

NEWS SUMMARY.

Important Intelligence from All Parts.

CONGRESSIONAL.

MR. MONTGOMERY made a report in the Senate on the 11th inst. on a bill to repeal the export duty on tobacco, and on a bill to amend an act to prevent the payment of double pensions.

TWO MEN, named William Watson and Peter Stuart, while at work on the 14th on the Missouri River Bridge at Mandan, Dakota, became engaged in an altercation, when both were precipitated from the top of the sixty-five feet trestle, falling to the ground below, and were instantly killed.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

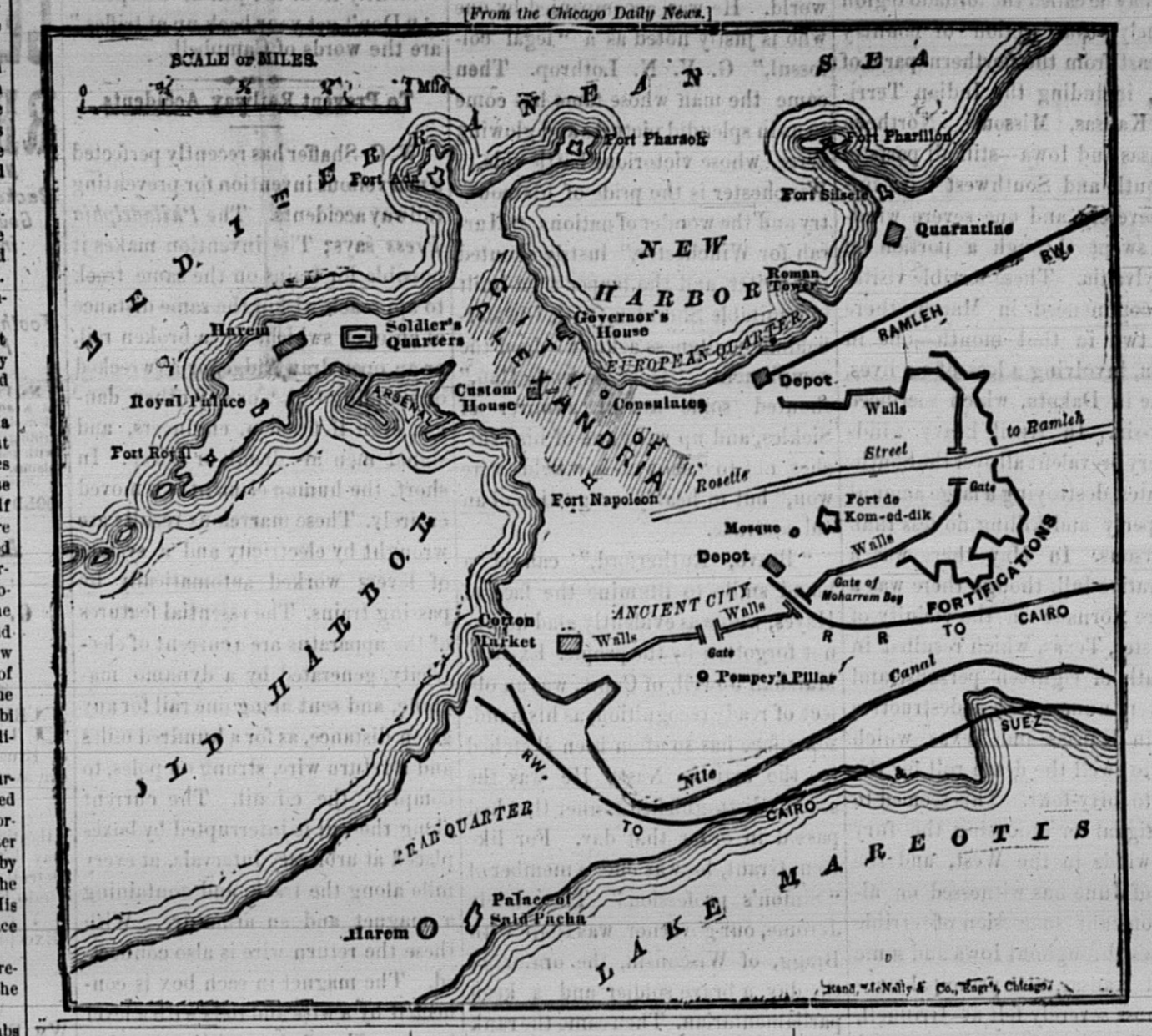
At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee of Virginia on the 22d, a resolution was adopted not to nominate a candidate for Congressman-at-Large, but to support the candidacy of ex-Auditor Massey.

THE day before "atrocious, cruel and cowardly," O'Keefe, an Irish Home-Ruler, declared it was "assassination."

AN Alexandria dispatch of the 13th says the Egyptians had abandoned the city to the British, and Arabi Bey and his troops had retreated into the interior, with the probable purpose of retreating themselves for a desperate defense against the approach of British troops.

THE Star-route trials at Washington on the 12th attachment was issued for ex-United States Senator Spencer. A letter was produced from one of the officers of the Oregon Mail Transportation Company, alleging that \$20 had been paid to Postmaster Abbott, of Alton, Oregon, to prevent him from making complaints to the Post-office Department.

THE DEFENSES OF ALEXANDRIA. Map Showing the Surroundings of the City, its Harbors, Forts, Etc.—The Forts Attacked by the English Fleet.



THE EGYPTIAN TROUBLE.

Hostilities began. London, July 11-9 a.m. The ships opened fire at seven o'clock this morning. The return fire from the forts was weak and ineffective. An explosion in Fort Marsa-el-Kanat has occurred by eight o'clock.

LATER NEWS.

AN Alexandria dispatch of the 16th states that Arabi Pasha was at Kafirawi awaiting reinforcements from Cairo. Firing was heard outside Alexandria on the night previous, and all the available soldiers and marines were sent to the front, to forestall an invasion of the city.

ALL SORTS.

A bald-headed man says his hair reminds him of a fool and his money. The attention of borrowers of umbrellas is called to the fact recorded in Truth, of London, that a man has recently been sentenced in England to eighteen months' hard labor for stealing an umbrella.

GUILTEAU'S BRAIN.

The Report of Drs. Sowers and Hartigan. Under the date of July 13 a Washington Associated Press telegram says:

The report of Drs. Sowers and Hartigan upon the Guiteau autopsy is completed. In the preface to the report the physicians say: "So much containing matter of interest already in the papers, and recently there has been so much controversy made public through the press concerning it, that we are constrained to give a brief history of the case."

The dura mater was quite strongly adherent in places to the inner surface of the skull—viz., near the trunk of the middle meningeal artery and also near the longitudinal sinus in front, but could be stripped cleanly from the bone at all these points of attachment, as there was no roughening of the skull here or elsewhere. There was no exudation on any part of the inner surface of the dura mater.

ARACHNOID.

There were very well marked milky opacities of the arachnoid, but no apparent thickening extending over the upper portion of the cerebral surface containing very little fluid. The pia mater was easily stripped from all parts of the brain. The blood vessels of the membranes and brain were empty, and the general appearance of the brain was anemic or bloodless. Both of these conditions can be readily accounted for, in the unfortunate removal of the lungs and heart and the severing of the large blood vessels by Dr. Lamb, before the brain or its membranes were exposed or examined, and, on this account, nothing of importance was attached to this condition at the time of the autopsy.

BRAIN.

The brain entered, with a portion of the dura mater attached, weighed forty-nine and a half ounces, about an average weight for an adult male. Just how much more it would have weighed had it not been dried, and had the scales been more delicate, we are unable to say, but certainly it is safe to assert that it would have been considerable more. The consistency of the brain was normal. Its specific gravity and the measurements of the choroid and arachnoid could not be obtained, on account of the lack of facilities. There was no apparent asymmetry of the two hemispheres. As regards contour and shape exact specimens were not made, and the comparative weights of the different parts were not obtained. The cerebellum was not examined, as the occipital lobes were not noticeably thin in shape.

DR. HARTIGAN AND SOWERS SAY IN CONCLUSION:

We were not in accord with Dr. Lamb in the order adopted by him in making the autopsy. We did not object at the moment, for the reason that it had been agreed that he (Lamb) should do the cutting and that we, instead of him, did not feel at liberty to interpose an objection at the very instant of beginning the work, with a number of gentlemen present to witness the operation. We thought then, and think now, the brain should first have been opened and examined, after which the first incision made by Lamb was in the region of the heart; and when the thoracic cavity was laid open we had no idea it was the intention of the operator to sever the large vessels which must necessarily be cut in the dissection which the first incision made by Lamb was in the region of the heart; and when the thoracic cavity was laid open we had no idea it was the intention of the operator to sever the large vessels which must necessarily be cut in the dissection which the first incision made by Lamb was in the region of the heart.

Arabi and the Egyptian Debt.

Arabi Pasha says: "The fallahien are ruined, but not by me or my party. The real reason why they are in a condition of penury is that they have never yet been able to get rid of the load of debt under which they were crushed by the regime of Ismail. This has compelled them to turn to us, and we have made the slaves of the Jewish and Syrian and Greek money-lenders, with whom they have always renewed their bonds at ever augmenting rates of interest. They have never been able to escape from their ruinous obligations to these blood-sucking usurers, and the high-salaried officials of the Control of course never designed to give a thought to the intolerable misery which the tillers of the soil had thus to endure. On the contrary, they told Europe that under their improved administration these wretched people would be happy and even rich. I declare this to be false."

ALL SORTS.

A bald-headed man says his hair reminds him of a fool and his money. The attention of borrowers of umbrellas is called to the fact recorded in Truth, of London, that a man has recently been sentenced in England to eighteen months' hard labor for stealing an umbrella. The wife of a man in Blair County, Virginia, gave him her promise that she would endeavor to carry out the terms of his will, and after his death gave to the executors a paper with a similar agreement. Being notified that by this document she had surrendered \$4,000 of her dowry, she revoked her agreement, and brought suit for her third of the estate, which was valued at \$80,000. A lower and upper court have decided the case in her favor. An Allegheny (Pa.) baker was setting off a "Roman candle" the other night, and by his clumsiness betrayed his ignorance of such pastime. A wag standing near him called out: "Turn it around." The poor baker, instead of turning the thing around in the way meant possibly by the joker, took hold of the wrong end of the candle and literally shot himself in the stomach with such force that he retired in a huff, and to put a stop to the odious trade of the entire tribe of usurers, Greeks, Syrians, Jews and others. Instead of their enslaving system, I intended to inaugurate a scheme for a National Bank, which would have enabled the fallahien to get over their enervating difficulties, and to put a stop to the odious trade of the entire tribe of usurers, Greeks, Syrians, Jews and others. Instead of their enslaving system, I intended to inaugurate a scheme for a National Bank, which would have enabled the fallahien to get over their enervating difficulties, and to put a stop to the odious trade of the entire tribe of usurers, Greeks, Syrians, Jews and others.

NEW JERSEY IS SAID TO BE INFESTED

with outlaws, who hide in the woods and caves, like the bandits that infest Southern Europe. They deprade mostly along the railroads. A New York letter carrier has been sent to the penitentiary for two years for stealing letters. He ought to stamp himself "held for postage."

THE Governor of Missouri has notified that the United States is ready to pay to the State \$250,000 on account of militia war claims. ACCORDING to a report from the Illinois Board of Agriculture, published on the 11th, the yield of corn in the State promised to be only fifty-eight per cent. of the ordinary yield. A locomotive on the Erie Railroad was recently run from Paterson to Jersey City by hydrogen gas produced by the decomposition of water under the action of burning naphtha. The trip was made one minute ahead of time and the engine had 140 pounds of steam on reaching its destination.

DOMESTIC.

THE July returns for the Department of Agriculture, from the 11th, indicated an acreage of corn aggregating 2,500,000. The general average was 35 against 30 in July, last year. The probable yield is estimated to be from 1,000,000 to 1,300,000,000 bushels—the result being dependent upon the meteorological conditions of the succeeding eighty days. The condition of winter wheat averaged higher than at the previous July return—104 against 83 last July. The spring wheat average stood at 100 instead of 90 in 1881. The condition of oats was very high, averaging 103; rye 101, and barley 95.

REPRESENTATIVES of all the railroads leading westward met in Buffalo on the 11th and decided to advance freight rates west from three to ten cents per hundred pounds—the advance to take place on the 24th of July. The Italo-American Bank, in New York City, was robbed of \$6,000 in greenbacks on the night of the 11th. Burglars broke open the safe.

FOREIGN.

IN the House of Lords on the 11th Mr. Granville said the bombardment of Alexandria was directed against a military despotism, and was not an act of war against the allied powers. A Vienna cablegram says it was admitted in Government circles that Great Britain was justified in her vigorous action against Arabi Pasha.

EGYPTIAN WAR NEWS.

THE bombardment of the Egyptian forts at Alexandria continued all day on the 11th, and was suspended at 6:30 p.m. Several powder magazines and four forts were blown up. The Egyptian fire was weak and ineffective, the casualties on the British fleet consisting of five men killed and twenty-seven wounded.

THE HARBOUR.

THE modern harbor of Alexandria, in which the trade of the port is now carried on, lies within the upper curve of a bay formed by the two projecting headlands of Ras-el-Tin and the northeast and Cape Adjem and Marsa-el-Kanat on the southwest, and measuring six miles in length by an average of two in width. It is landlocked, never silted except once—the southwest. The wind from this direction is, however, the prevailing one during eight or nine months of the year, and from time immemorial the "sea" on this occasion has seriously impeded the loading and discharge of vessels in the harbor by stone lighters, as the custom has hitherto been. The importance of remedying this great drawback on the convenience of his chief port has been felt by the Khedive from soon after his accession to the throne, and he has accordingly decreed that he should finally be directed on carrying out a work of such magnitude and cost.

THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

THE Egyptian army, as at present organized, consists of nine regiments of infantry, two regiments of artillery, three regiments of coast-guard, three regiments of cavalry, and four regiments of gendarmes. Every Egyptian between the ages of nineteen and forty, and regardless of religion or race, is liable to military service. The term of service in the active army is three years for the infantry and four years for the cavalry and artillery. After leaving the active army the soldiers retire to their villages, and for a period of six years are included in the reserve. They are included in the second reserve, which can only be called out in case of invasion. This organization was introduced in 1872, so that the troops of the second reserve are just beginning to be insensitively composed of three battalions of eight companies each. In time of peace only two and sometimes four of these eight companies are present with the colors. The cavalry regiments have six squadrons each. The artillery regiments are composed of six batteries of four guns each in time of peace and eight guns in time of war. Two of the six batteries are mounted and four are foot batteries. The infantry are armed with Remington rifles, of which there are about 160,000 in Egypt. The cavalry are armed with six-barrel revolvers and Remington carbines. The field artillery are supplied with rifled breech-loading Krupp guns, of which there are about 100 in the magazines. The garrison and sea-coast artillery are provided with heavy Krupp and ten-inch caliber.

THE POWDER-MILLS AND CARTRIDGE FACTORY.

THE powder-mills and cartridge factory at Tounah, near Cairo, render Egypt practically independent of a foreign supply of ammunition. The Quartermaster's Department and the Commissariat have in a sad state of chaos, and are the weak points of the organization. A firm of the Sultan limits the number of troops to 18,000. At the present moment there are, perhaps, 12,000 or 13,000 men with the colors, but the regimental cadres of commissioned and non-commissioned officers are so maintained that in five weeks the effective strength of the army could be increased to 65,000 men by calling in the first reserve. In case of invasion the Bedouen contingents, who furnish their own arms and horses, and the second reserve would enable Egypt to place in the field 100,000 fighting men.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

THE crisis in Egypt has rapidly come to a head, and as it bids fair to occupy the attention of the world for some time a brief review of the circumstances leading up to it will be of interest. Its origin may be traced back as far as February, 1881, when the troops of Cairo entered the city to relieve some of the officers who were on trial for various offenses. In accordance to their demand the Khedive really surrendered his power to the army, and it remained with it ever since. Last September Arabi Bey, who was a Colonel and the leader of the outbreak in February, seized the command of the army and demanded of the Khedive that he should dismiss the Ministry, increase the pay of the army, and grant a constitution. The Khedive conceded all that was asked, except the constitution, and for this he substituted a Chamber of Notables. This Chamber met and prepared an organic law by which the control of the budget was placed in the hands of certain members of the Notables and the Ministry, but excluded entirely the English and French Consuls. The Chamber of Notables, to whom the representatives of England and France, who had control of the finances and the management of the debt owed by Egypt to the English and French bondholders. The Consul protested, and demanded that the Chamber of Notables, to whom the representatives of England and France, who had control of the finances and the management of the debt owed by Egypt to the English and French bondholders. The Consul protested, and demanded that the Chamber of Notables, to whom the representatives of England and France, who had control of the finances and the management of the debt owed by Egypt to the English and French bondholders.

THE BRITISH FLEET.

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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 advertiser will be better served, by having his notices published in their home paper, than to take them to a paper that is not as generally read in their vicinity, besides it is the duty of every one to support home institutions as much as possible.

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

The Chelsea Herald.

CHELSEA, JULY 20, 1882.

Insanity and Suicide.

Mr. Orlo Fenn, living in the northwest corner of this county, drowned himself in a small pool upon the farm of S. M. Faunce on Saturday morning while temporarily insane. He was a son-in-law of Mr. S. M. Faunce and had lived in Chelsea since his marriage until a few months since, when his mother sold her place. He then went to Conway, ten miles north of Fowlerville, and bought himself a farm. Since moving upon his new farm he had enjoyed poor health and for the past few weeks had shown signs of mental depression. On Thursday the 15th inst., his wife's word to her father, Mr. Faunce, to come over and see them and he did so, bringing the family to his house for a visit. Medical aid was summoned and he showed signs of improving both in bodily and mental health, so much so that on the fatal morning the family had decided to return to their own home. He went into the lot back of the house after breakfast and caught his horse and put them in the barn, leaving the rest of the family eating their meal, and as they supposed going to the barn to harness his horse to start for home. Some time elapsed and as he did not return to the house his little boy was sent to the barn to see if he was there, but not finding him he went into the lot where John Faunce was at work, thinking he might have gone there to see him for something. Not finding him there search was at once instituted, and he was found by his little son in a small water hole about three feet deep which had been scraped out in the pasture field so the horse could drink. He was lying on his face with a small portion of his body in view. He was taken from the water and Justice Gould was summoned and the body taken to the house, where the inquest was held which developed the above facts, and the jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity. He was a kind father and a loving husband and his family relations had always been of the most pleasant character. He leaves a wife and two small children to mourn his untimely end, who have the sympathy of the community in their deep affliction.—*Fowlerville Review*

Village Board.

CHELSEA VILLAGE,
July 17, 1882.

Village Board met in their room in regular session July 17th, 1882.
Present—J. L. Gilbert, President.
Present Trustees—G. A. Robertson.
Absent Trustees—Vogel, Palmer, Van Antwerp, Guerin and Cushman.
On account of no quorum present, the president declared the board adjourned until its next regular meeting.
J. D. SCHNAITMAN, Clerk.

Good work from human beings, just as from machinery, requires good treatment, and the finer the quality and the greater the quantity of the work the larger must be the outlay. Build factories that supply pure air, and employes will produce more; but they will ask for more pay, because they will consume more food, and cannot live on low wages. A donkey can exist on thistles, of course, and give a donkey return; but a race-horse cannot be placed on the same fare with profit to any one.

A lady who had refused to give, after hearing a charity sermon, had her pocket picked as she was leaving the church. On making the discovery she said: "God could not find the way to my pocket, but the devil did."

The Tornado Season.

UPWARD OF 300 PEOPLE KILLED AND MILLIONS OF PROPERTY DESTROYED SO FAR THIS YEAR.

The year 1882, says the *Chicago Tribune*, bids fair to be known hereafter as the tornado year. There were several wind-storms in 1881, but only 187 persons were killed by them, while already during the first six months of 1882 there have been 315 killed, many hundreds seriously injured, and millions of dollars' worth of property destroyed. Though the principal part of this loss belongs to what may be called the tornado region—namely, that section of country northeast from the northern part of Texas, including the Indian Territory, Kansas, Missouri, Northern Arkansas and Iowa—still all parts of the South and Southwest have suffered severely, and one severe wind-storm swept through a portion of Pennsylvania. These terrible visitations commenced in March, there being two in that month—one in Georgia, involving a loss of six lives, and one in Dakota, which sacrificed twenty-six. In April heavy winds were very prevalent all over the Southern States, destroying a large amount of property and killing no less than 118 persons. In May there was a comparative lull, though there was a severe tornado in the vicinity of McAllister, Texas, which resulted in the death of eighteen persons, and there were numerous less-destructive blows in Kansas and Texas, which helped to swell the death roll for the month to forty-four. This seemed to be the signal for unloosing the fury of the winds in the West, and the month of June has witnessed on almost constant succession of terrible tornadoes throughout Iowa and some parts of Kansas, the principal ones being most severely felt at Grinnell, Independence and Emmetsburg, and other parts of Central Iowa. The list of dead already reaches 127, and many more have received injuries from which they cannot recover, while many hundreds have been bruised and maimed, and the damage occasioned by the loss of houses, barns, churches, schools, crops, stock and farming implements can hardly be estimated. In the Grinnell disaster the onslaught was unprecedentedly furious, three tornadoes raging at one time, one commencing in the southwest part of Boone county, and ending near Ogden; the second commencing near the Missouri frontier and ending near Burlington; and the third, beginning near Grinnell and sweeping over a course of 200 miles before its awful journey was terminated, leaving behind it a swath half a mile in width of utter destruction and devastation. As if not content with these, Nature has manifested her anger in unusually severe wind, hail, and thunder storms, floods and tidal waves, which have helped to increase the enormous loss of property throughout the West.

The description of one of these tornadoes answers for all of them, for there is no difference between them except in the aggregate of destruction they cause. In each case there is the same swiftly-whirling funnel-shaped cloud giving warning of its approach, not only by its distinct form and the commotion it causes in the atmosphere, but also by the terrible roaring sound which precedes its assault. The preliminary phenomena are always the same. All the data concerning their occurrence are now well known, and the experiences of the past twenty years indicate to an absolute certainty that the region west of the Mississippi river, from the northern line of Iowa and Nebraska down to Arkansas, the Indian Territory and Texas, must always be exposed to them, especially in the months of May and June. It is hopeless to attempt to stop them by any measures known to science, but they are now so well known in their origin, direction, progress and results that the Signal Service Bureau ought to be able to give timely warning of their approach so that persons may be able to protect themselves, if not their property. It has been proved that the cellar of a house is the only place of safety. As it may not be feasible for every man to casemate himself by a cave on his grounds to which he and his family could repair, it seems, as one Iowa paper has already suggested, that a strong and substantial shelter might be designed in the cellar so that the danger of falling timbers might be averted and thus a harbor of refuge would always be at hand. At Grinnell, as at Camanche twenty years ago, the tornado gave ample warning of its approach and left sufficient time to seek refuge in cellars, and those who did so escaped in almost every instance.

COMMUNICATION.

[By request, we copy the following:]
TO AND FROM DETROIT ON REUNION DAY, JUNE 18th, 1882.

Never since 1876, have I seen such a human jostle on the streets of an American city. In looking upon the procession of distinguished persons, my soul was moved to enthusiasm. The central figure of attraction was the calm sagacious soldier, whose name will never be separated from Shiloh, Fort Donelson and Richmond, nor indeed will it be from the chivalrous military history of the civilized world. He was accompanied by one who is justly noted as a "legal colossus," G. V. N. Lothrop. Then came the man whose fame has come to us in splendid pictures and glowing verse, whose victorious battle ride to Winchester is the pride of his country and the wonder of nations, "Hurrah for Winchester," lustily shouted the writer, and the taper trim-built indomitable Sheridan, with Chesterfieldian politeness acknowledged the compliment. "Good for you, Dan," shouted some ardent admirer of Sickles, and up went one of his crutches, not to show us how fields were won, but in hearty recognition of an old comrade.

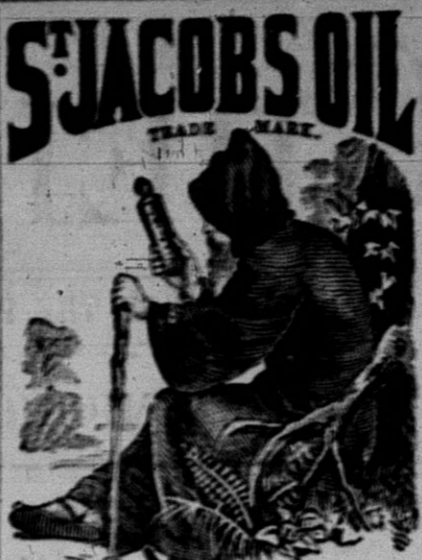
"Bravo, Rutherford," caused a bland smile to illumine the face of Hayes, who was evidently glad he was not forgotten by the people. Ex-Gov. Marshall Jewell, of Conn., was an object of ready recognition, as his handsome face has so often been sketched by the artistic Nast. He was the second distinguished tanner that had passed in order that day. For like Gen. Grant, he was once a member of "Simon's profession." The stately Jerome, our governor, was there with Bragg, of Wisconsin, the orator of the day, a brave soldier and a keen parliamentarian. Then came the rank and file of honored men who carried arms through fields of struggle, stormed stubborn ramparts and waded through trenches of blood. Men marched along looking wan and sick, who pined amid the soot of Andersonville and Libby. The silent flutter faded, shot-torn flags were eloquent and inspiring and aroused the enthusiasm of the great mass. As I turned from those battalions, I thought what those noble men have done will not, shall not be forgotten, for among the fireside tuitions that come to the children from parental lips, even though in marking the military exploits of the world the names of Caesar, Hannibal or Napoleon are mentioned, yet the American rank and file of chivalric devotion and bravery will not be overlooked, knowing the result of their work, crushed to death a dire rebellion unequalled in history, and helped to sustain a Republic unsurpassed in the world. For the American soldier I say with an eloquent writer, "cheers for the living and tears for the dead."

I gladly left the sweltering, surging mass for a trip on the beautiful Bosphorus of America, (Detroit river) whose quiet waves lap our border like an edging of lovely blue. But in quest of greater quiet and deeper repose, I hid away to the sequestered Elmwood, (God's acre) and there I moralized about the graves of some who would have been prominent in the celebrations of the day. One stately shaft of stone, met my gaze and on it was sculptured "Chandler." It was enough, I turned my mind from military to civil exploits. I thought of the distinctive sturdy courage, the classic vehement stride upon the senate floor, the clarion eloquence that had in it no uncertain sound as he called rebellion and its persistent chieftain by the right name. I was glad beneath that vernal knoll in beautiful Elmwood cemetery reposed the dust of a man whose character was massive and like the tower-heights of his native New Hampshire hills. He will stand in memory, lofty among the men who have wrought well in their day and generation. In conclusion permit me to state such a sight as that witnessed on the 18th, is rarely seen in Detroit. Nature arched her blue dome over the city of Delight, the Jerusalem of Michigan, beautiful for situation and the joy of all the State. She had on her beautiful garments on that festive day, sending away strangers with an impression, they had seen and enjoyed the reunion of the Army of the Potomac in the most beautiful city on the American continent.
JOHN R. CLARK.

Cooper, while heading a barrel in his humble cooper shop.
"All's well that ends well," was said by Burns, when he put a pool-ice on a lamp raised by a hot branding-iron, used in the ginger business.
"Paint tart n'er won fair lady," was written by Crabbe, when he sent a sour-apple pie to his mother-in-law.
"Be sure you're right, then go on ahead," was the remark of Hood.
"Great cry and little wool," is original with Bacon.
"He jests at scars that never felt a wound,"—Shakspeare.
"Too many cooks spoil the broth," shows that it must be Browning.
"The milk in the coconut," is evidently from the pen of Cowper.
"Don't get your back up at trifles," are the words of Campbell.

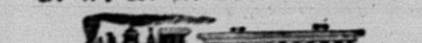
To Prevent Railway Accidents.

W. C. Shaffer has recently perfected a marvellous invention for preventing railway accidents. The *Philadelphia Press* says: The invention makes it possible for trains on the same track to approach within the same distance of an open switch, or a broken rail, or an open drawbridge, or a wrecked or standing train, or any other danger, even if firemen, engineers, and signal men are drunk or asleep. In short, the human element is removed entirely. These marvellous results are wrought by electricity and a system of levers worked automatically by passing trains. The essential features of the apparatus are a current of electricity, generated by a dynamo machine, and sent along one rail for any given distance, as for a hundred miles and a return wire, strung on poles, to complete the circuit. The current along the rail is interrupted by boxes placed at arbitrary intervals, at every mile along the track, and containing a magnet and an armature. With these the return wire is also connected. The magnet in each box is connected by a wire and rods with a lever by the side of the track. Another lever in a locomotive, as it passes over the lever by the track, depresses it, opens or breaks the circuit which was before closed, deprives the magnet in the box of its attractive force, which had before drawn to it in the armature. The armature falls away from the magnet. The train rushes by and the lever by the track springs up again. But the armature, by falling away from the magnet, has thrown out a danger signal by the side of the track and locked a catch which holds the lever by the track rigid, so that it will not yield to the pressure of a following locomotive. Instead, the now immovable lever by the track forces up the lever in the locomotive, which is always movable, but which would have sufficient resistance to force down the lever by the track had it not been locked by the preceding train. The lever in the locomotive, being thus forced up by its simple mechanical connections, automatically blows the whistle, shuts off the steam, and applies air to the brakes. Meantime the train which first passes rushes on, secure from a rear end collision. It might stop with perfect safety, even if no flagman went back on the track. If it goes ahead it passes another level at the next mile, which it also automatically locks, putting a second guard between itself and danger from the rear. When it reaches the second mile, there is a box and lever—the lever is locked by the engine, as before. But now an ingenious device unlocks the lever two miles back. At each box there is a second lever by the other rail of the track. A projection on the rear car of the passing train strikes this and forces it down. The current in the returning wire is at once closed; the magnet in the box two miles back is once more given its attractive power its armature is drawn home, and the first lever by the track is unlocked. A following train can now pass the point without interruption; but as it passes it again locks the lever, and is itself secure from the rear for two miles back. The boxes, with their interlocking circuits, are placed every mile along the track, and trains are stopped twice if they attempt to approach within two boxes of each other. Switches are included in the same current. A switch closed and safe leaves the current closed, and does not affect the levers by the track. But if the switch is misplaced, or if a rail is broken or a drawbridge open, the circuit is of course broken. The armatures of the boxes two miles away fall away from their powerless magnets, and the levers by the track are locked and unyielding, and will at once stop any train approaching the danger. The levers, when applied to a single track road, can of course, be electrically connected with other levers two miles ahead of a train as well as two miles behind, so that there will be warning of danger ahead as well as in the rear.



ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.
THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.
No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial will show its comparative trifling cost, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its efficacy.
Directions in Every Language.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.
A. VOGELER & CO.
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

G. W. R. TIME TABLE.



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

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Atlantic Ex. 12:00 a. m.	10:00 p. m.
Day Express 8:30 a. m.	6:30 p. m.
Detroit & Buf. 12:45 noon	7:00 a. m.
N. Y. Express 7:35 p. m.	4:45 a. m.

(Except Monday. *Sundays Excepted. †Daily.)
J. F. McCLURE.
Western Passenger Agent, Detroit.
WM. EDGAR, Gen. Pass'g' Agent, Hamilton.

BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not needed. We will start you. \$12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time only or give your whole time to the business. You can live at home and do the work. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily and honorably. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

A NEW MEDICINE
HOPS & MALT BITTERS
UNFERMENTED—NOT A BEVERAGE
Regulate the Liver, positively cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Bile, Headache, Nervous Constipation, Dropsy, Biliousness, relieve Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Sciatica, Neuralgia, and all the ailments of the Stomach and Bowels, and assist in Digestion.
HOPS & MALT
It is rich in the elements that nourish, invigorate, purify and strengthen. They supply Brain, Muscular and Nervous force. A Tonic for the Exhausted, and strength to the Enfeebled, and assist in Digestion.
HOPS & MALT
If you are languishing from Indigestion, Constipation, Overwork or Disease, or if you are unable to sleep, or if you are Nervous, or if you are Weak, or if you are Sick, or if you are Old, or if you are Young, or if you are a Man, or if you are a Woman, or if you are a Child, or if you are a Slave, or if you are a Free Man, or if you are a Citizen, or if you are a Subject, or if you are a Man of Color, or if you are a White Man, or if you are a Christian, or if you are a Non-Christian, or if you are a Protestant, or if you are a Catholic, or if you are a Jew, or if you are a Muslim, or if you are a Hindu, or if you are a Buddhist, or if you are a Confucian, or if you are a Taoist, or if you are a Shaman, or if you are a Sorcerer, or if you are a Witch, or if you are a Wizard, or if you are a Magician, or if you are a Priest, or if you are a Minister, or if you are a Pastor, or if you are a Reverend, or if you are a Father, or if you are a Mother, or if you are a Brother, or if you are 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N. C. B. R. TIME TABLE.

Table with train routes and times for N. C. B. R. including Passenger Trains on the Michigan Central and Railroad, Local Train, Mail Train, and Night Express.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

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

OUR TELEPHONE.

Wool is coming lively into market. A young storm of rain, thunder and lightning last Sunday. Bogus silver dollars are afloat—look out.

WANTED, a girl to do general house work—liberal wages will be paid—I reside two miles out of Jackson. Address, T. J. CAMP, Jackson Mich., or at this office.

The Ann Arbor base-ball club was here last Wednesday & played the unknowns of Chelsea, a "scrubby nine," and beat them by a tally of 12 to 9.

C. Z. Chipman a former resident of this place, and another man named N. C. Hickey all of Pontiac, has been on our streets for over a week showing up the Howard adjustable bolster wagon spring.

Timothy McKone of Chelsea, has commenced suit against the Michigan Central railroad for \$10,000 damages, for injuries received about two years ago.

The editor of the Courier, Mr. W. F. Cook, was seized a few mornings ago by a terrible pain in the left shoulder and neck.

Mr. Geo. J. Crowell, our worthy postmaster, has been appointed for another term of 4 years. The P. O. has been changed from 4th to 3rd class, and gives the postmaster a salary of \$1,200 per year.

Something good for our lady readers to read carefully over—the new advertisement of Camp, Morrill & Camp of Jackson.

GREENBACK CONVENTION.—The National Greenback Convention for the county of Washtenaw will be held at the court house in Ann Arbor on Thursday, August 10th, at 11 o'clock A. M.

A union meeting of the Congregational and M. E. Churches, was held at the M. E. Church last Sunday. Rev. T. Holmes presiding.

The annual meeting of the Ladies Library Association was held in the basement of the Congregational Church on Friday evening July 14. Ice cream and cake were served by the ladies.

The report of the Secretary and Treasurer showed the society to be in a prosperous condition, and although only five hundred old its Library number over for a hundred years.

All credit is due to a few noble ladies who have labored earnestly to make the Library a success. The following officers and directors were elected:

Mrs. W. J. Knapp, President. Mrs. F. Hatch, Vice President. T. E. Wood, Treasurer. Mrs. W. S. Callahan, Secretary.

A REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.—A Republican County Convention to elect delegates to the State Convention to be held in the village of Kalamazoo, on Wednesday, August 30, 1882, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Two good work horses for sale cheap. Enquire of the undersigned. J. D. SCHNITMAN, Telegraph operator. Chelsea, July 18th, 1882.

CHEERFUL FARMERS. It is one of the advantages of farm life, that being away from the busy cities where one person is striving against the other for a living, there is less to tempt them to become selfish.

REPAIRING BUILDINGS.—The barns are usually empty at this season, and now is the best time to make any necessary repairs. If experience has shown the stables to be inconvenient, let the improvement be made before the barns are again filled.

GRAPE GRAFTS.—Root grafting is as easy and certain as grafting the apple. Scions Delaware and other fine sorts may be grafted on such strong-growing vines as the Concord, inserting the grafts on the crowns of the roots early in winter.

Valuable Time Is lost by farmers on account of their horses having sore necks and shoulders. This can easily be avoided by using Cole's Veterinary Carbolisative.

House and Lot For Sale. A house and lot for sale at a bargain, situated on orchard street. Inquire of TULLY D. FENN. P. O. Box, 256, Chelsea, Mich.

Chelsea Market. CHELSEA, July 20, 1882. FLOUR, 3 cwt. \$3 50. WHEAT, White, 3 bu. 1 15. CORN, 3 bu. 35 40. OATS, 3 bu. 50. CLOVER SEED, 3 bu. 4 60. TIMOTHY SEED, 3 bu. 3 00. BEANS, 3 bu. 3 00. POTATOES, 3 bu. 1 00. APPLES, green, 3 bu. 1 12. do dried, 3 bu. 18 20. HONEY, 3 lb. 18 20. BUTTER, 3 lb. 18 20. POULTRY—Chickens, 3 lb. 11. LARD, 3 lb. 11. TALLOW, 3 lb. 06. HAMS, 3 lb. 12. SHOULDERS, 3 lb. 08. EGGS, 3 doz. 10. BEEF, live 3 cwt. 3 00 @ 3 50. SHEEP, live 3 cwt. 3 00 @ 5 00. do dressed 3 cwt. 5 00 @ 7 00. HAY, tame 3 ton. 10 00 @ 12 00. do marsh, 3 ton. 5 00 @ 6 00. SALT, 3 lbs. 1 25. WOOL, 3 lb. 33 @ 38. CRANBERRIES, 3 bu. 2 00.

GROUP, WHOOPING COUGH and Bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. For sale by Reed & Co.

CATARH UURED, health and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. For sale by Reed & Co.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need for Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle. For sale by Reed & Co.

WILL YOU SUFFER with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. For sale by Reed & Co.

THAT HACKING COUGH can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure.—We guarantee it. For sale by Reed & Co.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, made miserable by that terrible cough, Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. For sale by Reed & Co.



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.

BANKING OFFICE. R. Tempf & 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.

Uncollected Letters. LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Chelsea July 1, 1882. May, Answorth, Albert Andrews, Mr. E. W. Daniels, Mr. William McCrochen, Mrs. George Neagle, Mrs. Emma Snyder, Mrs. George Weber.

A GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY Is the Loss of MANHOOD. A lecture on the nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, induced by self-abuse, involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.

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

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

Advertisement for LAWRENCE & MARTIN'S ROCK & RYE. Includes text about the product's benefits and a list of agents.

GREEN B. BAUM, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., Jan. 1882. A reliable Remedy in Fecular complaints and in a Bile-disease, and when stamped, may be sold by DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, and other persons, without special tax, or license.

GLAZIER, DePUY & Co., CHEMISTS. BANK STORE. OUR SPECIAL attention will be devoted to the dispensing of PHYSICIANS PRESCRIPTIONS. THE PREPARATION and sale of PURE FAMILY MEDICINES, DYE COLOR RECIPES, &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.

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.

Second Quarterly Report. Condition of the CHELSEA SAVINGS BANK, of Chelsea Mich., July 3rd, 1882, made in accordance with Section 18, 19 and 67 of the General Banking Law, as amended in 1871.

Capital paid in \$50,000.00. Surplus and Earnings 1,904.17. Due Depositors 61,780.94. Total \$113,685.11.

I, GEO. P. GLAZIER, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. P. GLAZIER, Cashier.

RAILROAD MEN WANT WATCHES. CALL ON WOOD BROS. Includes an illustration of a pocket watch.

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

This space belongs to J. D. Clark, furniture dealer. He is receiving fresh goods daily. Look out for the new advertisement next week.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE in the county to get your job-work, auction bills, etc. done, is at the HERALD OFFICE.

Thanking the people for previous patronage, and hoping that it will be continued in the future, I remain YOURS TRULY, F. L. DIAMOND.

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

CHELSEA. MICHIGAN.

FICKLE MOLLY.

I think all day of Molly, and I dream of her all night. Yet I'm never quite contented even when she's right by me.

APPLE BUTTER.

"Oh, dear! oh, dear!" moaned little Peggy Porter, rocking herself to and fro on the bottom step of the back porch of Squire Baldwin's big red brick house.

"What's the matter, Peggy?" inquired the Squire, looking over the balustrade with his pipe in his mouth.

"I'm suffering from my gastric perturbations? They're green apples and I'm none too substantial; and I saw you eat a peck of 'em last night."

"He didn't hev nobbin'. He never teched one of 'em," sobbed Peggy.

"I thought you meant took up to Heaven," said the Squire. "I'd just been reading about Elijah for the mornin' chapter, and my thoughts was of a spiritual nature. That's dreadful news, Peggy. Tell me the particulars."

"That nasty, horrid, hateful Mr. Moses Parker says he's got a nurse full of gold money," said Peggy, doubling her fists. "Says he stole it 'en a most awful eyes."

"I rather reckon I will, Peggy," said the Squire with dignity. "You haven't made any mistake in coming to me. I rather reckon I do know more than the majority of my fellow-townsmen about most things."

"That looks like resumption of specie, payment, don't it?" said 'Wa'al, it does,' said Silas. 'I ain't had gold for so long that I don't like to spend it,' said I. 'I feel like hoardin' it up; and then I put the purse down on the table, and was lookin' at it and the gold shinin' through the meshes, when my old woman called to me out of the cook-room: 'Come and keep an eye on this apple butter; I've got to go down cellar.'"

"Now, the kitchen is here and the cook-room is there; open right one into each other. 'Twasn't four steps, and I ran out and took the ladle and stirred away; and all of a sudden I put my hand into my pocket and felt there wasn't no purse in it."

MICHIGAN NEWS.

He'd had too much hard cider when he got in, and he was purty sassy when I spoke about the purse. And at last I woke up and says: 'Hired help is all alike, Moses.' 'I reckon it is, Betty.' 'And I up and told Silas 'jest this: 'Hand over the purse and I'll take no steps about it.'"

"Then Silas he jest knocked me down, and I sent for the proper parties and had him took up, and he's in jail. You see there wasn't no one else to take 'em and he had a holiday, and he went off and speed 'em away in New York. 'He's worked for me a long time, and I'm cut up about it. So's my wife. 'I'd rather see a most anybody else had done it; so would she.'"

"Mr. Parker, and esteemed friends," said the Squire, waving his hand to his audience, now augmented by the lady with the new broom—"Mr. Parker and friends, this here is one of the most unfathomable mysteries it has ever been my fate to attempt to penetrate. Here air two fellar-citizens, my esteemed old coadjutor, Mr. Moses Parker, perhaps the most celebrated merchant of our world-renowned town of Pippinville, and here is that hitherto highly respected young man, Silas Tucker, wrapped in mystery, about the darkest gloom. The shadow of suspicion rests upon our city like a nightmare. The brows of my fellar-citizens grow furred. Be it my task to eliminate the light of truth out of this chiarer obscurer, as my friend, the eminent photographer on my left, pertinently remarked in his studio but yesterday. I pledge myself to this work, like Diogenes with his lantern, with whom my friend, the school-mas-ter, who has just come in, is naturally familiar. I will discover the facts of this case, and I trust I shall find the honest man in our hitherto respected fellar-citizen, Silas Tucker. I'll be over at court to-morrow, rely on me. Mr. Parker, what do you ask for this here very fine apple butter?"

"Dollar a pair, Squire," said Mr. Parker. "That's the apple butter I was stirring when I missed the money."

"It becomes historical," said the Squire. "I'll take a pair." "And it over right away?" asked Mr. Parker. "I'll take it," said the Squire. "I have no petty pride about me, sir; none."

"So the pair was handed over, a big trade dollar dropped into Mr. Parker's money drawer, and the Squire walked home across the common. Despairing, Peggy waited at table with swollen eyes and a very red nose. Mrs. Baldwin, a sorrowful, serious lady who took a dark view of life in general, shook her head and groaned. The two Misses Baldwin were eager to know what had been done for poor Silas."

"Monday will show," he said. "Wife, I reckon I'd like a little of that apple butter. Dish out some, won't you?" Mrs. Baldwin obeyed, and came back with a contemptuous expression of countenance.

"Next time you go and buy apple butter, ask if I can't make it better than Jane Ann Parker," she said. "This is full of lumps." She set the glass dish on the table, and dipped a tablespoon in the apple butter, then shrieked: "Good gracious!" and every one at the table, as well as Peggy Porter, walking around it, saw that she held upon her spoon-tip a long netted purse, through the meshes of which something glittered.

"A purse of money!" she cried; and the Squire, bringing his fist down on the table, roared: "This here mystery is elucidated. Parker has biled his seventy dollars in his apron-hour!"

"An hour later the audience in the store gathered about the Squire, as he stood before the counter. "There are moments, fellow-citizens," said the Squire, "when inspiration seems to be bestowed on us poor mortals. Why did I buy this apple sars? 'Twould be lying in the face of Providence not to admit that it was inspiration. It is evident that our esteemed fellar-townsman, Mr. Moses Parker, in his zeal to assist his admirable wife in household duties, leaned over the kettle of apple sars and let gold fall from his manly bosom; that here, upon the table, was the gold money."

"So you order, Silas," said Mr. Parker. "I admit it, but I'd rather you wouldn't, for the sake of my father. Mrs. Parker's nerves are out of order. If you'll come back, Silas, I'll be obliged to you, and I apologize before all these folks." "All right," said Silas. "Only after this I shall expect to be treated with respectivity."

Killed by His Brother.

A few days ago, Fred Cobb, aged twelve years, who was sitting at the breakfast table at his father's residence, in the township of Texas, in Kalamazoo County, was caught from behind by his brother Frank, who drew his head back and cut his throat with a razor, nearly severing the head from the body. The act was committed in the presence of their sister, aged seventeen years, who immediately ran to one of the neighbors and notified the community, and Cobb was placed under arrest. He did not attempt to escape. The deed was thought to have been committed because of a story circulated in the neighborhood by Fred that Frank had been guilty of a crime, at which Frank was greatly angered. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of deliberate murder, and Frank was taken to jail at Kalamazoo. Frank Cobb is a young man of twenty-three years old, who ran away from the Michigan Agricultural College, at Lansing, about two years ago, and went to California, where he was confined in an asylum about six months, being removed and brought home by his father. He alleges that he was engaged in work of great value to the scientific world, and that his brother disturbed him and would not be quiet when he commanded, and that it was necessary to "remove" him. He was generally believed to be insane.

The Detroit wheat quotations are: No. 1 White, \$1.30; No. 2 White, nominal; No. 3 Red, nominal.

Reports to the State Board of Health by fifty-seven observers in various localities, for the week ended July 1, indicate that measles, typho-malarial fever, inflammation of the bowels, intermittent fever, whooping-cough and pneumonia were the most prevalent diseases. No marked cases of typhoid fever were reported at two places, several fever at fourteen, measles at thirteen, and small-pox at four places, viz: Detroit, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo and Flint.

A young man in Hastings had heaps of fun a few evenings ago with a cow. He persuaded a small boy, who was leading the cow, to ride her while he would lead her. It was to be a tremendous joke on the small boy. The cow kicked, as was expected, landing the small boy in the road; but, just as the boy's man began to laugh, he was tangled his legs in her nose and dragged him through the largest and dirtiest mud-puddle in that section.

Sojourner Truth has so far recovered from her recent illness as to think of going on another lecturing trip. She says: "I am bound to die with the harness on."

The farm-house of E. F. Lillie, near Coopersville, was burned a few days since, and his two boys, named Martin and Roy, perished in the flames. James Booth was beaten to death in the rear of the machine shop at Bay City a few days ago, for the purpose of robbery.

The daughter of Thomas Wakeman, of Port Huron, had her dress set on fire by a fire-cracker the other day, and the girl was burned to death. Her mother was also badly burned while trying to extinguish the flames.

Tenry Weiner, of Springwells, a suburb of Detroit, aged thirty years, committed suicide a few mornings ago by flinging himself in front of a moving train on the Canada Southern Railway. Weiner was a Pole, and had been only six weeks in America. He leaves a family.

The purchase of the Tawas & Bay County Railroad by General Alger, and the report that it is to be immediately extended to some point on the Michigan Central, has given an impetus to railroad matters on the shore.

John Benjamin was the other day brought before the Circuit Court at Houghton for the murder of Louis Plover two years ago next August. Benjamin is a half-breed, and has lived for a long time in the vicinity. He was tried by a jury of twelve men, and was found guilty and pleaded guilty of manslaughter, which plea was accepted by the prosecution. The Judge, after explaining the different degrees of murder ased him: "Did you kill Louis Plover?" "Yes, sir, I did," was the answer. Benjamin then told how it was done, stating that they got into a quarrel, and he finally struck him with an ax and left him dead on the shore of the lake. The prisoner was remanded to jail to await sentence.

Christian Ittner has been assessed twenty-five dollars by a jury in West Bay City because he didn't turn out with his heavy wagon and give half the road to a buggy. Teamsters with their wagons imagine that they are kings of the highway, but the law requires them to give half the road, no matter what load they are hauling, and no matter what sort of a vehicle they meet.

Insects Going West.

The tide of travel with insects, as with men, seems naturally to be from east to west. With the noted exception of the grape phylloxera and the Colorado potato beetle (as Miss Murthly points out in a paper to the St. Louis Academy), Europe has not received from America any considerable pest which has not been introduced from Europe. There is a comparative scarcity, too, of exotic insect species on the western seaboard of America, notwithstanding the frequent ocean traffic. Spite of the great arid plains and lofty mountains, nearly all the insects of Eastern America, States, including those from Europe, have found their way to the fields, orchards, and vineyards of the Pacific States. One of the latest insect invaders from Europe is the cabbage or rapeseed fly (Phis rappa, Schrank), which appeared about twelve years ago in some northern seaports, and its range now extends from far north in Canada to the south of Georgia. It attacks every cruciferous garden vegetable, but in the flower garden curiously rejects the plants of that family in favor of mignonette. Miss Murthly has noted a large amount of premature emergence of the chrysalis, and a consequent death, indicating an adjustment of the insect to the climate of its new habitat. In Europe the insect is mainly kept in check by numerous parasites. For several years in America none such came to the aid of the disheartened gardener, but some have now appeared, the most important being a small metallic green fly, which, though identical with the most destructive European parasite, is proved to be indigenous on both sides of the Atlantic. It lays its eggs on the leaves of the cabbage, cauliflower, and from these some small maggots, which live on the fatty tissues of their victim but do not touch its vital organ until the chrysalis state is reached.—Nature.

Some years ago William Francis Henrietta left Huntington Landing, Conn., where he owned property, and was not heard from for years.—He died recently in Brazil, leaving \$158,000 to his relatives in the North. His relatives were delighted to hear from him once more and learn that he had not been dead all those years.—Boston Post.

Naturally pale invalids can be greatly improved in health and appearance, the mind and body strengthened, by using Dr. Guyot's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. It brightens the complexion, and creates a healthy and fine picture of health, strength and beauty. It is woman's best friend for relieving the many weaknesses incidental to female life. It cures neuralgia, debility, or suffer from dyspepsia, it will surely cure you.

These shouldn't be much danger to a forger in the streets of Alexandria. A manufacturer is able to keep track in Egypt.

Mr. Samuel A. Denton, of Lebanon, O., writes: "My wife has for years been a great sufferer from her stomach. Her appetite was very poor, and her blood full of impurities. She complained of pains about the loins and back; and would sometimes keep her bed for weeks. I used Dr. Guyot's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, which helped her greatly from the start, and now I never saw her skin so fair, her lips so red, or her cheeks so rosy. She is now a healthy, energetic woman, and I never hear her complain."

The poet who sweetly referred to the "slightest touch of the shadow" has noted the alarming increase of certain peculiar physical troubles within the past few years. These troubles have come at unexpected intervals, and in a treacherous way. They have manifested themselves in innumerable forms. But they have always had the same cause. They have not been the result of any disease, but of a direct to the stragglers of the system and their work has usually been as prompt as it is fatal. Their treacherous and deceptive character has made them a source of constant alarm. It is now conceded by the ablest physicians in every land and by eminent scientists the world over, that this disease is the cause of all the internal fevers which are brought about by wasted and unhealthy kidneys that permit the poison to remain in the blood, instead of throwing it out of the system. It is equally true that it is to all who have studied into the effects and have become conversant with the facts, that a disordered state of the kidneys and liver produces common ailments, such as rheumatism and pains which afflict the human race, and they can be traced to this source just as certainly as can Bright's disease. To purify the system, and to get rid of the cause of a disease we must remove the cause. It is true, therefore, that nine-tenths of all human ailments are caused by diseased kidneys or liver, and that the only way to cure these troubles is by treating the organs which cause them. How intimately the kidneys are associated with the system, may be understood from the fact that over 1,000 ounces of blood pass through them every hour, being more than 300 gallons, or nearly one ton in the course of a day. This vast quantity of blood and if the kidneys are diseased the impurities that are in the blood are not removed, and the system is thus poisoned. The disease in some of its many terrible forms. The horrors which accompany most of the diseases caused by diseased kidneys and liver are so numerous and so terrible that the dangers surrounding them are even greater than the agony. And yet a person can be cured of these troubles without knowing the cause of the disease that has attacked him. Some of the symptoms of the first stages, any one of which indicates disordered kidneys or liver, are: Pains in the back and around the loins, severe headaches, dizziness, inflamed eyes, a coated tongue and a dry mouth, loss of appetite, chilly sensations, and a burning heat in the stomach, a dryness of the skin, nervousness, night sweats, muscular debility, a tired feeling, especially at the joints, and a bloating under the eyes. If any of the following things are noticed about the fluids passed from the system, it shows that the kidneys and liver are out of order: A red deposit, scum upon the surface, an unusual thickness or thinness, a very dark or a very light color, a burning sensation in passing, an unusual odor, a retention, a frequent desire to void and inability to do so.

The above are a few of the hundreds of symptoms which denote the beginning of an aggravated case of kidney or liver troubles, and they require instant attention. If these symptoms are not checked at once, they are almost certain to result in some of the many terrible diseases which afflict the human race. But unpleasant as all the symptoms and even these diseases may be, they are as nothing compared to the last stages of the complaint, which is a death away by degrees. But unpleasant as all the symptoms and even these diseases may be, they are as nothing compared to the last stages of the complaint, which is a death away by degrees. But unpleasant as all the symptoms and even these diseases may be, they are as nothing compared to the last stages of the complaint, which is a death away by degrees.

John Corning, of Bay City, had one of his fingers accidentally chopped off by a fellow-workman the other day, while he was working for a street pavement.

Bert Speed, aged twenty-one, was drowned in the Coldwater dam, some miles north of Farwell a few days ago. His clothes were found on the bank, but his body had not been recovered.

Pat Sullivan, a miner at the Lake Superior mine, received injuries the other night by a fall of rock which resulted in his death.

A SENATOR has often been made by the discovery of some new thing, but nothing has ever stood the test like Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills.

They really do cure sick headache, nervous headache, neuralgia, nervousness, sleeplessness, indigestion, pain, and melancholy. Price, 50 cents per box, two for \$1, six for \$5, by mail, postage free. Dr. C. W. Benson, Baltimore, Md. Sold by druggists.

It is strange that a woman can ever be found to marry a King, for every body knows that the King beats the Queen.

Write to Mrs. Lydia E. Pichman, Lynn, Mass., for names of ladies who have cured their weakness by taking her "Vegetable Compound."

Wren sorrow has left its traces," what has become of the rest of the harvest?

SKINNY MEN. "Wells' Health Renewer" cures health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia. \$1.00.

"That's what beats me," remarked a boy, as he passed a pile of shingles.—Boston Post.

The Diamond Dyes always do more than they claim to do. Color over the dirt. It dyes. It will look like new. Only 10 cents.

A MAD dog is a pronounced instance of courage.—Philadelphia Quill.

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

MUSTARD yellow is the name of a new color. Worn as trimmings to a corn beef and greens polonaise it is too lovely.

Use Reddick's Russia Salve in the house and use Reddick's Russia Salve in the stable. Try it.

The finest Light Bams use Wise's Axle Grease on their light bushes.

NATIONAL YEAST is reliable. Give it a trial.

Wakefield's Blackberry Balsam, for diarrhea. Try the new brand, "Spring Tobacco."

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and AGUE Or CHILLS and FEVER.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear his testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health.

DR. JOHN BULL, Manufacturer and Vendor of SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, BULL'S WORM DESTROYER The Popular Remedies of the Day. Principal Office, 831 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

AGENTS WANTED FOR New Book. "THE JEANNETTE," Giving the full and authentic history of the unfortunate JEANNETTE and her companions in the NORTH POLE. A history of unparalleled interest and value, containing a full account of all previous Arctic Expeditions, from the earliest times to the present day, including full descriptions of the Arctic regions, and the only complete and correct account of the Arctic Expeditions ever published.—This book is the most interesting, fascinating and instructive book ever written. One Agent sold over one hundred copies in one day. Price, 50 cents per copy. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Agents wanted in every town. Write for Catalogue and Terms to the Publishers, THE COBURN & NEWMAN PUBLISHING CO., 94, 96, 98, 100, Metropolitan Block, CHICAGO, ILL.

It is the concurrent testimony of the public that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the best medicine for the stomach, for the medical profession, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a medicine which cures all stomach troubles, such as indigestion, flatulence, and heartburn. It is a medicine which cures all stomach troubles, such as indigestion, flatulence, and heartburn. It is a medicine which cures all stomach troubles, such as indigestion, flatulence, and heartburn.

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WHAT DO YOU NOT LIKE TO SEE!

A man who knows so much you cannot tell him any thing. A yellow saffron-colored skin, when Burdock Blood Bitters is guaranteed to cure the worst case of this insidious manhood.

A person who always complaining of bilious attacks, and sick headaches when the trouble can so easily be cured by using Burdock Blood Bitters. A young man who is often incapacitated from business on account of dyspepsia, when Burdock Blood Bitters is guaranteed to cure the worst case of this insidious manhood.

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