arm around her wasp like system. "An' you'll always love me so?"

"Always, Frederick; ever so."

"And you pledge me to sew but—"

"Sir!"

"You pledge me to so beautify my life that it will always be as happy as now?"

"With my last breath, Frederick."

"An' darling, you will mend my soc—"

"Your what, sir?"

"You will mend my social ways and draw me upward and onward to a better existence?"

"It will be the pride of my love so do, Frederick; I will sacrifice all for your complete happiness."

"I know that, sweetheart. But suppose in the fulness of time some accident should happen to—to—say the trou—?"

"You forget yourself, sir. To the what?"

"To the 'trousseau; would it defer the hour that makes you mine?"

"Never, Frederick. I am yours, mind and heart, and naught can separate us."

"But what I want to say is, that should my part—"

"Begone, sir, what do you mean?"

"Hear me, my life. I say if my panting bosom should grow cold in death, would your love still warm it?"

"As the sun melts the iceberg, Frederick, so would the rays of my affection thrill your heart again."

"And you will care for me ever, my soul, and I for you, for though I may never have a shrir—"

"Enough! Leave me forever."

"But listen. Though I may never have a shirking disposition, I shall sometimes, in the struggle of life, forget the plain duty—"

"And I'll remind you of it, Frederick, in tender actions, and make the duties of existence so pleasant of performance that to avoid them would be pain."

"And so on. That's modern courtship. Lots of abstract swash, but a manifest disinclination to contemplate such conveniences as buttons, socks, trousers and shirts."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

CASTLE RON BYRON.—Senor Castellan, the Spanish statesman, in his "Life of Byron," says: "There is no tragedy comparable to the tragedy of Byron's own heart. We must ascend to Jerusalem to meet in universal literature a poet who could, like him, send his voice from the tombs, repeat like him the elegy of ruin. The sorrow of Thamo, the pilot of Plutarch, in whose ears the god Pan murmured his agony by the Cape Miseno, was less poetical, less profound, than the grief of Byron on crossing the shores of Greece, and finding her forsaken of the gods and peopled by the slaves. Foscarri could not love Venice as Byron loved her, could not feel the lamentation of the weeping Adriatic lagoon as he felt and repeated it, when beside the Palace of the Doges, and the historic and somber Bridge of Sighs, raised like a catafalque over the silent canal whose dark green waters flow beneath the city, resembling the outline of a corpse. He wept as the Roman tribunes wept over Rome's desolation. Of ideas he knew but the shadows, of history he felt but the catastrophes, of life he tasted but the bitterness."

Many a good square man loafs round the corners till he goes home at two o'clock.

RESIGNED.

Senator Conkling Forcibly With the President.

And Both he and Senator Jett Resigned—The Letter and the Administration

When the senate assembled on Monday messages were read from Senators Conkling and Platt stating that they had forwarded their resignations as senators to the governor of New York.

THE RESIGNATIONS

Set forth that some weeks ago the President sent to the senate in a group persons for public office already filled. One of these officers is the Collectorship of the port of New York, now held by Gen. Merritt; another is the Consul-Generalship at London, now held by Gen. Badesu; another, Charge d'Affaires to Denmark, held by Mr. Cramer; another is the mission to Switzerland, held by Mr. Fish, son of a former distinguished secretary of state. Mr. Fish had, in deference to an ancient practice, placed his position at the disposal of the new administration, but like other persons named, he was ready to remain at his post, if permitted to do so. All these officers, save only Mr. Cramer are citizens of New York. It was proposed to displace them all not for any alleged faults or for any alleged need or advantage of the public service, but in order to give the great office of collector of the port of New York to Mr. Wm. H. Robertson as a reward for certain acts of his, said to have "aided in making the nomination of Gen. Garfield possible."

Believing this action unwise there was sent to the president the following

REMONSTRANCE

To the President:

We beg leave to remonstrate against the change in the Collectorship of New York, by the removal of Mr. Merritt and the appointment of Mr. Robertson. The proposal was wholly a surprise. We heard of it only when the several nominations involved in the plan were announced in the Senate. We had only two days before this been informed from you that a change in the customs office at New York was contemplated, and were quite ignorant of the purpose of the action now. We had no opportunity until after the nominations to make the suggestions we now present. We do not believe that the interests of the public service will be promoted by removing the present Collector and putting Mr. Robertson in his stead. Our opinion is quite the reverse, and we believe no political advantage can be gained for either the Republican party or its principles. Believing that no individual has claims or obligations which should be liquidated in such a mode, we earnestly and respectfully ask that the nomination of Mr. Robertson be withdrawn.

(Signed) CHESTER J. ANTHONY, R. PLATT, THOMAS J. JAMES, ROSCOE CONKLING.

Mr. Conkling then goes on to say that although it has been customary to withdraw nominations, on less serious representations than so to immediately the public press, especially in articles and dispatches, written by those in close and constant association with the President, and with influential members of his cabinet, teamed with violent denunciations of the administration and "dictating to the President."

"Some days ago the President abruptly withdrew in one and the same acts the names of Gen. Woodford and Mr. Tenny and of two marshals. This unprecedented proceeding, whether permissible by law or not, was gravely significant. The President had nominated these officers after they had been weighed in the balance. Their official records were before him and had been fully scrutinized and approved. It must be presumed he thought the nominations fit to be made, and that it was his duty to make them. There is no allegation that he discovered any unfitness in all of them alike. What, then, was the meaning and purpose of this peremptory step? It was immediately stated, as if by authority, and seems to be admitted, that the purpose was to coerce the senate or senators to vote as they would not vote left free from executive interference. The design was to control the action of the senators touching matters committed by the constitution to the senate, and to the senate exclusively."

After characterizing this policy as "vicious and hurtful," Mr. Conkling says: "Only about two years ago the senate advised that Gen. Merritt be appointed Collector at New York. It is understood that among the Senators who so advised was Mr. Windom, now secretary of the treasury, and the head of this department whose subordinate Gen. Merritt is. Another Senator known to have given this advice was Mr. Kirkwood, now secretary of the Interior. It is said that like the Postmaster General from our own State, these cabinet officers were not taken into consultation touching the removal of Gen. Merritt, but their sworn and official action as Senators is none the less instructive. That the late secretary of the treasury and the late administrator, up to its expiration, less than ten weeks ago, approved Gen. Merritt as an officer is well known, and it is nowhere suggested that any citizens had petitioned for his removal, or that official delinquency on his part is the reason of it. In place of the experienced officer in midst of his term, fixed by law, it is proposed suddenly to put a man who has no training for the position."

Reference is then made to Robertson's action in the Chicago convention, and it is remarked that whether he was, or was not himself bound, not only by honor and implication, but by expressing his word to vote for Grant, becomes quite immaterial in view of the claim made for him. It is insisted

that he "organized the bolt," or, as it has been sometimes stated, "he was the leader of the bolt." This is to say that he invited, persuaded and induced others whom he knew had given their word and had obtained their seats by doing so, to violate their word and betray not only the Republicans assembled in the state convention, but Republicans of their districts as well, who had trusted in their honor.

The letter closes as follows: "Such distrust has been expressed of the correctness of our positions that we think it right and dutiful to submit the matter to the power to which alone we are bound and ever ready to bow. The legislature is in session. It is Republican in majority, and New York abounds in some quite as able as we to bear her message and commission in the senate of the United States. With a profound sense of the obligation we owe, with devotion to the Republican party, and with reverent attachment to the great state whose interests and honor are dear to us, we hold it respectfully and becoming to make room for those who may correct all the errors we have made and interpret aright the duties we have misconceived. We, therefore, inclose our resignations, but hold fast the privilege as citizens and Republicans to stand for the constitutional rights of all men and all representatives whether of the states, the nation, or the people."

THE PRESIDENT.

When spoken to about the matter, said he was advised this morning of the intended resignations and was prepared for it. He said Conkling's action did not in the least disconcert the administration; that the sun will rise and set to-morrow the same as when Conkling was a member of the senate. As soon as the news reached the departments all the cabinet officers except Hunt went to the White House and had a talk with the President.

The unanimous conclusion was that the resignations, if they had hurt anybody, had not hurt the administration. The President's opinion was that Conkling had found himself too weak to meet a final issue; that he had not found himself so powerful as he supposed, and that on resigning Conkling foresaw overwhelming defeat and preferred to temporarily vacate his seat rather than meet it. The President felt satisfied with the position he had taken and that the country is within him. He had only maintained the prerogative of the President which was his under the Constitution.

FROM LANSING.

Railroad Legislation—Another Commission—Asylum Bill Passed—Miscellaneous.

LANSING, May 20, 1881

Much of the time and attention of the legislature, particularly the house, has been occupied during this week by the two very important matters pertaining to railroads. One is the consideration of the bill "to confer certain lands, rights, franchises, powers and privileges upon the

ONTONAGON & BRULE RIVER railroad company, which were granted to the Ontonagon & State Line railroad company, by an act disposing of certain grants of land made to the State of Michigan for railroad purposes by act of congress, approved June 3, 1856. This bill has filled the hotels and legislative halls with interested members of the "third house," almost from the organization of the legislature in January down to the present time, and there has been no bill pending for years that has had more lobbying for or against than this. The house began its considerations under a special order yesterday morning, and after two whole days of speech-making on the part of members, are still at it, and it is very uncertain as to how soon a vote will be reached on the bill. The question is a complicated one and involves the rights of those who claim to be homesteaders, those who propose to build the road, and those who constitute the canal company at Ontonagon. The case is likely to occupy several days before both houses finally get through with it.

The other item of railroad legislation asked for, and one which is calling out just as much lobbying, and one that has the sympathies of the whole city of Detroit enlisted, is the

UNION DEPOT BILL.

drafted and urged by Hon. James F. Joy and backed up by the entire board of trade in the city and by very many of the prominent citizens of the city as well as the state. It is opposed by a newly organized company styling themselves "The Transit Railway Company," which professes to have been organized for the purpose of building a transit railway along the river front. The company is composed of Bela Hubbard, his brother-in-law, Mr. King, his son, Representative Hubbard, John Atkinson, and one or two others. Extensive meetings have been held before the committee on railroads of the two houses and long arguments made by the leading railroad men of the state. It is pretty generally believed that the bill will pass by a large majority.

THE TAX COMMISSION.

bill has been signed by the Governor, and now the question is as to whom he will select for the five members of the commission. It is understood that there are quite a large number of men in the state who consider themselves equal to the occasion, and who would be willing to sacrifice themselves on their country's altar, if called. Good men should be chosen, with no regard to political influences or party lines.

ADDITIONAL ASYLUM.

The senate bill appropriating \$400,000 for the location and erection of an additional asylum for the insane, that was passed, reconsidered and tabled on its final passage last week was called up by Senator Tooker, on the 18th, and was passed by a vote of yeas 24, nays 2. It is understood that this action meets with the hearty approval of Governor Jerome, who it will be remembered, recommended the passage of such a bill in his inaugural message. Possibly the house may defeat the bill.

SUNDRIES.

A preamble and resolution expressing sympathy with President Garfield, in his difficulty with Conkling, offered by Senator Billings, on the 17th, was promptly tabled, the senate evidently declining to go into the fight without cause.

The joint resolution proposing to again submit to the people the question of increasing the salaries of the circuit judges from \$1,500 to \$2,500, was reported favorably by the senate committee on constitutional amendments, and when printed will be again before the legislature. It will quite likely pass, and if so, it is now thought that the people will adopt it for they came very near doing so the last time the question was submitted.

The concurrent resolution fixing the final adjournment day on June 4th, which was tabled in the senate last week, was taken up by that body on the 16th, and adopted by a vote of 23 to 2. The house, however, felt that it was not possible to fix the day until more of the important matters of legislation were disposed of, so decided to make its consideration a special order for the 24th. It is now generally thought that the house will quite likely be obliged to extend the time another week, making it the 11th. If so the senate can do no better than to concur.

The senate has passed the house bill to create another judicial district making twenty-seven in all.

The house bill for the revision of the highway laws that has been so long under consideration was finally disposed of by its final passage by the senate on the 18th by a vote of yeas 26, nays none.

The house bill to appropriate \$25,000 for frescoing and decorating the capitol was amended in the senate by cutting the appropriation down to \$10,000, and limiting the rooms to be frescoed at the present time to the Governor's rooms, the main corridor, etc., and then the bill was defeated by a vote of yeas 15, nays 10. It was re-considered and will doubtless pass at some other time, when the work will be at least commenced.

Both houses have passed the bill so much petitioned for, for the publication of 30,000 additional copies of "Robertson's Michigan in the war," and the soldiers or their children can now all have a copy.

Representative Wycoff's bill for the restoration of the death penalty, was lost in the house on the 18th, by a vote of yeas 45, nays 35.

Both houses have passed the bill appropriating \$10,000 to enable the state to take part in the Yorktown celebration.

BOHEMIAN.

Proclamation of Charles II. in Regard to Theatres.

Charles R.—Whereas complaint hath often been made unto Us, that divers persons do rudely press, and with evil Language and Blows force their way into Our Theatres (called the Theatre Royal in Bridge street, and the Dukes Theatre in Dorset Garden) at the time of their Public Representations and Actings, without paying the Price established at both the said Theatres, to the great disturbance of Our Servants, Licensed by Our Authority, as well as others, and to the danger of the Public Peace; and We do hereby straightly charge and Command, That no Person of what Quality soever, do presume to come into either of the said Theatres before and during the time of Actings, without paying the Price established for the respective places. And Our further Command is, That the Money which shall be so paid by any Persons for their respective Places, shall not be returned again, after it is once paid, notwithstanding that such Persons shall go out at any time before or during the Play; And (to avoid future fraud) That none hereafter shall enter the Pit, First, or Upper Gallery, without delivering to the respective Door-keeper the Ticket or Tickets which they received for their Money paid at the first Door. And forasmuch as 'tis impossible to command those vast Engines (which move the Scenes and Machines) and to order such a number of Persons as must be employed in Works of that nature, if any but such as belong thereto, are suffered to press in amongst them; Our Will and Command is, That no Person of what Quality soever, presume to stand or sit on the stage, or to come within any part of the Scenes, before the Play begins, while 'tis Acting, or after 'tis ended; and We strictly hereby Command Our Officers and Guard of Soldiers which attend the respective Theatres to see this order exactly observ'd; And if any Person whatsoever shall disobey this Our known Pleasure and Command, We shall proceed against them as Contemners of Our Royal Authority, and disturbers of the Publick Peace. Given at Our Court at Whitehall the Second day of February in the Twenty Sixth Year of our reign.—*Notes and Queries.*

I call for the hands—spectacles, call I for the nose—handkerchiefs.

N. C. R. R. TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for train types (Mail Train, Local Passenger, Grand Rapids Express, Jackson Express, Kewadin Express) and times for 'GOING WEST' and 'GOING EAST'. Includes 'Time of Closing the Mail' for Western Mail, Eastern, and Geo. J. Crowell, Postmaster.

The Chelsea Herald,
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BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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

I. O. O. F.—THE REGULAR weekly meeting of Vermont Lodge No. 85, I. O. O. F., will take place every Wednesday evening at 6 1/2 o'clock, at their lodge room, Middle st., East.
G. E. Wright, Sec'y.

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

R. M. SPEER, DENTIST.
(Formerly with D. C. Hawxhurst, M. D., D. D. S., of Battle Creek.)
Nitrous oxid gas for the painless extraction of teeth administered.
ROOMS OVER HOLME'S DRY GOODS STORE, CHELSEA, MICH. [10-23]

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Chelsea, March 25, 1880. v9-28-1y

ED. E. WRIGHT, D. D. S., OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL DENTIST,
OFFICE OVER THE CHELSEA BANK, CHELSEA, MICH. [7-13]

INSURANCE COMPANIES
REPRESENTED BY
WM. E. DEPEW,
Assets:
Home of New York, \$6,100,527
Hartford, 3,292,914
Underwriters, 4,600,000
American, Philadelphia, 1,296,641
Zana, of Hartford, 7,078,224
Fire Association, 4,165,716
OFFICE: Over Kempf's Bank, Middle street, west, Chelsea, Mich.
It is cheaper to insure in these stalwarts, than in one horse companies. v6-1

M. W. BUSH, DENTIST,
OFFICE OVER W. R. REED & Co's STORE, CHELSEA, MICH. 31

Elgin Watches
A. R. LOCKYER, TIME TO GO
D. PRATT, Watchmaker & Jeweler
REPAIRING—Special attention given to this branch of the business and satisfaction guaranteed, at the "Bee Hive" Jewelry Establishment, South Main st., Chelsea. 47

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. Custom Work a Specialty. Farmers, please take notice and bring in your grain. Satisfaction guaranteed. v9-33

TONSORIAL EMPORIUM.
EDWARD 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, also keep on hand sharp razors, nice clean towels, & everything first-class to suit their customers. They are up to the times, and can give you an easy shave and fashionable haircut. A share of the public patronage is solicited. Shop under Reed & Co's Drug Store, Main street east, Chelsea, Mich.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
Rev. THOS. HOLMES, D. D., Pastor. Services at 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday School at 12 M.

M. E. CHURCH.
Rev. J. L. HUDSON, Pastor. Services at 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock. Sunday School immediately after morning services.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. E. A. GAY, Pastor. Services at 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 P. M. Young people's meeting Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday School at 12 M.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Rev. Father DUBOIS. Services every Sunday, at 8 and 10 1/2 A. M. Vespers, 7 o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 12 o'clock A. M.

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

OUR TELEPHONE.

The weather is warm, dry and dusty.
Hon. J. Gorman was in town Saturday. Strawberries are in market at 18 cents per quart.

Our street sprinkler does us a heap of good these warm days.
Saline, Mich., had a \$35,000 fire last Saturday morning.

A slight change on the M. C. R. R. time table this week. See corrected time card on this page.

A large amount of wheat was brought into market the past week—ranging in price from \$105 to 108.

The Chelsea band intends to take a part in the grand band tournament to be held at Lansing on the 8th and 9th of June. We hope they may come off with a prize.

Mrs. O. N. Allyn of this village left last Wednesday for McBrides, Montcalm Co. where she intends to spend a few months for the benefit of her health.

Rev. J. Shank of Lima will preach at the M. E. Church in this village next Sunday morning. Rev. J. L. Hudson has been appointed to preach the annual missionary sermon at Lima.

A camp of Gypsies was encamped just outside of the village last Saturday and Sunday, and a number of our inhabitants paid them a friendly visit Sunday afternoon.

WANTED.—Pasture for 25, 50, 75 or 100 sheep, two or three months. Parties having any pasture to let, call at, or address this office. Give amount and kind of pasture.

Frank Wright, son of our marshal, who works on a farm north of this village, got his face and body badly poisoned with schumac on Wednesday last. He is now at home and doing as well as could be expected.

Chelsea and Dexter played a game at base-ball last Saturday, resulting in favor of Dexter. Our boys say the cause of their defeat was caused by two of their number getting badly hurt. They propose to beat them in the near future.

The fourth quarterly meeting of the Washtenaw County Pioneer Society will be held at the Congregational Church in Chelsea, Wednesday, June 1st, 1881. A picnic dinner will be served in the basement. By order of Com.

James Speer and Chas. Downer were the two unfortunates who got wounded at the base-ball match at Dexter last Saturday—one got a stroke in the mouth with a bat, which came very near taking his head off—the other got one of his fingers broken by a ball. They will both survive to "wax" Dexter.

One day last week a tramp entered the residence of Mr. E. Freer of Lima, during the absence of the family and appropriated some clothing and a pocket-book containing \$45.00. The tramp was seen by a neighbor to throw something over into the field, and on investigation it was found to be the empty pocket-book. Mr. F. pursued the tramp and caught him—but an examination failed to discover any money.

Supervisor Dancer of Lima reports 28 births and 11 deaths in his township during 1880. Dog tax collected for the same year \$143, all of which was consumed in payment of sheep, owners receiving 68 cts. on the dollar for their claims. Dog tax assessed in 1881, \$145. Prospects are if weather proves favorable wheat will yield from 8 to 9 bushels per acre in the township.

The success and material prosperity of a country town depends more upon the character of its people than upon the mere accident of its location. True, a favored locality, everything else being equal, will lead to a more rapid growth than would have otherwise been the case, but a place like Chelsea peopled with live, enterprising citizens, will advance in spite of circumstances, while the best situation in the world is as nothing, if there be none quick to seize upon its advantages and to turn them to account.

A \$10.00 BIBLICAL PRIZE.—The publishers of *Railroad's Monthly* offer the following easy way for some one to make \$10.00: To the person telling us how many times the word "Galilee" is found in the New Testament Scriptures, by June 10th, 1881, we will give \$10.00 in gold as a prize. The money will be forwarded to the winner June 15th, 1881. Those who try for the prize must send 10 cents with their answer, for which they will receive the July number of the *Monthly*, and excellent Magazine of 32 pages, in which will be published the name and address of the winner of the prize, with the correct answer thereto. Address, **ROTBLEDGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Lansing, Mich.**

Memorial day at Chelsea, on Monday, May 30, will be observed at Oak Grove Cemetery. The Procession will form at 4 P. M., at Congregational Church, in the following order: Chelsea Cornet Band, Flag and Escort, Soldiers and Sailors, President, Speaker, Chaplain and Reader; Pupils of the Public Schools, and Citizens. Procession will march to the Cemetery, where the exercises will be as follows: Vocal music, Prayer, Reading of the Roll of Honor, Music by Band, Oration by Hon. Chas. Rynd, Vocal music. Recitation: "Cover them over with beautiful flowers." Music by band. Procession will re-form and Decorate the Graves of Our Soldier Dead.
Ladies are requested to bring Flowers and Evergreen, for Decorating, to the Cemetery or Basement of the Congregational church, where the Committee on Decoration will take charge of them.
R. KEMPE, Pres.
W. E. DEPEW, Sec'y.

The Trade in Canaries.
The importation of canaries from Germany to this country amount to nearly 80,000 birds every year. The importation began about the year 1847, and has been steadily increasing ever since. Almost without exception the imported canaries now come from the little town of Andresberg, in Hanover, Prussia. The town nestles among the Hartz mountains, and most of the men are miners, the mines of cobalt, lead, nickel and iron being among the best in that part of the country. The women of the town, the population of which numbers about 4,000 souls, make almost as much money as the men by breeding canaries. The industry sprang up about 150 years ago, and has since been carried on steadily, certain families having world wide reputations among bird fanciers for the peculiar excellence of their birds, the training of the birds being a matter of skill handed down in families from generation to generation. The birds pair in February and begin to come to this country about June. They come in crates of little boxes, such as they are sold in, 300 in a crate, and the losses on the voyage are usually very small, not amounting to more than 5 per centum. The little wooden cages in which the birds are imported and sold are made by the children and women of the Hartz mountains, and cost there 4 cents apiece. Dealers pay an average price of 50 cents for their birds and take the risk of transportation. There is no duty on canaries. The highest priced birds come from Belgium, and are recognized at a glance by their long, thin forms. In New York a fair Belgian singer, is worth six to ten dollars, but excellent Andresberg birds which sing pleasantly, may be bought here at from two to three dollars. A canary has no natural song, and if not taught will not sing at all. Bird fanciers say that American-bred canaries are of no great value, because their notes never possess the musical qualities of imported birds. No reason for this degeneration is known, unless, as is surmised, the German canaries profit by the nightingales, linnets and other birds which they hear, and which cannot be brought to this country.

A LOSING JOKE.
A prominent physician of Pittsburgh said, jokingly to a lady patient who was complaining of her continued ill health and of his inability to cure her, "try Hop Bitters!" The lady took it in earnest and used the bitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She now laughs at the doctor for his joke, but he is not so well pleased with it, as it cost him a good patient.

Is it Profitable for You
To pay \$2.00 for a Black Silk that you can buy of us for \$1.50.
To pay \$1.50 for a Black Silk that you can buy of us for \$1.00.
To pay \$1.00 for a Black Silk that you can buy of us for 75c.
To pay 75c for a Black Silk that you can buy of us for 50c.
To pay \$1.50 for Satins that you can buy of us for \$1.00.
To pay \$1.00 for Satins that you can buy of us for 75c.
To pay \$1.00 for Black Cashmeres that you can buy of us for 80c.
To pay 85c for Black Cashmeres that you can buy of us for 60c.
To pay 75c for Cashmeres that you can buy of us for 50c.
To pay 50c for Dress Goods which you can buy of us for 35c.
To pay 35c for Dress Goods which you can buy of us for 15c.
To pay 15c for Dress Goods which you can buy of us for 10c.
To pay 15c for Dress Gingham which you can buy of us for 12 1/2c.
To pay 75c for Table Linens which you can buy of us for 50c.
To pay 50c for Table Linens which you can buy of us for 35c.

We sell the BEST QUALITY of Turkey Red Table Linen WARRANTED FAST COLOR 35c yd.
Is it economy to pay from 25 to 40 per cent more for goods than you can buy them of us for? If you were borrowing money, would you pay that rate of interest? You certainly would not—yet you do this every time you purchase any Dry Goods.
The distance here is short—one person can trade for three or four, and divide up the expense—which is very little. You can save your expenses on every purchase of Five Dollars, beside you will find large stocks to select from, and can suit your taste.
We mail samples to any one requesting them—should you desire samples sent you, please state definitely the kind of goods, the color, and price you wish to pay.
Any orders intrusted to us will be attended to with as much care as though the parties were here in person, and if satisfaction is not given, we will refund the money.
Our Prices are marked in Plain Figures from which there is no deviation.
Respectfully,
TUOMEY BROS.,
Jackson, Mich.

! VARIETY !

IS THE SPICE OF LIFE; WHICH MEANS, THAT THE

VARIETY STORE

—OF—

WOODBROTHERS

IS NECESSARY TO THE HAPPINESS OF ALL.

Look at the Advantage we offer.

IN OUR STOCK MAY BE FOUND ALL KINDS OF Seasonable Dry Goods,

BOOTS & SHOES, CROCKERY, HATS, CAPS, WALL & WINDOW PAPER, GROCERIES, GLASS WARE, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, PROVISIONS, &c.,

And last, though by no means least, we have the Largest and Best Selected Stock of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND PLATED WARE, Ever shown in this city.

GOLD AND SILVER CASES,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

RODGER BROS., Triple-plated Goods and Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co's Quadruple Plated-ware always in stock.

BELOW WE GIVE A FEW OF OUR PRICES AS FOLLOWS:
Black Cashmere, all wool, 85 cents—usual price \$1.00.
Black Cashmeres, 75 cents—usual price 90 cents. Prints, 5 to 8 cents.
Cheviot Shirtings, 10 to 12 1/2 cents.
Beautiful Table Linen, very wide 45 cents.
Splendid Quilts, \$1.00 to \$1.50
Corset Jeans, 10 cents.

Bleached and Brown Sheetings, at lowest prices, Towels, Crash, Hosiery and Gloves at reduced prices.
Special attention is called to our 50 cent Corset—would be cheap at 75 cents.

Best Water-white Kerosene, Oil 13 cents.
Beautiful Loose Muscatel Raisins, 12 1/2 cents.
All styles and sizes of common lamp chimneys, 5 cents, or 6 for 25 cents.
Matches, 300 in a box for 5 cents.
Five bars of Anti-Washboard soap for 25 cents.
German I X L Soap, 15 cents a bar. And other groceries in proportion.

Remember our goods are all marked in plain figures and no deviation. You don't have to spend time to drive us down. We are at the bottom, always.

A good fine or coarse boot, \$2.50. We show a large line of Men's and Boy's shoes. A large line of Lady's and Misses shoes, and in fact, a good assortment of everything in that line.

WE THINK
We are selling Table Linens and Towels CHEAP. PERHAPS WE DONT KNOW.

Yours Respectfully,

WOODBROS.

Jackson, Mich.

THE BEE HIVE.

THE BOTTOM

Has FALLEN Out

OF THE

DRESS GOODS MARKET,

THAT'S THE REASON

We are selling a Beautiful, All-Wool Double Width Cashmere for 50c. We have them in all the favorite Spring Colors.

ONLY
Buying on a broken market would enable us to sell handsome Lace Bunting, in colors and blacks, at 12 1/2c per yard.

A
Demoralized market the only thing that helps us to buy a good All-Wool, Black Bunting to sell at 20c per yard.

WONT IT PAY YOU
To think of BLACK SILKS at 25c per yard less than the closest price any one else will sell them for? Every piece of our silks this season we get directly from the importers. They are the VERY BEST MAKES. WE KNOW they are cheap.

SOME PARTIES
Who have looked a good deal and are well posted, have sent A GOOD MANY MILES for our \$1.50 Black Silk during the last week.

WE HAVE
EXTRA GOOD bargains in Brocade Silks, Colored Trimming, Silks & Satins, Fringes, Buttons and all other Trimmings.

DID YOU EVER
Hear of Such a 46 inch Black Cashmere as we are selling for \$1.00 per yard. It is doing our customers good.

Elegant Furniture CRETONES and Fringes to Match.

WE THINK
We are selling Table Linens and Towels CHEAP. PERHAPS WE DONT KNOW.

Yours Respectfully,

L. E. FIELD,

Jackson, Mich.

