

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

OL. XII NO. 21.

THURSDAY, JAN. 25, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 593.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

I. O. O. F.—THE REGULAR weekly meeting of Vernon Lodge No. 85, I. O. O. F., will take place Wednesday evening at 6 1/2 o'clock, Lodge room, Middle st., East. Theo. E. Wood, Sec'y.

OLIVE LODGE, NO. 156, F. & A. M., will meet at Masonic Hall in regular communication on Tuesday evenings, on reading each full moon. Theo. E. Wood, Sec'y.

O. of G. T.—Charity Lodge 35, meets every Monday eve. at 8 o'clock, at Good Templars hall. Dora Harrington, Sec.

O. T. M.—Chelsea Tent No. of the K. O. T. M., will meet at Wellows' Hall every Friday evening. C. W. Maroney, R. K.

Mrs. F. H. Paine, solicits the patronage of all in need of either plain or fine sewing done, and ladies' underwear a specialty. Work done promptly and satisfaction guaranteed—also, Agent for the sale of Sewing Machines. v12-5-3m.

W. BUSH,

DENTIST, OVER W. R. REED & Co's STORE, CHELSEA, MICH. 81

H. STILES, DENTIST, with Dr. Palmer, over Glazier, & Co's Drug Store, CHELSEA, MICH. v11-46.

WILLIAM B. GILDART, ATTORNEY at Law and Notary Public, Agent for Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Company. The largest company business. Deeds, mortgages and all papers neatly, carefully and correctly done. Office, CHELSEA MICHIGAN.

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

ATTENTION! THE UNDERSIGNED is now prepared to do all kinds of printing on short notice. Parties who wish to sell out, or have any specialties to sell, will find it to their profit to call on me, I have had considerable experience. My office can be left at the HERALD'S Office, dress G. H. FOSTER, Chelsea, Mich.

RESTAURANT.

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

INSURANCE COMPANIES REPRESENTED BY TURNBULL & DEPEW.

Assets. of New York, \$6,109,527
 Manhattan, 1,000,000
 Firewriters, 4,600,000
 Philadelphia, 1,296,661
 Association, 4,165,716
 Office: Over Post-office, Main street Chelsea, Mich.

JOHN K. YOCUM, SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

The undersigned having located in Chelsea, would inform the public he still practices his profession, and is fitted with an entire new set of surveying and engineering instruments, field notes and the records and plats, made by S. S. Deputy Surveyor, on the original survey; also, the United States laws and regulations of the commissioner of the General Office, at Washington, as to the mode of establishing lost corners. All orders for work left at my office, or by postal, will be promptly attended to. Leveling town or county ditches, a specialty. JOHN K. YOCUM, Surveyor and C. E. v12n19

Unclaimed Letters.

Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Chelsea, for the week ending Jan. 22, 1883:
 Miss Mary C. Kent, Mallia, Bay, Mr. John Wagner, Miss Katie. Persons calling for any of the above letters please say "advertisers."
 Geo. J. Crowell, P. M.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. Thos. Holmes, D. D. Services, at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Young people's meeting, Sabbath evening, at 6 o'clock. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock. Sunday School, immediately after morning services.

METHODIST—Rev. H. C. Northrup. Services at 10:20 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock. Sunday school immediately after morning services.

BAPTIST—Rev. E. A. Gay. Services, at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock. Sunday school, at 12 M.

CATHOLIC—Rev. Father Duhiq. Services every Sunday at 8 and 10:30 A. M. Vespers at 7 o'clock P. M. Sunday school at 12 M.

LUTHERAN—Rev. G. Robertus. Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. Sunday school at 9 A. M.

MAILS CLOSE.

GOING EAST.	GOING WEST.
9:50 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
4:20 P. M.	11:10 A. M.
9:00 P. M.	5:35 P. M.
	9:00 P. M.

G. J. CROWELL, P. M.

If you have any business at the Probate Office, make the request that the notice be published in the HERALD. Such a request will always be granted.

WHISPERINGS.

Additional locals on fifth page.
 Is your pump-handle broke?
 Old papers for sale at this office.
 A disagreeable day, last Saturday.
 Sunday morning 10° below zero.
 Monday morning 18° below zero.
 Tuesday morning 12° below zero.

The good sleighing has been appreciated. We would like some apples on subscription.

A boy in A. A. had his leg broken while coasting.

The W. C. T. U. held their last meeting at Mrs. Hoag's.

Wednesday, a driving snow storm, with the thermometer at zero.

The prayer meetings have been well attended during the past week.

Mrs. Jacob Koch, of Lima, died very suddenly on Tuesday of last week.

The English sparrows are quite a nuisance, on the west side of Main street.

O. J. Backus has several farms near Unadilla, which he wishes to dispose of.

In the A. U. V. item the name Jac. Gierbach, should have read Fred. Gierbach.

An Ann Arbor man cut his finger with some glass: All A. A. men should carry cork-screws.

A hand organ was on our streets last Monday in spite of the thermometer standing 18° below zero.

We are pleased to receive the Ann Arbor Democrat on Fridays again, as it is one of the "newsiest" papers out.

Our harness dealers must be doing a good business, as we notice a number of teams wearing new harnesses.

The oldest reader probably does not remember a January when so many fatal accidents occurred as in this one.

The new bank, at Ann Arbor, of which Mr. R. Kempf is president, expect to commence to do business February 1st.

We hope Mr. Freeman will receive the support of the business men in Stockbridge when he opens his "paint shop" there.

Eri L. Brainard, of Saline, fell with an armful of wood and broke his leg—this is a warning to men who carry in the wood.

Sheriff Wallace has the best paying boarding house in the country. Forty-six prisoners there a week ago last Monday, mostly tramps.

Who'd sell wheat in Dexter? Friday's Sun and Leader quoted No. 1 Wheat at 90 cents, when our buyers were paying 95 cents. But 'tis always so; and in everything.

Our vigilant village marshal, a short time since, bought a dog, paying \$1.50 for the same—a few days since a Dexter man came along, and claiming to own the dog, took him.

Mr. Swarthout's house, opposite Mr. A. Streeter's, came near being cremated last Sunday evening. The building took fire where the pipe went through the partition. Mr. S. removed his goods to Mr. Streeter's.

We hope our readers will remember us, when they have any legal printing.

Owing to the cold, no evening meetings were held at the Baptist and M. E. churches, Sunday last—services in the Congregational, were held in the basement.

Messrs. Hoag & Son intend to erect a one story building just south of the Chelsea house, the coming spring—sorry, we would like to see a three story Hotel go up there.

Henry Ward Beecher has not appeared in Ann Arbor since 1871. The general desire to see and hear this profound thinker and brilliant orator will insure him a large audience.—Courier.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Riggs, Jan. 11, at Ann Arbor, a son—mother and child doing well. We understand that Mr. Riggs and family have taken rooms at Ann Arbor, where they expect to remain until spring.

Our notice two weeks since that we would take new subscribers from our paid up ones at \$1.00 each, is being appreciated. Now reader, get one for us, and it fetches your paper as low as any in the county, and is of more benefit to you.

Send postal card with name and address plainly written, to H. C. Davis, Ass't General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R. R., St. Paul, Minn., for full particulars and sectional map of north Dakota Country. See advertisement headed "320 Acres Free."

The finest and sweetest music, unless it be the harp and violon, is that discoursed by our genial neighbor, Mr. Eisenberg, on the "Zither," at which Mr. E. is an expert. Unless he is too busy, he might play a piece for you, if you call on him when in need of a suit of clothes.

Hiram Sibley & Co's (of Rochester, N. Y.) seed catalogue for '83, goes ahead of anything we have yet seen in that line. Not only does it contain the prices of seeds, but instructions in regard to all kinds of vegetables, plants, &c. The item on "Tree Seeds" is very valuable.

We are pleased to notice that the Dexter Sun and Leader will consolidate under the latter name, the business being conducted by the proprietors of the Sun, the Leader office being removed by Mr. Freeman to Stockbridge. We wish the new Leader the best of success.

Scores of people in this state are providing their three and more story buildings with ropes and other fire escapes. A first-rate idea. Let Dexter people not be behind hand in this work.—Sun.

Wonder where Dexter's "three or more story" buildings are, unless you let the editors tell their "stories."

Last week the Register came to us in the form of a six column quarto, making it the largest paper published in Ann Arbor, with the exception of the Post (German). The Register is without a doubt the best paper published in the county, and one of the two all printed at home. We wish it the success it so richly deserves.

Somebody ought to kill the man who first wrote it Xmas.—A. A. Democrat. He probably X-pired immediately after writing it.—Dexter Sun. And thus X-piated the crime.—Ypsilantian. X-actly.—Dexter Leader. X-it.—Pith and Point. A most X-traordinary item indeed.—Sun. We wish you would X-tingeish that item.

We, this week, make one more improvement in the HERALD, which again involves time and expense. As you will notice, the HERALD is cut and pasted, so that you can open and read it as you would a book. We are the second paper in the county to do this, but are determined to give our readers the paper in the shape they deserve it.

A great many times we get "bit" by taking foreign advertising, but we must acknowledge that Wm. McPherson, Jr., of Howell, who advertises some fine farms for sale in this paper, is one of the "straightest" men we have had any deal with, and can assure our readers, if in want of a farm, or have one to sell, they can do no better than write to him.

Henry Ward Beecher will deliver a lecture at Ann Arbor, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 30. Those who have never heard this eminent man, can now have a chance to do so at a small outlay, as reduced rail road rates have been obtained. The price of tickets is fifty cents—no extra charge for reserved seats. Seat board open tomorrow (Friday) at Moore's book store. Telephone connection.

Whenever our correspondents are out of material, they will confer a favor to notify us.

Glazier, DePuy & Co., this week, make another change in their "ad's." Look them over carefully.

All interested, can now find the card of the I. O. of G. T., of which Miss Dora Harrington is Secretary, in the HERALD.

We should like to see all of the societies represented in the HERALD, and at the moderate price we charge, they could all afford it.

We think our mailing clerk must have overlooked one page of names, commencing with S's last week. We beg pardon, and promise to do better.

Many farmers, not thinking their pumps were froze up, turned their wind-mills on, and will now be obliged to call on Lighthall, or some blacksmith for repairs.

Mr. Mattison Churchill is now numbered among the HERALD's force. Mat. is a nice young man, and will, we predict, make a good "typo," and some day, an editor.

The coal stove we bought of J. Bacon & Co. last fall, is just as it was represented to us, and has been a great comfort to us this winter. So far, we have not burned two ton of coal, and have had fire night and day.

No man has a right to complain that another will not speak to him, until he has placed himself in a position to be spoken to, or has spoken himself and received no response. It is no farther from one man to another, than it is from the other to the one.

While Mr. E. Pierce was coming to town last Sunday to furnish his customers with milk, his horses took fright at a "snow man" the children had built along the road and ran away, demolishing the harness and cutter badly, but fortunately not injuring Mr. Pierce. This is not the first time they have run away we believe.

Probably one of the best paying institutions to be established in Chelsea next fall will be the apple and fruit drying business, conducted by James Bachman. He is now laying in about twenty-five cords of wood to be used as heating material. During the past season he dried over 7,000 pounds of apples, selling them all to one party.

The following are the names of persons who have favored us with the "ready cash," for the HERALD since Jan. 8th, and to whom we tender our sincere thanks:

S. B. Tichenor, \$0.70 A. S. Congdon \$1.25
 Emma Wardell, 1.00 F. Collins, .70
 Mrs. R. Downer, 1.25 U. Shelly, 1.25
 Hon. S. G. Ives, 1.25 B. J. Billings, .63
 W. Westfall, 1.25 A. Streeter, 1.25
 H. Barton, 1.25 T. J. Quigley, .35
 S. J. Chase, 1.25 Jas. Bachman, 3.25
 Wm. Palmer, 1.25 G. Freer, 1.50
 Wm. Wood, 1.25 O. J. Backus, 1.25
 Dr. Gates, 1.25 R. M. Glenn, 1.25
 Geo. Monroe, 1.25 Mrs. J. Beam, 1.25
 S. Seney, 1.25 F. Staffan, 1.50
 J. Reimenschneider, \$1.25.

Cut this out and save it, as a receipt.

L. S. Smith has just erected one of his star wind mills for Joe Mix on the old homestead. What little your scribe has seen of the "Star", for which Mr. Smith is agent, he can say it is the easiest running and most powerful of any put up around here.

The great trouble with most wind mills is that it takes too much wind to run them, and when a stiff breeze plays on them they start off as though on a tare. Not so with the "Star," and Mr. Smith is to be congratulated on being able to handle the best.—Nashville News.

As most of our readers know, the "Star" mill is manufactured by L. H. Lighthall of this place, and the above is true in every respect, as all who have one can testify.

The publishers of Rutledge's Monthly offer twelve valuable rewards in their Monthly for February, among which is the following:

We will give \$20.00 in gold to the person telling us which is the middle verse in the Old Testament Scripture by February 10th, 1883. Should two or more correct answers be received, the reward will be divided. The money will be forwarded to the winner February 15th, 1883. Persons trying for the reward must send 20 cents in silver (no postage stamps taken) with their answer, for which they will receive the March Monthly, in which the name and address of the winner of the reward and the correct answer will be published. This may be worth \$20.00 to you; cut it out. Address RUTLEDGE PUBLISHING Co. Easton, Penn.

PERSONAL.

A Yocum, of Jackson, was in town Saturday and Sunday.

Post-office clerk, G. H. Gay, spent Sunday last in Ann Arbor.

Wm. B. Gildart was admitted to the bar last week Wednesday.

Luther James spent Saturday and Sunday with his nephew, Thos. S. Sears.

Frank Baldwin froze one of his ears while coming to church, last Sunday morning.

Thos. Krick will soon occupy the basement, under the new restaurant, on Main street.

Mrs. James McLaren, of Lima, is visiting with friends in Woodstock, Ill., and will probably be gone several weeks.

Geo. S. Corbit, traveling agent and correspondent of the Detroit Free Press, made this office a pleasant call, on Saturday last.

Dr. Gates received a letter from his brother, John R., who is now in N. Y., in which he stated that the snow was very deep and troublesome.

A Pleasant Gathering.

Among the pleasant gatherings that fall to man's estate, none has been more genial than one at our esteemed townsman's, M. B. Millspaugh and Lady, on Saturday, Jan. 13, where a few met to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their married life, which has been spent in our midst, and although some that were present at the first start in life have passed over the river, a few were left, and it seemed that a double tie bound them together, and pledged each other that old acquaintances should not be forgotten, but that while life lasts, the friendships formed in the long ago, shall be the bright oasis in the journey of life—the hours sped fast, and those forgot that they were on the western slope—that life's sun was setting fast. But amidst all, the host and hostess were not forgotten, and as good things are not without limit, those present gathered around them, and a little token was presented them to mark each passing year, and a few words to show, that although years bring the silver threads, and dim the eye, the heart is as warm as of yore. Then, after a song was sung, the guests sought their homes, with the feeling, that life is sweet to those who aim to bring happiness to those they meet. GUEST.

A Neat Store.

To any one who admires and appreciates neatness and system in a business, it is a real pleasure to step into the Bank Drug Store any time, and see the care that is exercised in the arrangement of the various lines of goods displayed there.

For, besides a neat complete stock of drugs and medicines, the proprietors have so arranged the store that they can give other goods a prominence seldom equaled in small towns.

Each article seems to have a place particularly adapted to it, and when handed the customers, looks as fresh and clean as when it left the manufacturer.

The proprietors are young men, and evidently understand the business to which they have been educated.

A feature which judging by the liberal patronage they enjoy, seems to be appreciated by the community.

Glazier, DePuy & Co. are offering some good bargains in the book line. No one should fail to take advantage of the present opportunity.

Glazier, DePuy & Co's for Drugs, Medicines and Groceries.

Notices in this space will be inserted at ten cents per line.

Wanted!

Girl to do general house work. Enquire of Geo. BeGole, at H. S. Holmes' dry goods house.

Farms for Sale!

I offer six good farms, well improved and well located, containing from 80 to 300 acres, each—in Livingston and Ing ham counties. I will sell them cheap—say \$30 to \$45 per acre, and on long time, if desired. For particulars, apply by mail or in person, to

19w4 Wm. McPherson, Jr., Howell, Mich.

Newton Sheldon, aged 72, a prominent resident and temperance reformer of Ann Arbor, died on the 12th.

Rev. Jonathan B. Hubbard, aged 73, and for nearly 50 years a clergyman in the Presbyterian church, east and west, died at Adrian a few days ago.

A three-year-old son of Mr. Olmstead, of Fenton, was drowned in his father's cistern one afternoon not long since.

Mechanics throughout the state are beginning to meet to regulate prices of labor for the coming season.

A few days ago the postmaster at Spring Lake sent his quarter's money, \$200, to the Grand Rapids office, as directed by the government, and the same was properly received and receipted for, but now it cannot be found.

N. R. Potter, an old and valued resident of Lansing, died a few days ago from injuries received while mounting a horse.

During last summer about 100 dwelling houses, a dozen stores, and two mills were put up at Cheboygan, and at least 1,000 added to the population, and present indications are that there will be an equally large growth the coming season.

A few days ago Call Smith, a lumber foreman near Chase, had his arm broken in two places by the "fatal fog," and now Myron Warren who took his place is laid up with a badly if not fatally crushed chest, received while coupling log cars.

One evening, about 7 o'clock, a burglar entered the front door of the house of C. W. Tufts, principal of the Kalamazoo high school, the family having gone to church, and going directly up stairs called to a little servant girl to come to him. She supposed it to be Mr. Tufts, and immediately went up in the dark, when the man caught her and demanded where Mr. Tufts kept his money. She finally succeeded in getting away from him and ran to the neighbors and gave the alarm. When they came he had gone but taken nothing.

John W. Clark, of Michigan, has been confirmed agent for the Indians of Colorado river agency, Arizona.

W. S. Wilcox, of Adrian, and others are trying to secure a pardon for Chas. Colbath, convicted and sentenced for the shooting of Cannon, of Deerfield.

The question having arisen as to the pronunciation of the name of Reading, Hillsdale county, it is well to know that the "a" is silent, as in the case of the important city of Reading, England, and also Reading, Massachusetts, after one or both of which the Michigan village probably took its name.

S. C. Randall, of Flint, grand receiver of the grand lodge A. O. U. W., of Michigan, in his annual statement for 1882, shows that he received from all sources during the year \$25, 73 78, of which \$83,000 was paid for death losses, and \$9,758 84 for current expenses, including yellow fever fund. The balance on hand January 1, 1883, was \$6,999 52. There are about 7,000 members in the state.

A wood bee was made for John Musser, of Camden, Hillsdale county, who lost his hand in a planer recently, and the neighbors brought him about eight cords.

A wealthy citizen of Kalamazoo county, 79 years old, has instituted divorce proceedings against his wife who is 76 years old and has \$50,000 in her own right.

Cheboygan's salt well is down to a depth of about 600 feet and they are drilling at the rate of 11 feet per day. It is thought, salt will be found within 500 feet more.

The Washington house at Grand Haven caught fire at 11:45 in the morning. The promptness of the fire department saved the building, with a loss of about \$400; insured, J. K. Young proprietor.

Israel Pennington, aged 75, one of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of Macon, Lawrence county, died a few days ago.

Mrs. Amos Pearsall walked six miles to Roscommon after some medicine one evening, and died immediately on reaching the village.

Abram Olson had his right hand badly crushed at the Osceola mine, Calumet, a few days ago.

The armory of company K, second battalion M. S. T., at Calumet is finished and will soon be opened with a ball.

Since October Kalamazoo has shipped about three tons of celery daily, and hotel bills of fare through the country now read: "Kalamazoo celery."

Muskogean is taking vigorous hold of a new hotel scheme, the building to be of brick, 60 x 120 feet, three stories high and cost with land about \$30,000.

E. C. Brown, superintendent of the Michigan Central road, was recently given a complimentary supper at the Hibbard house, Jackson, by citizens.

The total amount of lumber manufactured at East Lansing during 1882, was 24,638,443 feet, of which Emery Bros. cut 11,500,000, Wm. Locke 5,250,000, and the East Tawas Salt and Lumber Co. 12,888,443. Lumber now on docks, 8,396,000 feet. Amount of logs expected to be cut during winter, 36,000,000 feet. Total barrels salt manufactured, 7,0387; Emery Bros., 33,360; East Tawas Salt & Lumber Co., 24,330. Salt shipped, 65,178 barrels; now on hands, 14,556. Lath manufactured, 1,000,000, all by Wm. Locke.

Ashland, Newaygo county, is shipping over 100 cords of tanbark daily.

A man was found drunk at Manistiquie a few days ago with eight bottles of whiskey in his pockets.

The Central company will build a depot at Niles in the spring similar to the one just built at Michigan City.

The annual state encampment of the grand army of the republic was held at Battle Creek, with an attendance of nearly 1,000, including Paul Van de Voort, of Omaha, grand commander of the United States.

The Kalamazoo Gazette reports the breaking up of a gang of grain thieves in Climax and Pavilion, Kalamazoo county, by the arrest of Hugh Wolcott, Heman Ellsworth, Eeck Hamilton and Chas. Pierce, all of whom live in those townships about two miles north of Scott's station. All are married and have families, except Hamilton.

Lumber items from Harrisville, Alcona county: Seymour Spencer drew to the banking ground a log 80 feet long which sealed 4,734 feet of lumber; Frank Chappelle with seven-foot bunks drew a load of logs which sealed 3,130 feet, while John Burt with ten-foot bunks drew a load of 3,282 feet.

A seven-year-old son of Geo. Kirby broke through the ice at St. Ignace and was heroically rescued by one of his playmates named Fauts, who laid flat on the ice in several inches of water and pulled him out.

Cadillac people report that the Cadillac & Evart railroad is a certainty, surveyors having been at work nearly all winter and decided on the best route.

A broken wheel derailed a Wagner coach attached to the Grand Rapids express at Hastings, after which it was dragged 60 rods and finally plunged into the river, almost a total wreck. A gentleman had his head badly cut by glass and Mrs. J. S. Barstow, of Detroit, had her hand severely injured.

The state salt association met at East Saginaw, electing W. R. Burt president, Thomas Cranage, Jr., treasurer, and D. G. Holland secretary. A resolution was adopted recommending the reappointment of Geo. W. Hill as state salt inspector. Last year 2,671,237 barrels of salt were sold, a decrease of about 250,000 from 1881.

Magee & Jay's well, at Simpson farm, six

gas with which they were running the engine, and seriously injured the driver, Mat Porter, destroying the derrick and causing quite an excitement.

Nelson & Co.'s general stores at Smith's Creek, St. Clair county, burned at 10:30 in the evening; nothing of special value was saved; books and \$1,500 in accounts were lost; insurance \$500. At one time it was feared the whole town would go.

Nathan May, of Marine City, had an arm mangled in a planing mill at St. Clair not long since. His fellow-workmen in St. Clair and Marine City got up a purse of \$300 for him.

At 6 o'clock in the morning the dwelling occupied by Lanning Hart, located on the corner of River and Fifth streets, Evart, was burned to the ground, together with all the household effects. The assistance rendered by the Water Works saved several other buildings close by. The property belonged to Jacob J. Reik, and was not insured. Loss only about \$500. The fire originated from a defective stove-pipe. It is the first fire at that place in over eight months.

The residence of Wm. B. Smith of Howell, was badly burned the other day. Loss between \$500 and \$800. Cause, defective chimney.

The saw and planing mill at St. Louis recently burned was sold several weeks ago by H. L. Holcomb, with the flouring mill adjoining, to James Henry for \$20,500. A planer and considerable other property in the mill belonged to Mr. Holcomb still, and his loss will be several hundred dollars. Mr. Henry's loss on building and machinery will reach nearly \$6,000. R. R. Reed, the new furniture man, had \$100 worth of lumber burned. The total loss will foot up some \$7,000, with no insurance. It was feared at one time that the large burning mill, standing but a few feet from the burning building, would burn; but the hard work of the firemen saved it. As a reward for their faithful services Mr. Henry the next morning gave the department a check for \$50.

Constable Taft, St. Louis, has captured Freeman Irish, who stole a horse from Wm. Lock, of Edmore. The thief and horse were found two miles southeast from Wheeler, Gratiot Co.

Legislative Record.

SENATE, Jan. 16.—The only business of importance was the discussion upon the bill for increasing the salaries of circuit judges to \$2,500. The bill finally passed.

HOUSE.—In spite of the anxiety concerning the vote so soon to be taken on the senatorship, the House went through the order of business smoothly. Bills were introduced as follows: To amend the school laws; to drain certain lands in Shiawassee, Bennington and Owosso townships, Shiawassee county; to secure minority representation on boards of stockholders to regulate the running of railway trains, and to provide better crossing facilities; to incorporate investment associations; to amend the private laws; to build sidewalks in townships; A joint resolution for a constitutional amendment to increase the governor's salary to \$3,000. For the first time this session the House went into committee of the whole and passed the following bills: To provide punishment for assault with deadly or dangerous weapons; to change the name of Stillwell S. B. Searsly to Frank S. Johnson; to provide for the establishment of wills during the lifetime of testators; to amend the laws relative to the testamentary guardians. After a lively debate, the House, in committee of the whole, passed upon the joint resolution requesting the Michigan delegation in congress to use their influence and vote against any legislation for the removal of the internal revenue tax upon intoxicating liquors and tobacco, or either. The vote was very decidedly in favor of this resolution. Speaker Howard named Messrs. Cook, Plimney, Dunstan, Blackley and Brant as the House committee on labor.

SENATE, Jan. 17.—The first judiciary committee reported favorably the bill under discussion permitting appeals from the Detroit police court in minor cases. Mr. Romeyn's bill for removing the laws that caused such trouble in the Jones Walker miscegenation case in Detroit was passed in the committee of the whole. The probabilities are that the bill will pass the Senate.

HOUSE.—The House passed bills as follows: To provide for punishment for assault with dangerous weapons; to provide for the establishment of wills during the life time of testators; the House joint resolution to request congress to vote against removal of the revenue tax on liquors and tobacco, also passed the House by a vote of 78 to 16.

SENATE, Jan. 18.—But very little business was transacted at the session of the Senate today. After the opening routine, and subjects of minor importance discussed, bills were introduced to amend the laws relating to titles of lands of heirs of deceased persons; to change the names of reform schools to industrial schools.

HOUSE.—In the House a big grist of bills were introduced. The following are among the most important: by Mr. Harkness—To prevent influx of paupers from other states; by Mr. Dickson—To punish the wrongful appropriation of money by warehousemen, commission dealers, etc.; to punish for obtaining liquor under false pretense; by Mr. Vincent—To allow the town of Clyde, St. Clair Co., to borrow money to build a bridge over Black river; by Mr. Howe—To repeal act No. 192, laws of 79, relative to punishment for libel and slander; by Mr. Fletcher—To give mutual fire insurance companies permission to do business in other counties; by Mr. Fletcher—To authorize cities and villages to take private property for public use, and to repeal act No. 26, laws of 1882; by Mr. Ladd—To amend the school laws so that school inspectors and town clerks may constitute the school board and elect their own chairman; by Mr. Darragh—For the appointment of a superintendent of vital statistics; by Mr. Brant—To increase the salary of the assistant prosecuting attorney of Wayne county.

SENATE, Jan. 19.—Bills were introduced amending the law relative to fees of justices; for the incorporation of co-operative and mutual benefit associations, and to repeal chapter 94, compiled laws, and the amendment thereto; amending liquor act of 1881, so as to give localities the option of absolutely prohibiting all traffic in liquors; making appropriations for the Pioneer Society; amending the act of 1866 relating to soldiers' bounties; for the appointment of an additional Prosecuting Attorney for Wayne County; to authorize suits at law and actions in chancery against railroad corporations in certain cases; incorporating St. Ignace. Petitions were presented for an amendment of the drain law. The bill to amend the game law of 1881 was reported adversely, and the bill was laid upon the table. The concurrent resolution for adjournment until Tuesday was passed. In executive session the Senate confirmed the following appointments sent in by the Governor: Member of the Board of Managers of the State House of Correction at Ionia, for six years—John Hefron, of Detroit; member of the Board of Control of State Reform School for six years, in place of Edwin F. Uhl, declined—James Blair, of Grand Rapids.

HOUSE.—The usual number of bills were introduced; to amend the act 164 of 1881, relating to public instruction and primary schools; to amend the elections act, being sections 169 and 176, compiled laws, 1871; to amend the act of 1881 to consolidate the laws relating to the protection of game; to amend the act relating to highways; to amend the act relating to

the punishment of persons acting in a fiduciary capacity who knowingly appropriate to their own uses the money or property committed to their care. Also, to amend section 467, compiled laws of 1871, relative to the Supreme Court; to amend the dissolution act; to amend the act providing for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon; to amend the act relating to highways, private roads and bridges; to amend the act providing for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes; to compel railway companies to post schedules or time tables in stations; to provide for enforcing special performance of option contracts for mining leases. A resolution was introduced to request the Auditor-General to submit a statement of the amounts paid by counties for advertising delinquent tax lands in 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881. Mr. Fybe submitted a resolution asking the Auditor-General for number of parcels of lands advertised for sale in all counties in 1882, and for a statement as to applications by papers to print lists at lower rates than actually were paid. The resolution, from the Senate, to adjourn from Saturday until Tuesday, was concurred in.

The Senatorial Election.

For months past, the principal topic of discussion among Michigan politicians has been the election of a United States Senator to succeed the Hon. Thomas W. Ferry. Politicians of every name have worked hard for their favorite candidates, and the contest has been vigorously waged. By a vote taken in both branches of the legislature several days since, Tuesday, Jan. 16th was decided upon as the eventful day. Promptly at the usual hour the Senate and House convened in their respective places. Upon the roll being called in the House, only two were found to be absent—Mr. Case of Detroit, and Mr. Rose of Clinton. In the Senate there were two absences—Messrs. Butters and Frisbie. After the usual opening routine, the real business of the day was announced, and the Senate proceeded to vote, and the vote taken, resulted as follows:

Thomas W. Ferry	14
Benton Hanchett	2
Bron M. Cutcheon	2
Charles Upton	1
Byron G. Stout	13

In the House the vote stood:

Thomas W. Ferry	45
Byron G. Stout	37
James McMillan	1
Perry Hannah	1
Seth C. Moffatt	1
Edwin Willits	1
Roswell G. Horr	2
J. C. Burrows	2
Byron M. Cutcheon	3
John S. Newbury	1
Charles Upton	1
Benton Hanchett	2
Thomas M. Coley	1
Richard Winsor	1
James F. Joy	1
F. B. Stockbridge	1

The grand total vote in both houses stands: Whole number of votes, 131, of which Ferry received 59, Stout 50, and the others in the order above named. No choice having been reached, a motion for adjournment was made and carried.

WEDNESDAY, 17.—Both houses assembled in joint convention at noon. The object of the joint convention was announced, and after the record of yesterday had been read and approved, the convention proceeded to vote. The vote of the Senate resulted as follows:

Thomas W. Ferry	14
Byron G. Stout	13
Benton Hanchett	2
Byron M. Cutcheon	2
Charles Upton	1
Edwin S. Lacey	1

The clerk of the House called the roll of that body, and the result was the same as yesterday, with one or two changes among the anti-Ferry men.

No choice having been reached and there being no authority for the second ballot on the same day, the convention adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan 18.—The feeling among the friends of the contending factions waxed stronger, and every effort is being made to bring the matter to a focus as soon as possible. Promptly at noon the joint convention assembled. Representative Hall was filled with an eager and expectant crowd, those attending the usual interest felt by all in the election. After roll call a vote was ordered, and the following is the result:

Whole number of votes	131
Necessary choice	66
Thomas W. Ferry	56
Byron G. Stout	50
Benton Hanchett	2
Julius C. Burrows	2
Edwin Willits	1
Sumner Howard	2
Mark S. Brewer	2
Thomas W. Palmer	2
Perry Hannah	1
James F. Joy	1
F. B. Stockbridge	1
Byron M. Cutcheon	1
Seth C. Moffatt	1

No choice being made, a motion was made to adjourn until 3 p. m., which finally prevailed. 3 p. m.—When the convention reassembled the real business of the hour was at once commenced, and the first vote—the second of the day—was taken, and resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes cast	131
Ferry	53
Stout	50
Hanchett	8
Burrows	6
Willits	4
Cutcheon	2
Sumner Howard	2
Palmer	1
Hannah	1
Stockbridge	1
Moffatt	1
McMillan	1

There was no choice and an effort was made to adjourn, but the motion was defeated, and a third ballot ordered. This last ballot stood: Ferry 53, Stout 50, and the others scattering as in the preceding ballots. It was deemed unwise to continue longer in session, and a motion to adjourn was carried.

FRIDAY, Jan. 19.—Both houses met in joint convention at noon, and the first ballot for Senator resulted as follows: Whole number of votes 131; necessary to choice 66; Thos. W. Ferry, 52; Byron G. Stout, 50; Benton Hanchett, 7; Julius C. Burrows, 7; Edwin Willits, 3; Byron M. Cutcheon, 3; Hannah, 2; Lacey, 1; F. B. Stockbridge, 1; James F. Joy, 1; Jerome, 1; F. B. Stockbridge, 1; McMillan, 1; Thos. W. Palmer, 1.

No choice having been made, another ballot was ordered. The votes for Ferry and Stout, the two leading candidates, were the same as on the first ballot of the day. The only difference in the two votes was as follows: Hanchett from 7 to 5; and the additional names of John T. Rich, 1; C. M. Croswell, 1; Barker Burt, 1. Still no choice was made, and by unanimous vote, the convention adjourned until Saturday.

SATURDAY, Jan. 20.—The convention met at noon, and took one ballot for United States Senator, and then adjourned until Tuesday, 23d inst., at 11 a. m. The result of the ballot was as follows: Whole number of votes, 110; necessary to choice, 56; Ferry, 49; Stout, 39; Burrows, 6; Hanchett, 6; Willits, 5; Lacey, 2; Rich, 2; Cutcheon, 2; Hannah, 2; Baldwin, 1; Blair, 1; McMillan, 1; Joy, 1; Palmer, 1; Stockbridge, 1. The actual reduction in Ferry's vote was but 2, there being 10 Ferrymen absent. The cause of this slightest vote of the session was due solely to absentism.

Why Mysterious Physical Troubles Arouse Special Dread—A Professional Experience.

Few things give more pain than dread or apprehension. Most people are able to face danger heroically, but the sudden and unexpected coming of some indefinite calamity very naturally strikes terror to even the bravest. For this reason lightning and tornadoes are considered terrible; their coming and going are so sudden, unannounced and unknown. For this same reason an unknown disease, some poison in the blood, some malady that is gradually undermining the life, is specially dreaded by all thinking people. And, indeed, there are good reasons for such dread, for modern science has discovered that some virulent disorders show the least signs in their beginnings, while they have the worst possible symptoms. We know of many persons who have dull and uncertain pains in various portions of the body; who are unnaturally tired one day and apparently well the next; who have an enormous appetite at times and a loathing of food soon thereafter. Such persons are really in a dangerous condition even though they may not realize it. The following statement of a most prominent physician, who has had unusual opportunities for investigation is of so striking and important a nature that it will be read with interest by all: ASSOCIATED CHARITIES OF CINCINNATI.

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OFFICE: NO. 27 1/2 WEST EIGHTH STREET, O. ANDERSON, M. D., SUPERINTENDENT, CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 2, 1882.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

I have, during my professional career of many years' practice, treated a large number of various disorders, of which, perhaps, none have given me more trouble than the mysterious disease known as acute nephritis; and while it may seem strange, it is, nevertheless, true, that the physician is generally greatly annoyed by this mysterious trouble, especially when the case is of hereditary origin. It is, doubtless, the first stage of the well-known, but terrible Bright's disease, as the kidneys contain large quantities of albumen; and while children and young people are especially liable to its attacks, it is prevalent with all classes and usually continues until late in life.

One obstinate case which came under my observation, was that of a fireman of this city who applied to me for treatment. The case was diagnosed parenchymatous nephritis. The man was twenty-four years of age; plethoric and light complexed. He stated that he had suffered from urinary troubles from childhood, and that he had "doctored" a hundred times, each time improving some; after which, in a short while, he would relapse into his former state of misery. I prescribed the usual therapeutics known to the profession with the same result that my colleagues had obtained. He got better for a while and then worse again; in fact, so bad that he had to lay off for some time. He suffered intense pain; so much so that I confess I had to resort to hypodermic injections of morphia. My druggist who knew how disgusted I was with the case, although not willing to desert the man, advised me to try a remedy from which he (the druggist) himself, had derived great benefit. As a drowning man catches at a straw, I prescribed this remedy, not letting my patient, however, know what I was giving him; and although not a believer in nor a patron of "patent medicines," I must confess that after my fireman had taken one bottle he grew much better. I made him continue its use for a period of two months, with the most gratifying results; it really worked wonders and he owes his cure and present perfect health solely to the remarkable power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the remedy which I prescribed and he used.

Since the recovery of the man above mentioned, I have given considerable thought to the subject of acute nephritis, or kidney difficulty, and I find that its manifestations are most remarkable. It often appears without any special symptoms of its own, or possibly as a sequel to some other disease. It may be a sequel to scarlatina, diphtheria, and other illnesses, and even arise from pregnancy. The first symptoms frequently show themselves in the form of high, fierce and intense pains in the lumbar region, "the small of the back," troublesome micturitions and frequent changes in the color of the urine which at times diminishes perceptibly. If the urine is entirely suppressed, the case, probably will terminate fatally in a very few days. Dropsy is a consequence of the suppression of urine, and the severeness of it is governed by the proportion of retention. The nervous system becomes prostrated with subsequent convulsions and irregular circulation of the blood, which in my estimation, eventually might cause a diseased heart to give out. As I have remarked, in many kidney diseases—yes, even in Bright's disease itself—there is no perceptible pain in the back, and these troubles often assert themselves in various symptoms—for instance, in troublesome diarrhoea, blood poison, impaired eyesight, nausea, loss of appetite, disordered digestion, loss of consciousness, husky voice and many other complaints too numerous to mention. Indeed thousands of people are suffering from the first stages of Bright's disease today, and they do not know it.

In conclusion, I would like to state that I have, since my success with a fireman, repeatedly prescribed Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and if my professional brethren could be brought so far as to overcome the prejudice against proprietary medicines they would, undoubtedly, find themselves recompensed for their supposed sacrifice of liberty, as well as by the great benefits that would accrue to the world. Most sincerely,
O. ANDERSON, M. D.,
Superintendent.

Whatever is worth doing at all worth doing well.—Disraeli.

Virtue Acknowledged.

Mrs. Ira Mulholland, Albany, N. Y., writes: "For several years I have suffered from recurring bilious headaches, constipation, dyspepsia, and complaints peculiar to my sex. Since using your BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS, am entirely relieved." Price \$1.00.

When credulity comes from the heart it do no harm to the intellect.

Facts Speak for Themselves.

C. E. Hall, Grayville, Ill., writes: "I never sold any medicine in my life that gave me universal satisfaction as THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL. In my own case it cured a badly ulcerated throat, and in threatened croup in my child, it never failed to relieve."

Why is an egg like a coal? Because it is unfit for use until broken.

Sins of the Fathers Visited on the Children.

Physicians say that scrofulous taint cannot be eradicated; we deny it "in toto." If you go through a thorough course of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS, your blood will get as pure as you wish. Price \$1.00.

Some men cannot stand prosperity. Others never get a chance to try.

Bad temper often proceeds from those painful disorders to which women are subject. If female complaints Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is a certain cure. By all druggists.

When will water stop running down hill when it gets to the bottom.

Carboline, a natural hair restorer and dressing, as now improved and perfected, is pronounced by competent authority to be the best article ever invented to restore the vitality of youth to diseased and faded hair. Try it. Sold by all druggists.

True love is like a jack-o'-lantern; it's hard to catch and rarely seen.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have low color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots of face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from "torpid liver," or biliousness. In many cases of "liver complaint" only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures. At all drug stores.

Why is a dog's tail a great curiosity? Because no one ever saw it before.

Young or middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility, loss of memory, premature old age, as the result of bad habits, should send three stamps for Part VII of Dime Series Pamphlets. Address **WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.**

The granite hills are not so changeless and abiding as the restless sea.

We advise every farmer or stock raiser to invest in *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* and feed them out to their herds this winter. Depend upon it it will pay big interest. Don't buy the large packs as some of them are worthless.

Towers are measured by their shadows, and great men by their enviers.

25c buys a pair of Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners, makes a boot or shoe last twice as long.

Johnny's Sorrow.

Texas Sitings.

Judge Morrison Waite of Austin, is in the habit of taking a toddy for his stomach's sake every morning. His little boy Johnny is in the habit of scooping up the sugar in the bottom of the glass, and putting it where it will do him the most good.

A few days ago Judge Waite had occasion to take a dose of quinine, and as he left a little of the bitter stuff in the bottom of the glass, Johnny, supposing it was toddy, filed his application for the sediment, which was granted, as Judge Waite was desirous of curing the child of an inexplicable yearning for strong drink. Johnny soon began to show his disgust by fearful howls and imprecations.

"Is it bitter, sonny?" asked Judge Waite, in an anxious tone of voice.

"O, I am not crying about that," replied Johnny.

"What are you crying about, then?"

"I'm crying because I drank it all up, and I am so sorry there is none left for poor little Billy."

DETROIT MARKETS.

Wheat—No. 1, white	\$1.00 1/2 @ 1.05 1/2
Flour	5.50 @ 6.00
Buckwheat	5.50 @ 6.00
Corn	53 @ 55
Oats	38 @ 39
Clover Seed—bu.	7.25 @ 7.50
Apples—bu.	2.50 @ 3.25
Dried Apples, # lb.	7 @ 7 1/2
Butter, # lb.	24 @ 25
Eggs	26 @ 27
Dressed Chickens	13 @ 14
Dressed Turkeys	13 @ 16
Ducks	13 @ 15
Cheese	14 @ 15
Potatoes, # bu.	65 @ 70
Honey	17 @ 18
Beans, picked	2.30 @ 2.40
Beans, unpeeled	1.35 @ 1.85
Hay	13.50 @ 15.00
Straw	9.00 @ 10.00
Pork, dressed, # 100	7.25 @ 7.40
Pork, mess	15.50 @ 15.75
Pork, family	19.00 @ 19.50
Beef, extra mess.	12.00 @ 13.50
Wood, Beech and Maple	8.00
Wood, Hickory	8.00
Coal, Egg	6.25
Coal, Stove	6.50
Coal, Chestnut	6.75

THE FARM.

Notes.

An Illinois correspondent states that experience has taught him that cattle will thrive better on good, bright flax straw than on oat or wheat straw, and he never knew of cattle being injured from eating it.

In selecting potato seed two things should be kept in mind; first, plant only seed as may be expected to produce smooth, fair-sized potatoes; second, plant only when the seed is in full vigor.

It is said that in England a new use has been discovered for damson plums. Damsons are planted quite largely, less for pies than for dyes, it having been ascertained that a beautiful color can be obtained from the dye fruit.

If every farmer would keep a record of the number of eggs laid, chickens hatched, and those sold or eaten each year, they would form the basis of most interesting statistics, and be a matter of surprise to everyone as to the value represented by them in money.

H. W. Starks says: "I keep a cow for milk, and the better I feed and care for her the more milk I get. I pour hot water over the cut hay, and stir the hay well before putting on four quarts of cornmeal. The ration I give twice a day, with a little dry hay all winter. My cow gives a pound of hay in good order, and saves nearly one-fourth the hay."

In relation to linseed meal for stock it may be stated that the quantity usually given for one feeding depends on the quality of the hay or other feed allowed. Straw requiring more linseed meal than clover hay. It is fed sparingly at the beginning, gradually increasing the allowance until a sufficiency is given with the coarser material to keep the cattle in good condition, as it can be used too liberally. The only difference between linseed cake and meal is in the preparation, as the oil is generally extracted and the residue sold as cake or ground to a fine condition.

The wheat crop this year is unusually heavy, in many sections weighing sixty-two to sixty-three pounds per measured bushel. It is also what is called strong wheat, the excess of gluten is heavier than starch. This large proportion of gluten and heavy weight is probably the result of the moist, cool weather as the wheat heads were forming. It has been noticed that the best wheat is always grown in cool seasons, and that it is more glutinous on low than on high, or generally soil. During the past summer there was moisture enough while wheat was filling to make the highland crop as good in quality as the lowland.

Colonel F. D. Curtis writes that the White Belgian carrots yield twice as much as the Long Orange, and he regards them as equally nutritious. This is doubtful, as in numerous experiments larger roots of the same variety contain proportionately less sugar and nutriment than small ones. The White Belgian carrot is not saleable in the market, while the Long Orange will nearly every year sell for more than its feeding value, except to be used as an appetizer. When carrots can be sold by the wagon load at 40 to 50 cents per bushel, and retail at 25 cents per half bushel, the price goes far beyond their feeding value. At these prices no crop can be more profitably grown near a good market.

The tempering of the cream is one of the most important operations in butter-making. This is especially true in cold weather. The different parts of cream are affected differently by heat. A can of cream may be placed in a bath of hot water and heated till the thermometer indicates 62 to 65 degrees without having heated the butter globules in the cream at all. This will not ordinarily be the case, it is true, but it is liable to be, and it is approximately so in all cases where the heating is rapid. Cream should be kept warm for several hours before churning, that it may become warmed through. Or, if it is necessary to temper it hastily, it should be raised considerably above the churning temperature and suffered to cool back, which it will do in a short time.—*Breeders' Live Stock Journal.*

Breed Up.

If a common cow has the marks of a good milker it is wisdom to breed from her. Whether or not her calf will inherit her good qualities time can tell. It is right here that the value of improvement is greatest. Its characteristics are fixed and will be reproduced. It is here, too, where the value of a registered pedigree is apparent. The fact that a book contains the brief statement of the ancestors of an animal is nothing of itself. But the fact that it tells that an animal has certainly come from a long line of ancestors which have regularly transmitted their characteristics is everything, for it not only shows that the animal itself possesses the family characteristics to a greater or less degree, but that it in turn will be able to transmit them. The common cow may reproduce herself, and she may not. The purely-breed cow will reproduce herself, with possibly slight variation, under proper breeding. It is too often the case that the owners of common cows get an erroneous impression when their attention has been called to the desirability of improving their herds. They are convinced, perhaps, that it would be their interest to breed up, or rather to improve the character of their herds; but, thinking that the only way to do this is to purchase outright, they may feel like going to the expense. Some of the best cows in the country are of the best of our common stock with the improved breeds, and if a man owns a

common cow that has proved herself a valuable dairy animal he has excellent encouragement to use her for crossing. It is every man's duty to breed up. It is throwing away money to keep an inferior animal when we can just as well have a better one.—*Western Rural.*

Eric Canal Improvement.

Scientific American.

To raise the canals to their old commercial rank two things are proposed. One is to make the Erie canal throughout a ship canal, a costly undertaking, and one that might prove the reverse of beneficial either to New York or to the cities along the lines of the canal, as the actual benefit of the change would fall rather to the producers and shippers of the far west than to the people of New York.

Another and more reasonable proposition is to increase the carrying capacity of the canal by improving the existing lock gates. The old fashioned, slow moving swinging gates are still used. By a change to lift gates, which could be done without great expense, the available length of the locks would be increased by 35 feet, and the canal boats might be made 130 feet long instead of 97 feet as now, with a proportional increase in their carrying capacity, or from eight thousand to ten or eleven thousand bushels of wheat. The cost of operating the larger boats would be little, if any, greater than for the boats now in use. With improved lock gates, it is further claimed, the carrying capacity of the canal might be five times what it ever has been.

Touching the proposition to abandon the canals entirely as having outlived their period of economical usefulness, it is urged that water carriage remains, and is likely always to remain an important commercial factor, even where railroads are most abundantly developed. Proof of this is seen in the large use of the great canals of England and Scotland, and in the efforts which the more advanced European states are making to extend their facilities for water carriage. Thus in France 74 per cent of the domestic commerce of the country goes over the canals, and efforts are making to largely increase the capacity of such artificial water-ways. Germany, likewise, has entered upon the work of enlarging and improving the 2,000 miles of canals within the limits of the empire, and Holland and other states are spending large sums for a like purpose.

The Ostrich Kick.

January Century.

When a farmer goes into a savage bird's camp he takes a pole, with a branch or two of the thorny "tuck," and when the tuck is applied to the ostrich's neck or head (his tender points) he is almost invariably subdued, and, after one or two efforts to escape, bolts furiously off to the other side of the camp, where he races up and down to vent his baffled rage. If, however, the bird gets near enough to give his opponent the so-called kick, he lifts his bony leg as high as his body and throws it forward with demoniac grotesqueness, and brings it down with terrible force. His object is to rip the enemy down with his dangerous claw, but in most cases it is the flat bottom of his foot which strikes, and the kick is dangerous as much from its sheer power as from its lacerating effects. It is a movement of terrible velocity and power, at all events. Several instances may be mentioned of herd-boys being thus either wounded, maimed, or killed outright. One case occurred near Graaff Reinet, in which a horse had his back broken by a single blow. In this case the bird had endeavored to kill the rider, but missed him and struck the horse.

Many persons have been set upon by birds when there was no shelter, not even a tree to run to. In such a case, if the pursued were acquainted with struthious tactics, he would lie down flat on the ground, where the bird finds it impossible to strike him. But even this is no light matter, for some birds in their rage at being baffled of their kick, will roll over their prostrate enemy, bellowing with fury and trampling upon him in the most contemptuous fashion. One man who thus attempted the lying-down plan found that every time he attempted to rise the bird would return and stand sentry over him, till at last, after creeping a distance he got out only by swimming a pond that bounded one side of the camp.

Shyness Exemplified.

A young lady in a neighboring town went into a dry goods store and thus unburdened herself:

"It is my desire to obtain a pair of circular elastic appendages, capable of being contracted or expanded by means of oscillating burnished steel appliances, that sparkle like particles of gold leaf set with Cape May diamonds, and which are utilized for retaining in proper position the habiliments of the lower extremities, which innate delicacy forbids me to mention.

The vender of calico was nonplused, but not wishing to appear ignorant, said that he was 'just out.' After her departure he ruminated in silence for a few moments, when a new light broke upon his distracted brain, and he broke forth with: "By thunder! I'll bet that woman wanted a pair of garters."

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Household Suggestions.

Serviceable and very pretty coverings for the sofa pillow in the common sitting room are made by using the plaid or striped Turkish towels which are so inexpensive and yet so pleasing to the eye.

A handsome curtain or lambrequin to be fastened to the bottom of the lowest shelf on a hanging ebony cabinet, is made of olive satin. It is about ten inches deep; a vine is painted on it of bright but small flowers; the edge is trimmed with a velvet band; it is straight at the lower edge, but scalloped at the upper. It should be run on at the bottom, then turned and the scalloped part blind-stitched on. The scallops may be ornamented by putting several rows of yellow silk around them. Catch the silk at short distances with black or scarlet silk.

Nurse's aprons, to be worn when washing and dressing the baby, are made of soft flannel. Very pretty ones are made of white flannel, with a deep hem, which may be fastened with feather or cross stitch; but useful ones of drab flannel are also much worn. These aprons should be made very long, so that if a door is suddenly opened in the nursery, the apron can be thrown up over the baby. Aprons made of cotton flannel, with the soft for the right side, are inexpensive, and may be used in place of the flannel, although that is preferred if the expense is not too great.

A correspondent asks how a cardinal satin cushion can be trimmed. A pale blue satin plush band laid on diagonally and caught with fancy silks in some pretty embroidery stitch makes a handsome trimming, or a square of satin with daisies embroidered on it is pretty, if put on in the center and fastened at the corners only. This square may be of velvet, with a spray of flowers in ribbon or chenille embroidery. Another way is to embroider a spray of bachelorettes and a branch of golden rod in one corner of the cushion coverings; finish the edge with a cord of blue and yellow silk, and at each corner put a soft silk tassel; tie this to a gilt crescent with a small cord, and sew that to the corner of the cushion.

A convenient arrangement of shelves in one corner of your room is easily made. Have a carpenter or some other competent person nail or screw cleats to the wall, on which the three-cornered shelves may rest; have them fastened securely to it, and see that they are level. These shelves may be three in number, and it is a good plan to have the lowest one at about the height of an ordinary table—a trifle lower, perhaps; the reason for this is that it is more easily taken care of and kept free from dust than if it is so low as to oblige one to stoop or kneel down. These shelves may be made of common pine (well seasoned, of course), or of black walnut. They may be finished with narrow lambrequins, scalloped at the bottom; fringe is not desirable in a common room, as it catches dust. A shelf similar to one of these is especially convenient in the dining room. I saw one placed about as high as the top of a side table; it held a pretty tete-a-tete set, and was an ornament to the room. This was covered with cretonne, and had a band of the same for a lambrequin.

"How can I whiten and soften my hands?" is a question that is asked by a correspondent. Doubtless one way to do this is to avoid doing the work which has made your hands rough and dark, but often this work may be done with such care that the hands will not be injured. If one is obliged to sweep her house, to empty the ashes from grate or stove, and to wash dishes, she cannot expect to keep her hands as white as idle hands are, but if she takes the precaution to put on a pair of old gloves or mittens, when she sweeps and is doing dusty work, one cause of rough skin will be removed. Then there are preparations which one may use; powdered borax is excellent to soften the skin. A mixture which is said to be a sure cure for undue perspiration of the hands is made of quarter of an ounce of powdered alum, the white of one egg, and enough bran to make a thick paste; after washing your hands apply this; let it remain on your hands for two or three minutes and then wipe off with a soft, dry towel. Luke-warm water is better than hot or cold if the skin is inclined to be tender or to chap.

Gossip About Eric-a-Brac.

One of the rarest specimens of flambé porcelain in the city is a tiny vase the form and design of which are alike unique.

A beautiful group executed in bronze represents Hercules bearing Proserpina in his arms as he is conducted by Cerberus from the infernal regions.

A novelty in Worcester ware is an apple dish, which consists of two oval plates, the edges richly gilt, and on either side a cream pitcher and a tiny sugar bowl.

The best specimens of terra cotta ware come directly from Dieppe, and are carved by some of the ablest artists of the day. Scenes from the life of the fishing population are realistically reproduced, and the carving when completed is mounted in a deep border of rich velvet, either black or crimson.

A handsome card-receiver is in the purest alabaster; in the center is a medallion of Leonardo da Vinci surrounded by smaller ones of Raphael, Gallo, Ariosto and Tasso.

A most perfect specimen of native Japanese art is seen in a pair of porcelain vases expressly made for the exhibi-

tion at Tokio. Buddah and the goddess Benton are represented surrounded by poets, philosophers and historians, a few nymphs attired in robes and mantles of gold and blue attending upon the deities. As usual in Japanese work of this kind every detail is carried out, and, although the faces are small, each has perfect individuality of expression. Both Buddah and his goddess are surrounded by a nimbus.

A sword which played its part in the Satsuma rebellion in Japan has a handle of curiously wrought ironwork. The hilt represents a dragon, the scabbard is of lacquered red wood, and upon the handle the sacred mountain Fusyama is carved in silver.

In a newly imported specimen of Eastern carved ivory a theatrical group is represented, consisting of actors and musicians. The face of the principal actor is covered by a mask surmounted by the mythical dragon. One musician plays a flute, the other is energetically beating a drum, and the figures are all full of life and expression.

Very small square sandal wood boxes are richly carved in representation of mythological scenes, and are finished off with a bordering half an inch in width in inlaid silver and ivory.

Old Italian oak is of the darkest and richest brown, and is very rare. A masterpiece of antique carving in this material is conspicuous upon the lid of a coffer, which is supported upon the shoulders of griffins with glaring eyes and fangs. Upon the front a sea piece, with Neptune riding his sea horses and triumphant over sea monsters, is wonderfully reproduced in carving.

A circular mirror from the Constantine Palace in Rome is framed in dark Italian oak, exquisitely carved. Figures of sporting cupids peep out from rich, full foliage, and in their midst Jupiter's head appears as if crowned with the falling leaves.

Japanese silver work is among the most beautiful of all, not only for the minute attention paid to detail, but because many metals are often used in combination with great effect. A moonlight scene, for example, is thus represented, the effect of varying light and shade upon hanging blossoms upon a cherry tree being conveyed in the varying tones of different metals. The background of the scene is shiboutchi metal, the moon in gold, and the blossoms in a paler shade of the same precious metal.

A very racy curio, made in bronze, richly worked and mounted on teakwood, is a Chinese incense burner. Upon a cover of the same material a representation of the dog Foo is beautifully carved in ivory.

Cabinets for bric-a-brac are found in every reception room, and can be very readily ornamented at home. Very often they simply consist of frame-work and shelves of the most ordinary wood, simply carved in low relief and chiseled at home.

The bright yellow tint of many Japanese vases has never been successfully imitated by European artisans. Its popularity in Japan is no doubt owing to the fact that, from time immemorial, saffron-tint has been considered lucky.

The grotesque would appear always to go hand in hand with the beautiful, and so we find side by side with the most exquisite terra cotta carvings a grinning skeleton carried out in the same material. To add to the ghastly effect a sleeping infant is in its arms.

A novelty in porcelain ink-stands takes the form of a shapely hand. The palm affords a receptacle for the bottle, while between the thumb and finger is an aperture for the pen-holder.

How a Mean Man Must Feel.

From Bob Burdette in Burlington Hawkeye.

Sometimes I wonder what a mean man thinks about when he goes to bed. When he turns out the light and lies down. When the darkness closes in about him and he is alone, and compelled to be honest with himself. And not a bright thought, not a generous impulse, not a manly act or word of blessing, not a grateful look, comes to bless him again. Not a penny dropped into the outstretched hand of poverty, nor the balm of a loving word dropped into an aching heart; no sunbeam of encouragement cast upon a struggling life; the strong right hand of fellowship reached out to help some fallen man to his feet—when none of these things come to him as the "God bless you" of the departed day, how he must hate himself. How he must want to roll away from himself and sleep on the other side of the bed. When the only victory he can think of is some mean victory, in which he has wronged a neighbor. No wonder he always sneers when he tries to smile. How pure and fair and good all the rest of the world must look to him, and how cheerless and dusty and dreary must his own appear. Why, even one lone, isolated act of meanness is enough to scatter cracker crumbs in the bed of the average ordinary man, and what must be the feelings of a man whose life is given up to mean acts? When there is so much suffering and heartache and misery in the world, anyhow, why should you add one pound of wickedness or sadness to the general burden? Don't be mean, my boy. Suffer in justice a thousand times rather than commit one.

A woman woke her husband during a storm and said: "I do wish you would stop snoring, for I want to hear it thunder."

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Always be as witty as you can with your parting bow—your last speech is the one remembered.

The trouble and worry and wear and tear that comes from hating people makes hating unprofitable.

In the calendar of happiness, time is reckoned in minutes; in that of unhappiness, it is reckoned in days.

We judge ourselves by what we feel capable of doing, while others judge us by what we have already done.

If you can count the sunny and cloudy days of the whole year, you will find that the sunshine predominates.

A coward boasting of his courage may deceive strangers, but he is a laughing stock to those who know him.

Good qualities are the substantial riches of the mind; but it is good breeding that sets them off to advantage.

To possess a superior education, without natural ability, is to have a quiver full of arrows without a bow.

Truth is a good dog, but beware of barking too close at the heels of error, lest you get your brains kicked out.

To be perfectly just is an attribute of the divine nature; to be so to the utmost of our abilities, is the glory of man.

Poetry is the blossom and fragrance of all human knowledge, human thoughts, human passions, emotion, language.

As pure and fresh country air gives vigor to the system, so do pure and fresh thoughts tend to invigorate the mind.

Every great example of punishment has in it some justice, but the suffering individual is compensated by the public good.

When a misfortune happens to a friend, look forward and endeavor to prevent the same thing from happening to yourself.

Truthfulness is a corner-stone in character, and if it be firmly laid in youth, there will never after be a weak spot in the foundation.

We look at the one little woman's face we love, as we look at the face of our mother earth, and see all sorts of answers to our own yearnings.

Self-love is at once the most delicate and most tenacious of our sentiments; a mere nothing will wound it, but there is nothing on earth will kill it.

Help others and you relieve yourself. Go out and drive that cloud away from that distressed friend's brow, and you will return with a lighter heart.

Many a small man is never done talking about the sacrifices he makes, but he is a great man indeed who can sacrifice everything and say nothing.

Leniency will operate with greater force, in some instances, than rigor. It is, therefore, my wish to have my whole conduct distinguished by it.

Though we cannot create favorable circumstances, we can, at least, refuse to join the envious throng that bark at the heels of their more fortunate fellows.

None are so fond of secrets as those that do not mean to keep them; they covet a secret as the spendthrift covets money, merely that they may circulate it.

Use dispatch. Remember that the world only took six days to create. Ask me for whatever you please except time; that is the only thing which is beyond my power.

With love, the heart becomes a fair and fertile garden, with sunshine and warm hues, and exhaling sweet odors; but without it, it is a bleak desert covered with ashes.

Society is the offspring of leisure; and to acquire this forms the only rational motive for accumulating wealth, notwithstanding the cant that prevails on the subject of labor.

Butler on Massachusetts Schools.

So-called higher education is the pride and boast of the ancient Commonwealth of Massachusetts. But it appears the common schools are sadly neglected. Governor Butler, in his inaugural, severely criticised the school system, and pointed out, as evidence of its deficiency, the fact that the percentage of illiteracy in Iowa is less than in the Bay state. In the midst of their many fine universities and academies the people pay little attention to the intermediate and primary schools, and they are regarded, apparently, as of little importance. President Chadbourne is in accord with Governor Butler on this subject. He has recently declared that primary education in Massachusetts is very deficient; that too small salaries are paid, and as a consequence in some localities inferior and unfit teachers are often employed. The Boston Traveler calls upon the legislature to "speedily devise a remedy" for "this serious defect in the much-vaunted educational system of our Commonwealth." Many people will be inclined to wonder why it should have remained for Ben Butler, at this late day, to introduce educational reform in "cultured" Massachusetts. Some will be encouraged to think that the advanced civilization of New England, which we hear about from time to time, is a good deal of a sham.

The first lucifer match was made in 1798.

GATHERINGS.

Rice A. Beal enjoyed his sixtieth birthday last Friday.

The young people of Ann Arbor are having fine times skating.

Washtenaw county can show up twenty-three post offices.—Argus.

The pioneer society now have convenient quarters in the basement of the court house. N. B. Covert was busy Monday putting the room in order.—Democrat.

Wm. Fisher, who works at the case in the Register office, is probably the oldest compositor in the state, having worked at the printing business since 1828.—Democrat.

Dr. Conklin put forty bushels of grapes in Sanford's refrigerator, and on examination a few days ago they were found to be all right. On Saturday he sent a quantity to Jackson.—Enterprise.

As turnkey Preston opened the door to hand food to prisoners, at the jail on Monday, three tramps forced their way out and escaped. Within a short time they were caught and back again.

Burglars broke into the post-office in Ypsilanti, last Friday night, but secured nothing except a few pennies from the till. They failed to get into the safe, but broke off the handle and combination. They left three punches, a sledge and pair of tongs.

Argus.—On Sunday three old citizens, Mrs. Ailes, Mr. Minnis and Newton Sheldon lay dead at their late residences. The former was buried on Saturday, the latter on Sunday. Mrs. Burlingame who died on Sunday afternoon of inflammation of the bowels was buried on Tuesday. She leaves two little children, orphans.

Mr. Pond visited Jackson on Monday to look over the duties of warden of the prison to which he has been appointed, but not accepted. With fifty-eight appointments at disposal of the warden, Mr. Pond is an object of solicitude just now by candidates for place. One applicant dropped into this office last week in a search of him and being asked if he wanted a place on the prison, responded in the affirmative. He said "he used to take the Argus when Mr. Pond published it" which to his mind was doubtless a first class recommend. The salary proper of the warden is \$1500, which with residence, food and fuel furnished by the state is equivalent to \$2500 per annum.—Argus.

On Tuesday afternoon Adam Thumm and his two young brothers went into the marsh in front of their home in Superior to hunt rabbits. They got separated and soon the younger brothers heard a shot and called to their brother to find out if he had killed anything. Receiving no answer they went to hunt him up and found him lying under a tree with the ramrod in his hand and the gun on the other side of the tree. The whole right side of the head was blown off and the brain protruded. Dr. Batwell happened to be passing and went down into the marsh, quickly made a stretcher of saplings and brought him to his home, where every care was given him. He seemed conscious, and though he could not speak, fully recognized those around him. He was evidently climbing into the tree to wait till the dogs drove the game toward him, and pulling his gun after him, caught the hammer and thus discharged the gun. The injured boy was alive this morning, with fair prospects of surviving for several days yet.—Ypsilantian.

Millions Given Away.

Millions of bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, have been given away as trial bottles of the large size. This enormous outlay would be disastrous to the proprietors, were it not for the rare merits possessed by the wonderful medicine. Call at Armstrong's drug store and get a trial bottle free, and try for yourself. It never fails to cure.

The Best of All.

Solomon K. Noble, Desselin, Ill., says: "I suffered for years with itching piles, and was unable to find relief until I commenced the use of the most excellent of all healing compounds, Coles Carbolisalve. It has worked wonders for me. I have found it to be the best of all salves for burns, cuts, sores, and anything that needs to be healed." Cole's Carbolisalve immediately relieves the pain of scalds and burns and cures without a scar. The label on the genuine is black and the letters green. Small boxes, 25 cents; large boxes, 75 cents.

10 Per Cent. Off!

For thirty days previous to our annual Inventory, we will give 10 cents off on every dollar's worth of goods bought of us for

CASH

in order to reduce our Stock for SPRING GOODS. We will reduce the price of many WINTER GOODS besides the ten cents off on every dollar.

BLACK AND COLORED CASHMERE

The best judges in this vicinity say we have the best in the County for the money. Our Black Cashmere at \$1.00 is the best they ever saw, and now it will be sold at 90 cents, and all others in proportion. \$1.25 Dress Flannels we will now mark \$1.15 and give the above discount besides. We have many other

BARGAINS

in our Dry Goods Department that we will gladly show you if you will favor us with a call.

Our Domestic Department is full and the prices are the lowest. Best BLEACHED COTTON at 12 1/2 cents reduced to 10 cents, and then 10 per cent. off on every ten yards, will make it 9 cents per yd. OUR BROWN COTTONS, SHIRTINGS, DENIMS, TABLE LINEN, Napkins, Hosiery, and everything in that line at less than any of our Competitors can offer them.

BALIS HEATH PRESERVING CORSET \$1.00

We purchased a large line of Overcoats at the close of the season at 25 per cent. less than they could be manufactured for, and we sell them at the same rate. BOYS and MENS' suits at a bargain.

BOYS' VESTS AT 25 Cents.

Buy your Rubber Goods, Boots and Shoes, Groceries &c., of us and save 10 per cent. Standard Prints 5c. We can show you inducements in SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, etc. We shall be pleased to show you our goods whether you buy or not.

PARKER & BABCOCK.

THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS

IS MANUFACTURED BY FISH BROS. & CO., RACINE, WIS., WE MAKE EVERY VARIETY OF

Farm, Freight and Spring Wagons,

And by confining ourselves strictly to one class of work; by employing none but the best of WORKMEN, using nothing but FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED MACHINERY and the VERY BEST of SELECTED TIMBER, and by a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of the business, we have justly earned the reputation of making

"THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS."

Manufacturers have abolished the warranty, but Agents may, on their own responsibility, give the following warranty with each wagon, if so agreed: We Herely Warrant the FISH BROS. WAGON No. to be well made in every particular and of good material, and that the strength of the same is sufficient for all work with fair usage. Should any breakage occur within one year from this date by reason of defective material or workmanship, repairs for the same will be furnished at place of sale, free of charge, or the price of said repairs, as per agent's price list, will be paid in cash by the purchaser producing a sample of the broken or defective parts as evidence.

Knowing we can suit you, we solicit patronage from every section of the United States. Send for Prices and Terms, and for a copy of THE RACINE AGRICULTURIST to FISH BROS. & CO., Racine, Wis.

F. O. CORNWELL'S

is the Cheapest place in town to buy WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY.

CALL AND EXAMINE

his stock and you will find the best assortment of—

GOLDRINGS, THIMBLES, SOLID AND PLATED JEWELRY, NAPKIN RINGS, ROGER BRO'S

KNIVES, FORKS AND SPOONS.

All goods sold by him Engraved FREE OF COST. Special attention paid to the repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. All work warranted.

One Dollar! ONE YEAR!

THE WEEKLY PLAIN DEALER! Cleveland, O. \$1.00 for a year's subscription. A leading democratic journal and valuable family newspaper. Send a dollar for the best paper in the West for the price. PLAIN DEALER PUBL. CO., Cleveland Ohio. Sample copy free.

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 SPECIALITY.

Thanking the people for previous patronage, and hoping that it will be continued in the future, I remain

YOURS TRULY, F. L. DIAMOND.

NURSERY STOCK!

Parties wishing fruit stock, will find it to their advantage to confer with me before purchasing elsewhere. I have just made arrangements with the most extensive grape

GROWERS

in the United States for VINES and am prepared to fill orders for any Grape grown. The noted PRENTISS Grape a speciality.

M. M. CAMPBELL, Chelsea. apr 30 oed

HARDWARE!

HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE,

Paints and Oils, DOORS & SASH

Corn Shellers, Saws,

SEWING MACHINES,

PLATED WARE

LAMPS, ETC.,

All at bottom prices.

J. BACON & CO.

MC CORMICK HARVESTERS.

TESTIMONIALS

OF FARMERS IN THIS VICINITY. F. WHITAKER AGENT.

Chelsea, Michigan, Dec. 28, 1882. McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., I bought one of your Harvesters and Twine Binders, of your agent, at Chelsea, and cut 70 acres of grain. I started my machine myself, and it went right through in good shape, and I settled for it. I think it the machine to buy. Westley Westfall.

Chelsea, Mich., Oct. 10, 1882. McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., I bought one of your Harvesters and Twine Binders, of your agent, at Chelsea. I cut 80 acres of grain and did it in nice shape, and settled for the machine. I think it the machine to buy—by all means! Henry Mensing, Chelsea, Mich., 1882.

Chelsea, Mich., 1882. McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., I bought one of your Iron Mower and mowed marsh and up-land and it did splendid work, and never gets out of order, and runs light and easy. Charles Whitaker.

Chelsea, Mich., 1882. McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., I bought one of your Iron Mower I mowed marsh and up-land, and it did splendid work. It runs light and easy, and never gets out of order. George Whitaker.

Chelsea, Mich., Oct. 8, 1882. McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., We bought one of your Harvesters and Twine Binders of your agent at Dexter. The first season we cut 130 acres and averaged twenty acres per day. One day this season we cut twenty three acres. We think it will beat the world for harvesting and binding, runs light and easy, and think it is the machine to buy. I. M. Whitaker, Theo. Covert.

Chelsea, Mich., Dec. 1, 1882. McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., I bought one of your Harvesters and Twine Binders of your agent at Chelsea, and have run it two seasons. The first season I cut 90 acres, and never broke a thing. This season I cut One hundred acres, and did not break anything. My grain was down in every shape, but I can cut anything that ever grew. I don't care what shape it is in. I think it the best Harvester and Binder in the market. If you buy one you are sure of doing a day's work when you hitch on it. Charles Whitaker.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

EX-GOVERNOR SEYMOUR, and Mr. George William Curtis are expected to deliver addresses at the dedication of the monument near Schuylerville commemorative of the surrender of Burgoine. The monument is now nearly finished.

CZAR ALEXANDER III. makes a hobby of police and military uniforms. He has changed the costume of the St. Petersburg police three times since his accession, and carefully examines the minutest details of all new styles, sometimes taking hours to decide upon the pattern of a button.

QUEEN VICTORIA will spend the latter part of this winter at La Mortola, near Mentone, where she hopes to enjoy more peace and quiet than she found at Mentone last winter. The Duke and Duchess of Albany will at the same time occupy the villa at Cannes which was engaged a short time ago for her Majesty.

THE resignation of the Sagasta Cabinet has been brought about by a difference of opinion on a point hardly related to the constitutional questions that have lately agitated Spain. One Minister favored the sale of the State forest lands, and another opposed it; so they all resigned. If Senor Sagasta wished to test King Alfonso's attachment to his present set of advisers, he could hardly have selected a better way of finding out where the monarch stood.

FOR Thursday, February 15, weather prophets may predict violent squalls in London. On that day Mr. Bradlaugh, having done with violence in the lobby, proposes to make a demonstration in force in Hyde Park. He will bring, he says, 20,000 or 30,000 followers from the provinces, and tells his London admirers that they must raise in the metropolis at least ten times as many more, "for it must be a real meeting." He intends no longer to endure the "bitter shame" of being separated from the rest of the House of Commons by a mahogany railing.

GOING out to hunt in the forest one day late last autumn, the Empress of Austria saw an old, half-crippled woman tottering on the very brink of a high, steep river-bank. Springing from her horse, she ran and caught the poor creature, just in time to save her life, and then discovered that the old woman was blind, and that the child who was acting as her guide had lagged behind. The Empress waited till the truant came up, and administered a severe reproof for its carelessness, gave the old woman a purse full of gold, and then rejoined her companions in the chase.

SAM HOWARD has been a gold miner in California for many years and has been uniformly unlucky. But fickle fortune has smiled on him at last. A short time ago while sitting on the bank of the Indian River, watching a Chinaman in his employ at work, he saw an immense nugget fall out of the dirt into the cut. As might be expected for a time it completely unnerved him. It is related that he had the nugget all that day and could hardly decide what to do with it. After a few days the excitement wore away, and the mass of metal is now on its way to the mint to be coined into cash that shall feed, clothe and educate his children and bring comforts to his lowly home. The piece is flat, and would if squared out be about four inches square and one and one-half inches thick. It is a little worn by washing and has several pieces of quartz still sticking to one side of it. It weighed 150 ounces and is valued at \$2,500.

THE Fort Worth Democrat tells of a fight that recently occurred down there between a rattlesnake and a blacksnake. "The rattlesnake was apparently on a journey, and the meeting was quite accidental. At first the rattlesnake sought to avoid a difficulty, but when the blacksnake pressed the matter he halted and folded his length into a coil. The blacksnake glided around in swift circles; the rattlesnake never changed its position. But the circle still diminished its size, and as the blacksnake drew close the rattlesnake appeared to grow confused. His rattle ceased to give out the sharp sound, and his head dropped as if verti-

go was seizing him. The blacksnake seized, by a lightning movement, the rattler by the throat, and winding him up in folds the two rolled over and over together, and in a few moments the rattlesnake ceased to breathe. An examination of the dead body of the rattlesnake revealed a fracture of the spine as complete as if done by a blow with a club. The rattlesnake measured, dead, five feet and three inches."

CLEMENCEAU, whom Frenchmen are talking about as Gambetta's successor, is said to enjoy in a large degree the confidence of the thinking masses. He has differed from Gambetta on questions of foreign policy and on the policy of centralization. He has persistently opposed, in and out of the Chambers, any and all schemes of centralization.

THE Government of India did a capital stroke of business when it established chinchona plantations. The cash profit on the Bengal plantations alone last year was 130,000 rupees, besides 350,000 rupees saved on the quinine furnished to the troops—that sum representing the difference between the cost of production and the market price.

THE first spinning frame made in this country which has been temporarily entrusted to Brown University for safe keeping, will soon be sent to the Patent Office at Washington. Samuel Slater, the inventor, introduced it into the old spinning mill at Pawtucket about the year 1790. It was first started in a clothier's shop of that town, together with two other machines of somewhat similar pattern. In a year and a half it is said that they overstocked the market, as several thousand pounds of yarn had accumulated in that time, despite the manufacturer's efforts to dispose of it. The machine is still in excellent order, considering its great age.

A TWENTY-FIVE pound tom-cat long and favorably known on Washington-st. wharf, San Francisco, where he was born, reared and ensconced in the affections of his owner, deliberately committed suicide on January 3 by laying his head upon the pavement and holding it there until an express wagon had rolled over it. A number of spectators are willing to swear that the act was prearranged and intentional, and several persons now remember that the cat had shown previous symptoms of insanity. He had, moreover, undertaken to commit suicide several times before in a similar way but lost courage at the last moment and fled from the approaching wheels.

OF INTEREST TO ALL.

Coaches were introduced into England in 1564.

In China physicians are retained at fixed fees for stipulated periods, payable only in case of health, and ceasing when the patient is ill.

The Mediterranean, formerly nearly free from sharks, is now asserted to be infested with them. It is supposed they entered from the Red Sea and Indian Ocean by the Suez canal.

The French are steadily at work endeavoring to redeem the desert of Sahara by means of artesian wells. A great number of wells have been sunk along the northern border, more than one hundred and fifty in the Province of Constantine alone, and the work is advancing into the interior. One curious discovery is the existence of fish and crabs at great depths. An engineer, who has for twenty years directed the work, says that he once cooked and ate a crab that had been drawn up from a depth of two hundred and fifty feet, and that it was of excellent flavor.

One of the most remarkable things about paper is its strength. As an illustration of this, a note of the Bank of England, twisted into a kind of rope, can suspend as much as 329 pounds upon one end of it, and not be injured in the least. There is an article made of paper in the shape of a small kitchen or house truck on wheels, used for wheeling loads around the house. The sides and bottom of this are made of finely compressed paper, and it is capable of bearing five tons. There are bath-tubs and pots made in the same manner, by compressing the paper made out of linen fibres, which is painted over with a composition which becomes part of the paper and is fire-proof. The tubs never leak, or may be put on the fire and will not burn. It is almost impossible to break them, as you can beat on them with a hammer and not injure them in the least.

There are none so low but what they have their triumphs. Small successes for small souls.

Rests for carving-knives are taking a novel shape. Between a pair of silver horses a bar of the same metal supports the knives.

There is reason to believe that the power of the more intractable explosives will soon be made simply motive force—at least some of them, judging from some of Herr Beck's experiments.

Prospects for 1883.

There is a superstition in many minds that the year 1883 must bring another panic. So far as this notion rests upon the fact that it is now about ten years since the last commercial collapse, it is a mere superstition, unwarranted by experience or reasoning. The attempt to trace a ten year periodicity in the recurrence of commercial disasters has to distort facts. The crash of 1873 was not followed by another in 1877, nor was the panic of 1857 succeeded by anything deserving the same name or consideration in 1867, nor can any fixed period be suggested which will bring into harmony the really important disasters of 1837, 1857 and 1873. The mere date, therefore, has neither meaning nor weight. If a disaster is to be looked for this year with any reason whatever, it must be for a very different reason.

Nor is there ground for such apprehension in the visible expansion of commercial credits during the past two years. The average of indebtedness has not as yet nearly reached what may be termed the bursting point. It is not anywhere near as high as it was at other times when panics came. It would therefore be inferred with reason that, if a disaster should come in 1883, it would not be due to any extravagant expansion of credits in commercial business, though the fact that there has been some expansion would make the effects more serious if an explosion should occur from any other cause.

Excessive building of railroads has been mentioned as a reason for apprehension. It cannot be doubted that a great sum of money has been unwisely and unprofitably invested in that direction, as respects the general interests of the country, though the instances in which individual promoters have lost or will lose may be much less numerous. If a new road close to the New-York Central should make that property worth much less, there would be a temporary or possibly permanent loss to somebody, even though the new road should be largely profitable. In some instances that could be mentioned, the apparent purpose in building new lines was to cripple older companies, or to force them to purchase the new lines for more than their cost. But waste and excessive competition do not necessarily involve disaster. Mr. Vanderbilt can spend more money in a day, without risk of bankruptcy, than some men could spend in a lifetime, and this country is getting rich enough to bear without serious disturbance an amount of unprofitable investment which would have brought ruin if it had occurred thirty years ago. It has not been claimed that the real cost of 11,000 or 12,000 miles of railroad built last year was more than \$30,000 per mile. Only a part of that cost was unprofitably invested. But \$350,000,000 is less than the average yearly addition to the wealth of the country by saving, and probably less than half that addition. The country cannot be ruined by wasting a fraction of half its clear income.

Industries have got into a false position, it is true, and one of some embarrassment. Their difficulty, however, is one of excessive production in some directions, and that tends to cheapness and to increase of consumption, which, with partial suspension of production for a time, operates to cure the disorder. There can hardly be any serious disaster as a result of temporary over-production in a legitimate branch of industry. If some lose, because products must be sold cheaply, others gain in buying cheaply.

The principal danger, so far as there is any real danger, grows out of improper and excessive speculation. The effect of such speculation upon industry and commerce, its close connection with financial movements, its powerful effect upon the stability of corporations, have been repeatedly portrayed. It cannot be denied that the fury of speculation which has been witnessed during the last year in some departments does harm, and involves risk to many others besides the gamblers themselves. It is quite possible that, if banks and business men should continue to entangle themselves more and more in this way, a disaster might occur.

But there are two reasons for hoping that it may be avoided. The first is that banks and business men have had some pretty sharp warnings of the danger. It would be strange indeed if they should not take especial precautions to draw away from dependence upon operations so plainly dangerous. The second is that the speculative fever has about reached the stage at which the professional gamblers are left to amuse themselves with each other. The fact that certain markets are no longer governed by legitimate considerations of value, or supply and demand, but by conspiring and trickery, has become too widely known. The failure of a score or two of speculators, if the banks and the public would let them alone, would not be a disaster to the country—quite the contrary.

Their First Appearance.

The first air pump was made in 1654. Mohammed was born at Mecca about 570.

The first iron steamship was built in 1830.

The first taloon ascent was made in 1698.

Coaches were first used in England in 1569.

The first steel plate was discovered in 1830.

Ships were first "copper-bottomed" in 1783.

The first horse railroad was built in 1826-27.

The first steamboat plied the Hudson in 1807.

The first society for the promotion of Christian knowledge was organized in 1798.

The entire Hebrew Bible was printed in 1488.

Gold was first discovered in California in 1848.

The first telescope was used in England in 1608.

Christianity was introduced into Japan in 1549.

The first watches were made at Nuremberg in 1477.

First saw maker's anvil brought to America, in 1819.

First almanac printed by George Von Furbach in 1460.

The first newspaper advertisement appeared in 1652.

Percussion arms were used in the United States army in 1830.

The first use of a locomotive in this country was in 1829.

Omnibuses were first introduced in New York in 1830.

Kerosene was first used for lighting purposes in 1826.

The first copper cent was coined in New Haven in 1687.

The first glass factory in the United States was built in 1780.

The first printing press in the United States was worked in 1620.

Glass windows were first introduced into England in the eighth century.

The first steam engine on this continent was brought from England in 1753.

The first complete sewing machine was patented by Elias Howe, Jr., in 1846.

The first attempt to manufacture pins in this country was made soon after the war of 1812.

The first prayer book of Edward VI. came into use by authority of Parliament on Whitsunday, 1549.

The first temperance society in this country was organized in Saratoga county, N. Y., in March, 1808.

The first coach in Scotland was brought thither in 1561, when Queen Mary came from France. It belonged to Alexander Lord Seaton.

The first daily newspaper appeared in 1702. The first newspaper printed in the United States was published in Boston on September 25, 1790.

The manufacture of porcelain was introduced into the Province of Hezin, Jadao, from China in 1513, and Hezin ware still bears Chinese marks.

The first society for the exclusive purpose of circulating the Bible was organized in 1805, under the name of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The first telegraphic instrument was successfully operated by S. F. B. Morse, the inventor, in 1835, though its utility was not demonstrated to the world until 1842.

The first Union flag was unfurled on the first of January, 1776, over the camp at Cambridge. It had thirteen stripes of white and red, and retained the English cross in one corner.

A Singular Sand Hill.

According to the Reno (Nev.) Gazette there is a remarkable hill of moving sand in Churchill County, Nev., some sixty miles from Land Springs Station. The dune is about four miles long, a mile wide and from 100 to 400 feet high. The sand is so fine that if an ordinary barley sack be filled and placed in a moving wagon, the jolting of the vehicle will empty the sack, and yet the sand has no form of dust in it and is as clean as any sea-beach sand. The mountain is so solid as to give it a musical sound when trod upon, and oftentimes a bird lighting upon it or a large lizard running across the bottom, will start a large quantity of the sand to sliding, which makes a noise resembling the vibration of telegraph wires with a hard wind blowing, but so much louder that it is often heard at a distance of six or seven miles, and it is deafening to a person standing within a short distance of the sliding sand. A peculiar feature of the dune, says the Gazette, is that it is not stationary, but rolls slowly eastward, the wind gathering it up on the west end and carrying it along the ridge until it is again deposited at the eastern end. Mr. Monroe, a well known surveyor, having heard of the rambling habits of this mammoth sand heap, quite a number of years ago took a careful bearing of it while surveying Government lands in that vicinity. Several years later he visited the place, and found that the dune had moved something over a mile.

New facts concerning rabies have been presented to the French Academy of sciences by Pasteur and others. All forms of rabies they hold, come from the same virus; that is to say, whatever symptoms might be manifested in the victim, the origin could be traced and proved to be identical. It has been proved that death after inoculation with rabid saliva may be either from a microbe found in the saliva from much pus formation, or from rabies pronounced and communicated directly. This virus is contained not only in the medulla oblongata, but in the brain and spinal cord. Experiments upon animals show that rabies may be produced very certainly and quickly either by the acts of trepanation or inoculation or by intravenous injection. It was noted that after the first symptoms there was a recovery, but that when the acute ones once set in all hope of life was over.

SCINTILLATIONS OF SCIENCE.

Curiosities and Discoveries in the World of Progress.

Thorium is alleged to have been prepared by M. Nilson in considerable quantity, and he is said to have determined the atomic weight to be 232.35, the specific gravity to be about 11, and the atomic volume about 21.

Metallic iridium is very hard. It easily cuts or marks steel. It can be cut by a copper disk revolving at a very high velocity, if the surfaces in contact are treated with corundum and oil and the iridium sheets are very thin.

Lescarbault, in observing the late transit of Venus, saw, as he thought, a grayish, yellowish fringe all around the planet when it was three-fourths on the sun, and that this phenomenon continued until the entrance, so to speak, was completed.

Dr. Henley and Herr L. von Fruttschier-Falkenstein have made a new compound which burns slowly under ordinary pressure, but devolves extraordinary energy when confined. It consists of a mixture of saltpetre, chlorate of potash, and a solid hydrocarbon.

Near Tabiana, Italy, the remains of a fossil elephant have been found. The tusks measure 3.2 metres in length and 0.28 metres where they are the narrowest. The find has caused quite a sensation, and there will likely be a careful excavation made when the winter is over.

Mr. Routledge held lately at a scientific meeting that the paper trade was probably the one which turned to immediate use more waste products than any other. In it was utilized cotton, flax, hemp and jute waste, and old ropes and canvas rags. In fact, the paper manufacturer could turn to profitable purpose any vegetable fibre.

A Provisional Committee, the President of which is M. Charles Boyssset, has been formed for organizing an international exhibition of appliances to insure the safety of railway passengers. It is intended that the display of the various devices will take place some time this year in the Palais de l'Industrie, Paris. It ought to do much good to inventors and the public.

There is much nonsense talked regarding the value of foods. Chemically considered it is well known what the constituents of ordinary diet are, and it is no secret that the values of different articles vary greatly. But it is too frequently overlooked that the food which a hunter or a plowman can not only relish and assimilate would cause torture of the most acute kind to a person compelled to pursue a sedentary life. On what the former would starve the latter would live nobly.

A mixture of 20 parts of hard soap, 40 parts of kerosene, and one part of fir balsam has been found very effective in destroying the insects which damage the orange tree. Prof. C. Y. Ripley is the authority. Other valuable plants, notably the vine, might be similarly protected by a spray from an application of the same recipe. It can be diluted at will with water so as not to interfere with the constitution of the plant.

When, says Dr. Squib, the fixed stopper of a glass bottle resists all management—such as warming the neck with a cloth wet with warm water, by tapping, and by the wrench, or by all these in combination—there is another means which will almost always succeed. Let the bottle be inverted so as to stand on the stopper in a vessel of water so filled that the water reaches up to the shoulder of the bottle but not to the label. Two or three nights of this treatment may be required sometimes before the stopper will yield.

Lie not for any consideration.

Society is the offspring of leisure; and to acquire this forms the only rational motive for accumulating wealth, notwithstanding the cant that prevails on the subject of labor.

TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR & G. T. R. R.

Columbus Time.

Through time table in effect December 1st 1883

Table with columns for GOING NORTH, STATIONS, and GOING SOUTH. Includes routes to Toledo, Ann Arbor, and other stations with departure and arrival times.

Connections.—At Toledo with railroads diverging; at Alexis with Canada Southern, L. S. & M. S., and F. & P. M. R.'s; at Manhattan Junction, with Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.; at Monroe Junction, with L. S. & M. S.; at Dundee with L. S. & M. S.; at Milan with W. St. L. & P. R.'s; at Pittsfield with L. S. & M. S.; at Ann Arbor with Michigan Can. R.'s; at South Lyon with Detroit, Lansing & Northern R.'s.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

A claim for \$15,000 for relief of the heirs of Gen. Count Pulaski, who rendered services in the war of independence and lost his life at the siege of Savannah, Ga., October 9, 1779, was referred before the House committee on claims, and referred for further consideration to a sub-committee.

TROUBLESOME CELESTIALS.

The treasury department is preparing rules and regulations for the guidance of custom officers and others, under the recent decision of the court general granting Chinese laborers and others permission to pass through the United States while en route to other foreign countries.

AS AMENDED.

The Senate appropriation committee amended the postoffice bill so that it provides that two-cent postage shall begin January 1, 1883. They strike out the House provision regarding compensation of subsidized provision regarding carrying mails, and insert an appropriation of \$135,000 for necessary and special facilities on trunk lines with a view to the continuing fast mail service, and increase the continuing fast mail service, and increase the continuing fast mail service, and increase the continuing fast mail service.

COMMITTEE MEETING.

The national republican committee held a very interesting meeting in Washington on the 15th inst. The needs, condition and resources of the party were fully discussed, and the following was decided upon as a basis of re-organization at the convention in 1884: Four delegates from each state, and two delegates from each congressional district.

FOLGER'S RECOMMENDATION.

Secretary Folger recommends appropriation of \$100,000 for a fire-proof building to protect the records of executive departments.

RENOMINATED.

Hon. John P. Hoyt has been nominated by the President for a second term as justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, Jan. 16.—Mr. Hoar gave notice that he would press the bankruptcy bill after the 15th inst. Messrs. Harrison and Harrison gave notice that they would introduce the bankruptcy bill with the bill to regulate the practice in patent suits. This led to a short discussion about the importance of pending measures, various members contending that the educational, internal revenue and tariff bills ought to have precedence.

HOUSE.—The principal business of the House to-day was the discussion of the naval appropriation bill. No action was taken, and the House adjourned.

NEWS NOTES.

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Rev. Dr. Hicks, spiritual adviser of Charles Guiteau, has executed a legal instrument, transferring to Surgeon General Crane all the right and title to Guiteau's body. The paper recites the clause of the will by which Guiteau bequeathed his body to Dr. Hicks, and it bears evidence of an acknowledgement before a justice of the peace.

SOME WORK FOR A LAWYER.

A large number of Italians engaged in grading the route of the new Staten Island railroad attempted to break ground on the farm of Henry S. Samuels at Westfield on the 15th inst., but were driven off by Mr. Samuels' men, who were armed with shot guns. Mr. Samuels, who is a brother-in-law of Jacob H. Vanderbilt, will endeavor to obtain a writ of injunction forbidding the railroad company to proceed with the building of the road.

DETERMINED PROHIBITIONISTS.

Officers of leading temperance organizations of Iowa, in view of the decision by the supreme court holding the prohibitory constitutional amendment not in force, have called a state convention of friends of temperance to be held at Des Moines, Feb. 7, to consult upon a line of policy to be pursued for the future.

VERY MYSTERIOUS.

Scheller, the alleged Newhall house incendiary, was brought back to jail quietly on the morning of the 19th. It is now settled beyond a doubt that he never left the city, but was concealed in the house of one of the deputies of the sheriff. The reason for this action is hard to find, because, besides the excitement immediately following, the matter was taken extremely quietly. The evidence that Scheller removed his stock on the day previous to the fire accumulates. It has now come to light that he even removed the balls of seven billiard tables before the fire. The value of the stock recovered so far is about \$1,000. The search in the ruins resulted in the finding of one boy, making 46 bodies recovered and leaving three still to be accounted for.

ANOTHER HOTEL FIRE.

The Quincey House, one of the largest hotels in Quincy, Ill., was burned on the 19th inst. The fire was discovered by one of the guests who at once gave the alarm. By prompt action on the part of the proprietor and servants every guest made their escape, and no lives were lost. One or two domestics were injured, but not seriously. The fire originated from a defective flue.

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RAILROAD HORROR.

The telegraph of the 20th inst., gives the details of a fearful catastrophe which occurred at Tehacapa Station, California, on the 19th inst., by which 20 lives were lost and a score of persons injured. The train left San Francisco at 9 a. m. of the 19th, and stopped near Tehacapa Station to cut out the extra engine taken on at Sumner to assist up the Tehacapa grade. While making the change, by some means yet unknown, the train got away and backed northward down a grade of 120 feet to the mill. The ward down a grade of two engines, express, mail train consisted of two engines, one coach and one baggage car, two sleepers, one coach and one baggage car, which were piled up at frightful speed for four miles, when the hinder most sleeper jumped the track, feet high, carrying the engine, about fifteen feet high, baggage and with it the other sleeper, mail, baggage and express cars, which were piled in a shattered heap. They took fire and were consumed.

The scene following the wreck baffles description. A number of persons were jammed among the ruins of the train, and burned to death before the eyes of those who were powerless to help them. It is impossible to give the exact number of those who perished, but it is believed it will reach 20, while many are missing of whom no account can be given, and the probability is that the loss of life is even greater. The work of removing the bodies from the debris was at once begun; many of them, when found were so burned as to be beyond recognition, being nothing but blackened flesh. The dead and wounded were conveyed to Los Angeles, where they were cared for, and the unidentified were buried. Superintendent Fillmore says it is not yet known who was to blame, but some one has been careless. The matter will be thoroughly investigated.

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and get rid of the taint of repudiation. He would ask the senate to consider the bill at an early day. Garland, of Arkansas, said that the committee unanimously disapproved the bill and would oppose its passage. On motion of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, a bill was passed authorizing increase of the capital stock of the Second National bank of Xenia, O. The postoffice appropriation bill was taken up, and in the debate upon the question the clause proposing a re-estimate of letter postage to two cents received most attention. The tariff bill was then taken up, but no important action was taken other than making a few changes in the schedule of rates as proposed by the commission.

HOUSE.—Mr. Moore of Tenn., introduced a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment granting congress power to provide by appropriate resolution for legal enforcement of obligation contracts entered into by any state of the Union. Referred to the committee judiciary. A resolution directing the military committee to investigate charges of mismanagement of the Hampton soldiers' home was adopted. A war claim bill was taken up, a few private bills were passed, and the House adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 20.—Mr. Blair of New Hampshire, presented a large number of petitions for national aid to common schools. After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Postoffice Appropriation bill was taken up, the pending question being on the amendment changing the date when a reduction of letter postage from three to two cents takes effect, from January 1, 1884, to July 1st next. Mr. Sherman said he would vote against the amendment, not because he disapproved of the proposed reduction, but because he was utterly opposed to this kind of legislation upon appropriation bills. Mr. Sherman in the course of his remarks touched upon the telegraphic system, saying he would rather consider the question whether the time has not arrived when the government of the United States should undertake to transmit messages by electricity. He did not think the government should assume the control of the existing telegraph lines, but should construct its own lines. Mr. Edmunds favored a postal telegraph, but opposed the purchase of existing lines. The bill was then reported to the Senate, the amendment made in committee agreed to, including that fixing the date as July 1st next, when the reduction in letter postage shall take effect. The bill was passed.

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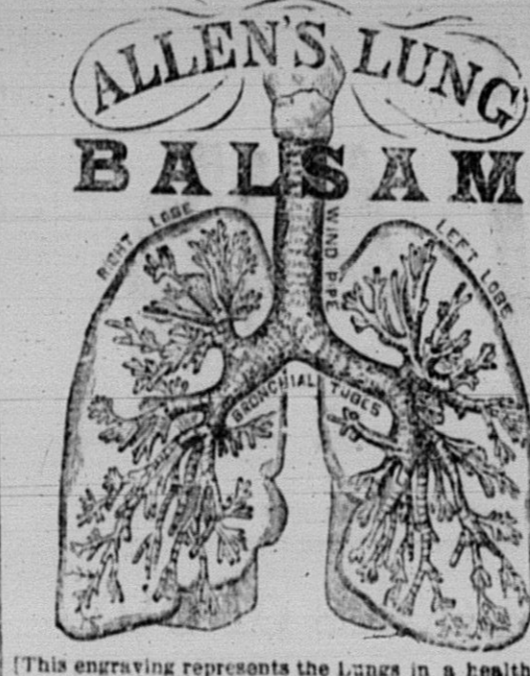
At a Bad Time.

Commander J. B. Coghlan, U. S. N., writes to us from the Navy Yard at Mare Island, Cal.—An enforced residence of two years in California made me the subject of most painful attacks of rheumatism. Consultation upon my case by eminent Naval and other surgeons failed to afford me the slightest relief. Dr. Hoyle recommended to me St. Jacobs Oil, the happy result of the use of which was my complete and wonderful cure. Washington (D. C.) Army & Navy Register.

If a Colt's pistol has six barrels? how many ought a horse pistol to have?

It is a dangerous thing to neglect a cough or cold or any difficulty of the throat or lungs. Lose not a moment in getting a bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. You can rely upon it to cure you. It is also a sure preventive of diphtheria.

The foundation of political happiness is confidence in the integrity of man.



[This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.]

A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY!

STRICTLY PURE. HARMLESS TO THE MOST DELICATE!

By its faithful use CONSUMPTION has been CURED when other remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.

WILLIAM C. PIERCE, merchant of Bowling Green, Va., writes April 1, 1881, that he writes to know if the LUNG BALSAM has cured the mother of Consumption after the physician had given her up as a curable. He says she is now well and has no cough, and has been cured; he thinks all so afflicted should give it a trial.

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, M. D., wholesale druggist, Zanesville, Ohio, writes us of the cure of MATTHIAS FREE-MAN, a well-known citizen, who had been afflicted with rheumatism in his worst form for twelve years. The LUNG BALSAM cured him, as it has many others, of rheumatism.

VOLUNTARY EDITORIAL FROM THE DUBUQUE HERALD.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM is a popular remedy in Dubuque and the surrounding country. The druggists whom we have interviewed in regard to the sale of different remedies for Lung Diseases, all speak in high terms of Allen's Lung Balsam, not only as having the rarest sale, but of giving entire satisfaction wherever it is used. In regard to its excellent curative properties we can speak from experience, having used it in our family for a long time.

As an Expectant it has No Equal

PICTURE AGENTS!

We have a special issue for our new catalogue and special offer on all styles of India Ink, Water Colors and Oil Portraits. We guarantee satisfaction in all cases. Reliable men or women who will do our age and we offer greater inducements than any house in the world. SEND FOR CATALOGUE, O. 43 and 51 of the street, Auburn, N. Y.

Patents

Do you wish to obtain good and valid Patents? then write to or call upon THOS. S. SPRAGUE & SON, 37 West Congress St., Detroit, Mich. Attorneys in Patent Causes. Established 18 years. Send for pamphlet, free.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

PENSIONS FOR SOLDIERS

any disease, wound, or injury. Parents, widows and children are entitled. Millions appropriated. Fee \$10. Increase pensions, bounty, back pay and honorable discharges procured. NEW LAWS. Send stamp for instructions and bounty table. N. W. FITZGERALD & CO., Attorneys, Box 555, Washington, D. C.

Advertisement for SAMARITAN NERVINE, featuring an illustration of a man carrying a large bundle on his back.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD, And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

DIPHTHERIA

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We solicit communications and news items from all the surrounding towns.

Every communication must contain the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

If you have any business at the probate office, make the request that the notice be published in the HERALD. Such a request will always be granted.

Our market report will invariably be found correct, as we give it our personal attention and take great pains to give correct quotations. The prices quoted are those paid by dealers.

We must not be held responsible for sentiments expressed by writers.

Address all communications to
THE HERALD.

THURSDAY, JAN. 25, 1883.

Trains were considerably behind time during the cold snap.

One of our "gritty" citizens got up at 11 o'clock, one night last week, and had Dr. Palmer pull a tooth for him.

Sealie Sterns, who has been the able assistant of Dr. Shaw, in nursing the broken arm of her father, returned to school on Monday last.

Mrs. Wm. Graham, who resides about half a mile west of here, while walking out on Saturday after the rain, fell and fractured her thigh. Under the treatment of Dr. Palmer, the patient is doing as well as can be expected of a person of that age—79 years.

From our own Correspondent.
LIMA ITEMS.

The latest—frozen ears.
Mrs. Eliza Covert has been quite sick.
To Mr. and Mrs. Hester, a son, Jan. 18.
George English has returned from New York.

Lyceum has been changed from Friday to Saturday eve.

Mrs. J. Koch died January 17th—funeral services, Sunday Jan. 21st.

Proceeds of the literary entertainment here was about \$19, and \$18 at North Lake.

Miss Frankie Cooley returned home from New York last week, where she has been visiting friends for the past three months.

LITERARY NOTES.

THE CENTURY.—The Century for February is also at hand, and as full of good and interesting matter as usual. The frontispiece is the portrait of Geo. William Curtis, engraved from a Photograph by Pach Bro's. Among the interesting reading matter we notice, "My adventures in Zuni", "A Woman's reason", "Through One Administration", "The Led Horse Claim", besides the usual good matter on "Evils of our Land Policy", "Topics of the times, Literature, Home and society, Brics-a-Brac, &c". Published by the Century Co. N. Y.

The February number of DEMOCRAT'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE proves that this excellent publication is steadily progressing.

The present issue is unusually varied and attractive, many of the poems and prose articles having especial reference to the season of St. Valentine. The articles most worthy of note are "Proposals of Marriage," "A Visit to the Home of Paul Hayne," "How we live in New York," by Jennie June, "Society at the Capital," "French Weddings," "Artistic Dressing," and "The Young Hero of Fashion." The department of fiction is supplied by several short stories, and the continuation of Mrs. Alexander's admirable serial, "The Admiral's Ward." The "Poets Corner," is unusually well filled, many of the poems being very meritorious. "Current Topics" are discussed in a forcible and pleasant style and every department contains much that will be found both useful and interesting.

The present number is profusely illustrated, the frontispiece being a superb oil picture of Love, which is a fine work of art that will find many admirers.

Never Give Up.

If you are suffering with low and depressed spirits, loss of appetite, general debility, disordered blood, weak constitution, headache, or any disease of a bilious nature, by all means procure a bottle of Electric Bitters. You will be surprised to see the rapid improvement that will follow; you will be inspired with new life; strength and activity will return; pain and misery will cease, and henceforth you will rejoice in the praise of Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by R. S. Armstrong.

Fetch us your job work.

H. S. HOLMES' ANNUAL CLEARING SALE!
FROM
Janu'y 4th,
UNTIL
Febru'y 4th.

The first two weeks of our Sale a decided success!!

Nearly double the quantity of goods sold that we expected to sell!!!

We still have great bargains in Dress Goods.

- Great BARGAINS in Hosiery!
- Great BARGAINS in Leggings!
- Great BARGAINS in Yarn Mittens!
- Great BARGAINS in Flannels!

We have 12 pair of Bed Blankets left, will sell them at

NEW YORK COST!

We have a few Felt Skirts, will sell at cost. Good Felt Skirts for

50 CENTS!

Our Bleached and Brown Cottons are 10 per cent cheaper than others sell them.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT!

In our Clothing Department we have only 40 Overcoats left, and intend to carry one over. If you want one, call early.

BARGAINS!

in Suits, Pants, Vests, etc.
Our Prints at 5 cents are good.
Our Cambrics at 7 cents are the Cheapest Printed goods offered

Respectfully,

H. S. HOLMES.

Savings Bank,
Chelso, Michigan,
TRANSACTS GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

CAPITAL, \$50,000.00
SURPLUS, 3,537.67

Organized under the General Banking Law of this State, 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.

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'The Bank Store'

We give especial attention to the Medicine Department. Everything that a thorough knowledge of Drugs and skill in Compounding them can devise is adopted to secure

QUALITY, ACCURACY & SUPEORITY

of our Physicians Prescriptions, Family Medicines, and Dye Stuffs.

We pay no Store Rent and afford and do sell the **BEST goods, and at very LOW prices.**



THE HOLIDAYS ARE OVER

and although our trade was very satisfactory, we still have too many goods and propose for the

NEXT THIRTY DAYS

to offer them at prices that will move them.

A full stock of

- Dry Goods cheap,
- Groceries cheap,
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WOOD BROTHERS,
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BOOTS & SHOES.

Having got established in their new store,

DURAND & HATCH

are now prepared to supply those calling on them with goods at figures that

DEFY COMPETITION.

We will save anyone calling on us from 25 cents to One dollar on all Boots or Shoes bought.

They Mean What They Say

and sell nothing but best goods.

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