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NEWS SUMMARY.

Important Intelligence from All Parts.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN the Senate on the 23d the Geneva Award bill was passed—38 to 12—as it came from the House. A motion by Mr. Pugh to reconsider the final vote on the Five-per-cent. Land bill was agreed to. Mr. Groome objected to the consideration of the bill for the admission of Dakota, and it was laid aside.... The House resumed its struggle on the South Carolina contested election case. The first vote on consideration showed seventeen less than a quorum in attendance, and the second revealed two more absentees.

THE House joint resolution appropriating $16,000,000 to supply the deficiency in army pensions was passed in the Senate on the 24th, as was also the bill for the relief of the officers and crew of the Monitor, which destroyed the Confederate iron-clad Merrima, involving about $200,000.... In the House Mr. Calkins caused to be read extracts from a letter written by Mr. H witt, alleging that the Elections Committee refused to investigate the charges of forgery in the South Carolina contested election case. Mr. Calkins said the committee had never failed to inquire into the truth of any charge made before it, and Mr. Atherton denied the latter statement. Mr. Hewitt asked an investigation of the charge of forgery, after which he promised not to participate in filibustering. A motion by Mr. Randall tuat the House adjourn to the 26th showed that there was no quorum. A call of the House disclosed a quorum. After filibustering had gone on for three hours, Mr. Calkins advised members to bring five days' rations with them, and moved to adjourn, which was carried.

IN the Senate on the 25th a bill was passed for a light-house at Little Traverse Harbor, Lake Michigan.... In the House Mr. Calkins called up the South Carolina contested election case, and several dilatory motions were made, the votes on some of which indicated the presence of a quorum. A motion by Mr. Kenna that when the House adjourn it be to the 27th was lost—1 to 149—Mr. Wood (N. Y.) voting with the Republicans in the negative. An evening session was held, but no progress was made. On a motion that when adjournment should be had it be to the 29th the Republicans were able to secure only 118 votes, and there being no quorum the House adjourned.

IN the Senate on the 26th a bill was passed to provide for the removal of obstructions to free navigation, and requiring bridge companies to erect sheer booms. But little other business was transacted. Adjourned to the 29th.... The House took up the South Carolina contested election case, and Mr. Blackburn raised a question of consideration. Dilatory motions were made and the roll was several times called. Mr. Blackburn, in order to break the dead-lock, submitted a resolution that a special committee investigate the charges of irregularity in handling the testimony in the Mackey-Dibble case. The confusion then became very great, scores of members talking simultaneously, and an adjournment was finally secured by Mr. Calkins.

DOMESTIC.

LATER advices regarding the recent cyclone in Arkansas indicate that the effects of the storm were even more disastrous than at first reported. In Polk County farmers' dwellings were lifted in the air and blown to splinters, while the unfortunate inmates were either killed or badly maimed. The storm raged just before midnight, thus adding the terrors of darkness to the other horrors.

THE city of Meridian, Miss., sustained a loss of $100,000 from an incendiary fire on the 22d.

THE House Committee on Naval Affairs agreed on the 23d to report adversely upon the bill to aid in making further Arctic explorations.

RUSSELL, Deputy Marshal for the Western District of Texas, has been arrested and held to bail in the sum of $4,000 to answer to the charge of misappropriating Government funds.

THE prosecution closed in the Malley trial at New Haven on the 23d.

A FEW mornings ago a party of 100 masked men took two desperadoes from the jail at Bolton, Tex., and hanged them to a tree. One was a white man charged with a grave crime, and the other was a negro loafer.

THE tabulations of the shortage in the accounts of the Brooklyn Board of Education show that the fugitive ex-Secretary, Stuart, got away with $247,134.12.

AT Atlanta, Ga., a few days ago Walter Smith and Frank Wilson, two white boys of tender age, discovered two little colored lads strolling along the road. Taking them for bandits, Masters Smith and Wilson held a council of war, and Master Smith, as it is alleged, fired upon the youthful colored pair, seriously wounding each of them. They were arrested and held for trial.

GOVERNOR CRITTENDEN boasts that since the death of Jesse James travel in Missouri has perceptibly increased, even commercial travelers taking to themselves confidence.

ALL the fine monuments in the Jewish cemetery at Columbia, S. C., have been toppled over and broken by unknown vandals.

IN the Malley murder trial at New Haven on the 24th the defense put on the stand an Irish girl, named Maggie Kane, who testified that it was she who rode the flying horses at Savin Rock and was mistaken for Jennie Cramer, and that when she left the horses she cried out that she was paralyzed.

THE gold shipments from New-York on the 24th aggregated $2,500,000.

IT was reported on the 24th that a vast section of territory below Helena, Ark., had again been overflowed by the Mississippi, and Commissioner Mangum solicited relief from the Government.

AN explosion in the Kohinoor colliery at Shenandoah, Pa., on the 24th killed nine miners.

THE official returns show that Chicago is the third manufacturing city in the United States.

IT is announced that the chinch-bug is at work in the winter wheat in Southern Illinois.

THE centennial anniversary of the massacre of ninety-six Moravian Christian Indians at Gnadenhutten, Ohio, was observed at that place on the 24th with solemn and imposing ceremonies.

THE new bill for refunding the State debt of Tennessee at sixty per cent. has been signed by the Governor, and is now a law.

THE Comptroller of the Currency has called for a statement of the condition of the National Banks at the close of business on the 19th.

AN affray recently occurred in Arizona, near the Mexican boundary, between the laborers on the Arizona & New Mexico Railroad and some Mexicans, which resulted in the killing of seven of the latter and the wounding of several others. A number of the Americans were wounded, three of them fatally.

THE Presbyterian General Assembly has decided to send out thirty young men who have tendered their services as foreign missionaries.

AT Boston on the 25th John S. Prince rode fifty miles on a bicycle in three hours, twelve minutes, 38¼ seconds, beating all the previous American records.

ON the 25th the Land-Leaguers of New York were securing signatures to a petition to the President for the speedy recall of Minister Lowell.

IN the Presbyterian General Assembly at Springfield, Ill., on the 25th a telegraphic overture for reconciliation from the church South was greeted with applause and referred to a committee.

THE Secretary of War has received information that Payne and his colonists have been arrested, while attempting to settle in Indian Territory, by United States troops, and taken back to Kansas.

THE Court-house of Cherokee County, Ala., was burned a few days ago with all its records.

THERE were 121 business failures in the United States during the week ended on the 25th.

THE New York Senate has passed the House bill for a State Railroad Commission, with an amendment providing that the next Governor shall make the appointments.

AN explosion occurred in the Grant Smelting Works at Leadville, Col., on the night of the 25th, which started a fire that caused a loss of $400,000.

IN the opening prayer in the Presbyterian General Assembly at Springfield, Ill., on the 26th, Moderator Johnson appealed for a restoration of fraternal feeling between the Northern and Southern branches of the Church. The majority report of the Committee on Correspondence instructed the Moderator to telegraph the Atlanta body that, "while receding from no principle, we do hereby declare our regret for and withdrawal of all expressions of our Assembly which may be regarded as reflections upon or offensive to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, and we renew the expressions of our warm fraternal regard for all who compose its communion and our readiness to exchange delegates forthwith." Dr. Dickinson presented a minority report, of which he was the only signer, concluding as follows: "And confiding in each other's generous forbearance with respect to the past, we shall welcome the hour with gratitude and delight when we can look into the faces of delegates from their assembly on the floor of our assembly, and exchange with them fraternal and affectionate greeting." By a vote approaching unanimity the majority report was adopted, with a resolution disclaiming any reference to the action of previous assemblies regarding loyalty and rebellion, but only to those regarding schism and heresy and blasphemy.

AFTER appointing Richmond, Va., as the place for holding the next General Conference of the Methodist Church South, the Conference in session at Nashville, Tenn., adjourned *sine die* on the 25th.

CATTLE sold in the Chicago market on the 26th at $8.75 to $9.00—the highest price paid for twelve years.

IT was stated on the 26th that hundreds of families in the Old Town region of Arkansas were menaced by starvation from the recent overflow. About one-third of the town of Helena was under water.

THE Chicago *Times* of the 27th says advices from forty leading points in the Northwestern grain region represented the acreage of wheat as thirty per cent. less than last year. The plant was healthy, and promised a good yield

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE National Committee of the Greenback-Labor party met at St. Louis on the 23d. Jesse Harper, of Illinois, was elected Chairman. West Virginia was the only State not represented. A sub-committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people of the country.

ROBERT R. HITT, ex-Assistant Secretary of State, appeared before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on the 23d, and testified touching matters connected with the Chilian-Peruvian investigation. He said he had no knowledge of any connection of any United States Minister with the affairs of the Peruvian Company, and knew nothing except what he had seen in print of the contract between Morton, Bliss & Co. and the Credit Industriel.

THE Georgia Republican State Convention has been called to meet at Macon on the 2d of August.

THE Vermont Republicans will meet in State Convention on the 21st of June.

THE Nebraska Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 24th.

TWENTY Ohio lawyers have been retained to contest in the Supreme Court the constitutionality of the Pond Liquor law.

—A NATIONAL CONFERENCE of distillers, brewers, liquor-dealers and saloon-keepers met in Chicago on the 24th, the object being to organize a political movement to counteract the progress of the prohibitory sentiment. The Committee on National Organization submitted a plan, which was adopted, providing for financial aid from brewers, distillers and protective State associations. The first National Convention is to be held in Milwaukee.

THE Independent Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania was held at Philadelphia on the 24th. Major Merrick refused to be a candidate for Governor, and nominated Judge Daniel Agnew. Dr. Doane named State Senator John Stewart, who received 139 votes to 62 for Agnew. Levi B. Duff, of Allegheny, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor; George Junkin, of Philadelphia, for Supreme Court Judge, and William McMichael for Congressman-at-Large. The platform adopted declares that "the nomination and election of James A. Garfield to the Presidency signified to us the triumph of true reform in the civil-service, and enlarged liberty of action for the masses of the Republican party in the nomination of candidates and the conduct of their party affairs; and we deplore the overwhelming evidence presented to us in Pennsylvania that the calamity of his assassination has been followed by the overthrow of these reforms in the hands of his successor;" denounces "the system which makes 'patronage' and 'spoils' out of public offices, and the practice of giving them to political managers for use in advancing personal, political ends:" condemns the removal of faithful and competent officers in the absence of public reason, and the practice of levying assessments and demanding contributions for party use from public officials, etc., etc., and declares in favor of certain party reforms to remedy the alleged existing evils in the party.

GENERAL CURTIS, of New York, late Agent of the United States Treasury, who was recently indicted for having levied and collected political assessments from employes of the Government in that city, in violation of a law of Congress, was on the 25th tried and convicted.

UNITED STATES SENATOR JOHN R. MCPHERSON, of New Jersey, has sued the New York *Herald* to recover $100,000 damages for libel. The suit is based on the statement published by the *Herald* from its Philadelphia correspondent, charging the Senator with having been interested in Shipherd's Peruvian scheme.

PRESIDENT PAUL, of Muskingum College, Ohio, was on the 25th elected Moderator of the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America, in session at Monmouth, Ill. It was claimed that the instrumental music party had achieved a victory in Dr. Paul's election.

LEWIS B. FRYE, the champion bicycle rider of the United States, was thrown from his wheel at Marlboro, Mass., on the 25th, and fatally injured.

THE Greenback State Convention of Delaware was held in Wilmington on the 25th. John Jackson was nominated for Governor.

JAMES L. HOWARD, of Connecticut, was on the 25th elected President of the Baptist Missionary Society, which was celebrating its fiftieth anniversary at New York.

THE Republicans of the First Congressional District of Kansas have renominated John A. Anderson for Congress. The nominee for the Third District is Thomas Ryan, the present member.

REV. ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD, recently elected one of the Bishops of the Methodist Church South, has declined the distinction.

EX-SECRETARY HUNT, United States Minister to Russia, sailed for St. Petersburg on the afternoon of the 25th.

GOVERNOR CRITTENDEN, of Missouri, is said to be negotiating for the surrender of Frank James, who desires to make the best terms possible.

JOHN C. WOLCOTT, the best-known lawyer in Western Massachusetts, has been jailed in Boston to make him sober.

THE compromise proposition in the South Carolina contested election introduced in the United States House of Representatives on the 26th by Mr. Blackburn was the fruit of a secret session of the Democratic Caucus Committee. Immediately after the adjournment the Republicans held a caucus, with Mr. Robeson in the chair. Mr. Calkins explained that he had intended to offer a counter proposition to that of Mr. Blackburn, but debate was cut off. A resolution was finally adopted to submit to the Democrats a proposition to open the case for discussion for six hours, the time to be equally divided, when a motion would be entertained to recommit the report to the committee.

FOREIGN.

THE Russian Emperor has approved regulations prohibiting Jews from settling outside of towns or villages, forbidding them from trading on Sundays and Christian holidays, and suspending all contracts of purchase or tenancy with Hebrews.

A DUBLIN telegram of the 25th states that a letter from Michael Davitt to the Rev. Thomas Nulty, Bishop of Meath, violently denouncing the landlords and demanding home rule, had been published. Bishop Nulty read the letter to the assembled clergy of his diocese, who received it with enthusiastic applause.

IN the British House of Commons on the 25th an amendment to the Repression bill, offered by Mr. Cowen, that the House disapproves of restrictions upon the free expression of public opinion in Ireland, was defeated by 344 to 47.

IT was reported on the 25th that the immediate repression of outrages had been promised by the Chief of Police of Balta to the persecuted Hebrews. The Governor of Kieff had announced that the authors and instigators of outrages on the Jews would be tried by court-martial.

A BERLIN dispatch of the 25th states that reports had reached there that a terrible conflagration prevailed at Kieff. The fire had then been raging for two days. Four hundred houses belonging to Jews had recently been burned at Vasilishki.

WILLIAM A. HALL, the Assistant Auditor of Newark, N. J., who some time ago left the country after embezzling $40,000, has been arrested at Toronto, Canada. Extradition proceedings have been commenced.

THE representatives of England and France have demanded of the President of the Egyptian Ministry, as their ultimatum, the resignation and removal of Arabi Bey, and the resignation of the Ministry. They state that they "have no other object than maintenance of the *status quo*, and they will use their good offices with the Khedive to obtain a general amnesty."

THE Egyptian Ministry resigned on the 26th, after referring the demands of England and France to the Sultan. In their note to the Khedive they intimated that his acceptance of the ultimatum was an admission that the foreign powers had a right to intervene, which, they claimed, was an infringement of the Sultan's rights. The Khedive accepted the resignations.

ALBERT YOUNG, who wrote a letter threatening the life of Queen Victoria, has been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

LATER NEWS.

THE United States Senate was not in session on the 27th. In the House, after several dilatory motions, Mr. Calkins obtained consent to submit a proposition to discuss the South Carolina contested election case for six hours, the House then to vote on the question of recommittal. Mr. Randall objected. Roll-calls on dilatory motions showed the lack of a quorum, and about four o'clock further proceedings under the call were dispensed with. Mr. Dunn introduced a petition for an appropriation of $100,000 for the relief of sufferers by the recent overflow of the Mississippi River, which was said to be, in many respects, more disastrous than that in February and March last. Mr. Reed presented an amendment to the rules to limit filibustering on election cases.

ACCORDING to the Chicago *Tribune* of the 29th the crop reports from Michigan, Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota and Dakota were as a rule exceptionally favorable. This was especially true of the wheat outlook, and the prospects as to other grains, fruits and vegetables had improved within the previous few days.

IN the Presbyterian General Assembly at Springfield, Ill., on the 27th a telegram was read from the Moderator of the Southern Assembly, stating that if concurrent resolutions were not modified the Atlanta gathering was prepared to send delegates forthwith. A reply was sent that the Northern body was nearly ready to adjourn, and suggesting that each appoint delegates for next year. A dispatch from Atlanta expressed unanimous approval of the plan proposed, and announced that delegates and alternates had already been appointed to bear Christian salutations to the next General Assembly, whereupon Rev. Samuel Niccols, D. D., Hon. Thomas D. Hastings and Judge S. M. Moore were selected to attend the assembly at Lexington, Ky., next year.

THE Khedive on the 27th assumed personal command of the army of Egypt. The English and French Consuls informed Arabi Bey that they held him responsible for the maintenance of order. The Commander at Alexandria telegraphed a demand for the reinstatement of Arabi Bey, and the notables made a similar request, but the Khedive positively declined to yield. On the 28th the Turkish Government telegraphed its disapproval of the position of the military party. The British Consul at Alexandria called a meeting of his countrymen and assured them of protection by the iron-clads should embarkation be necessary. In the afternoon the Chamber of Notables and a body of native merchants went to the palace and appealed to the Khedive to reinstate Arabi Bey as Minister of War, stating their own danger from the army. The request was reluctantly acceded to. A telegram from Constantinople on the 28th announces the departure of a Turkish Commission for Cairo; that a council of Ministers was held at the palace, and that the Turkish iron-clads were preparing for sea. With the exception of France, all the powers agreed that if intervention became necessary it should be made by the Sultan.

Graphic Account of the Sinking of the Ship Western Belle.

The ship Western Belle, which sunk in the ice-pack in the mouth of the St. Lawrence, was in latitude forty-four degrees thirty minutes, and longitude forty-seven degrees twenty minutes, according to the story of the mate, between seven and eight on the evening of May 1. She was going at a moderate speed under short canvas, with the weather very thick. They had that afternoon sighted the ship President, about six miles off, but as night came on the rain poured down in torrents, and none could see more than a ship's length through the fog. The first mate had been on watch and had just handed the charge of the ship to the second mate and Captain, the latter remarking that, as the weather was thick, he would remain on deck.

At a quarter past eight the watch on deck were startled by a huge, unproportioned ghostlike something bearing down upon them, while the watch below heard the sharp, quick cry of "Ice ahead!" instantly followed by the order "Hard up the helm!" The next instant there was a crash, and before the men could rise from their feet the water was pouring into the ship in tons through a breach in her port bow. Confusion ruled for the next five minutes, as every man felt that the vessel was soon to sink from under him, and acted for himself. She was fast settling by the head, while the huge, phantom-like iceberg passed on astern of the ship and was lost to view as suddenly as it had come upon them.

The carpenter and Captain were quickly below to ascertain the damage. The next order was: "Cut away the boats!" These were two in number, and were lashed upon skids in the manner of most sailing vessels. The Captain got twelve men to take one boat. The mate had charge of the other, and some men worked for dear life to get her launched. Others skulked about terror-stricken. There was no time to load her with provisions. The lashings had been cut with the carpenter's ax, and everything was done that could be done to facilitate the launching of the Captain's boat. "Come away, Captain; come away to our boat! The ship's not going to stay afloat till you get your boat out," shouted the mate. "For God' sake, come away! Come, all of you! We have room for you all in our boat." Still the Captain and his men stuck to their places at the boat. John Kelley, the wheelsman, refused all entreaties to enter the boat and died at his post. The mate, noticing that the stern of the vessel was lifting, ordered his men to pull astern. There was a heavy sea running and a blinding rain. There might have been twenty vessels to succor them within a mile, yet none could be seen. The mate, sitting in his boat, waited a little and watched anxiously the sinking ship, while the carpenter sat at the helm. All at once the stern of the Western Belle rose higher, and the mate cried out to his men: "Pull away, men!" They pulled with a will, but got no further than a ship's length from the vessel when she disappeared from view, going down like a diver.

It was less than twenty minutes from the time she struck that the ship went down. Thirteen persons were in and around the boats on deck, which they were trying to launch, but not one of them floated. If they did they uttered no cry that could be heard by the survivors in the boat. Nothing could be seen of either Captain or crew. It was questionable whether the survivors were much better off. They were in an open boat with no provisions. They had saved no clothing, and the carpenter was in his shirt and drawers, without shoes. The sea was running high, and all that could be done was to keep the boat's head to the sea, bail her out when she was swamping, and wait for morning. The cold was intense. There was no water until morning, when a small cask was floating near by. It had come up from the wreck. The crew had no heart for work. Several gave themselves up for lost and lay down in the bottom of the boat, refusing work of any kind.

At length, late in the afternoon, a ship was sighted. She proved to be the President, a Norwegian vessel, and the same which had been seen in the afternoon. She was bound for Quebec, and received the survivors of the Western Belle with true hospitality. After fifteen hours of exposure the crew were hardly able to help themselves, and some of them had to be helped over the side. The mate was so benumbed he could hardly speak, and remarked to your correspondent that in a few hours more, had they not seen the President, there would have been a boat full of dead men drifting about.—*Quebec (May 21) Special to Chicago Tribune.*

Guiteau's Fate—Decision of the District Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

The unanimous decision of the District Supreme Court on the question raised by the defense in the Guiteau case will be announced Monday. The *Post* to-morrow will give the following as the points of the decision:

"The opinion of the court will broadly sustain the position taken by the District-Attorney, that jurisdiction is complete where the fatal blow is struck, without regard to the locality of the actual demise. The court holds that the bullet fired at the President by Guiteau on the 2d of July in this city was the cause of his death, and that the trial could only have been held in Washington; that the death of the President in New Jersey, except as affected by the local statute, could not change the jurisdiction. The assassin had not been in New Jersey, had committed no offense against New Jersey laws, and the mere fact of the victim being removed to Elberon to prolong his life or save it, if possible, could not be made to affect the character of the crime. The court will hold, in addition, that there are several grounds on which the jurisdiction as exercised might be maintained if it were necessary to decide the case:

"1. That this is a United States Court, with all powers of any Circuit Court of the United States.

"2. That this is a Judicial District, and that, under the provisions of the law, when a crime is begun in one and completed in another district, the offense is complete in either.

"3. That, murder being an offense in this district against the United States, the removal of the President to New Jersey did not take him beyond the jurisdiction of the Government against which the crime was committed.

"Considerable anxiety has been expressed as to the action of the Supreme Court of the United States, it being announced that application would be made to that body by the defendant's counsel for a writ of habeas corpus. There are now only two Justices of that court in the city, the court having adjourned for the term—Chief-Justice Waite and Justice Miller. The best legal authorities express doubts whether such a writ could be granted by the full court in session, and it is not believed that any single Judge will take the responsibility on so important a question when it is recalled that the court was in session for three months after sentence of death was passed. It may, therefore, reasonably be concluded that Guiteau will hang as sentenced, and that there is no earthly hope for him."

The *Post* adds: "After the delivery of the opinion the prisoner will be taken at once to a solitary cell in the jail where he is now confined and placed under the continued guard, better known as the 'death watch.' Every action will be observed up to the fatal moment, and not a word will be permitted to be spoken to him except by his spiritual advisers, or by persons specially authorized by the Warden, General Crocker, who has entire charge of and responsibility for the assassin from this time on until his dead body is ready to be consigned to the doctors for post-mortem examination."

District-Attorney Corkhill has determined upon an examination of the brain of the assassin by a board of the most eminent medical experts in the United States, to put at rest, as he believes, forever the question of his sanity. After the autopsy the body will be delivered to the relatives of the doomed man, if any of them call for it.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

Over four hundred shade trees have been planted on the streets of Manton, Wexford County, this spring.

The Poor Commissioners of Detroit have inaugurated a new system of summer work. They will investigate the summer occupation of all the families who receive aid from them in the winter, the amount of wages they earn, etc., and caution them against being improvident in the summer and not saving anything for the winter.

A citizen of Charlotte, Eaton County, saved a passenger train on the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway from a collision with a big tree a few days ago which had fallen across the track. The general passenger agent, in recognition of the act, presented him with an annual pass over the road.

Secretary Sterling, of the Michigan Fire Relief Commission, has sent $14,000 more for distribution in the burned district, and the remainder of the last $55,000 appropriation would be sent in a few days.

Charles Hollis was very badly injured the other day in a shingle mill at Traverse City. He went to "set over" the cut-off saw, when his foot slipped, and he fell under the saw, nearly severing his leg, besides breaking it above the knee. His leg was amputated in the evening and his recovery was very doubtful.

Between eight and nine million feet of lumber belonging to Kelly, Rathborne & Co., of Chicago, was burned on the afternoon of the 25th in the mill-yard of Sisson & Lillien at Spring Lake. Loss over $130,000.

The Detroit wheat quotations are: No. 1 White, $1.34@1.34¼; No. 2 White, $1.30@1.30¼; No. 2 Red, $1.39¾@1.39¾.

Abner Crandell, of Clearwater, Kalkaska County, while hunting cattle the other day ran onto an old bear and two cubs. He followed her up pretty closely, when she turned and arose on her haunches and gave a growl, as much as to say: "Don't come any farther." Mr. Crandell then set fire to the dry leaves and when it began to spread she moved along, calling her cubs. He poked the fire after her and finally succeeded in treeing the two cubs, and built a fire around the tree to keep them from coming down. He then went half a mile to the nearest house to get a gun to shoot the old bear and an ax to fell the tree. The neighbor had a rifle but no caps, so together they went back, chopped down the tree and secured the cubs. They were about two weeks old, and Mr. Crandell and his neighbor have them now with straps and chains about their necks.

Robert Graham was murdered on the Cedar River, in Gladwin County, on the 24th under the following circumstances: It appears that Mr. Graham was employed as foreman on Smith & Adams' drive. Near the camp lived, in poor circumstances, a settler named Albert Hittsman and his wife. He applied to Graham and secured work on the drive. After working for some time he left, and was absent for some days. On returning to the camp he was told by Graham that he was not a good man and he did not require his services, and he would pay him for the work he had already done. The question of wages then came up. Hittsman claimed $2 per day while Graham, saying he was not worth any more, would allow him but $1.75. After a few words about the matter he left the camp without his money. A man boarding with him, named John Anderson, went to the camp with the wife of Hittsman after Hittsman's time. Mr. Graham again told him he was worth but $1.75, and that was all he could pay him. At this Anderson drew a revolver and threatened to shoot him if he did not give him his time and the wages desired. At this Graham began to laugh, and in an aside asked the cook standing near him if he knew what Anderson was going to do with the revolver. Anderson again repeated his demand, and Graham, refusing, turned to walk away. Anderson followed, and when about three feet from his victim, fired, the ball passing through Graham's heart and causing his death in two or three minutes. Anderson was arrested.

The following table shows the number of immigrants that entered at Port Huron during the month of April and settled in the United States:

Where From.	*Male.*	*Female.*	*Total.*
England	67	50	117
Scotland	38	32	70
Sweden	99	82	181
Norway	125	100	225
Quebec and Ontario	3,199	2,547	5,746
Nova Scotia	144	102	246
New Brunswick	74	37	111
Totals	3,746	2,950	6,696

Drilling for salt by Messrs. Mason & Skene for the Marine City Stave Company continues, with good indications of success. They have reached a depth of 850 feet. The other day, at a depth of 840 feet, a strata of sulphur was reached, and chunks of this mineral were pumped up. There has been a flow of what is considered splendid mineral water since a depth of 750 feet was reached. This water surely contains the necessary properties to make it good. The water now taken from the well is briny, and when boiled produces a fine quality of salt. It is the intention of the Stave Company to continue drilling with a view of finding the salt bed or rock. As soon as this will prove a success a salt block will be built and the people of the village heartily welcome this new enterprise.

The State Board of Health subjoin the following remarks to their bulletin issued on the 13th: For the week ending May 13, 1882, the reports indicate that neuralgia, membranous croup and scarlet fever increased, and typho-malarial fever decreased in area of prevalence. At the State Capitol, the prevailing winds were northeast; the average temperature was higher, the average absolute humidity, the average relative humidity and the average night ozone were greater, and the average day ozone was less, during the week ending May 13, than during the preceding week. Including reports by regular observers, and by others, diphtheria was reported present during the week ending May 13, and since, at 21 places; scarlet fever at 12 places; Measles at 21 places; and small-pox at 8 places.

The other day a lynx swam across Kewanee Bay, and was seen near the mill at Bay Mills. He was at once pursued and cornered, when he took refuge in the mill and leaped out of the window, to the great consternation of those who were too near on that side. But he was at length driven back into the mill again, and shot while crouched on a beam overhead.

The Michigan Military Rifle Association have fixed on the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d of June for holding their tournament. The following is a partial list of prizes to be offered:

No. 1.—Individual; 200 and 300 yards. First prize, Buhl cup and three cash prizes.

No. 2.—Individual; 200, 500 and 600 yards. First prize, Sharp's rifle and four cash prizes.

No. 3.—Team; 500 and 600 yards. First prize, Patterson cup (donated by R. S. Patterson), to be the property of the team making the highest aggregate score.

No. 4.—Individual; 800 yards. First prize, gold badge, donated by citizens of Port Huron.

A tract of pine land in Roscommon County, purchased two years ago for $125,000, has recently been sold for $375,000 cash.

Instincts of Elephants.

If nature has not given intellect to these animals, it has given them an instinct very much akin to it. A man has only to hunt them in their wilds to learn how wonderfully Providence has taught them to choose the most favorable ground, whether for feeding or encamping, and to resort to jungles where their ponderous bodies so resemble rocks or the dark foliage, that it is very difficult for the sportsman to distinguish them from surrounding objects; while their feet are so constructed that not only can they tramp over any kind of ground, whether hard or soft, thorny or smooth, but without emitting a sound. Some of their encamping grounds are models of ingenuity—some of them perfect fortresses. I once followed up a herd and found them in a small forest surrounded on three sides by a tortuous river, impassable for ordinary mortals by reason either of the depth of water, its precipitous banks, quicksands or entangling weeds in its bed, while the fourth side was protected by a tangled thicket, further protected by a quagmire in front. To get at them without disturbing them was impossible; at last, when I did get within shot of the forest, the elephants retreated by the opposite side to that by which I had approached, and after following them for several hours I did not get a shot. The damage done to rice crops, Mr. Sanderson thinks, is exaggerated. It may be so in Mysore; but in Burmah, in many places, it is excessive. While employed on survey work in the Tharawaddie district, I have been followed about by villagers pointing out the damage done and asking for a remission of tax, mistaking me for a revenue officer. No one supposes elephants have the reasoning powers possessed by man; if they had, we should be their slaves, and not they ours; but their instinct is wonderful. I will give a couple of instances: When war broke out with Burmah, a lot of elephants were sent across from Bengal to Prome by land, under the charge of Captain Baugh, of the Bengal Twenty-sixth. Among them was a magnificent tusker. He took a dislike to this officer, why was not exactly known. Some said it was because he had knocked off the elephant's neck his mahout; but be the reason what it may, this brute tried to kill Baugh, and him only, several times. I have seen him thrashed for this several times by other elephants armed with chains, who wielded them much as a drummer does the lash at the halberds; but it was of no use, his dislike was inveterate, he would take no food except from a pet female, (he had two lashed alongside of him,) and eventually died at Shoaydoung. As a rule, elephants are timid, quiet, inoffensive; but when wounded and closely followed up, or females with young, their fury knows no bounds. They dread fire more than anything else; but one elephant belonging to the battery in Assam was an exception, and would assist in putting out a fire. This same elephant would do what I never knew any other to do, viz., when a beast's neck was cut through, all but the vertebræ, (it did not matter whether the beast was a buffalo, a deer, tiger, or anything else,) it would, when ordered, put a foot on the neck, twine the trunk around the head, and, with a wrench, separate it from the body and hand it up to the mahout. I have seen one or two elephants that would hand a dead bird up; but most of them will not touch anything of the sort. Nor would they intentionally tread upon a fallen man or beast—those used for executions in the Guicor's territories—Baroda—have been taught to do so. Some foolish men teach their elephants to trample upon a dead body, and by so doing ruin them for sport. An elephant, unless vicious by nature, will only do so at first with the greatest reluctance, but after a time, if anything falls before it, it is apt to charge, and if it does not kneel down suddenly and throw the occupant out of the howdah, it gets the animal between its legs, and plays a sort of football with it, throwing it backward and forward between the front and hind legs until it is of the consistency of a jelly. Men are occasionally thrown off the back of an elephant; what would their fate be mounted on a beast who had been taught such tricks? An elephant I bought of Mr. Tye had once been cut by a rhinoceros. Nothing would induce her to enter a jungle where one of these animals was; the very slightest scent of one would send her flying. A splendid female muckna belonging to my department cared nothing for a tiger; would kick one out of her path without showing the slightest signs of uneasiness, but if she met a pony nothing could hold her.—*London Field.*

DeLong and Franklin.

The points of resemblance between Franklin and DeLong are too striking to escape attention now and in the records of historians hereafter. Their mission to the polar seas was substantially the same; both failed to accomplish the work for which they set forth; both exhibited the most heroic qualities of daring, endurance and fortitude, and both died of starvation. There is another point of resemblance which has pathetic interest, as the world remembers the woman whose faith in her husband's return has remained steadfast through long month's of suspense, but is to-day broken by the intelligence sent by Melville from the Lena delta. Like Franklin, DeLong leaves behind him a noble wife to mourn his fate, and her sorrow challenges the sympathy which the world bestowed so freely upon Lady Franklin. It remains for the American people to see that the memory of DeLong is honored like that of Franklin by his countrymen. The first duty of the Nation is to see that the body of the explorer, with the bodies of his comrades, is brought to America for honorable interment. It will then be a duty to see that a monument such as England erected to Franklin, is reared to the memory of a hero whose name will henceforth be a synonym for bravery and and manly fortitude.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

—The London *World* tells this story of Balzac: Balzac was the neighbor of Prince Z., and often used to pay him a visit in the morning, clad in the completest *neglige*. One day Balzac met at his neighbor's a niece of the Prince, and felt bound to excuse himself on the nature of his attire. "Monsieur," replied the young lady, "when I read your books I did not trouble myself about the binding."

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

—Moody and Sankey have declined the invitation to spend a year in London.

—There is a school population of 744,331 in Missouri, and shool funds to the amount of $541,671.83 have just been distributed.

—As the result of a vote taken by sixty-one Presbyteries, instrumental music will be introduced into the United Presbyterian Church of North America. The ballot stood 616 to 606.

—There are ten groups of churches all subject to a general council. These are: Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, Jerusalem, Russia, Cyprus, Austria, Mount Sinai, Montenegro and the Hellenic Church. The number of members in all of the branches is nearly 75,000,000.

—The general minutes of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, give these statistics for 1881: Traveling preachers, 3,704; superanuated preachers, 307; local preachers, 5,865; white members, 844,367; colored members, 993; Indian members, 5,451; total ministers and members, 830,687, being an increase last year of 12,984; Sunday schools, 9,310; teachers, 62,442; scholars, 462,321—increase last year, 21,707.

—It may surprise some persons to be told that the seat of learning in the United States having the largest income is the University of Michigan, which has $300,000 a year at its disposal. Harvard comes next, while Yale and Columbia are close together. In property bequeathed by private individuals Harvard leads all the rest, of course, its entire endowment practically coming from that source.—*Chicago Herald.*

—The Connecticut Legislature has provided that School Boards, on the petition of twelve adult residents, may order instruction in the public schools concerning the effects of intoxicating beverages. The liquor dealers in some of the cities are preparing to oppose the use of text books made for the purpose by total abstinence societies and to insist on scientifically accurate works. The brewers will take a part in the controversy by demanding that the children be taught that beer in moderation is not hurtful.

—Elder David W. Patman, rather the leading light of the so-called Hardshell Baptists of Georgia, is dead. He was an eccentric man, of no education, a blacksmith as well as a preacher, but a man of great zeal and virtuous life. In his small church at Cobbham, he preached for years, but his flock never grew very much. It was made up of white and colored people. They were separated by a railing, and the women sat apart from the men. They washed each others feet on communion Sundays with great solemnity.

—Chaplain McCabe, who is the head and front of the Methodist Church Extension Society, found at least one appreciative hearer at the recent Northern New York Conference at Malone, as this welcome and characteristic note from ex-Vice President Wheeler, a Presbyterian, shows: "Please get out of this region while I have something left. To reconcile you in some measure to going, I enclose my check to your order for $1,000. Put the money into your frontier work in multiplying the foundations of Christian citizenship, and may God's blessing go with you, as mine does. When you get the country well 'underbrushed' we will send out some Presbyterians and put on the finishing touches. —*Chicago Tribune.*

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—The difference between a "bad cent and a demolished apple" is that one's good for naught and the other's gnawed for good.

—If people would follow Emerson's resolution, "I cannot afford to be irritable," there would be more happy families in the country.

—The Germans call a spinster "Ein sitzen-gebliebenes Mædchen," "a maid left sitting." Much more euphonious than our epithet of "old maid."

—A wise and learned doctor gives forth the information that gulf weed is an antidote for obesity. He does not say, however, whether it is to be worn about the hat or applied as a plaster.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

—It is said that the proportions of the human figure are six times the length of the feet, but there must be a mistake about it. We have never heard of any St. Louis woman nine feet high.—*Peck's Milwaukee Sun.*

—"A Lady Subscriber" asks why Paris papers are so wicked. We do not know, but an exchange informs us that there are 100 women journalists in Paris. Does that help you any?—*Rochester Express.*

—Post obit: Mrs. Malloy—"Shure, Mrs. McGinnis, an' it's rather poorly yer looking this morning." Mrs. McGinnis—"Indade, thin, Mrs. Malloy, an' it's good raison I'm havin' to look poorly. Here's the postman just been to the doore to tell me there's a dead letter waitin' fur me at the postoffice; and I can't for the life of me think who it is that's dead."—*The Judge.*

—The twain were in the palace car—
Said he: "I do believe me
This vehicle hath lungs;" said she:
"How Thomas? Undeceive me!"
"I will," he added, pointing at
A ventilator pannel.
"It must be so, for don't you see
That Pullman-airy channel?"
—*Rome Sentinel.*

—What shall we do with our wives!" is the serious question which heads an article of importance going the rounds of the press. "Why not Utahlize them?" said the paragrapher. Then there was a report as if a cannon had exploded and a we-shall-meet-and-we-shall-miss-thee expression on the faces of the surviving members of the force.

—"You are looking bad," remarked Snowberger to Colonel Percy Yerger. "What's the matter?" "The doctor says my lungs are affected and that I must not take more than three drinks a day." "I would try some other doctor." "I did, and he said the same thing." "Well, then, if each one of them said you could take three drinks a day, that makes six drinks." "I never thought of that before. I'll see the rest of the doctors in Austin, and if they all say I can take three drinks a day, that will make about sixty drinks a day, and that is as much as is good for an invalid.—*Texas Siftings.*

NOTICE.—All communications, local notices, and advertisements must be handed in on Monday of each week, to insure that week's publication. The above rules will be strictly adhered to.

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

The Chelsea Herald.

CHELSEA, JUNE 1, 1882.

Village Board.

CHELSEA VILLAGE, May 22, 1882.

Village Board met in their room in special session May 22nd, 1882.

Present—J. L. Gilbert, President.

Present Trustees—Guerin, Palmer, Van Antwerp and Cushman.

Absent Trustees—Robertson and Vogel.

Moved and supported, that trustee John A. Palmer act as clerk Pro-tem during this session—carried.

Moved and supported, that the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting be dispensed with—carried.

Moved and supported, that the tax roll of the Village of Chelsea for the year 1882, as extended by assessor Wm. F. Hatch, for eight hundred and two (802) dollars be approved, and that he be and hereby is instructed to attach his warrant thereto, for the collection thereof as required by law, making the time for the collection thereof, and making the returns by the village marshal seventy (70) days from this date, and that the village marshal be authorized to receive said taxes until July 1st, 1882, by adding thereto one (1) per cent for collection, and that there-after on all sums remaining unpaid, the village marshal collect four (4) per cent thereon as provided by the Charter of said village of Chelsea, and that during the same time the village marshal be and hereby is further authorized to commute the poll tax at seventy-five (75) cents per capita; and thereafter he collect the full amount of one (1) dollar per capita—carried.

Moved and supported, that committee on streets be instructed to finish grading, and to gravel Summit street, and that the surplus dirt taken from Summit street be placed on the street south of Milo Baldwin's residence running from East street to R. B. Gates' road—carried.

Moved and supported, that the President be authorized to hire James Beasly Sr. to make surface gutter, on east side of East street, from the corner of S. J. Chase's residence, to the corner of Israel Vogel's residence—carried.

Committee on moving Mrs. Ed. Winters building and Lock-Up, report that they have hired Mr. M. Armstrong, to move said buildings to places designated, for forty nine (49) dollars, work of moving to commence Thursday, May 25th, 1882. Moved and supported, that report as above be accepted—carried.

Moved and supported, that the village marshal be instructed to inspect the sidewalks in the village and notify property owners to repair same—carried.

Moved and supported, that the marshal be instructed to build crosswalks on the west side of East street, from the corner of Jas. Richards residence, to the corner of Miss Pratt's house across Railroad street, and the street running from M. C. R. R. passenger house, also that the marshal serve written notice on M. C. R. R. to build the walks across their grounds on west side of East street, and on the east side of Main street, from John C. Taylor corner, to connect with sidewalk on the County corner—carried.

Moved and supported, that the bills of Wm. F. Hatch and Jas. L. Gilbert be referred to committee on finance—carried.

Moved and supported, that the marshal be instructed to proceed at once with the collection of the taxes as per Roll of 1882—carried.

Moved and supported, that the Board now adjourn until its next regular meeting, subject to special calls by the President—carried.

JOHN A. PALMER, Clerk Pro-tem.

Why America Was Not Colonized in the Eleventh Century.

The state of Europe at that time was not one which afforded surplus energy for distant enterprise. In the year 1000, when white men first wintered in Massachusetts, the Dane Sweden Forkbeard was wresting the lordship of England from the feeble grasp of Ætherland the Unready. Robert the Debonair, unwarlike son of the gracious and valiant Hugh Capet, King of the French in name, but in reality master of very little territory beyond the immediate neighborhood of Paris, was waging a doubtful struggle with unruly vassals, some of whom quite surpassed the crown in wealth and power. The youthful Otto III., the "wonder of the world," had just made his weired visit to the toob of his mighty predecessor at Aachen before starting on that last journey to Rome which in less than two years was to cost him his life. Gerbert, most erudite of popes—too learned not to have had dealings with the devil—Gerbert, elected through Otto's influence to the headship of the church, was but beginning to raise the papacy out of the abyss of infamy into which the preceding age had seen it sink, and so to prepare the way for the far-reaching reforms of Hildebrand. In this year Stephen, first Christian King of the Hungarians, began to reign, and the power of heretical Bulgaria, which had threatened to overwhelm the Eastern Empire, was broken by the attack of the Macedonian Basil. In this year Olaf Tryggvesson was overthrown, and the Kingdom of Norway divided for a time between Swedens and Danes. In this year the Christians of Spain met defeat at the hands of Almansur, and the Mohammedan dominion there then seemed destined to endure. From end to end Europe was a scene of dire confusion; and though to us, looking back upon it, the time seems not devoid of promise, there was no cheering outlook then. Nowhere were the outlines of kingdoms or the ownership of crowns definitely settled. Private war was both universal and incessant; even the Truce of God had not yet been proclaimed. As for the common people, their hardships were wellnigh incredible. There was no commerce worthy of mention, and but little tilling of the soil except in serface, and famines were frequent and terrible, as to-day in India. In the chronicles of the time we find many reports of canibalism, and even of ghoulism, the horrid accompaniments of a season of starvation. Amid all this anarchy and misery, at the close of the thousanth year from the birth of Christ, the belief was general throughout Europe that the day of judgment was at hand—that the world, grown old in wickedness, was at length ripe for destruction.

A period like this was not fitted for colonial enterprise, because all the vital energy in Europe was consumed in efforts for adjustment of European affairs. Before a people can found colonies, it must have solved the problem of political government at home, at least so far as to secure stability of trade. It is the mercantile spirit which has supported modern colonization, aided by the spirit of romantic adventure and the spirit of intellectual curiosity. In the eleventh century there was no intellectual curiosity outside the monastery walls; nor had this feeling become anywhere enlisted in the service of commerce. Romantic adventure, such as there was, consisted mostly in brutal buccaneering. There was no such thing as a commercial marine, and on land the career of the trader was restrained by the robber baron. In those days the fashionable method of compounding with your creditors was, not to offer them thirty cents on a dollar, but to inveigle them into your castle and broil them over a slow fire.—John Fisk, in Harper's Magazine.

A Trickster Tricked.

Even Herman, the greatest of all living tricksters, and whose conversance with the black art should, one would think, place him beyond the possibility of being on the wrong side of a trick, is himself once in a while victimized in a manner that raises a loud laugh. In his programme he introduces his marvelous cabinet a large institution like a two-story refrigerator, with double doors opening so as to expose the whole interior, which is cross-barred in the manner made familiar to the public in the construction of tables for living heads and half women. In this cabinet he secretes a sailor, who mysteriously disappears, although the audience can see under and all around the affair, and two gentlemen are sitting on the stage within three yards of it. The sailor cannot possibly leave the cabinet without being seen, and the trick consists in so disposing of the panels of the interior that, although the doors are swung wide, the eye cannot detect any change in the appearance of the compartment. There are several variations of the trick. The sailor instantly releases himself from a pair of stocks when locked inside. He also gets out of a securely fastened and rope-bound trunk, and there are numerous hands shown at the openings in the doors, but the most marvelous feature of the whole thing is the appearance of a little darkey in the auditorium less than a minute after he has been hustled into the cabinet. The trick went well enough until this stage of the performance was reached. The darkey was rushed into the cabinet; Hermann opened the doors a moment afterwards and the boy was gone.

"Bo-y! Bo-y!" the magician shouted. "W'ere you, bo-y?"

But no "bo-y" showed up in the auditorium. The call was repeated a number of times, and Hermann was at last almost in despair. At 1st one of the ushers ran up the parquet aisle making directly for the magician.

"W ere eez de bo-y?" Herman shouted, "You are not heem. You look too pale."

The usher grabbled the magician's left ear and whispered a few hurried words into it. He told him that the black boy was then on his way to the calaboose in the arms of a tall policeman, and would not be able to finish his share of the trick until he was bailed out. Hermann could not be more astonished if he had been struck with a brick. He slammed the doors of the cabinet angrily, told the audience that his "bo-y" had been arrested by a police officer, and he would have to bring the trick to a close without the usual triumphant denouement.

The explanation of the difficulty is very easy: The darkey, a smart fourteen-year-old boy, whom Hermann had secured in Memphis, in making his way out of the cabinet runs for the back door of the stage, and then, with the fleetness of a two-legged Iroquois, flies through the alley and around the corner into the entrance of the theater just in time to answer "Here I am" to the magician's "Bo-y, we'er air you?" As he darted out of the alley the boy ran into an officer's arms. The policeman, imagining that the little fellow had stolen something, carried him off to the station, wholly unconscious of the fact that he had quite spoiled one of Hermann's best tricks.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Mrs. Jesse James.

The widow of the noted outlaw, since the "removal" of her husband, has been so besieged by reporters and publishers that, in self-protection, she has been compelled to publish a sworn statement denying that she has authorized the use of her name in connection with any pretended history of her husband's life.

In this connection it may not be out of place to suggest that persons desiring to get at the facts in the lives of all the great American highwaymen would do well to examine Col. J. W. Buel's famous "Border Outlaws," which has just been revised and a new edition published from new plates throughout. See advertisement elsewhere in this paper.

CARE OF THE FARM HORSE.—Farm horses in the fall are often ungratefully neglected. Their hard toil in helping with the heavy work of the season once over, when only odd jobs await them, it is too frequent a custom to dock them of their grain and allow them to shift for themselves on the pastures, often without needed shelter from the bleak wind and early frosts of autumn nights. After feeding awhile the poor animals get chilled and run about in the dark in search of warmth, which they often find only at the cost of a stumble or fall, resulting often in a sprain or a cut that injures or disfigures them for life. Then, when warm and tired they lie down to rest, what wonder if they rise up stiff, spiritless, and not rarely suffering a severe cold after their heated blood and relaxed sinews have been exposed to the blasts and frosts of a chilly night. When the days are stormy it is well enough to let horses run in the pasture, but every night should find them comfortably bedded and fed in the stable.—Chicago Herald.

DON'T SIGN PAPERS.—People who thoughtlessly sign documents often put their property in peril, and many men have been ruined by indorsing for a friend. How often have good-natured men's fortunes been diminished by obligations incurred carelessly or without thought of consequence. During the rebellion the steamer Jessie was seized because it was supposed to be a blockade runner. The case was delayed in the courts eighteen years, a fact which is very discreditable to our lawyer rulers. In the meantime all the parties defending the ownership of the vessel had disappeared. The only responsible person that could be found was a young girl of seventeen, whose father was on one of the bonds. An obligation of $70,000 had been rolled up, which this young woman will be forced to pay unless the law somehow interposes to save her. She will be ruined financially, as that sum is greater than her inheritance. Here is a case in which a person is punished who is entirely innocent of any offense. But the moral of this instance is, don't put your name on bonds or notes, for it may injure not only yourself but your innocent children.—*From Demorest's Monthly.*

Chelsea Market.

CHELSEA, June 1, 1882.

FLOUR, ℔ cwt	$3 50
WHEAT, White, ℔ bu	1 28
CORN, ℔ bu	35@ 40
OATS, ℔ bu	50
CLOVER SEED, ℔ bu	4 60
TIMOTHY SEED, ℔ bu	3 00
BEANS ℔ bu	3 00
POTATOES, ℔ bu	90
APPLES, green, ℔	1 12
do dried, ℔ lb	5
HONEY, ℔ lb	18@ 20
BUTTER, ℔ lb	@ 15
POULTRY—Chickens, ℔ lb	9
LARD, ℔ lb	11
TALLOW, ℔ lb	06
HAMS, ℔ lb	12
SHOULDERS, ℔ lb	08
EGGS, ℔ doz	14
BEEF, live ℔ cwt	3 00@ 3 50
SHEEP, live ℔ cwt	3 00@ 5 00
HOGS, live, ℔ cwt	3 00@ 5 00
do dressed ℔ cwt	5 00@ 7 00
HAY, tame ℔ ton	10 00@12 00
do marsh, ℔ ton	5 00@ 6 00
SALT, ℔ bbl	1 25
WOOL, ℔ lb	33@ 35
CRANBERRIES, ℔ bu	2 00

G. W. R. R. TIME TABLE.

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

	LEAVE. (Detroit time.)	ARRIVE. (Detroit time.)
Atlantic Ex.	‡4.00 a. m	‡10:00 p. m.
Day Express.	*8:35 a. m.	*6:30 p. m.
Detroit & Buffalo Express	*12:45 noon	*7:00 a. m.
N. Y. Express,	*7:05 p. m.	†9:45 a. m.

†Except Monday. *Sundays Excepted. ‡Daily.

J. F. McCLURE.
Western Passenger Agent, Detroit.
WM. EDGAR, Gen. Pass'r Ag't, Hamilton.

The cheapest place in the county to get your job-work, auction bills, etc. done, is at the HERALD OFFICE.

All kinds of plain and fancy job work done at the HERALD office.

☞ Subscribe for the HERALD

M. C. R. R. TIME TABLE.

Passenger Trains on the Michigan Central Railroad will leave Chelsea Station as follows:

GOING WEST.

Local Train	5:50 A. M
Mail Train	9:25 A. M
Grand Rapids Express	5:52 P. M
Jackson Express	8:05 P. M
Evening Express	10 K. P. M

GOING EAST.

Night Express	5:50 A. M
Jackson Express	7:50 A. M
Grand Rapids Express	10:07 A. M
Mail Train	3:58 P. M

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen'l Sup't, Detroit.
O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger and Ticket Ag't, Chicago.

Time of Closing the Mail.

Western....7:15 A.M., 11:15 A.M., 9:00 P.M.
Eastern.....9:50 A.M., 4:15 P.M., 9:00 P.M.

GEO. J. CROWELL, Postmaster.

The Chelsea Herald,

IS PUBLISHED

Every Thursday Morning, by

A. Allison, Chelsea, Mich.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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

Theo. E Wood, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—THE REGULAR weekly meeting of Vernor Lodge No. 85, I. O. O. F., will take place every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock, at their Lodge room, Middle st., East.

J. G. WACKENHUT, Sec'y.

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

J. A. PALMER, Scribe.

ELGIN WATCHES

FRANK O. CORNWELL,
Watchmaker and Jeweler.

I have just added to my stock a new lot of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, which I will offer at a very low price. Call and examine, Silver Plated Spoons, Forks, Knives etc., cheap. All goods engraved free of charge v11-28

G. E. WRIGHT, D. D. S. F. H. STILES.

WRIGHT & STILES,
DENTISTS,

Office with Dr. Palmer, over Glazier & Armstrong's Drug Store.
CHELSEA, MICH. [7-13

CITY DRAY.

J. D. SCHNAITMAN, would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Chelsea, that he has opened business with a first-class Dray, and is ready at all times to accommodate all in his line. Having established headquarters at Sam & Van's store, all orders left will be promptly attended to. A share of public patronage is solicited.

M. W. BUSH,
DENTIST,

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

GEO. E. DAVIS, Resident Auctioneer of 16 years experience, and second to none in the State. Will attend all farm sales and other auctions on short notice. Orders left at this office will receive prompt attention. Residence and P. O. address, Sylvan, Mich. V-11-28.

RESTAURANT.

C. HESELSCHWERDT wishes to thank the people of Chelsea and vicinity, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon him during the past year, and hope for a continuation of the same. He is prepared at all times to furnish hot and cold meals for the "inner man." He also keeps on hand Cigars, Candies, Nuts, etc. Remember a good square meal for 25 cents. South Main street, Chelsea, Mich. v-11

INSURANCE COMPANIES
REPRESENTED BY
Turnbull & Depew.

	Assets.
Home, of New York,	$6,109,527
Hartford,	3,292,914
Underwriters'	4,600,000
American, Philadelphia,	1,296,661
Ætna, of Hartford,	7,078,224
Fire Association,	4,165,716

OFFICE: Over Post-office, Main street Chelsea, Mich.

☞ It is cheaper to insure in these stalwarts, than in one horse companies. v6-1

TONSORIAL EMPORIUM.

F. SHAVER would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Chelsea and vicinity that he is now prepared to do all kind of work in his line, also keep on hand sharp razors, nice clean towels, & everything first-class to suit his customers He is up to the times, and can give you an easy shave and fashionable hair cut. A share of the public patronage is solicited. Shop east side of Laird's Store. Middle street Chelsea, Mich.

C. BLISS & SON,

Have an elegant Stock of
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, and
SILVER WARE,

REPAIRING—Neatly done, and warranted.

No. 11 SOUTH MAIN STREET,
ANN ARBOR. v6

JOB PRINTING.

Pamphlets, Posters, Handbills, Circulars, Cards, Ball Tickets, Labels, Blanks, Bill-Heads and other varieties of Plain and Fancy Job Printing executed with promptness, and in the best possible style, at the HERALD OFFICE.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Rev. THOS. HOLMES, D. D., Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday School at 12 M.

M. E. CHURCH.

Rev. H. C. NORTHRUP, Pastor. Services at 10½ 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 10½ 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 DUHIG. Services every Sunday, at 8 and 10½ A. M. Vespers, 7 o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 12 o'clock A. M.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Rev. LOUIS BACH. Services every Sunday, alternate forenoon 10½ and 2 o'clock P. M

OUR TELEPHONE.

It rained steady for three days last week.

The Chelsea band is in training for the coming band tournament.

Peter Hindelang has bought a family monument to be worth $2,000.

We are having nice moist growing weather.

Hon. A. Blair, was the guest of Hon. S. G. Ives on decoration day.

The Sunday liquor law in Dexter is violated with impunity.

James Richards is about beginning the gravel work on his new house.

Our business houses were closed on decoration day, from 12 m. to 5 o'clock p. m.

TRANSFER.—W. E. Depew to Daniel Tichenor, Chelsea lot; $128

The Ann Arbor marble works are going to establish a branch at this place.

The success of St. Jacobs Oil throughout the civilized world, is without a parallel.—*Richmond (Va.) Southern Planter & Farmer.*

Vegetation comes on very slowly on account of cold weather and continued frosts.

The village tax roll is in the hands of the marshal for collection. Call on him.

That old "cat-hole" east of Summit street has been filled up, and made into a good street. Keep on with improvements.

On account of the fire the express office will be for the present at Mr. Laird's store, west Middle street.

Dr. R. B. Gates of Chelsea, imported last week a valuable pair of blooded mares aged five and six years respectively.

Mrs. John C. Taylor of this village, was attending the womens Christian Temperance Union at Kalamazoo for three days last week, as a delegate.

Railroaders' Relief.

That most comfortable Ticket office 187 West street, New York, is presided over by Mr. C. V. V. Ward, who thus addressed one of our representatives recently: "Some months ago I had rheumatism in my right arm, and was unable to raise it. I was advised by a friend to use St Jacobs Oil. I did so, and before the second bottle had been exhausted my arm was perfectly well.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Mrs. Butterfield is having a new sidewalk and a railing inside, so that pedestrians may not tumble over. J. H. Durand was the mechanic.

A verdict has at last been reached in the matter of the Sherwin-Williams Paints—an appreciative public has decided that they are what they are claimed to be—far better than any before offered in the market. For sale by J. Bacon & Co.

ATTENTION COMRADES.—R. P. Carpenter, Post No. 41, of the Grand Army of the Republic, was organized about three months ago in this village—and as the object of the association is to keep alive the old memories of our trials and sufferings—we would like to have all the old comrades join and make it a success.

A COMRADE.

Memorial day last Tuesday was strictly observed in Chelsea. About 2 o'clock p. m. our cornet band in full uniform formed in line and marched to the public square where they played some beautiful airs. They then took the lead, followed by the old vetrons of the army of the Republic, soldiers and sailors; next the chariot bearing the sunday school children all dressed in white with the Godess of Liberty in the center, holding the staff with our national banner flying in the breeze; next our citizens all prepared for oak grove cemetery. The cemetery grounds was nicely laid out with a grand stand and plenty of seats all around to accommodate all. Over the grand stand was a beautiful wreath of evergreens and fine flowers, done up very tastefully. On the grand stand was seated Hon. A. Blair orator, Hon. S. G. Ives, President, Capt. E. L. Negus, Marshal, Miss Hatch, G. W. TurnBull and the band. Opening exercises, prayer by Rev. E. A. Gay. Mr. TurnBull then arose and read a long list of the names of our dead heroes, where they died, of the companies they belonged and where they were buried. Hon. A. Blair then commenced his oration, which lasted some time—he spoke of our dead heroes—and also brought in the late President Garfield's assassination and the cowardly assassin who done the deed—the oration was well delivered. Next came Miss Hatch who delivered a very appropriate poem "Cover them over with beautiful flowers" which was well rendered. The band then marched over the grounds playing the "dead march" accompanied with the children, who were preparing to strew flowers over the graves of the dead. The band took a rest and the children performed their solemn duties of decorating those silent lonely graves. There was nearly one thousand persons present and every one felt deeply oppressed over the solemn occasion. So ended the day.

FIRE.—On Tuesday last about 8 o'clock a. m. the church bells of our village sounded the alarm of fire. On going to the spot, we found it to be the frame building, owned by A. Durand, and occupied by Durand & Hatch, as a grocery, boot, shoe and express office, corner of main and middle streets, which was entirely destroyed. It was surrounded on all sides with brick buildings, nearly all the goods were saved, and was fully covered by insurance. The south end of the building was occupied by Mrs. Hooker as a Millinery establishment—her goods were all saved. The next building south was the new brick dry goods store of H. S. Holmes', which was to the extent of nearly $1,000 damaged both by fire and water, and over the store was Drs. Robertson & Champlain's office, and also E. E. Shaver's photograph gallery, which was damaged by fire and water. On the east a brick store owned by John R. Gates, and occupied by Mr. French as a boot and shoe establishment was damaged to a considerable extent both by fire and water. All the buildings and goods were insured. We must give the inhabitants of Chelsea great credit in the way they worked trying to do the best they could to save property. And we also give a gentle hint to our City "dads" that the late fire will serve them as a warning to prepare for the future, by getting some sort of a fire apparatus to defend us from the "fire king." Origin of the fire unknown.

The State pioneer society meets at Lansing next Wednesday, when a large number of interesting papers will be read, including a memorial by Henry W. Utley, of Detroit, of the late Chancellor Tappan, of the University.

CARD OF THANKS.—J. D. Clark and sister, take this opportunity of thanking their numerous friends for the assistance received in removing and returning goods, during the fire Tuesday morning, May 30.

Died in this village, May 24, 1882, JOHN G. VOGEL, aged 76 years.

Mr. Vogel was father to Frederick and Israel Vogel of this place. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany. He came to this country in 1860, and has resided in this State ever since. He was a kind father, and leaves a host of warm friends to mourn his loss.

Grand Public Parade at Ann Arbor.

TWENTY-ELEPHANTS IN LINE—THE MAGNIFICENT PAGENTS OF "LALLA ROOKH" AND "CLEOPATRA"—A BOWER OF BEAUTY—THREE GREAT BANDS—JUBILEE SINGERS—FOUR HUNDRED GAILY-CAPARISONED HORSES—A MILE OF CHARIOTS, TABLEAU CARS, CAGES, ETC.

On Wednesday June 14th, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Adam Forepaugh's Great Railroad Show will appear upon the streets of Ann Arbor in processional order. Our exchanges from the places where the establishment has exhibited, assert that in extent and magnificence this display exceeds all spectacular or show parades ever made by any exhibition in the United States.

The procession is led by the beautiful pageant illustrating the departure of Lalla Rookh from Delhi. The lovely princess, who is personified by the handsomest woman in America, and for whose services in this pagent Mr. Forepaugh pays the sum of

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS,

is seen seated in a genuine East Indian Howdah upon the back of a kingly elephant. Maids of honor, servitors, and all the pomp and wealth of an Eastern monarch's court, surround her.

Another most attractive and novel feature of the parade is the presentation, for the first time in America, of the fascinating Egyptian spectacle, "Cleopatra Journeying to meet Mark Anthony." The famous and beautiful queen is personated, seated in a magnificent barge ablaze with gold, and all the surroundings are in keeping with the account given by the most reliable historians of this remarkable regal journey. Then follow

TWENTY-TWO HUGE ELEPHANTS,

attached to chariots ablace with gold and glitter; two martial bands enliven the occasion; the "Grand Bashaw," with his retinue of slaves, cub-bearers, sultans, etc., is represented, riding upon white camels and black dromedaries; upon a colossal chariot, designated as the "Car of India," a monster living lion is placed, and by his side sits a youthful maiden, with her hand resting upon the head of the savage brute. A monster cage with glass sides and ends, is filled with anacondas and pythons, and in the midst of this wriggling mass of serpents the spectators behold an East Indian Snake Charmer dallying with the shining, slimy monsters.

TEN CEYLON ELEPHANTS

draw another chariot, followed by the "Car of the Seasons" and the Chariot of "Olympus," which is embellished with representations of the fates, furies, graces, sirens, nymphs, gods, heroes and men. Next the Leo De Westes' Hanovarian Stud of twenty-two performing stallions and ponies in elegant and elaborate trappings, followed by

OPENED DENS OF LIONS AND TIGERS

are to be seen at intervals. A mamoth steam orchestrion mingles its shrill notes with those of the bands, and at intervals are to be seen mardigrass masqueraders in fanciful and mirth-provoking costumes.

An instructive as well as humorous feature of the pageant is the appearance of a real slave-singing band of old-time old plantation darkies. All were formerly slaves, not one of them has ever been away from the South, and seated upon cotton bales, in a genuine Southern mule team, this band of freedmen sing, as the procession moves, the campmeeting melodies and songs of the slave cabins, as was customary in slavery days.

THREE GREAT BANDS OF MUSIC

are in position along the line of the cavalcade; droves of camels, diminutive ponies, ornatic tablue cars, and nearly a mile of statuary-adorned and beautifully-embellished animal cages, all drawn by hundreds of plumed steeds, drivers uniformed, constitute some of the attractive features of this princely pagent. Our readers should reach Ann Arbor by nine in the forenoon, in order to behold this grand free-for-all holiday parade.

HO! FOR ANN ARBOR!

TO SEE THE WONDERFUL

22 Trained

ELEPHANTS

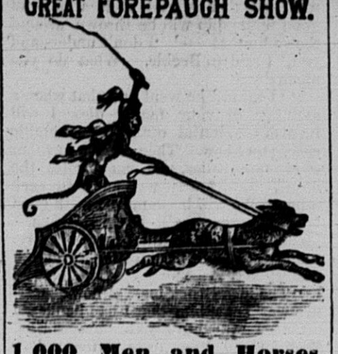
and "BOLIVAR,"
LARGEST ELEPHANT in the WORLD
Coming, and Eighteenth Annual Tour, and will Exhibit at

ANN ARBOR

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14th,

GREATEST OF ALL, THE
GREAT FOREPAUGH SHOW
1,500 Wild Beasts.
COLOSSAL
CIRCUS IN TWO RINGS

KING OF MONKEYDOM IN THE GREAT FOREPAUGH SHOW.



1,000 Men and Horses.
Coming with 2, 3, and often
4 GREAT RAILWAY TRAINS
All Europe's Great Riders
Special Circus for Boys and Girls
THE GRAND
PROCESSION of INDUSTRY
In which many of the leading Mechanics, Merchants and Manufacturers, will take part, and
The Colossal Oriental Pageants
Illustrating the Beautiful Eastern Romance of
"LALLA ROOKH"
Departing from Delhi. The Princess personated by the
HANDSOMEST WOMAN
IN THE WORLD.
Who gets Ten Thousand Dollars for her Beauty and appearing in this Grand Parade, and the
Greatly grand Egyptian Pageant as Cleopatra. Queen of Egypt.

3 Great Bands

WILD BEASTS Loose in the STREETS.
A Genuine Band of Southern Negro Camp Meeting Melodists.
Absolutely the Greatest, Grandest

FREE

STREET PROCESSION
And Greatest Show on Earth.
Admission, - - - only 50 cents
Children under 9 years, 25 cents.
Extra Trains! Low Rates!
To and From Town to see the Great Forepaugh Show. Don't Forget the DAY and DATE, it is never changed.

ADAM FOREPAUGH.
Sole Proprietor.

ARE YOU MADE miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, loss of Appetite, yellow skinn? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. For sale by Reed & Co.

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. Price 10 cts. 50 cts. and $1. For sale by Reed & Co.

SHILOH'S CURE WILL immediately relieve Croup, Whooping cough and Bronchitis. For sale by Reed & Co.

FOR DYSPEPSIA and Liver Complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. For sale by Reed & Co.

A NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. For sale by Reed & Co.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—A positive cure for Catarrh, Diptheria and Canker Mouth. For sale by Reed & Co.

"*HACKMETACK*," a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. For sale by Reed & Co.

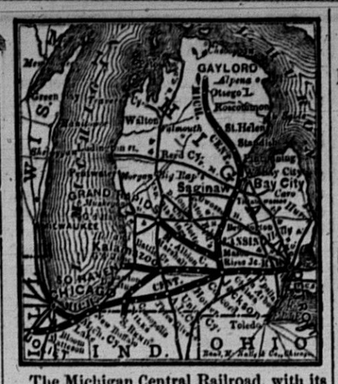
THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to *SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE.* For sale by Reed & Co.

AGENTS WANTED,
FOR J. W. BUEL'S FAMOUS
BORDER OUTLAWS.

The New, Thrilling and Authentic History of the Lives and Wonderful Adventures of America's great Outlaws,
The Younger Brother's
Frank and Jesse James,
And their bands of highwaymen, down to the present moment, including DEATH of JESSE JAMES and all the late STARTLING and THRILLING developments. 60 Illustrations and portraits, among which are Jesse James before and after death, and **12 Fine Colored Plates.** Interviews and letters from Cole Younger; the breaking up of the band and revelations of STARTLING SECRETS. The *Black Flag*, the terrible "*Black Oath*," and hundreds of other astonishing facts. Most Wonderful and exciting book in existence! Outsells everything! *New* and *greatly enlarged* edition; new Illustrations; 500 pages, price $1.50. Agents' Canvassing Outfit, 50c. Illustrated Circulars and full particulars FREE. Agents, don't lose this grand opportunity! Address, HISTORICAL PUBLISHING CO., 602 N. 4th Street, St. Louis, Mo.

SOLDIERS, ATTENTION!—Milo B. Stevens & Co., the well-known War Claim Attorneys, will be represented at Ann Arbor, Friday and Saturday, June 2, and 3rd, by their special agent, Frank I. Darling. Soldiers and others interested in claims for pension, increase of pension, or other claims, it is hoped will give him a call. Mr. Darling will be at the office of the County Clerk.

NOTICE is hereby given, that my wife Fannie McMillan has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. I hereby forbid all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.
Dated Lima, Mich., May 4th, 1882.
GARDNER W. MCMILLAN.



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 O. W. Ruggles, 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.

BANKING OFFICE
—OF—
R. Kempf & Brother,
CHELSEA, MICH.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Interest Paid on Special Deposits.

FOREIGN PASSAGE TICKETS, TO AND FROM THE OLD COUNTRY, SOLD. DRAFTS SOLD ON ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF EUROPE.

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

Monies Loaned on First-Class Security.
Insurance on Farm and City Property Effected.

Chelsea Mich., April 27th, 1882.

Unclaimed Letters.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Chelsea, May 1, 1882.

Burkhart, Henry
Johnson, Andrew
Larabee, A A
McClaint, Charles
Reynolds, Delbart

Persons calling for any of the above letters, please say "advertised."

GEO. J. CROWELL, P. M.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN
On the Loss of

MANHOOD

A lecture on the nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, indeed by self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This Lecture will prove a boon to thousand and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Address

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York.
Post Office Box, 450. 18

LAWRENCE & MARTIN'S **TOLU ROCK & RYE.** TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

THE GREAT APPETIZER TONIC, AND COUGH CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, AND All Diseases OF THE THROAT, CHEST AND LUNGS.

The BALSAM of TOLU has always been one of the most important weapons wielded by the Medical Faculty against the encroachments of the above Diseases, but it has never been so advantageously compounded as in LAWRENCE & MARTIN'S TOLU, ROCK and RYE. Its soothing BALSAMIC properties affords a diffusive stimulant, appetizer and tonic, to build up the System after the cough has been relieved.

GREEN B. RAUM, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., Jan. 26th, 1880, says: "TOLU, ROCK and RYE is an agreeable Remedy in Pectoral complaints and is classed as a Medicinal preparation under the U. S. Revised Statutes, and when so stamped, may be sold by DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, and other persons, without special tax," or license.

CAUTION! Don't be deceived by dealers who try to palm off Rock and Rye for LAWRENCE & MARTIN'S TOLU, ROCK and RYE—which is the only MEDICATED article made—the genuine has their name on the Proprietary Stamp on each bottle.

Put up in Quart Size Bottles. Price $1.00.
LAWRENCE & MARTIN, Proprietors, CHICAGO, ILL.

Sold by DRUGGISTS and GENERAL DEALERS Everywhere.

FECHHEIMER BROS., Detroit, and HART & AMBURG, Grand Rapids, State Agents.

FRANK P. GLAZIER, Graduate of Pharmacy Department, University of Michigan.

CASPER E. DEPUY, Graduate Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Philadelphia.

GLAZIER, DePUY & Co., CHEMISTS.

GLAZIER, DEPUY & CO. THE RESTLESS & SLEEPLESS DRUGGISTS CHELSEA, MICH.

BANK STORE.

☞ OUR SPECIAL attention will be devoted to the dispensing of PHYSICIANS PRESCRIPTIONS. The PREPERATION and sale of PURE FAMILY MEDICINES, DYE COLOR RECIPIES, &c.

None but the most skillful and careful will be employed in the medicine department.

CHELSEA SAVINGS BANK.

Organized Under the General Banking Laws of Michigan.

—CAPITAL PAID IN—
Fifty Thousand Dollars.

Officers and Directors.

HON. SAM'L G. IVES, ... PRESIDENT.
THOMAS S. SEARS, ... VICE PRESIDENT.
GEO. P. GLAZIER, ... CASHIER.
LUTHER JAMES, Capitalist.
HON AARON T. GORTON, Farmer and Capitalist.
JOHN R. GATES, Farmer and Capitalist.
HEMAN M. WOODS, firm of Woods & Knapp.

According to the General Banking Law of Michigan, the stockholders are individually liable for an additional amount equal to the stock held by them, thereby creating a guarantee fund for the benefit of depositors of

$100,000.00.

Three per cent. interest is allowed on all Savings deposits of one dollar and upwards, according to the rules of the Bank, and interest compounded semi-annually.

Money to loan on unincumbered real estate and other good security.

Copies of the Rules of the Bank in regard to deposits, furnished on application.

Guardians, Trustees. Females,

Holders of Trust Funds, and Persons Unaccustomed to FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS, will find THIS BANK a safe and convenient place at which to make deposits and do business.

We issue GOLD DEMAND DRAFTS, payable in Great Britain, Germany, and other parts of Europe.

AGENCY OF OCEAN PASSAGE TICKETS for Inman, Cunard, National and Anchor Steamship Lines, and Hamburg American Packet Company. We issue prepaid tickets through from any Railroad place in Europe to Chelsea.

Chelsea Agency for the Oldest and Strongest Fire Insurance Company in the United States,

THE OLD NORTH AMERICA, of PHILADELPHIA,
AND THE
OLDEST AND STRONGEST LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK CITY.

☞ **We are prepared to do all kinds of job printing on short notice, and on reasonable terms.** ☜

FURNITURE!!

Remember the place to buy good Furniture cheap is at Clark's,

As I have a large stock of

NEW GOODS,

Which I will sell at prices, which can not be beaten in this section. I am increasing my stock constantly.

Call and see for yourselves before buying elsewhere.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

J. D. CLARK.

Chelsea, Mich., April 20th, 1882.

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

CHELSEA, : : MICHIGAN

NOT QUITE THE SAME.

Not quite the same the springtime seems to me
Since that sad season when in separate ways
Our paths diverged. There are no more such days
As dawned for us in that last time when we
Dwelt in the realm of dreams, illusive dreams.
Spring may be just as fair now, but it seems
Not quite the same.

Not quite the same is life since we two parted,
Knowing it best to go our ways alone.
Fair measures of success we both have known,
And pleasant hours; and yet something departed
Which gold, nor fame, nor anything we win,
Can all replace. And either life has been
Not quite the same.

Love is not quite the same, although each heart
Has formed new ties that are both sweet and true;
But that wild rapture which of old we knew
Seems to have been a something set apart
With that last dream. There is no passion, now,
Mixed with this later love, which seems, somehow,
Not quite the same.

Not quite the same am I. My inner being
Reasons and knows that all is for the best
But oh! the unstilled yearning in my breast,
As my soul's eyes turn ever backward seeing
The vanished self, that ever more must be,
This side of what we call eternity,
Not quite the same.

—*Ella Wheeler, in Boston Transcript.*

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE INEVITABLE.

With the exception of here and there a constitutional grumbler, the different phases of external nature are not accepted with resignation and pleasure.

As far as possible we prepare for the cold and the heat, the rain and the wind, and when taken unawares by an elemental disturbance—if not too seriously damaged—we bear our discomfiture bravely, and usually look back upon such an experience as something quite out of the common, as well as a good joke. The reason for such calmness and patience are obvious. As soon as we know anything, we are made acquainted with the fact that the storm that interferes with our pleasure or spoils our finery is unavoidable. A child does not cry very often for the moon to play with, or long expect that the north wind which stiffens his face and congeals his blood will stop blowing on account of his dislike of it.

Submission to the disagreeable in external nature means a knowledge of its inevitableness. We have no power to modify or prevent any of its moods, so we adapt ourselves as far as possible to all of them, taking some comfort in the thought that we are not responsible for results. It may seem somewhat far-fetched to endeavor to institute an analogy between external nature and human nature, since upon human nature devolves more or less responsibility. Still there is an inevitableness about human relations which it would be well to sometimes consider. On the assumption that a knowledge or realization of the inevitable helps us to bear what inevitably must be borne, let us look at the marriage relation. We all know that the institution of marriage is still in a very crude and unsatisfactory condition. The desire for position, the love of money, the fear of being left to a single life, are some of the reasons that obtain with people who ought to know better. For one motive and another, men and women come together in marriage too often without the mutual love which should be the foundation of such a life.

Sometimes there appears to be this basis, but a short experience of "traveling in harness" proves that there was a mistake. Then again, love—such as it is—does here and there seem to exist, but in many instances it fails to give the comfort which was expected. Of course there are great and glorious exceptions to all this; but it will hardly be disputed that marriage in general is not as prolific of happiness as it ought to be, or as it certainly will be in the good day coming when education shall have lifted the world into a knowledge of good and evil.

Now, the law which brings a conscientious man and woman together in the marriage relation is as inevitable as the law of gravitation. Troubles and disagreements may come, but an inherent and mutual decency will keep this couple together and their disaffections a matter of profound secrecy. The question now arises, if a realization of the inevitable can accomplish as much as this, may it not be of more service by enabling those who suffer from the effects of certain traits of character, for instance, to realize that these traits are also inevitable?

To many persons who have, or think they have, greater causes for misery, the complaint of a wife that her husband does not understand her seems absurd; and yet there is no more frequent, and, perhaps, no more acute unhappiness than proceeds from this cause. Women, as a rule, live much more in the imagination than men, and have more time for the work of introspection. Their ideals are higher, but not infrequently quite out of reach even by those disposed to attain to them.

"If I could only find some *real* fault with my husband," said a lady to an intimate friend; "but I have no complaint to make save the very common one of his not understanding me. He is the soul of honor, kind-hearted, generous and an untiring friend. He has never, thus far, spoken an unkind or a hasty word to me, and I know he never will; and yet he has no more appreciation or understanding of my states of feeling, my intellectual and spiritual life, than my next-door neighbor."

Those persons who are alive to this great problem of human life understand perfectly that the remarks of this wife could be made by thousands of wives with equal sincerity. Whether or not they ought ever to be made is a question which admits of some doubt. It is a help to many temperaments to talk over troubles and perplexities with a sympathizing friend, and if the friend be discreet as well as sympathetic there may be no harm done. But it must be also true that when a woman reaches a mental condition where it is possible for her to speak disparagingly of her husband she is within an easy distance of marital shipwreck. This article is intended mostly for this class of wives; those who admit they have nothing to complain of and yet suffer intensely, and complain or not according as they are wise or foolish.

"My husband does not understand me," says another woman. "He is honest in all the relations of life. He is not unkind, but he never reads a poem with me, or knows whether I am dressed in red flannel or cardinal velvet."

Here is another:

"My husband is thoroughly good. He hasn't a single bad habit, and I know he loves me dearly, but, notwithstanding, he hurts me in the tenderest places. He often forgets to put in an appearance when I have invited guests, and never takes me to the opera, or seems to care whether I have any amusement or not."

Still another:

"My husband is the best man in the world, but he never seems to think I can get tired taking care of children or cooking his dinner. He eats and sleeps as if he thought it my business to drudge from morning till night."

The following remark I heard made not long ago by one of the loveliest women whom it has ever been my good fortune to meet. Those who do not comprehend the fineness of feminine sensibilities may be at a loss to discover where the loveliness comes in; but it is there all the same. There had been some lively and good-natured comparisons of husbands of our acquaintance, when the lady spoken of remarked, with heightened color and flashing eyes:

"I don't think it is very good taste for a wife to talk about her husband, but what will you think when I tell you that my husband never asked me to take a plate of ice-cream in his life? He knows there is nothing I like so well. We often have it for dessert, of course; but many times when we have been out walking I have so wished, when passing ice-cream saloons, that he would ask me to go in, and because he hasn't has spoiled many a walk."

"Well!" remarked a plain-spoken old maid, "I can conceive of your husband's not thinking of such a thing, but I cannot conceive of a wife who is on any decent terms with her husband who would refuse to ask for what she wanted. Why didn't you tell him you would like some ice-cream?"

"My husband knows my liking for ice-cream, and it is his business to ask me," was the sensitive rather than the sensible reply. Now this wife credits her husband with a kind heart, and perfect honesty of purpose. She even admits that if the invitation had come from her he would gladly have accompanied her to any number of ice-cream saloons. This complaint seems silly as well as unwomanly, but it doubtless had its birth in other neglects which she did not speak of. The failure of a husband to invite his wife to partake of ice-cream could hardly furnish grounds for divorce, but seems in this instance to have been "the feather that broke the camel's back." Taken by itself it is certainly too absurd for a moment's notice, but it can not be isolated. Such a state of affairs can only come from the extremest and most morbid sensitiveness, and how much a woman can do to overcome such a condition is the present question. Certainly not by brooding over apparent neglect, much less by talking about it. In these degenerate days the woman who has an honest man for her husband is to be congratulated. If he is also kind, generous and provident, she has certainly drawn a prize in the great lottery. It must be true that these wives who have nothing to complain of, and yet who suffer so much from lack of husbandly appreciation and sympathy, do not place a proper value on manly qualities. Is it not possible for a wife, in consideration of the cardinal virtues, to get on comfortably and lovingly with failure in the minor points? Such failure is inevitable. If the bread-winner's head is full of business, to the exclusion of the new poem or favorite opera, ought a wife to feel aggrieved? If in the worry and press of commercial affairs a man forgets that his wife has invited guests to dinner, is it the part of common sense to be made miserable by it, since the husband will come home sober when he does come, and solicitous only for the comfort of his family? It is impossible for most men to understand how vital these things are to women. Even the best and tenderest will not infrequently fall short of the mark in such matters. Women as a rule enjoy details. Men as a rule abhor them. Why weep and pity one's self because of this fact? Shall we be wretched because our oak-tree is not an asparagus bed as well?

I am not writing now of husbands who willfully hurt their wives' feelings, but of men who are great and good in the large, and who fail in the small simply because the small does not appeal to them. This determination to find qualities that do not exist, to force responses from lips which may be warm and loving, but which are dumb to your wish, is a fruitful source of misery in married life. Its effects are broad and far-reaching. Education will ultimately develop more thoughtfulness in men and more philosophy in women, and for future generations, as well as for present comfort, wives would do well to consider the inevitableness of the situation, and as far as possible adapt themselves to it. Most of the class who suffer from not being understood could extract much more comfort from life if they would only think so, besides insuring pleasant firesides and more harmonious children.—*Christian Union.*

A Woman's Romance in a Nutshell.

He was introduced to her at a ball; she danced with him and forgot him.

She met him again at a reception, was reintroduced, and remembered she had seen him before. Where? She knew not. Yet for some moments his arm had been around her slender waist.

At the reception she talked with him, and found him dull. She looked at him. He might be called handsome, but was awkward. When he sat down he was prone to sprawl. He stood with his head forward and stumbled ungracefully in his walk. She flushed with annoyance, left him, and went into the conservatory with a man more to her taste.

She found him one evening at the house of a friend. She conversed easily on topics of general interest. He sat in chair too low for him, and his feet were painfully apparent. She disdainfully turned her shoulder toward him. Presently she rose to go, and dropped her handkerchief. He bent lightly forward and caught it up, almost before it touched the carpet. As an intimate friend at the house he prepared to see her home. He arranged her cloak with eager deference, and she smiled. He trampled on her skirt as she passed out of the door, and she frowned.

They arrived at her gate; he pushed it open, took off his hat, and almost ran away.

One day she was coming home from a shopping expedition with a small parcel in her hand. He came up with her, bowed awkwardly, blushed and asked if he might take her parcel. He did not say much, but listened in adoring silence. When he left her she laughed and said she was intolerably stupid, yet not a bore.

Pretty soon he began to call often, and attended her to the opera and theater when she would permit him. He was always near her, and anxious to be of service. He was manly, and among men a favorite. He rode well, but danced indifferently. The other girls laughed at him, but he did not heed it. She danced perfectly, was talkative, daring, impulsive.

She snubbed him, and shook him off for more accomplished men.

He finally said he loved her. She laughed, said "Impossible," tormented him, neglected him, refused more eligible suitors, and finally married him and adored him for all time.

Of such is the nature of women.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—An Athens, Ga., man asserts that he has not slept for six years. Whew!

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

—There are 70,000 pounds of peppermint produced annually in the United States, and of this amount two-thirds is produced in Wayne County, N. Y.

—Deeply-rooted crops, as wheat, red clover and mangel, are those best fitted to resist drouth, while shallow-rooted crops, as grass and turnips, are those that suffer most from it.

—A correspondent of the *Fruit Recorder*, who has "tried a great many remedies for cabbage worms," finds nothing equal to cold water dashed on liberally. "Faithfully followed it will save the cabbage."

—The Chinese have introduced a new variety of radish into California that obtains a remarkable size and still remains tender. Specimens are in the San Francisco market that are twelve inches in circumference and weigh two pounds.

—Cocoa-nut jumbles are very delicate for tea. Grate one pound of cocoanut, mix with it three-quarters of a pound of sugar, three eggs and two tablespoonfuls of sugar; beat all well together, then drop on buttered tins and bake.

—This is a good time to destroy the eggs of the tent caterpillar, as the clusters of them are more easily seen now that the leaves are absent. As they are usually glued closely to the small twigs, the best way is to remove them with a knife.—*Chicago Journal.*

—Pie-Plant Pudding.—Wash and cut the pie-plant in small pieces, cover the bottom of a pudding dish with it, then put in a layer of bread crumbs and plenty of sugar, and so on until the dish is full; add a little water, and only a little, as the pie-plant is very juicy. Make a sauce to eat with this of melted sugar, flavored with cinnamon.—*N. Y. Post.*

—The parsnip stew of our mothers is still, to many, the only true way to serve this vegetable. To make it, take thin slices of pork (fat streaked with lean,) let it boil for an hour, then add five large parsnips washed, scraped and cut in quarters lengthwise; let these boil for half an hour, then add some potatoes, also cut in pieces. When the potatoes are done all will be. Remove the vegetables, and thicken the gravy in the kettle with a little flour; add pepper and salt, and a small lump of butter. Put the pork and vegetables on a large, deep platter, and pour the gravy over them.—*N. Y. Post.*

—Pea-Nut Candy.—The thick pea-nut candy sold by the confectioners is made by removing the shells and skins from roasted nuts, putting them an inch thick in a buttered tin pan, and pouring over them sufficient sugar boiled to a caramel point to hold the nuts together, but not to cover them; directly after sugar has reached the degree of boiling indicated in the preceding receipt, it begins to burn; at this moment the sugar-boiler must be taken from the fire, set at once into a pan of cold water to check the boiling, and the caramel, as the boiled sugar is now called, is poured over the nuts; white sugar is to be used in making this candy.—*N. Y. Times.*

Is the Pig a Filthy Animal?

The little animal that leads all our exports of animal products, and is likely to hold this lead for years to come, should not be charged with faults that belong primarily to his keepers. The pig is called the filthiest of our domestic animals, but this is made inseparable from his surroundings in most cases. The pig is a wonderful machine for the production of pork, bacon and hams. He is the greatest utilizer of food on the farm. He lays up in his body twenty per cent. of the dry substance of his food—a feat not performed by any other of our domestic animals—and proper provision should be made for the disposal of his excretion. The tidy dairyman cleans his cow stable every day, and some twice per day; but his pig pen is not cleaned till his pigs are likely to be submerged. Are the pigs or the owner chargeable with the filth?

Some years ago we tested the pig's disposition to keep clean where the opportunity was given, by placing in his pasture a shallow bath of clean water. This privilege was eagerly used, in preference to wallowing in a mud hole some few rods off. This shallow bath was filled with fresh water three times per week, and it was noticed that the pigs seemed always to enjoy the renewal of the water. This certainly indicated a nice discrimation in cleanly habits.

The writer has also placed pigs upon a slatted floor, which would allow the liquid and much of the solid to go through, and the balance was mostly trodden through. On one side of the pen was a strip of tight floor, four feet wide, with the trough placed upon it against the side of the pen, and upon these plank was placed bedding for the pigs. They soon learned the use of the slatted part of the pen, and would go there and drop. The slatted floor is elevated fifteen inches above the bottom, so that the excretion works through the slats, and the pen and pigs are kept clean. A door is hung on a hinge, so as to be turned up and allow the manure to be cleaned from under the slatted parts of the floor. The pigs, in this case, keep quite clean, without any labor being bestowed upon it, except to remove the manure, once a month, from under the slatted floor.

The writer has found pigs just as ready to keep clean as any other animal when the opportunity is afforded them to do so. Let the farmer take the same pains to keep him clean as he does in the case of other domestic animals, and he will find the pig as cleanly as any of them. The pig is a very profitable animal, and when we consider that it returns us, from exportations about $110,000,000 per year, a sum greater than all other animal exports, it would seem that it deserves to be treated with as much consideration as we give to our cows and horses.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Perils of California Agriculture.

Briggs' great orchard illustrates the dangers of planting on riparian bottoms in California. Briggs was offered $60,000 for his orchard in February. It was an affluent of the American River, that falls into the Sacramento miles below. He declined selling. A few days later, in March, the whole orchard was buried beneath 10,000 tons of coarse gravel and boulders brought down in a rushing flood from the auriferous gravel mines above. In the twinkle of an eye every tree disappeared. Only here and there could be seen a tree top to indicate the locality of the orchard which a few months before was famous for its wealth of varied fruits. It is now forever debarred from resurrection by a dense forest of willows thirty feet high covering the whole surface. But the indomitable Briggs planted more extensively elsewhere, and he still leads in fruit production and in successful realization. In such a roaring flood on American River, Sacramento, Smith's extensive and most ornate public gardens valued at $400,000 an acre, were swept away bodily, and the brother owners were ruined. Every year such floods destroy thousands of acres of the richest bottoms along our rivers.—*San Francisco Cor. Baltimore Sun.*

A Swindled Undertaker.

"I don't complain very often," said a man, entering the *Gazette* office yesterday, "but I would like for you to say a few words in defense of a man who never wronged any one. I am an undertaker and have planted more respectable men than you could conveniently shake a spade at, but like many other good men I have been swindled by a heartless rival. Some time ago, Beckle, the undertaker, came to me and said: 'Clayhead,' that's my name, 'all other professions exchange courtesies; why should not we? For instance, the newspapers exchange with each other, even the lawyers lend books. The doctors swap points and the preacher's fill each other's pulpits. Now, I want to awaken a kindly feeling among undertakers. I want them to feel that they are not removed from the great and glorious empire of good feeling. Suppose we start the thing. Suppose we interchange courtesies? Then all the newspapers will speak of us and such a halo of good fellowship will be thrown around the coffin that——' 'I don't understand you,' I said to Beckle. 'What do you mean?'

"'I mean,' he went on, 'that when a member of your family dies, I will furnish the burial outfit, nice metallic case, you know. Then when a member of my family dies, you can furnish the outfit. In this way we can help each other. We will be so moved with good fellowship that we'll be glad when a member of our families passes away, merely to show this unfeeling world that undertakers are men.'

"The idea struck me. A new departure was something that I had hankered after. I agreed to Beckle's proposition. Well, about ten days afterward I received a note from Beckle stating that his ten-year-old boy was dead. I was glad to have the opportunity of complying with our contract. I sent a man around and the boy was buried in elegant style. About a week afterward I received intelligence that Beckle's six-year-old daughter was dead. The idea of devastation in the Beckle family did not impress me nearly so much as the gratification I experienced in promoting the principles of courteous interchange. The girl was elegantly deposited. A few days afterward Beckle sent me a note stating that his wife had died and that he could congratulate me upon the success of the interchange scheme. Mrs. Beckle was buried in a magnificent case. All this time my family had remained in a discouraging state of health, with the exception of a maiden aunt who lives with me. One day she was taken ill and insisted upon my sending for a doctor. I explained to her how necessary it was for her to die, but she persistently refused and recovered. Leaving the bedside disappointed, I went down town and found a note from Beckle, stating that his wife had just died. You see I had buried his wife a few days before, and did not understand why another wife's funeral should occur so soon, so I called on Beckle.

"'Did I say wife?' he asked, in surprise.

"'Yes, sir.'

"'I meant my wife's mother. Hang the luck, how could I have made such a mistake?'

"Of course it was all right, but I concluded to investigate the matter. I soon found that Beckle had never been married, and that he was burying the neighbors at half price, provided the bodies were all buried from a house which he rented for that pupose. All I want you to do is to state in the next issue that there is something about Beckle's character which I don't admire."—*Little Rock Gazette.*

The Amber Monopoly.

At Konigsberg, a few days ago, the right to collect amber on the beach near Schwarzort during a space of twelve years from the 1st of December next was sold to the firm of Becker & Co., which has held the contract during the last twenty-four years. The price paid is 150,000 marks a year—say $37,000. The Prussian coast of the Baltic, between Memel and Konigsberg, yields more amber than any other known locality, and it is from this source that the great demand for the material in the East is supplied. Originally Konigsberg did a vast business in amber, having some seventy turners, but Dantzic is now the chief seat of the industry, and notably of the manufacture of mouth-pieces for pipes. In old times the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order enjoyed a monopoly in the amber trade; then it passed to the crown, and very stringent regulations were enacted to prevent its infringement. "Strand-riders" patrolled the coast, and a range of gallows was kept standing in terrorem, on which the hapless peasant taken with a piece of the precious material in his possession was hanged out of hand. Even now it is a theft for a person to retain a piece of amber he has picked up on the coast, and a trespass to venture there in certain districts. The amber, washed out of extensions of coal-beds beneath the sea, comes up to the shore in the sea-weed cast up after a storm. The men drag the weed on shore in nets, and the women and children pick out the amber. In winter, when the sea is frozen over, holes are broken in the ice and the weed is hauled up with pikes and spears.—*Konigsberg Letter.*

Malarial Fever.

Malarial Fevers, Rheumatism, etc., result most frequently from inactivity of the liver and kidneys. You make a great mistake and do yourself great injustice unless you bestow upon these important organs of life most careful attention. It is wrong to persistently turn the liver upside down by the use of severe cathartic medicines, or to lash the kidneys into complete exhaustion by overdoses of violet diuretics. Strength can be given to liver and kidneys, new life and vigor infused into every part of the body, old age be made to feel youthful, and disease banished from the body by using the Queen of all health renewers, Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. This wonderful compound is outselling all other remedies. It contains Yellow Dock, Sarsaparilla, Juniper, Iron, Buchu, Celery and Calisaya. Ask your physician concerning the merit of such a compound, then try one bottle. It will make your mind and body healthy and strong. It is more refreshing than wine and you will like it just as well.

In what respect did Absalom differ from a hound? The hound catches the hare, but Absalom, confound it, was caught by the hair.

T. J. Thompson, of Maysville, Ky., writes: "About a year ago I had a severe attack of chills and fever. I have been quite an invalid since, suffering from sinking spells, nervous chills, night sweats, etc. My digestive and urinary organs were in a very weakened condition. I felt very weak, nervous and debilitated, and dyspepsia, painful urination, and rheumatism exhausted me of all vitality. My doctor seemed discouraged and consented to my trying Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, a medicine my mother had once used with benefit. It has acted like a miracle in my case, and I now feel perfectly well."

"In Arkansaw unfaithful lovers are boycotted," says an exchange. Perhaps they are left alone to give them a chance to make up.—*Texas Siftings.*

Cancer and Other Tumors are treated with unusual success by World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. Send stamp for pamphlet.

"Then you are paying attention to old Grinder's daughter, are you, my son?" "Yes, mother; I have waited upon Miss Grinder somewhat. She's a nice sort of girl. Father's got money." "Precious little good that'll do you, my son. He's the closest man in these parts." "But you know, mother, he can't live forever, and——" "Don't you be too sure. I've known old Grinder for forty years, and he hasn't died yet." This set the young man to thinking.

Profit, $1,200.

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

A "leather man" remarked that the big mastiffs on exhibition at the dog show had bark enough in them to run a tan yard.

Advice to Consumptives.

On the appearance of the first symptoms—as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night-sweats and cough—prompt measures for relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs—therefore use the great anti-scrofula, or blood-purifier and strength-restorer—Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to Cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections, it has no equal. Sold by druggists the world over. For Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on Consumption, send two stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Gentleman (who has stepped on a lady's foot)—"Pardon, madam, pray take it for hand squeeze.—*Fliegende Blatter.*

We kill our rulers when we remove from the human system whatever disorganizes the nerves. Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills relieve from subjection to the power of headache, sleeplessness and dyspepsia. They contain no opium or hurtful drug. Dr. C. W. Benson's Skin Cure is a sure and perfect remedy for all diseases of the Skin and Scalp.

What is a candle? One whose fate is to die of consumption, but who constantly makes light of his misfortune.

***"By asking too much we may lose the little that we had before." Kidney-Wort asks nothing but a fair trial. This given, it fears no loss of faith in its virtues. A lady writes from Oregon: "For thirty years I have been afflicted with kidney complaints. Two packages of Kidney-Wort have done me more good than all the medicine and doctors I have had before. I believe it is a sure cure."

When a man has the small-pox a second time, he finds himself the subject of remark.—*Texas Siftings.*

Fits, Fits, Fits,

successfully treated by World's Dispensary Medical Association. Address, with stamp for pamphlet, Buffalo, N. Y.

Why is a postman in danger of losing his way? Because he is guided by the directions of strangers.

Personal.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Appliances, on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vitality and manhood. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days trial is allowed.

Why is a tender-hearted philanthropist like a horse? Because his steps are arrested by the cry of woe.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound revives the drooping spirits; invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions; gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural luster to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of beauty the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.

Why is a fish-hook like the letter F? Because it will make an eel feel.

☞ Dresses, cloaks, coats, stockings and all garments can be colored successfully with the Diamond Dyes, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Black, &c. Only 10c.

Mr. Middlerib calls his straw hat "Saratoga" because it's a "summery sort."

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, crows, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

When little Minnie was three years old she asked for some water one night. When it was brought she said: "Papa, can't you get me some fresh water? This is a little withered."

Skinny Men. "Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia. $1.

All the other rowers except Hanlan appear to be numb-sculls.—*Boston Post.*

Frazer Axle Grease continues to lead all competitors by a big majority. All dealers.

Now that the season for Summer Complaints is upon us, every family should have a bottle of Wakefield's Blackberry Balsam in the house to use promptly when required. It is the best known remedy for Diarrhea, Dysentery, Flux, &c. For Sale by all Druggists.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

Try the new brand, "Spring Tobacco."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 29, 1882.			
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$12 00	@	$15 00
Sheep (clipped)	4 25	@	6 25
Hogs	7 25	@	8 25
FLOUR—Good to Choice	5 85	@	9 25
Patents	7 50	@	9 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 44	@	1 45
No. 2 Spring	1 35	@	1 36
CORN—No. 2	83	@	83½
OATS—Western Mixed	59	@	62
RYE	87	@	90½
PORK—Mess	20 25	@	20 32½
LARD—Steam	11 60	@	11 75
CHEESE	7	@	10½
WOOL—Domestic	32	@	46
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Extra	$8 75	@	$9 00
Choice	8 25	@	8 50
Good	8 00	@	8 10
Medium	7 35	@	7 75
Butchers' Stock	4 50	@	7 10
Stock Cattle	4 25	@	5 50
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice	6 50	@	8 50
SHEEP (clipped)	3 50	@	5 25
BUTTER—Creamery	21	@	26
Good to Choice Dairy	16	@	22
EGGS—Fresh	18	@	19
FLOUR—Winter	6 00	@	7 00
Spring	5 50	@	7 00
Patents	7 00	@	8 50
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring	1 23	@	1 24½
Corn, No. 2	70	@	70¼
Oats, No. 2	48¾	@	49
Rye, No. 2	77	@	77½
Barley, No. 2	1.00	@	1 02
BROOM CORN—			
Red-Tipped Hurl	9	@	9½
Fine Green	9	@	9½
Inferior	7	@	8
Crooked	5	@	7
PORK	19 37½	@	19 50
LARD—Steam	11 27½	@	11 30
LUMBER—			
Common Dressed Siding	20 50	@	21 00
Flooring	33 00	@	34 00
Common Boards	15 00	@	17 00
Fencing	12 50	@	15 00
Lath	2 50	@	2 75
Shingles	3 10	@	3 50
EAST LIBERTY.			
CATTLE—Best	$7 85	@	$8 25
Fair to Good	6 70	@	7 75
HOGS—Yorkers	7 70	@	7 90
Philadelphias	8 25	@	8 55
SHEEP—Best (clipped)	4 50	@	5 25
Common	3 50	@	4 00
BALTIMORE.			
CATTLE—Best	$7 75	@	$8 50
Medium	5 75	@	6 75
HOGS	9 50	@	11 00
SHEEP—Poor to Choice	3 00	@	5 75