

FOR THE CHILDREN
"WE MUST BUILD THE LADDER BY WHICH WE RISE"

Heaven is not reached by a single bound,
But we build the ladder by which we rise,
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And we mount its summit round by round.
Wishes by things that are under our feet,
By what we have mastered of good and gain,
By the pride depressed and the passion slain,
And the manhood that we hourly meet,
We hope, we resolve, we aspire, we trust,
When the morning dawns to life and light,
But our hearts grow weary, and ere the night
Our lives are trailing sordid dust.
Wings for the angels but feet for the men!
We must borrow the wings for the way;
We may hope, and resolve, and aspire, and pray,
But our feet must rise, or we fall again.
—Arthur's Home Magazine.

TAKING HIS PLACE.

BY LILLIE E. BARR.

"Oh Charlie! Why did you do it? On my birthday! I am so sorry, for now you will miss all the fun of the Fourth." And she spoke, Mary sat down, dangle her broad hat by one string, and looked disconsolately at her brother, who had been sent to bed as a punishment.

"How was I to know that just a little bunch of fire-crackers like that was going to smash the goblet? I did not think it would do anything but just lift it up some."

"Who told you to do such a thing, Charlie?"

"Nobody; I thought of it myself. Oh dear! I wish I had a grandma, or an aunt, or somebody like that!"

"What for, Charlie? I am sure nobody could be half so good as mamma. I like grandmas and aunts. Eddie Bates has a grandma, and she always gets him out of scrapes; and Tom Taylor has an aunt that does lots of things for him. People ought not to get married if they don't have mothers and sisters to make grandmas and aunts for fellows who are always getting blamed for nothing at all."

"But, Charlie, you did break the glass."

"No, I didn't either; the fire-crackers broke it. Oh dear! dear! I wish there wasn't any Fourth of July, nor fire-crackers, nor nothing! What's the use of fire-crackers if a fellow can't fire them off? It was real mean to let me spend all my money on fire-crackers, and then not let me have any fun with them. There's my pin-wheel too. I promised Bates to fasten it to the top of the highest clothes-pole in his back yard to-night."

"I am so sorry, Charlie dear!"

"And, Mary, I am so dreadfully hot. I have got a raging fever; I know I have."

"Why do you not say you are sorry?" suggested Mary.

"Didn't I say so?—over, and over, and over. And father just said he thought bed was the best place for boys who exploded fire-crackers under goblets. If I was a father, and wanted to kill a boy, I'd do it out and out, and not roast him to death in bed on a Fourth of July. I wouldn't put millions of dollars send a poor boy to bed on his sister's eighth birthday. But what particular attention was due to his sister's eighth birthday Charlie did not explain."

"You knew the crackers would break the goblet."

"No, I didn't; I never saw them smash one. Didn't they bang, though? And at the recollection Charlie's eyes grew bright, and a delighted expression illumined his sombre little face. The next moment, however, he was crying bitterly; and Mary, having watched him a moment, ran down stairs just in time to stop her father as he was going out.

"Papa, please forgive Charlie. He is so sorry, and he wants to go out so much!"

"He must have a lesson, Mary, that will teach him not to be so destructive. But he added, smiling, 'if you choose to take his place, Charlie may go out.'"

Mary bounded away to her brother's room. "Papa says you may go out, Charlie. Get up, dear."

Charlie needed no second bidding, and he asked no questions. Five minutes later he was explaining to Eddie Bates the principles upon which he had blown a goblet all to smithereens in his back yard.

What a glorious Fourth it was! Charlie did not go home until tea-time. He would not have gone then, but that his pin-wheel and the rockets were under his clean shirts in the bottom drawer of his bureau, and must be gone for.

Up stairs he ran, as gay as a cricket, and burst into his room. "Let me see; they are in this one. Brother! Where did I put them?"

"What are you looking for, Charlie?"

"What are you doing in bed?"

"Taking your place."

"What?"

"Papa said if I would take your place, you might go out; and girls do not care much about the Fourth of July," said Mary, cheerily.

"And you have been in bed all day?"

"Of course, papa said you were to stay in bed all day, and I am taking your place."

"But you are not me."

"But I am your substitute."

"Oh, Mary, you dear, dear, darling sister! You are better than all the grandmothers and aunts in the world. Catch them going to bed a whole day for a fellow! cried Charlie, kissing her proudly.

"I am, very glad I took your place, Charlie."

"You get up now, Mary, and I'll give you my pin-wheel and my rockets, and you and Eddie Bates can fire them all off. I wouldn't be so mean as to let you lie there any longer," said Charlie, beginning to remove his coat.

"That will do, Charlie," said papa, coming into the room. "Get up, my little daughter. Charlie has learned his lesson, I am sure."

"Indeed I have, papa, and I am real sorry."

That same evening Eddie Bates was boasting to a crowd of boys about his grandmother having saved him from an evening of sorrow in his own room, when Charlie spoke up:

"Grandmas and aunts are all well enough, boys, but sisters are a heap better. You just listen. And in a voice of pride and love he related his sister's generous act."

And the gay little crowd gave Mary three cheers and a tiger, besides firing off nine starry rockets simultaneously in her honor.

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HALF-MAST.

Ex-Governor JOHN J. BAGLEY, died in San Francisco, July 27, 1881.

From the land far towards the sun
Came a message stern and brief,
And the light of hope was quenched
In a bitter flood of grief.
Half-mast are hearts as well as flags,
For one has gone away
Who will not come back to-morrow
Nor yet another day.
For his boat has cast its anchor
On a farther shore than this,
Where no darkness mars the glory
Of the sun of perfect bliss;
But the shadow of the specter
Which laid his hand upon his heart,
Reaches unto us, his people,
Of whom he was a part.
Hushed the eloquence which thrilled us,
Cold the ever bounteous hand
That never closed to an appeal
From the poorest of the land.
From the lofty and the lowly
Came rare tributes to his worth,
—Richer than the songs of conquerors,
Better than all fame of earth.
For, though he climbed not up the heights
Where the famed of ages stood,
Yet his was a grander mission,
His another brotherhood.
A mission reaching far and wide
Unto poverty and sin,
A brotherhood which gathered all
Of the good God's children in.
With a creed so plain and simple
That all men understood,
And the children of the state
As the blessings of his God,
He stroved blessings in his pathway
On the tolling and the poor,
And, though he comes no more among us,
Yet his deeds endure.
We shall miss him in the councils,
And the children of the state
All will weep for him who loved them
With a love so strong and great;
But while all mourn him with that grief
Which is nearest kin to pain,
We must say, "God's will be done,"
For our loss is his great gain.
—In Lansing Republican.

THE FREE ICE-WATER FOUNTAIN.

O blessed fountain in the fervid street,
O draught of life in hot and toiling ways,
Unto thy plashing coolness what tired feet
Come yearly through sick and fainting days!
From stifling tenements the mother bears
In fevered arms the fevered, wailing child,
And as it drinks and smiles she almost dares
To hope for life, and is from grief beguiled.
The children, with unchildish labor sick,
Lift not flushed faces to the dripping brick;
The eager worker from the very thick
Of toll and strife stops gaily for a drink,
And says, "God bless the crystal water cold!"
The summer's water, cooled with winter's,
For sick and thirsty lips, for young and old,
And free to all—a gift beyond a price.
Some healing angel standeth there, I think,
And cries, "Come here!" from out life's ho,
harmful,
Sighs, "Let me kiss the child's forehead,
And cool the lips of fever and of toll."
It was a blessed thought. Then freely take
The cooling cup that has no taint of sin.
It is given for humanity's sweet sake.
"Be on thy wayward in the march we take,
And for return shall "thanks and usage" win.

TAKING BOARDERS.

"It was a scandal," the neighbors said, "that Miss Delia should be obliged to take boarders, after all she'd been through; and Heaven knows boarders did not help a body to work out her salvation. And so much money in the family, too, taking it by small snail large. Wasn't her Uncle Eben, over at Dover, well-to-do, and not a chick of his own to care for, except the boy he had adopted, who was no credit to him? It was odd, now, that a man with poor relations should take to a stranger when his own flesh and blood was needy; but sometimes it does seem as if folks had more feelings for others than for their own kith and kin. Then there were cousins in the city, fore-handed and fashionable, who never worth a row of pins to Delia, and never was her great-uncle John's widow n-larking on the continent, a-gaming at Baden-Baden, and trying the waters at every mineral spring in the three kingdoms, for no disease under the sun that old age should be known to say that her folks were too rich already, and that probably she would endow some and hospital with her property." Plainly, wealthy relatives were of no value to Miss Delia. To be sure, she had never seen her great aunt since she was a child, when her uncle John had brought her into their simple life for a month's visit with her French maid and dresses, her jewels and fallals, which won her heart to her namesake. Since then Uncle John's widow had become sort of a gilded creation, always young and beautiful; for, though Delia had received little gifts from time to time across the seas for the last fifteen years, she had neither heard nor seen anything of the being who had inspired her youthful imagination, and was quite uncertain if such a person as Mrs. John Rogerson was in the land of the living. Dead or alive, she seemed to have made no material difference to Delia's humdrum life. After having nursed her father through a long sickness, Delia found that he had left a heavy mortgage on the homestead, and her mother and herself on the high road to the poorhouse, unless they should bestir themselves. As the mother was already bedridden, the stirring naturally fell upon Delia, and she advertised for good boarders:

Good board in the country, by the river-side, at several dollars a week. Large chambers, broad piazzas, fine views, berries, and new milk. One mile from the station.
Address: DELIA ROGERSON, Trotterborough, Mich.

"Cheap enough" commented an elderly lady, who happened upon it. "Delia Rogerson—an old maid, I suppose, obliged to look out for herself. I've a good mind to try her broad piazzas and new milk. If I don't like it, there'll be no harm done."

—And so Delia's first boarder arrived—an old lady with false front hair, brown wrinkled skin, faded eyes, a black alpaca gown, and hair trunk. Delia made her as welcome as if she had been a duchess; lighted a wood

fire in Mrs. Clement's room, as the night was damp, and brought out her daintiest cup and saucer, with the fadeless old roses wreathing them.

"Wonderful kind," reflected Mrs. Clement, as she combed out her wisps of gray hair and confided the false front to a box. "Wonderful kindness for seven dollars a week! She's new to the trade. She'll learn better. Human nature doesn't change with latitudes. She'll find it doesn't pay to consider the comfort of a poverty-stricken old creature."

But, in spite of her worldly wisdom Mrs. Clement was forced to confess that Delia had begun as she meant to hold out, though other boarders came to demand her attention, to multiply her temperaments under her roof was a new experience to Delia. When Mrs. Gresome complained of the mosquitoes, as if they were new acquaintances; of want of appetite, as though Delia had agreed to supply it, along with berries and new milk; of the weather, as if she had pledged herself there would be no sudden changes to annoy her boarders; of the shabby house and antiquated furniture, "too old for comfort and not old enough for fashion!"—then Delia doubted if taking boarders was her mission.

"What makes you keep us my dear?" asked Mrs. Clement, after a day when everything and everybody had seemed to go wrong. "Why didn't you reply 'You had a lover, I dare say?' 'Yes; a long, long time ago.' 'Tell me about him—?' 'There isn't much to tell. He asked me to marry him. He was going to Australia. I couldn't leave father and mother, you know (they were both feeble), and he couldn't stay here. That's all."

"And you—you—"

"Now all men beside are to me like shadows."

"And you have never heard of him since?"

"Yes. He wrote; but where was the use? It could never come to anything. It was better for him to forget me, and marry. I was a mill-stone about his neck. I didn't answer his letter."

"And supposing he should return some day, would you marry him?"

"I dare say," laughed Delia, gently, as if the idea were familiar, "let the neighbors laugh over so wisely. I've thought of it sometimes, sitting in my room, when the world was barren and commonplace. One must have recreation of some kind, you know. Everybody requires a little romance, a little poetry, to flavor every-day thinking and doing. I'm afraid you think me a silly old maid, Mrs. Clement."

"No, the heart never grows old. The skin shrivels, the color departs, the eyes fade, the features grow pinched; but the soul is heir of eternal youth—it is as beautiful at fourscore as at 'sweet and twenty.' Time makes amends for the ravages of the body by developing the spirit. You didn't tell me your lover's name. Perhaps you would rather not."

"His name was Stephen Langdon, Sometimes Capt. Seymour, runs against him in Melbourne, and brings me word how he looks and what he is doing; though I never ask, and Stephen never asks for me, that I can hear."

Delia's summer boarders were not a success, to be sure. If they took no money out of her pocket, they put none in. She was obliged to eke out her support with copying for Lawyer Dunmore and embroidering for Mrs. Judge Dorr. One by one her boarders dropped away like the autumn leaves; all but old Mrs. Clement.

"I believe I will stay on," she said. "I'm getting too old to move often. Perhaps you take winter boarders at reduced rates. Eh?"

"Do you think my terms high?"

"By no means. But when one's purse is low—"

"Yes, I know. Do stay at your price, I can't spare you." She had grown such a fondness for the old lady that to refuse her at her own terms would have seemed like turning her own mother out of doors; besides, one mouth more would not signify. But she found it hard to make both ends meet, and often went to bed hungry that her mother and Mrs. Clement might enjoy enough, without there appearing to be "just a pattern." At Christmas, however, came a ray of sunshine for Delia, in the shape of a hundred-dollar bill from an unknown friend.

"It can't be meant for me," she cried.

"It's directed to Delia Rogerson," said her mother; "and there's nobody else of that name, now that your aunt Delia's dead."

"We're not sure she's dead," objected Delia.

"Horrors! Don't you know whether your own aunt is dead or alive?" asked Mrs. Clement, in a shocked tone.

"It isn't our fault. She is rich and lives abroad. I was named for her. I used to look in the glass and try to believe I'd inherit her beauty with the name, though she was only our great-uncle's wife."

"She ought to be doing something for you."

"How can she, if she's dead?"

"Don't blame her, any way. Her money is her own to use according to her pleasure. Uncle John made it himself and gave it to her."

"But if she should come back to you, having run through with it, you'd divide your last crust with her, I'll be bound."

"I suppose I should," replied Delia. "The winter wore away as winters will, and the miracles of spring began in fields and wayside; and Delia's

boarders returned with the June roses, and dropped away again with the falling leaves, and still Mrs. Clement stayed on and on. Just now she had been some weeks in arrears with her reduced board. No money had been forthcoming for some time, and she was more feeble daily, needed the luxuries of an invalid and the attention of a nurse, both of which Delia bestowed upon her, without taking thought for the morrow.

"I must hear from my man-of-business to-morrow, Delia; I'm knee-deep in debt to you," she began one night.

"Don't mention it!" cried Delia. "I'd rather never see a cent of it than have you take it to heart. You are welcome to stay and share pot-luck with us; you are such company for mother and me."

"Thank you, my dear. I've grown as fond of you as if you were my own flesh and blood. There, turn down the light, please. Draw the curtain, dear, and put another stick on the fire, please. It grows chilly, doesn't it? You might kiss me just once, if you wouldn't mind. It's a hundred years or so since any one kissed me."

And the next morning, when Delia carried up Mrs. Clement's breakfast, her boarder lay cold and still upon the pillows.

The first shock over, Delia wrote to the lawyer of whom she had heard Mrs. Clement speak as having charge of her affairs, begging him to notify that lady's relatives, if she had any, in reply Mr. Willis wrote: "The late Mrs. Clement appears to have no near relatives. Some distant cousins, who have an abundance of this world's goods, yet served her shabbily when she tested their generosity, as she has tried yours, are all that remain of her family. In the meantime I enclose you a copy of her last will and testament, to peruse at your leisure."

"What interest does he think I take in Mrs. Clement's will," thought Delia but read, nevertheless:

"Being of sound mind, this 16th day of June, 18—, I, Delia Rogerson Clement, do hereby leave one hundred dollars to each of my cousins; and I bequeath the residue of my property—viz, thirty thousand dollars invested in the Ingot Mining Company, fifty thousand dollars in United States Bonds, twenty thousand in Fortune Flannel Mills, and my jewels, to the beloved niece of my first husband, John Rogerson, Delia Rogerson, of Croftsborough, Maine.

"I'm sorry," mused, and ye took me in," musingly, mused, and ye took me in, ye ministered unto me, and ye ministered unto me, and ye ministered unto me. "Goodness alive!" cried the neighbors, when the facts reached their ears. "What a profitable thing it is to take boarders! Everybody in town will be trying it. Of course Steve Langdon will come and marry her, if she were forty old maids. You may stick a pin in there!"

Delia did not open her house to boarders the next season. She found enough to do in looking after her money and spending it; in replying to letters from indigent people; who seemed to increase alarmingly; in receiving old friends, who suddenly found time to remember her existence. And, sure enough, among the rest appeared Steve Langdon, and all the village said, "I told you so."

"It's not my fault that you and I are single yet, Delia," he said.

"And we are too old to think of it now, Steve."

"Nonsense! It's never too late to mend. I'm not rich Delia, but I've enough for two and to spare."

"I wouldn't be contented not to drive in my carriage and have servants under me now," laughed Delia.

"Indeed! Then perhaps you have a better match in view. Captain Seymour asked me, by the way, if I had come to interfere with Squire Jones's interest."

"Yes. Squire Jones proposed to me last week."

"Now, see here, Delia. Have I come all the way from Melbourne on a fool's errand? There I was growing used to my misery and loneliness, when the mail brings in a letter in a strange hand, which tells me that my dear love, Delia Rogerson, loves and dreams of me still, is poor and alone, and needs me—me! And the letter is signed by her aunt, Mrs. Clement, who ought to know. I packed my household goods and came."

"I'm glad that you did."

"In order that I may congratulate Squire Jones?"

"But I haven't accepted him. In fact I've refused him—because—"

"Because you will marry your old love, like the lass in the song Delia?"

"In Croftsborough people are not yet tired of telling how a woman made money by taking boarders.—Independent.

Current Topics

Commissioner of Pensions Dudley is considering the advisability of recommending to congress the passage of a new pension act to pension all soldiers who were in rebel prisons for any length of time and suffered the horrors of Andersonville, Belle Isle and Salsbury. The commissioner believes that many more men lost their usefulness by prison and starvation than by wounds in battle. An inquiry is being made to determine approximately the names such an act would add to the pension rolls.

Mr. Gladstone's scheme for refunding the English national debt is thus described by the Pall Mall Gazette: "Terminable annuities amounting to £3,617,000, and expiring in 1885, are at present payable to the National Debt Commissioners. For £2,000,000 of these annuities having only four years more to run, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to substitute an annuity of nearly £460,000, which will continue to be payable for twenty-five years. By this transaction the Commissioners will receive pecuniary equivalent for the annuities they now hold, and by the saving of the present annual charge of £1,540,000, Mr. Gladstone will be enabled to cancel stock to the amount of sixty millions."

A place has been found for the intended monument of Lord Beaconsfield in Westminster Abbey, against the south-west pier of the crossing, which is one of the most important sites in the building, and immediately opposite the statue of one of our greatest men. The transepts of this church are now so full of monuments that they look like collections of statuary. Additions are much to be deprecated. Nothing could be more desirable than the removal of most of the effigies of modern statesmen and heroes to the houses of Parliament, where they would not be out of keeping with the architecture, and would not injure or obscure, but rather enrich, the building. If there is not room, a glass roof thrown over one of the interior courts of Sir C. Barry's great building would, at but small cost, form a very noble gallery of memorial sculptures of portraits and allegories referring to our departed worthies of statecraft, economical science, and war.

A writer in St. Louis proposes to laying, under government auspices of a telegraphic cable along the bed of the Mississippi River from St. Paul to New Orleans, some two thousand miles. The great nerve in the spinal column; it would quicken commerce, and unite the commercial interests of the whole valley." The scheme is further elaborated by the suggestion that in time it would probably be practicable to light the river at every landing by means of an electric current sent along one of the cable's wires, thus making it easy to increase the speed of steamboats, and lessening the risks to be covered by insurance. "With a cable," he says, "continually transmitting the location of the floating commerce, and night turned into day by electricity, the favorable results to river trade could not even be conjectured."

The Zealandia, from Australia and the Sandwich islands, brings news that the flow of lava from the volcano continues to threaten Hilo, advancing more than a mile in the three days from June 26th to the 28th inclusive, and on July 14th moving 15 to 20 feet per hour, water offering no obstruction to its course, it part of the time running six feet under the water and maintaining a white heat.

There have been brisk political times in the Cherokee Nation. The election of district officers and Representatives to the National Council was held on August 2, in accordance with the proclamation of the principal chief, D. W. Bushyhead, which set forth that the election must be conducted "according to law, and not otherwise." The Cherokee Advocate, printed partly in English and partly with the queer-looking types invented to fit the Cherokee language, called in the approved manner upon all male members of the Nation over eighteen years of age to do their duty at the polls. The same paper printed lists of candidates in the various districts, and these show an interesting mingling of ordinary names with those which to Eastern ears would seem extraordinary. Thus Coffey Black Bird was a candidate for District Judge, and on the same ticket Young Duck was running for Councillor. Two names on the opposing ticket were Ger-ter-ner Vaun and Te-ke-no-he-le, candidates for Councillor and Representative to the Grand Council respectively. In another district Chee Kee Gunter ran for Sheriff, Chee Chee was a candidate for the Senate, and the names of Creek Sam and Hop Starr stood together as candidates for the Council. The principle of local self-government seems to be in favor there, for the names of candidates for the National Council are at the foot of the printed tickets, those of all the local candidates preceding them.

The sheriff of Lebanon, Indiana, evidently does not believe in squandering the people's money. Two men convicted of horse-stealing were put in his care to be delivered at the State-prison in Michigan City. Deeming it unnecessary to pay three fares, he handcuffed the convicts together, put them aboard the train, and forwarded the handcuff key by express to the warden of the prison. They arrived promptly, and were locked up for five years. The conductor of the train explained this circumstance by saying that the convicts showed no disposition to escape, and as they had money with which to pay their way, he could not put them off the train.

An ex-Union soldier applied some time ago to collector Merritt for a position in the New York Custom House. The collector referred him to the examining committee, whereupon the soldier claimed precedence over all civilians by reason of the statute requiring the presence of Union soldiers and sailors in making appointments to the civil service. This question, was referred to Attorney-General MacVegh, who has disappointed the soldier by holding that he must stand his examination and can be preferred only over civilians if the same standing is declared by the examiners.

At the funeral of Elder White the great leader of the adventists, at Battle Creek, one of the most touching addresses was made by his wife, who, much to the surprise of the audience assembled in the tabernacle, arose and spoke as only a woman could speak under such circumstances.

The Matrimonial Aid Society of Michigan has been organized and proposes to soon commence operations on a large scale, with its general office and headquarters in Detroit, and agents in every county of the state.

The society has been incorporated, like other mutual benefit associations, and its constitution and by-laws are modeled after those of the Pennsylvania "Hand-in-hand mutual aid society for unmarried persons," which has now been in operation since last April. The only other prominent society like it in the United States is the "National dowry association of Union City, Indiana." Both of these associations have become widely known through the medium of the newspapers.

The by-laws of the Michigan society are short, sweet, and to the point. There is no limitation as to age. All members are welcome, "from the cradle to the grave." The rates are as follows: \$2.50 secures a certificate for \$500; \$5 secures a certificate for \$1,000; and \$10 secures a certificate for \$2,000. No certificate for more than \$2,000 will be issued to any one person.

Holders of certificates will not "become beneficiaries" until five months from the date of said certificates.

Any party marrying will be subject to assessment until 30 days after marriage, and on giving proof of said marriage will be entitled to receive the amount of his or her certificate in 60 days from the date when the ceremony was performed.

When a member marries, an assessment of \$1.10 will be made, and the balance, say, \$4.40, exceeding the amount named in the certificate.

Any member unable to pay the assessments on his or her certificate may, by applying to the secretary and returning \$1, get a new certificate of the same date for a smaller amount—in no case less than \$500; but all moneys paid on old certificates in excess of what should have been paid on the new certificate will be forfeited to the society.

Members forfeiting certificates may be reinstated within a reasonable time by paying all arrearages and \$1 additional.

It remains to be seen what results will follow this latest new departure.

The Land bill now awaits only the royal assent; having received the signature of the Queen, it will become a law. As to the means by which the Lords and Commons finally adjusted their differences, it can only be said that though the government protests against the use of the word compromise in this connection, the process can be adequately described by no other name. The concessions made by the house of commons appear trivial only when compared with those wrung from the Peers, who, in fact, concede everything in assenting on any terms to a measure which in principle and detail is repugnant to their interests as a class. But even a land-owning aristocracy is not wholly impervious to the lessons of passing events, and the majority of Irish landlords, all prudent ones at least will be likely to accept the new Land law in good faith without seeking to take too much advantage of those provisions which retained their final shaping at the hands of the Lords.

Among numerous messages of sympathy from all parts of the country called forth by the critical condition of the President was one from New York, the sender a stout, healthy man, offering to furnish some of his blood if transmission would save the President's life.

One of the features of the Atlanta Cotton Exhibition will be the manufacture of a suit of clothes from raw cotton in twenty-four hours. The cotton will be picked, ginned, spun, dyed, woven, and made into a suit of clothes for Senator Brown inside of one day.

The Schoolcraft Pioneer gives a welcome to emigrants as follows: "Northern Michigan wants more brain and muscle; Schoolcraft county can make room for thousands of men having those qualifications. We have the timber and location for manufactures, and we have the climate to insure good health. We are between two of the best water courses on the continent, with railroads coming to us, and soon we will be connected with 'all the world' in winter as well as summer. Our arms are open to welcome all sober, energetic people to our shores. Come unto us all ye that want to live long, prosper and then die happy."

There is yet a chance for further mortality among the fools, and especially the fools of Dumfries, Scotland. Considering that Robert Burns died there, it is natural that he should have a statue in that locality, or some other suitable monument. It causes rather a queer sensation to read that the Conservatives of Dumfries have refused to

have anything to do with such an erection on the ground that Burns "was too democratic in his political ideas." We should have supposed that the kindly and benevolent notions which Burns called his politics, and which were as harmless as possible, could hardly be remembered by any rational man against him at this time of day. He certainly was not more democratic than the average Briton of the nineteenth century, and not more than an honest man should have been in those days of stupid, blind and heartless Toryism in which he lived. Whoever cannot subscribe to whatever politics there may be in "A man's a man for a' that" is behind this age, as Burns was somewhat ahead of his own. The poetry of Burns is of the immortal class, while his political errors, if he cherished any, are harmless now, and his best political opinions of almost universal acceptance.—N. Y. Tribune.

The following statistics show how expensive are criminals to the country:

1850—Population of the United States..... 23,191,876
Criminals and paupers annually, \$ 3,954,526
1860—Population of United States... 31,445,321
Criminals and paupers annually \$ 4,445,143
1870—Population of United States... 38,658,374
Criminals and paupers annually \$10,930,422

It is expected that the completion of the recent census will show that \$20,000,000 have been expended in the United States every year during the last decade for the maintenance of criminals and infirm people. This estimate does not include the enormous outlay involved in the arrest and trial of criminals, but simply their maintenance in prison.

Personal Notes.

Dear Stanton left \$450,000.
James Gordon Bennett has an income of \$800,000 a year.
A lady living in Adrian aged 27, is said to be reduced by consumption to the weight of only thirty pounds.
Mrs. Oliver Wendell Holmes, jr., who is a worker of beautiful embroidery, has recently sold one of her designs for \$500.
It is said Edison holds between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 worth of stock in the various companies formed to introduce his incandescent light.
A Three Rivers woman who moved a few days ago passed up and destroyed all the garden "sals" she had raised, so that the tenant who succeeded her should not use it.
For the past two years Ann Eliza Young, at odd spells has been telling Michigan people what she knew about the late Brigham Young, and she proposes to keep the thing going as long as the door receipts are satisfactory.
The studies of James and Harry Garfield have been uninterrupted since the first week of the President's illness. Their tutor expects to graduate both and Donn Roekwell in time for them to enter Williams college in September.
In spite of General F. A. Walker's acceptance of the presidency of the Boston Institute of Technology, he will remain Superintendent of the Census until the census of 1880 is complete. This is the condition which he made before leaving his present post, as was the Dublin fishwoman when Daniel O'Connell called her a hypocathene. The Baltimore Gazette accuses him of "assisting in the gemparous, flissiparous and very equivocal generation of 100 factions of the Democratic party." We don't know what that means, but it must be something dreadful.
Anna Dickinson has a grievance against the Lincoln Monument Association of Philadelphia. "It was I who proposed the monument," she says, "and I gave the \$1,000 which came from a lecture to the cause in question. The rest of the fund of \$20,000 was made up in small subscriptions, the greatest being \$20. When it came to erecting the monument, I, who had given one-twentieth of the fund was not even mentioned. The pamphlet which tells of the association alludes to me in no way."
Daniel Woods, an Indianapolis scissor-grinder, 104 years old, but hale and hearty still, loves to tell how he went from Nova Scotia, where he was born, to England, to serve under the Duke of Wellington in all his great campaigns. He took part in forty battles and skirmishes, including Waterloo. During his long service he received 132 sword cuts, a sabre stab in the eye, and eleven pistol or gunshot wounds. Since his return to America he has lived in Montreal, St. Albans, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Indianapolis. He has had seventeen children, of whom the eldest surviv is eighty-nine, and the youngest, by a second wife, twenty three years old. This is the story which Daniel Woods tells, and if he can go gibly through it without changing color he ought to abandon scissor-grinding and take up diplomacy.
The family tree of the Vassars will be a list of philanthropists. Mathew Vassar, nephew of the founder of Vassar College, after devoting many years of his life to its service, bequeathed a large share of his property to that and kindred institutions in Poughkeepsie. The college receives \$130,000, the Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men \$15,000, the Vassar Brothers' Hospital \$85,000, and the last named institution is also made residuary legatee, giving it probably a very large endowment. These latter charities are the work of the two brothers, who bear the same name as the Vassar brothers of the last generation. Another charity, the Institute for the Poughkeepsie Scientific and Literary Association, is not remembered in the will, as the project was begun after the will was drawn. The surviving brother, John Guy Vassar, announced that he renounces in advance all legacies under Matthew's will, and will erect the Institute as a monument to his memory. This is a rare partnership in good works, the recollection of which will be sweet in men's mouths for many a day.
A Laramie man who used to own a watermelon patch and a bull dog in Iowa is having constructed for the world's fair a log cabin bed quilt containing 2,135 pieces. The blocks are relics of boy's pants, prised out of the jaws of the bull dog during the years that the owner was general manager of the melon patch.—Laramie Boomerang.

C. R. R. TIME TABLE.

Trains on the Michigan Central Railroad will leave Chelsea Station as follows: GOING WEST. Train No. 1000, 9:25 A. M. Passenger Express, 9:35 A. M. Rapid Express, 9:55 P. M. GOING EAST. Train No. 1001, 5:30 A. M. Passenger Express, 5:40 A. M. Rapid Express, 10:07 A. M. Train No. 1002, 4:40 P. M. L. EDYARD, Gen'l Supt., Detroit. CHAS. C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger and Ticket Agt., Chicago.

Time of Closing the Mail. 7:15 A. M., 11:15 A. M., 9:00 P. M. 9:30 A. M., 4:15 P. M., 9:00 P. M. GEO. J. CROWELL, Postmaster.

Chelsea Herald, PUBLISHED Thursday Morning, by Allison, Chelsea, Mich.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY. OLIVE LODGE, NO. 150, F. & A. M., will meet at Masonic Hall in regular session on Tuesday evenings, on succeeding each full moon. Theo. E. Wood, Secy.

I. O. O. F.—THE REGULAR weekly meeting of Vernon Lodge No. 85, I. O. O. F., will take place Wednesday evening at 6:15 o'clock, in the lodge room, Middle St., East. G. E. WRIGHT, Secy.

WASHTENAW ENCAMPMENT, No. 100, I. O. O. F.—Regular meetings first and third Wednesday of each month. J. A. PALMER, Scribe.

Robertson & Champlin, PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS, 100 Main Street (Over Holmes' Dry Goods Store), CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

M. SPEER, DENTIST, formerly with D. C. Hawhurst, M. D.; D. S. of Battle Creek. Singson's gas for the painless extraction of teeth administered. OVER HOLMES' DRY GOODS STORE, CHELSEA, MICH. 19-23

Kempf & Brother, BANKERS, AND PRODUCE DEALERS, CHELSEA, MICH. Interest Paid on Special Deposits. Foreign Passage Tickets, to and from the Old Country, Sold. Also Sold on all the Principal Towns of Europe.

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

Loans Loaned on First-Class Security, at Reasonable Rates. Insurance on Farm and City Property Effected. Chelsea, March 23, 1880. v9-28-1y

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

INSURANCE COMPANIES REPRESENTED BY Turnbull & Depew. Assets: New York, \$6,109,527; London, 3,292,914; Fire, 4,600,000; American, Philadelphia, 1,286,691; of Hartford, 7,078,224; Association, 4,163,716. Office: Over Post-office, Main street, Chelsea, Mich.

W. BISH, DENTIST, OFFICE OVER W. R. REED & CO'S STORE, CHELSEA, MICH. 31

Wagon Watches. D. PRATT, Watchmaker & Jeweler. REPAIRING—Special attention given to all kinds of watches and jewelry. Established at the "Bee Hive" Jewelry Establishment, South Main St., Chelsea. 47

TONSorial EMPORIUM. SHAVERS would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Chelsea and vicinity that he is now prepared to do all kind of work in his line, also keep a hand sharp razor, nice clean towels, and anything first-class to suit his customers. He is up to the times, and can give an easy shave and fashionable hair. A share of the public patronage is solicited. Shop under Reed & Co's Drug Store, Main street east, Chelsea, Mich.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

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

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

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

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

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

OUR TELEPHONE. The weather is exceedingly hot. Water melons are plenty, and can be bought from 10 to 15 cents each.

Stockbridge reports 34 bushels of wheat to the acre in that locality. Our Union School will open next Monday.

Elder Gay lost a valuable cow last week, by sunstroke. Marshal Foster of Sylvan, has commenced to build a new barn as large as the old one that was lately burned.

Last Sunday was the hottest day that we have had this season, the thermometer rose to 110 degrees in the shade. L. Babcock left last Friday for the Lake Superior regions, for a ten days' pleasure trip.

Wheat teams are coming into market with a rush. On Monday \$1.28 per bushel was paid. On Wednesday \$1.25. Col. Babcock has had another little spell of sickness, but is getting better, so as to be around.

Another big rush of our inhabitants to Cavender Lake, caused by the hot spell of weather. The art connoisseur and exhibitor, Prof. Cromwell, was cured of rheumatism by St. Jacobs Oil.—Norfolk Virginia.

Mrs. Sutton, widow of the late B. J. Sutton of Dexter, has purchased the residence of Sidney Harrington, of this village.

Prof. Parker, our principal, is in town, and is ready for school business next Monday. The annual meeting of the Washtenaw County Pioneer Society will take place at Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, September 7.

Geo. McStay, of Bennington, Mich., was in town last week, paying his many friends a visit. Lost in this village, on Tuesday of last week, a ladies' gold chain and cross. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at this office.

David Thomas is fitting up his store on South Main street, and has rented it to Mr. S. Chandler of Jackson, for a billiard hall.

We are informed that Taylor Bros. of this village, shipped the last car load of wool to Detroit, one day last week. This closes up the wool trade here for this season.

A young girl named Nelly Krouse, from Dexter, who is supposed to be insane, was caught on the railroad track west of Chelsea, last Saturday, and taken home by officer Staffan.

Angels called at the residence of G. W. Richards of this village, and have taken away with them a beautiful 6 months babe of Mr. and Mrs. Showerman on Saturday last.

Wood Bros. have gone into the jewelry business with a rush. They have hired a first-class watchmaker and jeweler who will occupy their south window in a few days. See double column advertisement on third page.

With this number, we close our tenth volume. There are a good many of our subscribers in arrears, and we hope they will take this gentle hint, and call up to the captain's office and settle the same. We need money to pay our indebtedness.

All ye that are troubled with rupture, we would advise you to go to Reed & Co's drug store, and get a Seely's hard rubber truss; they are the best in use. A trial will convince you.

Last Sunday was a day of prayer all over the United States and Canada, for the recovery of President Garfield. Their prayers were heard. The latest news from Washington says he is out of danger. Let us thank God from whom all blessings flow.

Speaking of the preparations for the State Fair, the Jackson Citizen says: "There are now 400 horse stables, 400 cattle stalls and 350 pens for sheep and swine; a neat and convenient poultry house and two carriage sheds, one open and one enclosed, each 24x100 feet; ample ticket offices and check rooms; business offices and private apartments for ladies. The speakers' stand has been put in a convenient spot, and attached thereto are reporters' rooms, with telephone and telegraph offices, washrooms, water-closets and every convenience. Agricultural hall is being enlarged and lighted with skylights, and the main hall has been doubled in capacity by the addition of a transverse section, well lighted, boarded up and painted and finished with smooth hand-rails and even floors and stands, on purpose for an art gallery, which, when finished and fitted up, will make the handsomest exhibition hall ever seen at a State Fair in Michigan."

An exchange says that a couple of good-sized scandals are being whispered around in Chelsea. We have heard of the scandals, and refrain from saying anything about it, as there is a woman in the case. We think such family troubles is not fit to be put into print.

Two boys belonging to John Andrews, of Sylvan, were arraigned before Justice Lehman of this village, on a charge of petty thieving, were taken by officer Staffan, on Tuesday last, to the Reform School at Lansing, until they become of age.

Says the Brooklyn Eagle: Mr. R. C. Moore, of Messrs. Vernam & Co., 34 New street, New York, was almost instantly relieved by St. Jacobs Oil of severe pain following an attack of pleurisy. Then remedy acted like magic.

On account of the ill-health of Mr. Sidney Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. Harrington have opened a first-class restaurant, one door north of the Chelsea House. Mr. and Mrs. H. are very deserving, and we hope the people of this village and vicinity will give them a good patronage and a healthy support.

WORTHLESS STUFF! Not so fast, my friend; if you could see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say "Glorious and invaluable remedy." See another column.

Advertise. Ye men of business, step this way.—Please notice what I have to say; 'Tis simply this, I would advise, Do not forget to ADVERTISE.

The efforts of an honest man, when made according to this plan, can scarcely fail success to bring, And wealth will be a certain thing. How is it with the stingy knave, Determined all his cash to save? He gains no wealth, and wins no prize, Because he does not ADVERTISE!

Suppose the cost is rather high, 'Twill surely pay you by and by; And all the world will soon despise The man who does not ADVERTISE.

Why should you wait, it will not pay, So send your orders right away, For the HERALD reader's eager eyes Await to see you ADVERTISE.

The HERALD, friends, is just the thing, It cannot fail success to bring, If you would be accorded Wise, Then in the HERALD advertise.

THE HEROES OF THE PLAINS.—In American history there are no more interesting figures than the Heroes of the border. Bold, dashing, adventurous and patriotic; loyal to friends, to country and to the interests of society, their work was singularly effective in the advancement of western civilization. With seeming recklessness, their efforts were in the interest of law and order, and the people owe them a debt of gratitude they do not forget. Their page in history is as fascinating as it is honorable, and there is a peculiar pleasure in reading the narrative of their wonderful exploits. Among those whose careers were singularly adventurous, are Kit Carson, Wild Bill, Buffalo Bill, Capt. Payne, Texas Jack, California Joe, Capt. Jack and others whose achievements have made them justly and widely famous. They have a warm place in the hearts of the people, and a prominent one in their admiration. It is appropriate that their achievements should be recorded, and we note with pleasure the forthcoming of a new book from the press of N. D. Thompson & Co., St. Louis, Mo., called "THE HEROES OF THE PLAINS," covering the ground of border history. It is profusely illustrated with 100 engravings and 16 colored lithograph plates. It is sold by subscription through canvassing agents, and presents an opportunity to agents to make money especially inviting. We advertise it in another column.

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 GIMPS which you can buy of us for 50c.?

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 for?

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 "TONEY" KID GLOVE, 3 buttons, for 85c.; 8 buttons, \$1.00, and warrant every pair. If you order any sent by mail, send sample of goods you wish matched, and add 3c. 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 for, in which the colors are bright and lasting?

Does it suit you to pay fully one-third more for Consorts than you can buy them of us for? 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 25c. for a LACE HANDKERCHIEF which we will sell at 15c.?

ON OR ABOUT Monday, Sept. 5, '81,

WE SHALL HAVE A JEWELER AT WORK IN OUR STORE, AND SAHLL BE PREPARED TO DO ALL JOBS OF

Watch, Clock, and Jewelry REPAIRING!

WITH DISPATCH, AND WARRANT EVERY JOB PERFECT. WE SHALL ALSO INCREASE OUR STOCK OF

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, LARGELY, AND BE PREPARED TO

Compete with any Jewelry Establishment anywhere!

Table with 2 columns: WE WANT TO SHOW YOU OUR... \$10 WATCH. Rows list various watch types and prices.

WE WANT TO SHOW YOU WATCHES OF ALL PRICES!

Both Ladies and Gent's Gold and Silver. Also, Rogers Bros.

BEST PLATED TABLE WARE!! ALL FOR SALE Cheap as the Cheapest!

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures, And No Jockeying.

DON'T BUY A DOLLAR'S WORTH OF GOODS UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN OUR STOCK, AND WE WILL SAVE YOU 10 to 25 PER CENT.

A 10 dollar Castor for \$8. An 8 dollar Castor for \$6. A 6 dollar Castor for \$4.75.

AND OTHERS AT THE SAME PROPORTION

The Goods are so Beautiful that we love to Show Them, whether you buy or not.

REMEMBER!

Our Clocks are Bankrupt Stock, BOUGHT AT PRICES WHICH MAKE COMPETITION RIDICULOUS.

Yours Respectfully,

WOOD BROS.

Chelsea Market.

Table listing market prices for various goods like flour, wheat, corn, oats, etc. as of Sept. 1, 1881.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, in favor of Reuben Kempf, against the goods and chattels and real estate of James Reilly, Edward Reilly and Michael Reilly in said county, to me directed and delivered, I did on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1881, levy upon and take all the right, title and interest of the said James Reilly, Edward Reilly and Michael Reilly, in and to the following described real estate—that is to say, all those certain pieces or parcels of land situated and being in the township of Dexter, County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, known and described as follows: viz: The west half of the south-east quarter of section seven (7), the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section eight (8), and a piece of land described as follows: Commencing at the center post of section number eight (8) in said township, running thence west, along the east and west quarter line of said section, eighteen chains and eighty-five links to a stake, thence south sixty-two degrees east to a stake, thence north and south quarter line of said section, eleven chains and eighteen links to the place of beginning, containing ten acres, two rods and four rods of land, be the same, more or less, all in township one, south of range four (4) east, all of which I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder at the south front door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the first day of October, A. D. 1881, next at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day. Dated this Eighteenth day of August, A. D. 1881. EDWIN W. WALLACE, Sheriff. G. W. TURNBULL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, in favor of Reuben Kempf, against the goods and chattels and real estate of James Reilly, Edward Reilly, Michael Reilly and Michael Reilly Jr., in said county, to me directed and delivered, I did on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1881, levy upon and take all the right, title and interest of the said James Reilly, Edward Reilly, Michael Reilly Jr., in and to the following described real estate, that is to say, all those certain pieces or parcels of land situated and being in the township of Dexter, County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, known and described as follows: viz: The east half of the south-west quarter of section seven (7), the west half of the south-east quarter of said section seven (7), the east half of the north-west quarter of section eight (8), the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section eight (8), the north-east quarter of section seventeen (17), the north-east quarter of the north-west quarter of section seventeen (17), the west half of the south-east quarter of section eight (8), and a piece of land described as follows: Commencing at the center post of section number eight (8) in said township, running thence west along the east and west quarter line of said section, eighteen chains and eighty-five links to a stake, thence south sixty-two degrees east to a stake in the north and south quarter line of said section eight (8), thence north and south quarter line of said section, eleven chains and eighteen links to the place of beginning, containing ten acres, two rods and four rods of land, be the same, more or less, all in township one, south of range four (4) east, all of which I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder at the south front door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the first day of October, A. D. 1881, next at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day. Dated this Eighteenth day of August, A. D. 1881. EDWIN W. WALLACE, Sheriff. G. W. TURNBULL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, in favor of Charles H. Kempf, against the goods and chattels and real estate of James Reilly, Michael Reilly and Edward Reilly in said county, to me directed and delivered, I did on the twenty-third day of June, A. D. 1881, levy upon and take all the right, title and interest of the said James Reilly, Michael Reilly and Edward Reilly, in and to the following described real estate, that is to say, all those certain pieces or parcels of land situated and being in the township of Dexter, County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, known and described as follows: viz: The west half of the south-east quarter of section seven (7), the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section eight (8), the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section eight (8), the north-east quarter of section seventeen (17), the north-east quarter of the north-west quarter of section seventeen (17), the west half of the south-east quarter of section eight (8), and a piece of land described as follows: Commencing at the center post of section number eight (8) in said township, running thence west along the east and west quarter line of said section, eighteen chains and eighty-five links to a stake, thence south sixty-two degrees east to a stake in the north and south quarter line of said section eight (8), thence north and south quarter line eleven chains and eighteen links to the place of beginning, containing ten acres, two rods and four rods of land, be the same, more or less, all in township one, south of range four (4) east, all of which I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, at the south front door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor in said county, on the first day of October, A. D. 1881, next at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day. Dated this 18th day of August, A. D. 1881. EDWIN W. WALLACE, Sheriff. G. W. TURNBULL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of August, 1876, executed by James Conaty and Mary Ann Conaty to Rose Conaty, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Washtenaw in the State of Michigan, on the seventh day of November, 1879, in liber 53 of mortgages on page 519, and by said Rose Conaty, assigned to Katherine Conaty and Rosana Conaty by assignment of mortgage dated April fourth, 1878, and recorded in said Register's office on the seventh day of November, 1879, in liber 6 of assignment of mortgages on page 306, by the non-payment of moneys due thereon, by which the power of sale therein contained has become operative, and on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of eight hundred and thirty-five dollars and twelve cents. There are yet to become due upon said mortgage three installments of two hundred dollars each, viz: Six hundred dollars with the interest thereon, according to the terms of said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the amount secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Notice is therefore hereby given, that on Saturday, the twelfth day of November, 1881, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon at the south front door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, in the county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due as above specified with the interest thereon & the costs, charges and expenses allowed by law and provided for in said mortgage. Said premises being described as follows: All the following described piece or parcel of land, situated in the township of Lyndon, county of Washtenaw, State of Michigan. The south part of the north-east fractional quarter of section number thirty-four, lying north of the Waterloo and Chelsea road—Township number one, south of range number three east, containing seventy acres of land, more or less. Said sale will be made subject to the lien and payment of the said three installments of two hundred dollars each, viz: Six hundred dollars, with the interest to become due, according to the terms of said mortgage.

Dated August 18th, 1881. KATHERINE CONATY and ROSANA CONATY, Assignees of Mortgage. TURNBULL & DEPEW, Attorneys for Assignees.

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Cora A. Royce and Royal G. Royce, minors. Notice is hereby given, That in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned guardian of said minors, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the sixteenth day of August, A. D. 1881, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the late residence of Martha H. Royce, deceased, in the township of Sylvan, in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on Saturday, the eighth day of October, A. D. 1881, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the sale) all the right, title and interest of said minors in the following described Real Estate, to wit: Situated in the township of Sylvan, County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, commencing at the southeast corner of the west half of the southwest quarter of section one, and thence north two degrees, west five chains and sixty-two links, along the half-quarter line, thence south eighty-seven and one-fourth degrees west thirteen chains and ninety links, thence south two degrees east fourteen chains and eighty links, thence south eighty-nine and one-half degrees east thirteen chains and ninety links along the section line to the place of beginning, containing twenty-one and 14-100 acres. Also, the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section twelve, except twelve acres off from the west side thereof, containing twenty-eight acres of land, in Sylvan, aforesaid. Dated August 16, 1881. THOMAS S. SEARS, Guardian.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the nineteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one. Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Abigail Begole, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Cynthia L. Parsons, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to John L. Harlow. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday the nineteenth day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, and show cause if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Herald, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, Judge of Probate. [A true copy.] WILLIAM G. DUTY, Probate Register.

Chelsea Village.

ORDINANCE NO. 3. An Ordinance relative to Billiard and Pigeon-hole Tables. It is hereby ordained by the Board of Trustees of the village of Chelsea, in the County of Washtenaw, Michigan, that (10) dollars per year be, and the same hereby is levied upon any Billiard Table and Pigeon-hole Table put up and kept for use in any store, grocery, restaurant, or public place within the corporate limits of said village, said tax to be paid quarterly in advance. Sec. 2.—And it is further ordered that it shall be the duty of the Marshal, within five (5) days after any such Billiard or Pigeon-hole tables shall be put up and kept for use within said village, to notify the person or persons in charge of such table or tables, of the amount of such special tax, and demand payment thereof and if paid issue his receipt therefor. Sec. 3.—In case said tax shall not be paid within ten (10) days after such notice and demand, as provided for in the preceding section, said clerk shall then notify the Village Attorney of the same, whose duty it shall be to prosecute all such persons in an action of debt for said tax. Sec. 4.—All Ordinances or parts of Ordinances conflicting with this Ordinance is hereby repealed. Sec. 5.—This Ordinance to be in force from and after its publication. Approved, August 22, 1881. GILBERT H. GAY, Clerk.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

Joseph Cross, an old jeweler at Adrian has failed. Lullabies of a child were accidentally shot and killed at Ann Arbor, N. Y. James Howes of Battle Creek was killed at Muskegon while coupling cars. Mrs. McKane was seriously injured at Flint by being thrown from a carriage, the horse becoming frightened at a passing elephant. Percy, six years old son of Richard E. Howes of Cassville, fell from a load of lumber, and one of the wheels passed over his breast, killing him instantly. Base Ball—Chicago 5, Detroit 6. Twelve innings. Michael Fitzmaurice, County Prosecuting Attorney, and ex-President of the Detroit board of education, died at Minneapolis, aged 30. Fifty of the Chinese students recalled by the government passed through Detroit on the 23rd, on their way home. Postmaster Vincent of Lapeer, had his farm, barn and contents burned by tramps. Loss \$20,000. Insurance. Jas. G. Wright of Albion is dead, aged 60. Henry McCormick held at East Saginaw for a Canadian murder in 1870 is to be extradited. A man giving his name as Albert Smith hired a horse and buggy from Tiffany, a Dutch dairy man, and drove some four miles the following day after having sold the horse for \$40. George C. Collins, once a prominent business man in Ypsilanti, has just died at the county house. His complaint began some four months since, his complaint being softening of the brain caused by drink. W. P. Andrus, state senator from Kent county in 1871 was taken to the insane asylum at Kalamazoo, when he escaped near Battle Creek and at last reports had not yet been heard from. A new house just built by Alphonso Hutchins on his farm near Battle Creek has been destroyed by fire with all its contents. The fire is supposed to have been started by a mouse in the farmers' mutual. A collision on the P. & N. R. near Portland wrecked two freight trains and delayed travel several hours. Jacob Knevelier, a German about 50 years of age, committed suicide at Albion by taking Paris Green. He was interment. Base ball—Detroit 7, Chicago 5. Chas. Dew, a negro, living in the township of Riley, was murdered by blows upon the head with some sharp instrument and afterwards hanged in his own yard, the body being apparently done in cold blood. Dew was a small man and not of a fighting disposition, but he had many enemies. It was charged that he abused his wife and was cruel to his stock, and about three weeks ago a party of men forced his door one night, took him out and bound, gagged and flogged and feathered him, and threatened his life if he did not change his course. He was killed in his barn. There is no clue to his murderers. E. O. Shaw, of the Newwayo Republican and postmaster of the place, took poison with suicidal intent. He had been absent for a week or more in Chicago, and as supposed had indulged quite freely. He is expected to recover. A young man named Alexander Coffeen of Kik township, was lost off the steamer M. D. Ward at Marine City last night with a brother. They lay down on the deck all night to sleep and in the morning were missing. A woman on the boat reports having heard a noise and seen an object in the water while the boat was in the lock at Marine City and saw it sink, but did not report the fact until morning, when the boat was searched for the Coffeens—both men were intoxicated. Dr. Malcolm Mc. Vicar, for the past year principal of the state normal school at Ypsilanti, has accepted the professorship of New Testament interpretation in Toronto university, made vacant by the death of the Rev. John Torrance. A 6-year-old son of Oliver Shampine fell into a vat of hot lime at Winsor & Co.'s salt block, Post Austin, and died the next day. Monroe county veterans to the number of 300 attended the reunion at Monroe. Messrs. Westbrook Divine and Thomas F. Moore, of the board of managers of the state house of correction at Ionia, failing to resign their offices in response to a suggestion of the governor, were ordered to resign and removed by him. Joseph T. Escott of Big Rapids, Abraham H. Piper of Lapeer, and George W. Buckingham of Flint were appointed as a new board, their duties to commence August 31. There is a general strike of saw mill men at Oscoda, in this state, and all the mills are stopped. The strikers interfered with men wishing to work, and an attempt by Sheriff King with three deputies to arrest some of the offenders caused a riot in which the sheriff shot one man in the hip. At last accounts there were 100 men parading the streets, with great excitement and fear of further violence. The men struck for a reduction of time to 11 hours. A. M. Flint and Andrew Hardy of Nashville, have been bound over for trial on a charge of bribery by Justice Greenfield at Hastings. Mrs. James Tieser of Lapeer fell forward in her chair and instantly expired. Heart disease. Miss J. A. King, for the past ten years superintendent of public schools at Charlotte, has accepted the chair of history in the state normal school Ypsilanti. As Peter P. Greiner of Mt. Clemens, and a party of his friends were returning from an excursion to Lake St. Clair, his son Bertie, a lad 7 years old, while playing about the bow of the boat, fell overboard and was drowned. The body has been recovered. The contract for the erection of the new school house at Grand Rapids for \$247,700. Four boys who were arrested for breaking into a Chicago and Grand Trunk freight car at Port Huron have escaped. Two of them got out of the city jail one night, and the remaining two took their departure the following night. The Michigan College of Medicine at Detroit has decided to meet a want which the rapid growth of the city demands, and will at once provide an ambulance for the use of the city on the plan of the public ambulances of New York. The vehicle is built and furnished with all the necessary appliances, including medicines, stimulants, mattresses, bandages, plaster etc. It will be managed by a skillful attendant, a driver, and will be continuously on duty with in telephonic call by the police or any other citizen. President Garfield is still living. His pulse has registered as high as 118 and his condition is exceedingly critical. Enemata have been again resorted to and they are highly stimulated and frequently administered. It is hoped this to arrest the continued sleepiness that is considered an undesirable symptom. The inflamed gland is discharging through the left ear. The most serious results are anticipated, though all hope is not abandoned by the attending physicians. The "Western Michigan Farmers Club" organized at Grand Rapids. Base Ball—Detroit 9; Chicago 1. A man named E. Miller, supposed to have been taken from the north-bound train at Monroe, in an unconscious condition. Medical aid was summoned and he was discovered that he had been drugged, doubtless by sharpers. On his person were found a valuable gold watch and chain and a large amount of money. He recovered under treatment sufficiently to proceed on his journey. A year-old child of Stephen Ferrin of Freedom was left alone a moment, when it crept to a pail partly filled with water, into which it fell and was strangled to death before the mother reached it. Jacob Miller's farm house, two miles west of Buchanan, occupied by Richard Zimmerman, was burned. The loss is about \$1,000. No insurance. Cause, the upsetting of a kerosene lamp. A man named Elliott, employed as a track-walker on Gerrish's railway, near Farwell, was struck by a train and seriously if not fatally injured. A scheme to compromise assistant prosecuting attorney Robinson, of Detroit, with a view to effecting the release of one Cummings, on trial for conspiracy, did not work satisfactorily. The prosecutor, and the prisoner's brother, both sit in duress in the waiting trial, on a similar charge to that made against his brother. MISCELLANEOUS. The condition of the President is slightly improved yet is not past a critical point. His stomach occasionally gives evidence of treacherous tendency. The wound is found to be

open to a depth of over 12 inches. At last report he was able to retain a small quantity of food and weak porridge. Enemas are considered. Gen. Leslie Cook of Kentucky is dead aged 55. The fourth of a series of attempts to wreck passenger trains on the Wabash railroad was made yesterday at Joliet, Ill. A train was placed on the track, but the train was stopped before reaching it. Indian agent Eastman, at Navajo, N. M., to whose door the troubles with the savages there have been laid, is, after investigation, to be retained. The U. S. 5 per cent. maturing October 1 will be redeemed at any time hereafter without abatement. An order for \$1,000 was to be presented to the best drilled battalion of soldiers on the field at Yorktown during the celebration, has been given a New York jewelry firm. The person offering the premium leaves the appointment of the committee of award to the secretary of war. St. Louis insurance men say that they have so far this year paid more in losses than they have received in premiums, and a general advance is contemplated. The government yesterday commenced a civil suit against Howard to recover \$101,257 unlawfully drawn by him from the treasury for his own use. Howgate's real estate in the District of Columbia was attached. The coal miners are considering a strike for an advance of 70 to 80 cents a ton. The reports from the President are not reassuring. There has been no recurrence of nausea and there is no new trouble from the wound, but the pulse and temperature are less favorable, and the symptoms of Secretary Blaine to England shows that the greatest alarm is felt by those in the White House. The swollen gland appeared to have subsided, and it was lanced and a small quantity of pus drew to escape. The wound is said to be dangerous of other similar swellings. It is reported that the President has again expressed a wish to get away from the White House, and consideration is being held, apparently to determine if it were possible. The patient will most likely be taken to Fortress Monroe by water if moved at all. The cattle commission appointed by the secretary of the treasury has issued a circular addressed to the governors of the states west of the Alleghenies, calling attention to the danger of the spread of pleuro-pneumonia. It is stated that the infected district extends on the southern coast from New York to Washington and for some distance inland; that therefore infection has spread but little, because the movement of cattle has been almost wholly from west to east, but that recently the practice of sending live stock from the eastern dairy districts has assumed great proportions and is a great source of danger. It is recommended that the western states entirely stop the movement of live stock. France is expected to send one or more war vessels to the Yorktown centennial, and a number of representatives of the French government are expected. Kentucky has had very little rain for two months, and there is great suffering. Feed is extremely short, and some of the stock is being taken to market from all quarters. Early corn is nearly ruined, and the later crops are badly injured. Many good results are expected from the recent changes in the law, about to go into effect, in regard to examining and licensing teachers. Those best acquainted with the needs and condition of the schools, and especially the district schools, will hail with pleasure a system which promises better results for the outlay of money for public education. The system of township examination and supervision, which was expected to remedy the faults of the county superintendency, has not fulfilled the expectations of its advocates. Under it, according to a high authority, the average qualifications of district school teachers have been lowered over 25 per cent, and these schools have deteriorated in proportion. Especially has this been the case in the newly settled counties. In the older parts of the state, and in this country, those selected as township superintendents have been almost uniformly well qualified in their discharge; but the fault was in the system, in that it was not adapted to the state as a whole. And where competent superintendents were to be had the township unit was too small to insure the undivided attention which educational subjects demand. It will probably take a number of years of hard work to regain the lost ground. Every effort should be made to reestablish the district schools upon at least as high a plane as they occupied six years ago, and then to further improve them. Some of the needed changes which the county board of examiners may accomplish are the following: 1. Raising the standard of teachers' qualifications, and, consequently, their pay. 2. Creating a demand for only the best teachers, and their supply. 3. Providing better means for communication between the state superintendent and the district boards. These results the board can bring about, and indirectly much more can be done in the line of improvement. I believe the following points will characterize the schools of Allegan county under a wise use of the influence which the examining board may exert: 1. A uniformity of text-books throughout the county. 2. Some system of grading country schools and making them preparatory to the village high-schools. 3. More permanency in teachers' positions. 4. Pride on the part of teachers in their profession and greater ambition to excel. 5. Better attendance of teachers at institutes. This is the line of progress. Educators are pressing these points, the best interests of teachers and the people demand it; and they must not be lost sight of. In regard to the examination of teachers, such questions should be proposed as will test the applicant's knowledge of the principles of teaching as well as knowledge of the subjects to be taught—what is known of means and methods, as well as matter. Satisfactory and scholarly answers to from 75 to 80 per cent of questions of that character would entitle the applicant to a license, and be privately marked by the board a "medium" teacher; for 80 to 90 per cent, a "good" teacher; and from 90 to 100 per cent, an "excellent" teacher, as far as theory is concerned. Then, if a careful record of each teacher's practical work in the school room, compiled from blanks filled out by the local school boards, were at hand, the secretary of the board of examiners could speak definitely of any teacher's qualifications. We shall watch with interest the effect of the new departure.—W. E. Bellows in Allegan Journal. The crucifix which Columbus held when he first landed in America is asserted to be in the possession of a lady in Colorado. Whether it be that which was once actually owned by Columbus or not, it is certainly a very ancient crucifix.

gate of the town have been shut and citizens are preparing for an assault. Parliament was prorogued on the 27th. Although negotiations for a new commercial treaty between Great Britain and France have been temporarily broken off, the efforts will be made to consummate a satisfactory bargain. The exportation of gold from France to America has begun. Steamers from Havre took 2,000,000 francs last week, and will continue to do so. The Spanish government won a complete victory in the recent election of delegates. The U. S. relief steamer Rogers arrived at Petropavlovsk July 18, and left for St. Michael's July 24. The corpse of Armentieres, the astronomer, who made a balloon ascension from Montpelier, was found on the French coast near Les-plaques lighthouse. Bangkok, the capital of Siam, is being ravaged by Asiatic cholera. From 100 to 300 natives are dying daily. The Europeans have mostly fled to Singapore and Hong Kong. Two Russian officers who were discovered taking notes of the defenses of an Austrian fortress in Galicia were arrested. AGRICULTURAL FAIRS. The date of the several state fairs and of the county and district fairs to be held in this state during the coming season will be found below, together with the place where held, the date, and the name and address of the secretary. STATE AND DISTRICT FAIRS. Michigan state Agricultural society, Jackson, September 19 to 23, C. C. Starting, sec. Monroe. Michigan state Horticultural society, Jackson, September 19 to 23, C. W. Garfield, sec. Grand Rapids. Northern Ohio Agricultural society, Cleveland, September 7 to 9, C. H. Hart, sec. Cleveland. Tri-State Fair Association, Toledo, September 12 to 17, John Farley, sec. Toledo. Indiana Agricultural society, Indianapolis, September 25 to 30, Alexander Heron, sec. Indianapolis. North Indiana Agricultural society, Waterloo, October 5 to 7, J. W. Patterson, sec. Waterloo. Western Michigan Agricultural society, Grand Rapids, September 27 to 30, James Cox, sec. Grand Rapids. Eastern Michigan Agricultural society, Ypsilanti, September 25 to 30, John Childier, sec. Ypsilanti. Central Michigan Agricultural society, Lansing, October 5 to 7, B. Baker, sec. Lansing. Northern District, East Saginaw, September 27 to 30, Sumner Howes, sec. Flint. Illinois Agricultural society, Peoria, September 26 to October 1, S. D. Fisher, sec. Springfield. Wisconsin Agricultural society, Fond du Lac, September 25 to 30, Geo. E. Bryant, sec. Madison. Iowa Agricultural society, Des Moines, September 6 to 9, J. H. Shaffer, sec. Fairfield. Pennsylvania Agricultural society, Pitsburg, September 6 to 11, D. W. Sells, sec. Harrisburg. Nebraska Agricultural society, Omaha, September 12 to 17, J. C. McBride, sec. Lincoln. Kansas Agricultural society, Topeka, September 12 to 17, Geo. Y. Johnson, sec. Topeka. Capital Fair Association, Austin, Texas, October 18 to 22, E. C. Bartholomew, sec. Austin, Texas. South Carolina state Agricultural society, Columbia, November 8 to 11, Thos. W. Hollibaugh, sec. Columbia. Minnesota Agricultural & Mech. Association, Minneapolis, September 5 to 9, C. H. Clark, sec. Minneapolis. Minnesota state Agricultural society, Farrington, September 7 to 11, R. C. Judson, sec. Farrington. Montana Agricultural & Mech. Association, Helena, September 26 to October 1, C. G. Leitch, sec. Helena. Toronto Agricultural Society, Toronto, Ontario, September 7 to 17, H. J. Hill, sec. Toronto, Canada. St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical society, St. Louis, October 3 to 5, G. O. Kuhn, sec. St. Louis. New England Agricultural society, Worcester, September 6 to 9, Daniel Needham, sec. Boston. Northern Kentucky Agricultural society, Florence, Indiana, October 11 to 14, B. F. Davison, sec. Angola. MICHIGAN COUNTY FAIRS. Armada county Agricultural society, Armada, October 6 to 7, J. E. Barringer, sec. Armada. Bay county Agricultural society, Bay City, September 20 to 23, C. Wilson, sec. Bay City. Benzie county Agricultural society, Benzonia, September 28 and 29, A. B. Adams, sec. Benzonia. Branch county Agricultural society, Coldwater, September 27 to 30, J. D. W. Flak, sec. Coldwater. Calhoun county Agricultural society, Marshall, September 25 to 29, Geo. S. Woolsey, sec. Marshall. Cass county Agricultural society, Cassopolis, September 25 to 30, L. H. Glover, sec. Cassopolis. Clinton county Agricultural society, St. Johns, September 27 to 30, H. P. Adams, sec. St. Johns. Grand Traverse county Agricultural society, Traverse City, October 3 to 6, L. H. Gage, sec. Traverse City. Grand Traverse county Agricultural society, Ithaca, October 3 to 6, R. Smith, sec. Ithaca. Hillsdale county Agricultural society, Hillsdale, October 4 to 7, F. M. Holloway, sec. Hillsdale. Ingham county Agricultural society, Mason, September 25 to 30, J. C. Squires, sec. Mason. Ionia county Agricultural society, Ionia, Oct. 4 to 7, S. B. Pierson, sec. Ionia. Kalamazoo county Agricultural society, Schoolcraft, September 27 to 30, Frank Little, sec. Kalamazoo. Lenawee county Agricultural society, Adrian, September 26 to 30, S. B. Mann, sec. Adrian. Livingston county Agricultural society, Howell, September 27 to 30, Chas. E. Beaurivault, sec. Howell. Macomb county Agricultural society, Richmond, September 11 to 15, H. W. Babcock, sec. Mt. Clemens. Mason county Agricultural society, Ludington, September 25 to 30, B. B. Gibson, sec. Ludington. Monroe county Agricultural society, Monroe, October 4 to 7, H. T. Cole, sec. Monroe. Oakland county Agricultural society, Pontiac, October 4 to 7, E. D. Richmond, sec. Hart. Oceola county Agricultural society, Eart, September 27 to 30, L. R. Ennes, sec. Eart. Tuscola county Agricultural society, Watrousville, October 5 to 7, E. B. B. Hayes, sec. Watrousville. Van Buren county Agricultural society, Paw Paw, October 4 to 7, C. A. Harrison, sec. Paw Paw. Union Agricultural society, Ovid, October 11 to 13, E. B. Voorhes, sec. Ovid. Plainfield (Allegan County) Union, Plainfield, October 4 to 7, W. H. Hooper, sec. Plainfield. Unskilled planters of lawns or front yards are apt to set their bush roses and other shrubs here and there over the grass. Thus placed they spoil the appearance of the green carpet, and of every one who desires to move about in freedom on the sod. Excepting some rare and thrifty forms which look well from all sides, they appear to much greater advantage if grouped in a bed or beds at the side or rear of the grassed lawn; the tallest in the middle or at the back; and with lillies, peonies, and other perennials helping to fill the front, which can be carpeted with violets, daisies, hepaticas, ivy, periwinkle, etc., in the shade, and with low phloxes, moneywort, creeping forget-me-not, stonewort, etc., in the sun. The only culture such a bed of shrubbery requires is a dressing of fine manure, vegetable mold, or compost each autumn, and careful care to pull out in time all other plants that show themselves before they get strong enough to do harm or to make their extirpation difficult. During the first year after planting the shrubs the mowings of the yard make a good carpet for them, and a useful mulch. Very little pruning is necessary; any changes can be easily made in the springtime. Dr. Maddox, of Chinch county, Ga., has just sold a century plant in Cincinnati for \$400. It has produced several thousand flowers. When on exhibition recently it was viewed by 18,000 people in a few hours at 15 cents apiece. The Chinese monarchy has existed with few changes for 4,000 years. Pawnbrokers was established in England by Northburg, Bishop of London, and if redemption of any sum borrowed was not made at the year's end, the preacher at St. Paul's Cross was to declare that the pledge was to be sold in fourteen days if it was not forthwith redeemed.

THE FARM. There seems to be a great diversity of opinion about packing eggs for preservation. We clip the following from the New York Observer of a recent date, giving its experience: "The most convenient and satisfactory way to keep eggs fresh, that we have ever tried, is to punch numerous holes in a tin pail, fill it with fresh eggs, lower the pail with the eggs into a kettle of melted tallow, which is as hot as can be without burning one's finger when thrust into the liquid; then lift the pail out quickly, and the melted tallow will flow out, leaving a thin coating over every egg. Let the eggs be removed as soon as possible from the pail, and be placed on the ends in a keger barrel, which should be kept in a cool cellar until wanted for use. We have kept eggs in this manner more than six months, so fresh that expert judges supposed they were fresh from the egg. So much colder than the melted tallow, a thin pellicle of cold tallow will be formed almost instantly, which will render the shell impervious to air." M. PAUCHON has made a series of experiments with beans, on the influence of the color of seeds on germination. He finds in order to reach the same viable stage of development, a black or violet seed absorbs more oxygen than a white or yellow one though more rapid germination is observed in the latter. On the other hand, the quantities of carbonic acid exhaled by white seeds are found to be greater than those from the dark, sometimes even double. These differences are considered to prove that dark or violet seeds are better conditioned from a physiological point of view. In the natural state, that is, when the seeds germinate in light, the conversion of legumin into asparagin must go on much more easily in the colored seeds than in the others. "The more frequent and pronounced pigmentation of seeds of northern lands is therefore," says M. Pauchon, "a favorable circumstance for the growth of these organisms, under the peculiar light conditions to which they are subject." Some interesting experiments have been made upon the comparative fecundity of ducks and hens, so as to determine from which of the two the larger number of eggs can be obtained in the same time. For this purpose three hens and three ducks were selected, all hatched in February, and nourished with suitable food. In the following autumn the ducks had laid two hundred and twenty-five eggs, while the hens in this case laid none. In the following February the laying season began again with the ducks and continued uninterruptedly till August. They showed no inclination to set and became very fat, but subsequently fattened up somewhat. In the meantime the hens had not been idle. The total number of eggs laid by the hens amounted to two hundred and fifty-seven or eighty-six eggs each; and the ducks produced three hundred and ninety-two, or one hundred and thirty-one each. Although the eggs of the ducks were rather smaller than those of the hens, yet they proved to be decidedly superior in nutritive material, so the superiority in productiveness appears to be altogether on the side of the ducks. The Iowa State Register, has boiled down and extracted the substance from a dozen or so good long articles on the hog, and on pork-making, and gives the following result:—"The old practice is done away with. It pays no longer to keep over winter any hogs excepting those specially intended for breeding. The most acceptable breeds can now be made to mature in ten months. If one man can make hogs weigh three hundred pounds in ten months, all can. Pigs should be given all they will eat, and of the best kind, from the hour they begin to eat until they are taken to market. They need no time of rest, like some of the plants of the vegetable kingdom. Rush them right through. Never keep what are called stock hogs. They should and must be all fattening hogs. It is the worst kind of waste to let pigs get poor at any stage of their existence. Besides, the warm weather is the best time to fatten pigs. With warm quarters the can safely be fattened until February, and in live cases out of six that is the best month to sell in. But it is better to keep hogs too cold than too hot in their quarters. Keep them out of straw stacks and manure piles. With sulphur and coal oil keep them clear of vermin. Feed and water them regularly, so that they will lie down most of their time. Give them all the surplus ashes from the house. But keep, if possible, no hogs over the entire winter. Hogs pay and pay largely when managed right." The curse of agriculture is twitch, says an eminent agricultural writer, and all good farmers will agree with him. Whether the cost is so great as is indicated in the following paragraph, our readers can judge, and for the good of the country, contradict if possible. There cannot be any doubt that the sooner it is forked out of the land where it is, the better: "The curse of agriculture in many districts, especially in undrained and heavy lands, is twitch. It defies the hoe and the plow—the more you cut it into pieces and harrow, the wider and more thickly you spread it and plant it. The only cure is to fork it out and carry it off the land, be the cost what it may, I have seen fields with the appearance of pastures from twitch alone, and I remember a farmer saying: 'What should I have as food on my stubbles after harvest without this grass?' We are to multiply and extend our grain crops, it becomes imperative to fork out this pest. Now is the time, after harvest, and before scarifying the stubbles. In very dry summers it may be killed by frequent plowings, but that is uncertain, for the least moisture in a clod preserves its vitality. A good crop is almost impossible with twitch companionship, and yet how abundant and general is its existence. I remember, many years ago, getting into 'hot water' because I ventured to suggest that it was a mistake to hold the prize show in a field almost a bed of twitch. This was not 100 miles from Watford. In Lincolnshire, it once saw great stacks of it, intended for paper manufacture. The weediness of British agriculture is a serious matter, millions annually are lost on 45,000,000 acres to the extent of 100,000,000, and a small part of the loss is for how seldom are our pastures and clovers cleared of obnoxious weeds." THE HOUSEHOLD. The Engineer of Montreal has found a woman who for sixteen months has been an engineer in a bee, boot-heel factory. The generation of the queen bee is

one of the great marvels of nature. It is marvelous that entomologists refused to believe it until they were compelled to do so by the most irrefragable proof. Ordinarily a hive contains but one queen, and when she is removed the bees for a time exhibit great uneasiness, running all over the hive, inside and out, in search of their lost mother. In a few hours, when it becomes evident to them that all hope of her return must be abandoned, they select a number of common worker eggs, enlarge the cells, and feed the inmates with a profusion of a very rich, cream like substance, supposed to consist of partially digested honey and pollen, to which the name "royal jelly" has been given. Then the bees build out the cells, not in a horizontal, but in a vertical plane, and give them a shape resembling a child's thimble clovered. The effect of this treatment is to change the nature of the insect entirely. The same egg, fed in the ordinary manner, would, in 21 days, have produced a worker incapable of reproduction, but endowed with organs and instincts for gathering stores, secreting wax, and stinging invaders. The average duration of its life then would have been from three weeks to a few months. The queen, on the contrary, emerges from her cell in 10 days, and lives four or five and even more years. Her size, shape and color are very different. Her organs of reproduction are fully developed, but she is incapable of gathering stores and secreting wax. How He Does It. Let me give a practical, paying view of the subject, not mere theories. Seven years ago I came to Northern Michigan and took a sandy loam hard wood farm, but, having always worked on clay lands, I was much discouraged at first by not knowing how to properly manage it. It is the usual orthodox style to always recommend stock and manure to keep up your land. That may be all right for certain soils and conditions, but its all out of place up here. You have heard of the Grand Traverse apple that afflicts the human animal, and I assure you it is not wanting in the (so called) lower animals. I am satisfied it costs far more to winter stock here than further south, and then sandy land is not naturally the best grazing land. With much work and scarce high priced help to do it with, in new countries we do not want to "putter" with chemical fertilizers or rely "on farmyard manure. Turning the sod I found by experience was my only reliance for good crops, and to do this as often as possible I have hit on the following rotation of crops: Corn on seed, sowing down again the same season, sowing wheat and grass seed among the standing corn about the first of September. As this is unusual, let me explain. On sandy land grass seeding is not reliable with spring crops but is always so in early fall. I recommend this course only on sandy land kept clean. On clover sod weeds do not come on early, therefore I do not cultivate my corn early. With a June and July working each way my corn is now as clear as any summer-fallow, and is ready to sow a mixture of wheat and clover. With a three tooth cultivator run twice in a row, only one way, my wheat will be put in far cheaper and above all, by actual fact, I can prove the product is as much per acre as if plowed in the best manner, and far more than if sown late or with spring wheat in the spring. An opening is made that the land is left unweedy for mowing. But don't be to greedy, leave a little longer stubble for manure. I sow the mammoth clover, pasture some and let them tramp down the rest for manure. My cornfield thus treated shows a truly tropical luxuriance. I treat nearly all my land to this rotation, and will soon sow 15 acres to wheat without touching the plow to it, and I make farming pay without living in lumber camps in winter. Ground Moles. The following on moles is going the rounds of the press:—"The mole is a purely carnivorous animal, and never does any damage to plant life except in pursuit of its prey. He may break and disturb the tender roots of your plants, but he does not devour them, and he is often wrongfully blamed for injury which has been committed by the insect depredators he has caught and devoured." The field mouse, on the contrary, does devour tender succulent roots, and the mole is too often charged with the damage thus sustained by farmers, in addition to that really due to his burrowings. Experiments performed in France to determine the usefulness of moles as insecticides show that the number of grubs, etc., destroyed by them is enormous. A single mole, in one instance, devoured 332 maggots and 250 grubs in four days. Another ate 872 maggots and 540 grubs in twelve days. Prof. Webber, a distinguished naturalist of Zurich, Switzerland, performed some interesting experiments with moles to prove their carnivorous character and their destructiveness to larvae. In the stomachs of fifteen moles captured in different localities, not the slightest trace of vegetable matter could be found. He shut up two moles in a box in which fresh grass was growing, and also included in the same box a case of grubs and earthworms. The moles devoured 341 white worms or grubs, 193 earth worms, 25 caterpillars, and a mouse—bones, skin, and all—in nine days. He next gave them raw meat cut in small pieces, and mixed with chopped vegetables. The moles ate the meat but did not touch the vegetables; and when vegetables alone were given them the animals soon died of starvation. It has been computed that a single mole may destroy 30,000 grubs in a single year. It is not true that the mole is purely a carnivorous animal. In our garden during the present season a large number of hills of Hubbard squash were entirely destroyed by the moles, the roots being eaten off. As all the roots in the squash patch could not have been in the route of the mole's progress, it is evident that the hills were searched out and the roots devoured. Moles may destroy insects and their larva, but The Worm is of the opinion that they do no harm than good.—Agricultural World. THE WONDERS OF THE BEE HIVE. The generation of the queen bee is

has a perfect knowledge of her business, and never met with an accident. CRISPER CRACKERS.—Split lamb crackers, what is called the Boston cracker being best; butter them for eating, lay the buttered halves in baking-pans and brown in a quick oven. Good for any meal. TO FRESHEN STALE BREAD OR ROLLS.—Wrap in a cloth and steam for ten or fifteen minutes in a steamer. Then dry in the oven. Rolls or biscuits may have the top crust wet with a little melted butter, and then brown a minute after steaming. BREAKFAST PUFFS OR POPOVERS.—One pint of flour, one pint of milk and one egg. Stir the milk into the flour, beat the egg very light and add it, stirring it well in. Meantime have a set of gem-pans well buttered, heating in the oven. Put in the dough (the material is enough for a dozen puffs) and bake for an hour in a very hot oven. This is one of the simplest, but most delicate breakfast cakes made. Ignorant cooks generally spoil several batches by persisting in putting in baking powder or soda, as they cannot believe that the puffs will rise without them. Yeast Loaf.—Three pounds of yeast, and a quarter of a pound of salt, pork chopped very fine, mince in an onion as fine as possible. Grate a nutmeg or use half a teaspoonful of prepared mace, mixing it with an even tablespoonful of salt, and an even spoonful of cayenne pepper. Add three well beaten eggs, a teacup full of milk, and a large spoonful of melted butter. Mix the ingredients very thoroughly, pour into loaf, cover thickly with sifted bread or cracker crumbs, and bake three hours, basting now and then with a little butter and water. When cold cut in thin slices, and use for breakfast or tea. It is good for breakfast with baked potatoes, and slices of it are sometimes served around a salad. A glass of wine is sometimes added before baking. Meat Hash.—The English hash is meat either cut in slices or mouthfuls, and warmed in the gravy; and the southern hash is made of potatoes. A genuine hash, however, requires a potato, and may be made of any sort of meat, cold roast beef being excellent, and cold corn beef, best of all. Mutton is good, but veal should always be used, if a mince, and served on toast as in the rule to be given. Chop the meat fine, and allow one-third meat, to two-thirds potato. For corned beef hash, the potatoes should be freshly boiled and mashed. For other cold meats finely-chopped cold potatoes will answer. To a quart of the mixture allow a teaspoon and half of salt, a teaspoonful of pepper mixed together, and sprinkle on the meat before chopping. Heat a tablespoonful of butter or nice drippings in a frying-pan, moisten the hash with a little cold gravy or water, and heat slowly, stirring often. It may be served on buttered toast when hot, without browning, but is better browned. To accomplish this, first heat through, then set on the back of the stove and let it stand twenty minutes. Fold like an omelette or turn out in a round and serve hot. Mincee Veal.—Chop cold veal fat, picking out all bits of gristle. To a pint bowlful allow a large cup of boiling water, a tablespoonful of butter, and one of flour, a teaspoonful of salt, and a salt spoon each of pepper and mace. Make a roux of the butter and flour, and add the seasoning; put in the veal, and cook five minutes serving it on buttered toast. Toast, Dry or Buttered.—Not one person in a hundred makes good toast; yet nothing can be simpler. Cut the slices of bread evenly, and rather thin. If a wire toaster is used several can be done at once. Hold just far enough from the fire to brown nicely and turn often, that there may be no scorching. Toast to an even golden brown. No rule will secure this, only experience and care will teach one just what degree of heat will do. If it is buttered dry, butter each slice evenly as taken from the fire and pile on a hot plate. If served without butter, either send to table in a toast rack, or if on a plate do not pile together but let the slices touch as little as possible, that they may not steam and become crispness. A practical stock grower advises his brother farmers not to be in a hurry to destroy any animal that may break a leg, for by means of plaster of Paris (not sand plaster) and some bagging strips, the limb may be set and supported until the fractured bone unites again. His plan has been, both with calves and sheep, to wind the strips of bagging about the broken limb, plaster over the calcined plaster mixed to a thin paste, wind another over that and apply more plaster, the leg being fastened by splints of wood until the plaster sets. The animal would limp around for a few days on three legs, but recovers without blemish. Sow good services; sweet remembrances will grow from them.—Mus de Steel. The Boston Transcript calls Bob Ingersoll the sham Paine of free thinkers. An instructive friend is sometimes more unwelcome than a respectful one. Certainly no intimacy, however close can be permanently and mutually a happy one, unless each party respects the other's individuality and abstains from meddlesome interference with his thoughts and views. Silhouettes may be traced to the eighteenth century, when Etienne Silhouette was minister of France. He advocated economy so strongly that anything simple, like these profile portraits, was satirically called by his name. The cultivation of grapes and the manufacture of wine are yearly increasing more capital and skill in California. In 1880 the State produced 10,000,000 gallons of wine, 450,000 gallons of brandy, raisins to the value of \$100,000, and grapes for table use to the value of \$150,000. The total yield from the culture of the grape amount to \$3,500,000. Over 10,000 acres were planted in grape vines also, and it is added that this year 30,000 acres were added. Besides the land already used for grape culture, there are over 10,000 acres of unsurveyed and in California suitable for this purpose. Over \$50,000,000 are now said to be invested in grape lands and wine making on the Pacific coast.

open to a depth of over 12 inches. At last report he was able to retain a small quantity of food and weak porridge. Enemas are considered. Gen. Leslie Cook of Kentucky is dead aged 55. The fourth of a series of attempts to wreck passenger trains on the Wabash railroad was made yesterday at Joliet, Ill. A train was placed on the track, but the train was stopped before reaching it. Indian agent Eastman, at Navajo, N. M., to whose door the troubles with the savages there have been laid, is, after investigation, to be retained. The U. S. 5 per cent. maturing October 1 will be redeemed at any time hereafter without abatement. An order for \$1,000 was to be presented to the best drilled battalion of soldiers on the field at Yorktown during the celebration, has been given a New York jewelry firm. The person offering the premium leaves the appointment of the committee of award to the secretary of war. St. Louis insurance men say that they have so far this year paid more in losses than they have received in premiums, and a general advance is contemplated. The government yesterday commenced a civil suit against Howard to recover \$101,257 unlawfully drawn by him from the treasury for his own use. Howgate's real estate in the District of Columbia was attached. The coal miners are considering a strike for an advance of 70 to 80 cents a ton. The reports from the President are not reassuring. There has been no recurrence of nausea and there is no new trouble from the wound, but the pulse and temperature are less favorable, and the symptoms of Secretary Blaine to England shows that the greatest alarm is felt by those in the White House. The swollen gland appeared to have subsided, and it was lanced and a small quantity of pus drew to escape. The wound is said to be dangerous of other similar swellings. It is reported that the President has again expressed a wish to get away from the White House, and consideration is being held, apparently to determine if it were possible. The patient will most likely be taken to Fortress Monroe by water if moved at all. The cattle commission appointed by the secretary of the treasury has issued a circular addressed to the governors of the states west of the Alleghenies, calling attention to the danger of the spread of pleuro-pneumonia. It is stated that the infected district extends on the southern coast from New York to Washington and for some distance inland; that therefore infection has spread but little, because the movement of cattle has been almost wholly from west to east, but that recently the practice of sending live stock from the eastern dairy districts has assumed great proportions and is a great source of danger. It is recommended that the western states entirely stop the movement of live stock. France is expected to send one or more war vessels to the Yorktown centennial, and a number of representatives of the French government are expected. Kentucky has had very little rain for two months, and there is great suffering. Feed is extremely short, and some of the stock is being taken to market from all quarters. Early corn is nearly ruined, and the later crops are badly injured. Many good results are expected from the recent changes in the law, about to go into effect, in regard to examining and licensing teachers. Those best acquainted with the needs and condition of the schools, and especially the district schools, will hail with pleasure a system which promises better results for the outlay of money for public education. The system of township examination and supervision, which was expected to remedy the faults of the county superintendency, has not fulfilled the expectations of its advocates. Under it, according to a high authority, the average qualifications of district school teachers have been lowered over 25 per cent, and these schools have deteriorated in proportion. Especially has this been the case in the newly settled counties. In the older parts of the state, and in this country, those selected as township superintendents have been almost uniformly well qualified in their discharge; but the fault was in the system, in that it was not adapted to the state as a whole. And where competent superintendents were to be had the township unit was too small to insure the undivided attention which educational subjects demand. It will probably take a number of years of hard work to regain the lost ground. Every effort should be made to reestablish the district schools upon at least as high a plane as they occupied six years ago, and then to further improve them. Some of the needed changes which the county board of examiners may accomplish are the following: 1. Raising the standard of teachers' qualifications, and, consequently, their pay. 2. Creating a demand for only the best teachers, and their supply. 3. Providing better means for communication between the state superintendent and the district boards. These results the board can bring about, and indirectly much more can be done in the line of improvement. I believe the following points will characterize the schools of Allegan county under a wise use of the influence which the examining board may exert: 1. A uniformity of text-books throughout the county. 2. Some system of grading country schools and making them preparatory to the village high-schools. 3. More permanency in teachers' positions. 4. Pride on the part of teachers in their profession and greater ambition to excel. 5. Better attendance of teachers at institutes. This is the line of progress. Educators are pressing these points, the best interests of teachers and the people demand it; and they must not be lost sight of. In regard to the examination of teachers, such questions should be proposed as will test the applicant's knowledge of the principles of teaching as well as knowledge of the subjects to be taught—what is known of means and methods, as well as matter. Satisfactory and scholarly answers to from 75 to 80 per cent of questions of that character would entitle the applicant to a license, and be privately marked by the board a "medium" teacher; for 80 to 90 per cent, a "good" teacher; and from 90 to 100 per cent, an "excellent" teacher, as far as theory is concerned. Then, if a careful record of each teacher's practical work in the school room, compiled from blanks filled out by the local school boards, were at hand, the secretary of the board of examiners could speak definitely of any teacher's qualifications. We shall watch with interest the effect of the new departure.—W. E. Bellows in Allegan Journal. The crucifix which Columbus held when he first landed in America is asserted to be in the possession of a lady in Colorado. Whether it be that which was once actually owned by Columbus or not, it is certainly a very ancient crucifix.