

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.
We rise by things that are under our feet,
By what we have mastered of good and evil,
By the pride of the passion slain,
And the vanquished ill that we hourly meet.
We hope, we resolve, we aspire, we trust,
When the morning calls to life and light,
But our hearts grow weary, and ere the night
Our lives are trailing scordid dust.
Wings for the angels, but feet for the men!
We must borrow the wings to find 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 do you do it?
On my birthday too! 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 no-
body could be half so good as mamma."
I like grandmas and aunts. Eddie
Bates has a grandma, and she al-
ways get 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 get-
ting 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, no 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 want-
ed 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 for mil-
lions 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 expres-
sion 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 destruc-
tive." 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 min-
utes 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 bot-
tom 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. Better! 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, your dear, dear, darling
sister! I am 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, begin-
ning to remove his coat.

"That will do, Charlie," said papa,
coming into the room. "Get up, my lit-
tle 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 sea
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 fairer shore than this,
Where no darkness mars the glory
Of the sun of perfect bliss;
But the shadow of the specter
Which laid its 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 a nobler 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,
Let broad in its humanity
As the boundless love of God,
He bestowed blessings in his pathway
On the toiling and the poor,
And, though he comes no more among us,
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 mutually 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 dried feet
Come yearly through sick and fainting
ways.

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, flushed faces to the dripping
brink;
The eager worker from the very thick
Of toll and strife stoops gladly for a drink,
And says, "God bless the crystal water cool!"
The summer's water, cooled with winter's
flood.

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
flood.

It was a blessed thought. Then freely take
The cooling cup that has no taint of sin.
Tis given for humanity's sweet sake,
Tis on step onward 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 ob-
liged 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 and
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
needed; but sometimes it does seem as
if folks had more feelings for others
than for their own kith and kin. There
were cousins in the city, fore-
handed and fashionable, who were
never worth a row of pins to Delia, and
there was her great-uncle John's widow
n-larking on the continent, a-gaming
at Baden-Baden, and trying the waters
of every mineral spring in the three
kingdoms, for no disease under the sun
but old age. She'd been known to say
that her folks were too rich already,
and that she would endow some
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 has become sort
of a gilded creation, always young and
beautiful; for, though Delia had re-
ceived little gifts from time to time
across the sea for the last fifteen years,
she had never heard nor seen any-
thing 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 hum-
drum life. After having nursed her
father through a long sickness, Delia
found that he had left a heavy mort-
gage on the homestead, and her mother
and herself on the high road to the
poorhouse, unless they should bestir
themselves. As the mother was al-
ready bedridden, the stirring naturally
fell upon Delia, and she advertised for
summer 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 ROGERS.

"Cheap enough," commented an eld-
erly 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."

—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 dainti-
est cup and saucer, with the fadeless
old roses wreathing them.

"Wonderful kind," reflected Mrs. Cle-
ment, 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 crea-
ture."

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 de-
mand her attention, to multiply her
care. The fret and jar of conflicting
temperaments under her roof was a
new experience to Delia. When Mrs.
Gresome complained of the mosquitoes,
with an air as if Miss Rogerson were
responsible for their creation; the flies,
as if they were new acquaintances;
the want of appetite, as though
Delia had agreed to supply it, along
with berries and new milk; of the weath-
er, 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 ever
marry? 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 any-
thing. It was better for him to for-
get 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, but I don't
know what the world was then. I don't
know what I was. I don't know what
I am now. One must have recreation
of some kind, you know. Everybody
requires a little romance, a little poe-
try, to flavor every day thinking and do-
ing. 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 pinch-
ed; 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 Mrs. Judge
Dorr. One by one her boarders drop-
ped 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 re-
duced 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 re-
fuse 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
patter." 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," object-
ed Delia.

"Horror! 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 be-
lieve 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?"
"I 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 di-
vide 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 fall-
ing leaves, and still Mrs. Clement stay-
ed on and on. Just now she had been
some weeks in arrears with her re-
duced board. No money had been forth-
coming 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-bus-
iness 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 pil-
lows.

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 fam-
ily. 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 Cle-
ment, do hereby leave one hundred dol-
lars to each of my cousins; and I be-
queath 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 Crofts-
borough, Maine."

"Me! 'filing, myger, and ye took
me in!" thought Delia, and ye took
me in! "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 let-
ters 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 Sey-
mour 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 dears
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.—Independ-
ent.

THE COLDEST SPOT ON EARTH.—It
is in Siberia, and its name is Werkh-
ojansk. Here, it is said, the "colminat-
ing point of excessive climate in all the
world is reached." In other words, it
is the pole of the greatest cold in the
known Northern Hemisphere. The
lowest recorded temperature ever ob-
served in the highest arctic latitude, is
that noted by Sir George Nares at Flo-
burg Beach, which was 74° below the
zero of Fahrenheit. For a long time
it was supposed that Yakutat, 400
miles distant from Werkhojansk was the
coldest spot on earth. The soil of these
places is frozen 380 feet deep. The
cold in these regions often reaches
81° below zero. It is pleasant to read
about such places in the torrid season
we are now passing through.—Democ-
rat's Monthly.

Cocoa trees produce nothing for ten
or twelve years, and then bear fruit
annually for fifty years.

Current Topics

Commissioner of Pensions Dudley is
considering the advisability of recom-
mending 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 hor-
rors of Andersonville, Belle Isle
and Salisbury. The commissioner be-
lieves that many more men lost their
usefulness by prison and starvation
than by wounds in battle. An inquiry
is being made to determine approxi-
mately the names such an act would
add to the pension rolls.

Mr. Gladstone's scheme for refunding
the English national debt is thus de-
scribed by the Pall Mall Gazette: "Ter-
minable annuities amounting to £3,617,
000, and expiring in 1885, are at pre-
sent payable to the National Debt Com-
missioners. 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 en-
abled to cancel stock to the amount
of sixty millions."

A place has been found for the in-
tended 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 col-
lections of statuary. Additions are
much to be deprecated. Nothing
could be more desirable than the remov-
al 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 least, be a
very noble gallery of memorials
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 elabo-
rated 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 fa-
vorable 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 pro-
clamation of the principal chief, D. W.
Bushyhead, which set forth that the
election must be conducted "according
to law, and not otherwise." The Cher-
okee Advocate, printed partly in En-
glish and partly with the queer-looking
types invented to fit the Cherokee lan-
guage, 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 ex-
traordinary. 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 Vann and Te-ke-no-he-le, candidates
for Councillor and Representative to
the Grand Council respectively. In
another district Kee 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 prin-
ciple of local self-government seems to
be in favor there, for the names of can-
didates 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, evi-
dently does not believe in squandering
the people's money. Two men con-
victed of horse-stealing were put in his
care to be delivered at the State-prison
in Michigan City. Deeming it unne-
cessary 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 con-
victs 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 po-
sition in the New York Custom House.
The collector referred him to the ex-
amining committee, whereupon the sol-
dier claimed precedence over all civil-
ians by reason of the statute requiring
the presence of Union soldiers and
sailors in making appointments to the
civil service. This question was refer-
red to Attorney-General MacVegh,
who has disappointed the soldier by
holding that he must stand his exami-
nation and can be preferred only over
civilians if the same standing is de-
clared by the examiners.

At the funeral of Elder White the
great leader of the adventists, at Battle
Creek, one of the most touching ad-
dresses was made by his wife, who, much
to the surprise of the audience assem-
bled 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 pro-
poses 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, In-
diana." Both of these associations
have become widely known through
the medium of the newspapers.

The by-laws

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

To Correspondents.
Correspondents will please write on one side of the paper only. No communication will be published unless accompanied with the real name and address of the author, which we require, not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.
All communications should be addressed to "THE HERALD,"
Chelsea, Washburn Co., Mich.

The Chelsea Herald.

CHELSEA, SEPT. 1, 1881.

A Loud Temperance Sermon.

Can any one read the following from the Police Reports of Brooklyn and not feel that something more must be done to rid the land and rid the human race of the horrible curse of intemperance:

"The Police of the Fourth Precinct were last evening notified that James Burns, aged nine years, was lying dangerously ill at the residence of James Irving, at No. 398 Kent avenue. The ambulance was summoned, but before its arrival the child was dead. Behind the case of the unfortunate boy there lurks a story of drunkenness, degradation and devotedness, which is in itself a powerful temperance sermon. The lad's father, John Burns, was but a short time ago an industrious shoemaker, who was able by his labor to make a comfortable living for his family. Burns' wife was, however, of dissipated habits, and finding that she had no ambition to keep the house tidy and neat, Burns himself contracted a passion for liquor. Then, as is usually the case, misfortune crowded fast upon the family. Burns gave up his shop and trade and fell into evil ways. Finally the couple parted, and Burns took with him his son James, who, despite the fact that he worshipped a drunken vagabond, had a great affection for his father. The subsequent life of Burns and his son was a life of misery and degradation. Burns spent his money on rum, and the boy frequently spent days without the commonest necessities of life. Lodgings were refused the couple, and they were forced to spend their nights in wagons and stables in the vicinity of Jackson Hollow. Despite all this, little Jimmy Burns remained faithful to his besotted parent, and nothing could induce him to desert his father under any circumstances. The exposure consequent upon their mode of life, soon told upon the boy's health, and for the last two or three days he has been ailing, but made very little complaint. On Saturday last, the father got a small sum of money, but instead of spending it upon his famished son, he invested what little he had in drink. At an early hour on Sunday morning the father, with the boy by the hand, reeled into McGoldrick's saloon, on Kent avenue. He asked for a drink and paid for it. The boy who had been up all night with his drunken sire, was scarcely able to stand. In a short time both lay down on the floor of the bar-room and fell asleep, remaining there until daylight. When discovered by the bar-keeper they were ordered to leave the saloon. As they were going out of the place, a man named Brady noticed the child's condition, and told the father that he had better take him to a doctor. Nothing more is known at present of the wanderings of the pair, until a late hour yesterday afternoon, when Burns, with his son, entered Mr. Irving's residence, on Kent avenue, and asked permission to leave the lad there for a few minutes. A coat was thrown on the floor and the boy was told to lie down on top of it. He lay there breathing heavily for some time while the father left the house, saying he was going for a doctor. While he was away, it became evident that the boy was dying, and a message was sent to the Fourth Precinct Police Station as above stated, for medical attention. Before the ambulance arrived, however, the faithful little sufferer was dead. When the father came back to the house he was so drunk that Police Captain Wilmarth who took charge of the remains, ordered his arrest on a charge of intoxication. It is supposed that the boy died from the combined effects of starvation and exposure."

Our Budget.

You can't look a bad egg squarely in the face on account of its oval form.

Oarsmen have to have pretty long arms when they hug the shore.

Few pretty women, in financial distress, will ever scorn the advances of a pawn-broker.

Ladies, take fur-tive glances at your seal skin saques. The industrious moth is grubbing among them.

Mr. Wm. Pomeroy, of Bangor, Maine, writes:—I have for a long time suffered from continual constipation, making my life a misery and causing Headache, and Bileth Cramps. Mr. Thomason (who has been lately visiting in Buffalo), induced me to try the Spring Blossom, it has perfectly cured me. Prices, 50c. and \$1. W. R. Reed & Co.

Never hide your light under a bushel; for a dark-lantern is easier to carry.—New York News. Why do you know?

Honey-comb and hang your clothes on this bee-line!" as the hive boss said to his wash-woman. She obeyed with cell-erity.

Can skinny twins afford to resent the expression, "Too thin?"—N. Y. News. That depends on whether said twins have any molar.

DID YOU EVER.
Did you ever know a tradesman calling for his account, but that he had a bill to take up next day, or did you ever know a case of impurity of the Blood, constipation or indigestion, that Spring Blossom would not cure. Prices, 50c. and \$1. W. R. Reed & Co.

Miss Anna Stephens, of Cape Cod, is over six feet tall, and yet weighs only 125 pounds. This must be the original big bone-Ann-sir.

Henry Ward Beecher says that God has kept a list of the names of the rich men who have cheated the Internal Revenue Department.

A Chicago man has gone further West on the principle that he would rather be a big frog in a little pond than a little frog in a big pond.

A three-year-old was told by his brother to "Stop picking up that dirt," as he was playing in the street. "I won't," was the reply of the little little logician; "dirt ain't yours."

NEVER FAIL TO AGREE.
Every woman who differs on religious opinions with her spouse can't love him, or at least, can't love his opinion, but one subject man and wife never fail to agree upon, is on the merits of Spring Blossom in all cases of indigestion, Bilethness or derangement of the digestive organs. Prices, 50c. and \$1. W. R. Reed & Co.

As the weather grows hotter, says the Philadelphia Press, the face of the summer-hotel keeper grows broader, until he outstrips the camera, and has to have his photograph taken in sections.

An old man who had been badly hurt in a railroad collision, being asked, "What, no, not for damages I've had enough of them; but I'll just sue 'em for repairs."

Mrs. A. N. Frank, 177 W. Tupper st., Buffalo, N. Y., says she has used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for severe toothache and Neuralgia of the head, and thinks it is the best thing she knows of for relieving pain of any kind. She keeps it constantly in the house as a household remedy. For sale by all druggists.

Master Tommy: "I say, it'll be jolly if Cambridge wins! That is, I think it's jolly, of course, because my papa was at Cambridge, you know. Which was your papa at, cook—Oxford or Cambridge?"

"Papa, I want a check; a-a debt of honor—you know. Couldn't help it; never do it again." The father generously pressed a check on the young man, and also gave a loose rein to his conduct for the future.

SLANG.
Oh, do leave off teasing, said she. Your "too free!" altogether. My limbs with Rheumatism do ache, I'm considerably "under the weather." Well don't get "on your ear." To the drug store I'll hurry I'm sure, Ge a bottle of Electric Oil, Which for Rheumatism is a sure cure. For sale by all druggists.

The difference between lightning and the Boston base ball players is that lightning never strikes twice in the same place, and the players do. They usually strike right where there's a man to put them out.

A new agency—the very newest of all the new agencies is for a young lady to have her hand photographed and send it to her best young man. This signifies: "Twas mine, 'tis yours," etc. If this isn't "utter" the we are "quite too."

Sargent Bros., Druggists, Delta, O., write that they are having great success with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, and that they never sold anything that gave such universal satisfaction. For sale by all druggists.

A Norwich boy lost his grip on the string of his toy balloon and it went up out of sight. After the toy had disappeared, the little philosopher walked up to his mother with the remark, "Mamma, I had got tired of that thing, so I thought I had better give it to God."

BEAUTIFIERS.
Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength, buoyant spirits and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof. See another column.

A New York girl stuffed the sleeve of an old coat with straw and placed it around her waist as she sat in the bay window wrapped in the soft June twilight. It looked all right and natural from a distance, and broke the neighboring girls all up with envy, but the satisfaction she derived from the hug was about as thin as strained moonshine.

The Coldwater Republican says, Mrs. Charles Card, of Bethel, gave birth Sunday morning to twins which are certainly a freak of nature. They are joined together, and have but one head. The face is perfect, with ears for one head. The posterior part of the head shows, by a little extra broadness, the double characters. The face is exactly a side view of both bodies; and the shoulders are those of two perfect children with their perfect arms. The union is perfect at the neck, with perfect union of anterior of the body down to umbilicus—there is but one umbilical cord. The arms, hands, legs and feet are perfect. Both children are males, and the posterior view of both children is that of two remarkably fine formed babes. The weight is 34 pounds.

THE MIDNIGHT SUN.—The spectacle of the sun shining at midnight attracts many foreigners to Swedish Lapland during the month of June. For six weeks there is scarcely any night in the north of Sweden; the sun never sets, and the soil, constantly heated, produces, in a month and a half, barley and other crops. At that time of the year the Laplanders pen up their reindeers and move their huts toward the cultivated fields. Being very hospitable, they greet with joy the arrival of tourists, who generally meet at Mount Galaware, 148 kilometres from Lulea. From that hill, which is 580 metres high, the beautiful spectacle of the "midnight sun" can be admired in better conditions than from any other place. The 24th of June is the day selected for the ascension; it is the longest day in the year, the sun being twenty-two hours above the horizon. This year the 24th of June was not favored by fine weather, and, owing to the cloudy sky, the sun was not visible at midnight, but the following day travelers were well rewarded for their trouble, the sun shining brightly at midnight.

A WISE ENJOYMENT OF LIFE.—A wise enjoyment of this world can in no way unfit us for the next, and the soul is impoverished by just so much as we needlessly deprive ourselves of here. Whatever tends to make us better or happier here; whatever gives us broader, sounder views, or leads to greater love and sympathy for our kind; whatever makes us true and tender, brave and just in everyday life; whatever gives us sunnier, cheerier thoughts, or tends to keep the heart from growing old, or the face such as "a child would climb to kiss," enters into the riches which "neither moth nor rust doth corrupt" and which "fadedeth not away." Why are we placed here, why have this life at all if we are to gain nothing from it? To-day a little baby lay before me, a new-born babe, I looked at his face, and I wondered what could be fairer or more lovable. But when the baby is a man, when he has met trial and temptation, and comes from it all strong and untarnished; when, bearing the imprint of a noble nature, he goes out to the battle of life with armor firmly girded, ready to do and dare anything for the right, will not his beauty be of a higher type? Though he be not as innocent as now (for innocence knows nothing of any wrong or evil), he will be virtuous and richer by all his knowledge of good and evil, for knowing the evil, he will know how to resist it. We love the baby, but not as we love the man. We rejoice in innocence, but not with the abounding joy and trust we feel in virtue. Innocence has yet to be tested, virtue has stood the test and been crowned triumphant.

GOT HIM A GLASS.—A young, smart-looking Scotch clergyman was preaching in a strange country church. Fearing that his hair was not properly parted in the middle, or perhaps that he might have a smudge on his nose, he quietly and significantly said to the deacon, "John, could you get me a glass?" John disappeared, and after a few minutes returned with something under his coat, which, to the astonishment of the clergyman, he produced in the form of a large lemonade bottle, with a gill of whisky in it, saying: "Ye maunna let on [tell] about it, minister, for I got it as a great favor; and I wadna hae got it afa if I hadna said it was for you!" It may be well to mention that among the humbler orders of Scotland, "a glass" is the expression for a dram of liquor. In the foregoing anecdote 'we are not told whether the minister or John consumed the gill.

HOP YEAST.—Pare and boil one dozen mealy potatoes; boil thirty minutes. When boiling, put in another kettle one handful of loose hops or two table-spoonfuls of pressed hops, and three quarts of cold water; cover and let boil. When the potatoes are cooked, drain off all the water and mash very fine, and strain the hop water boiling into the mashed potatoes. Stir well and add one-half cup of sugar, one-quarter cup of salt, and one pint of flour; when the salt, sugar and flour are mixed, stir well and strain through a colander. Set it stand until blood warm, then stir in one cup of cake of yeast. Set to rise in a temperature of seventy-five degrees. When risen sufficiently, there will be a white coating on the surface. Keep in a stone jar or pot with a tight cover which should be firmly fastened. The yeast pot should be washed thoroughly and scalded, lest the yeast sour.



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,
Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals Dr. Jacobs Oil as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial bottle has the demonstrably trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its efficacy. Directions in Eleven Languages. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE. **A. VOGELER & CO.,** Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.



BALL'S HEALTH PRESERVING CORSET
EVERY CORSET GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR THE MONEY REFUNDED.
A Perfect Corset Secured at Last.

A combination of COILED WIRE SPRINGS, Whalebone and Corset Jean, which is pronounced by ladies
The Perfection of Corsets.
Fits perfectly a greater variety of forms than any other.
Yields readily to every respiration, and is equally comfortable in any position assumed by the wearer.
Warranted to retain its perfect shape till worn out. By its use a more graceful figure than with any other Corset. Please give it a single trial and you will wear no other.

What Leading Chicago Physicians Say of It:
Chicago, Oct. 23, 1880.
I have examined Ball's Health Preserving Corset, and I do not deem possible for the wearer of such a corset to be injured by tight-lacing. It should receive the favorable endorsement of the Physicians who have the opportunity of examining it.
JAMES NEVINS HYDE.

Chicago, Oct. 26, 1880.
I fully endorse what Dr. Hyde says in the above note.
W. H. BYRON.

Chicago, Oct. 13, 1880.
I have examined Ball's Health Preserving Corset and believe it to be the least injurious to the wearer of any Corset I have seen.
A. J. BAXTER, M. D.

Chicago, Oct. 27, 1880.
I do not advise any woman to wear a Corset, but if she will do so—and she generally will—I advise her to use one of Ball's Health Preserving Corsets, as it is the least likely to do her injury than any other which I am acquainted with.
ALFRED JACKSON.

For sale only in Chelsea, by
H. S. Holmes.
Sept. 1st, '81. 3m

ALVIN WILSEY,
Ann Arbor, Mich.
DEALER IN

Pianos, Organs, Sheet Music, Instruction Books, Violins, Guitars, and all kinds of musical merchandise—expenses reduced to the minimum—and better bargains given on anything in the musical line, than can be obtained at any other place in Michigan.
Wilsey's Music Store, opposite Court House, east side. v10-49-3m.

GO TO FRANK DIAMOND'S FOR YOUR Shaving, Hair-Dressing, Etc., Etc.
I am prepared to do all kinds of first-class work in the Barber's line. Give me a call, at my place of business, (over French's Shoe Store,) Middle street, Chelsea, Mich.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made. Accommodation of Hops, Buchu, Marsh-mallows, and other medicinal plants, makes it the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, as they are varied and perfect in their operations. They give vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels, or who are afflicted with indigestion, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating. No matter what your ailments or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. They will cure your ailments, and save you hundreds of dollars of suffering. Do not suffer, or give your friends suffering, until you use Hop Bitters. Hop Bitters is no humbug, it is a real medicine, and it is the only one that will cure you without doing you any harm. D. C. is an absolute and irrefragable cure for all diseases of the bowels, and for all ailments connected with the digestive system. It is sold by druggists, and by the wholesale. Hop Bitters is made by Dr. J. C. Smith, Rochester, N. Y., and Toronto, Ont.

Go to your Druggist for Mrs. Freeman's New National Dye. For brightness and durability of color, are unequalled. Color from 2 to 5 pounds. Directions in English and German. Price, 15 cents.

Wood Bros. have put in an immense stock of clocks, bought at a bankrupt sale and are selling them at prices lower than ever heard of before.



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

AGENTS FOR
WANTED Heroes of the Plains.
By J. W. BUELL.

Embracing the Lives and Wonderful Adventures of WILD BILL, BUFFALO BILL, KIT CARSON, CAPT. PAYNE, CAPT. JACK, TEXAS JACK, CALIFORNIA JOE, and other celebrated Indian Fighters, Scouts, Hunters and Guides. A true historical work of thrilling adventures on the Plains, and in western progress and civilization. Fights with Indians! Grand Buffalo Hunt! Desperate Adventures! Narrow Escapes! Wonderful Shooting and riding! Wild Life in the Far West! 100 Illustrations! 16 Full-Page Colored Plates! A grand book for Agents. Outlets everything. 548 pages, price \$2.00. Agent's complete outfit, 50 cents. Outfit and copy for \$2.00. Write at once for agency, or terms and illustrated circulars, to N. D. THOMPSON & CO., Publishers, 520 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo.

We have now in Stock a fine Line of

SHOES
—AND—
BOOTS,

For the SUMMER WEAR.

Our stock of LADIES' fine SHOES and SLIPPERS are complete, and Prices are Low.

FRESH, and of the best quality.

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

Thos. McKone.
Chelsea, Apr. 21, 1881. v-9-51

AT COST!
AT COST!!

ON AND AFTER FEB. 7th, 1881, and until our Stock of

BOOTS & SHOES
GLOVES, MITTS & RUBBER GOODS ARE

CLEARED OUT!!
we shall sell the same at COST, and many goods at MUCH LESS. We have as fine an

ASSORTMENT
as can be found, and

BOUGHT VERY LOW!
which will give our patrons a double advantage. Come one and all, and avail yourselves of this desirable chance. Will take in exchange

Wood and all kinds of Produce,
and will give an extra price for.

A No. 1 BUTTER at ALL TIMES
[v-9-55] **DURAND & HATCH.**

NOTICE TO FARMERS!!
BRAN and SHIPSTUFF, per ton \$14. Fine MIDDINGS, " \$16.

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

MISS NELLY M. WHEDON,
—TEACHER OF—

Vocal and Instrumental Music,
AT L. BABCOCK'S RESIDENCE, CHELSEA, WASHBURN CO., MICH.

On Wednesday's of each Week. Reference—New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass. [v10-1-3m]

Subscribe for the Chelsea Herald.

GRAND SPECIAL
—AND—
UNPRECEDENTED
SALE
—OF—

BLACK, PLAIN COLORS and FANCY

SILKS

FOR THE NEXT

30 DAYS!!

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

Black Silks, 45c to \$3.50 per yard, well worth 25 per cent. more. One Lot Plain Colored Silks, recently sold at 87c, \$1.00 and \$1.25, all go in at 75 cents per yard.

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

M. W. Robinson.
Jackson, Mich.

C. E. R. TIME TABLE.

Table with 2 columns: Direction (GOING WEST, GOING EAST) and Time. Includes train numbers and destinations like Chicago, Detroit, and Toledo.

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

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

OLIVE LODGE, NO. 130, F. & A. M., will meet at Masonic Hall in regular communication on Tuesday Evenings, on succeeding each moon.

WASHTENAW ENCAMPMENT, No. 10, O. E. F.—Regular meetings first and third Wednesday of each month.

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

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

M. SPEER, DENTIST, formerly with D. C. Hawhurst, M. D., D. S. of Battle Creek.

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

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

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

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

W. 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, \$1,095,527; London, \$3,292,914; etc.

W. R. RICH, DENTIST, Office over W. R. Reed & Co's Store, CHELSEA, MICH.

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CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. Rev. THOS. HOLMES, D. D., Pastor. Services at 10:30 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. HUPSON, Pastor. Services at 10:30 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 10:30 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 10:30 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 Virginian.

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; 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."

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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 are 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 Stafan, on Tuesday last, to the Reformatory School at Lansing, until they become of age.

Says the Brooklyn Eagle: Mr. R. C. Moore, of Messrs. Varnum & 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; This 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 85c? We sell the "TOMMY" 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 Corsets 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 LANE HANDKERCHIEF which we will sell at 15c? Count the difference in the price we sell goods at and what you pay for the same kinds and qualities—subtract from the expense of coming here. The difference will keep you in boots and shoes and many other things for a year.

Does it suit you to pay as much for a poor quality of UNDERWEAR as we sell a very good quality for? Does it suit you to pay 25c. for a LANE HANDKERCHIEF which we will sell at 15c? Count the difference in the price we sell goods at and what you pay for the same kinds and qualities—subtract from the expense of coming here. The difference will keep you in boots and shoes and many other things for a year.

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

WE SHALL HAVE A JEWELER AT WORK IN OUR STORE, AND SAHL 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: Item and Price. Lists various watches and their prices, ranging from \$10 to \$48.

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 BRO'S.

Chelsea Market.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lists various market goods like flour, wheat, corn, etc., and their prices.

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 22d 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 eighteen (18), the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section seventeen (17), the north-east quarter of the north-west quarter 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 on said 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 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 and Michael Reilly in said county, to me directed and delivered, I did on the 22d 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, 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 north-west quarter of said section seven (7), the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section eighteen (18), the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section seventeen (17), the north-east quarter of the north-west quarter 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 on said 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 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 (23d) 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, 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 eighteen (18), the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section seventeen (17), the north-east quarter of the north-west quarter 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 on said 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, 1878, 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 33 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,

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

[illegible]

open to a depth of over 12 inches. At last reports he was able to retain a small quantity of boumies and weak propellers. Enemias are continued.

Gen. Leslie Coombs of Kentucky is dead of the influenza.

The fourth of a series of attempts to wreck passenger trains on the Wabash railroad was made yesterday near New Salem, Ill. A fire engine was wrecked, 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. restraining October will be redeemed at any time hereafter without abatement.

An order for \$1,000 a year to be presented to the best drilled battalion of soldiers on the field at Yorktown during the centenary, was made yesterday by the War Department. 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 had no great losses, and that they have received in premiums, and a general advance is contemplated.

The government yesterday commenced a civil suit against Capt. Howgate to recover \$20,000, which he owes to the government for 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 60 cents per ton.

The report from the President are not as good as they were. 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 dispatches of Secretary Breckinridge show that apparently the alarm is felt by those in the White House. The swollen gland appeared to have suppurated, and it was lanced and a small quantity of pus was discharged. It is feared that the danger of other similar swellings.

It is reported that the President has again expressed a wish to get away from the White House, and a consultation of the cabinet is being held to see if it were possible. The patient, will most likely be moved to Fortress Monroe by water if moved at all.

The cattle commission appointed by the secretary of the treasury has issued a circular asking the attention 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 western side of the states west of the Alleghenies for some distance inland; that therefore infection has spread but little, because the movement of cattle has been almost wholly from west to east, and because the practice of sending cattle to stock yards from the eastern districts has assumed great proportions and is a great source of danger. It is recommended that the western states entirely stop.

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 or three days, and great drought is feared. It is extremely short, in some sections there is not water enough for cattle to drink, and stock is being taken to market from all quarters. Early corn is nearly ruined, and the late crop is threatened.

President Garfield's condition is alarming. His strength has rapidly failed during the past two days. His bowels have to a high degree refused to perform their functions. An enema was administered yesterday, but without effect, other with the addition of opium to enforce its retention was as promptly expelled. The glandular inflammation is developing into a carbuncle of alarming proportions, and evidence of suppuration is not far distant. It will be longer doubted. His retention and apparent assimilation of food and the good condition of the wound are the only remaining hopes.

All railroads are to carry passengers to Yorktown, Washington and Baltimore during the Yorktown centennial for half fare.

Exports of merchandise for the year ending July 31, were 2 1/2 million dollars in excess of preceding year.

Chicago stock packing horses at the Chicago stock yards was burned last night. The loss is estimated at from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000, largely covered by insurance.

Gov. Hawkins of Tennessee has sent a letter to the governors of each of the states and territories, and to the president, expressing his regrets that the people be invited by proclamation to meet in the churches at the time of the funeral and hold memorial services.

The President's mother is stopping with her niece at Hiram, O. She can sleep but little, spends much of her time in watching for the messenger who brings telegrams from Washington, and is bowed with grief, but still cheerful.

The talk of lynching Ogden increases, and it is said that companies of men are already organized in different cities for that purpose. In view of this the army and navy departments have ordered the army to send to Washington batteries of artillery have been ordered from Baltimore to Washington, two additional companies of troops have been stationed at the jail, and the officers in the city have been notified to be on their feet at a moment's notice. It is reported, however, that the guards at the jail are themselves anxious to have the Ogden receive summary justice.

The Quincy, Ill. Herald has recently had a serious attack on the president, and the President has had a great excitement about the matter. There came near being a row because the editor, named Wheeler, insisted upon attacking the president's readiness to accept duty, and later he was being killed by a crowd.

A slight improvement in one or two directions has given occasion for the revival of precarious hope in the President's case. His pulse is less frequent, though variable and weak, and the cheeks are flushed. The blood is more copious. From this latest indications it is hoped that the blood poisoning may be eliminated. The granulation of the wound is improving, as is also the flow of pus. These indicate the progress of recovery of the system. He has been able to take and retain a small quantity of solid food for the first time in many days. Respiration is slightly increased, the mind is clear, and he handles the most anxious feeling prevails, though some of the attendants still cling to a hope of ultimate recovery. The situation is improving, and the mind is clear, and the prediction of a favorable conclusion would be well justified. Vice President Arthur has not yet been summoned, and remains in New York.

The following has been sent to the Chicago papers, and is published as a curiosity, and not as a warning: Americans and friends of Ireland are hereby warned against embarking upon any vessel flying the British flag after the 10th of August, as the British navy may reach their destination, but none are safe.

BY ORDER OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
Chicago, August 27.

Rumsey Bros. & Co., Chicago commission house, suspended. It is thought a settlement will soon be effected and business resumed.

Fire damaged the McCormick reaper works at J. T. Lanier, an old farmer, died in New York 27th.

Ten farm hands, living near Kaufman, Tex., were poisoned by eating peaches in which arsenic had been put by some unknown person. It is thought all will die.

FOREIGN.

The land bill has received the royal assent.

The French election resulted in the return of the republicans. The monarchists and Bonapartists. The Republic made gains of 55 seats. Sixty-five second ballots will be necessary. It is noted that the Bonapartists made gains in Corsica. Gambetta's election is in doubt.

In the British house of commons the secretary of state for India said that he did not know that the government had asked for aid, or that the government intended to interfere in the affairs of the East.

It is reported that the Rev. George Granville Bradley, master of University college, Oxford, has accepted the Westminster evangelical church.

A conference of orthodox evangelical clergymen was held yesterday in the Jewish synagogue at Berlin yesterday. The Jewish question was discussed, and the clergymen expressed favoring a restriction of the rights of Jews.

The U. S. steamship Alliance of the Zenaida service, reaches Hammerfest, Norway.

of the men have been sent 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 were broken off, the broken of the treaty efforts will be made to consummate a satisfactory bargain.

The exportation of gold from France to the United States has begun. Steamers from Havre took 2,000,000 francs last week, and more will follow.

The Spanish government was a complete success in the recent election of delegates.

The U. S. relief steamer Rogers arrived at Petropolis July 13, and left for St. Michael's July 24.

The corpse of Armentieres, the aeronaut, who made a balloon ascension from Montpelier, was found on the French coast near Lascruces.

Bangkok, the capital of Siam, is being ravaged by Asiatic cholera. From 100 to 300 natives are dying daily. The Europeans are mostly sent to Singapore and Hong Kong.

Two Russian officers who were discovered making notes of the defenses of an Austrian fortress in Galicia were arrested.

DETROIT MARKETS.

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| APPLES—per bu. | \$2 00 | @ \$2 75 |
| CARLEYS—per bu. | 2 00 | @ 2 15 |
| CRANES—good unwashed, per bu. | 2 00 | @ 2 35 |
| GREENWASH—per bu. | 20 | @ 25 |
| UNWASHED—best grade, per bu. | 20 | @ 22 |
| CRANES—only 500 bushels, per bu. | 20 | @ 25 |
| COAL—Stove and chestnut, per ton | 6 25 | |
| —Egg, per ton | 6 00 | |
| —RUBBER, per bu. | 65 | @ 7 |
| POURNED FRUIT—Apples per bu. | 11 1/2 | @ 12 1/2 |
| —Peaches, per bu. | 15 | @ 16 |
| —GOS, per doz. | 15 | @ 16 |
| RED—Brin, carload, per 100 lbs. | 50 | @ 17 00 |
| —Corns and wheat, per 100 lbs. | 10 | @ 15 00 |
| —Fine middlings, per 100 lbs. | 13 00 | @ 14 00 |
| —White wheat brands, 6 25 | @ 6 75 | |
| —Seconds, 4 00 | @ 5 00 | |
| —Choice line's new crop, 10 00 | @ 11 00 | |
| —Clover, new crop, 10 00 | @ 12 00 | |
| —Baled, choice timothy, 16 00 | @ 16 50 | |
| —Green, 15 00 | @ 16 00 | |
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Agricultural Fairs.

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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. After a few hours when it becomes evident that she will not return, they decide that she 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 thumb elongated.

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, capable of reproduction, but endowed with organs and instincts for gathering stores, secreting wax, and stinging invaders. The average duration of its life then could have been from three weeks to few months. The queen, on the contrary, emerges from her cell in 16 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, and 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 at its all out of place up here. You have heard of the Grand Traverse appetite that afflicts the human animal, and I assure you it is not wanting in (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 kind of land.

My first work and scarce high cost help to do it with. In new countries we do not want to "putter" with chemical fertilizers or rely on farmyard manure. Turning the soil and I found by experience was my only chance for good crops, and to do this often as possible I have hit on the following rotation of crops: Corn on 1st, seeding down again the same season, sowing wheat and grass seed among the standing corn about the 1st of September. As this is unusual, I may explain. On sandy land grass seeding is not reliable with spring crops, it is always so in early fall. I recommend this course only on sandy land, not on clay. 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 comes in as usual in summer-fallow, and I am able to sow a mixture of wheat and clover. With a three toothed tillage run twice in a row, only one way, my wheat will be put in far cheaper and, above all, by actual fact, can prove the product is as much per acre as if plowed in the best manner, and far more than if sown later with spring wheat in the spring. An objection is made that the land is left uneven for mowing. But don't be deceived, leave a little longer stubble for manure. I sow the mammoth clover, pasture some and let them tramp down the rest for manure. My rounded thus treated shows a truly profitable insurance. I treat nearly all my land in this manner, and will soon sow 15 acres to wheat, without touching the plow to it; and I make farming pay without living in lumber camps 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 any life except in pursuit of his prey. He may break and disturb the tender roots of your plants, but he does not devour them, and he is often wrongly named for injury which has been committed by the insect depredators he has caught and devoured.

The field mouse, on the contrary, is so devour tender succulent roots, and a 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 pesticides show that the number of grubs, etc., destroyed by them is enormous. A single mole, in one instance, devoured 333 maggots and 250 grubs in four days. Another ate 872 maggots and 540 grubs in twelve days.

Prof. Weber, a distinguished naturalist of Zurich, Switzerland, performing some interesting experiments with moles to prove their carnivorous character and their destructiveness to grubs. 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 inclosed in the same a case of grubs and earthworms.

The moles devoured 341 white worms, 193 earth worms, 25 caterpillars and a mouse—bones, skin, and all in nine days. He next gave them a piece of meat cut in small pieces, and mixed with chopped vegetables, and mixed the meat but did not touch the vegetables; and when the vegetables 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 a purely carnivorous animal. In our case during the present season a large number of hills of Hubbard squash were entirely destroyed by moles, the roots being eaten off. As the roots in the squash patch could have been in the route of the grubs, it is evident that the moles were eating out the roots and their larvae, but this is only of opinion that they do not harm in wood.

Agricultural World.

BRISED CRACKERS.—Split large eggs well. Whites are called the Boston cracker being best; butter them well, eating, lay the buttered halves in baking-pans and brown in a quick oven. Good for any meal.

FRESHEN STALE BREAD ON ROLLS.—Wrap in a cloth and steam ten or fifteen minutes in a steamer, then dry in the oven. Rolls or loaves may have the top crust wet with melted butter, and then brown by minute after steaming.

BREAKFAST PUFFS OR POPOVERS.—Take a pint of flour, one pint of milk and one egg. Stir the milk into the flour, at the egg very light and add salt, stirring it well in. Meantime have a number of gem-pans well buttered, heating the oven. Put in the dough (the material is enough for a dozen puffs) and bake for half an hour in a very hot oven. This is one of the simplest and most delicate breakfast cakes known. Ignorant cooks generally spoil several batches by persisting in putting in baking powder or soda, as they do not believe that the puffs will rise without them.

Veal Loaf.—Three pounds of lean veal, and quarter of a pound of milk-chopped very fine, mince in an onion as fine as possible. Grate a nutmeg or use half a teaspoonful of powdered mace, mixing it with an even teaspoonful of salt, and an even saltspoonful of cayenne pepper. Add three well beaten eggs, a teacup full of milk, and a large spoonful of melted butter. Mix all the ingredients very thoroughly; run it into a loaf, cover thickly with breaded head-on cracker crumbs, and bake three hours, basting now and then with a little butter and water. When cold cut in thin slices, and serve as breakfast or tea. It is good for weak stomachs with baked potatoes, and makes of it are sometimes served around a salad. A glass of wine is sometimes added before baking.

Mutton Hash.—The English hash is made either cut in slices or mouthfuls, and served with gravy; and the southern hash is more like a ragout, however, requires potato. A genuine hash may be made of any sort of meat, but beef being excellent, and cold mutton best of all. Mutton is good, veal should always be used as a substitute, and served on toast as is wont to be given.

Chop the meat fine, and allow one-third of meat, to two-thirds potato. For cold meat hash, the potatoes should be freshly boiled and mashed. For cold meats make finely-chopped cold potatoes will answer. To a quart of the mixture allow a teaspoon and half of oil, a tablespoonful of pepper mixed together and sprinkle on the meat before chopping. Heat a tablespoonful of butter nicely. Drizzle it in a frying-pan, listen the hash with a little cold water, or water, and heat slowly, stirring often. A few drops of pepper mixed with the oil, will keep the hash from becoming too soft when hot, without browner than usual, but is better browned. To accomplish this, first heat through, then set the back of the stove and let it simmer twenty minutes. Fold like a melette or turn out in a round and serve hot.

Stewed Veal.—Chop cold veal fine, minced out all bits of gristle. To a bowlful allow a large cup of boiling water, a tablespoonful of butter, one of oil, 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 with buttered toast.

Toast, Dry or Buttered.—Not one slice in a hundred makes good toast; nothing can be simpler. Cut the pieces of bread evenly, and rather thin, and wire toaster is used several can be so at once. Hold just far enough in the fire to brown nicely and turn over, that there may be no scorching. The golden brown, only experience will secure this, only experience will teach one just what degree of heat will do. If he buttered, butter each slice evenly as takes in the fire and pile on a hot plate, served without butter, either sendable in a toastrack, or if on a plate not pile together but let the slices touch as little as possible, that they may not steam and loose crispness.

A practical stock grower advises his other farmers not to be in a hurry to buy any animal that may break a leg for by means of plaster of Paris (and plaster), some lagging the limb may be set and supported until the fractured bone unites. His plan has been, both with sheep and sheep, to wind the strips of the broken broken limb, plaster the calcined plaster mixed to a paste, wind another over that, and fasten by means of splints of wood until the sets. The animal would limp for a few days on three legs, and recovers without blemish.

A good wool services; a sweet remembrance will grow from them.—*Mass Herald.*

The Boston Transcript calls Bob Ingham the sham Paine of free think-

An instructive friend is sometimes unwelcome than a respectful foe. It is hardly so intimacy, however close, as permanently and mutually to injure one, unless each party respects the other's individuality and abstains from meddling interference with his rights and views.

Wholesale houses may be traced to the nineteenth century, when Etienne Sully was minister of France. He created economy so strongly that his simple life, like these profiles, portrait, was satirically called by his

cultivation of grapes and the manufacture of wine are yearly increasing more capital and skill in California. In 1880 the State produced 60,000 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 of the culture of the grape amounted to \$750,000. Over 10,000 acres were planted in grape vines also, and it is estimated that this year 20,000 acres will be