

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

VOL. XII NO. 33.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 605.

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 8 o'clock, at their Lodge room, Middle st., East. F. A. STILES, Sec'y.

OLIVE LODGE, NO. 150, F. & A. M., will meet at Masonic Hall in regular communication on Tuesday evenings, on preceding each full moon. Theo. E. WOOD, Sec'y.

I. O. of G. T.—Charity Lodge No. 335, meets every Monday eve. at 8 o'clock, at Good Templars hall. ELLA COOPER, Sec.

K. O. T. M.—Chelsea Tent No. 31, of the K. O. T. M., will meet at Old Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month. C. W. MARONEY, R. K.

A. R.—ATTENTION! SOLICITORS R. P. Carpenter Post, No. 41, Deacons of Michigan, Grand Army of the Republic, holds its regular meetings at Old Fellows' Hall, Tuesday evenings, after the full moon in each month. Special meetings, second Tuesday after regular meeting. By order of J. D. SCHNAITMAN, COMMANDER. Adjutant.

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

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.

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

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

RESTAURANT.

HESELSCHWERDT wishes to thank the people of Chelsea and vicinity, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon him during the past year, and in hope for a continuation of the same. He is prepared at all times to furnish hot and cold meals for the "inner man." He also 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, 1,296,061; 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 still 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 surveys; also, the United States laws and regulations 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 at the post-office, will be promptly attended to. Leaving town or county ditches, a specialty. JOHN K. YOCUM, Surveyor and C. E. v12-10

Subscribe for **THE HERALD.**

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. Thos. Holmes, D. D. Services, at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Young people's meeting, Sabbath evening, at 8 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 evenings at 7 o'clock. Sunday school immediately after morning services.

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

CATHOLIC—Rev. Father 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.
4:20 P. M.	11:10 A. M.
9:00 P. M.	5:35 P. M.
	9:00 P. M.

G. J. CROWELL, P. M.

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

WHISPERINGS.

Boys, hunt up your bats and balls!

Who are the three shortest men in Chelsea?

Straw hats and summer regalia are in demand again.

Marshal Foster commenced work on the streets last week.

Thos. Leach has beautified his store with several coats of paint.

Robert Boyd is putting blinds on his house. Quite an improvement!

Farmers hereabouts are now busy plowing, and doing other spring work.

Durand & Hatch have a changed "ad." this week, and it is of interest to all.

"Ireland as it is," to-morrow (Friday) evening, at the town hall. Are you going?

Joe, the live clothier of Ann Arbor, has opened a stock of goods in the Webb store.

A large force of men were busy raising the M. C. track, just east of the depot, last Thursday.

The Enterprise man wants a hole in the ground to find out what is under them—coal or —

The stone are on the lot, and the cellar is being dug for Theo. Wood's residence, on Summit street.

U. H. Stephens, the boot and shoe maker and repairer, has a nice new sign, to let people know where he is.

Wood Bro's sold seven watches last week—amounting to \$212—the lowest price \$4.00, and the highest \$90.00.

Mr. L. D. Loomis, the grocery and provision merchant, will speak to you through an "ad" next week. Look out for it!

Wheat is looking splendid, and farmers have reason to expect a large and good harvest, if weather continues favorable.

The Pinckney Dispatch published a marriage notice 12 days before the event occurred. Nothing slow about Brother Winchell!

We are very much pleased to be able to state that Prof. P. M. Parker has been engaged as principal of the school for another year.

The thermometer reached the eighties last Saturday, and at 6:30 was 78; and, of course, in the shade at that. How is that for April 14th?

Still the old pieces come up! Master Lewis Klein has a Spanish 19½ cent piece, of the date of 1726, and a 25 cent piece, of the date of 1720.

"Ireland as it is," is said by those who are competent to judge, as being one of the finest plays out. We expect to see a full house, at the low admission fee.

Dr. Ultes has shown us a silver piece about the size of a ten cent piece of 1703. This is the oldest one yet. If you know of any older than that, let us know.

We call the attention of our readers to the "ad." of Glazier, DePuy & Co., on our extra leaf. Next week you will see an "astonisher" on the back of that page.

Additional locals on tenth page.

Don't fail to read Holmes' "ad" this week!

Boos & Hanna's Orchestra, of Jackson, will furnish the music for the entertainment (Ireland as it is) to-morrow (Friday) evening.

We know of no reason why husbands should let their wives sweat over a hot stove, when J. Bacon & Co., have both the vapor and oil stoves on sale!

The height of the two Lighthalls, and village marshal Foster, is nineteen feet nine inches. Can any three men be found in any other place to beat this?

The new boiler for Lathon Miller's foundry, was put in position last Monday. It was made at Corning, N. Y., and is of the latest pattern, and expected to be a quick heater.

Tim. McKune last week set out a large maple tree in his front yard, and many are anxious to see if the tree will live. The body of the tree is at least six inches in diameter.

We see our former citizen, C. E. Letts, now of Detroit, has an "ad." in the Evening News. He is in the coal and wood business, and evidently knows that advertising pays.

The Good Templars of this place will give a maple sugar festival in their hall, next Saturday evening. A grand "sweet" time may be expected, and a cordial invitation is extended to you.

Truman H. Wadham (known by many as Charlie), who was formerly with Thos. Wilkison, of this place, will have charge of Joe T. Jacobs' clothing store at this place, and will be pleased to see his old acquaintances.

Under the direction of Prof. Parker, and by the permission of the school board, two nice mounds have been laid out, and it is desired that all who can, will fetch a Geranium to be planted there. Arrangements have been made to have them taken care of during vacation.

The "100 wives" combination gave two entertainments at this place, and had good houses both nights. This is the first high priced entertainment that ever showed here, and the large attendance is greatly due to the efforts of Messrs. James L. Gilbert and Geo. W. Turnbull.

The auction sale of Dr. Gates was a success, as far as farming implements, stock, &c., was concerned, but the Doctor still has his fine imported horses. He could sell them separately, but he does not wish to part them. He will probably dispose of them to Detroit parties.

The box social, held at the Methodist parsonage last Wednesday evening, was a decided success, both financially and socially. All present, enjoyed themselves very much, as the host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Durand, and the pastor, Mr. Northrup, did all in their power to make the affair an enjoyable one. The receipts for the evening were \$ —.

The social held at Geo. Bower's, of Lyndon, last Friday evening, was a decided success. The attendance was unusually large, and the evening passed very pleasantly. Some excellent music was rendered by different members of the party. A "duet," sung by Misses Orr and Roney, deserves special mention. The young folks indulged in all manner of innocent games, until a late hour.

The following are the names of persons who have favored us with the "ready cash," for the HERALD, since April 5th, and to whom we tender our sincere thanks:

Jas. L. Gilbert, \$1.25	F. W. & C. A. Gilbert, \$1.25
W. Ferguson, .50	C. Hezelschwerdt, .70
C. Klein, 1.25	Martin Strauss, .70
John Killmer, 1.25	W. H. Laird, 1.25
Genie Knauff, 1.25	O. A. Wilsey, 1.25
Geo. Nissy, 1.25	Miss M. Heintinger, 1.25
Wm. Strauss, .70	S. Straith, .70
L. Miller, 1.25	Jos. Hopkins, 1.25
Charles Fish, 1.25	J. H. Durand, 1.25
Austin Rowe, .25	Silas R. Fenn, 1.25

Cut this out as a receipt!

DIED.

Little Ethel, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. M. N. Avery, of Niles, on Tuesday, Apr. 10th, of Membranous croup, aged 5 months and 16 days.

The remains were brought to Waterloo and services held Thursday afternoon, the Rev. Mr. Haw officiating. There was a large attendance, and many sympathize with the afflicted parents.

The seventh season of W. H. Brearley's popular pleasure tours "from Detroit to the sea," via Niagara Falls, the Thousand Islands, rapids of the St. Lawrence river, Montreal, Quebec and the White mountains to Portland, Maine (near Boston, Mass.) will consist of three excursions, leaving Detroit respectively on June 27, July 11 and 25th. The price for the round trip of over 2,000 miles will be \$22, and the tickets will be good for 60 days from time of starting. Each of the tours will be personally conducted by W. H. Brearley, and will travel by special trains of Pullman palace cars, and by special steamers upon the St. Lawrence river. Full particulars of either the White mountains excursions or the ocean voyages may be obtained by sending one three cent stamp for circular, or ten three-cent stamps for illustrated guide book, to W. H. Brearley, office Detroit Evening News, Detroit, Michigan.

Never, we think, in the history of local histrionics has a drama, produced by local talent been so well put on, and so conscientiously and faithfully presented, as was "Ireland As It Is," on Saturday evening. The costuming was elegant and true to the scene. The scenery was appropriate, and the acting much better than with the average class of amateurs.

The cast proved to be one of the best that could have been selected. Capt. John E. Tyrrell, as Dan. O'Carolan, the venerable Irish tenant, was noble and grand throughout, and presented the part in a really artistic manner. John McDevitt, as his son Neil, D. J. Reilly, as Conor O'Flaherty, P. A. Solon, as Septimus Stone, the flint-hearted agent, and James Malaney, as Slang, his tool, and Frank Zilleaux, as the mysterious Mons. Voyage were excellent, in make up and action.

Zilleaux especially worked a complete metamorphosis in his appearance. The minor parts of Magistrate and Sheriff, taken by Frank Hewlett and Dennis Tobin, and Geo. Thompson as the Gusssoon, were all well and naturally rendered. While these presented the true story of the play in a strikingly forcible manner, the life of the piece was in the hands of T. E. Howard, as Ragged Pat, and Mrs. J. E. Tyrrell, as Judy O'Trot. This couple proved themselves downright Irish comedians, and while they surprised the audience, they kept everybody in a constant roar of laughter whenever they appeared, up to the time when the victorious Judy is left dancing over Pat's wilted form as the curtain goes down, when the immense assemblage parted from them with rounds of applause.

The other ladies of the company, Mrs. Jas. Boardman, as Honor, and Teresa Harrison, as Florence, performed their parts easily and naturally, every one had their lines perfectly, and there were no balks or waits, Capt. Stevenson managing the stage with his usual skill.

A cleverly arranged olio performance was given before the opening of the play, entitled "The Emmets in Camp," introducing Mr. Ed. Lennon in character songs and dancing, and Wm. Moran in Irish jigs, and they were warmly encored.

The audience was probably the largest that ever crowded into the new opera house, and "standing room only" might have been put up long before the curtain rose. Every seat and nearly all the aisles were full from pit to dome.

All are pleased at the enterprise proving such a complete success, and the requests for its repetition are numerous from both those who witnessed it and those who were not so fortunate.—[Jackson Citizen, March 19th.

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Easy to be Found.

The neatest little store in town, is very easy to be found.

You need not ask about the street, What place it is that looks so neat, But make up your mind that you will go Straight down to W. R. Reed & Co., And there you'll find, just as I said, A little store that goes ahead.

In order, neatness and good taste, A little palace in this place. Ceiling decorated over head, Which shines like gold instead of lead.

Its walls so nicely papered new, That they present a pleasing hue. Its cornices painted snowy white, They glitter in the evening light.

It's worth one's time, of those with taste, To go and see this palace place, They pay no clerks, they pay no rent, So they won't add an extra cent.

On goods they sell, so that they may, Pay their expenses in this way, But sell their goods, same as before, And ask no less, nor ask no more.

N: B. They pay for all the goods they buy, Don't set their prices mighty high, Mind their own business and never report Their neighbors, in slanderous ways, or in sport.

PERSONAL.

Mr. John Brown, of Saginaw, is visiting friends in this place.

Mr. Bigelow, of the Concord Enterprise, was in town last Friday.

Ira Glover has our thanks for several Fergus Falls papers of late date.

Mrs. Caspar DePuy is spending this week with her parents, at Parma.

Peter Lehman, will study law with his brother M. J. Lehman, this summer.

Genial James Hale, of Hale & Telford, has been at Iona the past week—courting.

R. G. Thompson sends us a Plymouth Rock egg, measuring 7½ inches the largest way.

On Tuesday Rev. Thos. Holmes left for Selem to attend the Jackson Congregational conference.

Messrs. Austin Rowe and Burt Garner, students at the Normal, spent Sunday at their homes in Waterloo.

Miss Lizzie Pattison, of Ypsilanti, takes charge of the Kindergarten at the high school building—[Charlotte Leader.

Miss Ida Hatt, of Francisco, was the first person to send us wild flowers, and Lillian Foster the second. Thanks!

Ed. Isbell has gone to Chelsea to habitate for the coming summer. He will return to teach in this neighborhood next winter.—[Saline Observer.

The Rev. Mr. ———, of Detroit, delivered a sermon at the M. E. church, last Sunday evening, and those present, say it was an extraordinary good one.

Miss Irene Everett, on Monday last, opened her school in the centre school house, in Bridgewater township. The people there are to be congratulated in securing the services of so good a teacher.

Mr. A. Prudden and wife were the guests of Mrs. Prudden's parents, Hiram pierce and wife, several days the past week. As it was two years since Mr. Prudden was here last, he sees many improvements in this vicinity.

Dr. Sheldon's dental rooms were filled with smoke yesterday. The wind was in the wrong direction and his chimney refused to draw, consequently the doctor could not draw refractory teeth.—[Enterprise.

Home Decorations.

In making home attractive and pleasant there are a few decorations in which even the poorest can indulge, as they come within the means of everybody, and yet are the same that would ornament the home of the millionaire.

The most important of those decorations is wall papers, which, if selected to meet the requirements of the room, adds more to its attractiveness than several times its cost, invested in any other manner.

And no where can be found a nicer assortment of paper hangings, of every description, than at the Bank Drug Store. The stock comprises the latest designs of every quality, and offers a splendid opportunity for selection.

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

I have on hand about six pants patterns which I will make up and close out at \$6.00 per pair. Call and examine! F. W. Eisenberg.

For Sale.

House and barn with three acres of land suitable for gardening, just north of the rail road. Call on or address, Thos. McNamara Sr.

Wood Yard.

I have a large assortment of wood, which I will sell cheap for cash, only! 31st BURNETT STEINBACH.

For Sale!

A nice new Peerless Organ—will be sold at a bargain! Can be seen in this office.

ROOM TO RENT.

First floor—front—Near business portion of the village. Inquire at this office.

To Let!

A small house and lot in the eastern part of the village. Inquire of R. A. Congdon, at Woods & Kuapp's hardware store.

Chamber rooms to rent.

near the school house. Apply to W. W. HENDRICKS.

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, APR. 19, 1883.

Additional Locals.

Spring poetry.

Has not struck us yet.

But some of our exchanges are sufferers.

Most of the stores have their awnings in place, ready for summer.

A free lecture at the town hall to-night, on mesmerism, phrenology, &c.

Manchester is likely to be invaded by two more saloons, after May 1st.

The bible readings at the Y. P. C. A's meeting last Sunday evening, were very much approved of.

Why are so many boys on the streets after dark? Parents, you cannot expect they will make good men.

The new Library building at Ann Arbor will probably not be dedicated before the opening next September.

Edwin C. Warner has been appointed a member of the board of county school examiners, vice H. B. Greening, resigned.

According to the Crop Report for March, there were 60,300 bushels of wheat marketed in Washtenaw county, during that month.

Those who are acquainted with Prof. Mills say he is "immense!" As the lecture is free the first evening, you had better go and see!

A couple of young ladies went into one of our drug stores and called for some peanuts. Imagine their surprise when they received instead—pills!

E. E. Shaver, the photographer, is very busy now-a-days, as this fine weather tempts many to see their shadow, and all know Mr. Shaver does only first-class work.

A new awning has been put up in front of the Chelsea house dining rooms. The Messrs. Hoag are making many other improvements for the comfort of their many guests.

We wish to say to our village readers that it is not our fault the council proceedings are not in this issue. We have been after them twice, but the clerk did not have them ready.

Volume one, number one, of the Illustrated World, published by James Elverson, at Philadelphia, is at hand, and promises to be a very interesting family paper, devoted to Literature and Art.

The new postal note for transmitting small sums of money will be ready for issue by July first. The note will be filled for any sum less than \$5, and sold for three cents. It will be payable to bearer.

Libbie Depew, Lucy Stephens, Tillie A. Mensing, Emma Kempf, Delia Rook, Mattie McCarter, Nettie A. Kay, Hetta Whittaker, Irene Everett, Carrie Purchase, Tillie Mutschel, Nancy E. Ferguson, S. Straith, Emma Spalding, Frank Greening, Nellie Holmes, Anna C. Barrus.

Have been licensed as third grade teachers from this place.

Calvin Edwards is building a fine fence just north of his residence, and offers the lot fenced off for sale. It is a very pleasant location for a residence, 66x103 feet, and will be sold reasonable to any person who wishes to build on it.—[Brooklyn Exponent. Bro. Clough, have you a Mormon family over there, that you want a residence of that size?

Woman's True Friend.

A friend in need is a friend indeed. This none can deny, especially when assistance is rendered when one is sorely afflicted with disease, more particularly those complaints and weaknesses so common to our female population. Every woman should know that Electric Bitters are woman's true friend, and will positively restore her to health, even when all other remedies fail. A single trial always proves our assertion. They are pleasant to the taste, and only cost fifty cents a bottle. Sold by R. S. Armstrong.

Subscribe for the HERALD.

Great Sale of Dress Goods

-AT-

HOLMES'

Please look at our French Satin Checks, and Plain Satins, which are very desirable in all Cities. Our price this week will be

45 Cents per yard.

Our Black and Colored BUNTINGS are all the best values, known to the trade.

Our Spring Hosiery

is now all in shape, and will be glad to show you whether you wish to or not.

We have also

New Black Silks!

New Summer Silks!

We are offering BARGAINS in all Departments of our stock of—

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES & SLIPPERS.

A very complete line of WALL PAPER, CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE &c.

Respectfully,

H. S. HOLMES.

FRED C. SHELDON, JACKSON, MICH.



PIANOS

AND

ORGANS.



CHICKERING, GUILD, MATUSHEK and NEW ENGLAND PIANOS, ITHACA, PEERLESS, ESTEY and NEW ENGLAND ORGANS.

Sheet Music and Books. Send for Catalogue and Price List.

FIFTH QUARTERLY REPORT.

Condition of the CHELSEA SAVINGS BANK, of Chelsea, April 2d, 1883, made in accordance with Sections 18, 19 and 67, of the General Banking Law, as amended in 1871:

Resources.	Liabilities.
Bonds Mortgages and other Loans, \$ 113,648.22	Capital paid in, \$ 50,000.00
Cash in Vault and in State and National Banks, Banks, subject to demand, 29,796.65	Surplus and Earnings, 4,464.06
Expense Account, 820.52	Due Depositors, 109,785.72
Premium Account; Savings Department, 221.80	
Savings Department Re-Deposit, 17,765.06	
Safe, Furniture and Fixtures, 1,997.53	
\$ 164,249.78	\$ 164,249.78

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

—DIRECTORS—
SAML G. IVES, President
THOS. S. SEARS, Vice-President
JOHN R. GATES,
AARON T. GORTON,
LUTHER JAMES,
HERMAN M. WOODS,
GEO. P. GLAZIER.
GEO. P. GLAZIER, CASHIER.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21 day of April, A. D. 1883.
THEODORE E. WOOD, Notary Public.

Best Quality, and Largest Variety of DYES, AND DYE STUFFS

at greatly reduced prices at the Bank Drug Store of GLAZIER, DePUY & Co., who have excellent formulas for every shade of Color desired, and furnish printed directions for using, FREE!



We pay the highest price in cash

FOR

- Beans,
- Buckwheat,
- Buckwheat Flour,
- Butter,
- Corn,
- Cranberries,
- Dried Apples,
- Dressed Hogs,
- Eggs,
- Green Apples,
- Hickory Nuts,
- Hams and Shoulders,
- Honey,
- Lard,
- Onions,
- Oats,
- Potatoes,
- Poultry,
- Salt Pork,
- Tallow

WOOD BROTHERS.

DURAND & HATCH

-PAY CASH-

-FOR-

PRODUCE!

-AND SELL-

Boots and Shoes Cheaper than the Cheapest

Pay CASH for produce and sell

The Cheapest and Best Groceries and family Supplies.

No Rent to pay out of the business.

Get us ONE new Subscriber, will you!

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

"BETTY AND THE BABY." A Washington paper of recent date published the following letter: LOUCST GROVE, ORANGE CO., VA., April 4. I have read in your paper that very strange steps have been taken by J. G. Bigelow in his efforts to get at my money which the good, kind and generous people gave to me for the benefit of myself and dear little baby. I have never employed Bigelow to attend any business for me, and he has never rendered me any service either, and I want the public to know this. He pretends to have done so much for my husband, but I never employed him and I have no money for Bigelow, and I hope the court will throw aside his unjust claim. My poor husband is still in prison, and Bigelow should be ashamed to try to take from me the money given to me and my child for our support. Bigelow has never done any good for my husband and he cannot have any of the money with my consent.

Respectfully, BETTY E. MASON.

IMPROVEMENT OF MILITARY POSTS.

The appropriation of \$200,000 for the enlargement and construction of such military posts as in the judgement of the Secretary of War may be necessary, has been allotted as follows: Fort Thornburg (new fort), W. T., \$50,000; Fort Colville (new fort), W. T., \$50,000; Fort Huachuca, A. T., improvement, \$50,000; Fort Bliss, El Paso, Tex., improvement, \$10,000.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

A decision has been rendered by the Supreme Court in the case of the Cook County National Bank, of Chicago, against the United States. The principal question in controversy was whether the bank being insolvent, the claim of the United States for money deposited for the postmaster of Chicago is a preferred claim or not. The court holds that the provisions of the National Bank act, section 5326 of the revised statutes, have the effect of withdrawing national banks that have failed from the class of insolvent persons out of whose estates demands of the United States are to be paid in preference to claims of other creditors. The claims of the United States, therefore, against an insolvent national bank are not entitled to priority of payment out of its assets. The court also answers in the negative the question whether the United States have a right to claim payment of their demand out of surplus moneys remaining in the Treasury of bonds deposited as security for circulating notes of the bank. The court holds that bonds so deposited constitute a trust fund, and the trustee cannot set off against funds held by him in that character his individual demand against the grantor of the trust. The decree of the circuit court is reversed and cause remanded, with directions to sustain the demurrer and dismiss the bill.

THE STAR ROUTERS' HOPE.

When Juror Hughes was assigned a seat among the jury in the star route trial, nearly four months ago, it was observed that he had a slight swelling or excrescence, which proved to be a cancer. It increased rapidly, and is now larger than a man's hand. One of the attorneys for the government has been along "Newspaper row," where the correspondents' offices are situated, and became the voluntary authority for the statement that the explanation of the lengthy cross-examination by the defense of government witnesses lies in this fact. No one could fail to notice the rapid progress made in the destroyer, and it is regarded as only a question of a short time before Juror Hughes will be forced to leave the jury-box, and there will be a mistrial. There is said to be no hope for the sufferer, and his pitiable condition has been freely commented upon by visitors to the court room.

AN ORDER FROM HATTON.

Acting Postmaster-General Hatton has issued an order by which all postal cards and prepaid letters are to be forwarded from one postoffice to another until the letter or postal reaches the person for whom it was intended. This mail matter is to be forwarded without extra postage.

PRIVATE STAMP PLATES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has under consideration a proposition for the surrender by the government of the plates used for printing private die stamps after May 1, when the stamp tax repeal goes into effect. Commissioner Raum said such surrender would be a mere matter of grace, as under the contract with the manufacturers, the plates belong to the United States. He was disposed, however, to accommodate the manufacturers as far as possible.

INDIAN LANDS TO BE SOLD.

Senator Van Wyck urges the Interior Department to order the immediate sale of the Ottoo Indian lands in Kansas and Arkansas, in spite of the fact that the House of Representatives failed to pass the Senate bill, which was thought necessary to complete the sale. The secretary is convinced that the senator is right about the matter, and the sale will be made about the first of May.

AN INVASION FEARED.

Indian Agent Wilcox of the San Carlos agency in a telegram to Commissioner Price says it is rumored that a company of rangers is being organized at Tombstone, and the general indications point to an invasion of the San Carlos agency. He says, "The result of such an invasion will be disastrous."

HAWAIIAN MONEY.

Secretary Folger has had a conference with the director of the mint and the Hawaiian minister in regard to the request of the Hawaiian government to have its silver money coined at the United States mints. It was decided to grant the request and preliminary arrangements for the coinage will be made at once. The mint at San Francisco was selected as the place of coinage. The dies will probably be made at the Philadelphia mint. The Hawaiian coins will be of the following denominations: One dollar, half a dollar, quarter of a dollar, and eighth of a dollar.

VERY HARMONIOUS.

Government counsel in the star route trial deny that there has been any disagreement among themselves, and Mr. Merrick particularly states his intention to continue in the case to the end.

A BIG ORDER.

The commissioner of internal revenue has just given to the public printer the largest order ever issued. This order was caused by the provisions of the law relative to the rebate on tobacco and cigars, and calls for 50,000,000 labels and 750,000 blanks for the use of manufacturers and dealers. One manufacturer in St. Louis, Mo., has sent an order for 751,000 labels.

POPE'S PAY.

Gen. Pope has filed a claim for \$26,664 back pay, that amount being the difference between the salary of brigadier general and major general from April 1, 1867, to October 28, 1882, during which time he was doing duty as brevet major general and drawing the pay of a brigadier.

ALMOST FINISHED.

It is expected that the committee appointed to examine the condition of the United States treasury will have finished their labor by the 30th of the present month. No discrepancies have been discovered thus far in either moneys or accounts.

JOHN CHINAMAN'S RIGHTS.

W. Loo Chang & Co., of Waynesboro, Ga., having appealed to the Chinese Minister at Washington to endeavor through the instrumentality of the state department, under the treaty of 1844, between the United States and China, to obtain for them reparation for losses sustained by being driven out of the town above named some months since, the Minister called the attention of the state department to the matter. Secretary Frelinghuysen in reply said that as the complainants were not injured in

their rights of person or property through any act, the state department can do no more than it has already done—that is, to request the governor of Georgia to instruct the local authorities to investigate the outrages upon the Chinese with a view of securing for them the same rights of protection of person and property which would be accorded to American citizens.

USED UP.

The appropriation for the fees of witnesses is entirely exhausted for the present fiscal year and the fees for jurors nearly so.

A MARSHAL SENTENCED.

Stillwell H. Russell, late U. S. marshal for the western district of Texas, has been sentenced to imprisonment for two years in the penitentiary at Chester, Ill. Russell's crime was presenting false expense accounts, and it is estimated that in this way he has swindled the government out of \$50,000. It is said, however, that his official bond is good, and the department will recover the entire sum from his sureties.

THE EFFECT.

The new law for the adjustment of salaries of postmasters taken in connection with the forthcoming reduction in letter postage from 3 to 2 cents will effect a material change in the pay of postmasters in all small offices as well as in the amount of revenue derived from such offices by the government. It is estimated that under the new law and upon the present volume of business the aggregate revenue of the postoffice department from the sale of postage stamps of all kinds will be reduced 30 per cent. Upon a basis of this estimate the proportionate receipts of the government and the postmaster respectively in smaller offices will be changed as follows: In postoffices where the annual revenue from stamps amounts to \$50, the postmaster now receives \$30 and the government \$20. Under the new law, for a like amount of business, the postmaster will receive \$40 and the government nothing.

NEWS NOTES.

HOTEL DISASTER.

The Ende house, a three-story brick hotel at Greenville, Hunt county, Texas, fell on the 8th inst., burying the inmates beneath its walls. Nearly 40 guests and attendants were in the building at the time. Some who had not retired got out with difficulty. Fourteen persons are known to have been killed, and but a few escaped unhurt. The ruins took fire and many bodies were roasted in the flames. Some of those who escaped received serious injuries. The hotel and four or five business houses in the rear were destroyed. The charred remains of the unfortunate were taken out, and the fragments of five bodies are identified. The cause of the calamity is thought to have been an explosion of powder in the hardware store just west of the hotel, which blew out the walls, causing the building to fall.

MASSACHUSETTS' DEVILTRY.

The investigation into the management of the almshouse at Tewksbury, Mass., is still in progress. It would be almost inconceivable, if it were not known that there were still fiends in human shape, to imagine the sickening horrors that have taken place. We append the testimony of one witness, and it is but a specimen. "I was employed in the Tewksbury hospital at night. Helped to lay out the body of Lizzie Catmon. The body was warm when put in the coffin. Knew an inmate named Kate Furny. Kate died and I saw the body after it was laid out, covered with rats. I reported it at once to one of the doctors. Capt. Marsh said I had better keep still about it. Saw a sick child where the maggots were eating around the skull. Many a time the rats were so thick I have seen them run across my lap when I was eating."

AN IMPORTANT CONSOLIDATION.

James F. Joy, of Detroit, who is interested in the Wabash railroad, and who has just returned from New York, says that the Wabash will at once pass under the management of the Missouri Pacific. There will be no change of names, but the line will be a continuous one from Texas to Detroit and Toledo. This arrangement will necessitate no particular changes in the operating officials of either the Wabash or Missouri Pacific, but will prove of great advantage to both in the matter of business. The Wabash officials and railroad men generally regard this consolidation as a wise stroke on the part of Mr. Gould, as he will be enabled thereby to feed the Wabash from his southwest roads without dividing with competing lines east of the Mississippi river. It is also promised that under the consolidation Detroit is to have more business, more attention and become a more important point in railroad matters generally.

SCHELLER'S TRIAL.

All of the sickening horrors of the Milwaukee holocaust are recalled by the commencement of the trial of George Scheller, the bar-keeper. Great excitement prevails in Milwaukee, and on the first day of the trial all available space was occupied. The defense claim to have but little direct testimony to offer, relying mainly on the failure of the prosecution to connect Scheller with the incendiarism, and thus secure his acquittal on technical grounds.

DE LONG'S TRUNK.

De Long's chest, that was found by the relief party, has been opened and compared with the inventory and found correct. It contained a number of trinkets intended for his family.

A FALLEN BUILDING.

A five-story building in Rochester, N. Y., owned and occupied by J. F. Carter, fell the other morning, burying 14 workmen. One was killed, and several others seriously injured.

FLOODED.

A London, Ont., dispatch of the 12th inst., says: The flooded districts of Kensington, London South and London West are completely submerged. The water rose over two feet during one night. Many of the back streets in Kensington are submerged, and communication between neighbors can only be accomplished by means of boats. The river is now higher than at any previous time in the memory of the oldest citizens. Cord-wood and pieces of bridges, sheds, out-buildings, and dams are continually floating down stream, the current of which is very swift and strong. Thousands of people are witnessing the sight from the banks. Great inconvenience has been caused to workmen by their inability to reach their shops and factories in the city.

PETER COOPER'S WILL.

The will of Peter Cooper has been filed. He leaves \$100,000 to Cooper Union and divides the remainder of the estate, except \$200,000 in special bequests, between his son and daughter, Edward Cooper and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt. The estate is valued at \$2,000,000.

THE RED FIENDS' WORK.

Nearly 100 persons have been killed in Mexico since the Apache outbreak, and it is believed the half has not been told. Of the number killed 27 were Americans. At Palmo Rancho 10 were killed in one day. Two women were hung up by the hands and ripped open. From one a child was taken and found mangled at the mother's feet. The bodies of the men were horribly mangled.

WALSH'S WORDS.

Walsh, the Irish suspect, who arrived in New York from France, states that he left England to put himself out of the power of the lying wretch Carey. He would go back to England if he thought he would be tried by a fair jury, but too many were hanged in Ireland nowadays unjustly, and he should expect to be made a victim, although he was as guiltless as Gladstone himself of the charges brought against him. He considered the conviction of those now on trial a foregone conclusion. Walsh gave a long account of how he was inveigled into an acquaintance with Detective Murphy in Havre, but being innocent of any crime no admission could be got out of him. He had no recollection of ever seeing Carey.

the informer. The charges against him were devoid of foundation. He regarded Carey as the most unblushing perjurer on the English list of hired spies.

FIRST SHIPMENT.

The first shipment of tax-due whiskey to foreign ports left New York the other day. The liquor is part of the over production that has been manufactured the past five years, and which has been lying in bonded warehouses. The time has come when the internal revenue tax must be paid upon it, and to avoid this the distillers are shipping enormous quantities to foreign countries, where it will lie in store-houses till needed.

PHIPPS AT HOME.

Phipps, the Philadelphia alms-house forger, who was arrested in Hamilton, Ont., has been returned to the United States authorities.

THE INDIAN SCHOOL.

Arrangements have all been completed and land purchased for the new Indian school to be located at Lawrence, Kan. Work is to be commenced at once. The building will accommodate about 300 scholars, teachers and attendants.

PROHIBITION.

Fowler Bros., who own and operate a very large packing establishment, employing several hundred men, at Kansas City, have issued an order that all employees, while either on or off duty, must abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors and must not visit gambling houses.

A TORNADO.

A disastrous tornado struck White Oak Station Ark., on the Little Rock & Fort Smith railway, carrying destruction in its train. The wind blew from the southwest and the force was beyond powers of description. The sides of the mountains which before the storm were covered with trees now show none standing, even oaks being snapped in twain, like pipestems. Afterwards came hail which lasted till the ground was covered with ice. Many of the stones were nearly as large as hen's eggs. F. A. Risor, postmaster, lost his store and residence, and probably most of the mail. Three hundred dollars in currency was also scattered by the winds, \$89 being found. He was seriously injured about the spine. L. R. H. Wallace's residence, stables and store occupied by J. E. Cox were leveled, as was also the residence of J. C. W. Murray and all others at that place. The storm averaged three miles in width. It came from south of the river at a point near White Oak. The telegraph wire was blown down for nearly four miles, and no fences can be seen anywhere. Trees two and three feet in diameter were uprooted, broken and twisted like twigs. One more than two feet thick lay around the railroad track, the iron rail beneath it broken in pieces. Pile after pile of green railroad ties were blown around as if they had been matches, and a carload of lumber had been emptied, the side stakes broken short off. Reports of destruction of property and loss of life come from every direction. The only building of any kind standing is a section house which was not squarely in the track of the storm. A storm of such severity was never before known there. The tornado reached Conway, Faulkner county, on the same railway from the northeast. No one was killed, but several were badly injured. No reports come from the interior. The Catholic and Baptist churches were both destroyed. The loss will probably exceed \$60,000.

CRIME.

A HELLISH CRIME.

Charles G. Smith, a farmer living near Earlsville, Iowa, went to the barn where his two sons, aged 14 and 10 were doing their chores, and deliberately brained them with an axe. Returning to the house, he met his wife in the doorway, and felled her lifeless to the floor with the same weapon. His little girls witnessed the attack on their mother, and ran to a neighbors to give the alarm. A crowd soon gathered at the scene of the murder, and a carcass was at once begun for the murderer, who was found about 80 rods from the house, with his throat cut from ear to ear. The cause is supposed to be loss of property and financial embarrassment.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ARRAIGNED.

The prisoners charged with the Phoenix Park murders have been arraigned, and a true bill for murder found in each case. They have been remanded for trial, Brady will be first tried. When arraigned the prisoners pleaded not guilty.

BRADLAUGH IS RIGHT.

The House of Lords upholds Bradlaugh, the English radical in his attempts to sit and vote in the House of Commons without taking the oath of allegiance.

QUICK WORK.

The government's bill relative to explosives, introduced in commons the other day, was passed in a manner that certainly reflects great credit upon parliament. The bill was introduced by Sir Hon. Harcourt and read for the first time. It was then taken up in committee of the whole. It passed through the committee without being altered. Progress was then reported amid cheers and the bill passed its third reading. The government is much surprised at the prompt action taken on the bill, as it was expected it would be considered longer in committee. It provides that the maximum penalty for causing an explosion by which loss of life or property is entailed shall be life-long servitude. An attempt to cause an explosion, or making or keeping explosives with intent to cause explosion, to be punishable by imprisonment for twenty years, and the unlawful making or keeping of explosives under suspicious circumstances to be punished by fourteen years imprisonment. All accessories to such crimes are to be treated as principals. Provision is made in the bill for ordering official inquiries into the crimes specified for arrest, absconding witnesses, and for searching for explosives. The penalties to be inflicted are irrespective of damage done by the explosives.

A DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION.

A fire which threatens to assume extensive proportions has broken out at Bonne, near Geneva, Switzerland. Twenty houses have already been destroyed.

NO SYMPATHY.

O'Connor Power, member of parliament from Mayo, offered a resolution in commons for the relief of the Irish. His plan is to expend £5,000,000 for promoting home colonization, the money to be advanced by the treasury, which will be secured by a lien on the land. His resolution was strongly opposed, as its adoption would be detrimental to the work of the government.

LORNE IS UNEASY.

Notwithstanding the positive assurance of the superintendent of the Dominion police that the reported explosion in the Eastern block was a canard, Detective Hodgins and four Toronto policemen summoned to Ottawa by the government have inspected the underground passage to the parliament buildings, and have been granted permits to enter not only the buildings but Rideau hall, at all hours of the day and night. Considerable uneasiness is manifested among members of parliament. The night watch has been doubled, and every precaution taken to prevent possibility of trouble. It is rumored that Princess Louise's return will be indefinitely postponed.

A CONFLAGRATION.

A disastrous fire occurred recently at Mandalay, Burmah. One thousand buildings were destroyed, including the residences of several cabinet ministers. Two prisoners were burned to death in their cells.

BRADY'S TRIAL.

The trial of Joe Brady on the charge of murdering Cavendish and Burke has commenced. Notwithstanding the fact was known that all absentees would be fined \$100, many jurors on

the panel failed to appear. The case for the crown was opened by Porter. He pointed out to the jury that the duty they were called upon to perform was one of the most serious that could fall on citizens. He exhorted them to dismiss from their minds altogether anything they had read or heard of in connection with the case, and be guided by the evidence produced at the trial. The informer Carey and Farrell testified, the latter of whom gave information to the effect that Brady was connected with members of the minor circle.

HEALEY'S BILL DEFEATED.

The Elective Councils for Ireland bill, embodying Healey's scheme for local self-government in Ireland, was rejected by the Commons by a vote of 88 in favor of the bill and 231 against it. Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, having shown a spirit of opposition to the bill, Parnell, present only for a short time accused him of showing a readiness to speak to order and turn his back upon his former principles. He (Trevelyan) and many of his colleagues had supported a similar bill brought in by Dr. Isaac Butt when the Tories were in power. He sincerely hoped this question which had already provoked such an extended controversy would now be left to a reformed Parliament and to a very different Ministry.

NOTHING FROM AMERICA.

A committee of the Bundesrath has reported favorably on the letter of Bismarck in which he advises that the importation of home products from America be prohibited.

ARRAIGNED.

The six prisoners arrested for knowing too much about the affairs of the "dynamite party," were arraigned a few days ago. The prisoners were all remanded for trial.

RESUMED.

Italy has resumed specie payments.

THE TRIAL.

In the trial of Joe Brady for the Phoenix Park murders, informer Carey testified that he had been promised absolute pardon as a recompense for his revelations.

THE DEATH SENTENCE.

In his testimony against Joe Brady, the alleged assassin of Lord Cavendish, James Carey swore that for 16 years he had been working for £2 a week, but in 1882 he had 90 tenants living in his different houses. He was the first to suggest that daggers be used by the assassins, and afterwards he pointed out Burke to the murderers, but said he was under compulsion at the time. On cross-examination Carey said he had not yet told half he knew about the assassination conspiracy. After referring the testimony of Michael Kavanagh and Joseph Smith, the informers, and of the physicians who made the post mortem examination, the prosecution rested, and counsel made the opening argument for the defense. The trial was continued, the defense making a strong effort to prove an alibi, but to no purpose. The case went to the jury, who shortly returned with a verdict of guilty, without leaving the jury box. Sentence of death was immediately pronounced upon Brady.

BRADLAUGH ACQUITTED.

The trial of Charles Bradlaugh who, with the proprietor of the Free Thinker, was charged with publishing a sketch of the Deity and blasphemous libels, resulted in Bradlaugh's acquittal.

A WISE POPE.

The Pope has decided that no priest who participated in the agitation in Ireland shall become a bishop.

WILLIAM'S WORDS.

In his last message to the reichstag, Emperor William said he always believed it his duty to devote the same solicitude for the condition of the working classes as was displayed by Prussian kings when the socialist law was promulgated. The emperor expressed a conviction that legislation should not be restricted to police and penal measures, but should benefit workingmen. Abolition of the class tax was the first step towards benefiting them. The emperor is anxious in regard to the passage of the insurance bill, as its failure, he thinks, would hopelessly destroy any chance of passing the sick poor bill at the next session.

FIRE DAMP.

An explosion of fire-damp in coal mines at Lourches, France, department of the Nord, killed seven miners and many were severely injured.

BITS OF NEWS.

Lord Lorne is anxious that his term as Governor of Canada be extended another year.

There are now from 3,000 to 10,000 settlers on the unsurveyed territory within the new land district over which Michigan's congressman has been placed as agent.

Arrangements completed for the trial of the alleged Phoenix park murderers. Joe Brady will be tried first.

The wheat crop outlook in Ohio is the most gloomy for eight years.

Almont Pratt, of the American distillers' association, having failed in his Canadian scheme, will next try Bermuda.

A new edition of Emerson's works is soon to be issued, containing much new matter.

"Aunt" Polly Hatch, supposed to be the oldest resident of New England, died at her home in Manchester, N. H., recently, aged 105.

Manitoba is making a vigorous kick against the Dominion government proposition to increase the duty on agricultural implements. The aggregate value of such implements sold at Portage la Prairie alone last year amounted in round figures to \$850,000.

By the explosion of a powder mill at Acton, Mass., the other day, two men were killed.

Judge Gresham is the 31st postmaster, Samuel Osgood being the first.

The prohibitory amendment to the Constitution was rejected by the Connecticut House, not having the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Delaware Legislature has passed the bill concerning murderers. If found insane, they will be confined in jail or an asylum. If their sanity is regained they will be liable to trial or sentence.

The question in controversy, in an important railroad case now before the United States supreme court, is virtually whether the power to fix and regulate rates for the transportation of merchandise and passengers over the Illinois Central road is vested in the railroad company or in the state.

Thaddeus Fairbanks, the inventor of the scales known by his name, is a resident of St. Johnsbury, Vt., and is over 90 years old.

John V. Farwell, of Chicago, carries an individual life insurance of \$22,000 which is said to be the largest life insurance in the west.

President Madison's old estate, "Montpelier," has been bought by Louis F. Detrick, of Baltimore.

Geo. M. Pullman, the palace car man, has made the town of Pullman, Ill., a present of 5,000 books as the beginning of a public library.

The body of the new two-cent stamp is in tablet, and contains a profile of Washington similar to that on the present three-cent stamp.

Brady will be hanged May 14.

Canada will not enforce the proposed extra duties on American agricultural implements until next season.

Sitting Bull has joined the Catholic church. Jay Gould is said to hold a clear \$12,000,000 in Missouri Pacific stock.

Many lives reported lost through an explosion of gas in a crowded theater in Reville, France.

The reports of the department of agriculture

indicate that winter wheat crop will be about 20 per cent below the average.

Nebraska papers say the high license law has closed half the bar-rooms in the state, including nearly all that were especially disreputable.

Prospect of a war between France and China—New York's state capitol has already cost more than the capitol at Washington and is still very far from being completed.

In Terre Haute, one day last week papers were filled for a divorce in the suit of Benjamin Taylor from Lizzie Taylor, and in 20 minutes the decree of divorce was entered. This is regarded as the quickest time on record.

WARD'S KANGAROO.

The Amusing and Moral Beast Still Living in Honorable Retirement at Cleveland Enjoying a Green Old Age.

From a Cleveland Letter.

Few people who have laughed over Artemus Ward's works, or who have seen him upon the platform with his pet tied to the leg of the table before him, have forgotten his "moral kangaroo," of which he once said: "I would make you laugh to hear the little cuss jump up and squeal." There are not 50 men in the country outside of Cleveland, who know this famous kangaroo is alive and well to-day, and is tenderly housed and cared for by one who is never tired of talking of the days he spent in company with the quaint humorist, whose memory is kept forever green in the Plain Dealer establishment.

When Ward decided to go to Europe upon his last and fatal visit, he determined to permanently house his kangaroo in quarters where it would be sure of kind treatment and good care for the rest of its life. Securing such refuge required some diplomacy, but Artemus was equal to the task. One day, during a short visit to Cleveland he called upon his old friend and companion, George Hoyt, the associate editor of the daily Plain Dealer, and said after the usual small talk, "George, we have always been good friends, and on the whole I believe that I owe you something."

"Hardly," said Hoyt, remembering some of Ward's practical jokes. "Taking everything into consideration, I believe that I owe you half a dozen or so." "But I am serious now," said Ward as he took Hoyt by the hand. "I have long had it in my mind to make you a present of value; something, you know that would cause you to think of me now and then, when I am away across the water. This comes from the heart, George, and I shall feel grieved unless you accept it and treasure it closely and warmly for my sake. And I want you to take it, and get out of it all the good that the situation will allow."

Artemus' manner was so earnest that Hoyt met him half way. "All right," he said, "do as you will, old boy, and no more words about it." "You shall hear from me soon," said Ward, as he wrung Hoyt's hand and went up street.

Hoyt heard from him. Three hours after Ward's departure an express wagon drove slowly down Superior street and halted in front of the old Plain Dealer building. In the wagon was a large box with a dozen holes bored through the lid. Two men picked it up with some difficulty, carried it into the editorial room and deposited it before Mr. Hoyt's desk. Tacked upon it was a card bearing this inscription:

George Hoyt, A present from his best friend, Artemus Ward, Take him with my blessing, and may he stick closer than a brother.

With a sinking heart Hoyt procured a hatchet and removed the lid. Inside the box, as demure as a deacon, sat Ward's favorite kangaroo. Hoyt's first impulse was to nail down the lid and send the box back, with his compliments; but, remembering his promise to accept the gift, he concluded to make the best of the donation and to give the animal the care and attention which he knew Ward expected would receive. He accordingly sent the "traveled animal" home, where it was rested safe and happy, secure in the affection and regard of its owner and with good housing and plenty to eat.

I saw it a few days ago, by Mr. Hoyt's invitation. A corner of his large brick barn on Euclid Avenue has been fitted up for its use, and his stableman has it in special charge. When Mr. Hoyt opened the door of its room and called out, "Artemus! Artemus!" the gray old fellow came out with a few slow and dignified hops, and sat down fearfully at our feet. "He is getting old and shaky about his joints," said Mr. Hoyt, "and we cannot get half the amusement out of him that was possible 10 years ago. My children play with him, and he has never offered them any harm. On warm days we let him out in the yard, and he never attempts to get away. He does not like dogs, and will run in and hide when any of them are about."

His owner has had many offers from showmen for "Old Artemus" since Ward's death, but he has declined them all. "He was a present from my dear old friend," said Mr. Hoyt, "and I shall never part with him. Barnum wanted him, but I would not let him go. I shall keep him and give him a home as long as he lives, unless he survives me, and in that case my children will look out for him."

The Chelsea Herald,

IS PUBLISHED
Every Thursday Morning, by
Wm. Emmert Jr., Chelsea, Mich.

THURSDAY, APR. 19, 1883.

GATHERINGS.

During the year ending March 31, there were 135 deaths in the city of Ann Arbor.

A judgment in \$14,000 was entered in U. S. court at Detroit the other day against the John N. Goit estate.—[Argus.]

N. Gates celebrated his crystal wedding Friday night. Some forty guests were present.—[Democrat.]

Freeman & Burlless are buying up a car load of wool, paying from 26 to 30 cents per pound.—[Enterprise.]

The Enterprise still has hopes of being connected by telephone with Chelsea, Saline, or some other town.

Quincy Adams Turner, the mailing clerk at the post-office, handled forty-seven bags of papers one day last week.—[Democrat.]

Col. Atkinson is preparing exceptions to go to the supreme court for another trial of Sophie Lyon. Another large bill of costs is in possible prospect for tax-payers of this county.—[Argus.]

Chas. Humphrey had the fingers of his left hand badly cut on a circular saw at Ferrier's shops Tuesday morning. Fortunately no bones were cut and he will soon be at work again.—[Ypsilanti.]

Gen. Clark is a double justice so to speak. His term expires July 4, and he was recently elected to fill vacancy, created by the death of Mr. Winegar, whose term would have expired July 4, 1885.—[Argus.]

Last week Orman Clark purchased of Cephas Smith the lot next north of the latter's residence. The shop on the premises is being remodeled by E. S. Rose, to be used as a dwelling this summer.—[Stockbridge Sentinel.]

A very beautiful window has been placed in the east end of the Episcopal chapel, in memory of Rev. W. N. Lyster, under whose pastorate the church was erected. The window cost somewhere between \$250 and \$300.—[Brooklyn Exponent.]

According to Mr. Auditor General Steven's report to the house of representatives, called for per resolution, there were in this county in 1881, 93 dealers in liquor who paid \$11,581 for license, and in 1882, 76 dealers who paid \$19,300.—[Argus.]

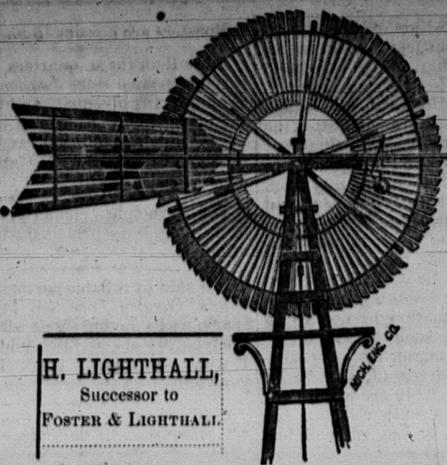
Early Sunday morning burglars entered the residence of Prof. Olney through a rear window and stole Mrs. Olney's gold watch and chain; other jewelry, and about \$12 cash, besides \$45 receipts from the organ concert held on Friday evening prior, at the Baptist church.—[Argus.]

Sheep thieves were abroad last Wednesday night by a large majority. F. M. Holland had 10 stolen; Wm. Bush lost 14, although he afterwards recovered four, and Jacob Stabler lost 25. The animals were driven toward Ypsilanti, and probably taken to Detroit. Sheriff Wallace went in there on Friday to look the matter up.—[Register.]

Wiggins wanted wind, Wiggins wished waves. Wiggins wagered wind would wallop wild. Wide wasting waters would wave. World would wobble. Wrecking winds would waft with wasteful wastage. World wondered! Women watched wakefully! Widows wailed! Wicked wights winked wittily! Wiggins waxed-wanton, writing woeful words! Weeks wore! Wiggins' wind wave weather wouldn't work! Wrecks, waves, winds were wanting! World warbled! Wiggins was wrong! Wicked, Wiggins! Windy Wiggins! Would-be weather-wise, wild, wiled, wizzard, Wiggins!—[Chicago Tribune.]

The cause of the death of Willie Hines, of Miles street, was something peculiar. He was a bright intelligent boy, 17 years old, and about six months ago went to work in the paint shop of Mr. O. E. Thomson at the depot. His health began failing, but yet he continued to work until about three weeks ago. He suffered much pain in the bowels and a physician was summoned who pronounced it "lead poison." The inside of his lips and cheeks were blue, showing the certainty of its origin. Every effort was made to counteract the poison, and apparently with success, and Batwell had no fears for his ultimate recovery. On Saturday night he had a violent attack of pain, and on Dr. B. going to see him, on Sunday, he discovered decided symptoms of intussusception of the bowels, and that a rapid and certain death awaited him. Drs. Ashley and Batwell fully agreed on the origin and cause of death, which took place Sunday evening. His funeral was attended by a large number, and his body was placed in the vault at High and Cemetery.—[Ypsilanti.]

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I SELL FOWLER'S PITCHING APPARATUS which is the best in the market, and put them up on short notice. Call and get my prices before buying.

BUY THE "STAR" AND YOU WILL HAVE THE BEST.

I now offer to the trade, two sizes of the Windmill, instead of one as heretofore, with all the fixtures, such as Gas pipe and fittings, all kinds of Iron Pumps Rubber Hose and fittings, Tanks of all styles & sizes.

HALE & TELFORD, BAZAAR,

TIN WARE!

A full and complete line, comprising
MILK PANS, DISH PANS, MILK PAILS,
CHAMBER PAILS, CUSPADORS,
etc., etc., etc.

A fine assortment of SPECTACLES, NOTIONS, &c.
Our line comprises everything, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Remember the place,
in the WEBB store, four doors east of Main street, on Middle street.

**HALE & TELFORD,
"BAZAAR"**

**McMILLAN & RANDALL,
30 East Huron Street,**

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Fine Art Goods, and Pictures of all kinds, Brackets, Easels, and Bric-a-Brac.
We make a specialty of FRAMING, and have one of the

FINEST ASSORTMENTS OF MOULDINGS

in the State, comprising GOLD, BRONZE, OAK, PLUSH, etc., etc. We have just opened a NEW and ELEGANT stock of

ARTISTIC PAPER HANGINGS,

selected from NEW YORK and BOSTON markets, together with a complete line of ROOM MOULDINGS in GOLD, BRONZE, SILVER, TERRA-COTTA, PEACOCK-BLUE, and all new Colors to match Decorations.
Also a fine line of Choice Stationery, rich

HOLIDAY, BIRTHDAY, and WEDDING GIFTS,

Visitors always welcome. Prices satisfactory.

McMILLAN & RANDALL.

Ann Arbor, Mich.

N. B. We have appointed Mr. E. E. SHAVER, of Chelsea, as our agent, who will be happy to show samples of Mouldings, and take orders for Framing, and any work in our line. Orders by mail solicited, and promptly attended to.

BANKING OFFICE

R. Kempt & Brother,
CHELSEA, MICH.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Interest Paid on Special Deposits.
FOREIGN PASSAGE TICKETS, TO AND FROM THE OLD COUNTRY, SOLD. DRAFTS SOLD ON ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF EUROPE.

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

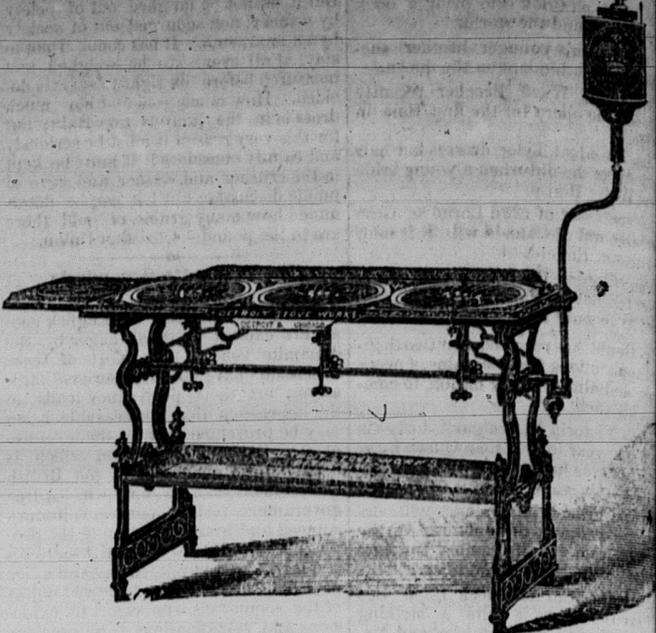
Monies Loaned on First-Class Security.
Insurance on Farm and City Property Effectuated.
Chelsea Mich., April 27th, 1883



WINTER DE-COTE
T. L. MILLER CO.,
BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF
**HEREFORD CATTLE
COTSWOLD SHEEP
BERKSHIRE SWINE.**
BERKSHIRE, WILL CO., ILLINOIS.

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.

HARDWARE!



The above ent illustrates the **Crown Jewel Vapor Stove**. It is complete and perfect in every detail; occupies but little space; and for general house-keeping, will serve every purpose, and give entire satisfaction. By the use of the *auxiliary flame* (broadly covered by letters patent), the burners may be kept heated, ready for instant use, and is a valuable and indispensable attachment in the use of vapor burners. All **Crown Jewel Vapor Stoves** are supplied with our

Patent Safety Tank,

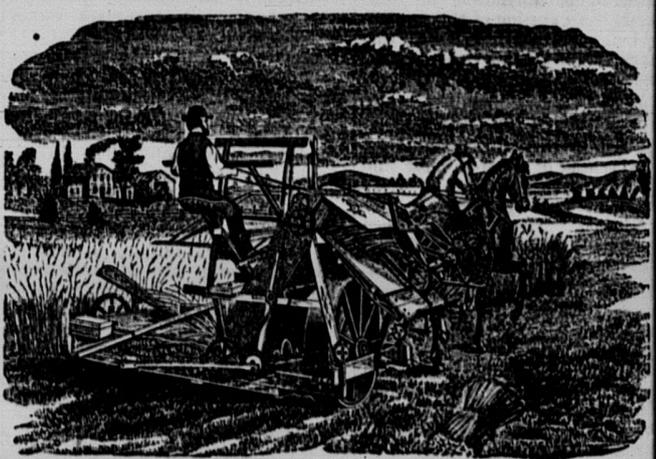
which automatically extinguishes the flames of the burners when the cover is removed for the purpose of filling, thus obviating all danger from that source. The frames are of handsome design, nicely japanned and ornamented; are mounted on rollers, and are supplied with side and end shelves, on all sizes. **All stoves are carefully tested before being sent out, and we fully warrant every part.**
Sold only by **J. Bacon & Co.**

We are now prepared to give our Customers some special bargains in STOVES, TINWARE, FENCE WIRE, SCALES, PUMPS, DOORS, SASH,

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

SEWING MACHINES, FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, in fact we have marked down everything to **Rock Bottom prices.** Give us a call.

J. BACON & CO.



Chelsea and vicinity, and farmers in the community, now is the time to buy your harvesters and binders. Buy early, and you are sure of having a machine! If you buy a **McCORMICK HARVESTER** and **BINDER**, you will have a machine that will EXCEL all other binders in the market. It is not a CHEAP made machine; every piece is made to fit to perfection.

We are not obliged to go AWAY from home, for testimonials, as other companies do!

C. H. McCormick has more experience, than any other company in the world!

They have made more improvements, on their binder this year, than any other company in the market!

We have the **LIGHTEST** harvester and binder, by two hundred pounds and the **LIGHTEST** draft.

We have a light, single reaper, called the "daisy." It has all the improvement, over all other reapers, in the market!

Farmers, before you purchase harvesters and binders, reapers and mowers, call and see the sample machines, one door south of Sherry's, at Foster & Lighthall's old stand.

I have also the "Thomas self dump" rake, and the "Chieftan lock-level" hay rake; and am also agent for the Mudgett hay tedder threshing machines and engines.

Call and see me, before you buy! **F. B. WHITAKER.**



Crowded out of last week's issue.
Mr. Fisk has a new "Star" windmill on his farm.
Mrs. Burchard has been visiting with friends at Chelson, the past week.
Mr. Updike sold a fine three-year-old colt to Mr. Dancer, of Lima, for \$140.
Mrs. Norton is going to have a "Star" mill erected on her farm. A great improvement!
Mr. L. Glover's wind mill was blown down last week. We hope to see a "star" in its place. [We too]—Ed.
Fred. Herzer, who went to Dakota a short time since, has taken up land as a homestead in Miller, Hand county, and is building a barn on it.
Some of the leading members of the Champion debating society, met at the school house, last Saturday, April 7, and washed and cleaned it, leaving it in nicer condition than when they took it last fall.

Waterloo Cleanings.
From our own Correspondents.

Mr. S. A. Collins has Henry Decker to work for him this summer.
A portion of the Dwelle mill-dam gave way last week causing a delay in grinding and some expense.
At the sugar festival last Friday evening a general good time was had. It netted the U. B. society over \$10.
Orson and Francis Beeman were sawing wood and pickets last week for different parties in the northern part of the township.
Mr. Spence Boyce cut his hand so badly with an ax, on Monday last, as to require the assistance of Dr. Suylandt in making the necessary repairs.
Supervisor Maxon is making the annual tour about the township. Your correspondent has no fear of him, as correspondents and preachers never have anything to assess.
Lawrence wants to cut off his mustache and whiskers, but dare not for fear it will be mentioned in the HERALD—we would let them drop, it is getting warm and you will not take cold.
A certain young man called to see his girl Sunday evening, when the girl's father said to him, well young man, I'll tell you what it is, I would rather have two men here on Monday morning, than one on Sunday evening—exit young man.
Farmers should try their seed corn. I took one kernel from each of 20 ears of corn which I had saved last fall by braiding together and hanging it in the barn, and only eight out of the 20 grew. I also took the same amount from the bin, and only two out of the 20 grew.
Some cheeky individuals are in the habit of taking owners horses from the Baptist church sheds evenings, and placing their own there. That kind of proceeding has become such a nuisance, that the Baptists have concluded to repair the sheds and enclose the stalls.—[Enterprise.]

Agents Wanted!

Russian Nihilism
AND
Exile Life in Siberia!
BY J. W. BUEL.

This splendid new book presents a thrilling panorama of life in Russia and Siberia. It furnishes the only full and reliable history of that mysterious and wonderful organization known as Nihilism. It gives the unwritten history of the Russian Empire. It tells of mysterious adventures with mysterious people. It describes desperate hand-to-hand combats with pistols and knives in closed rooms between the police and Nihilists. It paints **EXILE LIFE IN SIBERIA**, in vivid and startling colors. It relates famous hunts and adventures with wild animals on the frozen plains of the far North. It for the first time exposes the real horrors of existence among the Siberian convicts. It describes the horrible instruments of torture sanctioned and used by the Russian Government. It relates the Personal Experiences of the author during his travels. It tells all that one could wish to know about Russia and Siberia. It is the most thrilling record of travel and adventure ever written; not retold stories, but FACTS witnessed by the author in person and sanctioned by the United States Government. 600 large pages and over 200 fine illustrations. Price, \$2.50. No book like it on earth! Outside all other books! **AGENTS WANTED!** Write at once for Pictorial Circulars and full particulars, or send 50 cents in money or stamps for Complete Canvassing Outfit. Act quick and secure first choice of territory.
Address,
HISTORICAL PUBLISHING CO.,
418 N. Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Positive Cure for Piles.

To the people of this County we would say we have been given the Agency of Dr. Marchisi's Italian Pile Ointment—emphatically guaranteed to cure or money refunded—Internal, External, Blind, Bleeding or itching Piles. Price 50c. a Box. No Cure, No Pay! For sale by
R. S. ARMSTRONG, Druggist.

JOB PRINTING.

Pamphlets, Posters, Handbills, Circulars, Cards, Ball Tickets, Labels, Blanks, Bill-heads and other varieties of Plain and Fancy Job Printing executed with promptness, and in the best possible style, at the Herald Office.
A good second-hand No. 8 cook stove, with furniture, for sale cheap, by
A. M. STUBBS.

Wood, Bro's show the best line of wall paper in town.

Fetch in your job work, we are ready to be rushed, and will do it in good shape.

If you want tinware, go to the Bazaar Store.

For Sale.
A very desirable house and lot for sale. Inquire at this office.

Choice New Maple Sugar for 12 1/2 cents per pound, at Wood Brothers.

If you want an Oil or Vapor Stove, call on J. Bacon & Co.

If you want glassware, go to Hale & Telford's Bazaar.

See the Leader Sewing Machine. J. Bacon & Co.

Just look at those 10c Towels, at the Bazaar.

Oliver Plows and repairs at J. Bacon & Co.

Come and see us—always a good fire, at Hale & Telford's 5 and 10 cent Bazaar.

A few more Cook Stoves cheap. J. Bacon & Co's.

Genuine Castile Soap—best in the world for chapped hands—only 5c. a cake, at the new Bazaar Store, of Hale & Telford.

Royce Reapers, and Wood Mowers at J. Bacon & Co.

New sheet music at the Bazaar, only five cents a copy. Go and see the boys!

Just look at those nests of pails for 85c., at the Bazaar.

Fence wire at bottom prices. J. Bacon & Co.

Legal.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW—SS. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Tuesday, the 3d day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three. Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Elbridge G. Cooper, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Elizabeth Cooper, praying that the administration of said estate, may be granted to Samuel G. Ives, or some other suitable person. Thereupon, it is ordered, that Monday, the 7th day of May—proximo—at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that the petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the CHESAPEA HERALD, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
[A TRUE COPY.] WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
WM. G. DOTY, Judge of Probate.
Probate Register. 606

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, In Chancery.

Peter L. Dorland, Complainant,
vs.
Elizabeth A. Dorland, Defendant.

Washenaw County, ss.
Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, in Chancery, at Ann Arbor on the third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

It satisfactorily appearing to this Court by affidavit on file, that the defendant, Elizabeth A. Dorland, is not a resident of this state, but resides at the city of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, on motion of Sawyer & Knowlton, Complainant's Solicitors, it is ordered that the defendant, Elizabeth A. Dorland, cause her appearance to be entered herein within four months from the date of this order, and in case of her appearance, that she cause her answer to the complainant's bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on said complainant's solicitors within twenty days after service on her of a copy of said bill and notice of this order; and that in default thereof, said bill be taken as confessed by the said non-resident defendant.
And it is further ordered that within twenty days after the date hereof, the said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the CHESAPEA HERALD, a newspaper, published and circulating in said County, and that such publication be continued therein at least once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendant at least twenty days before the above time prescribed for her appearance.
C. JOSLYN, Circuit Judge.
Sawyer & Knowlton,
609 Solicitors for Complainant.

DAUGHTERS, WIVES AND MOTHERS.

We emphatically guarantee **Dr. Marchisi's Catholicon, a Female Remedy**, to cure Female Diseases, such as Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements or bearing down feeling, Irregularities, Barrenness, Change of Life, Leucorrhoea, besides many weaknesses springing from the above, like Headache, Bloating, Spinal weakness, Sleeplessness, Nervous debility, Palpitation of the heart, &c. No Cure, No Pay! For sale by Druggists. Prices \$1.00 and \$1.50 per Bottle. Send to Dr. J. B. Marchisi, Utica, N. Y., for Pamphlet, free. For sale by R. S. ARMSTRONG, Druggist.

Free of Cost.

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

Commissioners Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said county, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Martha H. Royce, late of said county, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of G. W. Turnbull, in the village of Chelsea, in said county, on Tuesday the twelfth day of June, and on Wednesday the twelfth day of September next, at ten o'clock A. M., of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.
Dated, March 12, 1883.
JAMES L. GILBERT,
GEORGE J. CROWEL,
Commissioners.

NURSERY STOCK!

Parties wishing fruit stock, will find it to their advantage to confer with me before purchasing elsewhere. I have just made arrangements with the most extensive grape GROWERS in the United States for VINES and am prepared to fill orders for any Grape grown. The noted PRENTISS Grape a speciality.
M. M. CAMPBELL, Chelsea.

LACE CURTAINS!
The BEST line of Shoes and Slippers!
And the Largest and Cheapest line of Dress Goods ever offered in the MARKET!



Is the latest improvement. They lace without hooks to catch or strain the kid. They are instantly laced or unlaced, by the simple pulling of the cords. They fit the hand and wrist perfectly, and excel all others for durability and simplicity of construction, ease, and quickness in operation.
PRICE PER PAIR, ANY SIZE OR COLOR.
\$1.75 AT

PARKER & BABCOCK.

Legal.

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And it is further ordered that within twenty days after the date hereof, the said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the CHESAPEA HERALD, a newspaper, published and circulating in said County, and that such publication be continued therein at least once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendant at least twenty days before the above time prescribed for her appearance.
C. JOSLYN, Circuit Judge.
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609 Solicitors for Complainant.

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Dated, March 12, 1883.
JAMES L. GILBERT,
GEORGE J. CROWEL,
Commissioners.

NURSERY STOCK!

Parties wishing fruit stock, will find it to their advantage to confer with me before purchasing elsewhere. I have just made arrangements with the most extensive grape GROWERS in the United States for VINES and am prepared to fill orders for any Grape grown. The noted PRENTISS Grape a speciality.
M. M. CAMPBELL, Chelsea.

F. O. CORNWELLS,

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

CALL AND EXAMINE

his stock and you will find the best assortment of—
GOLDRINGS, THIMBLES, SOLID AND PLATED JEWELRY, NAPKIN RINGS, ROGER BRO'S KNIVES, FORKS AND SPOONS.

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

Michigan Central Time Card.

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

GOING WEST.	
Local Train	5:50 A. M.
Mail Train	9:25 A. M.
Grand Rapids Express	5:52 P. M.
Jackson Express	8:05 P. M.
Evening Express	10:00 P. M.
GOING EAST.	
Night Express	5:50 A. M.
Jackson Express	7:50 A. M.
Grand Rapids Express	10:07 A. M.
Mail Train	3:58 P. M.

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen'l Manager, Detroit.
O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

How Watches are Made

In a SOLID GOLD WATCH, aside from the necessary thickness for engraving and polishing, a large proportion of metal is needed only to stiffen and hold the engraved portions in place, and supply strength. The surplus gold is actually needless. In James Doos' Patent Gold Watch Cases this WASTE is saved, and SOLIDITY and STRENGTH increased by a simple process, at one-half the cost. A plate of SOLID GOLD is soldered on each side of a plate of hard nickel composition metal, and the three are then passed between polished steel rollers. From this the cases, licks, centers, bezels, etc., are cut and shaped by dies and formers. The gold is thick enough to admit of all kinds of chasing, engraving and engine turning. These cases have been worn perfectly smooth by use without removing the gold. This is the only case made under this process. Each case is accompanied with a valid guarantee signed by the manufacturer warranting it to wear 20 years. 150,000 of these Cases now carried in the United States and Canada. Largest and Oldest Factory. Established 1854. Ask your Jeweler.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. S. Armstrong. v11-5.

Commercial.

Detroit Markets.

DETROIT, MICH., Apr. 17, 1883.
WHEAT—No. 1 white spot, \$1.02
" " " " " 88c.
" " 2 red " \$1.07
CORN—Weak. One ear of No. 2 was sold at 56c. 7/8 bu.
OATS—Quiet. Sales of two cars No. 2 white at 42c.; No. 2, 1 cars at 39c. 7/8 bu.
CLOVER SEED—Sale few bags prime seed, April delivery, at \$8.00; No. 2 at \$7.80 7/8 bu.
APPLES—Firm and active at \$2.25 @ 3.00 7/8 bu.
BEANS—Unpicked at \$1.50 @ \$1.75 7/8 bu., and city handled at \$2.30 @ \$3.35.
BUTTER—Choice packages are in fair demand at 17 @ 18c. 7/8 lb.
EGGS—Are in light receipt at 20c.
POTATOES—Car lots are steady at 55 @ 55c. 7/8 bu., and job lots from store 60 @ 70c.

Home Markets.

BEANS—Unpicked are in good demand at \$1.25 @ \$1.50 7/8 bu.
BARLEY—Is quiet at \$1.25 @ \$1.50 7/8 cwt.
BUTTER—In good demand at 15c. 7/8 lb. for choice.
CLOVER SEED—Per bu., \$7.50 @ \$8.50.
CORN—In the ear is steady and brings 25c. 7/8 bu. for old and new.
CRANBERRIES—Per bu., \$0.00 @ \$0.00.
DRIED FRUITS—Apples, are in good demand at 7c. 7/8 lb. Peaches, 7/8 lb., 10c.
EGGS—Are in good demand at 12 1/2c.
HIDES—Bring 5 1/2c. @ 6c. 7/8 lb.
HOGS—Live—Dull, at \$6.00 7/8 cwt. Dressed, \$7.50.
LARD—Lard quiet at 11c. 7/8 lb.
ONIONS—Per bu., 35c.
OATS—Are steady, at 38c. @ 40c. 7/8 bu.
PORK—Dealers offer 11 cents 7/8 lb. for salt pork.
POULTRY—Turkeys, 8c. @ 10c. 7/8 lb., and Chickens at 8c. Ducks, 8c. Geese, 7c.
POTATOES—Bring 35c. 7/8 bu.
SALT—Remains steady at \$1.35 7/8 bbl. Rock, \$1.75.
WHEAT—No. 1, white or red is quiet

MICHIGAN NEWS.

"Our Familiar Songs." This is by no means a mere music book, for it not only contains the words and music (the music being written with piano accompaniment) of over 300 songs, which are nearly all the famous and familiar ones of the English speaking race, but it also contains the correct history of those songs and sketches of those who wrote the words and music. This mass of information is most valuable and not to be found in any other book, or possibly in any collection of books. The book itself is elegantly bound and printed and will form a desirable addition to any library. Agents wanted in every county, address C. F. Hammett, 97 Griswold St., Room 34, Detroit.

Mrs. John Watts, wife of a prominent butcher of Jackson, who had been drunk for several days, was arrested and lodged in jail, where she died a few hours after her incarceration.

John W. Champlin, of Grand Rapids, Mich., who has just been elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of Michigan, on the Fusion ticket, will be the first Democrat to sit on that bench for many years. He is thoroughly fitted for the position for which he has been chosen, and his legal attainments are such that he will grace a bench which now boasts of Judge Cooley and Campbell. Mr. Champlin was an intimate acquaintance of Jay Gould when a young man, and helped him to prepare the map of Delaware County, N. Y., which he published at that time, and copies of which are very rare now.

John Rancoe, a young man employed in the Eddy cultivator works at Flint, had an arm amputated by a circular saw.

Gov. Begole has pardoned from the state prison at Jackson John W. Moore, sentenced August 23, 1880, by Judge Swift in Detroit for larceny. His pardon was prayed for by Judge Swift, Prosecuting Attorney Caplis, ex-Prosecuting Attorney Brevoort, Mayor Thompson, ex-Congressman Lord and many others. The ground for pardon is present sufficiency of punishment. The pardon is conditional upon the abandonment of the old habit of drinking intoxicating liquors.

James Cahall, a painter boarding at Chas. Hunt's, in Battle Creek, was found dead in his bed having taken morphine. He left a note saying he could not pay his board. He had no relatives here, his mother living in Pittsburg, Pa.

Battle Creek is talking about a new county jail.

Six bridges have been swept away in Tuscola county this spring by the high water in the Cass and its tributaries.

Battle Creek authorities give Mr. Parker \$10 for searching last winter for the body of Annie Prosser, and for his services in finding it this spring, as he could not claim anything under the terms of the reward offered.

More logs have been banked along the Cass river, in Tuscola county, this season than in any one season for several years. There are at least 10,000,000 logs yet to run down, aside from a great quantity of cedar belonging to A. C. Young, of Caro.

The bill which originated in the Senate, and which passed that body, providing an appropriation of \$80,000 for building an asylum for insane convicts at Ionia, has created a deal of interest among the humanitarians. There are at present 65 "insane convicts" in the state prisons and asylums, 29 of them at the Kalamazoo asylum, 30 at the Pontiac asylum, 16 at Jackson, and 9 at Ionia prison. Under existing laws of the state, insane convicts discharged from our penal institutions, and persons arrested on criminal charges and adjudged insane, must be admitted irrespective of the nature of their mental disorder or their prospects of recovery, and often to the exclusion of more hopeful cases. Many of the insane criminals have spent a large portion of their lives in confinement, and are properly termed "hardened criminals." Naturally vicious, always at war with constituted authority, degraded by evil habits and associations, as well as the inevitable course of their disease, they are placed upon the halls of the asylums, and are made the daily companions of respectable men and honored citizens. Their presence is a menace to the quiet, good order, and curative work of the asylums, to say nothing of their tendency to lower its moral standing. The friends of the bill claim that these with many other reasons justify the establishment of a separate institution for this dangerous class.

Every Michigan man who has been attacked with the "Dakota fever," ought to remember that while there may be fortunes to be made in Dakota, the same pluck, perseverance and energy will bring about the same result in "My Michigan."

An otter was caught near Charlotte recently, the first seen in that neighborhood for years; its skin brought \$8.

The advocates of Battle Creek are seeking to heal the differences of opinion which have kept their college at that place closed for a year, and reopen the same next fall.

The annual meeting of the Inter-Collegiate society association of the state will take place at Hillsdale the first Thursday and Friday in May. The societies represented are the Alpha Nu of the university, the Eclectic society of the agricultural college, the Erosophian of Albion, the Star of Adrian, the Amphictyon of Hillsdale, and the Sherwoods of Kalamazoo college.

Dr. L. C. Woodman, postmaster and prominent physician of Paw Paw, is dead.

The Common Council of Hillsdale decided that they had power to elect a Mayor, vice Waldron, declined, and at a recent meeting elected Hon. H. Rowleson to that office.

James H. Briscoe, one of Flint's most prominent citizens, is dead.

Sixteen young persons left the stations of Mason and Leslie last week for Dakota.

East Tawas citizens have subscribed \$1,500 stock for a newspaper in their midst, and will do even better than that if necessary. Such enterprise is worthy of being met by some first class newspaper man.

The House committee on liquor traffic have made favorable report upon a bill to place the tax on sales of intoxicating drinks, in every village, town or city, in the county treasury for county purposes.

Wm. Osborn, of Muskegon, was run over and cut in two by a freight train. He was drunk.

The suit of Elizabeth E. Watson against Daniel M. Watson, her foster father, at Grand Rapids, charging him with seduction and claiming damages in the sum of \$30,000, is ended, the jury awarding the young woman \$4,000 damages and the costs of the suit. The trial lasted nearly two weeks and the testimony was a series of denials and contradictions. Watson insists that he is innocent and will move for a new trial.

Mrs. Gregory, charged with attempting to poison her husband, has been examined at Ionia and held for trial before the Circuit Court.

It is reported that at a meeting of mill men at Muskegon two votes were taken on the ten and eleven hour movement. Those who voted for ten hours represented the largest mills and most logs on the lake, and those who voted the other way were largely mill-owners who cut logs on contract.

Mrs. Judson Andrus of Inland, Grand Trave-

se county, tried to drive an ox from her door a few days ago, when the animal struck her with one of his horns, breaking three of her ribs.

Isaac Ramsey, one of the wealthiest citizens of Fairfield, Lenawee County, was arrested about a month ago, charged with incest with his two grown up daughters. Ramsey is a widower, and it is alleged that illicit relations with his daughters have been going on for years. The affair has been kept a secret, but has now leaked out.

Legislative Record.

SENATE, April 10.—Petitions in favor of passage of bill to amend the charter of the village of St. Joseph; for the prevention of unjust discriminations in railroad freight rates; for the promotion of exactions from farmers who ship grain, of extra weight for waste or shrinkage; for favorable action on the Blackler bill, in the interest of the laboring classes. Action was taken on the following measures: to amend section 5 of the Michigan Central railroad act of March 28, 1846, was passed. Immediate effect; to amend certain sections of the state prison act of May 3, 1875, was lost.

Vote reconsidered and bill laid on the table; to protect the rights of laborers, being the "Blackler" bill. Vote by which bill was defeated at former session reconsidered and bill laid on the table; to provide for an asylum for insane criminals, was passed; to organize the county of Arenac out of the northern part of Bay county, was passed, to prevent fast driving over bridges owned by counties, was reported adversely from committee on roads and bridges and was laid upon the table; to authorize the organization of a fire department in Norway township in the county of Menominee, was passed; to amend certain sections of the act to revise the charter of the city of St. Clair, was passed. The governor, by message, announced his signature and approval of the bills to add a new section (section 3) to an act for the protection of human life on railroad trains; to provide for laying out a state road in Leelanaw county; to lay out a state road in Grand Traverse county; to settle a claim of Robert Hood for shortage in school lands.

Horse.—The petitions submitted were for and against the submission of a prohibitory amendment, and against establishing a poor commission in Wayne county. A large list of bills were passed, the following being the most important: Reincorporating Saline; appropriating \$131,150 for the school for the blind; legalizing the ditch tax roll of Le Roy, Calhoun county; to punish persons guilty of assault with intent to do great bodily harm; to provide for commencement of actions of tort against non-residents; to define duties of justices of peace in certain instances; amending act of 1879 relative to sale of lease held interests in lands on execution; for reassessments of delinquent taxes; for maintenance of stone roads in Bay county; amending act relative to Detroit water works; amending section 31, act of 1882, being general tax law; granting state lands to improve Elk river, Antrim county; amending acts relative to Albion college; amending section 99 of general tax law of 1882; increasing the salary of the auditor general; appropriating \$91,600 for the state public school at Coldwater; amending section 4733, C. C., relative to divorce; for payment of wages earned and materials delivered on public buildings and public works; amending act of 1881, relative to selection of jurors to lay out highways; amending certain sections of highway act of 1881; appropriating \$6,000 for the library; amending act creating board of public works, Detroit; amending section 534 C. L., relative to compensation of prosecuting attorneys; amending section 8083, C. C., relative to county jails; reincorporating Caro; amending act incorporating Caro; reincorporating Saranac; requiring terms of the Ingham circuit court to be held at Lansing; amending section 5179, C. L., relative to courts of chancery; amending section 4907, C. L., relative to the supreme court; in reference to statistics to be published by the secretary of the state board of health; amending section 5059, C. L., relative to courts of chancery; discontinuing a highway in Troy, Oakland county.

SENATE, April 11.—The following bills were passed upon third reading: House manuscript bill, reorganizing the township of Republic, Marquette Co.; reincorporating Manistee; to protect the rights of laborers; to provide for the purchase and distribution of volumes containing the general laws of the state; amending section 7542, compiled laws, relative to the crime of abortion; re-incorporating the schools of Battle Creek; amending section 5973, compiled laws, relative to notice of trial of chancery cases; relative to executions in judgments in courts of record; for laying a school tax in fractional district 2 of Plymouth and Novi; amending sections 6630, compiled laws, relative to proceedings against corporate bodies; to regulate the incorporation of associations to hold and manage property for religious purposes. The petitions presented were but a repetition of those submitted every day since the session began.

Horse.—In addition to a large number of favorable reports upon single bills, the following were submitted: By the Committee on Drainage: A bill to revise and consolidate the laws providing for the construction of drains and to replace act 269 of 1881; being a substitute for eight bills to amend many different sections of the drain law. General order: by the Committee on State Affairs: A bill to revise and consolidate the several acts relating to the protection of game and for the better protection of elk, deer, birds and wild fowl; being a substitute for fourteen bills to amend many different sections of said existing acts. General order. The following bills were passed: To reorganize the Township of Republic in Marquette county; to amend section 4734, compiled laws, relative to marriage, removing prohibition of marriage between whites and blacks; to amend section 15 of chapter 3 and section 4 of chapter 12 of act 164 of 1881, relative to public instruction; to appropriate \$66,900 for university expenses in 1883 and 1884; to appropriate state swamp lands for the benefit of Koylton Township, Tuscola co., and Whiteford Township, Monroe co.; to amend the act incorporating the Old Fire Department of Detroit, and to perpetuate the society; to amend the act to incorporate Corunna; to incorporate Montague Village in Muskegon co. The Governor by message announced his approval of the following acts originating in the House: To establish a Board of Poor Commissioners in Detroit; to amend the Detroit House of Correction act, this being the Devlin measure; to amend the act governing the inspection of illuminating oils; to prohibit the catching of fish with nets in certain waters; to facilitate construction of sidewalks in Grandport, Wayne Co.; to amend acts relative to incorporation of Mackinac City, north branch and Grand Rapids; to prohibit law partners of prosecuting attorneys from defending criminal whom the prosecutor prosecutes; to authorize the formation of clubs for social purposes; to allow soldiers and sailors' associations use of certain tents; to allow the State Librarian of 100 copies of "Michigan in the War" for exchange; to legalize certain school district proceedings in Townships of Winsor and Fair Haven in Huron County; to provide for the payment of fees to County of Wayne in suits and proceedings in the Circuit Court for said county; to provide for the establishment of wills during lifetime of testator.

SENATE, April 12.—Petitions were presented from 50 business men of East Saginaw for the passage of the Bolger house of correction bill, and from 326 voters of Ingham county against the bill to give Lansing two terms of the circuit court. Favorable reports were submitted on divers bills, one of them being S. B. 105 to amend act 67 provide an additional circuit court commissioner for Wayne county. All put on general order. The governor by message announced his approval of the following acts: To amend section 6 of chapter 10 of the compiled laws relative to marriage; to amend section 1 and to repeal section 32 of chapter 170 of the compiled laws relative to divorce; to discontinue a certain road in Troy township, Oakland county. Over a score of bills having been defeated in days past and afterward reconsidered and laid on the table for "another chance." Mr. Romeyn offered the following: Resolved, That it is the sense of Senate that the action had at third reading upon any bill or joint resolution, after consideration of the same by appropriate standing committee and in committee of the whole Senate, should be treated as final, and that any other course is injudicious and involves an unwise expenditure of time and the public money. The resolution was tabled. The resolution proposing a constitutional prohibitory amendment was made the special order for Friday.

House.—For the passage of the bills amending the liquor tax laws; for the passage of a ten hour law for extending the time for the completion of the Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon railroad. Also numerous petitions for the passage of the law establishing a board of poor commissioners of Wayne county. The following passed on third reading: Reincorporating Bay City; legalizing action of electors of Elk Rapids in voting a tax for a town hall; amending act 151 of 1880, relative to skating rinks; for the incorporation of "the Grand Temple of Honor of Michigan"; to regulate business of pawnbrokers; authorizing town of Kearney to sell land to Antrim county; incorporating Emmet, St. Clair county. The following bills were tabled: Appropriating swamp land for an iron bridge over Grand River at Rives, Jackson county; amending act 198 of 1877, relative to damages for sheep killed; amending same act with reference to taxing dogs; authorizing supervisors of Lenawee to purchase lands for agricultural societies; appropriating swamp lands to improve inland navigation of Emmet and Cheboygan counties. The above were reported without recommendation and the bills were laid on the table. The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments to H. B. 130, to protect the rights of laborers, and a committee of conference was asked.

SENATE, April 13.—The joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors was laid on the table pending its passage. The following passed on third reading: Concerning co-operative and beneficiary associations; appropriating \$100,981 for the Industrial Home for girls at Adrian; amending section 22 of act incorporating companies for mining, smelting, etc.; amending section 6439 of the compiled laws relative to proceedings by garnishment; to provide punishment for persons getting upon railroad trains while in motion.

House.—Among the reports from committees, those on the following bills were unfavorable, and the said bills were laid upon the table: House bill No. 540, to prevent fishing with seines and nets in Lake Erie along the Michigan coast; House bill No. 60, to amend section 7 of act 259 of the session laws of 1881, to regulate the sale of liquors, etc. As per request, the governor returned to the House the bill to create the County of Arenac out of the northern part of Bay; and the House laid the bill upon the table, instead of returning it to the Senate, as asked to do by the latter body. The following were passed: To incorporate the village of Hesperia in the counties of Newaygo and Oceana, was passed; to appropriate \$7,700 for improvements and repairs at the State Normal School, was passed; to appropriate \$50,165 for current expenses at State Normal School, for 1883 and 1884, was passed; to provide for rebuilding and refurbishing the State Normal School buildings in case of loss or damage by fire, was passed; to amend section 6 of the Coldwater Board of Education act of 1877, was passed. The Governor was asked to return to the House House bill No. 95, to add a new section to chapter 19 of act 164 of 1881, relative to public instruction. House bill No. 21, to incorporate the Village of Bangor, in Van Buren county, was postponed indefinitely. House bill No. 265, to repeal act 102 of 1877 for the special prevention and punishment of horse-stealing was killed, all after the enacting clause being struck out.

A Michigan Mine Disaster.

An Escanaba dispatch of the 11th inst., says the Keel Ridge Mine, between Quinnesec and Iron Mountain, caved in, carrying down the engine house and eight men. Only one man was rescued, and his legs and several ribs were broken. The others are dead. There were no men at work in the mine, these unfortunate ones being on the surface.

To Protect Our Game.

The House Committee on State Affairs has before it thirteen different bills for the protection of game, and out of the thirteen have already agreed upon one which has been passed. It amends the general game law, and makes a number of important changes. Though the exact dates have not been fully agreed upon, it is probable that the season for hunting deer will be limited to the period between October 15 and December 15 in each year. The present law closes the season January 1, but the disappearance of game is so rapid that the Legislature feels impelled to give better protection to deer than formerly. The present law closes the season in the Upper Peninsula at a different date from the rest of the State. This distinction is now to be abolished. The hunting of deer with hounds will also be prohibited. It is forbidden to kill quail until November 1, 1886. It is evident that this game bird will become extinct unless absolutely protected for two or three years. The transporting of game by railroads or steamboats during the closed season is made punishable by fines and penalties. Protection is withdrawn from English sparrows and cherry birds, and thus their lives are made subject to the tender mercy of the small boy and pot-hunter. Much rejoicing will be felt by the enemies of the English sparrow—that pugnacious and irrepressible creature—whose fortune and daring are not an unfit type of the nation from which he takes his name—a nation that has a foothold in every quarter of the globe.

Ralph Ely.

Gen. Ralph Ely, formerly auditor-general of Michigan, died at his home in Redmond, Emmet county, a few days ago. Mr. Ely has been identified with the interests of this state since 1846, settling at Ronald, Ionia county, in that year, from whence he moved to Gratiot county, where he resided until about the year 1866, when he removed to Emmet county. He served throughout the war of the rebellion, making a brilliant record. At the close of the war he returned to his home, and former occupation, but was called from private life by the vote of the people electing him as state senator during the session of 1873-4. He was elected auditor-general in 1874 and re-elected in 1876. He was a representative pioneer man, and by a life of honest endeavor and upright conduct of purpose, won the esteem of all.

Another Accident.

An accident occurred on the F. & P. M. railroad, three miles from East Saginaw, by which John Hewitt, engineer, and C. L. Rhodes, fireman, lost their lives. The train was thrown from the track, by reason of a broken rail.

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A Joyful Greeting.

Hello! How are you? I am glad that last year your eyes have fallen upon me. Now that we have met, pray cultivate the acquaintance, for it is my purpose to interest and to serve you. Between you and I, though only a newspaper article, I am ambitious. Having a portentous message for all mankind, if it be cordially received, its import truly realized and acted upon, I should be considered a world's benefactor. Could have no higher ambition, you will admit.

A misanthrope of ample means determined to end his life by drowning himself. Going to the banks of the canal, found the time not favorable for the purpose, a number of persons being in the vicinity, and daylight still present. He concluded to walk along the tow-path until it was dark. While doing so, he heard piteous cries issuing from the door of a hovel near by, and unconsciously walked over to the place, and found a poor family consisting of a mother surrounded by several children, who told him of their sufferings for food. He took from his pocket his wallet and handed it to the woman, reasoning with himself that he would not need it. The grateful thanks and praises that he received from the recipients of his bounty awoke emotions within his breast, of such a pleasurable character, that he changed his suicidal intent, and decided to live for others. His future life became replete with good deeds—many a dark home and heart were made bright by his presence.

Well, my appearance in these columns, springs, simply from a desire on the part of those I represent, to benefit your news-devouring race. My province is to help you, your friends, your relations, aye, even your mother-in-law, if that interesting lady be not already far beyond the pale of good influences. I am sent among men to bear tidings of a discovery that marks an epoch as important to the health of mankind as Newton's apple and Franklin's kite were to natural science. The sick, the discouraged, the dejected, the broken down, and the despairing, may now, all find a cure, certain as the Jordan proved to the Syrian leper. It is only necessary, as in the case of that sufferer of old, to follow directions.

The agent which I herald builds up the system, sweeps the cobwebs from the brain, and sends pure, invigorating blood dancing through the arteries, to the music of happy laughter. The gloomy, worn-out man of business, by proper use of this wonderful medicine, will be enabled to meet troubles and reverses like a man. Then, in perfect health, he will not have abnormal views of the "vicissitudes of fortune, which spares neither man, nor the proudest of his works, which buries empires and cities in a common grave."

The weak and nervous woman, just able to drag herself, in "moping melancholy," through duties of the day, may steal the bloom from blushing roses, and have eyes bright and sparkling as the dewdrops nestling in their leaves; and the poor little baby, now disfigured with pimples and scabby sores, may be made sweet, cool, and wholesome as—"that youngster of Mrs. Blank's across the way, whose family is always in a glow of health." Don't you know the reason? "No." Then I will tell you. For years your neighbor has never been without Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

This remedy is a medicine, not a beverage, and is to be taken according to full and perfectly plain directions accompanying each bottle. It is specific, but not a patent medicine, and contains no vile narcotics, or vile liquor. It is a prescription, used for years by the well known physician, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., whose name is a household word in innumerable homes all over our own and foreign lands. The Golden Medical Discovery is prepared and offered to the public by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, a body corporate, existing by and under the laws of the state of New York; its president is Dr. Pierce, the great specialist in chronic diseases. The doctor has devoted the best years of a very busy and wonderfully successful life to the relief and cure of his suffering fellow-men, and at a time when high political honors lay broadly open before him, Dr. Pierce resigned his seat in the Congress of the United States, simply from a sense of duty towards others. His associates in the great sanitarium represented to the doctor that the immense business of their Association should be paid to the great army of patients crowding upon them from every clime. Dr. Pierce is also the founder of the Invalids' Hotel, at Buffalo, N. Y. This establishment, possessing all the comforts and luxuries of a daily attendance of a large faculty of eminent specialists, whose practice collectively cover the whole field of surgery and chronic diseases. The laboratory in which Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is prepared is an object of interest and wonder. It has a frontage of one hundred feet, a depth of one hundred and twenty-five feet, and is six stories high. In this mammoth and palatial workshop two hundred persons are constantly employed in putting up Dr. Pierce's Medicines.

While the Golden Medical Discovery's curative effects are almost immediately felt, it is not merely a temporary stimulant, but is as certainly a safe and complete cure, in all cases for which it is recommended, as it is that certain misery and death will follow their neglect. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will not cure club feet, will not return armless or legless unfortunates with new and perfect limbs, and it is not guaranteed that even a dozen bottles applied to any stray portion of a second hand skeleton, will develop such member into an animate, human form divine. In brief, it is not asserted that this medicine will, or can, counteract the decrees of Providence. But in all cases where a high state of civilization and cultivation has engendered disease and suffering, whereby God's natural man has become a nervous, artificial being, the Golden Medical Discovery will positively restore to him the strong, vigorous, self-asserting life, from which, almost unconsciously, he had drifted far, and perhaps hopelessly away. It is claimed, and guaranteed, if this medicine be used as prescribed, and faithfully persevered in a reasonable time, it will permanently cure liver complaint, and the various blood disorders consequent upon torpor of the liver, in all their various forms and ramifications including bronchitis, consumption, which is scrofula of the lungs, dyspepsia, costiveness, sick-headache, skin diseases, fever and ague, malaria, and other disorders arising from poisoned or deteriorated blood.

This wonderful medicine cures all humors, from the worst scrofula to a common blotch, pimple, or eruption. Erysipelas, salt rheum, fever-sores, scaly or rough skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great eating ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing tetter, boils, carbuncles, scrofulous sores and swellings, white swellings, gouts or "streak neck," and enlarged glands. Consumption, which is scrofulous disease of the lungs, is promptly and positively arrested and cured by this sovereign and God-given remedy, if taken before the last stages are reached. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, consumptive night-sweats, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. For indigestion, dyspepsia and torpid liver or "biliousness," Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures.

To all suffering from lassitude, weariness, despondency, lack of vigor or ambition, be it man, woman, or child, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will speedily impart new tone, vigor and life to the whole system. The haggard face will grow round, ruddy, and beam with the expression of long lost confidence. The step will be firm and elastic, and the relieved sufferer will once more enjoy in common with fellow men that feeling of proprietorship in earth, air, and being, only fully realized by those in perfect health.

The Golden Medical Discovery will not make

drunkards or opium eaters; on the contrary, any unfortunate, driven by trouble, adversity or inherited appetite, to the use of insidious stimulants, will find the Discovery of great assistance in efforts to break the chains binding him to a shameful and miserable existence. Those feeling only "out of sorts," with no predominant symptoms, and who, if asked, would find it difficult to explain their sensations, will find a sovereign remedy in the Golden Medical Discovery.

Those who are irritable, petulant, or fretful, ever seeing the gloomy side of life; who imagine "the time out of joint;" to whom life is a heavy burden, not a blessing; who think the whole world is arrayed against them, and anticipate calamity at every turn; to all such let this message be full of encouragement and joy.—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will radically cure them, when it will be found, to their lasting benefit, that life and the world have not changed, but that disease had thrown clouds of misery and woe about them, through which all things were seen, as "through a glass darkly."

Let no sufferer be discouraged because he or she has tried other medicines without benefit. In fact, these are the cases the World's Dispensary Medical Association particularly desire to reach through their Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. When all other medicines fail let this be tried, and no one will be doomed to further disappointment.

The Golden Medical Discovery is a prescription of a physician with a wide-awake reputation and an honorable position to maintain. It is far beneath the dignity of Dr. Pierce to lend his name to any vile nostrum, or catch-penny preparation, whereby the public may be deceived. Having used his Discovery for many years in his unprecedented private practice, he is convinced it is indeed a specific in diseases mentioned. Desiring this marvelous cure shall benefit, not only those with whom he comes personally in contact, but that all mankind may be embraced in his grand plan for the amelioration of human suffering, the doctor, through the World's Dispensary Medical Association, earnestly and most confidently recommends his Golden Medical Discovery to the public at large, assured the most skeptical will be thoroughly convinced of its worth by a trial of a single bottle.

In stubborn, or long seated affections, and where the bowels are very costive, the gentle, though certain action of the Discovery, will be more rapid and satisfactory by supplementing Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets in small daily doses of one or two. These pills (the original and only genuine Little Liver Pills) are Purely Vegetable, sugar-coated, and very small. Yet by the peculiar process used in their preparation, they possess the strength and virtue of larger and unpalatable pills. Pleasant Purgative Pellets will speedily remove all ill and disagreeable effects arising from over-eating or drinking, and are recommended as a cathartic, at all times, being perfectly safe, sure, and unattended by the griping pains usually experienced in the use of purgatives less carefully prepared. Promptly resorted to, these Little Pellets will radically cure indigestion, biliousness and sick-headache, thus saving the patient from serious and lingering disorders. Dr. Pierce, the President of the World's Dispensary, and his faculty of twelve skilled specialists, can be consulted by letter or in person in any case of chronic disease requiring either medical or surgical treatment, free of charge. For those desiring more exhaustive information than can be imparted through correspondence the doctor has written a book, called "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in Plain English, or, Medicine Simplified."

This work alone is a goodly harvest for an ordinary life, and stamps its author a profound scholar and a very remarkable man. The book contains nine hundred and twenty-two pages, illustrated with two hundred and eighty-six woodcuts and colored plates, and makes plain a, b, c, anatomy, physiology, materia medica, practice of medicine, hygiene, temperaments, psychology, etc.—and answers in plain, easily-to-be-understood terms all questions that may arise within their range, especially those questions the would-be-inquirer is deterred by fear, or modesty, from asking the family or other physician. That all may be enabled to acquaint themselves with matter so vital to health, happiness, and success, the price of this great work has been fixed at one dollar and fifty cents, post paid by mail to any address, while smaller and far inferior books, purporting to cover the same ground, have sold at five dollars a copy. It being the aim of the proprietors of the Common Sense Medical Adviser to reach not only the affluent, but also those in moderate, and even straitened, circumstances, the price of the work places it within the reach of all.

A Law For the Laborer.

After several trials to defeat the bill of Representative Blacker for the protection of laborers, the Senate finally took up the bill and passed it. The following is the substance of the bill:

Section 1. The People of the State of Michigan enact, No property, except as exempted by the laws of the state, shall be exempt from levy or sale under an execution issued upon a judgment obtained before an justice of the peace, for work or labor done or performed by any person. In entering such judgment the justice shall recite upon the docket that the same was rendered for his personal work and labor of the plaintiff, and the same fact shall also be recited in any execution issued thereon.

Sec. 2. Such action may be commenced by a summons or by a writ of attachment as in other suits, and when commenced by summons the same may be served and returned as in other cases before justices of the peace, or plaintiff, if he shall so elect,

NEW ELECTRIC APPLICANTS.

While the Swans and the Edisons, the Lane, Foxes and the Maxims, Father Brush and his offspring, and many more electric and telephone companies are squabbling among themselves like so many cormorants to whether one particular patent for an incandescent lamp or a telephone is an infringement of another—while real progress in the development of electricity and magnetism is thus obstructed by the rival companies seeking injunctions here and interdicts there, there is a quiet and obtrusive gentleman, an accomplished electrician, who, at his beautiful villa, Balvaire, Rutherglen, is busily making these sciences his seraglio in the most ordinary affairs of domestic life. It was only last week we had occasion to notice in our columns how Mr. W. H. Akester, F. R. S. E., Electrician to the Universal Electric Company, had effectually applied these sciences to the scaring of burglars, and we have this week in referring to some of his other inventions. He has constructed an instrument, which operates by electricity, for gathering apples, mowing lawns, reaping cereals, hairing sheep, singing horses, and shearing sheep. On Thursday we saw it pulling apples and chestnuts off trees with great success. It consists of a telescopic bamboo, which can be lengthened to the height of any ordinary tree. There is a calico shoot attached to the end of this electrical apparatus to which the fruit operated falls, and thereby is transmitted into the sheet or other vessel provided for reception, the latter being placed in any convenient position either at the root of the tree or elsewhere. In the whole apparatus, when detached of the necessary connecting wires to the battery, dynamo or secondary, simply resembles an ordinary fishing-rod. Besides having his little sewing machine driven by a powerful motor, Mr. Akester has constructed an electrical fly-catcher, which in confectionery and other establishments, where flies do not congregate, "must be invaluable. It consists of a series of plates, eight of an inch apart, the spaces between being filled with a composition of glue and treacle, which attracts flies in great numbers. Every alternate plate is positive and negative, and the moment the fly alights on the plates he receives a shock which causes instantaneous death. Wonder to what electricity and magnetism will be applied next.—*Evening Herald.*

When a Russian is too lazy to work for a living, he has himself staked for a Nihilist.

Although not much of a conversationalist, a mute might get along nicely in a spoke factory.

How may you can sell a spavined horse to an Illinois man, by telling her the Queen Anne style.

Women are such queer creatures that no man can understand them. It has been generally conceded that the only way to find a woman out is to call when she is not in.

As you see, my child, this turtle—of the wonders of creation—he has the best combs that are made, and yet he cannot use one, as he has no hair to comb."

The mean velocity of gyration in a circle is discovered to be 174 miles a second, but a Blue Island girl waltzing, can give it a spin and beat it.

When things come to such a pass that a man is shot at by a boarding-house-keeper, just as he would not eat his fish, we don't wonder that young men have come out of the west.

What old minister was once asked what he thought of his two wives who were both preachers. He replied, "George has a betony in his shop window than that John has a larger stock of ware-houses."

Corporan is eminently wise in saying that an all-sufficient epitaph for the proposed monument is "Home, Sweet Home." The poet would have wished, and literary ingenuity would have better.

Harmony in Human Life.

Our surroundings should be harmonious with our life. It is not necessary to sound the same notes to produce harmony. The word implies blending, but it almost forbids repetition. Nature is the great teacher. Her means and ends are consistent with each other. Nature understands too well the art of harmony to attempt impossibilities. She is always up to the mark, but she does not overstep herself. Where the soil will not grow lilies and roses, she contents herself with daisies, but left to herself, she will always cover man's mistakes with a carefully spun shroud. It is to learn this lesson more perfectly that in later life we are drawn away from mankind to live with nature. A fuller growth takes place when we feel ourselves in unison with all we see, and when intercourse with nature restores in us the balance that human conflict has destroyed. Life in great cities is inimical to harmony. The clash of interests is too fierce, and those who live much in great centers of human effort cannot sustain the sense of harmony, unless they come away for a time. The form and manner of modern society increase the difficulty. The multitude of acquaintances, and the little time given to each, make intercourse necessarily broken and harmonious. Conversation takes the form of epigram, and each sentence must be cast into such a form as not necessarily to demand a second for its complexion. By degrees, our thoughts follow our words, and each opinion becomes rounded and finished off to fit into each question that may arise. Nothing can be viewed as a whole—we are too near to its details. So near are we in great cities that it is almost impossible not to take each detail for the whole. Then arises irritation, from the sense of the unfitness of each separate opinion expressed to bear the structure of our whole line of thought. We have uttered an epigram, but we have not stated our judgment as it really is. To do that requires time and opportunity, which society, neglectful of the individual in its care for the whole, cannot afford to any one of its members. The utterance, unfathered and without offspring, must stand or fall by itself, while we may be thankful if we are not through it labeled and placed in a pigeon-hole to which we are as foreign as a dove to a hawk's nest. Then it is that we fall back for consolation upon ourselves as a whole.—*London Spectator.*

The Newer Arithmetic.

If it costs five dollars to make use of an oath in New Jersey, how much will it cost a man to swear all day in Iowa?

If it takes a fall of twenty-eight feet from chestnut tree to break a boy's arm, how far would he have to fall to break his neck?

On a political ticket there are fourteen candidates, each candidate is the victim of 526 lies. What is the total number of lies?

A merchant finds himself \$300 in bad debts on hand, and he divides the amount to make fifty of his best customers foot the bill. How much did each one have to pay?

A political candidate promises the position of market clerk to 320 different friends, and after his election gives the place to his uncle. Find words to express the feelings of the 320.

If it takes eight dollars worth of coal to keep one fifteen-cent house plant through the winter, how much coal will it take to carry ten of the plants through the season?

A lady pays seven dollars for a pair of fashionable shoes, and endures fourteen dollars worth of agony for every mile she walks. How much agony would she have to endure in walking three weeks?

In a city of 100,000 people there are 2,000 men who carry umbrellas and canes on their shoulders without reference to pedestrians. If a man kicks sixteen of these chaps per day, how long would it take to get rid of the last batch?

SPECIALTIES!

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The finest Patterns and the Largest Stock of GILT, WHITE BLANKS, BROWN BLANKS and CEILING PAPERS, DADOES, CENTRES and EXTENSIONS in Chelsea. All warranted free from POISONOUS COLORS.

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DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A SHIRT.

The very first thing to do is to set the linen bosom on the front. Stitch it twice across the lower edge, and cut out the neck by the shirt pattern. Next finish the back. If a yoke shirt is to be made, gather the fullness, and placing it between the front and back of the yoke, leaving the seam inside. If it be a sack-shirt, face the back for a depth of twelve inches. Next sew up the shoulder seams, always leaving the facing of the back, or the lining of the yoke, to stitch down on the right side. This makes all smooth and well finished. Then take the sleeves, which has already had the wrist-bands sewed on, but are still open from wrist-band to shoulder, sew them into the body of the shirt, leaving half an inch to turn down for a facing. This makes unnecessary the troublesome arm-hole facing and gives the requisite strength and finish. Now comes the long seam, closing both the sleeve and the body, and almost finishing the garment. This seam must be carefully felled. Make the narrowest hem possible round the bottom of the shirt. Stay the ends of seams with tiny gussets or a tape stitched firmly across. The pattern ought to be so perfect that the neck will need no trimming out. A circular band is the best fitting, and this requires a pattern. Remember that upon the set of the neck-band depends the fit of the bosom and the comfort of the wearer, and use a tape measure that it may be neither too large nor too small, but just right. Shirt bosoms should always be lined. They are sometimes purchased with a coarse linen lining, but the ordinary linen bosom sewed over the front, and the cloth beneath allowed to remain instead of cutting away, is quite as good.—*Wisconsin State Journal.*

A Perthshire minister, more skillful as an angler, than popular as a preacher, was once giving advice to a parishioner on the benefit of early rising, and mentioned as an instance that he had, a few mornings before composed a sermon and killed a salmon before breakfast. "In fact sir," said he with self-satisfaction, "it is a feat on which I plume myself greatly." "Aweel sir," was the pointed reply, "I wud much rather hae had yer sauman than yer sermon."

THE UPPER PENINSULA INDUSTRIES.

The annual review of the iron mining and other industries of the Upper Peninsula for the year ending December 31, 1881, by A. P. Swineford, of the Marquette Journal, has been issued. It is a volume of 200 pages, and beginning with an interesting historical sketch, gives a review of the present condition and prospects of each iron mine in the district. Mr. Swineford estimates that the output of iron ore this year will be nearly, if not quite, 3,000,000 tons. Following the detailed statement concerning the iron mines, which must prove of great value to all interested in iron mining, comes a comprehensive tabulated summary of the quantity and value of the product. The total production from 1853 to 1881, inclusive, was 17,642,443 tons of ore, and 843,251 tons of pig iron; the whole being valued at \$138,592,278. A summary of the copper product of the Lake Superior district is next given, showing the total up to the close of 1881 to have been 328,328 tons 1,370 pounds of refined copper, valued at \$152,571,458. The author says: With a population not to exceed probably 100,000 the Upper Peninsula can make a showing which, we confidently believe, cannot be made by any other section of the country of the same area or population. Add to the value of its iron and copper produced that of its lumber, omitting the earnings of its foundries, machine shops and all other industries and we have no less than \$35,000,000 as its gross earnings in 1881, to be still further increased to the extent of several millions the present year. We truthfully boast the possession of the largest and richest iron mines in the world, and there does not exist anywhere any gold or silver mine of such enormous wealth capacity as Lake Superior's famous copper mine, the Calumet and Hecla. This last has returned to its owners no less than \$21,350,000 in dividends, on an original investment of \$200,000, has a surplus fund of several millions in its treasury, and bids fair to more than repeat in the future its record of the past.

The coat-tail flirtation is the latest. A wrinkled coat tail bearing the dusty toe marks means "I have spoken to your father."

BOUND TO HAVE A \$250 CLOAK.

Some 60 years ago, in Shelbyville, Ky., when Kentucky merchants bought most of their goods in Philadelphia, an aristocratic young woman entered a store and asked to be shown a fine cloak. She was shown one, the price of which was \$50, but she said disdainfully: "I wouldn't have such a common thing as that!" The merchant then told her that in a few weeks he would have some very fine cloaks from Philadelphia, worth \$250. "Well," said she, "if I am not around again by that time, just lay one aside for me, and I will take it." When she had gone the shrewd tradesman carefully laid away the same cloak which she had looked upon with so much disdain, and when she called again a few weeks later, she paid him \$250 for it, expressing the highest gratification that she had secured so fine a cloak.

A RIVAL TO THE GIANT QUEEN.

"Marian, the Giant Amazon Queen from the Thuringian Mountains," although she is still growing, has got a formidable rival. One Jean Condoist has been brought to Paris as a medical curiosity from the Haute Soone, and has this advantage over her, that he is not only still growing, but growing visibly. According to the medical contributor to a Parisian contemporary, this youth, aged 19, took a start on the 17th of May, 1881, being then six feet three inches high, and found one morning, that he had grown an inch. Every week since then has he registered himself, and on the 14th of September this human beanstalk had gained nearly five inches; he grew five inches more before the 20th of January, 1882, and seven more before March 15, and he now stands 7ft. 10 inches. All this has been accompanied by great pains in the back, and he stoops considerably; but since last June it is his legs only that have grown, and his feet are already 24 inches long. It would be interesting to know how he goes upstairs; perhaps, like Cetywayo, he finds it awkward. He is very despondent, and has already come to the conclusion that his end is not far off.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

"Why is a young man like a kernel of corn?" asked a young lady. "Because," said another, "he turns white when he pops."

Three Minutes to Twelve.

On a cold December night some twenty years ago, when the earth was bound in a black frost, and the bitter wind blew strong and shrewdly, I was returning home from spending the evening at a friend's house, situated some three or four miles out of town. The sky was so black, the country lanes were so dark, that I was truly thankful when the scattered lights of an outlying suburb began to twinkle in the distance, and it was with a sigh of relief that I stepped under the first lamp-post I came to, and looked at my watch. It was no easy task, for the lamp glass had a pane broken, and the strong wind blew the gas in all directions and almost extinguished it.

I read the time at last—three minutes of twelve—and, looking up from the watch face, I started, to see a man standing close opposite me. I had heard nothing of his approach. We looked at each other but a moment, yet it was sufficient time to imprint his features indelibly on my memory. A tall, shabby man, in a threadbare, black-frock coat, and a seedy, tall hat; his face lantern-jawed and sallow, his eyes sunken and lusterless, his beard long and ill-trimmed. In a tone of elaborate civility, he asked me the time, thanked me for my answer, and, giving me good night, passed into the black darkness, which seemed to engulf him like a grave.

I turned for a moment to think of his lonely walk in that grim obscurity, and resumed my homeward way, laughing at myself for the start he had given me, and reflecting that the strong wind had blown away the sound of his approach. I thought of him as I sat and smoked my pipe over my fire, and felt a comfortable shudder steal upon me, as I imagined him facing the bitter blast in his insufficient clothing.

In the course of a week or two the incident—trifling enough, heaven knows—faded from my memory, and I thought no more of it.

In those days I was actively engaged in the timber trade, and the course of my business took me a good deal about the country, and brought me largely in contact with the agents of the different noblemen and country gentlemen of the district. With one of the agents who resided near the country town of L—, I had numerous transactions, and I used often to run down to L— to meet him, for the town was only fifteen miles away, and was on a line of a railroad. It was a dull little hole enough, that only warmed up into life when the militia were out, or the assizes were on.

One night I returned from L—, having made a large purchase from my friend, the agent, whose master, a sporting nobleman, was induced to cut down the family timber. When I fell asleep that night I had a very simple but vivid dream. I thought I was standing on a lofty hill. By my side stood a veiled figure, who, with a commanding gesture, motioned me towards the town of L—, which lay in the far distance. Then I awoke.

Of course, I explained the thing to myself easily enough. I had been a good deal engaged in the neighborhood of the place, and had a large venture more or less remotely connected with it. Still the dream was so vivid that I could not dismiss it from my thoughts during the whole of the day, and when I went to bed at night I wondered if it would again visit me.

It did come again; precisely the same dream, in precisely the same manner. Once more I found a convincing explanation. Doubtless I had been thinking too much about the first dream, and this had given rise to the second. But my explanation

did not convince me in the least. Again I was haunted by the thing throughout the day, and when I came home at night my preoccupation was so evident that it attracted the attention of my wife. She questioned me upon the cause, and, only too thankful to unbosom myself of what was now almost a trouble, I told her about the dream and its repetition. She had the tact not to laugh at me, but was evidently a little impressed by the narrative.

The third night it came again, if anything, more vivid and startling than before. This time I was utterly unhinged; the pale face that fronted me in the looking glass was hardly recognizable for my own. I went down to breakfast, filled with a foreboding of some misfortune—bad news in my letters—I knew not what.

The maid entered with the letter bag.

"There," said my wife, passing a letter on which was the L— postmark, "that breaks your dream, John." I opened it hurriedly. It was from the agent, requesting me to meet him in L— that day, at 1 o'clock, to arrange a difficulty that had arisen in the performance of his contract.

I was intensely relieved. Here was an opportunity to go to L—, and perhaps the very fact of going would put me right. There were two fast trains to L— in the morning, but I decided to go by the first, regardless of the fact that I should have some hours to wait. So I found myself speeding away towards my destination.

The train was full. Pipes exhaled their fragrance. Newspapers were turned and flattened, and there was that leisurely kind of morning conversation that prevails among men going off by an early train to their day's work. I soon discovered that I had fallen among a party of barristers, and their chief topic was a peculiarly interesting case, which was to be finished to-day, at the L— assizes.

"He must sum up against the prisoners," said a gentleman with a fat, florid face and long sandy whiskers, who wore a light overcoat and shepherd's plaid trousers. "The defense was a complete failure and deserved to be."

"It was certainly rather audacious," returned a clean shaven young man with a double eye-glass, who sat opposite me, "but I don't like circumstantial evidence."

"All evidence is more or less circumstantial," answered he of the florid complexion; "and this man is as clearly guilty, to my mind, as if there had been a dozen witnesses to stand by and see him do the deed. That's my opinion, Heywood." And the oracle disappeared behind his newspaper.

Feeling glad to discover any topic that would divert my thoughts from their gloomy forebodings, I addressed myself to Heywood, the young barrister, with whom I had a slight acquaintance.

"You seem much interested in this trial that is going on," I said. "May I ask if you are engaged upon it?"

"No," he answered. "But it is a curious case. A man, a clerk dismissed from his employment, is accused of murdering the cashier of the firm. The evidence against him is entirely circumstantial; but the defense broke down at the most critical point, and the case certainly looks very black for the prisoner."

The train was now slackening speed, and there was a general rising. I rose, too.

"Are you going to get out here?" said Mr. Heywood, opening the door, as we glided into the station. "Have you come down so early on business?"

"Ye-s," I said, wishing to goodness I knew what the immediate business was. "Nothing very urgent, though."

I added, half to myself, as I got out.

"If you have the time to spare you had better turn in and hear the end of the trial," said Heywood. "The court will be crowded with ladies, no doubt, but I can smuggle you into a corner."

Not knowing what to do with myself, the next few hours, I accepted the offer with gratitude. I was soon seated in an obscure corner of a dingy, ill-lighted, ill-ventilated courtroom, which would have been ill-smelling, too, had it not been for the scent wafted from the numerous ladies who were present. One of these, a buxom female obstruction, who ought to have known better, was just in front of me and blocked my view with an enormous bonnet. I could not see the prisoner or his counsel, or even the clock over his head, at which the people kept looking eagerly, as the hour fixed for the recommencement of the trial approached.

At last there was a stir and bustle, caused by persons invisible to me; then a call for silence, and after a few preliminaries the summing commenced.

I listened the more intently, because I could see nothing. The clear, cold, telling sentences cut deep into my consciousness. How distinct and convincing it all was! How all those minute facts, the mute testimony of footmarks and the like, arranged and distributed by that powerful intellect, grouped themselves into the damning proof of guilt.

I cared nothing for the prisoner, had no personal interest in the trial, but my mind was wonderfully fascinated by his tale of horror. At length the weighty tones ceased, and a murmur of relief and expectation ran round the assembly. At this moment the woman with the high bonnet shifted her seat, and I obtained a full view of the prisoner. I started involuntarily. Where had I seen that face before?

The jury returned after a short absence; the verdict was guilty, accompanied with a recommendation to mercy. Again the Judge's solemn tones sounded through the court; again they ceased.

There was dead silence. I sprang to my feet as if impelled to do so by some unseen power, and looked steadily at the prisoner. His face was averted from me for the moment, but the looks of the people showed me that he was about to speak. Slowly he turned around, and, in a voice whose deep, earnest tones could be heard all over the assembly, he said:

"There lives but one man who can prove me innocent—and there he stands."

With white face and outstretched arms he pointed—at me. I gazed at him with a sudden look of recognition. It was the man I had seen under the lamp. And, by a strange coincidence, at this moment the court clock struck twelve.

The plea that had been got up by the defense was an *alibi*. But there was a space of some two hours that could not be accounted for, and the theory of the prosecution was that the crime had been committed during that time. My evidence supplied the missing link; for the place in which I had seen the man, was so far distant from the scene of the murder, that it was impossible for him to have been anywhere near at the time of its commission.

And the dream? Only a coincidence, you will say, perhaps, or a fit of indigestion, or my timber contract. Nevertheless, as I have told it to you, so it happened. Explain it away, who can?

Your relations with God decide your life in the world. If you would walk with God, first be with Him in the depths and intensity of your own soul. —J. H. Griffith.

Last Straws.

BY AUNT ADDIE.

The "last straws" is usually clearing away the supper things, and where the weary mother has it all to do, no wonder that she finds that it breaks her down. Where there are several children in the house, even the little ones can be taught to help efficiently in the business, and where it goes on cheerily, they will like it, too. Even father will not compromise his dignity by bearing a hand for five minutes only in helping to clear the cloth, and oh, how it will save mother's tired feet. I do not believe that at any time in the day will she realize more the truth of the old proverb, "many hands make labor light." The table once cleared and ready for evening, she and the girls can make quick work of the supper dishes out in the kitchen. If a little system is used as you go along, there need not be a great pile of "arrears" to bring up. It is a quick process to wash basin or bowl as soon as you are done with it, or the baking dishes as soon as the things are fairly in the oven; and though some housekeepers do not believe in it, I for one find it one of the helps to make labor seem lighter if nothing more.

I never knew a boy made less manly by a little helpfulness of this sort about the house on suitable occasions. I will warrant James Garfield was a handy mother's boy in those dear old days in his former home. I would like to ask his dear mother if he has not often washed up her cups when she was tired or had the headache. There was nothing he was not willing to do that would save her whom he loved so tenderly. And he did save her down to her old age, in rare health and happiness, despite her toilsome life. Yet where will you find a nobler grander type of manhood, than in him whom the nations of all the earth delighted to honor.

In nations, as well as individual homes, you can find that the type of culture can be fairly estimated by the regard paid to women. I have often seen men pour into a ferry boat, fresh from the emigrant ship, followed by women bearing great packs on their backs, sufficient all-most to load a mule, and the faces of the men indicated a spirit but little above that of the beasts that perish.

Dear boys, imitate our noble president in your home, love and care for mother, and you have found the way for an honorable future. The blessing of the Lord attend dutiful children—and the opposite is just as true.

Why few People Live to Grow Old.

The eighth lecture of the course in connection with the new Century Evening Classes for woman was given on Saturday evening at the Franklin Institute, by Dr. H. Hartshorne.

To live a healthy and vigorous old age was, he said, the right of every man and woman. That so few attain it is due in part to unhygienic ways of living, and in part to the inherited effect of the bad living of our progenitors. One hundred years is the terminus to be expected from the organization of man, yet only one in 4000 reaches it. Of these there are more women than men, more foreigners than natives, more colored than white. The average of life in this country is less than 40, which, after allowing for epidemics, casualties, &c., is still unreasonably low.

Many are handicapped at the start by a bad inheritance; many a child is born with a short-lived constitution, is 40 at birth, and dies of old age in infancy. The children of drinkers are apt to be unhealthy, even when the habit has not obviously affected the parent. The marriage

of consumptives is always dangerous, weak lungs in both parents are almost certainly fatal to offspring, and most of all the marriage of persons under age is likely to fill the world with weaklings. The waste of life among children, especially in cities in hot weather, is due in large proportion to dirty streets, unclean and unventilated houses, and close packing together. This is so obvious that a physician could go through the city and predict in what streets and alleys, and in what houses, pestilential diseases would be generated which should spread to punish a city. The speaker was especially earnest on the subject of vaccination. "Consider no child safe" said he, because once vaccinated; but when about 12 years old, re-vaccinate, and don't be satisfied until it has taken. Hot weather is more dangerous to children than adults. The children's country week and the sanitarium give to thousands every summer the boon of something to breathe. It would be well if mothers in any given court or small street would take turns through the hot days in spending each a day in a public square with the children of several families together.

Cold is also very trying to small children, and the positive cruelty of mothers in allowing, for fashion's sake, the legs of children to be lightly clothed in winter, was earnestly condemned. When a child is in bed it is not enough to depend on bed-clothing for warmth; no amount of cold clothing will make heat; it will simply confine the amount of animal heat already in the body. If a child is put to bed cold it may stay cold, although under piles of clothing. The right way is to have artificial heat in the room, not only for its own warmth, but to make it easy to lower the windows and let into the lungs of the sleeper the oxygen-bearing fresh air, which shall turn to heat in the body itself. Take a child in ordinary health out of doors every good day, even in mid-winter, even an infant in the first month of its life, wrap up carefully and don't keep out too long. The best sort of warmth is that which comes through exercise, not kept up too long. The reason why skating, one of the very best modes of exercise, lost favor, is that people skated too long at a time and sat down on the ice when warm. "Hardening" is a good thing when wisely done, but it is not accomplished by wearing too little clothing or going about in wet feet.

The Spartan practice of putting the baby over night to see if it is robust enough to live till morning, was not recommended by the lecturer. The food for babies is milk and nothing else.

The theory of adding water is now almost wholly abandoned, said the speaker, except by milkmen. Bo above all things, the milk used by an infant should be kept as fresh as possible; even a few hours in a warm room may bring disease to the delicate stomach of the child. If ice cannot be had, it is better to boil it once. Beware of giving starchy food alone to babies. They need nitrogen as well as starch. You can almost starve a child by giving it a diet of arrow root and water. And don't be forever feeding. Often a child simply wants a drink, and then water is far better than milk. For older children and adults tea is better than coffee; milk and cocoa is better than either. Cocoa is pleasant, nourishing, and does not disorder the nerves.

For alcohol in any and every form the lecturer's advice was, "let it alone." More and more largely, every year, are scientists coming over to the doctrine that alcohol is one of the agents to be resorted to only on the advice, after careful thought, of the family physician. —Phila. Ledger.

Story of Two Summers.

BY HOLLIS FREEMAN.

CHAPTER I.

I am afraid you won't think much of Effie Lea when I tell you that she was neither pretty, nor stylish, nor well-dressed. She wore an old battered straw hat, the fashion of which dated many summers back, and a tumbled brown holland dress which was much too large in the body and too short in the skirt, and her general appearance reminded you of some unfledged young creature who was as yet all legs and wings. If you looked carefully and critically at her, perhaps you would have reversed my verdict which declared she was not pretty. At first sight you only saw a tall, shy, awkward, ill-dressed girl, with long thin arms and hands, which she did not know how to manage; but if you looked again you found out that she had good straight features, and quick gray, intelligent eyes, and a clear fair complexion through which a blush could creep pink-flushed as a wild rose; and that if she could only get over her shyness and talk to you, the pale hollow cheeks would suddenly brighten under a smile sweet as the June sunshine, and the gray eyes under dark lashes flash forth a world of fire and enthusiasm. Then, when you came to know her well, you found out that you liked her very much, and confessed frankly that Effie Lea was clever, and winning, and lovable, and possessed a heart full of poetry, and passion and romance; a warm, girlish, loving heart, capable of boundless generosity, and self-sacrifice, and devotion.

Then her life. Those of you who have bright, happy, comfortable homes, full of love, joy and merriment, will feel sorry for poor Effie when I try to depict the kind of life she led at the Black Birches.

Poor little shy, loving thing, it was no fault of hers that her father, died, so deeply in debt, and left the widow and her two helpless children to struggle through it as best they could.

Mrs. Lea was as badly off for friends for money, and when Miss Somerville, a rich maiden lady and a distant cousin of hers, offered to take Effie off her hands and provide for her, it was not in the poor mother's power to refuse so good an offer, and so the little frightened girl was handed over to the mistress of the Black Birches, to be brought up on the cold, scant bread of charity.

Miss Somerville, be it known, was not unkind. She sent Effie to a good school, had her well taught, saw that she was properly fed and clothed and cared for; but there was in it all that utter lack of love or tenderness, or sympathy, which makes the receiving of favors so bearable, and binds in one the giver and his gifts.

Then the Black Birches was such a hell place. Imagine a staring red brick house, dark and gloomy looking, with dull windows peering out of thick, heavy, like heavy eyes under very heavy eyebrows; hemmed in by high dingy walls, and inclosed by large wooden sombre-painted doors, through which, as soon as you entered, great fierce dogs came running forward, barking and baying, with a great clanking of chains and an avowed intention of desiring to rend you in pieces.

Inside, the blinds were always kept down, and thick, stuffy brown curtains helped to shut out what few straggling beams of sunshine dared to peep shyly through. The stiff, high-backed chairs, which were never meant for mortal's comfort or repose, were primly ranged against the wall, straight and square like veterans at their drill. The carpets and couches were carefully covered with some cold slippery-looking material, and even the pictures and engravings and the heavily-bound books which stood in gaunt rows on the shelves, were all of a gloomy and depressing nature. Novels were looked upon with horror, and a simple love story was supposed to have a mysterious and injurious effect upon a youthful reader; and music and mirth, fancy work or croquet, pictures or pleasures, were all denounced alike as vain, frivolous, and worldly.

It was a great offence at the Black Birches, if a book was taken from its place, or a chair moved one inch away from the wall. The rooms and furniture were spotlessly clean, but there was a funeral aspect over them all, that made the school-girl of sixteen, when she left her school duties and companions and came to settle down for life among prim chairs and stiff-backed furniture, cry out with swelling heart, "Oh, this can never be home to me."

Poor Effie looked round at it all with frightened eyes and a beating heart, which cried out rebelliously: "And this is where I am to spend my life!" and every nerve and fibre of the passionate, robbing young nature rebelled hotly against it.

Outside it wasn't much better; true, it was impossible to shut out the blue sky heaven overhead, but the tall dingy brick wall hid every other outside prospect that was at all pleasant and cheering. The dark shrubs and trees and the house had an air of melancholy suitable for a churchyard, and Effie tried herself to and fro in a sober way, as if they had been properly tortured into behaving themselves; and the few flowers which adorned the grave-walks were kept in a close order, so closely clipped and trimmed, and straightened and prevented from having their own sweet way, that they led the most narrow and miserable

existence it was possible for flowers to have.

Miss Somerville kept no company, the household being composed of a few old and highly valued servants; and as the Black Birches was in quite a country place, and ten miles from the nearest town, it might as well have stood in the heart of Africa, Effie thought, for all the signs of civilized life or pleasure or amusement she ever saw or came across.

To sit long hours over plain stitching or knitting, or a ponderous bound volume of theology, or to take half a dozen sober turns round the straight gravel walks, was considered quite a sufficient recreation by Miss Somerville, who never herself seemed to feel the want of fresh air, or sunshine, or amusement, or the need of any change, or new interest, or occupation, from the every-day dull, dreary, monotonous round.

Thus four years went slowly and wearily by, and Effie was just twenty when the first break occurred in the dull, prosaic life. It was summertime, and Miss Somerville, not feeling quite well, summoned to grave consultation the antiquated family doctor, and he, after solemn head shakes and much weighty deliberation, and to Effie's boundless joy, ordered his patient at once to the sea-side for change of air.

Miss Somerville took such an alarming view of her case from this advice that Martha, her own maid, was at once dispatched to Llandudno to secure proper and suitable lodging. What a change it was from the dull, gloomy, shut up repressed state of existence at the Black Birches, to the free, open, joyous, out-door life at Llandudno. Was there ever under God's sky such a lovely place as this? poor Effie thought, as she looked up to the deep blue, cloudless sky overhead, the lights and shades on the far off purple-tinted hills, the great foaming, white-flecked waves tossing and swelling in the beautiful bay, bounded by the soft grey rocks, and the long circle of white houses, the gay parade, the music, the people, and the dress.

Not that the first week was one of unmingled enjoyment. At first the dash of the waves, and the kisses of the sea-breeze against her pale face, seemed a new life in itself; her joy seemed unbounded at the wealth of freedom allowed her, and the old gloomy life, and the Black Birches seemed to fade away out of sight, to be left far behind and forgotten. Then came a trial—to have to look on the gay animated scene before her, but as a mere spectator, an outsider, to watch the pretty girls in their stylish costumes and gay dresses, to hear their merry voices and ringing laughter, and with great bitterness of heart to contrast herself with them, and to feel that in a life like theirs she had neither part nor parcel. Not that Miss Somerville did not allow Effie enough money to dress properly on; but all her poor little savings went to help mother and Polly in their hard struggle with poverty.

What did it matter if she wore the same dress and hat summer after summer at the Black Birches, where there was no one to see her but Miss Somerville, and Martha, and Hester, and old Thomas, and the cats; but here—here it was so different. Yes, here she would like to look like other girls—then she caught the sight of her own reflection in the plate-glass windows as she passed along, and smiled half in sorrow, half in derision.

Next door, at the very next lodging, there was such a merry party. Such a lot of happy, fair haired, light-hearted girls, and tall broad shouldered young fellows, who ran in and out with gay voices and snatches of song, or who smoked and rolled on the little patch of green turf in front, while the pretty sisters, or cousins or friends gayly talked and laughed out of the big bay-window above.

One girl of this party especially attracted Effie's attention. She was a handsome, stylish, haughty looking beauty of about her own age; but oh! how different, how different—what splendid dresses she wore—how beautifully her dark hair was arranged—what perfect-fitting gloves she had—what lovely lace, and flowers, and trinkets—and above all, what love, and care, and pride, and devotion was lavished upon her. She went about surrounded by a merry flattering young crowd who seemed to bow down to her, and wait on her, and court her as if she were the veritable queen of Beauty. Effie, who had a great admiration for Tennyson, and knew most of his poems by heart, often took wonderful fancies about this beautiful girl, and had already privately christened her from her grand, haughty christened her from her grand, haughty style and manner. "The Lady Clara Vere de Vere."

There came at last a chance in her own way of knowing some young people. Miss Somerville met with an old friend, a Mrs. Marston, who had a son and two nieces staying with her at Llandudno, and being a good-natured woman, she pitied the poor forlorn looking girl, and insisted on Conor and Amy and Jessie taking her out with them. But Effie Lea was a quick-witted girl, and when she felt, rather than saw the disdainful glances cast at her shabby, old-fashioned attire, when she knew in her inmost heart that the two fashionable, well-dressed girls looked upon it as a horrid nuisance to have to take her about with them, her pride rose in arms, and she resolutely, though not readily slipped away from them all, and turning her back on the merry music, and the gay parade with its fashionable promenaders, she wandered far away and sat down on the pebbly beach silent and alone, and gazed with dilated eyes far over the cold gray, tossing sea.

Conor Marston felt some scruple as he watched the lonely figure sitting out so long, and patiently in the warm summer twilight.

"Shall I go and fetch her back?" he asked Miss Danvers.

But Miss Danvers frowned and did not look pleased at this suggestion.

"Oh, here's Walter!" he cried in a tone of relief, "he has no one with him. I'll take him over there and introduce him—he likes quiet girls!" Captain Herbert often recalled the lonely girl as he first saw her, with her drooping figure, sitting silently in the fading summer light, far away from the merry voices and gay music of the parade.

"This is a great friend of mine, Miss Lea," Conor said, as he introduced them to each other.

Captain Herbert fancied there were tears in the great gray eyes up-turned to his; anyhow there was a patient sadness in the face which touched a sympathetic cord in his warm heart. He had been, as he expressed it in his own way, "terribly down in the mouth of late," and the pale, patient, lonely looking girl roused within him a feeling of kindly and sympathetic interest. He sat down beside her, and began to talk and laugh and amuse her in his own careless, pleasant fashion, while he lazily picked up the pebbles, and sent them splashing into the booming waters.

He was tall, dark, good-looking young man, with broad shoulders, and close-knit figure. In the fading light he looked very handsome indeed, with his dark, closely cropped curly hair, and gleaming eyes, and heavy drooping mustache.

Effie at once compared him in her own mind to her favorite hero, "Sir Lancelot," and thought the description of the knight as he flashed into the mystic mirror of the Lady of Shalott, exactly suited this much more modern looking, nineteenth century young man. Poor, poor Effie, he was the first idol that she ever worshipped—her one hero; the first love-dream that ever entered and took possession of her empty, lonely heart; was it any wonder then that the handsome young fellow with his kindly voice, his jet black silk hair, his aristocratic, high-bred style and manner, should be exalted into a hero—a wondrous being worthy of fabulous admiration, and love, and devotion?

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Lynch Law for Indians.

N. Y. Tribune.

The Apache troubles in the Southwest appear, according to late dispatches, not unlikely to result in such a wholesale application of lynch law as has too often disgraced frontiersmen and even United States troops in their dealings with Indians. It is said that the residents of Globe, A. T., with others, are meditating indiscriminate reprisals. At the time of the last important disturbance by Apaches there were efforts made at Tucson and Tombstone to incite a general massacre of the Indians at San Carlos. The familiar Western saying, "There's no good Indian except a dead Indian," finds strong acceptance in the Southwest.

Yet, dangerous as these troubles are to the people in southern Arizona, and vexatious as they may be to Eastern people whose pecuniary interests are interfered with, it should be remembered that the great body of Apaches are not responsible. To demand a general onslaught upon the San Carlos Indians is no fairer than to ask the punishment of all the Irishmen in New York on account of the sins of McGloin and some of his brother "toughs." The Apache chief Juh, who succeeded Victoria as the leader of the hostiles, has with Loco maintained a small band in the Sierra Madre range between Sonora and Chihuahua. These are chiefly Chiricahua Apaches so called from a mountain range in Arizona. Lightly equipped, riding ponies as tough and tireless as themselves, they move with the ease and rapidity of wild animals. One day they attack a mining camp 300 miles down the Sierra Madre, and within a week they are heard of on the Arizona frontier. There are probably not more than 300 or 400 of these hostiles, but General Crook states that the Chiricahuas have killed over 1,000 persons in the last ten years. They operate in detachments and isolated bands, and this renders them apparently more numerous than they really are. Some of these gangs are responsible for the recent murders on this side the boundary line.

The Indians on San Carlos reservation are in the hands of a capable agent, Mr. Wilcox, and have remained quiet, save for the reports of uneasiness among the young bucks. There is the usual talk of couriers going between the hostiles and San Carlos, but so long as no outbreak is reported such rumors can be as safely discounted as the great mass of reports in regard to Southwestern Indian affairs. With General Crook in the field, with the Apaches remaining on the reservations and some recently asking for work, it is to be earnestly hoped that we may not be disgraced by another wholesale butchery of unoffending men, women and children—slaughtered because they bear the hated name of Apache.

A schoolmistress of Yreka, California, while on her way to school, was attacked by an infuriated steer. "She seized the animal by the horns and held him until help came." The next day she saw a rat in the school room, when she hastily gathered her skirts about her, jumped upon a desk and yelled murder. A rat has no horns for a woman to grab hold of.—Norristown Herald.

There is no singular to the word alms. To show a single act of money-giving does not merit the name of charity.

TO MARK PAYME'S TOMB.

The Monument and Bust to be Placed Over His Grave.

New York Times.

The monument will be a handsome shaft of Carrara marble, resting on a base of gray granite, and surmounted by a bust once and a half the size of the average man. The height of the monument from the ground, including the bust, will be twelve feet, and the base upon which it will rest will be six feet square. The die or shaft at the top will be about three feet square. The plinth and capital will be carved, but there will be no display. The style of the monument will be old Roman and a specimen of pure classical art. On the four faces of the die are to be inscriptions and designs. On the front will be the name John Howard Payne, with the dates of birth and death, and on the back the inscription which was on his tomb in Africa:

"Sure, when thy gentle spirit fled To realms above the azure dome, With arms outstretched, God's angel said: 'Welcome to heaven's Home, Sweet Home.'"

On the sides are to be medallions in relief. One will bear a lyre, inclosed in a wreath of laurel, and the other an open scroll, crossed by a pen, which will be surrounded by a wreath of palms. The bust was modeled to conform to the ideas of W. W. Corcoran, the philanthropist and capitalist of Washington who brought Payne's remains from Tunis, and who will bear the expense of the monument. The model represents the poet after he had passed out of his young manhood, and had been made sad and serious by his battle with adversity. Brooding anxiety is depicted on the face which in youth rendered Payne so engaging. The features are somewhat sharpened, and are marked by lines of care.

A short beard fringes the face, whose almost melancholy expression wakes tender feelings in the heart of the beholder. One can almost read in Payne's thoughts of home. The bust does not wholly embody the ideas of the sculptor, who, instead of idealizing the subject, made a portrait conforming with pictures in the possession of Mrs. Corcoran. The model and designs have been submitted to Mr. Corcoran and approved by him. It was intended to have the monument erected and ready to be unveiled June 9th on the ninety-first anniversary of Payne's birth, but Mr. John M. Moffat, who is associated with Mr. Doyle, said yesterday the time was so short that he did not believe the bust could be finished in time. The monument will rest on a foundation of masonry. In this will be a cell in which Payne's remains will be placed. The cell will be arched over and sealed with solid stonework after the remains are placed in it. The cost of the monument will be about \$4,000.

A Hard Witness.

Utica Observer.

"Do you know the prisoner well?" asked the attorney.

"Never knew him sick," replied the witness.

"No levity," said the lawyer, sternly.

"Now, sir, did you ever see the prisoner at the bar?"

"Took many a drink with him at the bar."

"Answer my question, sir," yelled the lawyer. "How long have you known the prisoner?"

"From two feet up to five feet ten inches."

"Will the Court make the—"

"I have, Judge," said the witness, anticipating the lawyer; "I have answered the question. I knowed the prisoner when he was a boy two feet long and a man five feet ten."

"Your Honor—"

"It's a fact, Judge; I'm under oath," persisted the witness.

The lawyer arose, placing both hands on the table in front of him, spread his legs apart, leaned his body over the table and said:

"Will you tell the Court what you know about this case?"

"That ain't his name," replied the witness.

"What ain't his name?"

"Case."

"Who said it was?"

"You did. You wanted to know what I know about this case. His name's Smith."

"Your Honor," howled the attorney, plucking his beard out by the roots.

"Will you make this man answer?"

"Witness," said the Judge, "you must answer the questions put to you."

"Land o' Goshen, Judge, hain't I been doin' it? Let the blamed cuss fire away. I'm all ready."

"Then," said the lawyer, "don't beat about the bush any more. You and the prisoner have been friends?"

"Never," promptly responded the witness.

"What! Wasn't you summoned here as a friend?"

"No, sir; I was summoned here as a Presbyterian. Nary one of us was ever Friends. He's an Old Line Baptist, without a drop of Quaker in him."

"Stand down," yelled the lawyer, in disgust.

"Hey?"

"Stand down."

"Can't do it. I'll sit down or stand up."

"Sheriff, remove the man from the box."

Witness retires, muttering: "Well, if he ain't the thick-headed cuss I ever laid eyes on."

Education calls attention to the fact that in the technical schools of Paris girls are taught various trades. "Among these," it says, "are book-keeping, including everything else necessary to a commercial education, painting on por-

celain, wood engraving, artificial-flower making, designing patterns painting window shades, and other industrial and decorative arts. Millinery and dress-making are taught, and in such a way as to make of them fine arts. All the work is done under the constant inspection and criticism of the ablest and most artistic masters that Paris can furnish. Cheap instruction would necessarily be second-rate, and second-rate teachers would produce second-rate artisans, injuring permanently the character of the schools. The course of study embraces three years; the literary course is that laid down by the French Government for schools of the second grade, corresponding somewhat to our grammar schools. Price of tuition in any one of the handicrafts taught is two dollars a month. If the pupil takes also the literary course, the charge is about two dollars and a half."

WIT AND HUMOR.

The law fining persons for carrying concealed weapons does not cover the case of the crank with the shot-gun over his shoulder.

Despatch from the Czar to Lady Florence Dixie:—"I congratulate you upon your fortunate escape. Please tell me where you buy your corsets."

"Papa," said a lad the other night, after attentively studying for some minutes an engraving of a human skeleton, "how did this man manage to keep in his dinner?"

Henry Ward Beecher says a baby is a nuisance. Without telling Henry he is wrong, we will say that in this, as in other respects, the child is but the father to the man.—Lowell Citizen.

We have heard negroes singing "I'm bound for the promised land," while walking along the street at night. But they couldn't fool us that way; they were bound for somebody's hen roost.

Brother Beecher is quoted as saying that "it is not what we take up, but what we give up, that makes us rich." That may sound well in the pulpit, but it won't pan out in poker.—Georgia Major.

"What can a boy do?" asked an exchange. Leave him alone in the house with a pot of paint, a sharp knife and a bounding ball. Come back in an hour and see what he has accomplished.—Boston Post.

"Yes," said the level-headed school-boy, "I'm at the foot of my classes, and I calculate to stay there. Then I don't have to stand the wear and tear of anxiety for fear I'll lose my place."—Boston Post.

A Colorado man was recently killed while gathering a scuttle of coal in his back yard. After a few heart-rending occurrences like this, wives will begin to learn their household duties.—The Drummer.

"See here, sir," said the leader of the minuet to the orchestra director. "Do you think we are on the way to the funeral of a rich relative? because, if you do, you are very much mistaken. We are dancing the minuet. Play slower."—Phil. News.

"I thought," remarked the victim, after the dentist had dragged him around the room several times, "I thought you advertised to extract teeth without pain?" "So I do, sir," replies the operator, blandly; "it doesn't hurt me at all to yank 'em!"

A jealous Chicago husband, who disfigured his wife's face with vitrol, has been discharged, as she refused to appear in court and testify against him. The refusal of the wife to appear in court shows that female vanity rises superior to the deepest resentment.—Siftings.

"What does this mean?" asked a man of a Philadelphia shoe manufacturer. "Here you have ladies' shoes of such sizes as 6, 7 and 8, marked No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3." "Oh, that's all right," returned the manufacturer, "they are for the Chicago trade."—Evening News.

At the cafe: "Waiter, take away this soup, it is as cold as ice." "Oh, you must be mistaken, sir! I tasted it as I was bringing it, and it's nice and hot, sir." "Tasted it?" "Oh, no, sir. Beg pardon, sir. I wouldn't think of doing such a thing sir. I only just put my finger into it, sir!"

A little girl holds a mirror up before her mother's face and asks:—"Mamma, do you see yourself in it?" "Yes, my darling." "No you don't, either," returns the little one. "Why not?" queries the mother. "Because I heard Mrs. Biggs say you were so ugly that if you ever looked into a glass you'd break it."

Collegiate distinctions: When a freshman doesn't hear plainly the professor's question, he says in a subdued tone, "Pardon me, Professor, but I didn't understand you." The sophomore says, "Will you please repeat your question." The junior says, "What, sir?" The senior says, "Huh?"—Bowdoin Orient.

The hair of a girl employed in an eastern cotton mill was caught in the machinery, torn off her head, and ground into bits. But the girl didn't mind it much. She kept right on at her work, simply remarking that it only cost \$4, anyhow. This is one of the advantages of art over nature.—Norristown Herald.

A keen student of human nature must have written the following: "When you see a young man sailing down street shortly after midnight with collar smashed down his neck, you can make up your mind there's a young girl crawling up stairs not far distant, with her shoes under her arm and an extinguished lamp in her hands."—Ex.