

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

VOLUME XI.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1882.

TERMS: One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Annum.

NUMBER 51.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Important Intelligence from All Parts.

DOMESTIC.

Little who gave information against the James gang, to which he at one time belonged, has been arrested for complicity in the robbery of a United States postmaster at Hazel Shoals, Ala., in March, 1881.

John I. Blair, of Blaine, N. J., has secured \$100,000 towards rebuilding the Iowa College at Grinnell.

Seventeen new cases of yellow fever at Brownsville, Texas, on the 19th. Three deaths occurred. The publication of the daily papers has been suspended.

Chicago dispatch of the 16th states that the first time in six weeks rains had begun falling over a large portion of New England, and the forest fires in Barnstable County, which had burned over some twenty square miles, were partially extinguished.

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ADAM M. DUNBAR, the defaulting ex-Treasurer of Berks County, Pa., has been sentenced, on a confession of guilt, to three years' imprisonment at hard labor in the county jail, to pay the costs of prosecution, and to refund the \$19,000 embezzled.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The Vermont Greenbackers met in State Convention at Waterbury on the 15th. C. C. Martin was nominated for Governor, and the following Congressional nominations were made: First District, D. E. Kidder; Second, H. D. Dunbar. The platform adopted arraigns and holds responsible the old political parties for all the evils which have arisen from the corrupt and incompetent administration of political affairs; indorses the platform of the National Greenback-Labor party; favors the prompt payment of the public debt; the substitution of Government money for National Bank currency; the establishment of banks of discount and deposit; the adjustment of the tariff so as to protect home industries; unlimited coinage of gold and silver so long as metals are considered essential as money; and a free ballot and a fair count in all sections of the country.

The National Bankers' Association met in convention at Saratoga on the 19th. George S. Cook, New York, made the opening address. The New York Anti-Monopolists on the 19th decided to nominate a full State ticket, and called a State Convention to be held at Saratoga, September 13.

UNITED STATES SENATOR HILL, of Georgia, died at his home in Atlanta on the 16th, from the effects of cancer in the mouth. He was fifty-nine years old.

The following Congressional nominations were made on the 16th: Republican—Wisconsin, First District, Charles G. Williams; renominated; Virginia, Sixth, Henry Rivers; Kentucky, Eighth, William O. Bradley; Illinois, Seventeenth, William H. Barlow; Democratic—South Carolina, Fourth, John H. Evans; renominated; Fifth, John J. Hemphill; Sixth, George W. Dargow; Virginia, Seventh, John Paul; renominated; Georgia, Fifth, H. Hammond; renominated; Louisiana, Sixth, Andrew S. Herron; West Virginia, Fourth, Eustace Gibson; Greenback—Illinois, Fourteenth, J. C. Bomer; Iowa, Eighth, D. M. Clark; Missouri, Second, William Quayle; Twelfth, Gage S. Spring; Prohibitionist—Wisconsin, Seventh, B. F. Parker.

The Iowa Democratic State Convention met at Marshalltown on the 16th and nominated the following ticket: For Secretary of State, T. O. Walker; Treasurer, John Foley; Auditor, William Thompson; Attorney-General, J. H. Timmerman; Clerk of the Supreme Court, H. P. Bonorden; Supreme Court Reporter, L. A. Palmer; Judge of the Supreme Court, Charles E. Brownson. The resolutions adopted deplore the adoption of the prohibition amendment, oppose protective tariff, condemn the assessment of Government employees for political purposes, and declare the right of the State to regulate railroads.

The American Woman-Suffrage Association will hold its thirteenth annual meeting at Omaha, Neb., on the 12th and 13th of September.

The following Congressional nominations were made on the 17th: Republican—Illinois, Eleventh, R. F. Marsh; renominated; Virginia, First, Robert M. Mayo; Fourth, R. S. Hooper; Michigan, Fourth, C. C. Birrow; renominated; Indiana, Tenth, Mark L. De Motte; renominated; Democratic—Ohio, Eleventh, John P. Leedom; renominated; Arkansas, Second, James K. Jones; renominated; Indiana, First, John J. Kleimer; Missouri, Fourth, James N. Burns; Tenth, Martin L. Clardy; renominated; Twelfth, Charles H. Morgan; New Jersey, Fourth, Henry S. Harris; Iowa, Seventh, C. T. Gilpin; Greenback—Ohio, Tenth, H. J. Blodgett; Readjuster—Virginia, Eighth, R. R. Parr.

GENERAL SINGLETON has announced himself as an Independent Democratic candidate for Congress in the Twelfth Illinois District. The returns received from the late Kentucky election on the 17th indicated the choice of Henry, the Democratic candidate for Appellate Clerk, and the only State candidate voted for, by about 45,000 majority.

A. McCALLA, of Iowa, has been elected President of the American Microscopist Society.

The following Congressional nominations were made on the 18th: Democratic—Virginia, Third District, George D. Wise; renominated; Missouri, Third, John Cosgrove; Republican—Virginia, Ninth, J. Bowen.

The Connecticut Republican State Convention has been called to meet at New Haven September 3.

The Massachusetts Greenback-Labor party met in State Convention at Boston on the 17th and nominated General B. F. Butler for Governor, and a full State ticket. The platform adopted demands that a check should be put upon the power of wealth; the rapid payment of the National debt; advocates eight hours as a legal day's labor; opposes the National Banks; abhors convict labor; demands that the General Government should coin and issue all money, whether metallic or paper, and make it a full legal tender for all debts, national and local, and that all property should be equally taxed for the support of the Government.

FOREIGN.

The Rev. Father Chastelliers and four Irishmen were drowned in Lake Umbagog, near Montreal, on the 16th, while fishing, by the upsetting of a canoe.

Charles T. Kugler was arrested at Toronto on the 16th for forgery, and his father was so overcome at the news that he went out and hanged himself.

The freedom of the City of Dublin was on the 16th presented to Messrs. Parnell and Dillon, amidst great enthusiasm. Parnell said it was clear that liberty of speech no longer existed in Ireland, and he advised the higher clergy to join in endeavoring to bring about a better state of affairs. He said the people could no longer tolerate their present degradation.

The cotton-mills of Bailey & Son, at Bolton, England, containing 50,000 spindles, were destroyed by fire on the 16th. Loss, \$800,000.

E. DWYER GRAY, ex-Lord Mayor of Dublin, was on the 16th sentenced to six and a half years' imprisonment for having published alleged libelous matter in his paper, the Dublin Freeman's Journal. There was great excitement.

Dr. GONAT, an Englishman, left Sernatt, Switzerland, recently with two guides to ascend Mont Blanc. Two days later all were found dead, having fallen from a precipice.

A FRENCH vessel arrived at Faynes, Ireland, on the 16th, with two cases of Asiatic cholera on board.

GENERAL AGOSTO CUNEO, the well-known French General, died on the 17th.

The coronation of the Czar of Russia is announced to take place at Moscow on the 15th of October.

A SERIOUS insurrection against the ruling dynasty and against foreigners is reported to have broken out in Corea. A London dispatch of the 17th says the King and Queen had been assassinated.

A LONDON dispatch of the 17th says Gladstone had recommended the removal of Justice Lawson, of Dublin, because of the excessive sentence passed upon Hugh Sheriff Grey for alleged contempt of court.

NATHANIEL JAMES MERRILL, Episcopal Bishop of Grahamstown, South Africa, died a few days ago.

On the 18th the British Parliament adjourned until the 24th of October.

At Socorro, N. M., a few days ago Juan Elvador, a gambler who had been locked up for indecently treating a young girl, was taken from the jail by a party of indignant citizens, and hanged.

On the 17th the palace of Count Andrássy at Vienna was burglarized, and all the Count's orders taken, together with many objects of art and antiquity.

A DISPATCH of the 18th from St. Petersburg says it was believed at Erzerum, Armenia, that Russia was about to occupy the whole of Asia Minor to the Bosphorus, owing to its unaided success.

A man named Joyce and his entire family were murdered on the evening of the 17th in his own house in County Galway, Ireland. It was believed the Joyces gave information relative to the murder of Lord Ardillon's bailiffs.

EGYPTIAN WAR NEWS.

AN Alexandria dispatch of the 15th says that Arabi Pasha was on the preceding day called a meeting of Ulemas and obtained from them a fetva deposing the Sultan of Turkey, and naming the Sheriff of Mecca as Caliph.

GENERAL WOLSELEY arrived at Alexandria on the 15th. The Khedive had authorized the British military authorities to occupy such points on the Suez isthmus as might seem necessary for operations against Arabi. The Sultan had ordered Arabi Pasha to lay down his arms, and in event of his refusal would leave him at the mercy of England.

On the 15th the Sultan of Turkey issued a proclamation ordering Arabi Pasha and his followers in Egypt to lay down their arms.

On the 15th General Wolseley, by authority of the Khedive, issued a proclamation to the people of Egypt, declaring that the sole object of the British was to restore the authority of the Khedive. On the same day the British commander at Meke received orders for the surrender of an entire Egyptian infantry battalion.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch of the 16th says the Khedive has issued the proclamation against Arabi Pasha. It was owing to the fact that a telegram was received from him five days before, expressing his readiness to submit to the authority of the Caliph, but stating that he could not leave his soldiers without a head until the arrival of Turkish troops in Egypt, when he would instantly hand over his command to the Turkish General.

The report that the Ulemas had deposed the Sultan, at the instigation of the British, was untrue. On the contrary, the Sultan, at the instigation of his British ally, congratulatory telegrams from Cairo and other parts of Egypt.

PREPARATIONS were being made at Alexandria on the 17th by General Wolseley for an attack on the Aboukir forts. The land attack would be made in two columns, one along the route of the late reconnaissance, and another by way of Lake Aboukir, taking Arabi Pasha's point where his right rear rests on Mahmoudieh Canal. Previous to the land attack the place would be bombarded, the entire fleet, with the exception of two vessels, being withdrawn from Alexandria for that purpose.

ACCORDING to an Alexandria dispatch of the 17th Arabi Pasha was negotiating for his escape, in case of need, to the residence of a fanatical Mohammedan dignitary on the borders of Tripoli.

A CONSTANTINOPLE telegram of the 18th says the Porte had withdrawn its agreement to send troops to Egypt, and would protest against English occupation.

An Alexandria dispatch of the 18th says that the official returns from Arabi's army give the number as follows: Regulars, 36,000; militia, 38,000; Bedouins, 53,000. It was reported from Cairo that Arabi Pasha had warned the European residents that he would not be responsible for their safety, having to call all the soldiers and policemen to the front.

LATER NEWS.

An Alexandria dispatch of the 19th states that a naval attack on Arabi Pasha's position commenced in the afternoon by the Mahmoudieh Canal. The firing ceased in the evening. A reconnaissance by land revealed the rebel forces masked behind trees. Four English soldiers were killed, and the number of Egyptians killed was estimated at 300.

On the 20th heavy fighting was going on at Baheli. Reports from the interior stated that Arabi Pasha was making the entire population labor on the earthworks. The British troops had occupied Port Said and Ismailia and disarmed the native soldiers. Rear Admiral Hewitt had deposed traffic on the Suez Canal, at which De Lessops made a strong protest.

The Directors of the Suez Canal Company held a meeting in Paris on the 20th, and their resolutions were passed reaffirming the neutrality of the highway, and denouncing the warlike measures of the British.

The Governor of Texas on the 19th asked aid of the Government for the yellow-fever sufferers. Surgeon-General Hamilton had forwarded them reports at Brownsville. Thirty new cases were reported at Brownsville and a few new cases were reported.

The funeral of the late Senator Hill, of Georgia, took place at Atlanta on the 19th, 20,000 people witnessing the ceremonies.

ADVICES of the 19th from Sonora say that in the recent fight with the Apaches in the Sarharp district the Mexican troops lost forty-five men and the Indians thirty-eight. Eighteen women and twelve children were killed on the road between Sarharp and the Trinidad mine. One thousand National troops were expected shortly.

Two young men and two young ladies in a carriage were run down on the 19th by a train at Anoka, Minn., together with their horse, and all were killed. The party was returning from a dance.

The Democrats of the Eighth Texas District on the 19th nominated James F. Miller for Congress.

TWO SECTIONS of a circus train crashed together near New Burnside, Ill., on the 20th. Four men were killed in a car containing eighty sleeping showmen, and about twenty others were seriously injured.

THREE men working on a boycotted farm near Boyle, Ireland, were fired at on the 19th, and one mortally wounded.

The Utah Commission was formally received at Salt Lake on the 19th. The Mormon Church has employed four leading law firms of Salt Lake, and raised \$10,000 to fight the law.

The Navy Department at Washington on the 19th received the following cablegram from St. Petersburg: "Berry, Melville and their party arrived this morning. All are well." The Berry mentioned is Lieutenant Robert M. Berry, who was in command of the Rodgers at the time of her loss. The party were expected to arrive in about three weeks.

How De Long and His Men Were Buried.

It was Chief Melville's intention to bury the remains upon the bank where they were found, but the natives assured him that in all probability any tomb would be washed away, as when the river broke up in the spring there would be about four feet of water over the entire delta. He, therefore, had them all removed to the top of a hill of solid rock about three hundred feet high, about forty yards to the south-west, and there constructed a mausoleum of wood from the wreck of the scow near where they were found. First a granite cross was hewn out of a solid piece of driftwood and erected on the crest of the hill, and around it was built a box six feet wide, two feet deep and twenty-two feet long, placed exactly in the magnetic meridian. After the bodies had been placed therein the box was covered with timbers laid side by side and a ridge pole sixteen feet long framed into the cross five feet above the hill of the coffin, the ends supported by timbers having the same inward slant. Again at this ridge pole were placed timbers side by side until the whole formed a true pyramid, and then stones were heaped upon the entire structure, so that it looks like a very creditable affair, surmounted by a cross. The cross itself is twenty-two feet high from the surface of the rock, is one foot square, and the crossbeam is twelve feet long by one foot square.

On the cross is engraved the following inscription, cut in by the search party at their house at night:

MEMORY
OF
DE
OFFICERS
AND
MEN
OF
THE ARCTIC STEAMER "JEANETTE"
WHO DIED OF STARVATION
IN LENA DELTA, OCTOBER, 1881.

Lieut-nant
G. W. DE LONG.
DR. J. M. AMBLER.
J. J. COLLINS.
W. W. LEE.
A. GOERTZ.
A. DRESSELER.
H. ERICHSEN.
G. W. BOYD.
N. IVERSON.
H. KNACK.
ALEXIA.
AH SAM.

The two lost children of Alton, Kenosha County, who were lost in the woods recently, have been found alive and well, after being out eight days and seven nights, and having 1,200 men searching for them when found. They were nearly exhausted, the little girl especially, but still plucky and hopeful when found. The boy was aged nine and the girl seven. Their names are Theodore and Arminia Stone. The boy carried his little sister when she became too weak to walk. During the fearful storm of their trip night after night they slept under a pine tree, whose thick foliage sheltered them considerably. They lived on huckleberries, and kept their pails full of it to have something to eat when they couldn't find any berries. The girl was nearly naked, her dress being torn to pieces by the bushes. Both are now well and hearty again. Once the boy fell into the Rock River, and his nearly drowned, but succeeded in getting out with the aid of the girl.

The Detroit wheat quotations are: No. 1 White, \$1.06 1/2; No. 2 White, nominal; No. 2 Red, \$1.04 1/2; No. 3 Winter, \$1.00 1/2; No. 4 Spring, \$1.00 1/2; No. 5 Spring, \$1.00 1/2; No. 6 Spring, \$1.00 1/2; No. 7 Spring, \$1.00 1/2; No. 8 Spring, \$1.00 1/2; No. 9 Spring, \$1.00 1/2; No. 10 Spring, \$1.00 1/2; No. 11 Spring, \$1.00 1/2; No. 12 Spring, \$1.00 1/2; No. 13 Spring, \$1.00 1/2; No. 14 Spring, \$1.00 1/2; No. 15 Spring, \$1.00 1/2; No. 16 Spring, \$1.00 1/2; No. 17 Spring, \$1.00 1/2; No. 18 Spring, \$1.00 1/2; No. 19 Spring, \$1.00 1/2; No. 20 Spring, \$1.00 1/2; No. 21 Spring, \$1.00 1/2; No. 22 Spring, \$1.00 1/2; No. 23 Spring, \$1.00 1/2; No. 24 Spring, \$1.00 1/2; No. 25 Spring, \$1.00 1/2; No. 26 Spring, \$1.00 1/2; No. 27 Spring, \$1.00 1/2; No. 28 Spring, \$1.00 1/2; No. 29 Spring, \$1.00 1/2; No. 30 Spring, \$1.00 1/2; No. 31 Spring, \$1.00 1/2; No. 32 Spring, \$1.00 1/2; No. 33 Spring, \$1.00 1/2; No. 34 Spring, \$1.00 1/2; No. 35 Spring, \$1.00 1/2; No. 36 Spring, \$1.00 1/2; 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No. 184 Spring, \$1.

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 possible.

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

All communications should be addressed to "THE HERALD,"
Chelsea, Washburn Co., Mich.

The Chelsea Herald.

CHELSEA, AUG. 24, 1883.

The Past.

BY O. L. M.

Like shadows on a landscape thrown
By clouds that speed across the sky,
Dim visions of the past to memory
Flit through the halls of night.

Once more my childhood's home I see—
I treasure each familiar scene—
The sparkling brook, the spreading oak,
The play-house on the meadow green.

Oh childhood's hours how swift they sped
Oh joys forever lost to me;
Can gold or fame or aught below
Repay me for the loss of thee?

A mother's trust, a mother's love,
A father's guiding hand were mine,
And still await the coming years
Guide me aright, oh precepts thine.

Framed amid the pictures of the past,
A pale sweet face looks out at me;
I see her wealth of soft brown hair
And hear her merry laughter free.

Oh heart, once mine forgive the past,
All through the years I'll think of thee,
And thy pure spirit may it prove
A bright and guiding star for me.

The Press and the People.

At no former period in the world's history has the press achieved so grand a position of influence and prosperity. In this country its columns teem with live instincts. It aims to be not only the guide of public opinion, but the acknowledged support of integrity and honor. It gathers news from nations, however remote, and chronicles events in which the master spirits of the age are concerned. So vast a nation as that of the United States has need of an exponent bold of utterance, wise of attitude, and of unimpeachable honesty. In dealing with public affairs and public men, the power of the press consists more in its uprightness than in its scholarship. The present and rising generation consult it for instruction. Steam and telegraph have opened up intercourse with distant States and Territories; and as the inhabitants are forced to place some confidence in the journals that reach them, few dangers to our best interests are greater than when that confidence is abused. A people accustomed to freedom entertain strong opinions. Intelligence is perpetually at war with ignorance and perversion. Public conscience and public faith, also, are elements not to be ignored. Variety in existing sentiment is to be traced to the light vouchsafed at its formation. Whenever sufficient evidence is produced to modify or change public sentiment, that modification or change will take place. We are as a nation, active and vigilant, and disposed to think before acting. Men in every pursuit of life are persistent thinkers. No day passes without furnishing abundant material for the purpose, and whatever is appropriated has its effect. An American citizen living up to the principle of citizenship, and who performs his duties, disposes of local questions and elects his neighbors to give expression to his views. He has also to aid in the election of others to higher positions; who are to stand forward in the public eye and labor for their constituents and the country. Thus the body of representatives is really national—springing from the people and working in their behalf. The individual representative is a part of the great machine of Government, which is by the people, for the people, and by the people. The citizen has yet another step to take. He is called upon to aid in the election of the Chief Executive. A single vote in such case may seem as a rain-drop in the ocean, or a snow-flake on the prairie; but the aggregate of such votes is important. When these votes are cast they represent the living

spirit of the people, and the man to whom they are given is presumed to be worthy of the popular suffrage. And, be it remembered, the Chief Magistrate represents the nation in its collective grandeur and strength. A silent current of investigation runs on ceaselessly in every community. In the nature of things this must be so. The action of Congress when sitting, of the President and Administration, and of public men generally, passes into every day history. The press brings before the people the record made. It goes into localities where the men are well-known and where what they have said and done is known also. It is a part of the functions of the press to state facts and impale falsehoods; to point out the wisdom and justice of a policy and its beneficial results, or otherwise. When bad men have crept into office and discharged their duties corruptly, it is also its functions to attack and denounce them and their deeds for the public good. A corrupt public man deserves condemnation; and where there are a number in conspiracy the press is expected to gibbet them, or it fails of its mission. No citizen is too exalted to have his action reviewed. No Government can be pure unless the public eye is upon it. Indeed, publicity is the great safeguard of the Republic. With the press righteously opposed to a Government, it could not stand. And the reason is that the people, too, are watchful and vigilant, and, with the light of truth, are in the habit of judging for themselves.

EXERCISE AND AIR.—A correspondent writes to the London Spectator; "I believe that you hit the nail on the head when you wrote that 'to sit for an hour daily in the open air is the best restorative for persons who must lead sedentary lives.' I should go further and say, let them do some of their work in the open air, as so many people do all the summer in countries that enjoy a drier climate; but in England it is possible to work on most days for some hours out of doors. Even in winter one can often read and write in a sheltered nook on the south side of the house during the middle of the day, provided one is wrapped up, and has the knees and ears well covered, wearing a slouched hat to protect the eyes from glare. Much health might even be gained from our London balconies, in the quieter parts of the town, if it were more habitual to use them.

"Any one who tries a morning's reading or writing in the open air will feel no exhaustion, compared with what the same work indoors would have produced; and moreover, he will feel the wish for exercise, as well as the power to take it, and will pace up and down his balcony, if he cannot get further. (You speak contemptuously of 'deck pacing,' but it is the natural resource of delicate persons, who know that though the walk out is refreshing, the return journey means exhaustion, and wisely accept an alternative, which enables them to stop before over fatigue is involved.) A small conservatory is very helpful where a balcony is unattainable, or 'le grand air' too much for the constitution. In either case, all that is wanted to make a comfortable open-air study is a folding garden-chair, which throws up the knees so as to form a desk; and a low stool, for inkstand, books, etc. Care should be taken to close the windows into the room behind, or draught is inevitable. What are called 'French windows' are the most convenient, as being most easily opened from without."

History Class, Attention!

Name some of the most important events that have happened in American history:

- 1620. Landing made on Plymouth Rock.
- 1621. First Thanksgiving kept. No turkey.
- 1622. First meeting-house built.
- 1640. First printing press.
- 1648. Witches first hung.
- 1649. Men are commanded to wear short hair.
- 1662. More witches hung in Salem.
- 1702. Yale College founded in New Haven.
- 1704. First newspaper printed at Boston.
- 1705. Coffee is tasted.
- 1710. Tea is tried, but taxation makes it costly.
- 1711. Potatoes started.
- 1721. Singing by note in the meeting-houses, which caused a great deal of trouble.
- 1740. Tinware manufactured.
- 1755. An organ built, but not allowed to be played in the meeting-house.
- 1756. Benjamin Franklin invents the lightning rod.
- 1760. First attempt at fashion. Collars are worn on shirts and chaises appear.
- 1765. Liberty t'ked of. No more using of stamped paper.
- 1770. Wooden clocks made.
- 1773. Trouble begins about tea; chests of it thrown into Boston harbor.
- 1774. The streets of Boston are lighted with oil-lamps.
- 1780. Umbrellas used by a few rich people, and laughed at.
- 1792. Silk worms raised, and in few houses silk carpets are seen.

1795-1800. Pavilions take the place of breeches for ordinary wear, and plates are used at breakfast and tea.

1807. A steambot on the Hudson.

1807. Stoves first appear in meeting-houses, although some think they showed more fire than religion.

1818. A steambot on Long Island Sound.

1819. A steamer goes across the Atlantic.

1823. Gas in Boston. Coal. Steel pens take the place of quills.

1823. Ruffles disappeared from shirt fronts.

1828. Love apples are fasted hesitatingly, but are found novel and palatable, and are called tomatoes and used as a vegetable.

1832. A railroad built.

1833. Matches used instead of the tinder-box.

1837. First paper money used, called shin-plasters.

1838. Envelopes first used.

1840. Daguerreotypes are taken.

1844. First electric message sent.

1847. Sewing machines invented.

1858. Ocean cable laid. Only one message sent for about ten years.

1861. Quarrel between North and South breaks out. Monitors built. Lots of paper money used and years spent in fighting.

1865. Abraham Lincoln assassinated.

1871. Chicago burned.

1876. Party in Philadelphia called the "Centennial."

1877. Silver coming into use again.

1881. Garfield assassinated.

LINCOLN'S REMAINS.—A Springfield (Ohio) letter says: The attempt to steal the remains of Mr. Lincoln about three years since is remembered by almost every one. Ever since then the public, in fact everybody save a half dozen persons intimately connected with the Lincoln Monument association, supposed Mr. Lincoln's remains were inclosed in the marble sarcophagus which stands in the vestibule leading to the crypts, where other members of the family are entombed. This is not so, as your correspondent learned to-day for the first time. All that remains of Mr. Lincoln have been buried in the ground, under some portion of the immense granite pile forming his monument, ever since the attempted robbery, and are now in a complete state of petrification. This startling statement is from one who knows, and will be news to all but a very few persons, as it was understood at the time that the embalmers' work at Washington, immediately after the death of Mr. Lincoln, was not a success, but a bungle. Soon after the remains were entombed at this city in 1865-6, it was said they were in a bad state of decomposition, and that the embalming was not working. This seems to have been an error, as there is no doubt but that the statement that his remains have turned to stone is true.

Man's Relation to the Lower Animals.

Since many writers opposed to the practice of experiments on animals have based their objections entirely on moral grounds, and thus made the question of vivisection an ethical one, I have been anxious to know what laws they have discovered for our guidance on this vexed subject. They discourse on cruelty, on immorality and on rights of animals; but these expressions are so vague that they fail to afford any basis for legal or public action, or, if there be any attempt at definition, it is with the object of making these terms conform to a foregone conclusion on the very point under discussion. Thus it is constantly asserted that physiologists feel at liberty to torture animals at their pleasure, without regard to the "higher dictates of humanity" or to the "laws of morality." It is thus implied that there exists among the public some principle of conduct toward the lower animals which has no place among experimenters. They speak as if, standing on a higher platform, and beholding all creatures from a superior position, they could frame a code of laws which should have due regard to the rights of animals, and govern our own conduct in all our relations to them. This position is altogether fallacious; man cannot disconnect himself from the animal world, and cannot define its rights. It must, therefore, be abandoned as altogether untenable, and the subject discussed from a totally different standpoint. Our relation to the animal world can only in a very qualified sense be regarded from an ethical point of view; much in the same way as eating and drinking may be spoken of as questions of morality when moral considerations exert their influence over the amount and kind of food which we consume; this, however, cannot hide from us the fact that the subject of digestion is fundamentally a physiological one.

The duty of man toward animals, as an abstract question, is from its very nature insoluble; it can only be partially answered on the grounds of expediency, and these will vary according to age and nation. We should, rather, ask what is our relation to the lower animal world, and in what place in that relationship can moral considerations come into force? In

endeavoring to form a judgment of this relationship, we must take facts as we find them, for the attempt at an explanation is trying to solve the riddle of our existence, and leaves us still with "the burden of the mystery of all this unintelligible world."—Dr. Samuel Wilks, in *Popular Science Monthly*.

Pearls of Thought.

Trust and you will not be trusted,
A wrong cannot be justified by its object.
Credit often ruins both debtor and creditor.
Promise to pay is the father of bankruptcy.
Strive for the best and provide against the worst.
What has been unjustly gained cannot be justly kept.
Those are the most honorable who are the most useful.
Impatience dries the blood sooner than age or sorrow.
No one can read another's mind; few can read their own.
Education should bring to light the ideal of the individual.
Hold on to virtue—it is above price to all at times and places.
How many men and women are there without a weak spot somewhere?
A noble part of every true life is to learn to undo what has been wrongly done.

We know that we must meet to part, but we know that we part to meet again.

Where the tree of beneficence takes root it sends forth branches beyond the sky.

A man's good breeding is the best security against other people's ill manners.

The silence that accepts merit as the most natural thing in the world, is the highest applause.

The best that we can do for one another is to exchange our thoughts freely: and that, after all, is but little.

Village Board.

CHELSEA VILLAGE,
Aug. 21, 1883.

Village Board met in their room in regular session Aug. 21, 1883.

Present—J. L. Gilbert, President. Present Trustees—Vogel, Palmer, Van Antwerp and Guerin.

Absent Trustees—Robertson and Cushman and the clerk. Moved and supported, that trustee J. A. Palmer act as Clerk for this meeting—carried.

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

Moved and supported, that petition of Jas. P. Wood and others with reference to a flagman by the M. C. R. Co. on the Main street crossing, be accepted—carried.

Moved and supported, that petition of Jas. P. Wood and others, with reference to flagman be adopted, and that the clerk be instructed to serve notice on Mr. E. C. Brown, Asst. Genl. Supt., M. C. R. R., to place a flagman on the aforesaid crossing—carried.

Moved and supported, that petition of L. Babcock and others, asking the village to make an appropriation of \$500, in favor of the township hall, the village to have a permanent lease of one of the rooms in the front end of the hall in return for the said appropriation, be accepted—carried.

Moved and supported, that petition of L. Babcock and others, with reference to appropriating \$500 in favor of town-hall, be referred to a committee of three—carried.

The President appointed as such committee, Trustees—Vogel, Palmer and Van Antwerp. Finance committee, to whom was referred the bill of Thos. Mc Namara, Sr., report that they find the bill correct, and would recommend that the said bill be allowed.

Moved and supported, that the report of finance committee with reference to bill of Thos. Mc Namara, Sr., be accepted, and the bill allowed, and an order drawn on the treasurer for \$4.50 in payment of same, to be paid out of any moneys in his hands belonging to highway fund—carried.

Moved and supported, that sidewalk committee be granted further time, with reference to sidewalk on the north side of Summit st.—carried. Moved and supported, that ordinance committee be granted further time with reference to drafting an ordinance, relative to the construction of pavements—carried.

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

J. A. PALMER, Clerk Pro-tem.

Fashions in Jewelry.

"There is a run upon classic styles in jewelry," a fashionable jeweler said, especially in earrings. What is the most popular? A large golden hoop, made of perfectly plain yellow gold. They are expensive because they need to be deftly carved. The antique patterns prevail, as the fashion demands the reproduction of the styles of the days of Cleopatra. But modern ladies are not at all content with chaste simplicity, and the hoops must be heavily studded with jewels for those who mean to promenade the piazzas at Saratoga. These hoops have always been worn by gypsy women. We would not confess that in getting up the fashion, and so we called them Egyptian, Pompeian, Assyrian, Indian, or Roman jewelry.

"I observe you have the sunflower in jewelry."

"Yes, and we are indebted to Oscar Wilde, for making it popular. The use of the topaz with fine frosted gold gives us a good sunflower, while an amethyst does duty for a pansy, and pearls and topazes can be worked up for the daisy. The very white shades that silver can now be made to take a useful in making flowers into jewelry. There is no new way of setting diamonds except in flowers. The single stones of value are very simply mounted, silver being the best setting, and are worn close to the ear.

There is now an odd fancy about earrings. Two of a kind are no longer scrupulously held to be a pair, but odd stones are worn as a pair. You will see a pink pearl on one ear and a black one on the other, or you will see a diamond on one ear and a clear white pearl on the other. A Turkish grandee, who was in this country some years ago, commented upon the poverty of design in the ear-ring of American women. He said that the earrings, as a feature of personal decoration, did not seem to be appreciated; that the odalisques in the harems wore the most beautiful earrings of any women in the world, and that, what was better, they designed them, there being no more exquisite taste in jewelry than that of the Sultana. I know of no fortunes in odd earrings in New York, and, if the fashion of Cleopatra's days is adopted, it is not likely that her extravagance in jewelry will be imitated, for the pair of earrings she wore before Antony is said to have cost over half a million dollars."—*New York Sun*.

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M. C. R. R. TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for 'GOING WEST' and 'GOING EAST' listing train routes and times.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. Rev. THOS. HOLMES, D. D., Pastor. Services at 10 1/4 A. M. and 7 P. M.

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.

FRANK O. CORNWELL, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

IMPOSSIBLE TO FORGET, viz: That I am the cheapest man to buy Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silver Ware of in Chelsea.

F. H. STILES, DENTIST.

Office with Dr. Palmer, over Glazier, DePuy & Co's Drug Store.

GEO. E. DAVIS, Resident Auctioneer of 16 years experience, and second to none in the State.

M. W. BUSH, DENTIST.

OFFICE OVER W. R. REED & Co's STORE, CHELSEA, MICH.

RESTAURANT.

CHESELSCHWERDT wishes to thank the people of Chelsea and vicinity for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon him during the past year.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

TURNBULL & DEPEW. Assets, \$4,100,000. Home of New York, \$1,000,000.

TONSorial EMPORIUM.

F. SHAYER would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Chelsea and vicinity that he is now prepared to do all kind of work in his line.

C. BLISS & SON, WATCHES.

Have an elegant stock of JEWELRY, and SILVER WARE.

THE DIAMOND BARBER SHOP

UNDER BOARDMAN'S STORE.

The undersigned wishes to inform the people of Chelsea and vicinity, that he has come here to give satisfaction in all branches of his business.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S HAIR-CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING A SPECIALTY.

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

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

DIED.

Died, at the age of 72 years at his residence in the township of Waterloo, PETER KNAUFF, Aug. 16th. Mr. Knauff was a native of Germany and came to this country in 1836.

Bubklien's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Clitellains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions.

By keeping Cole's Veterinary Carbolic Salve in your stable, and using it when necessary, you will never be obliged to take a little less for a fine horse on account of white spots showing where there have been galls or cuts.

PROGRAMME:

- 1st. Harvest Song. 2nd. Prayer. 3rd. Thanksgiving Anthem. 4th. Address, by Hon. Edwin Willits.

Fortunes for Farmers and Mechanics.

Thousands of dollars can be saved by using proper judgment in taking care of the health of yourself and family.

House and Lot For Sale.

ONE of the most desirable places in Chelsea, now occupied by Mrs. L. H. Briggs, will be sold reasonable and on long time if desired.

HORSE FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell a fine work horse—weight 1,300—5 years old.

FOR SALE.

TWO good work horses for sale cheap. Enquire of the undersigned.

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.

Chelsea Market.

Table listing market prices for various goods like flour, wheat, corn, etc.

Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure.

Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures Consumption. For sale by Reed & Co.

THE EVENT of the past week, in Chelsea, was the marriage, at her pleasant home, of Mrs. Elizabeth H. Briggs to Mr. J. J. Tuomey.

Durand & Hatch erected their column, and laid the foundation stone to their new brick block last week—among the many articles deposited was a copy of the Herald—Bro. Frisbie spread the cement of unity and brotherly love.

Free of Cost.

All persons wishing to test the merits of a great remedy—one that will positively cure consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, or any affection of the throat and lungs—are requested to call at Armstrongs drug store and get a trial bottle of Dr. King's New discovery for consumption.

Nothing Better Than Farming.

There are a certain class of farmers who are never satisfied with the results of their labor, and they look upon the mercantile business as something to be envied, and to be got into as soon as they can raise the necessary capital.

These successful businesses are simply the result of a series of experiments as to what can be done. Hardly a business that we know of, that may be pointed out as illustrative of great success in the line marked out for it at the start.

Unclaimed Letters.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Chelsea, for the week ending Aug. 12, 1882.

Holy, Frank Stanfield, Mr Thomas

Is the Loss of MANHOOD

A lecture on the nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhea, induced by self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.

RAILROAD MEN WANT ROCKFORD WATCHES.

CALL ON WOOD BROS.



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. Hempf & 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 Effectuated.

Chelsea Mich., April 27th, 1882.

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

A GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY Is the Loss of MANHOOD

A lecture on the nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhea, 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 DISORDERS OF THE THROAT, CHEST AND LUNGS.

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

GREEN B. HAUM, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Don't be deceived by dealers who try to pass off Rock and Rye for Lawrence & Martin's TOLL, ROCK and RYE—which is the only MEDICATED article made—the genuine has their name on the Proprietary stamp on each bottle.

CAUTION!

Don't be deceived by dealers who try to pass off Rock and Rye for Lawrence & Martin's TOLL, 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.

FRECHHEIMER 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. CHELSEA 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.

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, THOMAS S. SEARS, GEO. P. GLAZIER, 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.

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.

After the Payment of 3 1/2 per cent. Semi-Annual Dividend, and Expenses.

Table with columns for Resources and Liabilities, listing various financial items and their values.

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. THEODORE E. WOOD, Notary Public.

Advertisement for Rock & Rye watches, featuring an image of a watch and text: 'RAILROAD MEN WANT ROCKFORD WATCHES. CALL ON WOOD BROS.'

Advertisement for Lawrence & Martin's TOLL, ROCK and RYE, featuring an image of a bottle and text: 'THE GREAT APPETIZER TONIC, AND COUGH CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE THROAT, CHEST AND LUNGS.'

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

The Rising of the Nile.

Measuring from the cataraacts of the Syene, where the Nile enters Upper Egypt from Nubia, to the most northerly point of the delta, or Lower Egypt, there are about six hundred miles of country. The settled population of the country is peculiarly dependent upon the great river for every existence; and every year swayed by hopes or by fears as the waters of the stream are sufficient or scarce or too abundant. The welfare of the Egyptians is, in truth, intimately bound up with the annual recurrence of a natural phenomenon known as the "Rising of the Nile," which has to be taken into account in all matters affecting them, and more especially to be considered in view of any military operations to be carried out within the limits of the land of the Pharaohs.

The delta, or Lower Egypt, is that part of the country most likely to be affected by the events of an immediate future, and therefore any description of what is termed "the valley of the Nile" may be dispensed with. The river, issuing from the valley a few miles north of Cairo, enters the low, wide plain, which, from its resemblance to the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, received from that people the name of the delta. The stream divides itself into two branches, that of Rosetta, or old Canopic, and that of Damiat, or Phatic. Between these two are numerous canals, large and small, intersecting the country in every direction. Along the sea coast are the salt lakes or marshes, called Burios, communicating with the sea by an outlet, which is probably the same as the Selenitic mouth of the ancient geographers and Menzalah. Proceeding westward the Rosetta or Bolbitine mouth is reached, which, with that of Damiat, are now the only two entrances from the sea into the Nile—accessible only to small vessels. The river at Rosetta is about 1,800 feet wide, and at Damiat nearly 800 feet. West of Rosetta a salt marsh, called Lake Ekko, has been formed, which communicates on one side with the Nile, and on the other with the sea, or Aboukir Bay, by an outlet which corresponds to the old Canopic mouth of the Nile. Ekko is the lake of Aboukir, which communicates with the sea, and is divided from Lake Maroutis to the southwest of it by an isthmus, along which passes the canal of Alexandria, known as the Mah-moudieh canal. This was used for the conveyance of passengers by the overland route to India. From its mouth at Aitfeh travelers proceeded along the Nile to Bouak, the port of Cairo, in steamboats constructed for the service, and thence across the desert in caravans to Suex.

The greatest breadth of the delta or cultivated plain of Lower Egypt, is about eighty miles from east to west; its length from the bifurcation of the river to the sea is estimated at ninety miles. The interior of the country is covered with fields, orchards and plantations chiefly of cotton. The rise of the Nile, estimated by the periodical raising of Central Africa, begins in June, about the summer solstice, and continues to increase until September, overflowing the lowlands along its course. The delta then looks like an immense marsh, interspersed with numerous islands, with villages, towns and trees just above the water. Should the Nile rise a few feet above the customary elevation, the inundations sweep over the lowlands, and the tags of the fallow, drowns the cattle and involves the whole population in ruin. Again, should it fall short of the ordinary height, bad crops and death are the consequences. The inundations having remained stationary for a few days, begin to subside, and about the end of November most of the fields are left dry and covered with a fresh layer of rich brown silt; this is the time the seeds are sown.

During the winter in England, which is the spring in Egypt, the delta, as well as the valley of the Nile, looks like a delightful garden, smiling with verdure and blossom. Later in the year the soil becomes parched and dusty, and in May the suffocating Khamsin begins to blow frequently from the south, sweeping along the line sand and causing various diseases among the people. Showers are very rare in Egypt, except on the southeast; it rains occasionally at Cairo and sometimes in Upper Egypt. The nights, however, are cool and the dews heavy. Strong winds blow from the north during the summer, at the period of the inundation, and are useful in propelling vessels up the Nile against the current.

An extremely low Nile at a rising disease both in man and beast. The humidity of the atmosphere is principally controlled by the rise and fall of the stream. Fogs prevail during the first two months of the receding of the waters. During May and June the Nile remains at its lowest. In the middle of September, at its height, all the canals are filled and the water is admitted into the fields. A surface materially alters the temperature of the air, and occurs about sunset all through the low country. As the river falls, leaving the land wet and exposed to the action of the sun, exhalations arise which renders the delta somewhat unhealthy, the prevailing diseases then being ophthalmia, dysentery, diarrhea and ague. By the middle of September the river has retreated within its banks.

The Nilometer used for the purpose of measuring the height of the Nile is situated on the island of Roda, opposite old Cairo. It consists of a square well or chamber, in the center of which is a graduated pillar divided into seventeen cubits, each about 21 1/2 inches long. Owing to the elevation of the bed of the Nile the relative proportion of the rise of water has been altered, and it now passes about one cubit and two-fifths above the highest part of the column. The state of the stream is proclaimed in the streets of Cairo during the inundation every day by several cries, to each of whom a particular district is allotted. From twenty-four feet to twenty-six feet may be taken as the ordinary maximum of the rise at Cairo.—London Telegraph.

In Columbia County, Ark., a ten-year-old negro girl murdered a colored baby, ten months old, by whipping it until it nearly fainted, and then placed a quilting frame across its neck and stood upon the frame, putting a foot upon each end, until the infant life was extinct. It is stated that the young fiend had murdered two other children previous to this.—St. Louis Globe.

John and Michael Walsh secured themselves over the donkey engine boiler of the steamship Wyoming, outward bound from New York, when they were feared to more lest they should be detected. Finally John crawled out exhausted, but Michael died.—N. Y. Herald.

Journalism and Women.

No work is more strangely and more curiously misapprehended than that required by journalism. It is not only a special talent of a high order, but the greatest amount of technical discipline, general information, a flexibility, quickness of diction, and fertility of resources. With all this it requires, too, what is almost a sixth sense: the mental habit of keen analysis and swift combination. While these qualifications are in their perfection, the result of expertness, they must also be natural gifts. The journalist, even as the poet, is born, not made. The young woman who aspires to do "critical literary work" would, upon trial, probably be found incompetent to write a local paragraph satisfactorily. If she is earnest in her desire to enter journalism she must be content to begin at the beginning. She must realize the importance of that sympathetic perception, graphic description, and clear presentation that characterize the able reporter. It is a department whose discipline is invaluable and whose scope it may well be a young woman's aspiration to ably fill, and there is not the slightest danger of her work being too good for it—the anxiety should be to do it sufficiently good. If the aspiring young woman is ready to begin in the simple manner, and bring her best abilities to bear, she is to do, she may, in time, grow to other work. That depends wholly on innate ability and her power of perseverance.

Again, the professional journalist is as often amazed as amused over the attitude taken by the young woman whose contribution he rejects. Now, it is an unwritten law well understood in journalism, that the editor is under the slightest obligation to give a reason for his acceptance or non-acceptance of a manuscript. He is not called upon to write a private critique on the article to the author of it. His acceptance or rejection is an absolute and unquestionable fact. Among amateur writers this does not appear to be understood. The article is hastily available, and the editor is referred to it unkindly. She favors him with nine pages of her views on his conduct. She alludes touchingly to the fact that seven of her dearest lady friends each sent her a copy of the Daily Designer that contained his cruel allusion to her volume on "Transatlantic Hurricanes," and she begs him to devote one little half hour to her production and then write fairly of it. All sub-editors and reporters are element that it is an unjustifiable impertinence to ask the managing editor his reason for publishing or not publishing any matter submitted to his judgment. Outside writers and aspiring amateurs rarely seem to comprehend this truth, and their transgressions are largely from ignorance rather than from intention. The nature of editorial work requires absolute power of decision in the minutest details. The editor of the journal, the editor of the magazine, and the amateur contributor should not permit his amour propre to incite him to open any discussion regarding the justice of the editorial judgment.—Boston Cor. Chicago Tribune.

Brother Gardner on Politicians. "Beware of de pollytishness! If he am black, go outer yer way to shun him. If he am white, look yer doahs an' load yer shoguns."

The old man paused here to look into his pocket for a piece of slippery-elm, and Waydown Boreas, who had the opportunity to see and inquire.

"Does the chair refer to a white man named Seeker Jackson?" "Yes, de Chr's refers to dat werry pussan," replied the President. "Fur de las' few weeks he has bin de plague of my life. I understand dat he kidnaperles to run fur State Senator nex' fall, and he am now tryin' to make hisself solid wid de voters."

At that moment the sounds of a struggle were heard in the ante-room, a struggle took place, and the voice of Seeker Jackson was heard crying out: "Let me go, let me go, I'll call de police. My platform is: 'Three dollars a barrel for flour, six hoops on a barrel, and a horse and carriage to take the laboring man to his daily toil!'"

At a signal from Brother Gardner Samuel Shin and Giveaban Jones passed out, and in two or three seconds after there were sounds of breaking glass, a lamp falling on the stairs, and then a voice floated up from the dark alley, saying: "Perhaps faith was lacking; at all events, instead of going off they grew larger continually. Grandmother said to me after this, 'Why don't you cure those warts?'"

"Why, just as I did mine once, with milkweed, if they are seed warts. When you get your dishes washed at night they will be soaked up just right; then go out and break off stalks of milkweed, and apply the milk to each wart, being careful not to wash or soak it off till morning. Do this a few times, and they will certainly disappear, though you may think not. Now you try it." I did try her remedy faithfully, and since then I have recommended it, knowing it a sure cure for seed warts, for mine disappeared after three or four applications only, and I never had any more. The only discomfort was an intolerable itching at the roots of the warts for a few moments after using the milk.—Cor. Household.

Egyptian Princes. Ismail Pacha, the former Khedive of Egypt, brought up his sons, of whom he had five, in a peculiar manner. Tewfik, the heir apparent, was educated in Egypt and is a bigoted Mussulman. The second son, Prince Houssein, was brought up in France and is a thorough Parisian in all his tastes. Prince Halem, the third son, graduated at the Berlin university and loves his lager beer and tobacco as well as any German; indeed, he is an officer of the German army. He is said to be the ablest of all the sons of the late Khedive. Prince Ibrahim is a thorough Englishman. He studies law, and has a strong taste for beef, drinks 'ale and affects bull dogs. The fifth son is a boy of thirty, and is at a college in Turin. He is the polyglot father of the late Khedive.—Demorest's Monthly.

A correspondent says he knows by two years' successful experience that a dash of soapuds is death to errant worms.—Chicago Journal.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

—Take a new flower pot, wash it clean, wrap it in a wet cloth, and set over butter; it will keep it as hard as ice on ice. Milk, if put into an earthen can or even in one, will keep sweet a long time, if well wrapped in a wet cloth.—Detroit Post.

A correspondent of the American Agriculturist claims that winding a string tightly around the body or a limb in June or July will cause barren fruit trees to yield the following season. Let our readers try it on single limbs and alternate trees this summer. The string should be cut the following winter or early spring.

—Before putting a roast of veal in the oven cover the upper side of it with thin slices of bacon. Unless you have tried this you will be surprised to find what a delicious flavor and rich color will be imparted to it otherwise almost tasteless meat. The gravy will be greatly improved, and the dressing also, if the knuckle is stuffed.—N. Y. Post.

—Discussing the German method of planting potatoes, with ample distance and with eyes under, so that the stems shall grow widely apart, a foreign correspondent asserts that it not only saves seed, but produces more and better crops. Often in England, where potatoes are raised in rows, one only would be enough, but it is difficult to make some new gardeners believe it.

—A recipe for making sugar-beet pudding: Grate or cut in half-inch pieces two cupsful of boiled beets, add to them six eggs beaten smooth, one pint of milk, one teaspoonful salt, a little pepper and one tablespoonful of butter. Bake these ingredients in an earthen dish for half an hour in a moderate oven. Serve the pudding hot, as a vegetable.—Denver Tribune.

Pruning Pea Vines. The following is a writer in the American Gardener is worth remembering until next summer: "While hoeing last summer my Little Gem peas, growing on rich, mucky land, between strawberry rows four feet apart, I noticed that some of the plants were more than one bearing stalk. The question occurred to me why all could not have several stalks, and of course more pods, provided the land was rich enough and there was room enough between them for air and sunshine. Then came the thought of what I had heard and read about shortening in plants to make them more stocky and fruitful, and of the practicality of a similar treatment for peas. It was already late in the season, but I was already just about to myself in most cases, yet the experiment was worth trying, and as I had an acre of these peas it could not amount to much if it did injure a few plants. So I counted off just 600 plants on one row, stuck a stake firmly in the ground and pinched remorselessly an inch or more, blossoms and all, from the top of every one of these plants. Then I counted 600 plants on the row next to this and drove a stake without disturbing the plants, and watched the decapitated vines with much interest, and sure enough new branches came out abundantly near the ground and from the axils of the leaves. They finally budded, blossomed and fruited more abundantly than their neighbors, although about a week later. None of the peas are picked, the entire crop being saved for seed. They were thrashed, threshed and carefully measured separately. The average yield from the decapitated vines was 2,995,077 bushels, while the 600 unpruned ones, in the adjoining row, yielded four scant quarts. The practical value of this shortening in pea vines, as appears from this single experiment, consists therefore not only in an increased productivity of twenty-five per cent, but also in the prolonging of the period of picking from a single plant. The average yield from the vines the harvest had become delayed a week, and thus all the advantages may be secured that would otherwise require two plantings."

A Cure for Warts. I read a request for a cure for warts in some paper, and think it was in this. I was very troublesome, as you know, and I often thought, when I was in the time of the piece of meat was stolen from the pork barrel, rubbed over the warts, then hidden, years ago, as I had been told to do, and they would go off. Perhaps faith was lacking; at all events, instead of going off they grew larger continually. Grandmother said to me after this, "Why don't you cure those warts?"

THE MARKETS. NEW YORK, AUGUST 21, 1892. LIVE STOCK—Cattle, \$8.25 @ 8.40; Hogs, 7.00 @ 8.00; Sheep, 6.00 @ 7.00. GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Red, 1.12 @ 1.13; No. 2 Spring, 1.11 @ 1.12; No. 3 Spring, 1.08 @ 1.09; Oats, No. 2, 54 @ 56; Corn, Western Mixed, 51 @ 52; Pork—Mess, 22.75 @ 23.00; Lard—Steam, 11.25 @ 12.50; Wool—Domestic, 82 @ 86.

THE MARKET. CHICAGO. BEEVES—Extra, \$7.50 @ \$7.80; Choice, 6.00 @ 6.75; Good, 5.00 @ 5.75; Butcher, 4.75 @ 5.25; Stock Cattle, 3.00 @ 3.25; HOGS—Good to Choice, 6.00 @ 6.75; SHEEP—Wool, 82 @ 86; BUTTER—Creamery, 21 @ 25; EGGS—Fresh, 18 @ 21; FLOUR—Winter, 6.00 @ 6.75; PATENTS, 1.25 @ 1.50; GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring, 1.08 @ 1.09; Oats, No. 2, 54 @ 56; Corn, Western Mixed, 51 @ 52; Pork—Mess, 22.75 @ 23.00; Lard—Steam, 11.25 @ 12.50; Wool—Domestic, 82 @ 86.

A Reluctant Bride.

Yesterday a marriage license was issued to a couple who had left their prospective bride waiting outside the court house, and with the precious document in his possession he hurried back to her side, his face wreathed in smiles and his heart evidently overflowing with joyous anticipations. He told her that now all that was necessary to their supreme happiness was to hasten up a clergyman to the Yellow Dock, San Remedia, each of which have separate and distinct virtues, but when blended in a single compound excel all other remedies in giving health, strength and vigor to every part of the body. Such a compound is Dr. Guyot's Tonic of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Muscular System, its ingredients being Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, its action on the blood, lungs, liver, kidneys and muscular system is astonishing.

The Athlete contains a long story about a man who was a small, fat, and fat. It probably the first time we have ever figured in magazine fiction.—Narrator's Herald.

A FETTERLASS. "I know many who had long suffered from dyspepsia, weak lungs, asthma, consumptive symptoms, impure blood, scrofula, etc., and who found quick relief by the use of Dr. Guyot's Tonic of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, etc."

Eggs six hundred years old have been found in a town in France. The oldest found in France has never returned.—Book-Land Courier.

The Ellixir of Life. That purely vegetable compound, BIRDWOOD BLOOD BITTERS, may be justly termed the Ellixir of Life. A pleasant and effective medicine. It imparts strength and vitality to the entire system. Price, \$1.

"Has there banana blood down street?" "The doctor with a smile said: 'That is the last word uttered the went down "kerflop!"'—Danville Sunbeam.

Watermelon seeds are now utilized for a soap called water melon. No one has as yet gone crazy over it.—N. Y. Mail.

It is a bad thing, (but Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" does its name. It is a certain cure for the most painful malady and weakness which afflict the lives of so many women.—Of druggists.

Watermelon seeds are now utilized for a soap called water melon. No one has as yet gone crazy over it.—N. Y. Mail.

A Word to Thinkers.

The perfection of a strengthening medicine consists in its leaving no unpleasant after-effects. Whisky, ale, beer and other alcoholic beverages excite the brain and blood vessels to unnatural activity and when the whirlpool of excitement lasts, all feeling of languor and distress is banished, but when the reaction comes, the last state of that man is worse than the first. Invalids should trust more to nature for their recovery and avoid the use of stimulants as altogether injurious. Be partial to a fruit and vegetable diet and choose such medicines as are strengthening to the system. To this end no better medicine can be used than Yellow Dock, Sarsaparilla, Juniper, Fern, Buchu, Celery and Remedies, each of which have separate and distinct virtues, but when blended in a single compound excel all other remedies in giving health, strength and vigor to every part of the body. Such a compound is Dr. Guyot's Tonic of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Muscular System, its ingredients being Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, its action on the blood, lungs, liver, kidneys and muscular system is astonishing.

The Athlete contains a long story about a man who was a small, fat, and fat. It probably the first time we have ever figured in magazine fiction.—Narrator's Herald.

A FETTERLASS. "I know many who had long suffered from dyspepsia, weak lungs, asthma, consumptive symptoms, impure blood, scrofula, etc., and who found quick relief by the use of Dr. Guyot's Tonic of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, etc."

Eggs six hundred years old have been found in a town in France. The oldest found in France has never returned.—Book-Land Courier.

The Ellixir of Life. That purely vegetable compound, BIRDWOOD BLOOD BITTERS, may be justly termed the Ellixir of Life. A pleasant and effective medicine. It imparts strength and vitality to the entire system. Price, \$1.

"Has there banana blood down street?" "The doctor with a smile said: 'That is the last word uttered the went down "kerflop!"'—Danville Sunbeam.

Watermelon seeds are now utilized for a soap called water melon. No one has as yet gone crazy over it.—N. Y. Mail.

It is a bad thing, (but Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" does its name. It is a certain cure for the most painful malady and weakness which afflict the lives of so many women.—Of druggists.

Watermelon seeds are now utilized for a soap called water melon. No one has as yet gone crazy over it.—N. Y. Mail.

THE BIG FOUR.

They are reported by more people have more ailments, and when, may longer, and yet are the most unexciting guests you can have on your list of visitors.

The first of this precious quartet of unwelcome guests give you an excruciating headache even to think of him.

The second takes away your appetite, debilitates your system, gives you a yellow complexion, and makes you truly miserable generally.

The third betrays upon you a legacy of skin eruptions, and disordered secretions, constipation and other irregularities too numerous to mention.

The fourth takes no merciful possession of your peace of mind and health of body, and makes you a perfect martyr to the tyrannical unjust government. He copes the climax, and what little the others have left he robs you of; you cannot eat without fear and trembling, and sleep becomes a stranger to your eyes.

The Stomach, the Blood, the Liver, and the Kidneys constitute

THE BIG FOUR.

They are good servants, but bad masters; when they rebel against the system, either individually or collectively, a protecting safeguard must be found; this can be done by BIRDWOOD BLOOD BITTERS, a certain antidote for the attacks of the BIG FOUR in any shape and form. Sold by all Druggists.

THE BIG FOUR.

Merchant's LINIMENT.

For human, fowl and animal flesh, was first prepared and introduced by Dr. Geo. W. Merrett, in Lockport, N. Y., U. S. A., 1853, since which time it has steadily grown in public favor, and is now the most widely used and best known remedy of the kind in the country. It is a certain and safe remedy for all ailments, and is especially adapted for the treatment of all ailments of the head, neck, chest, and back, and for all ailments of the limbs, and for all ailments of the skin, and for all ailments of the eyes, and for all ailments of the ears, and for all ailments of the nose, and for all ailments of the mouth, and for all ailments of the throat, and for all ailments of the lungs, and for all ailments of the stomach, and for all ailments of the bowels, and for all ailments of the bladder, and for all ailments of the uterus, and for all ailments of the vagina, and for all ailments of the rectum, and for all ailments of the anus, and for all ailments of the perineum, and for all ailments of the scrotum, and for all ailments of the testicles, and for all ailments of the penis, and for all ailments of the urethra, and for all ailments of the bladder, and for all ailments of the uterus, and for all ailments of the vagina, and for all ailments of the 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