

Measure not men by Sundays, with- out regarding what they do all the week after.—Thomas Fuller.

The American Bible Society, since its formation, sixty-one years ago, has issued 38,882,811 copies of the Bible.

Christians are like the several flowers in a garden, that have each of them the dew of heaven, which being shaken with the wind, they let fall at each other's roots whereby they are jointly nourished, and become nourishers of each other.—Bunyan.

Perfect purity of intention is the highest spiritual state, a state which, probably, the holiest man has never reached, but to which all children of God are in different measures approximating.—Gou. burn.

Judgment has recently been given against the sexton of the Methodist church in Gloverville, N. Y., to the amount of \$50, for pushing a man back from the door while attempting to leave before the close of the service.

A fashionable lady at one of the resorts had a jewelry box made in imitation of a Bible. Thieves entered her apartments soon after and carried off the silverware, but left what they supposed was an ordinary Bible.

Scientific Notes.

To dye blonde hair to a light brown the expressed juice of green walnut shells diluted with water is used.

Any person of average structure and lung capacity will float securely in water if care is taken to keep the hands and arms submerged and the lungs full of air.

Colors are usually imparted to glass in the melting pot: for blue, oxide of cobalt is used; for red, sub-oxide of copper or gold. Glass is stained by painting its surface with a fusible colored glass ground to a fine powder and mixed up with gum water or turpentine, and after drying then heating the painted glass in a furnace until the coating fuses. Colloidon, shellac, or spirit copal varnishes, properly colored with one of the coal tar dyes, can in some cases be advantageously employed as a colored wash for white glass.

The best method to waterproof cloth: Dissolve about 8 ounces of soap in a gallon of boiling water (soft), and with this thoroughly saturate the cloth; wring out the excess of the liquid, and digest the cloth over night in a solution of 10 ounces of alum in a gallon of water; wring out, rinse in clean water, and expose to the air until thoroughly dry. Cloth thus treated is not attacked by insects or animals, resists mildew and moisture, and is sufficiently waterproof for the purpose of covering stacks of hay or grain or anything that it is desirable to leave unhooused.

A Funny Druggist from St. Louis.

The other morning when Mr. Jones entered his family drug store to have a prescription put up he found a new clerk in attendance. Mr. Jones has considerable curiosity, and while he waited he began: "Been here long?" "Only two days." "Going to stay?" "I think so." "Old clerk gone for good?" "Yes."

There was a brief rest until the clerk had finished his labors, and then he beckoned Mr. Jones into the back room and said: "You look like a person who can be depended on, and I will tell you in confidence why I came here. I liked St. Louis, and I had good wages; but I happened to kill three or four persons by putting up wrong prescriptions and I thought a change of location would relieve my sorrow. This is on the square, you know, and nothing is to be said unless I lay out two or three of your leading citizens, in which case I will give up the drug business altogether and go to sailing a land-barge."

AMERICA AND EUROPE.—The frontier of European States are iron-like in their rigidity. Armed millions on the one side brandish their weapons at other armed millions facing them. Neighbors are not permitted to visit neighbors without permits and passports. In brief, every impediment that cultivated barbarism, financial ignorance, and intense nationalism can erect, is placed between men hailing from contemning geographical areas. Worse still, the progressive elements among the peoples are ruthlessly eradicated, and the type forcibly retained in its ancient form. Fortunately, for the good of mankind and for the peace of laggard political systems, the energetic minds of Europe cannot be prevented from reaching the United States. But the consequence is to give new energies and broader vistas to the Americans; to quicken the march and swell the triumphs of the young giant of the West. The discontent of Europe finds content in America; and discontent, translated into mechanical formula, means a search for lines of least resistance. The United States have no rigid boundaries. Our own line of colonies is the most yielding of barriers, through which people pass freely. It is true that hostile tariffs bristle on each side, but these do not produce the deadening paralysis and hatreds that obtain in Europe. The Mexican frontier is even more flexible than the British, and in time will become merely an atmospheric line. No where does an armed people menace the great Republic. Hence it goes forward untroubled by the military under which every European State is stagnating.—Chambers's Journal.

A few years ago the preparation of printing ink was considered a part of the printer's trade; now there are very few printers who have more than a remote idea as to the composition or preparation of the ink they use.

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THROWING KISSES.

Bertha "bright," at the window pane, Through the sunshine and through the rain Kisses you throw again and again.

All are equal in your eyes, Richman, poor, or rich, Doctor, lawyer, or thief, Soldier, laborer, or thief?

Shouting "hollo," roars and rades, "Folks in the street, look at me! Sacred workmen, saving the wood."

Shout not loud, happy are you! Good for you if you know Good from evil and false from true.

Scatter with loving finger-tips These blossoms of your innocent lips, Till into each heart some sweetness slips.

MEMBERS.

BY EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

Who can tell how cherries grow, From the blossoms fragrant snow; From the balls of green that hide Under glossy leaves spread wide, Till they gladden, every one, Red as rubies in the sun?

Swelling, warming, till they shine, Piled with summer's rosy wine? Five little babes in a basket, "Open your mouths," said the mother, "Here is for you now."

Mother and babies think it prime, That cherries ripen in robin-time. Five curly heads at a window, Watching the merry crew, "Don't you wish we were birds in a nest, Piled with summer's rosy wine?"

Wings are better than legs to climb, And robins are thickest in cherry-time. —Harper's Young People.

HOW MISS JENKINS "GOT OUT OF IT."

It was "writing afternoon," said Miss Jenkins, and my scholars were new. If you had ever been a teacher, my dear, you would realize what the combination of those two simple facts implies—the weariness of body and the utter vexation of spirit. First, there's the holding of the pen. If there's one thing more than another in which scholars exhibit their own originality, it is in managing a pen-holder. Then, the ink: To some it was simply ink, nothing more. To others it seemed an irresistible tempter, whispering of unique designs, grotesque or otherwise, to be worked out upon desk or jacket, or perhaps upon the back of one small hand.

Well, upon the afternoon of which I am going to tell you, I had more correcting to do than usual, for some of the scholars were stupid, and couldn't do as I wished; and others were careless and didn't try. With the looking, and stooping, and continual showing, I felt my patience giving away, and when I saw that three of the largest boys had left the page upon which they should have been practicing, and were making "unknown characters" in different parts of their books, I lost it utterly. "That I will not have," said I, sharply. "I will punish any boy who makes a mark upon any but the lesson-page."

They were very still for a while. Nothing was heard but the scratch, scratching of the pens, and the sound of my footsteps as I walked up and down the aisles. Involuntarily, I found myself studying the hands before me as if they had been faces. There was Harry Sanford's, large and plump, but flabby withal and not over clean. His "n's" stood weakly upon their legs, seeming to feel the need of other letters to prop them up.

Walter Lane's, red and chapped, with short, stubbed fingers, nails bitten off to the quick, had yet a certain air of sturdy dignity; and his "n's" if not handsome, were certainly plain, and looked as if they knew their place, and meant to keep it.

Tommy Silver's, long and limp, be-smeared with ink from palm to nail, vainly strove to keep time with a vaguely which waggled, uncertainly, this way and that, and which should have been red, but was black, like the fingers. His "n's" had neither form nor comeliness, and might have stood for "y's," or even "x's," quite as well.

Then there was Hugh Bright's hand, hard and rough with work, holding the pen as if it never meant to let go; but his "n's" were "n's" and could not be mistaken for anything else.

At length I came to Frank Dunbar's desk—dear little Frank, who had been a real help and comfort to me since the day when he bashfully knocked at my door, with books and slate in hand. His hand was white and shapely; fingers spotted, nails immaculate, and his "n's"—but what that sent a cold chill over me as I looked at them? Ah, my dear, if I should live a thousand years, I could never tell you how I felt when I found that Frank Dunbar had written half a dozen letters upon the opposite page of his copy-book!

'He disobeyed you flatly.' 'But he forgot—and he has always been so good.'

'But you promised. You have given your word. Here are thirty boys to whom you should be an example. Do you think they are not watching you? Look at them!'

I did look at them. Walter Lane's sharp black eyes and Harry Sanford's sleepy orbs were fixed curiously upon me. "Nor were these all. Gray eyes, blue eyes, hazel and brown eyes—all were regarding me intently; I almost fancied that they looked at me pityingly. I could not bear it.

'Attend to your writing, boys.' Then I walked slowly up to the desk. 'You see how it is,' said the troublesome voice. 'You will certainly have to punish him.'

But I had thought of a possible plan of escape. 'Frank,' said I, 'you have been disobedient; and—you know what I said, but—you are such a good boy that I can not bear to punish you—not in that way, I mean. You may go to the foot of your class, instead.'

'I'd rather take the whipping.' The honest, upturned face was very sober, but betrayed not the least sign of fear, nor was there the slightest suspicion of fear in the clear, childish voice.

'Bless your brave little heart,' thought I. 'Of course you would! I might have known it, and again I walked the aisles, up and down, thinking, thinking.

'You will have to do it,' repeated the voice. 'There is no other way.'

'I can not,—oh, I can't,' I groaned, half aloud.

'The good of the school requires it. You must sacrifice your own feeling and his.'

'Sacrifice his feelings! Loyal little soul!—good as gold, and true as steel.'

'No matter, you must do it.' 'I won't!'

I walked quickly to the desk, and struck the bell. The children looked wonderingly. 'Listen to me, boys,' said I. 'You all know that Frank Dunbar is one of our best scholars.'

'Yes, m—yes, m' came from all parts of the room, but two or three of the larger boys sat silent and unsympathetic.

'You know how ambitious he is in school, and what a little gentleman, always.'

'Yes, m. That's so. We know.' Only two unsympathetic faces now; but one of them, that of the sulky boy in the corner, looked as if its owner were mentally saying: 'Can't think what you're driving at, but I'll never give in—never.'

'You all know how brave he was when Joe Willis dropped his new knife between the boards of that unfinished building on Corlies street. How he did what no other boy in school would do—let himself down into the cellar, and groped about in the dark until he found it for him.'

'We know that—yes, m. Hurrah for—'

'Stop a minute. One thing more.' Sulky-boy's companion was shouting with the rest, and Sulky-boy's own face had relaxed.

'You all know,' said I, 'how he took care of Willie Randall when Willie hurt himself upon the ice. How he drew him home upon his own sled, going very slowly and carefully, and making himself late to school in consequence.'

'Yes, m. Yes, m'am. Hoo-ray for little Dunbar! Sulky-boy was smiling now, and I knew that my cause was won.

'Very well,' said I. 'Now let us talk about today. He has disobeyed me, and—of course I ought to punish him.'

'No, m, you ought n't. Don't punish him! We don't want him whipped!'

'But I have given my word. It will be treating you all unfairly if I break it. He has been such a faithful boy that I should like very much to forgive him, but I can not do it unless you are all willing.'

'We're willing. We'll give you leave. We'll forgive him. We'll—'

'Stop! I want you to think of it carefully for a minute. I am going to leave the matter altogether with you. I shall do just as you say. If, at the end of one minute by the clock, you are sure you forgive him, raise your hands.'

My dear, you should have seen them! If ever there was expression in human hands, I saw it in theirs that day. Such a shaking and snapping of fingers, and an eager waving of small palms,—breaking out at last into a hearty, simultaneous clapping, and Sulky-boy's the most demonstrative of all!

MICHIGAN'S BEST GOVERNOR.

The above appellation has been often applied to the late John J. Bagley, and none of the many excellent executive officers with which this state has been favored, suffer by the designation. Essentially a man of the people, so long identified with the state's interests commercial, political and social, he had few peers and fewer superiors. He was born at Medina, N. Y., July 24, 1832. His parents were both natives of New England. He attended school at Lockport, N. Y., until he was thirteen years old, when the family removed to Michigan first locating at Constantine and then at Owosso, at both of which places he found employment, the family being in very moderate circumstances.

He came to Detroit at the age of fifteen and secured a place in a tobacco factory, receiving the first year \$50 and his board. Prudent and economical he saved from his earnings a small capital, and at the age of twenty-one he began the manufacture of tobacco on his own account and built up a colossal business from which he derived an ample fortune. The city of his adoption was his pride and he had been largely identified with the history of its advance. Soon after becoming established in business he was elected a member of the board of education and later of the common council. During his term in the council he secured the passage by the legislature of a bill organizing the present metropolitan police system, and was appointed one of the original commissioners. In this capacity he organized the force and remained on the board until his nomination for governor by the Republican party in 1872. His large and well deserved popularity secured his election by an unprecedented majority (57,000), and receiving a second nomination he was reelected.

While ably administering the general affairs of the state, he gave notable attention to its institutions and inaugurated many reforms. The organization of the state public school at Coldwater; the present excellent system of dealing with juvenile offenders; the reorganization of the militia; the originating of the present liquor tax system and the relieving of the state reform school from its prison features and making it more an educational and reformatory institution, were among the most prominent fruits of his remarkably productive administration. Educational interests received his active support and the university and agricultural college were largely benefited. For a long time he was chairman of the Republican state committee, and that party has seldom had so able a leader. He had a strong personal following, and was remarkably successful both in his personal candidature and his conduct of campaigns. In 1877 he received 57 votes for U. S. Senator, but was defeated by a combination upon Mr. Conger, who received 59 votes. His commanding form and genial countenance made him a familiar figure in all parts of the state.

The city of Detroit will deeply feel the loss of a citizen who has been so thoroughly identified with its commercial and financial interests. A large body of employees will sadly miss one who was more than generous. Society has lost a member who could at all times be relied upon to forward and sustain the interests. The state mourns the loss of one who in public station and in private life nobly sustained its honors.

His party deplores the loss of an honored member and a brilliant leader. His political opponents mourn for a generous foe.

Gov. Bagley's commanding personal characteristic was a marked generosity. The young thrown upon the world friendless; the poor and unfortunate in every phase of life, all drew largely upon his inexhaustible fund of sympathy and were sure to find a means of relief.

His ardent life finally undermined his strong constitution and when he sought rest and remedy it was too late. He leaves a wife and seven children. Gov. Jerome has forwarded to Mrs. Bagley a series of resolutions adopted at a meeting of the state officers, and many public bodies have recorded the feeling of sorrow which universally prevails.

At the closing session of the national conference of charities, held at Boston, Mr. W. J. Baxter of Michigan presented resolutions upon the death of ex-Gov. Bagley, which, after remarks by Gen. Brinkerhoff of Ohio, Mr. Barbour of Michigan, Mr. Wines of Illinois and President Sanborn of Massachusetts, were adopted by a rising vote.

At a meeting of the state officers, the governor presiding, the following resolutions were adopted: Whereas, We, the governor and the state officers, have learned of the great bereavement of the people of this state in the death of ex-Gov. John J. Bagley; therefore

the people of this state, extend to his bereaved wife and family our united sympathy on this sad occasion, trusting that He who "doeth all things well," will lift up and heal the hearts wounded by the death of their husband, father and friend.

Resolved, That the flag on the capitol be daily displayed at half-mast, until after the burial of our honored dead.

An exchange says truly: Wherever he went in business, in politics or society, he established a place for himself in the inmost hearts of those with whom he came in contact. "Men differed with him, as men will differ with those who have well defined opinions of their own, and are earnest in defending them; but by those who differed and those who agreed with him alike he was held in warmest and most affectionate esteem, for his broad and generous sympathy, his manly gentility, his genuine large-heartedness. It was often said of him by one who knew him well and loved him—as men sometimes do love each other, though they rarely call it by that name—that he had "a heart as big as an ox," and there are thousands among the struggling business men he has befriended, and the homeless orphans and nameless poor whose guardianship he assumed, who will echo the sentiment even though they find the words more forcible than fine. "If to live in hearts we leave behind is not to die," John Judson Bagley is not dead."

School Law.

DIGEST OF SUPREME-COURT DECISIONS.

1. An application to the township board to remove the moderator of a district, on the ground that he persistently refuses to countersign an order drawn by the director of the district on the assessor, involves an inquiry, in which the payee named in the order is an interested party. (Stockwell v. Township board of White Lake, 22 Mich., 341.)

2. A proceeding before the township board to remove an officer of a school district is in the nature of a judicial investigation; and when one of the board is interested in the subject of the complaint, and the presence of such member is essential to the quorum, the proceedings are void. (Ibid.)

3. When either of the members of the township board is interested in the subject for consideration he is not "competent or able to act" in the sense of the statute; and such incompetency will justify the calling in of one of the remaining justices. (Ibid.)

4. Every special tribunal appointed by law is subject to the maxim that the person can sit in any cause in which he is a party, or in which he is interested. (Ibid.)

5. The removal of a school district assessor by the township board is reviewable on certiorari. (Merrick v. Township board, 41 Mich., 630.)

6. Costs awarded by the supreme court in a proceeding by certiorari against persons composing a township board, to review their official acts, are to be collected like township charges, and not by execution against the officers personally. (Stockwell v. Township board of White Lake, 22 Mich., 341.)

Personal.

Geo. Francis Train writes to Giteau every day.

The New York Mail speaks of Will Carlton as "that rather prosaic versifier."

Emma Abbott is passing the summer at her home on Murray Hill, New York.

Emma Thursby is on a concert tour through Norway and Sweden with Maurice Strakosch.

General Hooker's grave at Cincinnati is crowned by a lofty granite sarcophagus which cost \$7,000.

General Burnside is getting better. He has been so ill as to require a consultation of physicians.

Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson is near Stuttgart, Germany, and Mrs. Livermore at Berlin, both taking such a needed rest.

Amelia Wells, the Queen of the Gypsies, who is now in Pennsylvania, is worth sixty thousand dollars, invested in land, horses and stock.

Olive Logan, says that Sarah Bernhardt told her "while driving me to the theater in her handsome brougham" that she has \$100,000 in cash, \$30,000 worth of real estate, furniture and works of art, and \$50,000 in jewels, and that she has no idea of ever marrying.

The sword which belonged to the gallant but ill-fated Gen. Montgomery, who fell before Quebec on the last night of the year 1775, has been transferred to the Livingston family, residing on the Hudson river, New York, the General having married into that family.

THE FARM.

Nothing can be more foolish than the attempt to catch either a horse, cow, pig, sheep or dog by running after it. How many times has the horse, just as the hired man was about to walk up to its head, and at the point of catching it, made a sudden wheel and shown the brightness of its shoes! At this juncture we have seen a little boy, who had never struck the horse with a whip but had given the animal many an apple in days gone by, stroking him, and playing with him, take the horse quietly by the foretop and together they would go to any desired point. Or perhaps a lady makes her appearance, in whom the horse recognizes a friend who has frequently regaled him with a lump of sugar. He does not even wait for the lady to come to him, for he goes to her, and the simple lump of sugar will enable his stall, a task which all the chasing and yelling of the hired man has failed to accomplish. Another individual attempts by running and yelling to catch his cows. If at your first approach the cow is a little shy, offer her from one hand a nubbin of corn, while with the other hand you gently scratch her head. In a very short time, whenever you go into their pasture, the whole herd will come to you to have their heads scratched, and you will soon be satisfied that it is as easy to have them follow you as to resort to driving and loud noise.

When the farmer desires to examine his flock of sheep or make any selection therefrom, let him always carry them a little salt. The sheep will soon come to meet him, and while eating their salt if it is desired to catch one, he should quickly approach the animal from behind, and with his right hand catch the sheep by its hind leg, immediately throwing his left hand across the sheep's breast, and the animal is easily secured. Never attempt to catch a sheep by its wool. The pig loves to be scratched, and when it finds its keeper inclined to afford this gratification, the animal will approach readily. If a few wiles like the above and others, which will readily suggest themselves to those who have the care of animals, are observed, hours of time now wasted in frantic endeavors to drive or catch domestic animals may be saved.

'POSSUM'—Senator Garland, of Arkansas, was appealed to by Forest and Stream for directions how to cook a 'possum. "The bent of my mind," he replied, "is that if you would boil the 'possum in salt and red-pepper water until he is quite tender, and then brown him well in an old fashioned oven or skillet, wherein around his body is a goodly number of potatoes are baked and browned, you would have a dish unrivalled and more than rivalled, and a person who could not resist it, whether he took the 'possum hot or cold, would have no celestial fire in his soul, or music either." As to whether a 'possum is the best eaten hot or cold, the Senator confessed inability to decide. "Rather than miss him entirely," he added, "I would try to eat him in any way I could find him, and, really, I am of the opinion that he is better hot or cold, according to the state he is in when I last partake of him."

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Now is the time to make cuttings of roses for winter blooming, apropos to this 's' the following: "European horticulturists have lately adopted a mode of making rose cuttings root with more certainty, by bending the shoot and inserting both ends into the ground, leaving a single bud uncovered at the middle and on the surface of the ground. The cuttings are about ten inches long and are bent over a stick laid flat on the ground, holes being dug on each side of the stick for the reception of the ends of the shoot. The roots form only at the lower end of the shoot, but the other end being buried prevents evaporation and drying up."

Tea roses are the best for blooming, such as Bon Silene, Safrano, and Isabella Spont.

Those ladies who requested a receipt for crystallizing grasses, &c., will find the following method successful. Put 18 ounces of alum into a quart of water (keeping the same proportion for a greater or less quantity), and dissolve it by simmering it gently in a close, lined vessel over a moderate fire, stirring it frequently with a wooden spoon. When the alum has dissolved it must be poured into a deep glazed jar; as it cools, the subject intended to be crystallized should be suspended in it by a piece of thread or twine from a stick laid across the mouth of the jar, where they must be allowed to remain 24 hours. When taken up the solution they are to be hung up in a shady, cool place until perfectly dry. The solution must be neither too hot nor quite cold, or the crystals will not be pretty. The nests of small birds containing eggs are handsome crystallized, and then placed on a branch on a bracket. Bunches of hops, small ears of corn, furze blossoms, linchens and mosses, as well as dried grasses, crystallize finely. Spiders, beetles and grasshoppers are good subjects for crystallization.

MAKING GOOD PICKLES.—To secure good pickles, the great consideration is in having good vinegar, which will never "eat up," as some call it, or soften the pickles. A correspondent desires to know how to prevent the salt from withering the pickles. This is just the thing desired, and unless the brine is kept strong enough for the purpose, they are apt to become soft and worthless. The withering is caused by the salt extracting the water out of them, which is to be replaced by vinegar, when they will resume their original size. To add vinegar to them when they are full of water prevents the thorough absorption of the vinegar, and the extraction of the water by the vinegar renders it too weak to protect them from becoming soft, and in due time rotten, unless the vinegar is very strong, which is not the case with nine-tenths of it found in stores, much less the pickles with all their water in them. In the absence of good vinegar, substitute for it as a preservative, either wither, and then, when they are restored to their former shape by the sucking in of the vinegar, they are likely to keep an indefinite period. All spices, owing to their aromatic oil, act a good part, along with the vinegar, in protecting them from mould, the commencement of their destruction. The spices that act well for such a purpose are cloves, allspice, ginger, garlic, and cinnamon, all of which are pleasant to most persons when used in proper proportions.

A good plan is to throw away the first brine when it becomes weak by drawing the water from the pickle and add fresh brine. This will make them rather too salt for use, but by using a weak vinegar to draw the salt, and then removing them to a stronger vinegar, the difficulty is removed, and you will have a pickle that can be depended upon, and will be enjoyed by all who are fond of good pickles.

Fanny Davenport is more ambitious and studious now than at any other period in her professional career. She will essay "Lady Macbeth" next season.

The "school of forestry" or whatever equivalent may be used in different countries, signifies an organization for the purpose of giving instruction in regard to all that pertains to the growth of trees, especially in masses, and their management, including their natural history, their adaptation to the arts, and their influence upon human welfare.

It regards the forest in altogether a different light from that in which it is considered with us, or in fact that in which it has been considered in any country until within a comparatively recent period. Instead of an accidental growth of trees, spared from the general clearing of the ground, which have been suffered to come up in a haphazard sort of way, exposed to assault and damage of various kinds, from insects, from browsing cattle allowed to roam freely among them, and from the carelessness, if not the wanton waste, of man, the forest is regarded as a growth carefully provided for, the conditions of its increase are diligently studied beforehand, and all means are used to develop it to the fullest measure of its value, according to the purpose for which its cultivation has been undertaken. In short, forestry looks upon the growth of a piece of woods as we look upon the growth of plants in a garden, or a crop in the field of a farmer, as the result both of science and art. Only it is a nobler growth than these, and requires a higher science, nearer art, inasmuch as the trees measure their age by centuries and not by months and seasons, as do the ordinary crops of the garden and the field, and because they have important relations, controlling relations even to agriculture itself, to climate, to commerce, and the industrial arts, and so to the higher interests of national life.

The work of forestry, as understood in Europe, contemplates not only the proper care of existing woodlands, but the replanting of districts which have been stripped of their forests, and also the planting of forests in new places, where such planting may be advantageously done. Schools of forestry have their origin in the desire to accomplish this most successfully.—Popular Science Monthly.

Stephen A. Douglass said, "Agriculture has found a larger field for the exercise of the intellectual and moral energies of man in this country than in any other of the globe. The growth of our country is marked by the advancement of agriculture. Agriculture is settling our new States and Territories; agriculture gives employment to our workshops; agriculture furnishes the products which form the basis of our foreign and domestic commerce; agriculture, by supplying the bulky articles of our exports, employs the tonnage of our ship-builders, and in seeking markets for its increased products, calls for the construction of railroads and canals. Thus agriculture stimulates every species of industry, and is the parent and support of them all. What, I would ask, would be the condition of our foreign commerce had it not been stimulated by the increased productions of agriculture?"

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

To Correspondents.

Correspondents will please write on one side of the paper only. No communication will be published unless accompanied with the real name and address of the author, which we require, not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

All communications should be addressed to **THE HERALD,**
Chelsea, Washington Co., Mich.

The Chelsea Herald.

CHELSEA, AUG. 4, 1881.

The Beauties of Polygamy.

Some of the beauties of polygamy are brought out by the Salt Lake Tribune through a published interview held with a Mrs. Raleigh, wife of one of the lights of the Mormon church, from whom she is endeavoring to obtain a divorce. The plaintiff is described as an intelligent, fine-looking lady, whose hair is but just tinged with gray, the combined result of years of life and wedded bliss. Her story is like that of a great many of the women who have married into the Church. She first went into Mr. Raleigh's family as a nurse to his former wife, who was upon a bed of sickness, from which she never rose. She declined to accept the proposal of marriage when first made, but in obedience to the mandate of Heber C. Kimball, then one of President Young's counselors, and to whom disobedience was worse than contempt of court, she at last acceded. Her honeymoon was not a particularly bright one, but she took upon herself the care of her husband's children by his first wife, and was a mother to them during many years that followed, to work all she pleased, and sometimes more, from the beginning, and, as stated in the complaint, aided in every way to build up the fortunes of her lord and master. As a specimen of what was expected of her; one instance may be related alone: Shortly after their marriage one of the cows died down in a pasture lot at the edge of town, it was supposed from having in some way become poisoned. She was sent with a Danish boy to skin the dead body, which they did, and Mrs. Raleigh carried the hide over her shoulders to the house, her husband meantime standing with a linen duster on and a walking-stick in his hand, superintending the work.

In the course of time new wives were added to the household, the number eventually reaching eight, & at one time six of them occupying one house and working and eating together in one small room, which served as kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room and parlor. Each had a separate sleeping apartment. They were all expected to earn a living, and if they wanted anything special in the way of clothing etc., they bought it themselves from money made at washing or otherwise. The head of the household bought his supplies by the quantity, and kept them under lock and key, dealing them out with a sparing hand. He was suspicious always that his wives were trying to rob him, and on one occasion, when he thought he missed a dress pattern of a bolt of common heavy goods, he searched the apartments of his wives, examining the bed-ticks, looking in small drawers that would not have contained the bulk of the dress, and when urged sarcastically by the plaintiff, even peering into a pair of stockings which were hung up in the room.

AN AMENDMENT TO SEC. THREE OF ORDINANCE NO. 10.

BE it ordained by the President and Trustees of the Village of Chelsea, that section (3) of Ordinance No. 10 (10) ten of the Ordinances of the village of Chelsea, entitled an Ordinance relative to obstructions on side-walks, and the feeding or grazing of cattle, horses, swine or other animals on the streets, alleys or commons of the village of Chelsea, and the duties of the marshal and pound-master, passed and approved March 29, A. D. 1875—be and is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 3. It shall not be lawful for any cattle, horses, mules, sheep or swine, to run at large in any of the streets, alleys or commons of said village, neither shall it be lawful for any person or persons to herd, stand or tie up, for the purpose of pasturing any such animals in any streets, alleys or commons, of said village, (except in front of the premises to the center of the highway, owned or occupied by them, and on lands owned by said persons on such commons.

Approved this 1st day of August, A. D. 1881.
J. L. Gilbert, President.
Gilbert Gay, Clerk.

FANCY'S CHANCES.

Come, brethren, let us sing a dirge—
A dirge for myriad chances dead!
In grief your mournful accents mingle—
Sing, since the girls we might have wed.
Sweet lips were those we never pressed
In love's embrace; but that is done.
In sunlight of a love confessed—
Kind were the girls we never knew.
Sing low, sing low, while in the glow
Of fancy's hour those forms we trace,
Flourishing around the years that pass—
Those years our lives can never replace.
Sweet lips are those that never turn
A cruel word; dear eyes that lead
The heart on in a blissful dream
With hand of love we did not wed!
Fair hair or dark, that falls along
A form that never obtains with time—
Bright image of a realm of song
Standing beside our years of prime.
When you shall go, then may we know
The heart is dead, the man is old;
Life can no longer bestow
When girls we might have loved turn cold.
—Rev. H. Lathrop, in Harper's Magazine.

The Flag of the Prophet.

The flag of Mohammed is in the custody of the Mohammedan chief priest, Sheikh-ul-Islam, and is kept in the mosque of St. Sophia in Stamboul. It is made of green silk. There is a large crescent on the top of the staff, from which hangs a horse-hair plume, claimed to have been the tail of Mohammed's favorite horse. On the folds of the flag are displayed the crescent and certain quotations from the Koran. Mohammed adopted "green" as his emblem, because nature is green, and it is "everlasting and universal." The following words are on the flag: "All who draw the sword will be rewarded with temporal advantages; every drop of their blood shed, every peril and hardship endured by them, will be registered on high as more meritorious than either fasting or praying. If they fall in battle their sins will be at once blotted out, and they will be transported to paradise, there to revel in eternal pleasures in the arms of black-eyed houris. But for the first heaven are reserved those of the faithful who die within sight of the green flag of the Prophet. There may be no man here or expect man here. It is difficult to predict what effect the raising of the green flag would have upon the 120,000,000 fanatical Mohammedans in countries from India to Morocco.—Textile Manufacturer.

Facts for Land-Lubbers.

The stern post is not an evening paper. The births on board do not necessarily add to the census. The hatchways are not hens' nests. The way of the ship is not the extent of her aviridipos. The boatswain does not pipe all hands with a meerschamm. The ship does not have a wake over a dead calm. The swell of a ship's sides is not caused by the dropsy, nor is the taper of a bowsprit a fallow candle. The dock is not a pack of cards. The hold is not the vessel's grip. The roughness of the sea is not dug out of the ship's log. The crest of a wave is not an indication of its rank. The buoy is not the Captain's son. The men are not beat to quarters with a club. Ships are never boarded at hotels. When a vessel is buried in a wave it is not wrapped in its shrouds, and when she is hogged she is not necessarily laden with pork. The bow of a ship is not an evidence of politeness. A sailor's stockings are never manufactured from a yarn of his own spinning. The cat-o-nine-tails is not a *lusus naturae* of the felinae species. The sails of a ship are not made by an ant-timer, nor are the stays constructed by a milliner.

Water for Animals.

Many people seem to think that almost any sort of water will do for an animal to drink, and the filthy, stagnant fluid which some farmers depend on, even for their milk cows, is disgusting alike to the animal and those who use their milk. A horse or cow has just as much sense about drinking water as a man or woman, and we have seen a herd of cows travel a mile to get their drink from a clean, cool spring, passing by standing pools which ordinarily seem to be pretty fair drink. A horse will often go without water, when very thirsty, rather than drink from a pond or stream tainted with any pollution. And in the hot days, when men demand pure and cooling drinks, the poor beasts, who can only silently express their preferences, should have the best that can reasonably be procured for them. Better pump an hour for refreshing well water than force them to drink from the warm and reeking pools of the swamps. Put yourself in their places for the time, and see which you would prefer.—Exchange.

That Little Poem.

"I have a little poem that I tossed off in an idle hour the other day. What shall I do with it?" writes a young lady in Iowa. Go up to the roof and toss it off again, selecting a day when the wind is high. Perchance it may fall in waste places, and nobody ever be bothered by it.—Exchange.

THE SUN MADE OF METAL.—In a recent article in the *Nineteenth Century*, by Mr. J. Norman Lockyer, the writer very strongly objects to Dr. Draper's discovery of oxygen in the sun. Mr. Lockyer says he has gone carefully over the whole ground and finds: First, that the photograph on which Dr. Draper bases the discovery is not one competent to settle such an important question; second, that he does not find the coincidence between bright solar lines and oxygen lines in the part of the spectrum with which he is most familiar; and, third, that, comparing Dr. Draper's photograph with the fine photograph of the spectrum obtained by Mr. Rutherford, he "fails to find any true bright line in the sun whatever coincident with any line of oxygen whatever." Mr. Lockyer sums up the evidence as to the sun's composition in these words: "So far as our unassisted knowledge goes, the sun is chiefly made of metal, and on this account is strangely different from the crust of our earth, in which the metals are in large minority."

"ZEREMANAH," said his wife with a chilling severity, "I saw you coming out of a saloon this afternoon."
"Well, my darling," replied the heartless man, "you wouldn't have your husband staying in a saloon all day, would you?"
An Illinois youth, husking corn in a field near the railroad, saw a new locomotive, with a red smoke stack. He became frightened, and ran to the house crying: "That red steam engine is going to bust, sure! It's red hot clean to the top of the stovepipe!"
"There! that explains where my clothes-lines went to!" exclaimed an Iowa woman, as she found her husband hanging in a stable.

A TALL MAN having rallied a friend on the shortness of his legs, the friend replied: "My legs reach the ground—what more can you do?"

ORDINANCE NO. 1.

An ordinance relative to the construction of side-walks in the village of Chelsea. It is hereby ordained by the board of Trustees of the village of Chelsea.

Sec. 1.—All side-walks constructed and laid in the village of Chelsea, shall be at the expense of the owners of the lots and parcels of land in front of which such side-walks may be laid according to their respective fronts owned by them, and such side-walks shall be constructed in the manner hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2.—Whenever the village board shall, by special ordinance, provide for the construction of any side-walk within the village, under the provisions of the charter of the village. It shall be the duty of the marshal, (or other competent person appointed by the board for that purpose) within ten days thereafter, to make and complete a list of all the property liable under the charter, for the expense of making such improvement, showing the names of the owners of such property, a description of the property owned by such person therein named, the number of front feet thereof, and the total length of such improvement.

Provided that when the name of the owner of any such property cannot be ascertained, such property shall be entered upon such list by description, and the word "unknown" shall be placed opposite the same in the column used for the names of the owners of the property; and the taxes shall be levied thereon, as in other cases, and when said statement is completed, the person or officer making the same shall return such statement to the village clerk.

Sec. 3.—The village clerk shall, upon the receipt of such list record the same in the book whereon the proceeding of said board are entered, and shall append thereto his certificate, setting forth that the same is an assessment of the same street or streets, naming the same, when such side-walks are ordered to be constructed and laid down. And, further, shall refer to the special ordinance authorizing the same by its number, title, and date of approval, and he shall further certify the date of the filing of such list in his office.

Sec. 4.—The village board shall, in the special ordinance providing for the construction of any such side-walks, specify the streets or streets or portions thereof to be laid; and shall further specify the material to be used therein. The manner in which such side-walks is to be constructed, together with the time which will be given such owners as may prefer so to do, to grade and construct such side-walks in front of the lots or parcels of land respectively owned by them. Provided, however, that the time allowed by said special ordinance to such owners as may prefer to grade and construct such side-walks in front of their respective lots or parcels of land shall not be less than 20 days, nor more than 40 days after the publication of the special ordinance directing the same.

Sec. 5.—As soon as such special ordinance shall be duly published, the president shall cause the owners of the property mentioned in said list, to be notified that the same has been passed and duly published; and it shall be sufficient for the president in such notice to refer to said ordinance by its number, title and date of approval to notify said owners that by the terms of said special ordinance they are required to make the improvements therein mentioned in front of their property, (describing the same) within the time provided, failing in which, such improvement will be made by, and at the expense of the village, and the cost thereof, together with a penalty of ten per centum, thereon levied as a special tax on the owner or owners of such property, and collected in the manner provided by the charter; and further, that specifications of the required work can be seen in the office of the village clerk.

Sec. 6.—The marshal shall serve all notices required by the special ordinance, and shall make return thereon, as in other cases.

Sec. 7.—For cases where any owner of property included in such list is unknown, or if known, is a non-resident of Washington county, and cannot be found within the village limits, such notice may be published in any newspaper printed and published in said village for two successive weeks.

Sec. 8.—The president shall cause all such notices to be either served or published, as heretofore required, within ten days after the publication of said special ordinance.

Sec. 9.—All persons who shall elect to grade and construct such side-walks, shall notify the marshal, or other persons having charge of said work, of their intention so to do, and all such work done by the owners of property, shall be done under the supervision and control of the marshal, or other persons having charge of said work, and it shall in all such cases be his duty to see that such side-walks are graded, constructed and laid in the manner required by said special ordinance.

Sec. 10.—At the expiration of the time fixed by said special ordinance, for the completion of said work by said owners, the clerk shall certify to the village board the names of those parties who have complied therewith, the number of front feet completed, the number of front feet uncompleted, and the names of the owners thereof, so far as the same are known. The village board shall thereupon, by resolution, direct the clerk to advertise for proposals, for grading, constructing and laying the side-walk yet to be done on such streets, and such resolution shall provide the manner in which such advertisement shall be published.

Sec. 11.—For such advertisement, the clerk shall state that specifications of the work required can be seen in his office; that all bids must be made by giving the rate per front foot; and, further, shall give notice when such proposals will be opened and considered by the village board, and a copy of such advertisement, with the proper proof of publication thereof, shall be attached to the papers and kept on file in the office of the clerk.

Sec. 12.—At the time mentioned in said notice, the village board shall have such proposals as have been delivered to the clerk, opened and proceed to consider the same, and shall thereupon, let the contract for such work to the lowest responsible bidder, unless the village board shall be satisfied all the bids are unreasonable, in which case they shall reject all bids and proceed to advertise for new proposals, as in the first instance.

Sec. 13.—Whenever any bid shall be accepted, such acceptance shall be by resolution duly passed by the village board, and such resolution shall require the village board to prepare a contract, a duplicate in legal form therefor; in accordance with said specifications, and said bid, which shall provide, among other things, that no payment shall be made for such work until the same shall be fully completed and accepted and which shall be signed by the president and clerk on behalf of the village, and by the person or persons proposing to do said work. If such contract shall, when properly signed and executed, be approved by the village board, the clerk shall so certify in both copies thereof, and one copy shall be kept on file in the office of the clerk for the use of the village.

Sec. 14.—When such work shall have been completed and the cost thereof fully ascertained, the village board shall, by resolution, cause a special tax to be levied upon the owners of all lots in front of which the village shall have laid such side-walks graded, constructed and laid in the manner herein provided, according to their re-

spective fronts owned by them. And the amount to be levied on each owner aforesaid, shall be the amount of the cost of grading, constructing and laying such side-walk in front of his or her lot or parcel of land, together with ten per centum thereof added thereto as penalty; all of which separate amounts shall be specified in said resolution opposite the respective names therein; and said resolution shall further recite, opposite the name of each person named therein, the number of feet in length of such walk, and the street upon which the lot in front of which such improvement has been made, is situated.

Sec. 15.—A copy of such resolution shall, within ten days after being adopted by the village board, shall be delivered to the village assessor, whose duty shall be to make the necessary assessment roll for such special tax, and the same shall be assessed, levied and collected, as provided by the charter of the said village, and the laws in such cases made and provided.

Sec. 16.—All side-walks shall be made of sound plank, one inch at least in thickness, and not exceeding twelve inches in width, with three lines of sleepers, at least two by four inches in size, and each plank nailed with, at least two suitable nails to each sleeper, all planks to be laid crosswise, if such crosswise at such points where teams are to cross the same. No walks to be less than four feet wide nor more than twelve feet wide.

Sec. 17.—All ordinances and parts of ordinances conflicting herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved July 6th, 1881.
By order of the village board,
J. L. GILBERT, President.
GILBERT GAY, Clerk.

Our Budget.

It has been discovered that "L. S." printed after the signatures—on the blanks of legal documents mean "Lick the Seal."

A FOOL ONCE MORE.

"For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in hugging stuff. Six months ago I saw a U. S. flag with 'Top Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more. I tried it, but my folly proved to be wisdom. Two bottles cured her. She is now as well and strong as any man's wife, and it cost me only two dollars. Such folly pays.—H. W., Detroit, Mich. For sale by all druggists.

Beecher says "we pray too much," this explains why the average newspaper man's breeches always bag at the knees.

The young lady in the novel who "tripped lightly down stairs" to meet her lover used court plaster for her injuries.

A man by the name of Hash has been sent as missionary to the Cannibals. It is believed even they will refuse to eat him.

How gladly does the gay coquette, improve each muddy day,
To show her eye and striped hose.
To friends across the way.
How gladly when hard cough attacks
And racks her pretty chest;
She gets Dr. Thomas Electric Oil,
The cheapest and the best.
For sale by all druggists.

The inhabitants of the Cannibal Islands say that the flesh of American politicians tastes exactly like mule meat.

There is sleep for the eye that is tearful
A balm for the heart that mourns,
And a calm for the spirit that fears,
But Electric Oil is the best for cures.
For sale by all druggists.

Mrs. Partington says that a man fell down the other day, in an apple-jack pit, and that his life was extinguished.

"The music at a marriage procession," says Heine, "always reminds me of the music of soldiers entering upon a battle."

Robert Lubbock, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, writes: "I have used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil both for myself and finally for Diphtheria, with the very best results. I regard it as one of the best remedies for this disease, and would use no other."
Pope & Billau, Druggists, Cedar Rapids Iowa, write: "We have never sold any medicine that gives such satisfaction to the customer and pleasure to the seller as Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil." For sale by all druggists.

"What is love," asks an exchange, Love, my friend, is thinking that you and the girl can be an eternal picnic to each other.

A Cincinnati man has been arrested for biting a piece out of his wife's arm. So a man who loves his wife well enough to eat her is to have no credit for it.

BETHANY, ONTARIO.
GENTLEMEN—I feel it my duty to say a few words in regard to the great benefit I have received from the use of one of the wonders of the world, that is Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. I was one of the greatest sufferers for about fifteen months with a disease of my ear similar to ulcers, causing entire deafness. I tried every medical skill, but without relief. As a last resort, I tried the Electric Oil, and in ten minutes found relief. I continued using it, and in a short time my ear was cured and hearing completely restored. I have used this wonderful healer successfully in cases of inflammation of the lungs, sore throat, coughs and colds, cuts and bruises, &c.; in fact, it is our family medicine.

Yours truly, Mrs. W. J. LANG.
For sale by all druggists.

Sad case: The girl who was locked in her lover's arms for three hours and a half explains that it wasn't her fault.—She claims he forgot the combination.

Advertising is all hunting, unless to call the attention of the public to something indispensable to their welfare, such as insurance as Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, which for its wonderful healing powers, has become a household word in most American homes. For sale by all druggists.

An epicure is a man who knows what is good to eat and who talks about his food incessantly. All an epicure needs is bristles, and then he could be classed at a glance.

LONGWAY AFTER LONGFELLOW.
Lives of great men all remind me,
Disease to stop what there is time,
Rheumatism and Neuralgia curing,
Electric Oil—it is sublime.

He had been telling her stories of himself, and had done a great amount of bragging; when he had finished she kissed him and murmured, "This is a kiss for a blow."



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.

G. W. R. R. TIME TABLE.

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

	LEAVE (Detroit time)	ARRIVE (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	7:00 a. m.
N. Y. Express.	7:05 p. m.	4:45 a. m.

Except Monday. Sundays Excepted. Daily.

J. F. McCLURE,
Western Passenger Agent, Detroit.
Wm. ENGAR, Gen. Pass'g Ag't, Hamilton.

We have now in Stock a fine Line of

SHOES

AND

BOOTS,

For the SUMMER WEAR.

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 a 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-9-35] DURAND & HATCH.

NOTICE TO FARMERS!!

BRAN and SHIPSTUFF, per ton \$14. Fine MIDDINGS, \$15.

At the PENINSULAR MILLS, Dexter, April 21, 1881.
JAMES LUCAS.

MISS NELLY M. WHEDON,

—TEACHER OF—

Vocal and Instrumental Music,

AT L. BARCOCK'S RESIDENCE, CHELSEA, Mich.

On Wednesday's of each Week. Reference—New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass. [v10-2-3m]

Subscribe for the Chelsea Herald.

GRAND SPECIAL

—AND—

UNPRECEDENTED

SALE

—OF—

BLACK, PLAIN COLORS and FANCY



SILKS

FOR THE NEXT

30 DAYS!!

Desiring of Reducing our Stock as much as possible previous to Inventory, we offer for NEXT 30 DAYS our entire Stock (some \$25,000) AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Black Silks, 45c to \$3.50 per yard, well worth 25 per cent. more. One Lot Plain Colored Silks, recently sold at \$74, \$1.00 and \$1.25, all go in at 75 cents per yard.

Fancy Silks, Checks and Stripes, 100 Pieces to select from—45 cents to 85 cents per yard—cheap at 15 cents per yard more.

DON'T FAIL to examine. It will pay you to go miles to see them.

RESPECTFULLY,

M. W. Robinson.

Jackson, Mich.

M. C. R. R. TIME TABLE.

Table with train routes and times for the Michigan Central Railroad, including passenger, mail, and freight services.

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.

Found at last, the teacher for the grammar department of our Union school.

Col. E. Babcock has been a little under the weather for about a week—but is feeling somewhat better. The game of base-ball that was taken place last Tuesday, between the fat and lean men of Chelsea was a failure.

Chelsea Market.

Table listing market prices for various goods such as flour, wheat, corn, and other commodities.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Tuesday, the twelfth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

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

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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

Dr. Robertson & Champlin, PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS, Office on Main Street (Over Holmes' Dry Goods Store).

R. M. SPEER, DENTIST, (Formerly with D. C. Hawxhurst, M. D.; D. D. S., of Battle Creek).

R. Kempf & Brother, BANKERS, AND PRODUCE DEALERS, CHELSEA, MICH.

Interest Paid on Special Deposits. Foreign Passage 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 Effectuated.

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

INSURANCE COMPANIES REPRESENTED BY WM. E. DEFEW.

Home, of New York, \$9,109,577 Hartford, 3,292,914 Underwriters, 4,600,000 American, Philadelphia, 1,292,601

M. W. BUSH, DENTIST, OFFICE OVER W. R. REED & CO'S STORES, CHELSEA, MICH.

Elgin Watches, Watchmaker & Jeweler, REPAIRING—Special attention given to this branch of the business.

Notice!!!—Lost Notes: Notice is hereby given that on or about the 17 day of June, 1881, I lost two notes, one given by Seymour Tindall for \$200.00.

Needles and Attachments Always on Hand. N. B.—Fresh Bread from Jackson, Daily made of "Patent Process Flour."

OUR TELEPHONE.

Has the Knights of Maccabee played-out in this village? Mrs. J. C. Higgins is visiting friends at this place.

Our new wheat elevator is about completed. A decided improvement over the old one.

Our enterprising landlord of the Chelsea house is building an addition to his barn.

Quite a good many of our inhabitants attended the base-ball matches at Detroit last week.

Hon. S. G. Ives had a sick spell last Saturday and Sunday—he is now getting better.

Will, Dancer has left the farm, and is to work again with his former employers, Parker & Babcock.

Bro. Bailey of the Ann Arbor Argus paid us a flying visit last Saturday.

Mrs. H. Long of Pittsburg, Pa., is in town for a few weeks, a guest of her sister Mrs. Barlow.

Adam Wellman an old resident of this county died at his residence in this village last Sunday, at an advanced age.

Burnet Steinbach of this village, thrashed one day last week 500 bushels of wheat in five hours for Samuel Tucker.

Mrs. Wm. Martin of this village has been confined to her bed for nearly two months with inflammatory rheumatism. She is now getting better.

Arthur Congdon had an old dog poisoned last Wednesday. Those who could poison a poor old dog without any just cause, ought to be punished by law.

Lafayette Thatcher died in this village last Monday. An inquest was held on the body last Tuesday, which proved that his death was caused by a tumor on his brain.

The State Teachers Institute for Washtenaw Co., will be held at Manchester, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M. Monday, August 15th, 1881, and closing Friday following.

RUNAWAY.—On last Saturday afternoon, while James Butler, his sister and hired man were returning to their home in Lima, the tongue of the wagon slipped down and started their young team, upsetting them out of the wagon and injuring all of them more or less—although not seriously.

Does it suit you

To pay 75c. for FRINGES which you can buy of us for 60c. To pay \$1.00 for FRINGES which you can buy of us for 75c.

To pay 50c. for FRINGES which you can buy of us for 35c. To pay \$1.00 for GIMPS which you can buy of us for 75c.

To pay 75c. for GRAPS which you can buy of us for 60c. To pay 50c. for GIMPS which you can buy of us for 35c.

To pay one-half more for LACES than we sell them for? To pay one-third more for EMBROIDERIES than you can buy them of us?

To pay \$1.50 for KID GLOVES that you can buy of us for \$1.00? To pay \$1.00 for a KID GLOVE that you can buy of us for 65c.

We sell the "TWOXER" KID GLOVES, 2 buttons, for 85c.; 3 buttons, \$1.00, and warrant every pair. If you order any sent by mail, send sample of goods you wish matched, and add 5c. for postage.

Does it suit you to pay as much or more for American-made Hosiery, (with great ugly seams to hurt your feet), as we sell Foreign-made hosiery, in which the colors are bright and lasting?

Does it suit you to pay fully one-third more for CORSETS than you can buy them of us? Does it suit you to pay one-half more for LACE MITTS than we sell them for?

Does it suit you to pay almost double the price we ask for every little article you buy to adorn yourself, your husband, your children or your home?

Does it suit you to pay as much for a poor quality of LINEN as we sell a very good quality for?

Does it suit you to pay 25c. for a LINEN HANDKERCHIEF which we will sell at 12 1/2c. Count the difference in the price we sell goods at and what you pay for the same kinds and qualities—subtract from the expense of coming here. The difference will keep you in boots and shoes and many other things for a year.

Does it Pay to Trade Here? A hundred voices from all around you will answer: "IT CERTAINLY DOES!" TUOMEY BROS., JACKSON MICH.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES. R. BILBIE, Grocer and Newsdealer!

Needles and Attachments Always on Hand. N. B.—Fresh Bread from Jackson, Daily made of "Patent Process Flour."

Village Board.

CHELSEA VILLAGE, Aug. 1st, 1881. The Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, J. L. Gilbert, President.

Trustees present—Woods, Vogel, Thatcher, Armstrong and Robertson. Minutes of four previous meetings read and approved.

On motion the report of the finance committee, in regard to the bills of Messrs. Hudler, Campbell and Hammond, were accepted, and orders drawn for the same—\$3.00 each.

The finance committee asked for further time on the bill of M. J. Lehman, and on motion it was granted.

Moved and supported that the communication in regard to city bonds, be accepted and placed on file—carried.

On motion an order of \$12.00 in favor of Geo. Foster, for services as marshal, up to Aug. 1st, was ordered drawn.

Moved and supported that the amendment of section 3, of ordinance No. 10, be adopted—carried.

Moved and supported that the marshal be instructed to order Chas. Vogel to repair his side-walk in front of his residence—carried.

On motion, board adjourned subject to call of president. GILBERT GAY, Clerk.

HONORED AND BLESSED. When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well-known valuable remedies the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were skeptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors. For sale by all druggists.

ESSEX HOUSE, No. 131, Sandwich st., (Opposite Turk's old Hotel) WINDSOR, ONT.

JOHN R. CAMPBELL, Proprietor. The bar is supplied with the finest brands of liquors and cigars. Good stabling in connection with the house. Terms \$1.00 per day. This house has been thoroughly overhauled and is in excellent order to suit the wants of the traveling public.

If you are a man of business, weak, and feel the effects of indigestion, your duties avoid Hop Bitters.

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Wholesale Prices!

The ODD LOTS in our JULY Closing Out Sale. Are going fast. Can make a stir with the mercury at 104 if prices are low enough.

New Spanish Laces. New Jet Buttons. New Laces at 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 75c.

Laces at 5c and 10c go about at the rate of a mile in two minutes.

We now have EIGHMIE SHIRTS in all sizes. Our \$1.00 CORSET is Superior in every way to any \$1.50 Corset Sold in Jackson.

I shall spare no pains to make the Bee Hive the POPULAR PLACE for LOW PRICES on Good DRY GOODS.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS, L. H. FIELD, Jackson, Mich.

40 pieces Heavy 12 1/2 Gingham in our Closing Out Sale at 10c.

35c Lace Ties reduced to 25c. Large lot of heavy all linen Towels sell at 8c.

Remnants of Trimming Silks and Sattins at about half-price. In a few days, more of those remarkable 50c Corsets.

Our sales are increasing largely. Our customers can easily see the reason for it.

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Large advertisement for L. H. Field, Jackson, Mich., featuring 'Wholesale Prices!' and 'TEN DAYS, At the BUSY BEE HIVE, TWO HUNDRED PIECES HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS'. Includes details about clothing, lace, and corsets.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

Chas. Moore stabbed Henry O. Williams in a saloon in Detroit. The house of Alonzo Sessions was burned at Marquette and three of his children perished in the flames. A German lad, 15 years old, fell from an emigrant train near Dearborn, cutting his head badly. A telegram that reached the train at Dearborn was the first intimation that his mother was his kidnaper. He was sent to Chicago by the next train. Alice, wife of C. L. Benjamin, a undertaker at Saginaw City, committed suicide by drowning herself in a cistern. She had been in poor health and despondent for some months. The post office at Holt, Bay county, has been discontinued because for that place should be mailed to Standish. Two miners, one a Frenchman having a family living in Canada, and the other a Swede with a family residing at the mine, fell six feet down a shaft in Champion. The Frenchman was killed instantly, and the Swede sustained injuries certain to prove fatal. Benjamin Manly, a young boy ten years old, was drowned at Lansing. It is supposed he struck his head against a stone in diving, and he was not rescued. The body was recovered and buried in the city. Amos Frederick, one of the oldest settlers at Battle Creek, aged 81 years, is dead. Colburn Blake died at South Haven. He was in the harvest field and drank to excess of ice-water, and poured it over his arms. He suffered every symptom of the real Asiatic cholera. Gustave Heinrich of Battle Creek has been fined \$50 for selling liquor to Indians. Frank Fuller, a married man residing in Lincoln township, Clare county, has been bound over to the circuit court charged with seducing a little girl 15 years of age. The Merchants' Manufacturers and Citizens mutual fire insurance company, has been organized at Grand Rapids with the following officers: president, W. B. Bennett; secretary, W. D. Mansfield. A dance was held in the Polish settlement at Bay City Saturday night, and the participants became somewhat intoxicated as a result. The Polish priest, Father Schless, went to the house about midnight and reminding the party that the Sabbath was about to begin asked them to repair to their homes. A woman of the house or some of the party threw the priest out into the street where he was kicked and pounded for some time. Judge Wells of Ionia has started with his family for his post as United States consul at Rotterdam. L. C. Howard met with a serious accident while repairing an engine in the railroad shops at Ionia. He was working on the top of the smoke stack, when Frank McManey placed a ladder against the stack and proceeded to ascend. His weight became too much for the stack to hold, it having been loosened by taking the nuts from the bolts which held it fast, and all fell to the floor. Howard fell with his back across the edge of a pit, the stack falling upon him. John Monahan of Lexington township while crossing a piece of ploughed ground carrying a scythe, in endeavoring to step over a furrow, slipped and fell backward, falling on the scythe, which cut him so badly that he died in a few minutes. The new reform school for girls at Adrian will be ready for reception of offenders after Aug. 1. An emigrant bound for Manitoba was recently put off at Battle Creek suffering with the small-pox and he has remained there ever since. At the depot when he was removed from the cars several persons expressed an interest in them, a brakeman named Perkins, is now very sick with a breaking out which is thought to be small pox caught from this emigrant. Some physicians, however, maintain that it is only a case of measles. Nevertheless, the sudden sickness of the man had the effect of frightening the citizens into a vaccinating corps. Hon. P. T. Van Zile, attorney general of Utah, with his family is visiting Charlotte. A man named Dennis O'Brien, a tailor, aged about 29 years, while intoxicated, fell down the Leclaire House stairs at East Saginaw, dislocating his neck and breaking his left temple bone. He was carried to his room where he expired in half an hour. Christ, Philinogio and John Germain got into a dispute over money matters at the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad in Ionia, and Philinogio struck Germain upon the neck and face with a red hot shovel, cutting him severely and burning him severely. Ex-Senator Platt of New York, is in this state looking after his lumber interest. The troupe of summer-clad "artists" known as Sullivan's were refused the Lansing Opera House. A letter announces the death by suicide at Glendive, Montana Territory, of Miss Jennie Ugham, whose mother lives at South Haven. She went to the bank of the Yellowstone river, took strychnine and died alone. Her intended husband, J. A. Marra, who was not known here, shot himself at Glendive, June 13. Frank Boyer was found dead in bed at the Gartley House, Benton Harbor. He had been suffering from a disease. The houses of Alonzo Sessions and J. O. Crane of Berlin were entered by tramps. A small quantity of provisions, with Mr. Sessions' pocket-book containing a little money, was all they got. James Mahoney, the agent, and John Kelly porter of the Erie R.R. Dr. Grant at Grand Haven, saw a man hanging around whom they recognized as George Mc Coy, who shot Porter Hackley of Muskegon. Mahoney telegraphed Sheriff Van Zile, who soon arrested and arrested Mahoney at the Grand Haven jail. He had a revolver with two empty chambers, and acknowledged he was the man who shot Hackley, saying, "Whisky did it, not me." All Bay City prisoners sentenced to jail will benefit work on their board on the streets. Capt. Leroy Cahill, of the 18th encampment of the soldier's and sailors' association of southwestern Michigan. Dr. F. W. Balthrop of Battle Creek, a physician in high standing is accused of the seduction of Miss Annie Prosser and of subsequently performing an abortion upon her. Ex-Gov. John J. Bagley died at San Francisco on Wednesday 7th, aged 49. He was born in New York 1816; was governor of Michigan 1872 to 1875; was a large manufacturer and the promoter of a large number of important enterprises. He had been in failing health for some time, but recent reports led his friends to feel that his recovery and the announcement of his death was unexpected. The white child found in possession of the Indian woman at Springwells, was the child of a woman living at Warren. With her two daughters, aged respectively 15 and 17. The woman says she has had two husbands, but has lived with neither of them two years. She came from Canada. A young man in the vicinity of Warren is claimed to be the father of the child. The daughter has two children, but has never been married, and the youngest daughter is about to add another to the family. The Indian woman says that the child found in her possession was given her to destroy. The shingle-mill of Redbed & Goodrich, five miles east of Lapeer, was burned, including about 200,000 culled shingles. Loss \$1,000; no insurance. Arrangements are perfected for a grand band picnic to be held in Lapeer Tuesday, August 11. The Knight Templar Band of Bay City, the Caro ladies' band, the Flint city band and several others will take part. The new opera house at Stanton is completed, and opened with "Cata." The wife of James M. Wilkinson of Marquette, Mich., assigned to bankruptcy of the estate of Wm. L. Wetmore, agent Samuel J. Tilden, has been called before Judge Blatchford in the United States circuit court at New York. The board of state auditors have awarded contracts as follows: For printing, to George H. House of Lansing; binding, to Thorndike House of Detroit; paper, to the Peninsular Paper Company of Saginaw; and coal, to V. C. Campbell of Grand Haven. Heavy forest fires are reported in Gladwin county. A postoffice has been established at Friend, Grand Traverse county. Life saving stations are to be built at Grandstone City, Middle Island and Sand Beach, Huron county. Daniel Wells, died at Coldwater, aged 83. The brick manufacturer of Midland, Titus Lawrence, Vassar and other places are crowded with orders, and cannot keep up with the demand.

Michigan will be the only western state appropriately represented at the Yorktown celebration, no other western state having made an appropriation for this purpose. Ludington has lost nine more buildings by fire. The city has no fire department. Homer Andrews was executed by Turkey Wilder telling his fellow-prisoners of the plan he had made to escape from jail, and which included the knocking down and, if necessary, killing the Sheriff's wife. Sheriff Lewis has placed the young desperado in a separate cell and will keep him there till the law has taken its course in respect to his assault and robbery of the John J. Wilson. L. H. Baily & Co., grocers of Adrian have failed. Dennis Manderville, the sailor who fell from the rigging of the propeller Antelope several days ago and was taken to Detroit by the steamer Keweenaw, died at the Marine hospital here. Sarah Simpson was shot just after getting off a street car in Detroit. She charges her husband with the act, and he has been arrested and held for examination. They have been separated for three months. The Congressional church at Ionia has been burned. Loss \$2,000; insurance \$1,200. It was built over thirty years ago by the methodists and was one of the original landmarks of the region. The fire is believed to have been caused by the burning of the sixth incendiary fire in Ionia within a few weeks. Trowbridge Bros. of Big Rapids lost by fire dry-kiln and \$3,000 worth of siding by fire. No insurance. The Washington hotel, Grand Haven, owned by James H. Cook, partially burned. Damage about \$2,000. The furniture was nearly all saved. Grand Rapids' famous sensationist, Carrie Toles and Isaac N. Weitzel are reported under arrest at Watly, N. Y., on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses and attempting to swindle merchants. Receipts and disbursements at the State Treasurer's office for the month ending July 30, 1881: Balance on hand June 30, 1881, \$1,121,200.00; Total, \$2,022,618.00. Disbursements during the month, \$187,508.33. Balance on hand July 30, 1881, \$1,835,109.67. A. D. Carrier, of the Ovid Register, has withdrawn from newspaper life. He has been having a hard time since he took his first lesson as a printer. \$3,747 stands opposite the name of the late John J. Bagley, in the list of Detroit's heaviest tax-payers. Ex-Minister Christy will arrive in this country about the last of August.

The following order has been issued. HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, MICHIGAN STATE TROOPS, JACKSON, JULY 25, 1881. General Orders, No. 3. In pursuance of general orders No. 10, military department, the following named officers are hereby detailed as a band of officers to determine and designate the companies which shall form the battalion to represent the state troops of Michigan at Yorktown: Col. C. I. Smith, second regiment; Col. W. C. Fitzsimmons, first regiment; Col. C. S. Brown, third regiment. The board will be furnished with a transcript of the records of drills, attendance, etc., of each company, and will establish its own standards of absolute and comparative proficiency. Applications not already made may be forwarded to these headquarters through the proper channels within the scried time. Opportunity will be given the companies to review their action upon a circular from department headquarters, dated July 11, 1881, and to yet enter the list for competition. The general commanding hopes that a reconsideration of the matter will abate the ill feeling, which seems to have engendered in some quarters. The military department is not responsible for the limits of the appropriation, and fully believed that the desire to make up a battalion of respectable numbers would be shared in by the state troops themselves. This belief has been sustained in large measure. The general commanding now hopes that state pride and a spirit of common fellowship in the service will prompt all to say: "Better six companies than four from Michigan" that the companies will enter, regardless of their financial ability and that any company which can present 40 men to pass the approval of the board of officers, will be sent on its way with "glad and gallant tread," backed by company or local aid sufficient to meet any demand upon their purses. It will be the effort of the department and of these headquarters to make that demand as light as possible. By command of BRIG. GEN. W. H. WITHINGTON. E. A. SUMMEL. Lt. Col. and A. A. G. The following is a list of patents lately issued to Michigan inventors: Lifting Jack—S. M. Baird, Holly. Heater and Feeder—Thos. Craney, Bay City. Hoisting Engine—Thos. Dill, Bay City. Steam Clutch—Thos. Dill, Bay City. Excavating Machine—Thos. Dill, Bay City. Apparatus for Rake Teeth—J. B. Hamblin, Jackson. Machine for Paper Pails—E. Hubbard, St. Joseph. Blow Pipe—M. H. Knapp, Adrian. Portable Steam Auger—W. F. Leach, St. Clair. Spring Bed Bottom—John Lokie, Detroit. Shoe Fastener—L. J. Saunders, Union City. Circumstantial Evidence. A lawyer in central New York gives the following account of one of his first cases: My client sued a neighbor for the alleged killing of a favorite dog. The proof consisted in the mysterious disappearance of the animal, and the possession of a dog's skin by the defendant, which, after considerable argument, was brought into court in evidence. It was marked in a singular manner, and was positively identified, with many tears, by the plaintiff's wife and daughter as the undoubted integument of the deceased Bose. In summing up to the jury, I was in the midst of a highly colored picture of the virtues of the deceased, and of the love of the children for their four-footed friend, when I was interrupted by a slight disturbance in the crowd near the door of the little school-house which served as a court-house. Looking around, I saw my client's youngest son, a tow-headed urchin of twelve, coming forward with a dog whose skin was the exact counterpart of the one put in evidence. The dog wagged his tail with good-natured composure, and the boy cried, in his childish treble, "Paw, Bose has come home." I gathered up my law books and retreated, and I have never had perfect confidence in circumstantial evidence since.—Harper's for August. MATCH MAKING.—The story comes over the water that Queen Victoria is anxious to secure the repeal of the law which prohibits the marriage of a widow with her deceased wife's sister, in order that the Grand Duke of Hesse could wed the Princess Beatrice, who is getting to be quite an old maid. But for a difference in religion it is supposed that Beatrice might have been the Queen of Spain. Her Majesty is celebrated as a match-maker, quite as much so as Mrs. Hayes, who married off all her eligible nieces during the four years she was mistress of the White House. It used to be a current remark when a new young lady arrived at the Executive Mansion, "What young man has Mrs. Hayes in view now?" The Queen is already looking out for a good match for her grandson, the heir to the throne, after his father, the Prince of Wales, and it is understood in court circles that after scanning the entire courts of Europe, she has about decided that the Princess Clementine, the third daughter of the King of Belgium, and the sister of the future Queen of Austria, would make a suitable bride a couple of years hence. Two base ball clubs played a match game in a Philadelphia Quaker grave yard on a recent Sunday. They tapped a grave of one Sunday, stacked up two large gravestones in lieu of a back-stop, made a home-plate out of a foot-stone, and marked some graves as bases. The Albert Jewel competition, distance 1,000 yards, was won by the American team at Wimbledon.

Choice butchers' steers..... \$ 60@4 40
Mixed butchers' stock..... 2 75@3 50
Feeders..... 2 00@3 50
Coarse stock..... 1 50@3 10
SHEEP.
Choice, air, over 100 lbs..... \$4 50@5 00
Under 100 lbs..... 4 12@4 50
HOGS.
Per 100 lbs..... \$5 00@5 50
Laws of General Interest.
From the Lansing Republican.
Among the acts passed by the legislature at its recent session was one relating to the present rule in regard to ANIMALS RUNNING AT LARGE.
Act No. 13, section 1, provides that it shall not be lawful for any cattle, horses, sheep, or swine to run at large in any public highway in this state; provided, this act shall be inoperative only in those counties or parts of counties in which it shall be so determined by resolution passed by the board of supervisors of such county. This section shall not abridge the powers reserved to the people of a township in section 4, chapter 12, compiled laws of 1871.
Section 2 provides that in case the board of supervisors in any county shall pass a resolution allowing any of the classes of animals named in section 1 to run at large in such county, the said section shall be null and void.
UNCLAIMED MONETYS.
Act No. 98 provides that when any administrator or executor shall have made final settlement with the probate court, it shall be the duty of the court to order said administrator or executor to deposit with the county treasurer such moneys as he may have, belonging to any non-resident or unknown heir or claimant, whose whereabouts after diligent inquiry he cannot ascertain, taking his receipt therefor; and upon filing his receipt in the probate court, he shall be entitled to an order discharging him and his bond, the same as though he had paid his money to the heir or claimant. This act further provides for the proper keeping, etc., of said money by the county treasurer.
GREEN'S TOWNSHIP LAWS.
Act No. 123 provides that the secretary of a state shall, as soon as the same can be prepared, etc., supply one copy of Green's "Treatise on townships and the powers and duties of township officers" to each of the several supervisors, township clerks, commissioners of highways, township drain commissioners, and to each of the justices of the peace in the several townships in this state. The several officers receiving said book are required by this act to deliver the same to their successors in office. The cost is not to exceed \$1 50 per copy, and all acts of the late session, affecting townships, are to be included.
NON-FORFEITABLE LIFE INSURANCE.
Act No. 154 provides that no policy of insurance on life, issued after this act shall take effect, by any company organized under the laws of this state, shall become forfeited or void by the non-payment of any premium thereon, after the third, any further than as follows:
The net value of the policy, when the premium becomes due and is not paid, shall be ascertained according to the "American experience table" rate of mortality, with interest at four per cent per annum. A surrender charge and indebtedness on policy, if any, shall first be deducted, when the remainder shall be considered a net single premium of whole life non-participating insurance, and the amount it will insure shall be determined according to the age of the party at the time when the unpaid premium became due, and the assumptions aforesaid in regard to rate of interest and table of mortality.
ADULTERATION OF FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.
Act No. 254 provides that no person shall mix, color, stain, or powder, or order or permit any other person to do so, with any ingredient or material, so as to render the article injurious to health, with intent that the same may be sold; and no person shall sell or offer for sale any article mixed, colored, stained or powdered, as aforesaid; nor shall any person mix, color, stain or powder any article of food, drink, or medicine, or which enters into the composition thereof, with any other material, whether injurious to health or not, for the purpose of gain or profit; or sell or offer the same for sale, unless under its true and appropriate name, with notice that the same is mixed or impure, marked or printed upon each package, roll, parcel or vessel containing the same, so as to be and remain at all times readily visible.
No person shall mix any glucose or grape sugar with syrup, honey, or sugar, intended for human food, nor any oleomargarine, suine or beef fat, lard or any other foreign substance, with any butter or cheese intended for human food, without distinctly marking or labeling the article or package containing the same, with the true and appropriate name of such article, and the percentage in which glucose, etc., enter into its composition; nor shall any person sell or offer for sale, or order or permit to be sold, any such article or mixture, without at the same time informing the buyer of the fact, and the proportions in which glucose or grape sugar, oleomargarine or suine fat has entered into its composition.
Any one violating the provisions of this act may be fined by fine or imprisonment.
REPORTS IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.
Act No. 205 provides that within ten days after the final disposition of any criminal or other proceeding before any justice of the peace, to which the people of this state are a party, or wherein the county may be liable for any costs, it shall be the duty of the justices before whom such proceedings shall have been made a report of the same to the prosecuting attorney of the county. The report must contain the title of the case, the date of filing the complaint, the offense charged, the plea, the names of attorneys, the date of trial, the verdict, the finding, the judgment, etc. The prosecuting attorney shall, immediately after making his annual report to the attorney general, file said reports of justices with the county clerk.
This act also directs the manner in which the jurors and witnesses shall be paid, and provides a penalty for the refusal or neglect of the justice to make the report as herein provided.
SCREENS FOR FIRE-SCREENS.
Act No. 193 declares that all vessels using wood for fuel, navigating any of the waters of this state, shall be attached with suitable fire-screens attached to the smoke-stacks of such vessels, to prevent the escape of fire. Such fire-screens shall be of the best approved kind, shown by experience to be proper and suitable for protection from fire. Neglect to comply with the requirements of this act is made a misdemeanor and punishable as such.

During her residence in Washington "Belle Boyd" formed an intimate acquaintance with President Lincoln, and a friendly correspondence was kept up between the two during a greater portion of the war. On one occasion her letter paper was adorned with the Confederate motto, a snake entwined around a Confederate flag, and the inscription, "Don't tread on us or we will bite." When Lincoln replied to the missive, he sent back the motto with "bite" erased and the word "don't" substituted.
Broken down in health and bereaved by the loss of her father, who had died in the endeavor to effect her release from captivity, "Belle Boyd" determined to leave for foreign shores, and, in May, 1864, she embarked on the Greyhound, at North Carolina, as the bearer of important dispatches from Jefferson Davis and Judah P. Benjamin to the friends of the cause in London. In endeavoring to run the blockade, however, the Greyhound was captured by the United States steamer. Belle Boyd was taken to Boston, kept a prisoner for some time, and finally banished to Canada. From there she went to England, where she passed the second epoch of her life. She was married to the aristocratic church of St. James, Piccadilly, received with open arms in titled society, became a widow, and finally, having a natural talent for the theatrical profession, took to the stage.
Probably no person in the country has been afflicted with so many "doubles" as this lady. Since her return to America and marriage to Colonel J. S. Hammond, an English gentleman, once a member of the noted "Louisiana Tigers," she has completely sunk her identity with that of her husband, and with the exception of a few occasions, when she has appeared upon the platform as the talented reader and elocutionist, "Maria Isabelle Hammond," her mind has been engrossed with domestic affairs. Yet every few months she is vexed and annoyed by coming across an announcement that "Belle Boyd," the ex-Confederate spy has turned up in some part of the country. Now the pretender is being entertained by some prominent Southern, again she is in distress, and soliciting aid. Several years ago one of these bogus "Belles" visited Atlanta on a lecturing tour, and was denounced by Captain St. Clair Abrams, of the *Nees*, as an impostor. Next morning she proceeded to the office and demanded satisfaction, which being refused, she proceeded to draw a couple of Beringers, but was seized before the weapons could be pointed. Since that time she has not turned up in Georgia. The latest pretender turned up in W. Ahachie a few weeks ago, under the name of Mrs. Murphy, and, according to the *Enterprise* of that place, was engaged in writing a history of her life; but a brief and pointed epistle to a prominent citizen of that place has probably by this time put a quietus to her pretensions. As long ago as 1870 the Masons of Martinsburg, Va., found it necessary to send a circular to the craft all over the country, warning them against persons pretending to be the daughter of their deceased brother, B. R. Boyd, Esq. The genuine "Belle Boyd" has just completed a play, which is highly spoken of, and contemplates making her entree upon the stage of this city in the coming autumn.—*Philadelphia Record*.
Effects of Imagination.
At a large hotel in Suffolk, the usual uncomform dilemma arose of there being only one room in the house vacant when two visitors required accommodations for the night. It was a double bedded chamber, or was soon converted into such, and the two guests—were both commercial travelers—agreed to share it. One of these gentlemen was a confirmed hypochondriac, and greatly alarmed his companion by waking him up in the middle of the night, gasping for breath. "Asthma," he panted out; "I am subject to these spasmodic attacks. Open the window quickly and give me air!" Terrible beyond measure, the other jumped out of bed. But the room was pitched dark; he had no matches, and he had forgotten the position of the window. "For heaven's sake, be quick!" gasped the invalid. "Give me more air, or I shall choke!" At length, by dint of groping wildly and upsetting half the furniture in the apartment, the window was found; but it was an old-fashioned casement, and no tap or catch was to be discovered. "Quick, quick, air, air!" implored the apparently dying man. "Open it, break it, or I shall be suffocated!" Thus adjured, his friend led no more time, but seizing a boot, smashed every pane; and the sufferer immediately experienced great relief. "Oh, thank you, a thousand thanks. Ah!" he exclaimed, drawing deep sigh, which testified to the great comfort he derived. "I think in another moment I should have been dead!" And when he had sufficiently recovered, and had expressed his heartfelt gratitude, he described the intense distress of these attacks and the length of time he had suffered from them. After a while both fell asleep again, devoutly thankful for the result. It was a warm summer night, and they felt no inconvenience from the broken window; but when daylight relieved the pitchy darkness of the night, the window was found to be still entire! Had invisible glazers been at work already, or was the episode of the past night only a dream? No; for the floor was still strewn with the broken glass. Thus, as they looked round the room in amazement, the solution of the mystery presented itself in the shape of an aspidochelone, whose latticed glass doors were a shattered wreck. The spasmodically attacked one was cured from that moment. So much for imagination.—*Chamber's Journal*.
A new and far greater forest of trans-montane trees than has heretofore been known is now open to tourists, writes San Francisco correspondent. The small grove of trees known to tourists is on the Yosemite route. The mammoth grove lies eighty miles north of it by the highway, but as the crowd dies away from the forest, it may now be added the South Park Grove, containing 1880 larger trees, just made accessible by a straggling dirt-path from the hotel. Many trees older than Christianity and 100 feet in circuit are in this grove.
A moderate gale travels at the rate of 16 feet in a second.

Choice butchers' steers..... \$ 60@4 40
Mixed butchers' stock..... 2 75@3 50
Feeders..... 2 00@3 50
Coarse stock..... 1 50@3 10
SHEEP.
Choice, air, over 100 lbs..... \$4 50@5 00
Under 100 lbs..... 4 12@4 50
HOGS.
Per 100 lbs..... \$5 00@5 50
Laws of General Interest.
From the Lansing Republican.
Among the acts passed by the legislature at its recent session was one relating to the present rule in regard to ANIMALS RUNNING AT LARGE.
Act No. 13, section 1, provides that it shall not be lawful for any cattle, horses, sheep, or swine to run at large in any public highway in this state; provided, this act shall be inoperative only in those counties or parts of counties in which it shall be so determined by resolution passed by the board of supervisors of such county. This section shall not abridge the powers reserved to the people of a township in section 4, chapter 12, compiled laws of 1871.
Section 2 provides that in case the board of supervisors in any county shall pass a resolution allowing any of the classes of animals named in section 1 to run at large in such county, the said section shall be null and void.
UNCLAIMED MONETYS.
Act No. 98 provides that when any administrator or executor shall have made final settlement with the probate court, it shall be the duty of the court to order said administrator or executor to deposit with the county treasurer such moneys as he may have, belonging to any non-resident or unknown heir or claimant, whose whereabouts after diligent inquiry he cannot ascertain, taking his receipt therefor; and upon filing his receipt in the probate court, he shall be entitled to an order discharging him and his bond, the same as though he had paid his money to the heir or claimant. This act further provides for the proper keeping, etc., of said money by the county treasurer.
GREEN'S TOWNSHIP LAWS.
Act No. 123 provides that the secretary of a state shall, as soon as the same can be prepared, etc., supply one copy of Green's "Treatise on townships and the powers and duties of township officers" to each of the several supervisors, township clerks, commissioners of highways, township drain commissioners, and to each of the justices of the peace in the several townships in this state. The several officers receiving said book are required by this act to deliver the same to their successors in office. The cost is not to exceed \$1 50 per copy, and all acts of the late session, affecting townships, are to be included.
NON-FORFEITABLE LIFE INSURANCE.
Act No. 154 provides that no policy of insurance on life, issued after this act shall take effect, by any company organized under the laws of this state, shall become forfeited or void by the non-payment of any premium thereon, after the third, any further than as follows:
The net value of the policy, when the premium becomes due and is not paid, shall be ascertained according to the "American experience table" rate of mortality, with interest at four per cent per annum. A surrender charge and indebtedness on policy, if any, shall first be deducted, when the remainder shall be considered a net single premium of whole life non-participating insurance, and the amount it will insure shall be determined according to the age of the party at the time when the unpaid premium became due, and the assumptions aforesaid in regard to rate of interest and table of mortality.
ADULTERATION OF FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.
Act No. 254 provides that no person shall mix, color, stain, or powder, or order or permit any other person to do so, with any ingredient or material, so as to render the article injurious to health, with intent that the same may be sold; and no person shall sell or offer for sale any article mixed, colored, stained or powdered, as aforesaid; nor shall any person mix, color, stain or powder any article of food, drink, or medicine, or which enters into the composition thereof, with any other material, whether injurious to health or not, for the purpose of gain or profit; or sell or offer the same for sale, unless under its true and appropriate name, with notice that the same is mixed or impure, marked or printed upon each package, roll, parcel or vessel containing the same, so as to be and remain at all times readily visible.
No person shall mix any glucose or grape sugar with syrup, honey, or sugar, intended for human food, nor any oleomargarine, suine or beef fat, lard or any other foreign substance, with any butter or cheese intended for human food, without distinctly marking or labeling the article or package containing the same, with the true and appropriate name of such article, and the percentage in which glucose, etc., enter into its composition; nor shall any person sell or offer for sale, or order or permit to be sold, any such article or mixture, without at the same time informing the buyer of the fact, and the proportions in which glucose or grape sugar, oleomargarine or suine fat has entered into its composition.
Any one violating the provisions of this act may be fined by fine or imprisonment.
REPORTS IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.
Act No. 205 provides that within ten days after the final disposition of any criminal or other proceeding before any justice of the peace, to which the people of this state are a party, or wherein the county may be liable for any costs, it shall be the duty of the justices before whom such proceedings shall have been made a report of the same to the prosecuting attorney of the county. The report must contain the title of the case, the date of filing the complaint, the offense charged, the plea, the names of attorneys, the date of trial, the verdict, the finding, the judgment, etc. The prosecuting attorney shall, immediately after making his annual report to the attorney general, file said reports of justices with the county clerk.
This act also directs the manner in which the jurors and witnesses shall be paid, and provides a penalty for the refusal or neglect of the justice to make the report as herein provided.
SCREENS FOR FIRE-SCREENS.
Act No. 193 declares that all vessels using wood for fuel, navigating any of the waters of this state, shall be attached with suitable fire-screens attached to the smoke-stacks of such vessels, to prevent the escape of fire. Such fire-screens shall be of the best approved kind, shown by experience to be proper and suitable for protection from fire. Neglect to comply with the requirements of this act is made a misdemeanor and punishable as such.

Choice butchers' steers..... \$ 60@4 40
Mixed butchers' stock..... 2 75@3 50
Feeders..... 2 00@3 50
Coarse stock..... 1 50@3 10
SHEEP.
Choice, air, over 100 lbs..... \$4 50@5 00
Under 100 lbs..... 4 12@4 50
HOGS.
Per 100 lbs..... \$5 00@5 50
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DETROIT MARKETS.
APPLES—per bushel..... \$4 50 @ 5 75
BARLEY—per bushel..... 1 25 @ 1 75
BEANS—Good unsalted, per bushel..... 2 00 @ 2 25
BREWERY—per bushel..... 20 @ 22
LARD—per cask..... 15 @ 17
CORN—Ohio and Mich., per bushel..... 9 @ 10
COAL—Stove and chestnut..... 6 25 @ 6 50
EGGS—per dozen..... 6 00 @ 6 25
CORNED MEAT—per bushel..... 60 @ 62
DRIED FRUIT—per bushel..... 1 00 @ 1 25
PEACHES..... 15 @ 15
EGGS—per dozen..... 14 @ 15
FRESH—per dozen..... 11 @ 12
COAL—middling..... 11 50 @ 12 00
FLOUR—middling..... 13 00 @ 14 00
FLOUR—White wheat brands..... 5 50 @ 6 00
HAY—Choice timothy..... 4 50 @ 5 00
HAY—Choice clover..... 10 00 @ 12 00
HAY—Choice timothy..... 10 00 @ 12 00
HOPS—per bushel..... 4 @ 7
RICE—per bushel..... 15 @ 20
OATS—White..... 40 @ 45
OATS—Mixed..... 40 @ 45
POTATOES—per bushel..... 10 @ 15
SALT—per bushel..... 1 00 @ 1 25
SUGAR—per bushel..... 1 25 @ 1 50
TALLOW—per bushel..... 5 @ 6
WHEAT—No. 1 white..... 1 10 @ 1 20
WHEAT—No. 2 white..... 1 00 @ 1 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 1 15 @ 1 30
WOOD—per cord..... 4 00 @ 4 25
WOOD—per cord..... 3 25 @ 3 50
Detroit Live Stock Market.
CATTLE.
Choice shipping steers, per cwt..... \$4 50@5 25