

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

VOL. XII NO. 22.

THURSDAY, FEB. 1, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 594.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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

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

I. O. of G. T.—Charity Lodge No. 335, meets every Monday eve. at 7 o'clock, at Good Templars hall. Dora Harrington, Sec.

K. O. T. M.—Chelsea Tent No. 48, of the K. O. T. M., will meet at Odd Fellows' 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. Men's and ladies' underwear a specialty. All work done promptly and satisfaction guaranteed—also, Agent for the sale of Sewing Machines. v12-5-3m.

M. W. BUSH, DENTIST, office over W. R. Reed & Co's Store, CHELSEA, MICH. 31

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

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

GEO. E. DAVIS, Resident Auctioneer of 16 years experience, and second to none in the State. Will attend all farm sales and other auctions on short notice. Orders left at this office will receive prompt attention. Residence and P. O. address, Sylvan, Mich. V-13-5.

ATTENTION! THE UNDERSIGN- ed is now prepared to do all kinds of auctioneering, 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. Orders can be left at the HERALD Office, or address G. H. FOSTER, Chelsea, Mich. V-13-5.

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. He is prepared at all times to furnish hot and cold meals for the "inner man." He keeps on hand Cigars, Candies, Nuts, &c. Remember a good square meal for 25 cents. South Main street, Chelsea, Mich. v-11

INSURANCE COMPANIES

REPRESENTED BY **Turnbull & Depew.** Assets. Home of New York, \$6,109,527; Manhattan, 1,000,000; Firewriters, 4,600,000; American, Philadelphia, 1,296,661; Fire 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 will practice his profession, and is provided with an entire new set of surveying and engineering instruments, field notes and the records and plats, made by the U. S. Deputy Surveyor, on the original survey; also, the United States laws and decisions of the commissioner of the General Land Office, at Washington, as to the mode of establishing lost corners. All orders for work left at my office, or by postal note, will be promptly attended to. Leveling town or county ditches, a specialty. JOHN K. YOCUM, Surveyor and C. E. v12-19

Unclaimed Letters.

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

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. Thos. Holmes, D. D. Services, at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Y. M. C. 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 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting Tuesday and Thursday evening, 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 Duhig. 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. 4:30 P. M. 11:10 A. M. 9:00 P. M. 5:35 P. M. 9:00 P. M. G. J. CROWELL, P. M.

WHISPERINGS. Judge Harriman was in town Monday.

Only a few days more to get those immense bargains at Holmes'.

The Baptist Sunday school took a ride to Ann Arbor last Saturday.

Wm B. Gildart last Thursday supplied the farmers with wall almanacs.

Oh, such a business as has been done in Chelsea during the past week!

We hope Hon. Edwin Willits will occupy Mr. Ferry's seat in congress.

As we will have more space next week, we lay over the description of town hall, until then.

H. A. Page has our thanks for a basket of very nice apples. We will think of him whenever we "tackle" one.

The Chelsea house served fifty diners on Tuesday last. But then, whoever has taken a meal there once, comes again.

When you see a young man in town with a brand-new-all-colors' scarf on, put it down he has a girl. We have no scarf.

J. T. Forchue, of Dexter, informs us that he is to remove to Stockbridge right away, and put in his barber shop there. Success!

Any one wishing description and price of the farms offered for sale by Wm. McPherson, in this paper, can get them by calling at this office.

In looking over our day book of two years ago, we find we paid 23 cents for eggs, and 18 cents for butter,—nearly the same as they are now.

Don't govern yourself by the time table of the T. A. A. & G. T. R. R., it is superseded by a new one, which we will publish, as soon as possible.

The "haunted" house, just south of the T. A. A. R. R., on the gravel road in Ann Arbor, burned to the ground, last Saturday morning. Defective flue.

"The Fox-catcher" is written by one of our young men, and in our taste shows decided ability. We should be pleased to hear from him occasionally.

If you are interested in the Arctic Regions, you can hear something of them by going to Ann Arbor February 9th, when Lieut. Danenhower will deliver a lecture.

The Marshall informs us he will make complaint of all who do not keep their sidewalks clear of snow and ice hereafter. So take notice! (and the shovel and broom also.)

Dexterites sigh for another road, and are taking steps to raise money for that purpose. Let them raise the money and invest it in local improvements, and it will do them all more good.

It is currently reported that Casper E. DePuy, one of the firm of Glazier, DePuy & Co., our druggists, was united in matrimony, on Wednesday evening, January 31st, to Miss Cora E., youngest daughter of H. I. Stimson, of Parma, Michigan. The happy couple intend to go to New Orleans before they return, and will be there on Shrove Tuesday, to witness the Mardi Gras Carnival.

C. T. Conklin, John Nebouse, Russel Parker, Arnold P. Pruden, Wm. Stevenson, and Milo Uplike, speak good words for the McCormick harvester and binder in this issue.

There will be a party at the residence of John Sumner's, some 2 1/2 or 3 miles north-west of this place, on next Tuesday evening—fifty couples—John's is the place to enjoy yourselves.

We are glad to hear that the prayer meetings are well attended, and do not doubt that those who attend would like to see others attend. If you are one of those, just step into the store and pay that little bill, and the merchant will have more faith in your professed christianity.

Just think! Two hundred and fifty loads of wheat bought in Chelsea on Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday last. Averaging the loads at fifty bushels, makes a grand total of 12,500 bushels. We defy any town in the state, of this size (1,500 inhabitants), to make as good a showing.

The following was the attendance on "cold Monday," Jan. 22, 1883:

1st. Primary,	19
2d. "	16
2d. Intermediate,	37
1st. "	28
Grammar School,	35
High "	36
Whole number,	171

The young people from Chelsea surprised Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Wackenhut, three miles west of Chelsea, last Thursday eve., where they all enjoyed themselves until the "we sma' hours." Then, after partaking of a bountiful supper, returned to their homes, all declaring to have had a "jolly good time!"

As will be seen by another item, the donation to Rev. E. H. Gay, amounted to over \$100 cash. We are very much pleased to see our good people so liberal with that article which keeps body and soul together. We hope when a donation is had for the other ministers, this example will be followed.

On Saturday and Monday last, Auctioneer Geo. H. Foster disposed of a remnant stock of dry goods, &c., for us, which we had on hand when we went out of the mercantile business, and we are much pleased with the sales. Although we only received about two-fifths of what the goods cost us, we can use the money to good advantage in our office.

No town of its size in the state, can beat Chelsea; Chelsea is the liveliest town I was ever in; I have seen more teams in town to day, than I have seen in a week before; yes, and it is so every time I am here; These are remarks overheard by ye editor while at the dinner table on Friday last, and were made by traveling men who visit many other places. No truer words, were ever spoken.

One of the neatest shops we have had the pleasure of visiting, is the boot and shoe shop of Thomas Leach, just west of the new town hall. Mr. Leach has just put in a new stand in which to keep the goods he makes, and it is pretty enough to have in any room, for a library or other goods, to be kept from the dust. Although Mr. L. is a young man, he has in a few years, built up a very large trade.

During the past week we have seen several children slip in our streets where cross walks are lacking. The gutters coated with ice are very dangerous, and most of our readers probably know of persons being injured by slipping suddenly. Although cross-walks can not be put in now, we would like to call the attention of our council to them, and hope ere another summer passes, good stone or plank walks will lead from one street to another.

A Card of Thanks.

Allow us, through the columns of your paper, to thank the many friends that gathered to replenish both the purse and larder of myself and family, in the Baptist church, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 24. Over three hundred of our friends put in an appearance, and from the amount given and hearty old fashioned visits enjoyed, we feel it was a decided success, in more ways than one.

For the dear friends who planned and labored for its success, we cannot find words to express our appreciation and heartfelt thanks. Amount received already, \$103.95—more to follow.

E. H. and A. I. GAY.

UNION SCHOOL REPORT.

The following is the report of the Chelsea Union School for the month ending January 26th, 1883:

	Per cent of attendance.	Number enrolled.	Number attending.
First Primary,	89	75	50
Second Primary,	85	45	27
Second Intermediate,	92	52	51
First Intermediate,	95	40	38
Grammar Room,	94	51	45
High School,	90	53	48
		316	259

ROLL OF HONOR.

FIRST PRIMARY.

Anna Bacon, Frank Taylor, Bennie Bacon, Gracie Billings, Flora Kempf, Willie Schmitznan, Floyd VanRiper.

SECOND PRIMARY.

A. LOU WHITTELSKY, Teacher. Guy Lighthall, Ida Schumacher, Cora Taylor.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE.

George Beckwith, Andros Gulde, Willie Schatz, Bertie Taylor, Walter Woods, Loney Leach, Nellie Billings, Nora Glazier, Amelia Neuberger, May Sparks, Nina Wright, Emma Smith.

FIRST INTERMEDIATE.

May Wood, Fannie Hammond, Max Pierce, Eddie Hammond, Bertie Sutton, Mamie Gilbert, Jennie Hudler, Frances Wallace, Minnie Vogel, Mary Harrington, Frances Neuberger.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Lillie Beam, Myrta Kempf, Frank Wood, Willie Goodyear, J. R. Pierce, Harry Morton, Fred. Morton.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Florence Bachman, Kate Hartigan, Finley Hammond, Emma Kempf, Charles Winans, Nellie Maroney, Florence Van Riper. P. M. PARKER, Principal. MARY L. WRIGHT, Preceptress.

In Memoriam.

On the 17th instant, at the residence of John K. Yocum, of Chelsea, Mr. Jephthah Johnson departed this life, to enter upon one higher, and more complete, in what God hath wrought in Christ. He went down to his grave like a shock of corn fully ripe, being a little past 83 years of age. From his childhood he has resided in the east. Some five years ago he be-

monned his companion, who had shared his labors for over 53 years. Last June he came to visit his children, four daughters and one son, who had all of them married and settled near and in Chelsea. He seemed to come just in time to be ministered to by loving hands. For a few days he was apparently afflicted with a severe cold, but nothing which occasioned any serious alarm. The change, however, was sudden and complete; the effect of the cold taken settled upon his lungs, and in a few short hours Father Johnson was no more.

On Saturday, at 10 o'clock, the funeral services were conducted by Rev. E. A. Gay, who gave words of comfort to bereaved friends from the words by the Prophet Amos, 5-8: "Seek Him that turneth the Shadow of Death into the Morning." Loving friends laid him to rest in the cemetery at Waterloo, where his remains are peacefully waiting for that morning without a cloud, when Jesus shall come to call the ransomed home. G.

The relatives and friends of the deceased improve this opportunity to thank all who so kindly administered to their needs and wants in this their time of sorrow. Words fail to express, what the heart feels!

DIED.

CASSADY—At his residence, in Lyndon, at the advanced age of 84 years, Hugh Cassady.

Thirteen children are left to mourn his departure. Services were held by Father Duhig, on Saturday last.

DOLL—At the residence of her parents, in Lyndon, Katie, 18-year-old, daughter of Henry Doll.

She had been a patient sufferer of that dread disease, consumption, for over one year.

PERSONAL.

Gilbert Townsend and wife of Saline are visiting at B. Yarns.

Olin Pongra, member of the house of representatives, from Huron county, was in town on business, Monday last.

Dr. G. A. Robertson and family, of Battle Creek, have been spending a few days visiting friends in Chelsea, during the present week.

Wm. E. Riggs of Detroit has been visiting at Mr. M. Franklin's and others in Sylvan for a few days past, and the two paid this office a pleasant (and profitable) visit.

Mr. John Klein, who resides about six miles south of here, and who soiled his left foot badly several weeks before Christmas, is now able to be out again, and made this office a pleasant call last Friday.

One of our pleasant visitors during the past week, was post master C. D. Bird of Unadilla. It is pleasing to know that the people of that burg have a good man to hand out their mail, and take subscribers to the HERALD.

Aaron T. Lawrence, of Jamestown, D. T., is visiting Mrs. Lois T. Fenn, and other friends in this vicinity. On Thursday last a pleasant time was had at Mrs. Lawrence father's, in Waterloo, where a number of friends gathered.

Mr. J. M. Letts paid this office a visit a few days ago, and showed us his Christmas present from his son C. E. who is in the coal and wood business in Detroit. It was a nice heavy hunting case silver watch, and an excellent time keeper. Mr. Letts feels very proud of the watch, but more so of his thoughtful son.

The most remarkable effective cough remedy, we know of, is a preparation sold by Glazier, DePuy & Co., at the Bank Drug Store. It goes for a cold, root and branch, and the trouble soon disappears.

We notice that the restless and sleepless druggists, at the Bank Drug Store, have a very choice line or rare confectionery, something finer than usually found in small towns. But, if Chelsea is not a very large town, it is not a slow town, by any means! It has the best appointed and finest drug store in the state, conducted by thoroughly educated druggists, both of whom are graduates in pharmacy.

The Bank Store is furnishing the ceiling paper for the Opera House, which is now being put on by James Harrington, Jr. It is decidedly fine, and will add much to the appearance of the hall, and the designers, Mr. C. E. DePuy and Mr. Harrington have shown excellent taste. By the way, paper hangings are prettier and richer than ever, judging from the large assortment at the Bank Drug Store.

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

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

Lost!

In Lima, a black dog, eight years of age—answers to the name of Jimmy. A suitable reward will be paid, by returning him to FRANK McMILLAN, Lima.

Farms for Sale!

I offer six good farms, well improved and well located, containing from 80 to 300 acres, each—in Livingston and Ingham 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. McPERRSON, JR., HOWELL, Jan. 8, '83. Howell, Mich.

The Michigan Mutual Benefit Association, of Hillsdale, are just starting an organization in this place. This is the most successful mutual insurance company in the state—organized four years ago. They have had only twelve assessments, and the last five losses have been paid in full. We publish below the receipt of the last loss paid:

ANN ARBOR, Jan. 12, '83. Received of the Michigan Mutual Benefit Association, of Hillsdale, Michigan, Three Thousand Dollars, being the full amount of the within certificate, and in full discharge of all my rights and claims as the beneficiary therein named. SUSAN A. GRANGER. Attest, J. M. WHEELER.

Wm. B. GILDART, Agent for Chelsea.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

Louis Lachase of Quebec, Canada, was brought into Roscommon having had a leg crushed by a log at Wentworth's camp, Houghton lake. He goes to the hospital at East Saginaw, and the leg must be amputated.

Isaac Frazier, a prominent citizen of Homer, and a resident of the county for 30 years, died a few days ago at the age of 76.

The county superintendents of the poor met at Lansing recently. An address was given by President Wm. Chamberlain, of Berrien, and Mrs. N. B. Jones, of Lansing, and Supt. Gower of the reform school, read papers.

The Potter house, at Sheridan, Montcalm county, burned recently having caught from a defective fuse; loss \$5,000, insurance \$2,000. It was owned by Frank Potter and occupied by Kendrick & Fuller.

Prof. T. C. Abbott, of the Michigan agricultural college, temporarily presided at the opening of the national agricultural convention at Washington.

The West Michigan medical society will be permanently organized at Muskegon February 2, and members will be admitted from Muskegon, Oceana and Ottawa counties.

The Allegan paper mill will shut down for 30 days on account of the low price of paper.

Among the subjects to be considered at the farmers' institute at Galesburg, Feb. 7 and 8, are: "Farm implements and their care," "Hogs and how to handle them," "The best method to handle clover," and "What shall we do with our straw?"

The ice at the straits of Mackinac is piled in massive blocks over the whole surface as far as eye can see from either the St. Ignace or Mackinaw side, and being swept clear of snow by the wind, sparkles and glitters in the sunlight, making a grand picture.

Jay Sliter of Vicksburg, has received a premium of \$20 from the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad for keeping his section in the best repair the past year.

A family by the name of James, living in Clyde township, are in great distress. Last Thursday a son 8 years old died of diphtheria, on Friday a daughter of 15 died of the same disease, Tuesday the mother died in confinement, and the remaining five children are all sick with the diphtheria and will probably die.

A. R. Antisdell, of the Rathbun house, Grand Rapids, has posted "fire cards" in all rooms, containing the following sensible but ungrammatical sentence: "It is expected of our guests that they will make themselves, in a measure at least, acquainted with the means of exit and measures of safety adopted by our house as pertains to the portion of the house in which they are located."

Wm. Flinn's blacksmith and paint shops at Whitehall burned a short time ago, including a large lot of wagons, cutters, etc.; loss \$2,500, insurance \$200. John Gregory's saw shop, same place, also burned the same night; loss \$500, no insurance. The weather was bitter cold and many of the firemen had their hands, noses and ears frozen. The general opinion is that the buildings were set on fire.

Ross and Trayer, two of the prisoners who escaped from jail at Big Rapids after knocking down jailer Shaw, have been recaptured near White Cloud, and are now on their way to the former city. Mr. Shaw will probably recover.

Daniel Carrol, a well known bar-tender at the Bryant house, Flint, is supposed to have been fatally injured by falling on the icy sidewalk a few days ago. He is still insensible.

The new state military board organized at Lansing; Col. H. M. Godfrey at Detroit being chosen president and Maj. James Atkinson of Detroit secretary.

K. E. Foss, harness maker at Fenton, dropped dead in the Lansing house, in that village, aged 50; he leaves a wife and three children.

Wm. Tinlin, who had his leg broken while loading logs near Chase a week or so ago, and was taken to his home in Canada, 14 miles from Detroit, is dead.

Rev. H. A. Conrad, pastor of the Baptist church at Cheboygan, died after an illness of a week brought on by missionary labor in the lumber camps. He was a zealous worker, the church at Cheboygan being organized two or three years ago through his efforts.

Warren Miller, an old and respectable farmer of Flushing, Genesee county, was arrested and taken to Flint, charged with disposing of property bought under a contract; the arrest causes indignation in Mr. Miller's neighborhood.

The body of Wm. Lang, who was accidentally shot at Georgetown, New Mexico, a few days ago, is expected to arrive at Calumet, Houghton county, this week, where his family is now living. The unfortunate young man intended returning in the spring.

F. O. Williams is building 100 of his patent combined spring-tooth harrows, cultivators, etc., at the novelty works at Marshall, and if the effort to introduce them in that vicinity proves successful, will organize a stock company to manufacture them on a large scale.

A. J. Daniels, for 13 years superintendent of public schools at Grand Rapids, has resigned to accept a position with the Phoenix furniture company. When he became superintendent there were but 40 teachers on the rolls, while now there are 15 schools and 129 teachers under one management.

Samuel J. Dickinson, of East Saginaw, sues the Port Huron & Northwestern railroad company for \$10,000 damages for a broken leg.

The Northwestern Lumberman, published a list of all the saw mills in the United States and Canada, the whole number being 15,677. Of these 933 are in Michigan.

The house of J. E. Covert, M. H. & O. railroad agent and operator at Eagle Mills, Marquette county, burned recently with the mercury 17 degrees below zero; loss \$200.

The citizens of Marshall have been notified that for \$40,000 bonus the Grand Trunk extension will be run through their city, and they have gone to work with a will to secure both money and road.

J. D. Pullman, of Whitehall, lost his way in the drifts one night, and being unwilling to leave his team rolled himself up in blankets and went to sleep. The morning light found him all right, but both horses were frozen to death.

Mrs. Richmond, an aged lady of Hamilton, Van Buren county, died from heart disease, hastened from injuries received from falling on the ice, and 20 men had to open a road through the snow drifts to Deatur before a coffin could be secured.

Thos. W. Palmer, of Detroit, has just received a letter from Sweden relative to lands in Michigan for a colony of 1,500 or more families of Swedes who desire to settle in this state. They want land together with a good water front, where they can build a town of their own and occupy the surrounding country.

The college seniors of Hillsdale planned a ride and party in the country but the faculty objected; whereupon nearly the entire class made an alliance, both offensive and defensive, and went three days later. This stirred up the faculty, who, much to the surprise of the seniors, suspended the entire lot for willful disobedience, and 20 of them are now out of employment. Some have apologized.

The Senatorial Election.

TUESDAY, JAN. 23.—The legislature re-assembled in joint convention at noon. Only one vote was taken, and that resulted as follows: Whole number of votes, 115; necessary to choice, 58; Ferry, 42; Stout, 42. The remainder was scattering, as on the preceding ballots. The only new phase in the situation is the fact that Ferry's committee has begun the publication of a daily paper called The Daily

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON. DIVIDED.

The Senate Pensions Committee split into three parties on the proposed measure to increase the pensions of soldiers and sailors who had lost an arm or leg in the government service during the war of the rebellion. The majority, represented by Mr. Slater, are against the proposition. The minority, Messrs. Blair and Mitchell, are in favor of the measure and of enlarging its scope, so as to increase the pensions, also, of those whose eye-sight or hearing has been impaired by reason of service in either arm of the service. Mr. Platt is unable to agree with either the majority or minority, and proposes to offer a bill of his own.

JEANNETTE VICTIMS.

The Secretary of the navy has received a telegram from Minister Hunt at St. Petersburg to the effect that Ensign Hunt is at Irkutsk with the bodies of the remainder of the Jeannette's victims. He is ready to proceed on his journey home as soon as caskets arrive.

THEY WILL PROTEST.

From the outlook at present a big fight is in prospect in congress over the tariff on salt and lumber. Mr. Horr in the house will protest against putting them on the free list, and Mr. Conger will do the same in the Senate.

ABOUT JOHN CHINAMAN.

Secretary Folger has telegraphed to the collector at San Francisco that Chinese laborers who were in the United States November 17, 1880, and left before the act of May 6, 1882, have the right to land without a statute certificate, on proof satisfactory to him or the court.

LOBBIE IN WASHINGTON.

The Marquis de Lorne attended the session of congress on Saturday, January 27th, and was present when McKinley addressed the House on the tariff bill. In the evening the president gave a dinner in honor of the Marquis, which is said to be one of the most magnificent state dinners ever given.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, JAN. 23.—A minority report in favor of the passage of the bill giving increased pensions to one-armed and one-legged soldiers, was submitted, but as the majority were not ready to report, no action could be taken. Petitions were presented against a reduction of the duties on iron. Mr. Morrill of Vermont moved to proceed to the consideration of the tariff, saying if the motion was agreed to he would assume that the Senate preferred to take up the bill each day, rather than hold evening sessions. The motion was adopted without opposition and the Senate began consideration of the tariff. The debate upon the bill was very animated and confined mostly to the iron question, in defence to the expressed wish of many manufacturers. Several amendments were offered making the duty on ore \$2.00 per ton, which was lost, as also the subsequent amendments making the duty first \$1.00 per ton and then 75 cents. After a short executive session the upper house adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, introduced a bill providing for the appointment of seven commissioners, at \$10 a day each, to investigate all questions relating to the establishment and maintenance of a reasonable and just inter-state transportation tariff for passengers and freights by railroads and other modes of transportation. Referred to the Pacific Railroads Committee. Mr. Young, of Ohio, introduced the following which were referred: To retire Rufus Ingalls with the rank of Major-General; authorizing the President to increase the capacity of oil wells. Mr. Ranney, of Mass., from the Elections Committee, reported a resolution in the Jones-Shelly Alabama contested case, to appoint a special committee of three members to proceed to the Fortieth Alabama District and take evidence in the matter pending the contest. The resolution went over. The naval bill came up at this point, and was still being discussed when the House adjourned.

SENATE, JAN. 24.—The joint resolution asking the Michigan delegation in congress to vote against the repeal of the tax on whisky and tobacco, was passed; also the Senate bill amending section 9, act 184, of 1863 relative to the police court of Detroit. Bills were introduced by Mr. Taylor: Amending section 3534, compiled laws, relating to the compensation of members of the State Board of Agriculture; Mr. Austin: Amending section 5375, compiled laws, relating to courts held by justices of the peace; also amending section 6493, compiled laws, relating to garnishment in justices' courts; amending the act incorporating Grosse Pointe; Mr. Butters: Making an appropriation for the Board of Fish Commissioners; also, joint resolution for the relief of Robert Hood, of Charlevoix county. The bill amending the charter of Detroit, introduced by Mr. Groussin, was favorably reported upon and ordered printed.

HOUSE.—The bill was passed authorizing the city of Ypsilanti to build a bridge over the Huron river. Bills were introduced, to incorporate the village of Essexville, in Bay county; to incorporate the village of LeRoy, in Oscoda county; to punish frauds upon inn and eating-house keepers; to establish a Board of Park Commissioners in Detroit; also, to establish a Board of Building Inspectors in Detroit; to regulate the use and rental of telephones. The vote by which the House yesterday refused to report the proposed House rule No. 71 was reconsidered, but without disposing of the rule, the House adjourned.

SENATE, JAN. 25.—Mr. White gave notice of a bill to detach Benzie county from the nineteenth judicial district and attach it to the twenty-eighth. The standard fire policy bill was tabled in order to give the Mutual companies a chance to be included in its provisions, if they choose. The bill to provide for the appointment of receivers in chancery foreclosures in certain cases was passed with some modifications. Argument was considered in the Reilly-Jennison case, the closing remarks being made by Mr. Wells, whose remarks were very strong.

HOUSE.—The usual batch of bills were presented: To repeal the law which makes stealing a horse a worse offense than stealing any chattel of like value; to incorporate the village of Decatur; to amend the laws relative to payment of debts by executors; to bring suits against foreign insurance companies in the circuit courts; to amend the laws relative to the care of the insane; to incorporate the public schools of the town of Green, Alpena Co.; to provide a penalty for obtaining railroad tickets on false pretenses by (Mr. Woodruff). The bill providing for the care of the soldiers' monument at Detroit, was passed, as also the bill to regulate fishing by trap nets in the Saginaw river. Without transacting other business the House adjourned.

SENATE, JAN. 25.—A bill was passed to legalize the assessment rolls of St. Charles. Bills were introduced by Mr. Belknap, concerning co-operative benevolent and beneficiary associations and corporations; by Mr. Monroe, appropriating money for the publication of the proceedings of the county superintendents of the poor for 1883-4. The House concurrent resolution for adjournment until Tuesday, Jan. 30, was agreed to.

HOUSE.—The committee on education made a favorable report on the joint resolution to inquire into the advisability of establishing a school for idiots and weak-minded children. The report was tabled for further action. The bill to establish a board of building inspectors at Detroit was reported favorably. The usual number of bills were introduced. The following are among the most important: Making appropriation of a few hundred dollars for improving the ventilation of Ionia prison; to empower Washtenaw county agricultural society to raise money by mortgage; to fix the salary of the auditor general; to help out the Wayne county stenographers; to lengthen the hours of registration in Detroit; to amend the conspiracy act; to give county superintendents of poor power to indenture children of the poor in their charge. Bills were passed as follows: Requiring reports of river improvement companies to be made by secretaries as well as two directors; to organize the town of Seney, Schoolcraft county. Adjourned till Tuesday, Jan. 30.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON. DIVIDED.

The Senate Pensions Committee split into three parties on the proposed measure to increase the pensions of soldiers and sailors who had lost an arm or leg in the government service during the war of the rebellion. The majority, represented by Mr. Slater, are against the proposition. The minority, Messrs. Blair and Mitchell, are in favor of the measure and of enlarging its scope, so as to increase the pensions, also, of those whose eye-sight or hearing has been impaired by reason of service in either arm of the service. Mr. Platt is unable to agree with either the majority or minority, and proposes to offer a bill of his own.

JEANNETTE VICTIMS.

The Secretary of the navy has received a telegram from Minister Hunt at St. Petersburg to the effect that Ensign Hunt is at Irkutsk with the bodies of the remainder of the Jeannette's victims. He is ready to proceed on his journey home as soon as caskets arrive.

THEY WILL PROTEST.

From the outlook at present a big fight is in prospect in congress over the tariff on salt and lumber. Mr. Horr in the house will protest against putting them on the free list, and Mr. Conger will do the same in the Senate.

ABOUT JOHN CHINAMAN.

Secretary Folger has telegraphed to the collector at San Francisco that Chinese laborers who were in the United States November 17, 1880, and left before the act of May 6, 1882, have the right to land without a statute certificate, on proof satisfactory to him or the court.

LOBBIE IN WASHINGTON.

The Marquis de Lorne attended the session of congress on Saturday, January 27th, and was present when McKinley addressed the House on the tariff bill. In the evening the president gave a dinner in honor of the Marquis, which is said to be one of the most magnificent state dinners ever given.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, JAN. 23.—A minority report in favor of the passage of the bill giving increased pensions to one-armed and one-legged soldiers, was submitted, but as the majority were not ready to report, no action could be taken. Petitions were presented against a reduction of the duties on iron. Mr. Morrill of Vermont moved to proceed to the consideration of the tariff, saying if the motion was agreed to he would assume that the Senate preferred to take up the bill each day, rather than hold evening sessions. The motion was adopted without opposition and the Senate began consideration of the tariff. The debate upon the bill was very animated and confined mostly to the iron question, in defence to the expressed wish of many manufacturers. Several amendments were offered making the duty on ore \$2.00 per ton, which was lost, as also the subsequent amendments making the duty first \$1.00 per ton and then 75 cents. After a short executive session the upper house adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, introduced a bill providing for the appointment of seven commissioners, at \$10 a day each, to investigate all questions relating to the establishment and maintenance of a reasonable and just inter-state transportation tariff for passengers and freights by railroads and other modes of transportation. Referred to the Pacific Railroads Committee. Mr. Young, of Ohio, introduced the following which were referred: To retire Rufus Ingalls with the rank of Major-General; authorizing the President to increase the capacity of oil wells. Mr. Ranney, of Mass., from the Elections Committee, reported a resolution in the Jones-Shelly Alabama contested case, to appoint a special committee of three members to proceed to the Fortieth Alabama District and take evidence in the matter pending the contest. The resolution went over. The naval bill came up at this point, and was still being discussed when the House adjourned.

SENATE, JAN. 24.—The joint resolution asking the Michigan delegation in congress to vote against the repeal of the tax on whisky and tobacco, was passed; also the Senate bill amending section 9, act 184, of 1863 relative to the police court of Detroit. Bills were introduced by Mr. Taylor: Amending section 3534, compiled laws, relating to the compensation of members of the State Board of Agriculture; Mr. Austin: Amending section 5375, compiled laws, relating to courts held by justices of the peace; also amending section 6493, compiled laws, relating to garnishment in justices' courts; amending the act incorporating Grosse Pointe; Mr. Butters: Making an appropriation for the Board of Fish Commissioners; also, joint resolution for the relief of Robert Hood, of Charlevoix county. The bill amending the charter of Detroit, introduced by Mr. Groussin, was favorably reported upon and ordered printed.

HOUSE.—The bill was passed authorizing the city of Ypsilanti to build a bridge over the Huron river. Bills were introduced, to incorporate the village of Essexville, in Bay county; to incorporate the village of LeRoy, in Oscoda county; to punish frauds upon inn and eating-house keepers; to establish a Board of Park Commissioners in Detroit; also, to establish a Board of Building Inspectors in Detroit; to regulate the use and rental of telephones. The vote by which the House yesterday refused to report the proposed House rule No. 71 was reconsidered, but without disposing of the rule, the House adjourned.

SENATE, JAN. 25.—Mr. White gave notice of a bill to detach Benzie county from the nineteenth judicial district and attach it to the twenty-eighth. The standard fire policy bill was tabled in order to give the Mutual companies a chance to be included in its provisions, if they choose. The bill to provide for the appointment of receivers in chancery foreclosures in certain cases was passed with some modifications. Argument was considered in the Reilly-Jennison case, the closing remarks being made by Mr. Wells, whose remarks were very strong.

HOUSE.—The usual batch of bills were presented: To repeal the law which makes stealing a horse a worse offense than stealing any chattel of like value; to incorporate the village of Decatur; to amend the laws relative to payment of debts by executors; to bring suits against foreign insurance companies in the circuit courts; to amend the laws relative to the care of the insane; to incorporate the public schools of the town of Green, Alpena Co.; to provide a penalty for obtaining railroad tickets on false pretenses by (Mr. Woodruff). The bill providing for the care of the soldiers' monument at Detroit, was passed, as also the bill to regulate fishing by trap nets in the Saginaw river. Without transacting other business the House adjourned.

SENATE, JAN. 25.—A bill was passed to legalize the assessment rolls of St. Charles. Bills were introduced by Mr. Belknap, concerning co-operative benevolent and beneficiary associations and corporations; by Mr. Monroe, appropriating money for the publication of the proceedings of the county superintendents of the poor for 1883-4. The House concurrent resolution for adjournment until Tuesday, Jan. 30, was agreed to.

HOUSE.—The committee on education made a favorable report on the joint resolution to inquire into the advisability of establishing a school for idiots and weak-minded children. The report was tabled for further action. The bill to establish a board of building inspectors at Detroit was reported favorably. The usual number of bills were introduced. The following are among the most important: Making appropriation of a few hundred dollars for improving the ventilation of Ionia prison; to empower Washtenaw county agricultural society to raise money by mortgage; to fix the salary of the auditor general; to help out the Wayne county stenographers; to lengthen the hours of registration in Detroit; to amend the conspiracy act; to give county superintendents of poor power to indenture children of the poor in their charge. Bills were passed as follows: Requiring reports of river improvement companies to be made by secretaries as well as two directors; to organize the town of Seney, Schoolcraft county. Adjourned till Tuesday, Jan. 30.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON. DIVIDED.

The Senate Pensions Committee split into three parties on the proposed measure to increase the pensions of soldiers and sailors who had lost an arm or leg in the government service during the war of the rebellion. The majority, represented by Mr. Slater, are against the proposition. The minority, Messrs. Blair and Mitchell, are in favor of the measure and of enlarging its scope, so as to increase the pensions, also, of those whose eye-sight or hearing has been impaired by reason of service in either arm of the service. Mr. Platt is unable to agree with either the majority or minority, and proposes to offer a bill of his own.

JEANNETTE VICTIMS.

The Secretary of the navy has received a telegram from Minister Hunt at St. Petersburg to the effect that Ensign Hunt is at Irkutsk with the bodies of the remainder of the Jeannette's victims. He is ready to proceed on his journey home as soon as caskets arrive.

THEY WILL PROTEST.

From the outlook at present a big fight is in prospect in congress over the tariff on salt and lumber. Mr. Horr in the house will protest against putting them on the free list, and Mr. Conger will do the same in the Senate.

ABOUT JOHN CHINAMAN.

Secretary Folger has telegraphed to the collector at San Francisco that Chinese laborers who were in the United States November 17, 1880, and left before the act of May 6, 1882, have the right to land without a statute certificate, on proof satisfactory to him or the court.

LOBBIE IN WASHINGTON.

The Marquis de Lorne attended the session of congress on Saturday, January 27th, and was present when McKinley addressed the House on the tariff bill. In the evening the president gave a dinner in honor of the Marquis, which is said to be one of the most magnificent state dinners ever given.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, JAN. 23.—A minority report in favor of the passage of the bill giving increased pensions to one-armed and one-legged soldiers, was submitted, but as the majority were not ready to report, no action could be taken. Petitions were presented against a reduction of the duties on iron. Mr. Morrill of Vermont moved to proceed to the consideration of the tariff, saying if the motion was agreed to he would assume that the Senate preferred to take up the bill each day, rather than hold evening sessions. The motion was adopted without opposition and the Senate began consideration of the tariff. The debate upon the bill was very animated and confined mostly to the iron question, in defence to the expressed wish of many manufacturers. Several amendments were offered making the duty on ore \$2.00 per ton, which was lost, as also the subsequent amendments making the duty first \$1.00 per ton and then 75 cents. After a short executive session the upper house adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, introduced a bill providing for the appointment of seven commissioners, at \$10 a day each, to investigate all questions relating to the establishment and maintenance of a reasonable and just inter-state transportation tariff for passengers and freights by railroads and other modes of transportation. Referred to the Pacific Railroads Committee. Mr. Young, of Ohio, introduced the following which were referred: To retire Rufus Ingalls with the rank of Major-General; authorizing the President to increase the capacity of oil wells. Mr. Ranney, of Mass., from the Elections Committee, reported a resolution in the Jones-Shelly Alabama contested case, to appoint a special committee of three members to proceed to the Fortieth Alabama District and take evidence in the matter pending the contest. The resolution went over. The naval bill came up at this point, and was still being discussed when the House adjourned.

SENATE, JAN. 24.—The joint resolution asking the Michigan delegation in congress to vote against the repeal of the tax on whisky and tobacco, was passed; also the Senate bill amending section 9, act 184, of 1863 relative to the police court of Detroit. Bills were introduced by Mr. Taylor: Amending section 3534, compiled laws, relating to the compensation of members of the State Board of Agriculture; Mr. Austin: Amending section 5375, compiled laws, relating to courts held by justices of the peace; also amending section 6493, compiled laws, relating to garnishment in justices' courts; amending the act incorporating Grosse Pointe; Mr. Butters: Making an appropriation for the Board of Fish Commissioners; also, joint resolution for the relief of Robert Hood, of Charlevoix county. The bill amending the charter of Detroit, introduced by Mr. Groussin, was favorably reported upon and ordered printed.

HOUSE.—The bill was passed authorizing the city of Ypsilanti to build a bridge over the Huron river. Bills were introduced, to incorporate the village of Essexville, in Bay county; to incorporate the village of LeRoy, in Oscoda county; to punish frauds upon inn and eating-house keepers; to establish a Board of Park Commissioners in Detroit; also, to establish a Board of Building Inspectors in Detroit; to regulate the use and rental of telephones. The vote by which the House yesterday refused to report the proposed House rule No. 71 was reconsidered, but without disposing of the rule, the House adjourned.

SENATE, JAN. 25.—Mr. White gave notice of a bill to detach Benzie county from the nineteenth judicial district and attach it to the twenty-eighth. The standard fire policy bill was tabled in order to give the Mutual companies a chance to be included in its provisions, if they choose. The bill to provide for the appointment of receivers in chancery foreclosures in certain cases was passed with some modifications. Argument was considered in the Reilly-Jennison case, the closing remarks being made by Mr. Wells, whose remarks were very strong.

HOUSE.—The usual batch of bills were presented: To repeal the law which makes stealing a horse a worse offense than stealing any chattel of like value; to incorporate the village of Decatur; to amend the laws relative to payment of debts by executors; to bring suits against foreign insurance companies in the circuit courts; to amend the laws relative to the care of the insane; to incorporate the public schools of the town of Green, Alpena Co.; to provide a penalty for obtaining railroad tickets on false pretenses by (Mr. Woodruff). The bill providing for the care of the soldiers' monument at Detroit, was passed, as also the bill to regulate fishing by trap nets in the Saginaw river. Without transacting other business the House adjourned.

SENATE, JAN. 25.—A bill was passed to legalize the assessment rolls of St. Charles. Bills were introduced by Mr. Belknap, concerning co-operative benevolent and beneficiary associations and corporations; by Mr. Monroe, appropriating money for the publication of the proceedings of the county superintendents of the poor for 1883-4. The House concurrent resolution for adjournment until Tuesday, Jan. 30, was agreed to.

HOUSE.—The committee on education made a favorable report on the joint resolution to inquire into the advisability of establishing a school for idiots and weak-minded children. The report was tabled for further action. The bill to establish a board of building inspectors at Detroit was reported favorably. The usual number of bills were introduced. The following are among the most important: Making appropriation of a few hundred dollars for improving the ventilation of Ionia prison; to empower Washtenaw county agricultural society to raise money by mortgage; to fix the salary of the auditor general; to help out the Wayne county stenographers; to lengthen the hours of registration in Detroit; to amend the conspiracy act; to give county superintendents of poor power to indenture children of the poor in their charge. Bills were passed as follows: Requiring reports of river improvement companies to be made by secretaries as well as two directors; to organize the town of Seney, Schoolcraft county. Adjourned till Tuesday, Jan. 30.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON. DIVIDED.

The Senate Pensions Committee split into three parties on the proposed measure to increase the pensions of soldiers and sailors who had lost an arm or leg in the government service during the war of the rebellion. The majority, represented by Mr. Slater, are against the proposition. The minority, Messrs. Blair and Mitchell, are in favor of the measure and of enlarging its scope, so as to increase the pensions, also, of those whose eye-sight or hearing has been impaired by reason of service in either arm of the service. Mr. Platt is unable to agree with either the majority or minority, and proposes to offer a bill of his own.

JEANNETTE VICTIMS.

The Secretary of the navy has received a telegram from Minister Hunt at St. Petersburg to the effect that Ensign Hunt is at Irkutsk with the bodies of the remainder of the Jeannette's victims. He is ready to proceed on his journey home as soon as caskets arrive.

THEY WILL PROTEST.

From the outlook at present a big fight is in prospect in congress over the tariff on salt and lumber. Mr. Horr in the house will protest against putting them on the free list, and Mr. Conger will do the same in the Senate.

ABOUT JOHN CHINAMAN.

Secretary Folger has telegraphed to the collector at San Francisco that Chinese laborers who were in the United States November 17, 1880, and left before the act of May 6, 1882, have the right to land without a statute certificate, on proof satisfactory to him or the court.

LOBBIE IN WASHINGTON.

The Marquis de Lorne attended the session of congress on Saturday, January 27th, and was present when McKinley addressed the House on the tariff bill. In the evening the president gave a dinner in honor of the Marquis, which is said to be one of the most magnificent state dinners ever given.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, JAN. 23.—A minority report in favor of the passage of the bill giving increased pensions to one-armed and one-legged soldiers, was submitted, but as the majority were not ready to report, no action could be taken. Petitions were presented against a reduction of the duties on iron. Mr. Morrill of Vermont moved to proceed to the consideration of the tariff, saying if the motion was agreed to he would assume that the Senate preferred to take up the bill each day, rather than hold evening sessions. The motion was adopted without opposition and the Senate began consideration of the tariff. The debate upon the bill was very animated and confined mostly to the iron question, in defence to the expressed wish of many manufacturers. Several amendments were offered making the duty on ore \$2.00 per ton, which was lost, as also the subsequent amendments making the duty first \$1.00 per ton and then 75 cents. After a short executive session the upper house adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, introduced a bill providing for the appointment of seven commissioners, at \$10 a day each, to investigate all questions relating to the establishment and maintenance of a reasonable and just inter-state transportation tariff for passengers and freights by railroads and other modes of transportation. Referred to the Pacific Railroads Committee. Mr. Young, of Ohio, introduced the following which were referred: To retire Rufus Ingalls with the rank of Major-General; authorizing the President to increase the capacity of oil wells. Mr. Ranney, of Mass., from the Elections Committee, reported a resolution in the Jones-Shelly Alabama contested case, to appoint a special committee of three members to proceed to the Fortieth Alabama District and take evidence in the matter pending the contest. The resolution went over. The naval bill came up at this point, and was still being discussed when the House adjourned.

SENATE, JAN. 24.—The joint resolution asking the Michigan delegation in congress to vote against the repeal of the tax on whisky and tobacco, was passed; also the Senate bill amending section 9, act 184, of 1863 relative to the police court of Detroit. Bills were introduced by Mr. Taylor: Amending section 3534, compiled laws, relating to the compensation of members of the State Board of Agriculture; Mr. Austin: Amending section 5375, compiled laws, relating to courts held by justices of the peace; also amending section 6493, compiled laws, relating to garnishment in justices' courts; amending the act incorporating Grosse Pointe; Mr. Butters: Making an appropriation for the Board of Fish Commissioners; also, joint resolution for the relief of Robert Hood, of Charlevoix county. The bill amending the charter of Detroit, introduced by Mr. Groussin, was favorably reported upon and ordered printed.

HOUSE.—The bill was passed authorizing the city of Ypsilanti to build a bridge over the Huron river. Bills were introduced, to incorporate the village of Essexville, in Bay county; to incorporate the village of LeRoy, in Oscoda county; to punish frauds upon inn and eating-house keepers; to establish a Board of Park Commissioners in Detroit; also, to establish a Board of Building Inspectors in Detroit; to regulate the use and rental of telephones. The vote by which the House yesterday refused to report the proposed House rule No. 71 was reconsidered, but without disposing of the rule, the House adjourned.

SENATE, JAN. 25.—Mr. White gave notice of a bill to detach Benzie county from the nineteenth judicial district and attach it to the twenty-eighth. The standard fire policy bill was tabled in order to give the Mutual companies a chance to be included in its provisions, if they choose. The bill to provide for the appointment of receivers in chancery foreclosures in certain cases was passed with some modifications. Argument was considered in the Reilly-Jennison case, the closing remarks being made by Mr. Wells, whose remarks were very strong.

HOUSE.—The usual batch of bills were presented: To repeal the law which makes stealing a horse a worse offense than stealing any chattel of like value; to incorporate the village of Decatur; to amend the laws relative to payment of debts by executors; to bring suits against foreign insurance companies in the circuit courts; to amend the laws relative to the care of the insane; to incorporate the public schools of the town of Green, Alpena Co.; to provide a penalty for obtaining railroad tickets on false pretenses by (Mr. Woodruff). The bill providing for the care of the soldiers' monument at Detroit, was passed, as also the bill to regulate fishing by trap nets in the Saginaw river. Without transacting other business the House adjourned.

SENATE, JAN. 25.—A bill was passed to legalize the assessment rolls of St. Charles. Bills were introduced by Mr. Belknap, concerning co-operative benevolent and beneficiary associations and corporations; by Mr. Monroe, appropriating money for the publication of the proceedings of the county superintendents of the poor for 1883-4. The House concurrent resolution for adjournment until Tuesday, Jan. 30, was agreed to.

HOUSE.—The committee on education made a favorable report on the joint resolution to inquire into the advisability of establishing a school for idiots and weak-minded children. The report was tabled for further action. The bill to establish a board of building inspectors at Detroit was reported favorably. The usual number of bills were introduced. The following are among the most important: Making appropriation of a few hundred dollars for improving the ventilation of Ionia prison; to empower Washtenaw county agricultural society to raise money by mortgage; to fix the salary of the auditor general; to help out the Wayne county stenographers; to lengthen the hours of registration in Detroit; to amend the conspiracy act; to give county superintendents of poor power to indenture children of the poor in their charge. Bills were passed as follows: Requiring reports of river improvement companies to be made by secretaries as well as two directors; to organize the town of Seney, Schoolcraft county. Adjourned till Tuesday,

THE FARM.

Facts.

One Western feeder gives it as his opinion, after years of feeding food that is cooked, that the system saves one-fourth of the grain.

Vegetable and fruit gardening at the South is increasing every year. Strawberries are an important crop, yielding sometimes from \$500 to \$700 per acre.

A New York city commission man says that during a thirty years' business in his line he has never known apples of all sorts to be as scarce as this season.

Much may be saved in winter feeding by keeping grain straw bright and clean. Straw is not a good feed alone, but its use will enable the farmer to keep more stock with his grain and hay than he otherwise could.

Prof. J. L. Budd says the scions of Russian apples sent to the Iowa Agricultural College were judiciously selected from varieties grown in the latitude of St. Petersburg and Moscow, and he prophesies their future success in this country.

E. A. Chase, in the Massachusetts Ploughman, says the tendency of Kieffer's hybrid pear is to overbear, frequently setting twice as much fruit as it ought to be allowed to mature. The best remedy for this is thinning, but if plenty of plant food is furnished the tree, it will mature a larger quantity of fruit than any other variety.

A correspondent of the Massachusetts Ploughman says that potatoes greened by exposure to sun and air while growing, if planted for seed are quick to grow, but the resulting crop consists largely of small sized tubers. Unripe potatoes used for seed do not give quite as good results as those which are fully matured.

An American correspondent of the London Live Stock Journal, in comparing the sales of blooded cattle on both sides of the Atlantic this year, says the range of shorthorns has been higher in America. Herefords have been about equal on both sides of the ocean, and polled stock has ruled decidedly higher in Scotland. He compares the Jersey craze now with the shorthorn craze of some years ago, saying that this second one like the first one, is bound to react.

The editor of an Eastern agricultural journal says: "In the course of a ride of five miles, in a good farming county in Massachusetts lately, we saw three mowing machines standing out in the snow, just where their careless owners had left them when they got through using them last summer. If we were making or selling mowing machines, we should be tickled to death when we saw the farmers rusting out their tools more in one winter than they could wear them out in three summers."

A peach orchard planted and left without attention, as is so frequently seen, will hardly last more than ten years. Of these, four are required for the tree to attain the age of fruitage, and as there are rather more than two years of total failure in every five, not more than three or four crops are realized. Now, if the same trees be cultivated, pruned and wormed, they are quite certain to be in a better state of preservation when twenty years old than the neglected ones at ten, and the number of years of profit are very nearly doubled.

What is called the "lazy-bed" method is used in England to considerable extent in the culture of potatoes, and is as follows: It consists in laying off the ground in four or five foot beds, with intervening trenches from 18 to 24 inches in width. After the dung is laid on the beds, and the potatoes planted on the surface, the earth from the trenches is shovelled over the dung and the sets, which are covered to a depth of three or four inches. A second and further earthing may be applied as the plants advance in growth. No plan is better for wet bog land, low marshy places, and rough rocky grounds which obstruct the action of the blow.

Do Not Waste Bones.

The bones of fish, bones of fowls, the large and small pieces of bones which are purchased with beefsteak and mutton constitute the very best food for fruit trees and grape vines, if the fragments are only placed where the roots can lay hold of them. Instead of allowing pieces of bones to be cast into the backyard, as food for stray dogs and strange cats, domestics should be directed to deposit every thing of the sort in a small tub provided with a lid. As soon as only a few pounds have accumulated, we take the tub to some grape vine or fruit tree, dig a hole three or more feet long, a foot or two wide, and not less than a foot deep, into which the bones are dumped, spread over the bottom of the excavation, and covered with the soil. The more the fragments can be spread around, the better. But they should be buried so deep that a plow or spade will not reach them. The roots of growing vines or fruit trees will soon find the valuable mine of rich fertility, and will feed on the elements that will greatly promote the growth of healthy wood, and the development of fair and luscious fruit.

Many horticulturists and farmers purchase bone dust costing not less than two cents a pound, simply to enrich the soil around and beneath their trees and vines. Fragments of bones are just as valuable as groundbone, although their elements of fertility will be found available in so short a time as if the large pieces were reduced to small atoms. Nevertheless, if large

bones be buried three or four feet from a grapevine, the countless numbers of mouths at the end of roots will soon dissolve, take up, and appropriate every particle. When cast out of the kitchen door, bones are like a nuisance; whereas, if properly buried, they become a source of valuable fertility. Let every person who owns a grapevine or fruit tree save all the bones that pass through the kitchen, and bury them where such worthless material will be turned to some profit.

Flat Culture for Potatoes.

Several years ago I became a convert to flat culture for potatoes, and every season convinces me that this mode is preferable to the forming of hills around the plants. This season, being a very moist one in this section, fully demonstrated with me that in moist as well as dry seasons flat culture is the better of the two. Just across the fence from my potato patch was a field of my neighbor's, of about four acres, planted about ten days before mine. The ground is alike on both patches—clayed loam. My neighbor manured more liberally than I did. He adopted the hilling method of culture, and I the flat method. In the early part of the season his made a much more vigorous growth than mine; in fact the foliage in his field covered the ground before mine had begun to grow. As the season advanced mine gained in growth upon his, and maintained greener foliage longer. His ripened about a week ahead of mine, but while his crop averaged 180 bushels to the acre mine averaged 250 bushels to the acre. There was seventy bushels difference, upon soil similar, his having the advantage of more manure than mine. I consider that flat culture requires less labor than hilling, produces heavier crops, and the quality is just as good, with all other conditions the same.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Mr. Talmage on Evolution.

"Evolution as Anti-Bible, Anti-Science and Anti-Common Sense" was the Rev. Mr. Talmage's topic at the Tabernacle, Brooklyn, recently.

Mr. Talmage said in part: "There is no contest between genuine science and revelation. The same God which by the hands of the prophets wrote on parchment, by the hand of the storm wrote on the rocks. The best scientific and philosophical apparatus are owned by Christian universities. Prof. Morse, a Christian, gave up telegraphy; Cyrus W. Field, a Christian, swung the lightning under the sea; James Simpson, a lecturer, and a preacher of the Gospel, discovered the anesthetic qualities of chloroform and drove back from surgery nine-tenths of its horror. Science and revelation are the base and soprano of the same tune. But between false science and revelation there is uncompromising war, and one of them must go under. The air now is full of social, platform and pulpit talk of evolution. In the first place, evolution is up-and-down, out-and-out infidelity; it is contrary to the facts of science and it is brutalizing in its tendencies. The leading scientific men who believe in evolution disbelieve the sacred Scriptures. I do not mean the literary men or theologians who look at one side of it, but those who make it a life study through all the realms of nature.

"Any one who says the Biblical and the evolutionist accounts of the creation are the same, makes an appalling misrepresentation. As to Herbert Spencer, he was not present at the creation and the Lord Almighty was, and I prefer to take the divine account as to what really occurred on that occasion. Evolution is only an attempt to eject God and put him clear out of reach.

"Who made the primal germ? The only evolutionist who comes near a direct answer is Herbert Spencer, who says it was made by the 'great unknowable mystery.' None will frankly say God made it. The statement that the hundreds and thousands of species of animal life started from four or five primal germs is flatly contradicted by the Bible and is contrary to the very A B C of science. A species never generates anything but its own species; a shark never comes of a whale, nor a pigeon of a vulture. The species do not cross over; if there is a cross, the result is a hybrid, and hybrids are always sterile. Agassiz says he found in a Florida reef insects 30,000 years old, the same as now exist. The evolutionists thought they had discovered in the nebula the very stuff from which the worlds were made, and there was no God anywhere about the factory. But the spectroscope was discovered, and showed that the gases were not simple, but composite, and had to be supplied from somewhere else. The evolution theory was shattered. Agassiz says that such a thing is not on record. There has been no natural progress in the animal kingdom for thousands of years, but there have been improvements from other sources. Give natural evolution full swing and it will evolve two hemispheres of crime, penitentiaries and brothels. The theory is an old idea—an old pagan corpse set up in a morgue." In the dinner to Herbert Spencer, the banqueters chewed beef, turkey and roast pig. According to the doctrine of evolution the banqueters were eating their own relatives, slicing up their own cousins, carving their beloved uncles, and daubing mustard and Worcestershire sauce on their loved ones.

"The eagle in one house," says Gresset, "is the fool in another." Certainly. The man who talks the loudest in the railway car, and contradicts everybody at the hotel table, sets the dinner table and washes the baby at home.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Family Scrap Book.

Cinders make a good fire for ironing days.

Wild mint scattered about the house will rid it of rats and mice.

Mirrors should not be hung where the sun shines directly upon them.

To relieve hicough at once, take a lump of sugar saturated with vinegar.

Hemorrhage of the lungs or stomach may be quickly stopped by small doses of salt.

To relieve a severe headache, bind the temples tightly with a handkerchief or cloth.

Warm soap-suds will keep the bugs off house plants and make them grow very fast.

To remove finger marks, putty stains, &c., from glass, put a little soda in the water with which you wash it.

To keep linen from turning yellow put it away rough dry after washing and bleaching well and rinsing in blue water.

For burns sweet oil and cotton are standing remedies. If they are not at hand sprinkle the burned part with flour and wrap loosely with a soft cloth. Don't remove the dressing until the inflammation subsides, as it will break the new skin that is forming.

For nose bleeding bathe the face and neck with cold water.

If an artery is severed tie a small cord or handkerchief tightly above it.

For bilious colic, soda and ginger in hot water. It may be taken freely.

Broken limbs should be placed in natural positions and the patient kept quiet until the surgeon arrives.

Hemorrhages of the lungs or stomach are promptly checked by small doses of salt. The patient should be kept as quiet as possible.

Sleeplessness caused by too much blood in the head may be overcome by applying a cloth wet with cold water to the back of the neck.

For pains in the chest or stomach, as much Dover's powder as will lie on a silver five-cent piece.

Chloride of potash dissolved in water is a standard remedy for sore throat, particularly when the throat feels raw.

You can make cloth waterproof by varnishing it with linseed oil, coating with solution of rubber in naphtha.

To make glue waterproof, soak for twenty-four hours in water until reduced to a stiff jelly, pour on a dessert-spoonful of dry linseed oil, and mix well with the jelly before boiling. It will then be impervious to damp; and woodwork, if previously mended with the above, will remain sound throughout the winter.

To take ink out of linen, dip the ink-spot in pure melted tallow; then wash out the tallow, and this ink will come out with it. This is unfailling.

Lemons can be kept in good condition for a long time by putting them in a tight cask and covering with water. They must be kept in a cool place, and the water should be changed every other day.

To remove cinders from stoves, place a few oyster shells in the grate while the fire is burning, and the cinders will at once become loosened and may be readily removed without injuring the lining.

To clean decantars take some soft brown or blotting paper, wet and soap it and roll it up in small pieces, and put it into the decanter with some warm water. Shake well and then rinse with clear cold water; wipe the outside with a dry cloth and let the decanter drain.

To clean pie plates that have long been used for baking, put them in a large kettle of cold water and throw on them a few hot ashes or cinders, and let them boil for an hour.

Gum camphor scattered about mice haunts will drive them away.

The washwomen of Holland and Belgium, so proverbially clean, and who get up their linen so beautifully white, use refined borax instead of soda, in the proportion of one large handful of borax powder to about ten gallons of boiling water. They save in soap nearly half. For laces, cambrics, and lawns an extra quantity of powder is used, and for crinolines requiring to be made stiff, a strong solution is necessary. Borax being a neutral salt does not in the slightest degree injure the texture of the linen. Its effect is to soften the hardest water.

How Butter May be Spoiled.

Good butter may be spoiled in churning. Over-churning ruins the texture and changes the proper waxiness to a disagreeable, sickly greasiness. This is the more easily done in a churn with dashes, which will press the butter against the sides of the churn, and squeeze and rub it until it is spoiled. Too long churning spoils the quality by the oxidation of the butter, and the premature formation of strong-flavored acids in it, the full presence of which we call rancidity. It may be spoiled at too high a temperature, by which it is made soft and oily, and of greasy texture and flavor. No subsequent treatment can remedy this error. It may be spoiled before the cream reaches the churn by keeping it in too long, or what is practically the same, by keeping it in too warm a place; 50 degrees is about the right temperature if the cream is kept a week; if it is kept at 62 degrees three days is long enough. White specks are produced in butter by over-churning or by having the cream too

sour. Either of these faults produces curd in the milk, and the small flakes of this cannot be washed out of the butter. Milk from a cow in ill-health and that is acid when drawn will produce specky butter. So will the use of salt containing specks of lime, which unite with the butter and form insoluble lime soap. White specks are covered up to a large extent by using good coloring, which is made of oil as the solvent. But this use of coloring being used to disguise a fault, and to add an undesired virtue, is worthy of denunciation.—*American Dairyman.*

Indian Jugglery.

Indian Mirror.

A man is now in Calcutta, hailing from Delhi, of the name of Burah Khan, who has attained a simply wonderful excellence in the magical art. We ourselves had the pleasure of witnessing some astonishing feats achieved by this man a short time ago at the hospitable residence of the Dutt family, of Wellington-square. We shall mention only one out of several feats performed by Burah Khan and his company, who consist of three females. One of these, a young woman, was tied most securely. Her hands, feet and body were so fastened that she could only stir, and no more. She was, in fact, deprived entirely of the power to turn her limbs to any use. She was then placed under a conical-shaped cover. People sat close round the skirts of the cloth which had been thrown over the cover. No means of escape was left to the young woman. But yet, after the lapse of five or ten minutes, the cover was removed and the woman was found to have disappeared altogether. When her name, however, was called out by Burah Khan, her voice was heard from the veranda above. This performance took place in the compound of the family residence of our friends, the Dutt, and the veranda is in the lofty second story, forming a part of the female apartments. She was there found responding to the call of Burah Khan, to the surprise of everybody present. The woman did not and could not know the topography of the house. But how she extricated herself and made her way high above to the veranda from within the cover, surprises us to such a degree that we cannot account for the feat on any natural grounds. Even if she was furnished with wings, it is inexplicable how she got out of the cover, unseen and unperceived, except on the supposition that some supernatural agency had been employed. But she herself asserted that she worked the feat by *ilum*. We are sure that if Burah Khan gives a few performances at the Town Hall in Calcutta, he will draw bumper houses, and astonish the whole Calcutta public, especially the European community. But these people do not, unfortunately, know how to make money, still less how to make themselves acceptable to the European community of the city. Burah Khan holds very valuable certificates from the Prince of Wales, Earl de Grey, the editor of the *Pioneer*, and many European noblemen and gentlemen who have witnessed his feats in different parts of India.

M. Renan on Death and Old Age.

And now I only ask of the good genius who has so often guided, counselled and comforted me, but an easy and sudden death at my appointed time, be it far or near. The Stoics contended that a happy life was possible within the stomach of Phalaris's bull. That is saying too much. The only acceptable death is a noble death, which is not a pathological accident but a valued and determined end before the Eternal. Death in action is the most desirable of all; but there are other ends not less illustrious. If ever I had occasionally desired to be a Senator, it is because I imagine that before very long that office will afford those holding it fine opportunities of being shot or beaten to death—modes of decease, after all, greatly to be preferred to a long illness, that destroys you by a slow and piecemeal process. God's will be done! I shall henceforth not have much to learn, and can pretty clearly discern what amount of the truth can be grasped by the human mind in the present stage of its development. But what would be a source of desolation to me would be to have to go through one of those periods of disintegration in which a man who has had strength and virtue is but the shadow and the wreck of his former self, and often, to the delight of fools, destroys the laborious structure of his life. Such an old age is the worst gift the gods can confer on man, and if such a fate be in store for me, I protest beforehand against the weaknesses which softening of the brain might induce me to commit or to subscribe. It is Renan, sound in brain and heart as I now am, not Renan-half decomposed by death as I should be were I to moulder slowly out of existence, whom I wish people to hear and believe. I protest against and repudiate beforehand and blasphemies which the darkness of my last hour might wrest from me against the Eternal. The life given me without my request has been to me a blessing. Were it once more offered to me I would gratefully accept it. The age wherein I have lived will probably not rank as the greatest, but doubtless it will be held as the most amusing of ages. Unless my concluding years have cruel pains in store for me, in bidding farewell to life I shall have nothing but thanks to offer to the Cause of All Good for the charming progression I have been permitted to make through Reality.

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

THE WHITE HOUSE YEARS AGO.

President Lincoln at an Informal Reception.

The Rev. C. Van Santvoord describes in the February Century, "A Reception by President Lincoln," at which he was a spectator, and of which the following are characteristic paragraphs:

About two weeks after the official and other privileged visitors had taken their departure, the doors of the President's reception room would be thrown open to whomsoever might be waiting without. Happening to be there on one of these occasions, I entered with about a score of these expectants; and curious to observe the character and process of this informal audience given to the people, I stationed myself in a corner near the President, where I could see and hear all that was going on. The notes referred to were jotted down soon after the interview.

President Lincoln's appearance is too well known to need particular description. The tall, thin, wiry form, which no burdens seemed able to bend and no amount of labor to deprive of elasticity; the calm, rugged, honest face, grave and deeply melancholy when in repose, yet wont to be lighted up under the influence of some humorous sally—these are familiar to the world. He was clad plainly but becomingly in a black broadcloth suit, nothing in his dress betokening disregard for conventionality, save, perhaps, his neat cloth slippers, which were doubtless worn for comfort. He was seated beside a plain, cloth-covered table, in a commodious arm-chair.

When the visitor had withdrawn, an immense specimen of a man presented himself. Broad shouldered, robust, with thews and sinews to match his great height, and withal an honest, good-natured countenance—all seemed to mark him as belonging to the hardy yeomanry of the West. He sidled up awkwardly to the President, seeming almost afraid to accost him, but after some hesitation contrived to say, that being on a visit to Washington he simply wanted before leaving to see the President, and have the honor of shaking hands with him. He found a kindly reception, and after some introductory civilities Mr. Lincoln ran his eye over his huge caller, surveying him from head to foot, and then saying with a humorous look and accent it would be hard to describe: "I rather think you have a little advantage of me in height; you are a taller man than I am."

"I guess not, Mr. President," replied the visitor with the self-abnegating air of one who seemed to regard any claim on his part, of possessing an advantage over the Chief Magistrate, as an offence little short of treason—"the advantage can not be on my side."

"Yes, it is," was the rejoinder; "I have a pretty good eye for distances, and I think I can't be mistaken in the fact of the advantage being slightly with you. I measure six feet three and a half inches in my stockings, and you go, I think, a little beyond that."

The man still demurred, insisting very respectfully that the precedence in the matter lay on the President's side.

"It is very easily tested," said the President, and rising very briskly from his chair, and taking a book from the table, he placed it, edgewise against the wall, just higher than his head. Then, turning to his doubting competitor for the nonce; he bade him "come under." This the man did not do at once, pausing with a flushed face and irresolute look, as if not certain how far he might venture to trust the lion in his playful mood—his countenance the while wearing a bewildered, half-frightened, and yet half-smiling expression that was really comical to see.

"Come under, I say," repeated the President, in a more peremptory tone, and then the visitor slowly complied. "Now straighten yourself up, and move your head in this way,"—suing the action to the word. This being done, Mr. Lincoln added, "Now you hold the book, and be sure not to let it slip down a hair's breadth, and I will try." Planting himself accordingly underneath the book, and moving his head from right to left, it was found that he fell a trifle short of the other's measurement. "There," said he, "it is as I told you. I knew I couldn't be mistaken. I rarely fail in taking a man's altitude by the eye."

"Yes, but Mr. President," said the man, his courage, amid the merriment of the company, beginning to return, you have slippers on and I boots, and that makes a big difference.

"Not enough to amount to anything in this reckoning," was the reply. "You ought at least to be satisfied, my honest friend, with the proof given that you actually stand higher to-day than your president."

An old Massachusetts woman, for many years a beggar, died the other day. Among the effects was found—nothing of any value. This was looked upon as exceedingly strange, as most old beggar women who die nowadays leave fortunes all the way from \$100,000 to \$12,000,000.

Braided suits are still popular, but less so than they promised to be at the commencement of the season, when we were threatened with an actual deluge of them. They are, however, exceedingly stylish and very appropriate for young girls' wear.

One great unpleasantness attending a man's getting married is his utter insignificance on the occasion. The bride is the object of attention as the star performer of the show, and he is regarded merely as a necessary property.

The Chelsea Herald,

IS PUBLISHED
Every Thursday Morning, by
Wm. Emmert Jr., Chelsea, Mich.
THURSDAY, FEB. 1, 1883.

From our own Correspondent.
LINA ITEMS.

Mrs. James McLaren returned home on Saturday last.

Meetings will be held at the church every evening this week except Saturday.

Frank Guerin and David Hammond have been spending a few days up North.

Mrs. Frank Fisk, of Delhi, has been spending a few days here visiting relatives.

Miss Jennie Franklin, of Sylvan, attended the party here. George, where art thou?

Mrs. Mary Holden, of Grass Lake, spent Saturday and Sunday with Charles Guerin.

Mark Ormsbee and wife, of Chelsea, spent Saturday and Sunday here, visiting friends.

Altho' Friday evening was a stormy one it did not keep all the young people from attending the dance at Frank McMellen's. There were twenty-five couples present, and all had a good time, even to the young man who thought it too stormy to take his girl. Girls, beware of this young man, if you don't want to get left in a like manner.

UNADILLA.

Mr. P. Hopkins has rented his farm to Mr. Eb. Hill.

There was a party at Mr. Fred. Sharp's last Tuesday evening, the 31st.

There is a lyceum at the Emen's school house every Thursday evening, and some very good talent for speaking is shown.

George Boyce, of Lyndon, who had an operation performed on his leg, and about six inches of the large bone taken out, above the ankle, is doing well, under the care of Dr. Shaw, of Chelsea. Dr. Shaw has shown great skill and deserves much credit in this case. NORTH-WEST.

Our P. M. has been appointed Notary Public.

Meetings are continued at the M. E. church.

J. E. Mackinder has sold his farm near Plainfield.

Davis Bird and family have moved from Bancroft to Unadilla, their old home.

Mr. Freeman, of the "Stockbridge, Sentinel," passed through here Monday, A. M. The Sentinel would do credit to a much larger town than Stockbridge.

Prof. G. E. Frothingham, M. D., of Ann Arbor, was telephoned from Chelsea, last Thursday eve., to attend a consultation in the case of Surauel Denton, whose misfortune in the loss of one eye, has been noticed in these columns. The only eye from which he can see at all, is badly inflamed, causing almost total blindness. Prof. F. pronounces it a serious case, but not without hope. Since the examination, the patient has seemed rather better.

The uncertainty of life was brought vividly before us last week in the death of Mrs. Frank Greenman. She was young in years, and seemed to have a fair outlook for a long life. But in one short day she sickened and died. Mrs. Greenman, formerly lived in Unadilla. About one year ago they moved to Bancroft, Mich., where she died Jan. 24. She leaves two girls, eight and ten years of age, to walk the thorny way of life without a mother's care, and a husband who feels the affliction most keenly; an aged mother and three sisters. The funeral services were held at the M. E. church in this village, on Saturday, P. M., Jan. 27. The services were conducted by Rev. H. Pettit, of the Baptist church, of which the deceased was a member, while residing here.

GATHERINGS.

J. D. Baldwin says peaches, in the vicinity of Ann Arbor, were not injured by the cold snap.

In the letter list of uncalled letters in the Ann Arbor post-office, was one for "Infidel Student."

It took about a ton of coal a day to keep the post-office and Courier buildings warm during the cold snap.

From March 23, 1881, to January 24, 1883, 260 bodies have been received at the medical department, for anatomical purposes.

Mrs. Wheeler, mother of Mrs. Gus Bowers, fell on the icy walk Tuesday, breaking her arm. Dr. Lynch is in attendance, and reports her getting along favorably. —Enterprise.

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.

The best judges in this vicinity say we have the best

BLACK & COLORED CASHMERE

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.

BATHS HEALTH 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 **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 hereby 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.

—AT—

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, NAPIKIN 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 SHAMPOING 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 else-

where. 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.

McCORMICK HARVESTERS.

TESTIMONIALS

—OF—

FARMERS IN THIS VICINITY. F. WHITAKER, AGENT.

Sylvan, Mich., Dec. 28, 1882.

McCormick Harvesting Machine Co.,

I took one of your Twine Binders on trial, and it worked like a charm. I cut and bound 60 acres last year, and this year I cut and bound 82 acres, and not one cent expense for repairs. I also cut 10 acres and did not miss a bundle. It is a light running machine, and I think it is the best Binder in the market.

C. T. Conklin.

Chelsea, Mich., Dec. 4, 1882.

McCormick Harvesting Machine Co.,

I bought one of your Iron Mowers of your agent at Chelsea, last season. I have used it two seasons, and it gives me entire satisfaction.

John Nehouse.

Chelsea, Mich., Nov. 1, 1882.

McCormick Harvesting Machine Co.,

I bought one of your Harvesters and Twine Binders, of your agent, at Chelsea, and I cut 60 acres of grain. It can beat the world cutting barley and tying it up in good shape. The machine gave me entire satisfaction, and I settled for it.

Russel Parker.

Chelsea, Mich., Sept. 8, 1882.

McCormick Harvesting Machine Co.,

I bought one of your Harvesters and Twine Binders, of your agent, at Chelsea, and cut 80 acres of grain. It run like a charm, and did first-class work. I cut ten acres one afternoon and did it nicely. I think it is the machine for the farmers to buy. They are sure of having a machine that will work without any trouble.

Arnold F. Pruden.

Chelsea, Mich., October 1, 1882.

McCormick Harvesting Machine Co.,

I bought one of your Harvesters and Twine Binders of your agent at Chelsea, and cut 80 acres of grain. The machine worked well, and I settled for it.

William Stevenson.

Chelsea, Michigan, Oct. 3, 1882.

McCormick Harvesting Machine Co.,

I bought one of your Iron Mowers this season, of your agent, at Chelsea. It gave me entire satisfaction.

Milo Updike.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

THE dispatches have found a little girl in Arkansas whom Heaven has blessed with three tongues. If she ever gets married—but why torture humanity with such anticipations?

In old days of steamboat travel the cautious passenger retired to his bunk with a cork life preserver buckled about his body. If these hotel fires are to become epidemic, the prudent guests will sleep with one eye open and one hand on a rope ladder.

Not long ago in England an instrument known as the deaconmeter was devised, by which to measure the daily flow of water from reservoirs which supply cities. In Cincinnati, a similar instrument has now been introduced, which is called a waterphone. The name is an unfortunate one; but the instrument is said to register the flow of water with great accuracy.

THE recent anniversary of Daniel Webster's birthday brought out some new stories of that statesman. To a Boston lady, it is said, he once declared that of one thing he was proud, namely, his success in carving and serving a roasted goose to ten persons. He had ten hungry Marshfield farmers to dine with him. At one end of the table was a roasted turkey, and at the other the goose. When asked which he would have, each guest said "Goose."

GOVERNOR STEPHENS has fluttered the legislators of Georgia by his action regarding the resolution providing for a life-sized oil painting of the late Senator Benjamin H. Hill. The preamble to the resolution was full of hyperbole and exaggeration, which many of the legislators felt to be in bad taste when they adopted it. Gov. Stephens returns the bill to the Legislature with this indorsement: "Without reference to the preamble the resolution is approved by me."

THE sergeant in charge of the army recruiting office in Washington mentions, as an indication of business prosperity in that neighborhood, the fact that the number of recruits has fallen off during the last six months, although it is harder to live in idleness in winter than in summer. The sergeant thus summarizes the inducements which the service offers: "You see, a man who enlists gets his clothes and food and house-rent and fuel and all that sort of things, and has nothing to do with his money but to save it if he chooses to do so; and if he deposits it with the paymaster he gets four per cent. interest on it, and a man who really wants to save money can, in a five-years' term of service, save pretty well toward a thousand dollars. And now what laborer can do that well on a dollar or even a dollar and a half a day?"

RHODE ISLAND'S fund for a statue of Gen. Burnside now amounts to more than \$30,000.

THE Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon is in falling health again, and is only able to preach one sermon each Sunday.

THE London Times reports that Mr. Henry M. Stanley has reached his scene of activity on the Congo, with 3,000 tons of goods. The stories circulated some time ago of his serious illness in Paris and his sojourn of Nice and in Spain were apparently a ruse to conceal his actual movements.

THE more the fatal Milwaukee fire is inquired into, the less is learned to the credit of any one connected with the Newhall House. It now appears that the night clerk, Delaney, had plenty of time, after the fire was discovered, to warn the guests of their danger. He says he thinks he had twenty-five minutes in which to do it. But he left the poor wretches to be burned to death, while he devoted himself to saving papers and other articles of value. On the whole it is a good thing for humanity that stupidity is not considered

criminal, but it is a pity that an exemption cannot be made occasionally.

In a letter from London, published in the New York Tribune, Mr. Smalley furnishes full details of the postponement of Mr. Gladstone's intended trip to Midlothian—for the visit is only postponed and not abandoned. Mr. Gladstone is not suffering from any specific illness, but from overwork, which induced sleeplessness. His enemies have tried hard to make out that the Premier's trouble was more alarming; but he will live to give them a good deal of worry in Parliament yet. The reports from Cannes are that he is much better. The postponement of the trip to Scotland was a great disappointment to more people than the Midlothian electors; but as Mr. Gladstone had to give up that for the present or relinquish his intended work in the next session of Parliament, no one has cause to murmur at his decision, except, perhaps, the Conservative party.

A Pearl Diver's Experience.

"I was once a diver—not a wrecker, but a pearl diver—and hard business it was," recently observed the captain of a Spanish brig to a reporter of the California Times. "We worked off the Mexican and Panama coasts, principally on the Pacific side. Sometimes we worked alone, but generally on shares, and sometimes for pay. We went to the grounds in small sailing vessels; then we took to small boats and covered as much ground as possible. Each man had a basket, a weight and a knife. For sharks? Yes; but it is a poor defence, for it is almost impossible to swing the arm with any force under water. The best weapon is a short spear. When you reach the ground you strip, put your feet in a big sinker, take the basket that has a rope for hoisting, drop over, and soon find yourself at the bottom. Then your business is to knock off as many oysters as you can, and pile them into the basket before you lose your wind. It is a terrible strain, but I could stand it in those days for six minutes, and I have known some men who could stay down ten; but it is sure death in the long run. If the ground is well stocked you can get twenty or more shells, but it is all luck. When the basket is full it is hauled up, and after you come up for your wind down you go again, the sink being hauled up with a small cord for that purpose. It was on one of these that I ran afoul of the animal that gave me a lasting fright. You will smile when I say it was only a star-fish, but that it really was. I went down sixty feet with a rush, and landing on the edge of a big branch of coral, swung off into a kind of basin. The basket went ahead of me, and as I swung off to reach the bottom, something seemed to spring up all around me, and I was in the arms of some kind of a monster that coiled about my body, arms and legs. I tried to scream, forgetting that I was in the water, and lost my wind. It was just as if the plant had sprouted under me and then thrown its vines and tendrils about me. There were thousands of them, coiling and writhing, and I thought I had landed in a nest of sea snakes. I gave the signal as soon as I could, and made a break upward, part of the creature clinging to me, while the rest, I could see, was dropping to pieces. They hauled me into the boat when I reached the surface, and pulled the main part of the animal from me. It was oval, about three feet across, and the five arms seemed to divide into thousands of others. I probably landed on top of that one, which at that time was the largest I had ever seen. I afterward saw the body of one that was washed ashore on the Isthmus that must have had a spread of thirty-five feet. Their power of grasping is considerable, but touch them in a certain way and they throw off their arms in a regular shower, and are soon reduced to an oval body."

How Vennor Grieved.

H. J. Burdette. The other morning Vennor got out of bed, looked out of the window, and fell on his back with a gasp of amazement. The hotel people heard him fall, and rushed into his room. "What is the matter?" they shouted. "Look!" the prophet gasped, pointing to the window. "Yes," they said, "we see, but what of it?" "What is it doing?" he asked. "Snowing," they cried: "twenty-two inches of snow on the ground in one night, and still a-comeing; drifts eighteen feet high, and all trains on all roads abandoned." Snowing, that's what it's doing." "I thought so," the prophet said, "but then again I feared it was a delusion. I thought it couldn't be true." "What is it?" they demanded once more. "Why," said the weather trainer, "you see this is the day I said it was going to snow hard all over America, and so yesterday I sold my arctics and ulster and traded off my sleigh for a road wagon. Oh! dear, oh! dear! how was I to know it would snow this week?" And he buried his face in the bosom of his ulster and gave way to his emotion. So they came away and left him alone with his sorrow.

The first air pump was made in 1654.

For and About Women.

Wrinkles disfigure a woman less than ill-nature. Queen Victoria's favorite dish is said to be roast mutton. Woman is an idol that man worships until he throws it down. A Georgia man is named Potipha, and no woman will marry him. Women love always; when earth slips from them they take refuge in heaven. There is no torture that a woman would not suffer to enhance her beauty. Pointed corsages of plain velvet are worn with elaborately trimmed skirts in faille or satin. Before promising a woman to love only her, one should have seen them all, or should see only her. Round and oval shaped brooches are imported, now that every lady is supplied with long, slender lace pins. Miss Anna Dickinson denies the report that she has permanently retired from the stage and the rostrum. We censure the inconstancy of women when we are the victims; we find it charming when we are the objects. Woman among savages is a beast of burden; in Asia she is a piece of furniture; in Europe she is a spoiled child. We meet in society many beautiful and attractive women whom we think would make excellent wives—for our friends. Mrs. Stowe, the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is said to be regarded in some English circles as a colored woman. It is not easy to be a widow; one must reassume all the modesty of girlhood, without being allowed to reign its ignorance. Men are so fearful of wounding woman's vanity that they rarely remember that she may by some possibility possess a grain of common sense. The highest mark of esteem a woman can give a man is to ask his friendship; and the most signal proof of her indifference is to offer him hers. At twenty, man is less a lover of woman than of women; he is more in love with the sex than with the individual, however charming she may be. If the fire of love should consume a maiden's heart, we presume the average insurance agent would account for it on the ground of a "defective flue." The leg of mutton sleeves have not proved successful, but the close coat-sleeves are now slightly cushioned at the top to lift them above the armhole. An actress was offered a sealskin cloak if she wouldn't speak for an hour. At the end of seven minutes she exclaimed:—"Mind, it's got to be a \$250 one."

The enterprising individual who is organizing a brass band of twenty women says that if they learn half as many "airs" as they put on, the experiment cannot fail to be a success. Ladies should beware how they indulge in horse racing. A young lady barely escaped with her life while on the Brighton road last week, the trouble being that she couldn't hold her roan. Women of the world never use harsh expressions when condemning their rivals. Like the savage, they hurl elegant arrows, ornamented with feathers of purple and azure, with poisoned points. Long, straight redingotes are stylish for slender figures; stout ladies require draped overskirts, and thus drapery must be made with reference to each wearer, though low draperies are generally becoming. Cashmere jerseys are worn with cashmere skirts. They are buttoned down the front with gilt and silver buttons. Speaking of the high square shoulders that are now so fashionable, it is of course not natural to women to have them, and therefore the art of the dress-maker is called in, and lot pads—shoulder pads make their appearance, and the happy result is attained. Louise Montague, the \$10,000 beauty of Forepaugh's circus, is now tending bar in a saloon of her own in Philadelphia. The fact may not redound greatly to her credit; but it is possible that her present calling is quite as respectable as riding on an elephant throughout the country and stepping "right this way, Miss Montague," at the beck of ringmaster and clown.

The rule prevails this season of a plain fabric for the basque and train, with figured stuff for the petticoat front, yet this is sometimes reversed, when very grand brocaded satins are used for the greater part of the dress, and the petticoat front of plain satin is nearly concealed by a Greek drapery of the brocade. The new trains with two points are illustrated in these dresses of brocaded gold and pink on white satin ground, while the petticoat is of white satin, with two puffs of red velvet at the foot. These double pointed trains are to be carried on the arm in the dance, and the satin skirt beneath extends all round, and is fully trimmed.

Some years ago, says a writer I had a cat whose fishing proclivities and fondness for the water was, to say the least of it, extraordinary. Her eccentricities, so far as I knew them, dated from the first moment I saw her. A friend and myself were fishing in a forty-acre lake, in a large park, on a bitter November day, with the wind a dead nor' easter. Just as we were thinking of desisting, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, my friend called my attention to a half-grown kitten which stood mewing

bitterly on the bank some 30 yards from us. We called it once or twice, and, to our surprise, it took to the water without the slightest hesitation and swam to the boat. After drying it as well as we could, we wrapped it up in an old rug, and gave it some of the bait from the punt's well, which it devoured greedily. I took it home after its very Arthurian advent, but it never became a domestic animal. Tabby's chief delight, on the contrary, was to wander in and out the sedges of the stream, by which my house stands, catching rats, moor hens, or sedge warblers, and in summer to poach in the shallows for small fish. I have frequently found her doing this, and my bait can was never safe unless actually fastened, for even if the lid were down, somehow my lady Tabby would get it up and be at the contents in a trice. I kept her some four years, and at last was forced to shoot her, for she took to game poaching in right good earnest, and ended by living in a rabbit's burrow, from which, after trying to coax without success, she was incontinently drawn and shot. I have often thought she was a forest-born cat, of parents getting their sustenance in the coverts, and living there as cats will often do, after the first departure from virtue in the direction of game poaching.

Longfellow and Emerson. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe recently read a paper before the Nineteenth Century club at New York. It was in part as follows: Longfellow moved among the great minds in literature with the ability of an equal. He wrote with ease, but did not write easily. He had a true appreciation of the past, but was keenly alive to the needs of the present. At the time when it was the custom both North and South to turn sick at the idea of the emancipation of the negroes, he joined the little army in defense of the slave, to which Channing, Bryant, Phillips, Garrison and Emerson already belonged. Mr. Longfellow was a lover of Europe, but he loved and wrote about his native land. His writings are pure, and white should be the marble which is used to commemorate him. At his funeral was a friend who was much moved as he looked for the last time on the face of his brother poet. In speaking of Mr. Emerson, we must go back to the period preceding his celebrity, for I remember when he was much laughed at. I made his acquaintance forty or more years ago, when we were travellers together in a cold New-England railway station, as we crowded around a hard-wood fire. We were introduced by a mutual friend and Mr. Emerson talked with me of Margaret Fuller and the work which she was doing among the women of Boston. I was at that time a zealous Calvinist, and had much to say about the power of Satan on the earth. Mr. Emerson smiled and said that an angel would have much more influence on earth than a demon. But my young man of twenty summers could not be so easily turned from my early teaching. There was a novelty in Mr. Emerson's early lectures that first attracted public attention—the novelty of the careful use of language. He did not coin new words, but it seemed to me as if he took our old New-England shibboleths and snuffings of language and restamped them by his vigorous thought. A feature of his life was his high esteem of truth. He was so truth-loving that he could not tell an untruth, and none knew the second-hand devices of the world better than he. It is not probable that so great a genius will repeat itself in our day. One of the qualities in his life, which is imitable, is that of genuineness. "Know thyself," said the Greeks. "Be thyself," said Emerson.

Mr. Emerson was a believer in absolute perfection, and no rudeness of reform satisfied him. He touched falsity in its weak spot, and falsity, instead of tumbling over in an unsightly mass, made a deferential bow and departed. He uttered his divine music, and those who heard could listen if they chose, but he forced his song on no one. Still his was not the isolation of indifference. After President Lincoln issued his famous proclamation, there was a public meeting held in Boston, at which Emerson spoke. I was there also and recall his manner and much that he said. His anger at those who held human beings in bondage was the anger of an angel. He was fond of the poorer classes, and was loved by the rustics of his neighborhood. Longfellow and Emerson each lost a child and each made his sorrow the subject of a poem.

I recall a pleasant evening spent in a parlor in Beacon st., where I was invited to hear Mr. Emerson read from his own poems. He would preface some of them by saying: "My daughter Ellen likes this," or "My wife is fond of this," or, once in a while, "This is one of my favorites." It was a great pleasure to listen to him. It seemed like a prayer without the amen. My ear would sometimes rebel at his reading. I wanted the other word first in some of the lines, but I thought then of the desire I had when I first beheld the Venetian palaces to attack them with a scrubbing-brush. I could by changing the order of some of Mr. Emerson's words have made the poetry more conservative, perhaps, but less impressive. Unlike many literary men, Mr. Emerson took greater enjoyment in his reading the literature of the past ages than in his writing. I would not lose a single sentence that he ever wrote. What a gem is his remark that "To-day is a king in disguise." The two great men have gone, but with the words of one of them we may conclude our paper: Lives of great men all remind us, We may make our lives sublime.

How Cheaply You Can Live. Bread, after all, is the cheapest diet one can live on, and also the best. A story is told that shows just how cheap a man can live when he gets "down to muck," figuratively and literally speaking. Col. Fitzgibbon was, many years ago, colonial agent at London for the Canadian government, and was wholly dependent upon remittance from Canada for his support. On one occasion this remittance failed to arrive, and as there was no cable in those days, he was compelled to write to his Canadian friends to know the reason of the delay. Meanwhile he had just one sovereign to live upon. He found that he could live upon a sixpence per day, about twelve cents and a half of our money—four pennynorths of bread, one pennynorth of milk and one pennynorth of sugar. He made pudding of some of the bread and sugar, which served for breakfast, dinner and supper, the milk being reserved for the last meal. When his remittances arrived, about a month afterward, he had five shillings remaining of his sovereign, and he liked his frugal diet so well that he kept it up for over two years. Twelve cents a day is certainly a small amount to expend for food; but a man in Minnesota, but three years ago, worried through a whole year on ten dollars. He lived on Johnny cake. We know of a theological student in an Ohio college who, sustained by grace, rice and corn bread, lived thirteen weeks on seven dollars; but there were several good apple orchards near the college, and the farmers kept no dogs. It is not the necessities of life which cost so much, but the luxuries; and it is with the major part of mankind as it was with the Frenchman, who said if he had the luxuries of life he could dispense with the necessities. Mere living is cheap but, as the hymnologist says, "It is not all life to live."

The editor of the Omaha Herald now goes barefooted. He hung up his stockings Christmas Eve, and hasn't seen them since. It is thought that perhaps Santa Claus needed some new horse blankets—Omaha Republican.

No joy is ever given freely forth that does not have quick echo in the giver's own heart.

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

Table with columns for GOING NORTH, STATIONS, GOING SOUTH, and times. Includes stations like Toledo, Ann Arbor, Jackson M. C., Grand Rapids, and South Lyon.

Here is a skating costume which will serve as a model from which to fashion others. The material a dark blue lady's cloth, with trimming of deep red velvet. The skirt is made rather short and quite full. Six inches from the bottom is a wide band of bias velvet, and this is the only ornament on the skirt. The basque, or rather waist is made plain and tight-fitting, and a wide belt of velvet is worn. The sleeves are very long and tight, and the buttons are medium size of cut steel. The outside garment is made in the form of a half-fitting long jacket, warmly lined with quilted satin of the shade corresponding to the velvet, and velvet forms the deep collar and cuffs and the lapels, of the side pockets, and the small breast-pocket high on the left side. A double row of large cut-steel buttons, ornamented the front of the jacket, and the cuffs and pockets are trimmed in the same way. A scarf of red silk is worn close around the throat with the ends tucked in the jacket in front, forming a full puff. The cap is a Tam O'Shanter of red velvet with a silk tassel hanging from the top, and is worn forward and just tipped a mere trifle to one side, giving a jaunty and pretty appearance. Long mittens knitted of silk the same shade as the velvet, with fancy backs, are worn, the wrists drawn high under the sleeves of the jacket and over the sleeves of the dress. The whole costume is exceedingly neat and pretty, with no long ends flying to impede the progress and get in other people's way. In these days of roller-skates the older and pleasanter pastime of skating on ice is almost lost sight of, in the large cities at least, and only those who are fortunate enough to live in smaller places can indulge in the sport in the old and most enjoyable manner.

How Cheaply You Can Live. Bread, after all, is the cheapest diet one can live on, and also the best. A story is told that shows just how cheap a man can live when he gets "down to muck," figuratively and literally speaking. Col. Fitzgibbon was, many years ago, colonial agent at London for the Canadian government, and was wholly dependent upon remittance from Canada for his support. On one occasion this remittance failed to arrive, and as there was no cable in those days, he was compelled to write to his Canadian friends to know the reason of the delay. Meanwhile he had just one sovereign to live upon. He found that he could live upon a sixpence per day, about twelve cents and a half of our money—four pennynorths of bread, one pennynorth of milk and one pennynorth of sugar. He made pudding of some of the bread and sugar, which served for breakfast, dinner and supper, the milk being reserved for the last meal. When his remittances arrived, about a month afterward, he had five shillings remaining of his sovereign, and he liked his frugal diet so well that he kept it up for over two years. Twelve cents a day is certainly a small amount to expend for food; but a man in Minnesota, but three years ago, worried through a whole year on ten dollars. He lived on Johnny cake. We know of a theological student in an Ohio college who, sustained by grace, rice and corn bread, lived thirteen weeks on seven dollars; but there were several good apple orchards near the college, and the farmers kept no dogs. It is not the necessities of life which cost so much, but the luxuries; and it is with the major part of mankind as it was with the Frenchman, who said if he had the luxuries of life he could dispense with the necessities. Mere living is cheap but, as the hymnologist says, "It is not all life to live."

The editor of the Omaha Herald now goes barefooted. He hung up his stockings Christmas Eve, and hasn't seen them since. It is thought that perhaps Santa Claus needed some new horse blankets—Omaha Republican.

No joy is ever given freely forth that does not have quick echo in the giver's own heart.

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

Table with columns for GOING NORTH, STATIONS, GOING SOUTH, and times. Includes stations like Toledo, Ann Arbor, Jackson M. C., Grand Rapids, and South Lyon.

BEAUTY AND TALENT.

The Former the Best Weapon in the Battle of Life.

London Society. All women, even the ugliest, feel that beauty is a weapon on their side in the battle of life...

The next Prince who ascends a throne anywhere will have his praises and qualities hymned on the European wires...

Great Men Traveling.

Roscoe Conkling generally gets one seat in a drawing-room and he gets all the newspapers he can buy...

But Oscar Wilde took the cake.

Oscar Wilde was more bother than all the women who ever rode on a railroad car. He had an idea that he was the greatest man that America had ever seen...

Herbert Spencer was the most restless traveler I ever saw.

When Ingersoll enters a car to go on a journey, the first thing he does is to hang up his big slouch hat...

An English Veterinary Surgeon, now in this country.

Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders are superior to any he knows of in England, as they are absolutely pure...

[New Haven (Conn.) Union.] How a Lawyer Treated the Case.

I, David Strouse, of New Haven, Connecticut, was attacked with a severe rheumatism in my right arm, hand and foot...

Years of Suffering.

Mrs. Barnhart, cor. Pratt and Broadway, Buffalo, was for twelve years a sufferer from rheumatism, and after trying every known remedy without avail...

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Express and Carriage Hire and stop at the Grand Union Hotel opposite Grand Central Depot.

Elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to \$1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots.

One trade is respectable above another only in consequence of the superior respectability of the class of men engaging in it.

A Fatal Mistake

would be not to take Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" if you are bilious, suffering from impure blood, or fearing consumption (scrophulous disease of the lungs)...

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

To Union soldiers reported on rolls as deserters. Act of August 7th, 1882. Increase of Pension. Thousands entitled under new laws which are more liberal. Send stamps for blanks to Stoddard & Co., 413 G street, Washington, D. C.

The Suez canal will be improved 23,000,000 francs worth.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. 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 Physic have failed to effect a cure.

WILLIAM C. BODGES, merchant of Bowling Green, Va., writes April 4, 1881, that he wants to know what the LUNG BALSAM has cured his mother of Consumption after the physician had given her up as a curable case...

As an Expectant it has No Equal For Sale By All Medicine Dealers.

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...

DIPHTHERIA. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. MAKE HENS LAY. An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash...

Be courageous and noble-minded; our own heart, and not other men's opinion of us, forms our true honor.

Functional derangement of the female system is quickly cured by the use of Dr. K. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." It removes pain and restores health and strength. By all druggists.

We think our civilization is near its meridian, but we are yet only at the cock-crowing, and the morning star.

Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are sugar-coated and inclosed in glass bottles, their virtues being thereby preserved unimpaired for any length of time...

Nothing makes the world seem so spacious as to have friends at a distance; they make the latitudes and longitudes.

How's the Baby?

"How's the baby?" "His croup is better this morning, thank you. We gave him some of Thomas' Electric Oil as you advised, doctor, and shall give him some more in an hour or so."

Bad habits are the thistles of the heart, and every indulgence of them is a sea from which will come forth a crop of rank weeds.

Popular Everywhere.

"Burdane," the French name for Burdock, is as popular in France as in America. As an antiscorbutic, aperient and diuretic it cannot be too highly extolled.

A movement is on foot to obtain a pension for Gen. Chanzy's widow.

ONE pair of boots saved every year by using Lyon's Patent Metallic Heel Stiffeners.

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

ASTHMA AND CATARRH

W. W. Warrick's Wonderful Asthma Cure. W. W. Warrick's Wonderful Catarrh Cure. These remedies are the result of 20 years' experimenting and special study...

PATENTS PROCURED OR NO PAY!

is an unfolding and infallible in curing Epilepsy, Fits, Spasms, Convulsions, St. Vitus Dance, Alcoholism, Optum Eating, Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Syphilis, Scrophulous and all Nervous and Blood Diseases...

SAMARITAN CURES AND NERVEINE. NEVER FAILS. THE DR. & S. RICHMOND MEDICAL CO., Sole Proprietors, St. Joseph, Mo.

THEORNDIKE NOURSE. MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR THEORNDIKE NOURSE, (Successor to E. B. SMITH & CO., DETROIT, MICH.) By the Esterbrook Steel Pen Company.

SAMARITAN CURES AND NERVEINE. NEVER FAILS. The Medical Properties of SAMARITAN NERVEINE are Nervine, Apertive, Diaphoretic and Carminative...

TO BE DISPENSIBLE TO BE NERVOUS, HOPELESS, DEPRESSED, CONFUSED IN MIND, FORGOTTEN, I resolve, draw my bow, and use THEORNDIKE NOURSE...

Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Eruptions of the stomach, Bad Taste in mouth, Bilious Attacks, Pal Indigestion of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, etc.

JACOBS' GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN. CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.

This N.Y. Singer, \$20. With \$8 set of Attachments Free. Warranted perfect. Light running, quiet, handsome and durable. Send on test trial-plan when desired.

PENSIONS FOR SOLDIERS on any disease, wound, or injury. Parents, widows and children are entitled. Millions appropriate. For \$10. Increase pensions, bounty, back pay and honorable discharges procured.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

Do you wish to obtain good and valid Patents? then write to or call upon THOS. S. SPRAGUE Patents

DE THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL. Cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lamé Back, Sprains and Bruises, Asthma, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Burns, Frost Bites, Tooth, Ear, and Headache, and all pains and aches.

EGLESTON'S ELASTIC TRUSS. Has a Pad differing from all others, which is made of a special kind of Ball in center, adapted to all positions of the body...

SAMARITAN CURES AND NERVEINE. NEVER FAILS. Samaritan Nerveine is the great blood-purifier and life-giving principle—a perfect renovator and invigorator of the system...

Young Men. The Medical Properties of SAMARITAN NERVEINE are Nervine, Apertive, Diaphoretic and Carminative. An unfolding cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all Diseases...

Lightning Hay Knife! (WEYMOUTH'S PATENT.) Awarded "First Order of Merit" at Melbourne Exhibition, 1880. Was awarded the First Premium at the International Exhibition in Philadelphia, in 1876, and accepted by the Judges as SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER KNIFE IN USE.

The Dr. S. A. Richmond Medical Co., ST. JOSEPH, MO. Samaritan Nerveine is For Sale by all Druggists, or may be had direct from us \$1.35 per Bottle.

WARNER'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE. Beware of Fraud. Unscrupulous parties have tried to imitate our Remedy and deceive the public by using SIMILAR NAMES, but do not be deceived. See that the word SAFE with picture of an Iron Safe, on black wrapper and white letters is on every package. Also, see that it is on the label and stamp, and take no other.

H. H. WARNER & CO. ROCHESTER, N.Y. This remedy is an absolute specific for the diseases of women; for the nervous troubles of youth, and for the debility which precedes old age. As statistics show that all diseases arise from the kidneys or liver, we can GUARANTEE freedom from disease by reason of the power which our Safe Kidney and Liver Cure possesses over these organs.

PATENTS F. A. LEHMANN, Solicitor of Patents, Washington, D. C. Send for Circular.

Dyspepsia! And the severer forms of indigestion. A small pamphlet on the above most distressing maladises and their complete cures, post free, 5 cents in stamps. By R. KING, Esq., STAFF SURGEON, ROYAL NAVY, ENGLAND. Apply to RICHARD KING, Box 88, Detroit, Mich.

A SURE CURE for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours. Free to poor. Dr. K. V. PIERCE, 2844 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo. \$66 a week in your own town. Terms and 6 outfits free. Address: H. H. WARNER & CO., Portland, Maine.

YOUNG MEN If you want to learn telegraphy in a few months and be sure of a situation at good wages, address VALENTINE HILL, Jacksonville, Fla.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE. TRADE MARK. The GREAT TRADE MARK. An unfolding cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a consequence of Abuse; as loss of Memory, universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Pre-after Tacking, etc.

YOUNG MEN. The GREAT MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N.Y. On account of counterfeits, we have adopted the yellow Wrapper; the only genuine. Guarantees of cure issued by Farrant, Williams & Co., Detroit, Mich.

YOUNG MEN. THE GREAT MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N.Y. Detroit, is the oldest, largest, most thorough and practical, has the most able and experienced teachers, finest rooms, and better facilities ever way, than any other business college in Michigan. Ask our graduates and the business men of Detroit, about our School. Call or send for Circulars. Shorthand by a Practical Reporter.

W. N. U.—D. 422—55 GREAT SAVING FOR FARMERS!

Lightning Hay Knife! (WEYMOUTH'S PATENT.) Awarded "First Order of Merit" at Melbourne Exhibition, 1880. Was awarded the First Premium at the International Exhibition in Philadelphia, in 1876, and accepted by the Judges as SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER KNIFE IN USE. It is the BEST KNIFE in the world to cut FINE FEED from bales, to cut down MOW OF STACK, to cut CORN STALKS for feed or to cut FEAT, and has no equal for cutting weeds or ditching in marshes, and for cutting ENSilage from silos. IT WILL PAY YOU. TRY IT. IT WILL PAY YOU. Manufactured only by HIRAM HOLT & CO., East Wilton, Me., U.S.A. For sale by Hardware Merchants and the trade generally.

CHELSEA HERALD.

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, FEB. 1, 1883.

LITERARY NOTES.

SHINING LIGHT is the title of a new music book upon our table. Its authors are J. H. TENNEY and ALDINE S. KIEFFER. This book is printed in a new system of notation, which is said to greatly simplify the reading of music. The ordinary staff is used, but the tone symbols are unique and very different from the old ones. The music is attractive, and the general make up of the book is neat and tasty. Price, 35 cents, by mail, post-paid. The book may be ordered of Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston, Mass., John Church & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, or Raebush, Kieffer & Co., Dayton, Virginia. The latter firm will send a catalogue of books and a copy of THE MUSICAL MILLION free to any address.

St. Nicholas for February

CELEBRATES St. Valentine's day in capital style with an amusing story by Sophie Sweet, called "A Queer Valentine," and one has but to read it to see the appropriateness of the title. Anna North contributes "The Mission of Mabel's Valentine," and there is a funny little poem, "My Valentine," by J. M. Anderson.

A timely and thrilling article is Joaquin Miller's "In the Land of Clouds," which describes an ascent of Mount Hood by a party of tourists, and the loss and rescue of a little dog that insisted on accompanying the climbers.

Another paper which is sure of a hearty welcome is one with the attractive title, "A New Winter's Sport," which is written by Hjalmar H. Boyesen, who introduces our American boys to the *skoe* or Norwegian snow-shoe, which he claims possesses very many advantages, in points of ease, speed and comfort, over the native Indian shoe.

Of the serial stories, "The Tinkham Brothers' Tide-Mill," by J. T. Trowbridge, leaves its young heroes in a still more exciting position than last month. The installment of Frank R. Stockton's "Story of Viteau" is one of vivid interest, describing a journey to Paris and an encounter with robbers, &c., &c.

Kentucky's Birthplace.

Under the above title THE CONTINENT, Judge Tourgee's admirable illustrated weekly magazine, publishes in its number for February 7th a paper full of special interest for all Kentuckians, and indeed for the whole country, for there is no state of which her sisters are prouder than of her whose motto reads: "United we stand, divided we fall!" The article is from the pen of our distinguished fellow-citizen Henry Cleveland Wood, of Harrodsburg, and its pages are embellished by a large number of illustrations showing among other scenes of historic interest "The Spouting Spring," Boone's Cave, and his burial place with the memorial stone; the old fort at Harrodsburg where the early settlers long defied the surrounding hordes of savages; the old tree, now in the decrepitude of age, in which James Ray discovered and shot an Indian; High Bridge; Daughters' College, and a fine engraving of a stretch of the "Blue Grass Land" to which Kentucky owes so much of her wealth and fame. The last illustration presents a view of the first hotel in the state, on an old street corner of Harrodsburg.

THE CONTINENT is published in Philadelphia at \$4.00 a year, or 10 cents per single number. Highly attractive inducements are offered to clubs and agents.

A Vexed Clergyman.

Even the patience of Job would become exhausted were he a preacher and endeavoring to interest his audience while they were keeping up an incessant coughing, making it impossible for him to be heard. Yet, how very easy can all this be avoided by simply using Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. Trial bottles given away at Armstrong's Drug Store.

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.

CHELSEA Savings Bank, Chelsea, 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 unimproved real estate and other good security.

OFFICERS and DIRECTORS.

HON. S. G. IVES, Pres. THOS. S. KEARS, V. Pres. Luther James, Hon. Aaron T. Gorton, John R. Gates, Heman M. Woods, Geo. P. Glazier, Cashier.

FRANK P. GLAZIER, CASPAR E. DEPUY, Glazier, DePuy & Co. Druggists and Graduates in Chemistry and Pharmacy.

'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 & SUPERIORITY 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,
- Crockery cheap,
- Boots and Shoes,
- Hats and Caps cheap,
- Watches cheap,
- Jewelry cheap,
- Clocks cheap,
- Plated Ware cheap at

WOOD BROTHERS, MAIN STREET, - CHELSEA.

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.

Cash for all kinds of produce.

DURAND & HATCH.

Ask your neighbor to Subscribe

---For---

THE HERALD.