

CHELSEA HERALD.

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

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

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

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

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

Address all communications to
THE HERALD.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1883.

LITERARY NOTES.

The current numbers of THE CONTINENT, bearing dates of May 2d and 9th, are exceptionally rich in timely and superbly illustrated articles. The first opens with a fine engraved portrait of Michael Munkacsy, perhaps the greatest of living painters, and besides a number of drawings illustrative of his works, presents a magnificent full-page engraving from one of his noblest paintings—"Milton Dictating Paradise Lost to his Daughters." This picture is owned by the Lenox Library in New York, and the engraving was made from the original expressly for THE CONTINENT. There is also an engraving of the figure of Christ, from the artist's famous painting of "Christ before Pilate." The context, is Anna Bowman Blake, an author who has enjoyed special facilities for learning from the artist himself the leading incidents of his professional career. THE CONTINENT is presenting some admirable magazine illustrations, of which this issue contains a large number of exceedingly creditable examples. In the second number named is a sketch of the late Alexander H. Stephens, the typical Southern Statesman, who has done such eminent service for his State and for the nation at large. The closing chapters of JUDGE THOGEE'S "Hot Plowshares," increase in interest as the climax approaches, and the author of "A Fool's Errand" has never done himself greater credit as a historical novelist than in this volume of the series. The illustrations, by A. B. Frost, are exceedingly good.

New Books.

We have received the book entitled, "Russian Nihilism and Exile Life in Siberia," and are very well pleased with it, as to printing, binding and contents.

The book is nicely bound in cloth, is printed in clear, large type on nice paper, and the contents are certainly a good and graphic description of that terror, nihilism, and the consequences which follow should a person be convicted of being associated with it,—exile life in the Siberian regions. The book contains twenty-five chapters, and is illustrated with about 140 engravings. An active agent could no doubt do well with this book.

The most handsome book that has yet reached our library, is "Errors Chains, How Forged, How Broken," and although we have not closely examined it, we can say that those who subscribed for it, will receive their money's worth. The book before us is strongly bound in Morocco, and finished in gilt. The type is uncommonly large and clear, the paper heavy, and the illustrations extraordinary good, and include six steel-plate engravings and about 275 engravings on wood and stone. The book contains thirty-seven chapters, the whole making a book of 779 pages.

Many will probably ask, "what is the treatise of this book?" The preface says, "The story of the world's worship," and by the glances given it we would say it well describes it. Mr. Hunter is to be congratulated on having the agency of so deserving a book.

True to her Trust.

Too much cannot be said of the ever faithful wife and mother, constantly watching and caring for her dear ones, never neglecting a single duty in their behalf. When they are assailed by disease, and the system should have a thorough cleansing, the stomach and bowels regulated, blood purified, and malarial poison exterminated, she must know that Electric Bitters are the only sure remedy. They are the best and purest medicine in the world and only cost 50 cents. For sale by E. S. Armstrong.

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.

H. S. HOLMES'

COLUMN.



UNDERWEAR!

I have a full line of Ladies, Childrens, and Mens' Gauze Underwear, both in long and short sleeves, and ask you to call and examine, if in need.

Respectfully,

H. S. HOLMES.

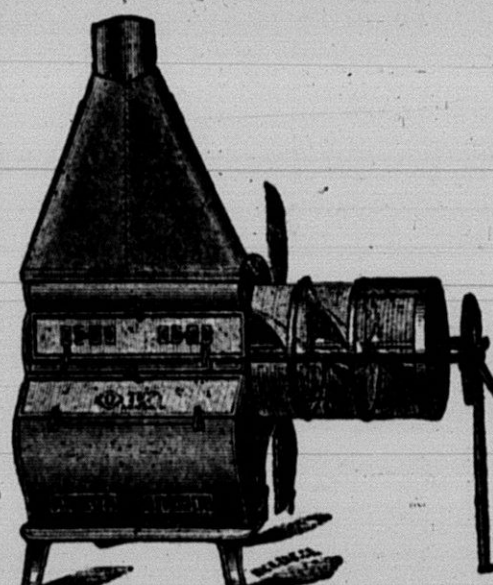
P. S. We have knocked the bottom out of THE PRICES ON BOOTS AND SHOES.

L. D. LOOMIS,

—THE—

GROCCER

I have always in stock a complete line of FANCY and STAPLE Groceries, Meats and Fresh Fruits, and Vegetables in their season, &c., ever carried in Chelsea, and invite you to call, and will sell as



CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST. I also pay the highest price for Butter, Eggs, Apples, Potatoes &c. Respectfully,
L. D. LOOMIS.

N. B. I have just added a Coffee Roaster, and now roast my own Coffee, which gives me the advantage of having it fresh every day.

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. SHAYER, 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.



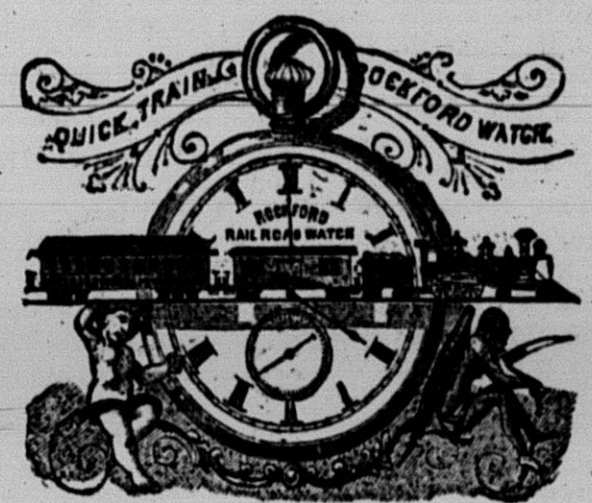
**QUALITY,
PURITY**

—AND—

ACCURACY,
the First Consideration.

None but the Best and Purest Drugs sold by us.

GLAZIER, DEPUY & CO.
CHEMISTS.



We are overstocked on Ladies and Gents' Shoes and shall, until our stock is materially reduced,

Take Off 10 per cent,

of all sales made for Cash, great or small.

Our Stock consists mostly of H. S. ROBINSON & BURTON-SHAW'S Goods, and are WARRANTED by the Manufacturers to be the best in the market.

We will also

Take Off 20 per cent.

from all Cash Sales of SILVER PLATED HOLLOWWARE of which we have the best in market. Anyone wanting anything in the above lines, will certainly save money by buying of us.

Don't put this by as a 'Humbug,' but come and see for yourselves, and if you are not satisfied that the goods are CHEAP, don't buy!

Respectfully,

WOOD BRO'S.

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.

BIG BARGAINS AT DETROIT IN

FURNITURE.

We are selling Furniture cheaper than ever, and shall give at all times prices at least 10 per cent. LOWER than any other dealer in Detroit, with by far the largest stock in the State to select from and no charge for packing or delivering at boats or depots.

Bedroom Suite of 10 pieces for \$20 | A Cottage furnished for.....
Marble Bedroom Suites for30 | Parlor Suites for.....

Cane and Wood Chairs at Cost. All articles at Cheapest Prices. Don't buy without calling on us, and save yourself time and money.

DUDLEY & FOWLE, 125 to 129 JEFFERSON AVENUE.

Chelsea Herald

WM. EMMERT, JR., Pub.

CHELSEA.

MICH.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

The business portion of Newaygo was destroyed by fire a few days ago. The loss aggregates over \$50,000, with only \$10,000 insurance. The property destroyed includes three hotels, the congregational church, Tribune office, furniture store, four law offices, five residences, a harness shop, tailor shop, millinery shop, two livery stables and three saloons.

A passenger train on the Toledo Division of the Michigan Central railroad was thrown from the track at La Salle, five miles south of Monroe, a few evenings ago. The train consisted of an engine, baggage car, smoker and passenger coach, and was totally wrecked. No lives were lost, but several persons were seriously injured. The cause of the accident was an open switch, but its being open can be accounted for in no other way than that it had been misplaced by some miscreant for the purpose of wrecking the train.

The following Michigan postoffices will be made money order offices July 1, provided that the postmasters give proper bonds: Grayling, Crawford Co.; Byron Center, Kent Co.; Hobart, Wexford Co.; Fayette, Delta Co.; Camden, Hillsdale Co.; Marietta, Sanilac Co.; Schenaw, Huron Co.; East Jordan, Charlevoix Co.; Stevensville, Berrien Co.; Sodus, Kalamazoo Co.

B. Frank S. Card, one of the most prominent citizens of Flint died a few days ago.

The colored porter of the Grand Trunk sleeper wrecked near Battle Creek a few days ago, has since died, making in all four deaths resulting from the disaster.

A Presbyterian church is being built at Macleay City. It is the only church in the place.

About \$500 have so far been raised for the building of a dormitory for the use of lady students at Kalamazoo college.

The richest salt bed in the United States has been discovered in Marine City, St. Clair county.

William Potter, one of the pioneers of Cass county, died at his farm in Polkton township, Cass county. He was well known throughout that part of the state.

Wm. Snider, one of the pioneers of Southern Michigan, died at Jonesville a few days ago, aged 70; for the past ten years he has been postal route agent on the Ft. Wayne and Jackson road.

Howard City citizens have already this spring set out 225 shade trees, of which 71 were around the school house, and now there talk of planting rosebushes and all kinds of flowers on the school house grounds.

Mrs. Dr. Brown, of Jonesville, who with her husband has practiced medicine for many years in Calhoun and Hillsdale counties is dead. She weighed over 300 pounds and her casket was the largest ever used in that place.

The Hubbard property, containing about 40,000 acres, located in Huron county, is to be actively put upon the market this season, while the land of Woods & Park, already in the market, consists of 30,000 acres, with 10,000 scattered among smaller dealers. An extensive system of advertising is to be entered into a Ohio, Canada and New York.

Jackson prison report for April: Total in prison April 1st, 613; received during the month, 14; discharged 12; pardoned, 3; died, 1; remaining April 30th, 611.

The dead body of a man apparently about 30 years of age was found lying in the water near the Canada Southern railway near Muskegon, Ont. 40 miles west of St. Thomas, where he is supposed to have fallen while under the influence of liquor and been suffocated. A nearly empty whiskey bottle was found in his pocket, also a card with the address, "A. M. Potter, Plymouth, Mich." Nothing was found which served to identify him. He is five feet six inches in height, light complexion, sandy mustache, apparently a harness-maker.

The bill making insanity just cause for divorce was lost in the House the other day.

The legislature has enacted, for the general good and against the principle of third termism, that no person shall be eligible to the office of village treasurer for more than two years in succession.

You can't pull teeth in Michigan after this unless you have a diploma from an established school of dentistry; and to guard against imposters a board of examiners will be appointed by the Governor. All this is provided for in a bill passed by the House a few days ago.

The jury in the Chicago and Grand Trunk railway disaster find that the flagman who went back to stop the approaching train did not give notice to the approaching train; that the conductor of the passenger train was derelict in his duty in that he did not make sure that his flagman went back far enough; and thirdly, that the freight train was running at a higher rate of speed on the down grade than was allowable. It is not decided whether any criminal prosecutions will be brought, but the railroad company will investigate further.

The Kalamazoo Telegraph says there never were so many residences going up in that place as now.

The Adrian button works are making 500 different designs, some of them—pearl—worth \$100 a gross.

The Chalcote fire department is composed of three companies, and embraces over 100 men, not one of whom receives a cent for services.

Mrs. London, of Grayling, wife of ex-Sheriff London of Crawford County, recently gave birth to a child weighing 2 1/2 pounds. Mother and child doing well. A finger ring which Mrs. London wears, will slip over the baby's hand and up its arm past the elbow.

The State Military Board have decided to hold the annual encampment at Island Lake, near Brighton, Livingston county, beginning Thursday August 2, and continuing over until the following Tuesday. Camp will really be formed August 1. General Manager Mulliken, of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, will establish a station with side tracks, freight houses, etc., at Island Lake, so that the State Military Board may send on their tents and supplies in advance, thereby greatly expediting the formation of the camp. The annual target practice will take place on the same ground, but will be completed before the day set for the opening of the camp. The Secretary of War will be requested to detail two officers of the regular army to assist in the inspection of the troops. The State Military Board have arranged the details and hope to make the encampment the most complete and instructive of any yet held in Michigan.

Three men and one woman, while crossing the railroad track near Gowan, were struck by the train going west, and instantly killed.

The "Bolger bill," designed to keep United States prisoners out of the Detroit House of Correction, was lost.

At 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon May 1st, Mrs. Mary Jones, of Paw Paw, started from that place for a trip to California on foot. From the balcony of the Dyckman house she made a speech to a large crowd of people assembled to see her off. She said she was able to walk there, and she was going through. She will stop in some of the towns on the way to lecture in the evening. Her dress is very plain. Her skirts are short and she is armed with a hickory cane. Mrs. Jones has been quite noted in Van Buren county as a walker, but this trip on foot to California is the "great event" of her life. A good collection from the crowd and a hearty cheer were given her.

Mrs. Lucy Jarvis the oldest person in Cass

county, died a few days ago. She was 96 years old, and had lived here 40 years, being one of the first settlers.

Mrs. David Williams a resident of Royal Oak for nearly ten years, died in that village a few days ago, aged 82 years.

After a most rigid examination of its merits and comparing its cost with other works on the same subject Geo. Begole has signed the bill authorizing the Howell compilation to be used as authority in Michigan courts. He gives his reasons as follows: "The great merit of the work being considered even by the enemies of this bill, I have considered only the matter of its cost to the state. After a careful examination of the facts, and alleged facts, as well as a comparison with similar compilations of other states, taking into account the amount of matter, quality of paper and character of binding, I am satisfied that no state in the Union has been able to secure a cheaper compilation and publication of the laws than will Michigan by the purchase of the Howell compilation."

Gov. Begole has issued a pardon to Thomas Kidd, sentenced by the Sanilac county court, Jan. 4, 1871, for life for murder. During his 12 years' confinement not a single bad mark has been set opposite his name. No further applications for pardon will be considered until August 1.

There is said to be the very best prospect that the road from Buchanan to Berrien Springs will be extended to St. Joseph this summer.

A serious smashup, though fortunate as to casualties, occurred on the Bay City division of the Flint & Pere Marquette railroad, a mile and a half below East Saginaw, a few days ago. The Toledo express, which is a mixed train until it reaches East Saginaw, left Bay City at 10:30 or twenty minutes later, and was hurrying along when it crashed into the rear end of a log train coming up from Bay City. The locomotive of the passenger train was wrecked and about fifteen cars of the log train thrown from the track. The engineer and fireman of the passenger train saved themselves by jumping from the engine. George Palmer, the engineer, being slightly hurt. No passengers were hurt, though shaken up badly. Isaac Grimshaw, brakeman of the log train, was thrown from the car into a ditch full of water and fished out considerably injured, but not seriously. There were no other casualties.

Legislative Record.

SENATE, May 1.—A conference committee, consisting of Senators White, Belknap and Pennington, was appointed on disputed amendments to the bill to amend chapter 53, C. L., relative to disorderly persons. The bill appropriating \$25,000 for University expenses, was passed. House bill to punish the spearing of fish in any waters in Jackson county, for five years, was passed. At the afternoon session the Fletcher bill, to authorize the incorporation of manufacturers' mutual fire insurance companies, was passed. To raise dog tax to \$2, etc.; all after enacting clause struck out.

HOUSE.—The House in committee of the whole struck out all after the enacting clause in the bill amending the dog tax law, and the one amending the school law so as to prohibit nepotism by school officers in hiring teachers, had all after the enacting clause struck out. The House concurred in this action. House bill to authorize foreign co-operative insurance companies to do business in this state, was recommended to the committee on agriculture.

SENATE, May 2.—The governor, by message, communicated his approval of the acts to authorize the formation of companies for improving the navigation of rivers; appropriating \$50,000 for the support of the reform school; and amending section 7, chapter 208, C. L., relative to proceedings against public bodies.

The following bills passed on third reading, unless otherwise noted: Amending act 62 of 1875, relative to incorporated villages; for the incorporation of religious societies; for opening streets in East Saginaw; relative to the insurance of the state normal school; amending general public school act of 1881; appropriating \$143,500 for the Ionia house of correction; legalizing assessment roll of Alma, Gratiot county, in 1882; asking congress for an appropriation for light-houses on Lake Michigan; proposing an amendment to the constitution relative to circuit courts; for the payment of expenses incurred in examining A. R. McBride prosecuting attorney of Shiawassee county; Petitions were received in favor of the minority representation bill; also a very long remonstrance from the merchants and manufacturers of Detroit against the passage of the so-called "Bolger bill," as a measure that has for its end no public good.

All after the enacting clause was struck out from S. B. 174, amending the liquor tax law; requiring the license money to be paid into the county treasury instead of to the municipalities as at present.

HOUSE.—The following bills, reported from committees with the recommendation "that they do not pass," were tabled: To amend section 5357 C. L. relative to justice's courts; to amend section 5057 C. L. on same subject; to amend section 6027 C. L. relative to pre-emptory challenges of jurors; to amend section 5430 relative to justice's courts; to amend section 5202 C. L. relative to service of summons; to amend section 14 of act 191 of 1879 on same subject; to amend sections 183, 184 and 185 of charter 178, C. L. relative to justice's courts; to amend section 4558 C. L. relative to costs on appeals from justice's courts; to amend section 5338 C. L. relative to justice's courts. Action on the following bills was taken as follows:

To appropriate state swamp lands to reclaim and drain certain territory in Shiawassee county, was passed; ayes 64, noes 6, to amend certain sections of the act relative to the appointment, powers, duties and compensation of the commissioner of railroads, passed; for the relief of Townsend A. Ely of Alma, Mich., passed, to provide for payment of salaries to Wayne county auditors; passed; to regulate the practice of dentistry, passed; to repeal section 2075 C. L. and to insert a new section relative to the propagation of whitefish, passed; to detach township 18 north of range 2 to Pinconning township in Bay county, passed; to improve Ohio and Chequamegon state road in Genesee county, passed; for construction of a state road in Crawford and Missaukee counties, passed; to amend chapter 170 of the compiled laws relative to insanity as a ground for divorce.

Horr's Harangue.

Congressman Horr was in Lansing a few days ago, and while at the capitol was invited to address the Senate after the adjournment.

He said that his experience was that the best legislation was the least legislation. More good was done by Congress than it would ever be credited with for not passing bills. It was better to have any law—even law-law—well enforced than to be forever tinkering with existing laws or making new ones. He illustrated the point by the tariff law upon which so much time was spent by Congress, asserting that a law once passed and lived up to until all business interests had become adjusted to it, was better notwithstanding its defects than a new law which made radical changes. He urged the Senate to take as much care not to pass laws as to pass them, saying he was the best legislator who is most careful and conservative. Michigan was famed everywhere for its conservative Legislature, its conservative people. He objected only to the low salaries paid by the State to its officers. No poor man could afford to be Governor of Michigan. He did not say it because he was poor, but really the best men were excluded from aspiring to be Governor of the State. [Laughter.] All officers ought to pay enough to support the men who all

them. It is not answer to say that men enough could be obtained to fill them as it is. The officers ought to pay enough to commend the best talent. Then he complimented the Senators on their dignity and faithfulness, and their tendency to consider measures on their merits without much talk but with careful deliberation. The Senate was intended to be a wheel on the reckless helter-skelter, haphazard legislation and the people were glad to know that the Senate of Michigan was fulfilling its mission in that respect. He hoped their session would be pleasant and brief.

DETROIT MARKETS.

Wheat—No. 1, white.....	\$ 70	@ 1 03
Flour.....	5 25	@ 5 50
Corn.....	48	@ 50
Oats.....	42	@ 44
Clover Seed—W. bu.....	8 00	@ 8 25
Apples 9 bbl.....	3 00	@ 3 50
Dried Apples, 9 b.....	8	@ 8 50
Dried Peaches.....	15	@ 16
Cherries.....	23	@ 24
Butter, 9 b.....	19	@ 20
Eggs.....	24	@ 25
Dressed Chickens.....	14	@ 15
Dressed Turkeys.....	16	@ 17
Geese.....	11	@ 12
Ducks.....	13	@ 14
Cheese.....	15	@ 16
Potatoes, 9 bu.....	50	@ 55
Honey.....	15	@ 20
Beans, picked.....	2 70	@ 2 15
Beans, unpicked.....	1 40	@ 1 60
Hay.....	12 00	@ 15 00
Straw.....	7 50	@ 9 00
Dressed Hogs, 9 100.....	9 00	@ 9 25
Pork, mess.....	18 50	@ 18 75
Pork, family.....	19 00	@ 19 50
Beef, extra mess.....	12 00	@ 12 50
Wood, Beech and Maple.....	8 45	
Wood, Hickory.....	8 00	
Coal, Egg.....	6 25	
Coal, Stove.....	6 50	
Coal, Chestnut.....	6 75	

Jefferson Davis at Home.

Chicago Times.

Mr. Davis' estate covers an area of about five hundred acres, a considerable portion of which is devoted to grape culture—the scuppernon and the table grapes of France—and to the cultivation of orange trees. Arrived at the residence, your correspondent was ushered into the parlor, a handsome apartment, the walls of which are tinted and elaborately frescoed. It is such a parlor as one would expect to see the cultured and dignified chieftain of the lost cause occupy. Fine old oil paintings hang from the walls, and shine out in all their warmth of coloring from massive gilt frames resting on bracs. Pictures and portfolios, bric-a-bracs, articles of vertu, vases of choice cut flowers, and all the costly knick-knacks that tell of refinement and culture are placed about the room on tables, brackets and mantles. Photographs of many generations are conspicuously displayed, and books, old and new, seen in convenient places. And to complete the picture, a large Newfoundland dog, with long black curly hair, was sprawled out on a rug fast asleep. There was about the room a subdued and reposeful tone, which was only broken when Mr. Davis entered it, clad in black, and with a tired look in his face, and greeted your correspondent. But he politely though firmly announced that he would not permit himself to be interviewed.

"What is due from me in the way of hospitality," said he. "I shall be only too happy to extend to you; but we must let politics alone. I am not a public man, nor am I public property. I am not a seeker for office, nor is any office seeking me, I am plain Mr. Jefferson Davis a private citizen, who in the evening of his life desires to live in quiet and in peace with his neighbors, without molestation or outside interference."

His voice trembled as he spoke, and his tone was quite pathetic. He looked very weary, and his pale, intellectual face seemed almost bloodless, surrounded as it by snowy white hair and a snowy white beard. In a moment, however, a smile passed over his features, he grasped your correspondent's hand, and throwing his head backward, said, with great warmth: "But that is not here nor there. Come to my study. I feel more like myself there. It is my den, and I extract a good deal of comfort, consolation and pleasure from my books. The collection is not so large as it once was, but, like sibylline leaves, they have grown in value since they have been reduced in bulk."

We entered the wide hall, which runs through the middle of the house, and which is furnished with easy-chairs and sofas that invite restfulness, and passed down a flight of steps into a gravelled walk leading to an octagonal-shaped, verandaed building with a conical roof, standing about one hundred feet to the left and in advance of the manor-house. This is Mr. Davis' sanctum. It is what a literary workshop should be—cozy, well lighted, well ventilated and with an open fireplace. Three sides of the octagon interior are lined with books, an oaken table is in the center of the room, and three or four wooden chairs occupy as many corners. Between this table and the book-shelves is a lounge bed, which Mr. Davis sleeps upon occasionally. There is nothing luxurious about the appointments to woo him from his work; on the contrary, the furnishings present all the rude reality that actual work always imparts. In this building Mr. Davis thought out and wrote his history, "The Rise and Fall of the Confederacy," which is considered by many critics, North as well as South, the best which has been written about the rebellion.

THE REWARD OF MERIT.—An old maid died recently in Norway, leaving a will in which she directed that her estate be divided into six equal parts and distributed to her six discarded lovers, who are all poor. In explanation of this bequest the deceased left the following upon record: "These lovers either courted me for my money, which they may now have, or else they loved me, and for that reason they shall have the money, because I disbelieved them."

MIDNIGHT IN A MENAGERIE.

The Elephant in the Guarded Tent.

N. Y. Tribune.

It was the hour of night when churchyards yawn and everybody except newspaper men is asleep that a TRIBUNE reporter approached the big tents in Brooklyn in which Barnum's big show lay sleeping. The cheerful calm of the cemetery had fallen over the city, and except in the vicinity of the tents no sound was heard save the last sob of an East River wave as it died among the piers. The moon was full—unusually full. Not even the thunder of the policeman's foot broke the calm. Having some curiosity to see and hear the animals in a menagerie at midnight, the reporter aroused the watchman and entered the tent. The watchman betrayed some surprise at the early hour of the call, and assured the reporter that the entertainment would not begin for some time yet. Having finally warmed the cockles of the watchman's heart the reporter started with him on a tour of inspection. All of the lights had been put out, and only the flicker of a lantern prevented the watchman and the reporter from stumbling over the elephant's trunk.

"Don't talk so loud," said the watchman; "you'll wake the oudad."

"The oudad?" replied the watchman; "that's what they call it: he's a lovely bird and has a voice like a buzz saw. And when he buzzes, gosh! So let him sleep," and the watchman silently led the way past the oudad.

"Cheese it," broke out the watchman again. "Do you hear that?" An elephant had evidently kicked his companion out of bed.

"Are the elephants apt to be very restless at night?"

"Oh, very. And when an elephant is restless, there's a good deal that's restless. They sleep on one side till that's tired and then they flop over on the other. That was a flop over we just heard."

"What's this?" asked the reporter, pointing to something in the path.

"That," replied the watchman, following up the obstacle with his lantern, "seems to be part of a camel. But where's the rest of him? Oh, here it is. They stretch out well, don't they? Those are magnificent humps—made expressly for this circus, too. They are harmless."

"What, the humps?"

"No, the camels. And they make no noise at night unless they find shingle nails in their food. Then they complain."

"Don't get too near the business end of that thing," said the watchman, lifting up his lantern so that it was even darker than before; "that is a mule. Never interfere with a mule's plans, and in approaching him always allow for a contraction and subsequent expansion of the muscles. Next to the mule are the zebra-striped ponies. We never venture to use soap on those stripes. Here are some very rare things, and they are as queer as they are rare. They never make the slightest noise either when pleased or when frightened. They are the giraffes. No one ever heard a giraffe murmur. Observe the length of their necks. What a winter resort for diphtheria! You can get something of an idea of their length of neck by picturing in your mind's eye four yards of sore throat and the amount of vinegar and salt required for one gargle. The giraffe is indeed a difficult thing to keep; he dies so easily and almost without provocation."

"This animal here," continued the watchman, still walking by the stalled animals, "is hot, as you might have supposed, a Harlem goat. No, this is the sacred bull. It is said he was taken from the Pope."

"Is he very sacred?" asked the incredulous reporter.

"Yes, he's extremely sacred. He gets more sacred every day. The amount of reverence he inspires in his keepers is only equalled by that of the mule."

Having reached the end of the stalled animals the watchman announced by a twist of his lantern that he was about to come upon the ferocious wild beasts in cages. He then put out the lantern, and he and the reporter sat down on the railing that protects the caged animals from the spectators. It was a little early for the usual midnight roar of the animals, but not half so early as the visitors had thought, for soon there came from the cage back of them a noise that startled both of them out of a week's growth. It was—the greeting of an African lion.

It only required the roar of one lion with good lungs to start the whole menagerie. That beautiful bird called the emu was the first to reply to the lion's call. The reply was nothing more than a mild form of sneeze, but it went a great way. And in less time than it takes to record it the congregation of animals that were endowed with any sort of an apparatus for making a racket had tuned their pipes and were blowing and bellowing to see which could make the most noise. It was a lively place to be in without any light. But that did not seem to make any difference to the animals. The baboon barked and the rhinoceros grunted. And the louder they barked and grunted the louder the lions and tigers roared. Then the elephants joined in the general disorder, and when they united in the chorus there was no peace for the wicked. One elephant is usually considered sufficient to supply one family with all the noise it wants; but when twenty elephants lift up their voices in one sympathetic lamentation nothing but the deepest coal mine could ever furnish a safe

harbor or a sure retreat. Add to this hair-splitting noises of the cockatoos and the macaws the mournful howling of the Nubian rhinoceros and the unparalleled snore of the hippopotamus and the effect is appalling. The watchman looked at the reporter and the reporter spoke. And it would not have made any difference if they had spoken. The might have roared till they were blind in the face and still not have made themselves heard. Each grasped the other hand and bolted for the entrance with as much haste as though pursued by the whole menagerie.

The Lost Bicycle.

Peck's Sun.

"What's this?" said the policeman in charge of the central station, as he took a piece of paper from a German citizen who stood with his hat off, wiping the perspiration from his bald head.

"Dot ish a pill fur der pizickle. Vo of you detectives, he take it off my second hand store, sixty tollar," and the German looked astonished that the money was not handed to him at once.

"I don't know anything about your bicycle. No detective has taken an bicycle that I know of. What do you mean?"

"Vell," said the German, as he stood on one foot and pulled at his vest, "you see a leedle man mit a light mustache said he vos a detective, and he see der pizikle in front of my store, and he said shief fon dot bolice vos goin' to buy a pizickle for all der police and der detectives, so dey get around quick and der he said dot pizickle fit him plenty and I vos glad if I sell it, cause der must vat leafs it of my store he not redeem any more. He get his lex on bott side fon der pizickle, and say if he don't was come pack dot vas all right, und pring de bill to headquarters right away und ven he go around der corner he say 'ta-ta, Duchy,' and by shimming I va all day if he come pack, and my vif say dot man vos a dead beat and I der her pull her vest away, and vif off der shin, cause I know about my own beesness. Dot detective not got back, I vas yesterday he say to me 'ta-ta, Duchy.' How vos dot?"

"Well, you have been bilked. It was no dective that took your bicycle, but some tramp. We are not going to ar the police with bicycles. We might just as well give them hand cars, or lo wagons. We have no dective that answers to that description at all, and you better go back to the store or he will come back and steal your vif," and the policeman handed the bill back to the German. He looked down at the floor a moment and then broke out:

"Vell, I told my vif dot man was tam swindler. He look like a tief. Bu you vait. We got him yet. Ven you hear dot a man break his lek, fon a zickle that broke a veel, van it go over some stones, it vor dot man, and you pull him mit de batrol vagon, und I com here und kill him. Dis vos a nize country, ven de tiefs look vooost like dective, so you cant tell vich vos de one. go back und tell my vif it vos all right und I got my money. Vait till you see me fool my vif," and the little second hand man went away trying to look a though he had sixty dollars in his pocket.

Arabi writes from Ceylon: We all arrived in good health, and were very cordially received by the authorities of the island. The town, the climate and the face of the country suit us admirably. We propose sending our children to the local schools, and learning the English language ourselves. Once the question of the confiscation of our property is settled we shall lead a happy life."

Europe as just produced a crop of beet-root sugar estimated at two millions tons. Two-thirds of all the sugar consumed in European countries is produced from the sugar beet.

The Irish harvest for 1882 is \$30,000,000 less than that of 1881.

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

Columbus Time.

Through time table in effect January 27th, 1883.

GOING NORTH

Express. 9 Press. STATIONS

6:10 P.M. 8:35 A.M. v Toledo Ar

6:18 " 8:40 " Manhattan Jc 9:32 " 5:30 "

6:25 " 8:47 " L Alexis Junc 9:33 " 5:24 "

7:0 " 9:29 " Monroe Jc 9:41 " 5:16 "

7:6 " 9:35 " Dundee 9:52 " 5:10 "

7:16 " 9:45 " Ann Arbor 9:58 " 5:04 "

7:40 " 10:05 " Milan 10:05 " 4:50 "

7:59 " 10:29 " Utica 10:25 " 4:37 "

8:05 " 10:35 " Pittsdel 10:42 " 4:27 "

8:20 " 10:55 " ArAnn Ar 10:50 " 4:20 "

1:20 " 12:32PM Jackson M.C. 11:20 " 4:10 "

1:04AM 2:15 " Battle Creek 10:40 " 4:00 "

1:55 " 2:50 " Kalamazoo 10:50 " 3:50 "

17:31 " 4:50 " Grand Rapids 10:40PM 3:50 "

6:00 " 10:35AM LAnn Arbor Ar 10:40PM 3:40 "

7:25 " 11:20 " ArSouth Lyon Lv 10:50PM 3:30 "

12:02PM Howell DLN 10:50PM 3:20 "

1:20 " Lansing 10:50PM 3:10 "

5:04 " Ionia 10:50PM 3:00 "

6:40 " Elmhurst 10:50PM 2:50 "

4:43 " Howard City 10:50PM 2:40 "

4:15AM Potomac G.H. 10:50PM 2:30 "

7:00 " Mackinaw City 10:50PM 2:20 "

Connections.—At Toledo with railroads diverging at Alexis with Canada Southern, L. S. & M. E. R. F. & P. M. R.'s; at Manhattan Junc. with Wabash & Lake Erie R. R.; at Monroe Jc. with L. S. & M. E. R.; at Pittsdel with L. S. & M. E. R.; at Ann Arbor with Michigan Cen. R.R.; at South Lyon with Detroit, Lansing & Northern R.R.

H. W. ASHLEY, Sup't.

W. H. REYNOLDS, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

PORT WAYNE & JACKSON R. R.

Detroit and Indianapolis Line

By Michigan Central Railroad from Ann Arbor to Jackson. Trains leave Ann Arbor as follows:

Indianapolis Express..... 11:15 A.M.

Wayne Accommodation..... 11:30 A.M.

Cincinnati Express..... 11:45 A.M.

All trains leave by Chicago time.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

OFF THE LINE.

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

Boys stood up in the reading class—
A down or so—and each one said
That those at the foot should never pass,
Or did it easy to get up head.
There was a boy named Jake,
Who was studious; so were Jack,
Jim and Robert, and Tom, and Jack;
For men of business they meant to make,
And it wouldn't do to be dull or slack.
There wasn't another boy on the line
More anxious than Jimmy to keep his place;
For to be at the head was very fine.
But to go down foot was a sad disgrace.
Jim delighted in games of ball,
And tennis, or some croquet.
But his mind was not on his books at all
When he took his place in the class that day.
When his turn to read, and he started off
With an air attentive—a vain pretense;
For the boys around him began to cough
And snigger and chuckle at Jim's expense.
"You've skipped a line," whispered generous
Ben.
"Ben often helped in this way before."
"You've skipped a line!" shouted Jim; and
then,
Of course, the school-room was in a roar.
As down to the foot Jim went that day
He learned a lesson that any dunce
Might have known; for we're sure to stray
If we try to be in two places at once.
Sport, when you sport, in an earnest way,
With a merry heart and a cheerful face;
But when at your books think not of your
play,
Or else you'll certainly lose your place.

Marbles, and Where They Come From.

Contributor Harpers' Young People.

Is there a wide-awake boy; a boy who goes to school, and knows how to enjoy himself during play-time as well as how to study hard during study hours, what does not know all about "fen dubs," "fen histing," "fen punching," "fen grinding," "fen grinds," and "fen punching"? If there is such a boy, he has missed a great deal of fun in never having learned and used these mystical sayings; and when perhaps he becomes a father or a grandfather he will lose much pleasure in not being able to take a hand in with the youngsters, and tell how he played marbles when he was a boy.

Although it is many and many a year since I wore the skin off my knuckles and my trousers out at the knees, and I flattered myself that I knew all about marbles, it was not until recently, when talking with the wholesale dealers in marbles, that I had to acknowledge that there was still very much to be learned on the subject that is interesting and new.

I was told that in ancient times, away back before the Christian era, games were played with marbles, not the beautiful round, smooth, and polished ones of the present day, but with round sea-worn stones and pebbles; also that marbles are frequently met with in the ruins of old cities, and among the other wonderful relics found in the buried city of Pompeii.

As to which particular nation or people first manufactured stone and glass marbles nothing is known. About the first mention we have of them is that they were introduced into England from Holland as early as 1620. This being the case, the boys have our early settlers to thank for the first introduction of marbles to this country, as it is not at all probable that the stern Pilgrims would encourage the playing of games with round stones.

All the dealers in marbles—and I have talked with very many of them—tell me that the entire stock of marbles for the American market comes from Germany, and that the prices paid for manufacturing them are so low that no American laborer would or could live on such wages. A great deal of the work, such as moulding and painting, is performed by poor little children.

I shall never again watch a lot of happy, intelligent, bright, well-fed, and well-dressed American boys playing at marbles but I shall think of the poor little German children munching away on a piece of black bread (for that is all they get to eat) as they work on their weary tasks for a few cents a week. Poor little things! it is no wonder they love America, and wish they were human marbles and could roll over here.

The common gray marble is made of a hard stone found near Coburg, in Saxony. This stone is first broken with a hammer into small square fragments. From 100 to 200 of these are ground at one time in a mill which resembles a flour mill. The lower stone remains at rest, and is provided with several concentric circular grooves or furrows. The upper stone is of the same size as the lower, but revolves by means of water-power. Little streams of water are allowed to flow into the furrows of the lower stone. The pressure of the "runners" (the upper stone) on the pieces rolls them over in all directions, until in about a quarter of an hour they are reduced to nearly perfect spheres.

stained different colors, and are then known as "colored marbles," and are sold by the New York wholesale dealers at from seventy to eighty cents per thousand.

What the maker receives for them I leave you to imagine, for the German wholesale dealer must obtain his profit, then comes the cost of sending them to this country, and the custom-house duty, and a profit for the American dealer who disposes of them at eight cents per thousand. As there are twenty to twenty-five lines or varieties of German marbles, it is not to be wondered at that they hold their own against even the labor and time saving machinery of America.

After all the small gray marbles come the largest-sized marbles, or bowlers, now called "bosses" by the New York boys. These are one and a quarter inches in diameter, and cost from \$6 to \$7 per thousand. The next grade of marbles includes the "china alleys," "burnt agates," "glass agates," and "jaspers," though with the trade these are all called marbles. China alleys are painted in fine circles of various colors, or in small broad rings, in which case they are known as "bull's-eyes," some of these are pressed in wooden moulds, after which they are painted and baked. These cost from 50 cents to \$7.50 per thousand, according to the size. The better and more highly finished alleys are made of china, carefully moulded, painted, and fire-glazed. These cost from \$2.75 to \$15 per thousand, the largest being an inch and a half in diameter.

Next come the jaspers, or, as the boys call them, "Croton alleys," consisting of glazed and unglazed white china handsomely marbled with blue. The "burnt agates" are also china, and highly glazed; in color they are a mixture of dark and light brown with splashes of white; when green is introduced with the above colors they are known as "moss agates;" by the dealers they are known as "imitation agates." The prices of these range from \$2.75 to \$7.50 per thousand. Then comes a very large and beautiful class or variety of alleys known as "glass marbles." These range in size from two inches in diameter down to the small "peawees," and are of every conceivable combination of colored glass. Some contain figures of animals and birds, and are known as "glass figure marbles." These are pressed in polished metal moulds the parts of which fit so closely together that not the slightest trace of them is to be seen on the alleys, for if one looks over a number of them sharply he will detect a small ridge encircling some of them. The "opals," "glimmers," "blood," "ruby," "spangled," "figured," and imitation carnelian all come in this class, and are all very beautiful.

Now the most beautiful and expensive of all marbles—the true agates and true carnelians. These are gems, and are quoted as high as \$45 per gross wholesale for the largest sizes. They are of the most exquisite combination of colors in grays and reds, and are all highly polished by hand on lapidaries' wheels. Last and least in size are the "peawees" or "pony" alleys and marbles. They are comical little chaps no larger than a good-sized marrowfat pea. Of late years gilded and silvered marbles have been introduced, also a style speckled with various colored paints, which are called "birds eggs."

When playing marbles it is well to provide one's self with a pad on which to kneel, thereby avoiding all soiling and wearing out of the knees of one's pants. A rest for the hand when "knuckling down," consisting of a piece of the fur of any animal, will be found very convenient when playing on coarse sandy soils.

The Sahara Sea Scheme.

M. de Lesseps's trip to North Africa seems to have convinced him that the project of turning the Sahara; or a part of it, into a vast inland sea connected with the Mediterranean, will be both practicable and profitable. Soundings in various parts have shown the existence of nothing but sand to the depth of over 200 feet. With the aid of a hundred excavators, representing the work of 100,000 men, the sea might easily be made. M. de Lesseps met with the best reception from the Arab soldiery and population. On April 3rd he arrived at Biskra, having completed a survey of the country between Gabes and the Marsh Lakes. He declared that the soil will allow of the excavations necessary to connect the lakes with the Mediterranean, that the works will present no extraordinary difficulty, and that the concessions asked for with regard to the forest and adjoining lands will make the scheme remunerative and wholly independent of State aid, subvention or guarantee.

At the last state ball at St. Petersburg the Empress honored a young officer by allowing him to waltz with her. The gentleman was reputed a famous dancer, but somehow on this occasion his skill seems to have deserted him. The Empress and he fell heavily on the floor. There, on the Emperor ran across the room and anxiously inquired from his wife who had risen, whether she was hurt. The Empress replied that she had not suffered, but took the arm of her husband and went for a time to a retiring room allotted to her. Meanwhile the chagrin of the unhappy officer was visible to all the guests. By and by the Empress returned, and, seeing the distress of her late partner, went to him and insisted upon his dancing another waltz with her. This time there was no accident, and the unlucky incident was forgotten in the gracious kindness of the popular Czarina.

THE DYING SPOOPENDYKE.

How This Good and Patient Man Takes to Sickness and All that It Implies.

"That's better," groaned Mr. Spoopendyke, as his wife arranged the cool pillows under his head, "now I can die looking out upon the trees and sky," and Mr. Spoopendyke assumed a resigned expression of visage, and gazed out of the corner of one eye upon a bare allanthus tree and a half-dozen telegraph wires.

"Oh, you won't die," said Mrs. Spoopendyke, cheerfully. "You're only a little sick, and you'll get over it." "That's all you know about it," snarled Mr. Spoopendyke. "To hear you talk one would think you only had to be fitted up with little beds and a bad smell to be a government hospital, I'm down sick I tell you, and I don't want any fooling about it."

"Well, well," cooed Mrs. Spoopendyke, "don't excite yourself. Keep quiet and you'll get well." "Much you'd care," muttered Mr. Spoopendyke, turning, on his side and resting his cheek on his hand, an attitude generally assumed by martyred spirits on the approach of dissolution. "Will you take your drops again, dear?" asked Mrs. Spoopendyke. "It's time for them."

"No, I won't. They're nasty. I haven't had anything but drops for a week. From the way you administer drops one would think was the trapdoor of a hanging machine. Gimme some figs."

"But there ain't any figs, dear. I'll go and get some," said Mrs. Spoopendyke.

"That's it," growled her husband. "You only want an excuse to leave me to die alone. Why haven't you got some figs? You might know I'd want figs. Got any citron?"

"No, I haven't any citron, but I won't be more than a minute away, and I'll get you any fruit you want."

"Oh! yes. You'd get it, I have no doubt. What you want is a rail fence around and a gate off the hinges to be a dogdasted orchard. Fetch me some strawberries."

"Why strawberries are out of season. There ain't any in the market now." "I supposed you'd say that," moaned Mr. Spoopendyke. "You've always got some excuse. If I should die you'd have an apology ready. Gimme something to take this taste out of my mouth."

"What would you like, my dear?" asked Mrs. Spoopendyke.

"Soap, did you say? Gimme soap, if ye can't think of anything else," demanded Mr. Spoopendyke. "Mebbe you ain't got any soap. At least you wouldn't have if I wanted it. Got any cherries?"

"No; they are out of season, too. There are some grapes in the closet." "Don't want any measly grapes. If I can't have what I want, I don't want it. Where's those drops? Why don't you gimme my medicine? Going to let me die for want of a little attention? Want the insurance, don't ye? Going to gimme those drops before the next election?"

Mrs. Spoopendyke ladeled out the dose, half of which went down Mr. Spoopendyke's gullet and half over the front of his night-shirt.

"That's right," he howled. "Spill 'em. They're for external application. Put 'em anywhere. Pour 'em up the chimney," and Mr. Spoopendyke fired the spoon across the room.

"Have a piece of orange to take the taste away?" asked Mrs. S. pleasantly.

"No, I won't," objected her spouse. "Gimme a piece of muskmelon."

"I don't believe they have muskmelons in November," sighed Mrs. Spoopendyke.

"Of course they don't," responded Mr. Spoopendyke. "They don't have anything when I'm sick. It's a wonder they have houses. It's a miracle that they have beds. I'm astounded to think they have doctors and drug-stores. I've got to hurry up and die, or they won't have any undertakers, or coffins, or graves. Gimme a piece of orange, will ye? 'Spose I'm going to lie here and chaw on the taste of those drops for a month?"

"You'd like those grapes," suggested his wife.

"No, I wouldn't either. What do you want me to eat them for? Got any interest in the grape trade? Got any commission on those grapes? One would think you only wanted an iron arbor and four small boys climbing over you to be a grape vine. Where's my pill?"

"You took your pill, dear," replied his patient wife.

"O, of course! A pill is out of season now. Can't even have a pill when I feel like it," and Mr. Spoopendyke groaned in spirit and looked dismal. "Now, sit down and don't move. I want to sleep. Don't you make a bit of noise, if you want me to live."

And Mrs. Spoopendyke held her breath and never rustled a feather while her husband lay and glared out of the window for an hour and a half.

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

Frazer Axle Grease is best in the world. Frazer Axle Grease is best in the world. Frazer Axle Grease is best in the world.

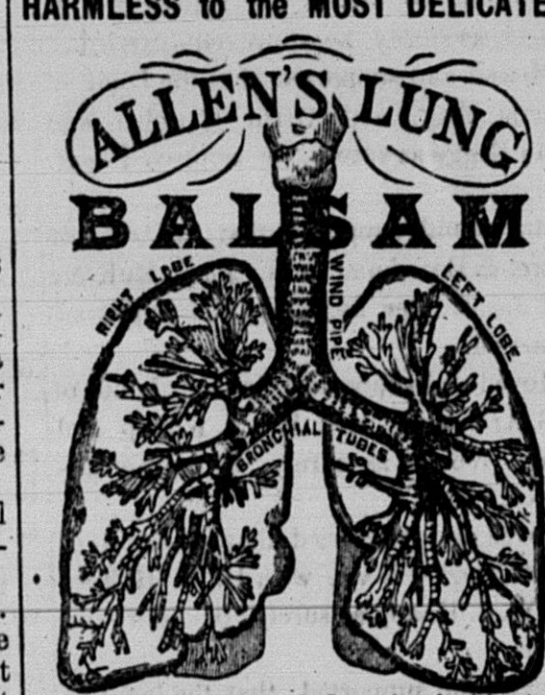
Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Neuralgia, Nervous Shock, St. Vitus Dance, Prostration, and all diseases of Nerve, Generative Organs, are all permanently and radically cured by Allen's Brain Food, the great botanical remedy. \$1 pkg., 6 for \$5. At druggists, or Allen's Pharmacy, 315 First Ave., N. Y.

"MOTHER SWAN'S WORM SYRUP," for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation, tasteless. 25c.

MEN'SMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., Proprietors, New York. Sold by Druggists.

"BUCHU-PAIRA," Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney and Urinary Diseases. \$1.

STRICTLY PURE. HARMLESS to the MOST DELICATE.



This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CURING CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, AND OTHER THROAT AND LUNG AFFECTIONS.

It Contains No Opium in Any Form.

Recommended by Physicians, Ministers and Nurses. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. It never fails to bring relief.

Caution. Call for Allen's Lung Balm, and shun the use of all remedies without merit. As an Expectorant It Has No Equal. For sale by all Medicine Dealers.

A GOOD ACCIDENT POLICY - TO HAVE IS -

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

It brings SPEEDY RELIEF in all cases of SPRAINS and BRUISES.

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The Doctor's Endorsement.

Dr. W. D. Wright, Cincinnati, O., sends the following professional endorsement: "I have prescribed DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS in a great number of cases and always with success. One case in particular was given up by several physicians who had been called in for consultation with myself. The patient had all the symptoms of consumption—cold night sweats, hectic fever, harassing cough, etc. He commenced immediately to get better and was soon restored to his usual health. I have also found DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS the most valuable expectorant for breaking up distressing coughs and colds that I have ever used."

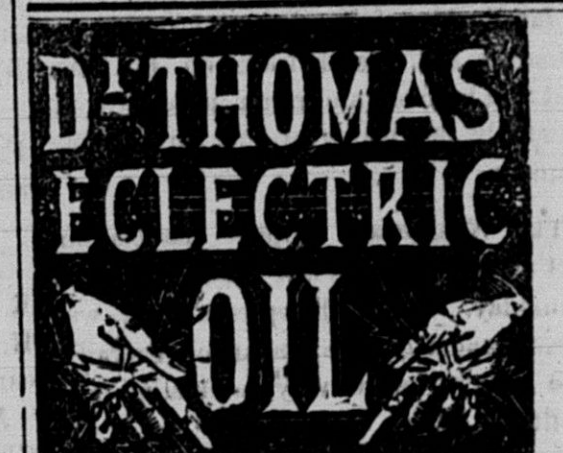
"ROUGH ON RATS." Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, vermin, chipmunks. 15c.

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An elegant song book free of charge containing humorous, and sentimental songs, sung by Wizard Oil Companies, in their open air concerts. Hamiltons Wizard Oil Co., Chicago Ill. WIZARD OIL cures rheumatism, me back, sprains, bruises, burns, scalds, ulcers, fever sores, inflammation of the kidneys, neuralgia, headache, toothache, earache, sore throat, catarrh, hayfever, aches inflammation and relieves pain in any part of the system. Sold by druggists at 25 cents, don't forget to use it. And you will banish pain and be happy.

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None except those who have suffered all the horrors of Dyspepsia, can fully appreciate the value and efficacy of Perry Davis' Pain Killer, a sovereign remedy.



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The best internal and external remedy in the world. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere. Directions in eight languages. Price 50 cents and \$1.00.

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OPIMUM MORPHINE HABIT. No pay till cured. Ten years established. 1,000 cured. State case. Dr. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

ELASTIC TRUSS. Has a Pad differing from all others, in shape, with Self-Adjusting Ball in center, adapted to all positions of the body, while the Ball in the cup presses back the testicular veins against a person would with the Truss. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely beyond night, and a radical cure certain. Little easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail, Circular free. EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.

It brings SPEEDY RELIEF in all cases of SPRAINS and BRUISES.

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The Chelsea Herald,

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

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1883.

UNADILLA.

Mrs. Nutting has moved into the house recently occupied by Miss Jane Marshall, now Mrs. Webb.

Mrs. Jas. Inglis of Detroit, after a stay of three or four weeks with friends here, returned home Saturday.

Geo. Hollis, the butcher employed by G. Montague, has found more work and better pay at Stockbridge, and will move there soon.

C. D. Bird is preparing to move his hay barn on his farm to a more convenient place. He will also give it a new foundation and roof, and re-cover the sides.

Jay Backus of Pinckney, formerly of Unadilla, has moved back on his farm, and will butcher, and run a meat wagon, to supply the wants of the surrounding country.

The Washtenaw Baptist association, met at Williamsville last Wednesday and Thursday. A good representation was present and a good attendance generally. The exercises were very interesting and profitable to all.

Two burglaries occurred here one night last week. Wm. Gilbert was the loser of a very nice spear and a hammer, from his blacksmith-shop, and Mr. A. A. Rose, the tin-smith, lost the works to a watch, and a gold pen, taken from his shop. No clue to the burglars. Later—the works to the watch spoken of above, were found in the sand near the shop. They need cleaning to be in good running order.

Waterloo Cleanings.

Miss Little Sellers has been very sick with the measles.

Fredrick Artz and Eli Lutz, were appointed as Board of review for this township.

The mumps reached their greatest height in this neighborhood last week. They got high enough to make an attack upon the person of Allen Skidmore—6ft. 5in.

F. Green got a hand pressed close around his neck, and his breathing made difficult, by F. Ellsworth, for using too much indecent language toward that gentleman. Hope it may do him good.

At the annual meeting of the U. B. S. S., D. Fish was elected superintendent, John Runciman secretary, and F. E. Richards, treasurer. Great honor is due the school for the prompt manner in which it keeps up its financial matters.

At the last covenant meeting of the 1st Baptist church of this place, there was some talk of selling their property here, and building a new church near the four corners, on the land of Spencer Boyce, (in Lyndon). I think it would be a good idea, as that township has neither church, post-office, blacksmith-shop, or store.

LIMA ITEMS.

P. Fletcher has a cellar dug for a new house.

David Dixon and family, of Webster, spent Sunday here with friends.

Mrs. Mary Holden of Grass Lake, spent Saturday and Sunday at Chas. Guerin's.

Mrs. Kellogg, formerly of this place, who now resides in Detroit, is here visiting friends.

Mrs. Lucy Stephens, Miss Lizzie Dancer, and Estella Guerin, are each knitting a bed-spread.

Found, a Bustle, on Saturday, between Lima and Chelsea, the owner can have it by calling on Miss Josie McLaren, proving property, and paying her for her trouble.

As Dr. Carr and wife were returning from visiting a patient last Thursday, the horse became frightened, ran into a ditch tipping the buggy over. The Dr. got caught in one of the wheels. Mrs. Carr was driving and held on to the horse until the Dr. could go and assist her. The buggy was quite badly broken, but they received no injuries.

Daughters, Wives and Mothers.
We emphatically guarantee Dr. Marchesi'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. Marchesi, Utica, N. Y., for Pamphlet, free. For sale by R. S. ARMSTRONG, Druggist.

Council Proceedings.

CHELSEA, April 25th, 1883.

Village Board met in their room in special session, April 25th, 1883:

Present, R. S. Armstrong, President.

Present, Trustees J. A. Palmer, Jacob Schumacher, A. Mortimer Freer, Lathon Miller, Thomas Shaw, S. J. Guerin.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Moved and supported, that the Bond of Geo. H. Foster as Marshal, be approved—carried.

Moved and supported, that the bond of Chris. Klein with L. L. Randall and T. J. Leach, as surety, be approved—carried.

Moved and supported, that the bond of F. and T. McNamara with Tim. McKone and Martin McKone, as surety be approved—carried.

Moved and supported that the bond W. R. Reed & Co. with W. F. Hatch and A. Steger, as surety, be approved—carried.

Moved and supported, that the bond of Marria Frey, with Orrin Thatcher and John Bagge as surety, be approved—carried.

Moved and supported that the bond of Farrel & Boardman with Tim. McKone and Jas. Hudler as surety, be approved—carried.

Moved and supported that the bond of R. S. Armstrong with W. J. Knapp and H. W. Woods as surety, be approved—carried.

Moved and supported that the bond of Glazier DePay & Co. with H. S. Holmes and W. J. Knapp as surety, be approved—carried.

Moved and supported that the bond of Fred Gierbach with J. G. Wackenhut and Geo. Mast as surety, be approved—carried.

Moved and supported that the bill of H. S. Holmes for \$15.00, be allowed, and an order drawn on the treasurer for the amount, to be paid out of any money in his hands belonging to contingent fund—carried.

Moved and supported that an order be drawn on the treasurer in favor of Geo. W. Turnbull for \$25.00, to be paid out of any money in his hands belonging to contingent fund, to be credited to the Taylor vs. Village of Chelsea account—carried.

Moved and supported that Monday May 21st, 1883, be appointed for the meeting of the Board of review at the store of R. S. Armstrong—carried.

Moved and supported that the following

bills for road work be allowed and orders drawn on the treasurer for the several amounts, to be paid out of any monies in his hands belonging to the highway fund:

S. Heselschwerdt, \$ 4.14	J. VanOrden \$5.50
James Beasley, 16.50	Ed. Winters 4.13
T. Swarthout, 6.00	T. McNamara 4.13
M. McKone, 6.00	C. Fenn, 5.50
G. Martin, 5.50	W. VanRiper, 4.13

Moved and supported that the board now adjourn—carried.

Thos. McKONE, Clerk.

Our Sylvan Correspondent.

SYLVAN NEWS.

Mr. Geo. Strauss made his friends in this place a pleasant visit last Sunday.

The families of M. Kalmbach, and L. Rank, are troubled with the mumps.

The quarterly meeting of the German M. E. church, was held last Sunday.

A. Kalmbach, expects to have a raising on the Webber farm Wednesday, May 9th.

The Misses Jessie Curtis, Cora Burchard, Carrie Wolf, and Emma Schenk were the guests of A. Kalmbach on Sunday last.

We would advise Frank to drive a little more careful, so that he would not be obliged to drive out with a leather spring!

The school house in district No. 2, was raised by Mr. Hoover, last week. Persons interested in that district express themselves as well pleased.

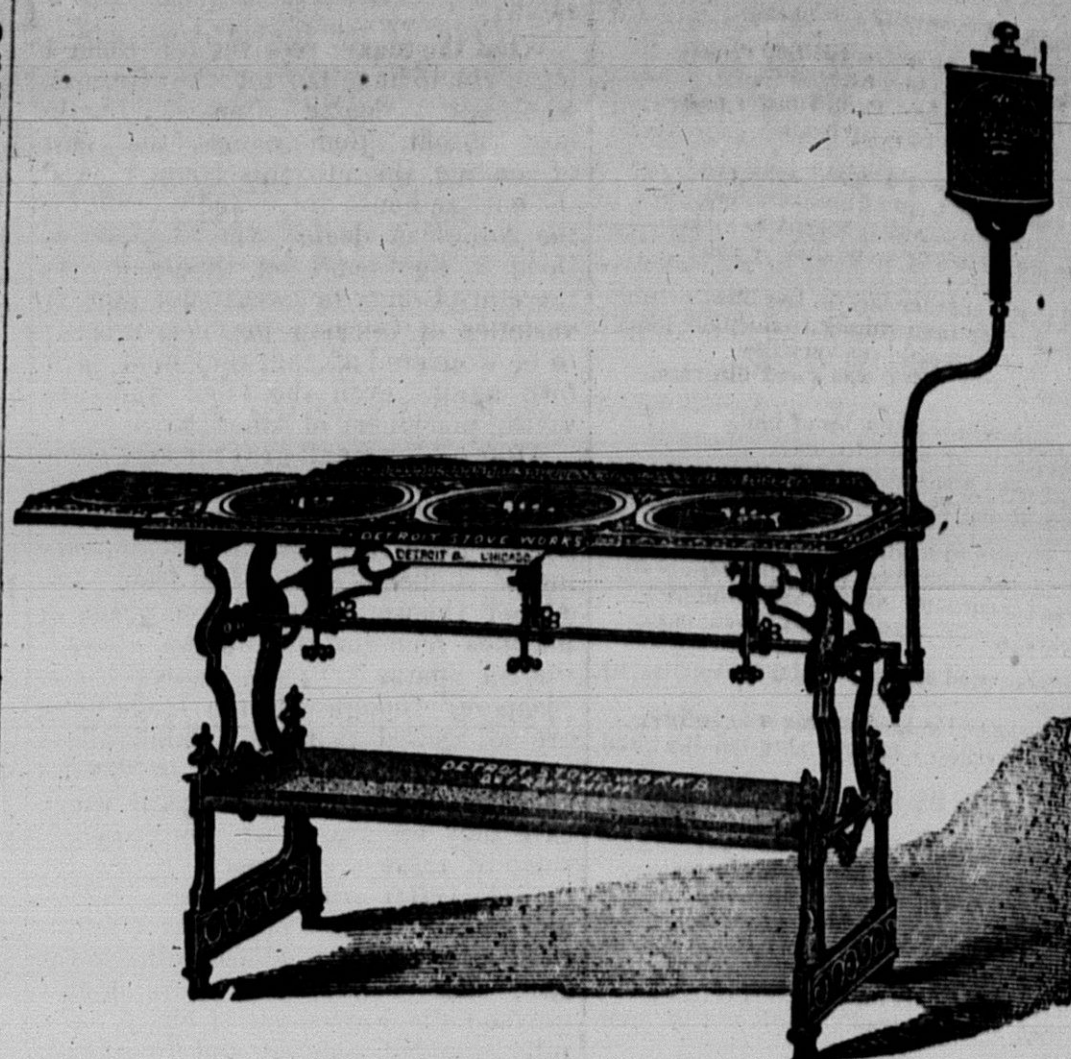
Thos. J. Keech will not accept the \$100 voted him by the council for services as alderman. So says the Ann Arbor Register.

Palmer Bro's LaCrosse, Wis., say: "We have had occasion to give Cole's Veterinary Carbolic to the severest tests, and we never saw its equal for the cure of wounds, cuts, galls, scratches, hoof diseases, and as a general external remedy for horses. It cures without leaving a scar, and the hair always comes in its original color." It is always soft, easily applied, and does not gum the collar or pads. Pound cans, \$1. Small cans, 50 cents.

Positive Cure for Piles.

To the people of this County we would say we have been given the Agency of Dr. Marchesi'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.

EUREKA!



The above cut 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.**

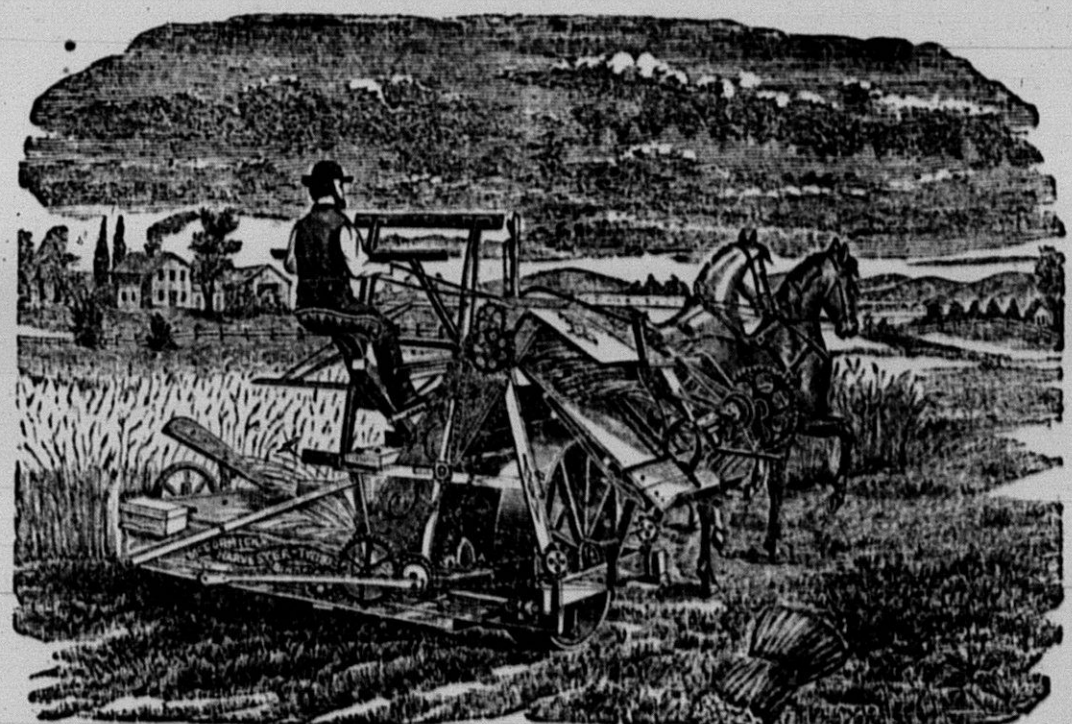
Sold only by **J. Bacon & Co.**

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."

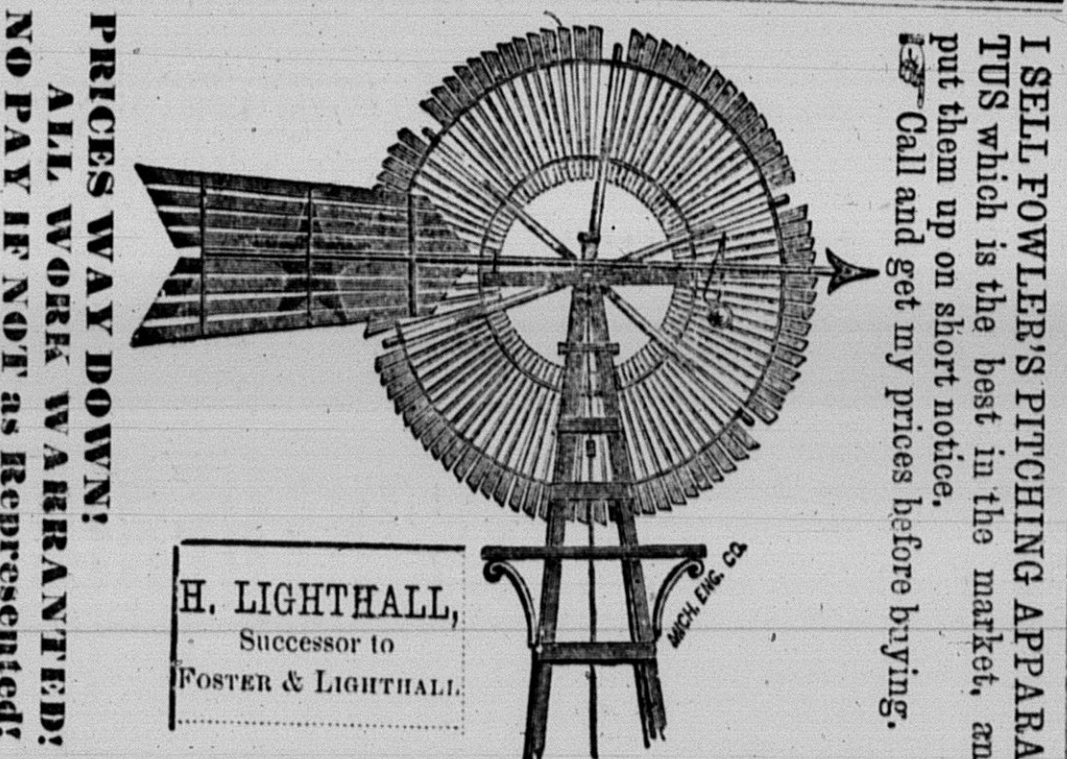
It has all the improvement, over all other reapers, in the market!

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-lever" 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.



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.

'Hurrah For The Bazaar'

For NOTIONS, TOWELS, NAPKINS, LACES, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, TINWARE, call on us.

We have a nice Line of BIRD CAGES, and sell at

BOTTOM PRICES!

GIVE US A CALL.

HALE & TELFORD.

Subscribe for
--THE--
HERALD.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

A SLIGHT FALLING OUT.

There is an "unpleasantness" between Secretary Teller and Senator Hill of Colorado. The Senator has been greatly irritated by Teller's misrepresentation of his (Hill's) language, as well as by Teller's acts in removing so many of the Senator's friends who were holding positions in the Interior Department. Now the Senator comes out with a letter charging the Secretary with mismanagement of the affairs of the department. Thus far the Senator has had matters all his own way, for Secretary Teller has not replied to the letter.

A SLIGHT DECREASE.

The fact that over \$10,000,000 has been paid out for pensions during the month of April accounts for the slight reduction in the public debt, for that month. The estimated reduction is \$3,500,000.

A DELAY.

The examination of the charges against Supervising Architect Hill has not been made by the committee made by the withdrawal of one of the committee not having been filled. Supervising Architect Hill says that if Mr. Murch will go on the stand and swear to what he has put his name to in his charge he will have him indicted for perjury.

DORSEY'S DOINGS.

Ex-Senator Dorsey has returned an answer to the suit of Wm. Lilly for \$10,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by him from a personal assault by Dorsey. The answer is confined to a simple and broad denial of Lilly's allegations and an expression of respondent's willingness to submit the case to a jury.

QUEST TO BE OPEN SUNDAY.

The question of opening the national museum, the congressional library, the United States botanical garden, the conservatories of the agricultural department, and the United States medical museum on Sundays is now being actively agitated at Washington. The argument is made that there are a number of persons who, from being required to work during the week days, are unable to enjoy the privileges offered by these public places. The temperance people and workingmen's associations are taking a hand in the agitation, for the reason that it is a shame that there is no place open for visitors on Sundays except bars. The agitation is preliminary, for none of the places can be opened on Sunday without legislation from congress. The national museum is fast becoming one of the most interesting museums of the world. Besides the former collection from the Smithsonian institute, as well as the principal exhibits of the patent office, there is now on exhibition at the national museum all the exhibits presented to this country by foreign governments, which were exhibited at the centennial exposition.

A DENIAL.

The Hawaiian Minister authorizes a denial of the published statement that the Hawaiian government had repealed the laws forbidding the landing of Chinese in that country. He says his government has protested against the embarkation of Chinese at Hong Kong and other ports for Hawaii and has given notice that steps will be taken to prevent their landing.

MUST SEND REGRETS.

Greatly to the disappointment of his friends, Gen. McClellan has been obliged to send regrets to the gentlemen in charge of the reunion of the army of the Potomac to be held in Washington on the 16th and 17th inst.

ABOUT THE EXTRADITION.

Should the extradition of Tynan, Walsh and Sheridan be demanded, which will probably be the case, it must be granted in accordance with the following provisions of the law upon that subject: It is agreed that the United States and her Britannic Majesty shall, upon mutual requisitions by them or their ministers, officers or authorities respectively made, deliver up to justice all persons who, being charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or utterance of a forged paper, committed within the jurisdiction of either, shall seek an asylum, or shall be found within the territories of the other; provided, that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive, or persons so charged, shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial of the crime or offense had it there been committed; and the respective judges and other magistrates of the two governments shall have the power of jurisdiction and authority upon complaint made under oath to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitives or persons so charged, that he may be brought before such judges or other magistrates respectively to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered; and if on such hearing the evidence be deemed sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining judge or magistrate to certify the same to the proper executive authorities that a warrant may issue for the surrender of such fugitive.

A RAILROAD COMPANY'S CLAIM.

Sidney Dillon, president of the Union Pacific railway company, has written a reply to Secretary Teller's recent letter on the claims of the government upon that company. According to President Dillon's statement the company claims as its due for carrying the United States mails \$2,738,589 above what the post office is willing to concede. The question in dispute between the government and the company will be submitted to the court of claims.

NO MORE PRIVATE OFFICES.

For many months business men in a number of the large cities have been greatly annoyed at the irregularity with which the mail was delivered. Col. Parker, chief inspector of the postoffice department, was detailed to look the matter up. He found that the government had been losing about \$1,000 daily by the operation of the private offices in New York city alone. The government authorities have decided to close them up without delay.

NO TITLE TO LANDS.

The treasury department has decided that the government has no title to certain lands in Ferdinand, Fla., sold for direct taxes in 1863. The property in controversy is valued at \$1,500,000.

A MICHIGAN MAN'S LUCK.

Charles J. Kintary, of Ann Arbor, a graduate of the University of Michigan, class of '70, has been recommended by the Commissioner of Patents for promotion as principal examiner in charge of the class of electricity. He is now Chief Clerk of the Patent Office. The electricity division is regarded as the most desirable and important of all the divisions in the office. The salary is \$2,400. Before he was Chief Clerk Kintary was Assistant Examiner in that division, and is well fitted to be at the head of it. He was at one time assistant to the late Prof. Watson, when the latter was in charge of the observatory at Ann Arbor.

A SENSIBLE JUROR.

The foreman of the jury in the star route trial suggests that the trial be brought to a close before the jurors die of old age, and one might add—imbecility.

NEWS NOTES.

MINE EXPLOSION.

A fearful explosion occurred at the Keystone Colliery mines, near Ashland, Pa., by which several lives were lost and a number of miners seriously, probably fatally, injured. The explosion was caused by the sudden collapse of a pillar, causing an immense fall of coal. The rush of coal forced down the miners with such velocity as to cause an

extent of the disaster cannot yet be learned. Four lives were lost and a number seriously injured.

ANOTHER INVOICE.

Between 300 and 400 Irish immigrants arrived in Montreal the other day. They were en route for St. Paul, Minn., in charge of a young priest. They were the most destitute immigrants landed on our shores in a long time.

LABOR TROUBLES.

The reduced tax on tobacco went into effect on the first inst., and the shipment of cigars and tobacco from all parts of the country was the largest ever known in the history of the trade. But there is trouble for the manufacturers. The workmen demand an increase of wages, in view of the reduced taxation, and manufacturers declare they will not accede to their demands. In many places the shops are closed.

MACHINERY VS. THE HANDS.

A large number of shoe-makers in Milwaukee, Wis., are idle at present, claiming that they cannot make living wages owing to the extensive introduction of machinery. In one establishment, where over twenty men were lately employed, there are but half a dozen working now. There is no organized movement on the part of the shoe-makers, and there is not likely to be. The change has come gradually, as three or four prominent establishments have one after another introduced new machinery. The men are looking for other work, and take the situation philosophically. One who left his place said he worked a whole week on a case of boots, and made only \$4.90.

SENSIBLE SENATE.

A bill has passed the Pennsylvania Senate prohibiting any attempt to personate or represent any being recognized in the Old or New Testament as a divinity.

SHERIDAN AND WALSH.

In an interview with a New York reporter, concerning the indictments filed in Dublin, Walsh said: "I am, of course, not guilty of any connection with the Parnell Park tragedy. The investigation at Paris proved that conclusively. I thought when I came to this country I would be secure. I would not care at all if they would only bring informers over to this country and try me here with an American judge and a jury. But the mere fact of my being tried in Dublin will convict me, as they have the happy faculty of convicting anybody they want to. I can procure the most convincing evidence that I was in a small village in England at the time of the Dublin tragedies." To the same reporter P. J. Sheridan said: "This action of the government throws no new light upon the subject. Application was made before for my extradition, and as I stood then I stand now, fearless of any efforts that may be made against me by England. Any time the United States courts call upon me to make a defense, I am to be found ready."

CRIME.

When Phil B. Thompson, member of congress for the eighth Kentucky district started for Washington in November last, Mrs. Thompson accompanied him to Cincinnati, but was to return home the same night. She is a rather prepossessing woman, but addicted to the use of liquor, the taste for which was contracted during a long illness throughout which stimulants were freely ordered for her by the attending physician. While on the street in Cincinnati after her husband's departure Mrs. Thompson met Walter H. Davis, a prominent business man of Harrodsburg, Ky., a friend of the Thompson family, who knew of her unfortunate habit. He is alleged to have taken advantage of her falling, piled her with liquor and taken her to his room in the St. Charles hotel, and late that night the watchman found her lying in the corridor. The proprietor would have put her in the street but for recognition by his wife. Next morning she was overwhelmed with shame on discovering her disgrace and left the hotel. Miss Buckner, a friend of the woman, wrote to Thompson telling him of his wife's disgrace, but said nothing of Davis' conduct, whereupon Thompson refused to further recognize her as his wife. On his return from Washington a few days ago, while in Cincinnati, Thompson heard for the first time of the part Davis had taken in his wife's disgrace, and the two men met at Harrodsburg Junction, where both boarded the smoking car. Davis saluted Thompson, when the latter with an oath said: "How dare you speak to me!" and immediately drew a pistol. Davis attempted to draw but changed his mind, and pulled the door shut. As Davis was going down the steps Thompson fired and Davis fell dead, rolling down the embankment. The train stopped and Thompson got off, saying he would go back to Harrodsburg to give himself up. He returned on the train that carried the dead body of Davis. Going to the court house he addressed the judge saying it was not customary in his situation to make remarks, but he felt it due himself and the community to state the facts leading to this result. He then detailed the facts of his wife's disgrace and ruin at the hands of the deceased, who knew her unfortunate weakness for liquor, adding: "My domestic relations are bankrupt; my daughter exiled from home. Not all his blood are worth her tears. I throw myself on the justice of my countrymen." When he finished, Judge Harding said it was not proper for him, as a judge, to express the sympathy he felt as a man. He would hold Mr. Thompson in \$5,000 to answer to the grand jury. The bond was given, and Mr. Thompson released.

RAGGED AT LAST.

Frederick M. Ker, the confidential clerk of the banking house of Preston, Kean & Co. of Chicago, who stole about \$60,000 from the bank, has been arrested in Peru.

THE ZUNI LAND.

Through miscalculations in surveying the lands for the Zuni Indian reservation in Mexico an error was made and the intention of the government that the reservation should include the springs which lie directly northeast of the boundary line of the reservation was not carried out. Recently it has been stated that Paymaster W. T. Tucker, son-in-law of Senator Logan, and his associates, have taken up six claims, three "desert" and three homestead, containing in all 2,400 acres, which embrace the springs mentioned. It is further stated that should the claims of Tucker and his associates be granted, the water supplies of the Zunis will be practically cut off. In the absence of a survey, Tucker claims, however, that they are rendered void by the issuance May 1 of an executive order amending the original order so as to include within the limits of the Zuni reservation an additional tract of land on which the above named springs are situated.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

WANTED IN ENGLAND.

Documents containing charges against several persons in America, who are accused of crime in Ireland, have been forwarded to British Minister West. It is said that secret negotiations are now pending between the two governments for the extradition of those persons.

QUICK WORK.

The first acquittal of any of the prisoners charged with the Phoenix Park murder, occurred in the case of Fitzharris, known as "Skin the Goat." The defense was that he simply acted in his legitimate capacity of a carrier, to carry persons who were not known to him as criminals. Greatly to the disgust of the crown prosecutor, the man was acquitted. He was once re-arrested for the same crime of which he had just been acquitted, a clause of the criminal code of England, granting the prosecutor the right to ask for a new trial which request may be granted over and over again until the prisoner is convicted.

WANT TO ADVANCE.

A telegram from Peking states that an envoy from the King of Annam has arrived there to

obtain the consent of the Chinese Government to the opening of Red River to foreign trade, and to induce China to afford such diplomatic and material assistance as may be necessary.

A NEW PARTY WANTED.

Dissatisfied Orangemen of Toronto have decided to form a third or Protestant party. The chief planks of their platform will be the abolition of separate schools and the use of the French language in Parliament.

WOULD NOT STAND TRIAL.

A great sensation was caused in court in Dublin, when Patrick Delaney and Thomas Caffrey waived trial and pleaded guilty of the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish in Phoenix park. In pleading guilty Delaney, who is the same man convicted of several attempts to shoot Judge Lawson, said: "I was in the park, but didn't commit the murder. I was brought into it foolishly, not knowing what it was. I was forced from work to go to the park. We had to obey the orders of the society or take the consequences. When we got to the park I could not get away. I saw the murders committed, but took no part in them. The murders were committed by Joe Brady and Timothy Kelly. No one else. I saved Lawson's life at the risk of my own, as I was ordered to shoot him by Brady." Caffrey said: "Standing on the brink of the grave, I would swear I didn't know what was going to happen 20 minutes before the murder. I was bound to go to the park under penalty of death." The judge said he pitied the prisoners, but his duty compelled him to sentence them to death, and they were accordingly sentenced to be hanged.

THE REBELS DEFEATED.

Col. Hicks telegraphs from Cairo, Egypt, that he recently had an engagement with 5,000 rebels, which resulted in the defeat of the rebels, with 500 killed.

STEAMER BURNED.

The steamer Grappler, plying between Puget Sound and Alaska was burned a few days ago. Sixty lives were lost. A dispatch gives the following particulars of the affair:—The 100 passengers, principally Chinamen, were all in bed. An immediate search was instigated by the Captain, who discovered the fire back of the boiler connections. The engineer started the donkey and connected the hose. By this time the passengers were warned. The excitement was intense. The Chinamen behaved like maniacs, being utterly uncontrollable, and seriously impeding the action of the officers. The Captain ordered all shot who refused to obey orders. Notwithstanding this, the Chinamen rushed backward and forward on the vessel until it was found necessary to knock some down and carry below others ironed. All this time the fire was gaining. Efforts to control it were unavailable. The Captain ordered Pilot Franklin to head the steamer for the Vancouver shore and beach her. As soon as the sands were struck the boats were lowered. The excitement was so great that the Chinamen jumped into the boats, swamped them, and owing to the intense smoke those who could swim didn't know which direction to strike out and surrounded by the mass of struggling Chinamen, were drowned.

A HOST OF INDICTMENTS.

The crown presented to the grand jury in Dublin bills for murder against Peter Tynan, "No. 1," John Walsh and P. J. Sheridan, and a bill as accessory to murder after the fact against Fitzharris, and the grand jury returned true bills against them. Walsh and Sheridan are in America, and Tynan is supposed to be here. It is understood the government will demand their extradition. The grand jury have found true bills against Lawrence Hanlon, James and Joseph Mullett and Daniel Delaney on the charge of attempting to murder Juror Dennis Field. They have also found true bills for conspiracy to murder against the two Mulletts, Lawrence Hanlon, Edward McCaffrey, Edward O'Brien, George Smith, Peter Doyle, Thos. Doyle, Wm. Moroney and Daniel Delaney. A bill against Thos. Martin, charged with the same offense, was rejected. The rumor that Parnell was included in these indictments has been contradicted, though when first announced the excitement was intense. It is believed that Tynan will turn informer, upon a promise of safety to his own worthless neck. The rumor has again been started that the extradition of these men has been asked for, but as yet nothing is definitely known. If a demand for extradition is made it will be based upon a specific criminal accusation.

NO HOPE FOR HANLON.

Lawrence Hanlon was convicted in the Dublin court of attempt to murder Juror Field, and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

TO HELP FAMILIES OF REFUGEES.

At a conference of members of the Irish Nationalist party in London, it was resolved to organize a fund for the relief of families of persons who have fled the country or been arrested in connection with murder trials in Ireland and generally under the crimes act. It is computed that 600 families have been rendered destitute by the flight or incarceration of their bread winners. An address will be issued to the Irish Nationalist in America and the British colonies appealing for contributions to the proposed fund, and delegates will be sent thither to set forth the need for speedy assistance.

BRADLAUGH'S BOLDNESS.

Bradlaugh is still deterred from taking his seat in the House of Commons. He made a plea in his own behalf the other day, claiming that as the law had given him the seat the House had no right to refuse. But Bradlaugh isn't seated yet.

THE GIFT OF PROVIDENCE.

Citizens of Providence, R. I., forwarded an album to President Greely, as a souvenir of the brave Frenchmen who died at Yorktown fighting for American independence. United States Minister Morton presented the album to Greely, who was deeply touched by the gift and the manner of the presentation.

WHAT IF IT DOESN'T OCCUR.

Upon the occasion of the coronation of the Czar the poll tax will be reduced 16,000,000 roubles for the entire empire and there will be a remission of various fines, sentences and penalties.

BRADLAUGH BEATEN.

Bradlaugh has finally thrown up the sponge. He has announced that in view of the defeat of the affirmation bill, he will visit his constituents and formally resign.

TROUBLES OF RUSSIA.

It is believed the authorities at Moscow have been invested with power to arrest a number of persons who have been acting suspiciously in that city, and detain them until the coronation of the Czar has taken place. Much ill-feeling exists in some of the regiments of the army, owing to the fact that rewards are being offered to the men to induce them to denounce any of their comrades who are known to be Nihilists.

BITS OF NEWS.

The German Government, in order to facilitate the conveyance of troops, if needed, has decided to lay a second track on all railways leading to Russia. The Russian Government is equally active.

The British House of Commons has passed a local option bill.

Coinage executed at the various mints during April, \$7,811,000, of which \$2,350,000 were standard dollars.

And now aesthetic Greece forbids the importation of American pork.

Kelm's appointment as chief examiner of the civil service commission is very unsatisfactory to other members of the commission, and may be withdrawn.

Wm. Demit, a veteran of the war 1812, and the first white child born in Louisville, Ky., died at his home near that place recently, aged 100 years.

The new treasurer of the Irish land league says continued agitation of the Irish question will eventually result in war, but that the time is not ripe yet. Cardinal McCloskey warmly endorses the proceedings of the convention.

New York is not pleased with its electric lights as a cheaper substitute for gas, and it charges that the electric companies are combining with the gas companies to keep up the rates for both commodities.

The Niagara park bill, which has just become a law by the signature of Gov. Cleveland, provides for the appointment of park commissioners by the governor and requires them to take possession of a strip of land varying in width from 100 to 300 feet, half a mile above the entrance, to nearly 800 feet at the brink on the American side, and to remove the buildings from this strip and restore the forests.

High license by Iowa cities is fast reducing the number of saloons therein.

A Bremen steamship landed 1,179 immigrants at Baltimore the other day.

Spieche, the bad Creek Indian, has been arrested by the United States troops, and his band captured and taken to Fort Gibson.

Miss Adella Cox, an enterprising dandel of Crawfordville, Ind., successfully manages a large lumber yard, buying and selling the lumber and keeping the books herself.

A French firm will improve Vera Cruz breakwater \$10,047,000 worth during the next 12 years, and the Mexican government will put up for it \$10,000 a week until paid for.

The trustees of the Brooklyn bridge have declared that the bridge cannot be made free for any kind of travel.

Fences Along Railroads.

Lansing Republican.

We understand that the railroad department has adopted a plan for construction of right of way fences which, if followed by railroad companies, will be sure of approval by the department under the law. It is understood that the plan is substantially that adopted by the D. L. & N. railroad, which has been entirely satisfactory to the farmers along that line. While the order is not a peremptory one upon the railroad corporations, yet it is believed that it will be accepted by them as a settlement of the vexed fence questions, which, at times, has created no little excitement in different portions. This fence consists of four wires and two boards arranged as follows: Posts eight feet and three inches apart from center to center. At five inches from the ground a barbed fence wire. At 10 inches a second wire. At 16 inches a pine fence board six inches wide, and six inches above it another board of the same width. Nine inches above the second board a third barbed wire and at the top of the post, nine inches above the third wire, a flat Brinkerhoff strip, or some other metallic strand of similar pattern. This makes a fence four and one-half feet high. The posts are to be of oak or cedar, six inches in diameter, and to be set not less than two feet in the ground. It is not the intention of the railroad department, as we understand it, to disapprove of any fence not built after the foregoing specifications, but if built after some other plan sufficient in the judgement of the commissioner to meet the requirements of the law, they will be accepted, or in the absence of any complaint on the part of owners or occupants will not be interfered with.

The Power of Conscience.

Anything, even the assassination of the moral sense, rather than its rebukes. These are intolerable. They embitter life, they undermine health. They lead to madness. Hence, at any cost, they must be drowned. But, if these can not be calmly borne, how will they be endured, when, gathering strength, they burst on the soul like thunder? And that they will be certain. Conscience may be dumb, but it can not be destroyed; it may be drugged to heavy slumber, but it can not be strangled. When least expected it will shake off its torpor. Some unanticipated failure in life, some sudden bereavement, some immediate appalling peril, or some sound or image recalling the purer past will rouse it from its lethargy. And if not before, at least when the immortal spirit is freed from companionship with the flesh, will it take the whip and lash the howling soul naked through the universe. Oh! that hour of resurrection—who will be sufficient for that, who dare confront the terrible torments that it will bring? Its maddening, devouring anguish beyond this world no one can picture; what it brings here has often been imagined or portrayed. If it is said descriptions of this kind are fictions of the poet, it may well be asked how comes it that he conceives them unless they are ground in truth? When conscience unman "Macbeth," and paralyzes "Richard" we feel that the scene is true to nature; there is something in us all that says to it amen!—Dr. Lorimer, Chicago.

A FLATTERING TESTIMONIAL.—The following testimonial, recently exhibited with pride by an Irish servant girl, shows how the introduction of a few Latin words enables the writer to express himself more freely than he otherwise would do: "Margaret F— has lived with me fourteen weeks. I have found her invariably good-tempered, immodest (dirty), cheerful, obliging, excitable (destructive), respectful, and incorrigible. She is a better cook than any Irish girl I have ever employed, and one of the best bread makers I have ever seen. With neatness and carefulness and economy she would make an excellent servant. I heartily recommend her to all Christian philanthropists, and her employers to Divine mercy."

An indigent landlord writes that he adopted coils of fire escape rope in his bedrooms, and that three guests successfully escaped, though there was no fire. They left unpaid bills.

FOLK NOTES.

Mr. Joaquin Miller would like to be cremated after he dies.

Peter Cooper's income from his iron works during the war was \$15,000 a day.

It is stated that Blain's is the only private house in Washington that President Arthur visits.

The claim is made that Miss Wadsworth, daughter of the poet, wrote many of her father's poems.

Mr. Blaine's book has taken such shape that the subscription agents have begun to cultivate the land.

Milwaukee, at the last election, gave Miss Kate Kane three votes for judge of the supreme court of Wisconsin.

Queen Victoria's name would be simply Mrs. Wettin, should the royal family lose their titles in any way.

Mr. Gladstone would utilize wet lands by growing water cresses and improve railway embankments by planting trees.

Wiggins?—You no doubt remember Wiggins?—announces that he will not lecture this season. Probably some other season.

The eldest daughter of Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague is said to have a remarkable talent for the stage, and may adopt that as a profession.

The collective names of his majesty the King of Siam are as follows: Somdet Phra Paramindr Maha Chulalongkorn Phra Chula Chom Klao.

The late Sir George Jessel's income at the English Bar stagnated for some years at \$3,000 a year. As Solicitor-General he earned \$115,000 a year.

Prince Bismarck owns some 80,000 acres, but does not derive much income from them. His whole income is probably \$70,000 a year, official salary included.

Miss Louisa M. Alcott, the author of "Little Women," is said to be the only unmarried lady in the United States not afraid to tell her age. She is half a century old.

Frederick Douglas denies the statements that he is worth \$100,000 or \$160,000, and declares that both his fortune and his annual income are very greatly overestimated.

Washington people thought they saw in the face of President Porter, of Yale, at the unveiling of the statue of Professor Henry, a marked resemblance to the features of Henry Clay.

The new Earl of Stamford, who comes into a clear \$150,000 a year, is said to have been living at Wynberg, near Cape Town, in a house of the humblest kind, with his Hottentot wife.

The oldest man in the country is Robert Gibson of Macon county, Virginia. He is 116 years of age, and one of his "boys" is a "youth" of 81. His descendants number 400.

It is said that ex-Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana, is so far a victim to superstition that, although wealthy, he has never yet made a will, believing that if he did so his death would immediately follow.

The first list of subscribers to the Gambetta monument fund has been published in Paris. The names of President Greely and the Hon. L. P. Morton, United States Minister, stand at the head, for 1,000 francs each.

The Khedive of Egypt has voluntarily given up \$15,000 a year of his civil list, to be devoted to the smaller indemnity claims. He will still receive \$735,000 a year, however, and the members of his family \$600,000 a year more.

Fred Douglas, 60 years old, whose wife, married in slavery, died last summer, is about to marry a very handsome young woman with about 80 per cent of Caucasian element toned down and spiritualized by 20 per cent of African.

Matthew Arnold insists that in revising the Old Testament, beauty and power shall not be destroyed even to obtain a more correct rendering, and that even where the meaning is not at all clear, the charm and music of the old words shall remain.

As Emperor, the Emperor William receives no salary, but a revenue known as the "Disposition Fund" is disbursed by him at his discretion. He generally gives it away, and from this source was derived the \$600,000 he lately sent to the flood sufferers.

Miss Francis Willard, the temperance advocate, who left Boston on March 1 for a tour in the West, is now in California. In a couple of weeks she will sail for the Sandwich Islands, and will return some time in the summer to the country, when she intends to visit Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah and Manitoba.

John G. Whittier thinks that the old Indian policy of reservations is no longer available. "The Western tide of immigration," he writes, "is everywhere sweeping over the lines. What is needed," he adds, "is that not only the Indian schools should be more liberally supported, but that new ones should be opened without delay. The matter does not admit of procrastination."

President Arthur was deeply moved when Madame Patti sang "Robin Adair," in Washington the other day. The President's late wife was an amateur vocalist of rare sweetness and power. "Robin Adair" was one of her favorite songs, and she sang it with a pathos to be surpassed. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that Patti made a deep impression on the President than was aware of.

It has been suggested that Wiggins ought to start an insane asylum he has made so many people mad.

FRENCH'S

PROCLAMATION!

New Goods! New Goods! New Goods!
Boots & Shoes!

Clothing, Hats, Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Groceries &c.

Largest Stock, and Lowest Prices!

We cannot lie, We did it with our Little Hatchet. We went East early and bought

**OVER \$4,000 WORTH
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES!**
FOR SPOT CASH,

and the startling statements made by our Customers, prove that we sell cheap! Cheap!! CHEAP!!!

We will discount prices of any parties who buy their goods on 4 months time.
We will discount the prices of any parties who sell in any other way than for CASH.
We can easily demonstrate this fact.
We are Headquarters for GOOD GOODS at LOW PRICES.

Bear This Fact In Mind!

We carry the Largest Stock of MENS' and BOYS' Calf and Kip Boots in Central Michigan. Read the following list of Manufacturers:

H. P. Baldwin & Co.
A. C. McGraw & Co.
Snedecor & Hathaway.
J. Richardson,
W. N. Woodsum & Co.,
Fingree & Smith.
L. Allison & Co.,
Wallace, Elliot & Co.,
J. W. Brigham & Co.

The above makes of Boots are all FIRST CLASS, and we have Thousands of dollars worth of them in Stock, which we are selling at prices that defy Competition.

CLOTHING!

FOR
Men, Youths' and Boys!

A splendid line of Family
GROCERIES

The best 50c. Chewing Tobacco in Chelsea is at French's.
Gents' Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Ties &c., cheap at French's.
Mens Overalls, Gloves, Socks, Suspenders &c., at French's.
A fine line of Old Ladies' Shoes, Congress Gaiters and Slippers at French's.
Buy your Teas, Sugars, Spices, Coffees, Soaps and other Groceries at French's.
\$1.00 buys a tip top pair of Woman's Cloth Shoes, (warranted solid Leather Soles) at French's.

Ladies Please Remember

we have the LARGEST ASSORTMENT of Shoes in the County. We have all grades and sizes, in the following makes:

Boynolds Brothers,
H P Baldwin & Company,
Wallace Elliot & Company,
Robinson & Burtonshaw,
Hennessey Brothers,
Fingree & Smith,
A C McGraw & Company,
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Adams & Ford,
Ziegler Brothers,

We have an endless quantity of the above Manufacturers' Shoes and Slippers in stock, and our prices are Remarkably Low.

Mens French Calf and Kip Boots,
Mens fine Calf button, buckle or lace Shoes,
Mens fine Low Shoes (all styles.)
Mens Plow shoes. All kinds of Boots and Shoes either sewed, pegged or screw faste'd.

Boys Calf button and buckle Shoes,
Boys Calf boots, and Low Shoes,
Piles of Children and Infants' Shoes.
ALL GOODS SOLD FOR CASH!

Remember! we sell all goods for cash only!

For Genuine Bargains go to

FRENCH'S CASH STORE,
Chelsea, Mich.

A HARD LIFE!

BY PERCY B. ST. JOHN.

CHAPTER II.

I was now eleven, rather strong and hearty for my age, and determined to earn my own living. So I started out in search of a situation. To narrate my disappointments would be wearisome. For two months I walked the streets from early morn to dewy eve, and found every place either full or requiring qualities I did not possess.

At last, when we were nearly exhausted, when food had become scanty, and our frowning landlady reminded us in no measured terms that we owed two weeks' rent. I was startled one day by seeing over the door of a newsagent and tobacconist's shop the name John Willoughby.

That was my father's family name, and I had been named John after an uncle, much older than my father, who had mysteriously disappeared and left no sign.

As "Boy Wanted" was in the window, I went in and addressed the man behind the counter. He was between fifty and sixty, with a hard, shrewd face, not improved by horn spectacles on his nose.

"Please, sir," I began, "do you want a boy?"

"No," he answered in an uncouth tone, "but a neighbor of mine does. He'll be at home to-night; leave your name and address."

And he opened a book and waited pen in hand.

"John Willoughby, No. 3 Henry street, Hatton Garden," was my quiet reply.

He looked at me with a curious glance.

"Any father or mother?" he asked dryly.

I told him all. Odd as he was, he was not all unkindly, and he contrived to get out of me my real position.

"Will write to you," he said. "Now you can go. You may count on the situation."

I went home triumphant, and told my mother what had happened. She was at once full of hope and excitement, but this would not find us the supper we were lacking.

Half an hour later our grim landlady entered, puffing and blowing, with a great basket. She was looking the picture of benignant confidence. She placed the basket before us and sat down.

I at once cut the strings of the lid and discovered a receipted bill on the top. The basket was full of groceries, including tinned meats, while in a crushed up envelope was a sovereign.

My mother was too agitated to speak. As the basket was directed to Mrs. Willoughby, I knew it was intended for us, and, after glancing at my mother, who nodded, I tendered the sovereign to Mrs. Draper.

"Thank you my dear," cried the woman, "I will bring up the bill receipted directly."

And she hurried off, leaving us overwhelmed with astonishment, though I began to suspect the truth.

We did, indeed, enjoy a hearty meal that night, and thanked heaven for all its mercies.

Late that evening came a letter: "MRS. WILLOUGHBY:—As you have named your boy after me, I presume I am not forgotten. I am not rich, but I can make you an offer. Come here and be my housekeeper. Your boy I can find some occupation. Come to-morrow, early."

"JOHN WILLOUGHBY."

My mother's surprise was great indeed, and her gratitude commensurate.

Next day we went, I carrying our slender luggage, and were received by Uncle John without ceremony.

He was a man of few words, one who seemed soured by some great

trouble. He at once explained what we had to do. My mother was to superintend everything, with the assistance of a chairwoman; I was to run errands until I could find a place.

We were assured of a house and good food. Uncle John attended to the shop, and when not busy smoked and read. I did all I could for six months, and then found myself transferred to a wood engraver and draughtsman, as errand and office boy.

It will simplify matters to say, that my master accidentally discovered in me signs of artistic ability, and at once took me as a pupil.

So matters went on until I was eighteen, before which I was earning money, when an event occurred of no small importance.

Uncle was out making a call on his wholesale dealer, and I having done work had charge of the shop.

We were seated by the door which was of glass, when we were startled by a knock at the door. My mother was asleep, and I was reading.

I went to the door, expecting a customer, but found a girl of about sixteen, in bonnet and cloak, standing outside. Behind her was a big boy with a box.

"Yes; but he is out. Will you walk in, my dear," said my mother; "and sit down."

The girl discharged the boy and came in. She was dressed in deep black, but was singularly beautiful.

"Who is this?" suddenly a gruff voice asked, that of my uncle, as he stood in the doorway.

"Please, I'm Lottie Monroe," said the girl, "and here is a letter."

My uncle looked at it and turned deadly pale, his hands shaking violently.

"Will you shut up the shop, John? Jane find something to do in the kitchen," he said hoarsely.

We obeyed, and soon after were recalled.

"The young lady will sup with us," my uncle began drily, "and then she must sleep with you, Jane. We will talk about the future to-morrow."

My mother made a little feast that night, cooking eggs and bacon. My uncle took no notice, eating his own bread and cheese, and then taking to his own pipe and book, as if nothing had happened.

And thus it was that Lottie Monroe entered into my life.

Lottie was seventeen, and a tall, fine, well developed girl. She had been taught music, French, and other accomplishments, with a view of earning her own living.

But at present, Uncle John would not listen to her availing herself of her talents.

Did he like her, or the contrary? It was very hard to say. I often caught him watching her with a strange expression.

He certainly was not made more cheerful by her presence. He was much more taciturn and thoughtful. Except about business, he never spoke.

I meantime, was progressing rapidly as a draughtsman, and saw my way clear to earning money. I was rejoiced at this, because I already loved Lottie. I was never tired of sketching her; making studies of her eyes, her lips, her ears, her head.

Uncle John looked on with a cynical smile, but never made any remark.

One thing I noticed; we lived better than we used to. There was nothing ostentatious about it; but still it was done, quietly.

But I noticed, with uneasiness, that there was no cordiality between Uncle John and Lottie. He never unbended; while to her repeated solicitations to be allowed to earn her own living, he turned a deaf ear.

Lottie had usually made the acquaintance of a musical family, named Lucas. As they were respectable,

Is a Ready-mixed Paint Desirable? IF SO, WHY?

A Few Facts For Consideration, if You Are Intending to Paint!

Are Ready Mixed Paints Desirable? Is a question often asked, and to answer it, we present the following facts relating to the character and value of paints in general, which are the result of a thorough and careful investigation of the subject.

Before the question can be answered, it must be determined what constitutes a good paint. In painting, there are two objects in view, first, to improve or beautify the appearance of the building or article painted. 2d, to protect it from the wearing and destroying effects of time and weather.

The experience of painters for ages has led them to the conclusion that there are only two pigments that can be employed to secure these results, viz., Lead and Zinc, and with little or none of these as the basis of a Ready Mixed Paint it could not be said that it possessed but little value, for the purpose for which it is intended.

It therefore depends upon the question; do Ready Mixed Paints generally contain as their base, Lead and Zinc, and if they do, can they claim any advantage over the ordinary paint, obtained by the use of White Lead and Oil?

Dr. Muspratt of England, in an exhaustive treatise on the subject of pigments and paints, referring to the properties of White Lead and Zinc White, and the chemical changes through which they pass when used in paint, says: "The merits of White Lead, as a pigment, are its good covering power, and the ease with which it can be worked. This latter quality is no doubt due to its sapon-

ifying, with the oil used as a vehicle. It is well known to painters and artists, that the body, or opacity of this body is lost in process of time. When applied to a dark color so as to completely cover it, although at first it presents a surface of pure white, it gradually in course of time begins to grow semi-transparent, and permits the color beneath it to be clearly seen.

This is due to the fact that the fatty acids of the oil draws off the carbonic acid of the white lead and forms a translucent hard soap, known as lead plaster. The formation of lead soap promotes the drying properties of lead paint.

Foul gases containing sulphur, quickly blackens white lead, the sulphur uniting with lead to form sulphide of lead."

He also says of Zinc White, "this pigment is equal in whiteness to white-lead, but does not possess as much body. It is not attacked by sulphurous gases, and as a paint does not effect the white (oil) as white lead does; specimens in my possession have been exposed to the influence of a laboratory atmosphere for years, and are still as brilliant as when first laid on the canvas.

Alone it is a bad dryer, but in combination this defect is remedied, and the color not affected in the slightest degree."

Could the quantity termed "body" be imparted to Zinc, without a doubt, white lead as a pigment, would be driven from the market.

Taking then into consideration, the nature, and qualities of these

pigments it is plain that a paint containing both in proper proportions would represent qualities not to be obtained by the use of either one alone, in securing the body and the smoothe spreading qualities of the lead, together with the beauty and durability of the zinc.

But in preparing mixed Paints, manufacturers too often take advantage of the opportunity to substitute cheaper substances for the Lead and Zinc, such as Whiting, Chalk, Sulphate of Barytes, Sulphate of Lime, Carbonate of Lime, and even White earth, thus producing an almost worthless paint, and giving the consumer of it an impression that there is no such thing as a pure Ready Mixed Paint.

We have however secured the agency for the Rhode Island Liquid Paint which we guarantee absolutely free from any substance other than strictly pure white lead and Zinc as its base. The oil used in mixing it is the very best that money can buy, and after investigating many of the leading brands of mixed Paint (in nearly all of which there is more or less substitution of cheap material), we believe this to be the finest on the market, and can recommend it with perfect confidence for all kinds of work, as spreading better, possessing a heavier body, and greater durability than any other Paint made.

By selling it in bulk, we insure Full Measure, and avoid the additional cost of cans, thus saving the consumer money on the first cost besides giving reliable good.

GLAZIER, DePUY & CO.

A PAPER FOR THE TIMES.

The CHICAGO DAILY NEWS is the pioneer of cheap journalism in the West. It was founded Dec. 20, 1875, as an evening paper with editions at noon, 3 and 5 o'clock. A complete newspaper, complete in the one essential feature of American journalism, i. e., presenting all the news, sold on the street at any price less than the conventional nickel, was an innovation in western journalism, and, like all new enterprises, the "cheap paper" had to contend with long-established custom and even prejudice before securing the recognition it sought and deserved. At the end of the first year, 1876, it had achieved a daily sale ranging from 8,000 to 10,000 copies. From this time forward its progress was beyond all precedent in American journalism. In 1877 its average daily circulation was 22,087 copies; in 1878, 33,314 copies; in 1879, 45,194 copies; in 1880, 54,801 copies. On the morning of March 21, 1881, the CHICAGO MORNING NEWS made its first appearance. In September following, the sixth month of its publication, its circulation amounted to 490,019 copies, or a daily average of 18,846 copies,—a circulation never before attained by any daily paper in the United States, within a corresponding time.

The CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, therefore, as now published, consists of MORNING, NOON, and EVENING ISSUES, known respectively as the MORNING NEWS, NOON NEWS, and EVENING NEWS. The average combined circulation of the three issues of the DAILY NEWS now exceeds 90,000 copies each day. To appreciate the exceptional extent of this vast circulation it is only necessary to state that it is over three times the circulation of any other daily paper in Chicago or the West, while its circulation in the city of Chicago is greater than all other Chicago daily papers combined. Being an independent paper, the organ of no party, sect, or class, it is the one universally read Chicago paper. The subscription price of the DAILY NEWS, either MORNING or EVENING issue, is \$6.00 per year, or \$2.00 for four months, postage included.

On July 2, 1878, the DAILY NEWS purchased the CHICAGO EVENING POST, consolidated its daily issue with the DAILY NEWS, and continued its weekly issue under the name of the CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS. The WEEKLY NEWS under its present name and management is therefore less than five years old, though as a consecutive weekly publication it is now in its twentieth year. The CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS takes a corresponding field among weekly newspapers to that occupied by the DAILY NEWS among dailies. It gives the news of the world in condensed yet complete form. Its Chicago market quotations are especially complete and trustworthy. That the CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS has been correct in its judgment of the requirements of a large class of readers of the weekly press is best evidenced by the extent of its circulation, which aggregated in the month immediately preceding the date of this writing, 202,053 copies, or a weekly average of 50,518 copies. The subscription price of the WEEKLY NEWS is but SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per year, postage included.

The phenomenal success of the Chicago News in both its DAILY and WEEKLY ISSUES has been achieved by observing that fundamental principle of offering the best article of its kind in the market at the lowest cost to the purchaser. The Chicago News is cheap only in price. The character of its news service is unsurpassed. It is a member of the Western Associated Press, and in addition to the unrivalled news service furnished by this Association, it enjoys the exceptional advantage of its own special telegraphic wire from Chicago to Washington and New York on the East, and to Milwaukee and St. Paul on the North. Giving all the news through reporter and telegraphic facilities unsurpassed by those of any other Chicago paper, it commends itself to all classes in the community, to rich and poor alike, in that it offers an absolutely complete record of the news of the day in concise form, without the needless verbiage and amplification which render so many metropolitan journals "a weariness to the flesh," while its price brings it within the reach of all classes. It is a paper for the times.

LIKE A HOUSE.

BY H. C. HODGE.

Men are like houses. They are flats. They, too, have bricks—within their hats. They're mortgaged, hammered nailed and floored. And have room-attics, and their board. Houses have tenants, and, we guess, a man has ten aunts more or less. Both have top-stories, empty quite. And each doth take carpenter right. Houses and men of ancient dates. Have scanty locks and broken gates. Houses on corners stand, with stairs; Men do the same. Both need repairs. Houses are lathed with plaster. Men are plastered all with lather when they shavings have. They're shingled, too.

Upon their man's hard roof so true. A house well built will settle some; A man well billed will settle—grum. Scaffolds on houses hang; but men Hang on a scaffold of again. Unlike a man a house of wood Foundation has for stories good. Both have "bay-windows" full of pains Of glasses where de light soon wanes. Both fire insurance need be low. For mansions burning much we know.

A Story of Two Summers.

BY HOLLIS FREEMAN.

CHAPTER IV.

A week has gone by, and it is Saturday evening at Llandudno—fine and warm and bright. The day has been hot and close, and when evening comes with its cool breeze and welcome shade, the people turn out of the hotels and lodging-houses unto the parade, like bees out of a hive.

The parade is thronged from one end to another. Every chair is occupied round the band, and the people are standing round in one great crowd, listening to the music.

Miss Somerville is sitting down by the band, and, as usual, a little coterie is standing and sitting round her; but though she talks merrily and gayly, her eyes ever and anon quickly scan the masses of passers by, as if looking out for some one.

Bye and bye, a tall, dark, handsome, broad-shouldered man comes carelessly up. Miss Somerville greets him with a gracious smile of welcome; Mr. Lorrimer gives up his seat to him at once; Charlie Vernon strolls off; the others depart, one by one; and, as usual, Major Herbert is left a clear field. Somehow, it has come to be quite understood that when he makes his appearance no one else is wanted.

"Have you been sitting down some time?" he asks. "Would you like to stroll?"

She rises up, saying she "should like to do all things," and very soon they are following in the crowded walk of the promenaders.

"And so," he says, and his voice is somewhat moved from its usual calm, "you have bought, I hear, my old home, Fairmeadows. I knew it was in the market again; but I did not know who was the purchaser till to-day, when your brother-in-law told me."

"It is strange that my new purchase turns out to be the home of your boyhood," she says, half apologetically.

"Oh well, it couldn't have fallen into better hands," he says, with a sudden change of voice. "I congratulate you on being the owner of the dear old place."

He turns the conversation, as if all has been said on that subject that need be said.

"There's the pretty lady in the Mother Hubbard cloak, that Charlie Vernon was about. Some one told me to-day that she is a popular Manchester actress."

"I don't think she is half so pretty as that nice dark-looking girl at our hotel."

"Well, beauty is such a question of taste. Charlie says there is no more animation or expression in Miss Ellis, than in a walking-stick."

Miss Somerville laughs then the next moment sighs.

"What is that sigh for?"

"Oh, the summer is nearly over; see how fast the evenings are closing in; and we are going away on Monday morning, remember."

"I have not forgotten that," he says gently.

"Come, let us go up to the band; there is going to be a song."

A man's voice is singing with wild, sweet pathos.

"O the days of the Kerry dancing, O the ring of the piper's tune! O for one of those hours of glancing, Gone, alas, like our youth, too soon!"

"Hush," says Miss Somerville, authoritatively; "listen."

"When the boys began to gather In the glen of summer night; And the Kerry piper's tuning, Made us long with wild delight— O to think of it, O to dream of it Fills my heart with tears!"

"The days of the Kerry dancing, O the ring of the piper's tune! O for one of those hours of glancing, Gone, alas, like our youth, too soon."

"It is a pretty air and words," says Major Herbert, as they walk away; "but rather mournful."

"I like it," returns Miss Somerville, "the man sang it with good taste and feeling; but isn't it getting time to go in?"

"Polly has gone in half an hour ago."

"Will you let me say one word to you before you go in?" he asks pleadingly.

"Just one word."

"Yes, if you wish to," she answers gently; "but come down to the beach; can't hear what you have to say here."

"Not there, not there," he cries excitedly. "I can't speak to you here."

"I can't speak to you here."

"I can't speak to you here."

"I can't speak to you here."

"I can't speak to you here."

"I can't speak to you here."

"I can't speak to you here."

"I can't speak to you here."

"I can't speak to you here."

"I can't speak to you here."

"I can't speak to you here."

"I can't speak to you here."

"I can't speak to you here."

But she only laughs, as she leads on down the sloping shingle to where the chill, grey lonely sea is moving on with a dreary dirge. Her voice sounds like a sad refrain of its song as she sings:

"O to think of it, O to dream of it Fills my heart with tears! O the days of the Kerry dancing, O the ring of the piper's tune! O for one of those hours of glancing, Gone, alas, like our youth, too soon!"

He looks round on the dark shadowy little Orme, and the deep, restless, lonely sea, with a half shiver; then he turns boldly to his companion.

"Miss Somerville," he says, "I think you know what I am going to say; if you could not have given me a favorable answer, you would hardly, I think, have cared for the hearing of it."

The smile with which she listens is so encouraging, that he goes on:

"I think you must know that you have won my love. You must have seen it for nearly a month now. You would hardly have been so cruel as to let me go on loving you all that time if you felt that it was impossible on your part to give me any return."

She looks at him with the same smile, and a sudden chill creeps slow to his heart.

"Major Herbert," she says, "this is not the first time you have urged your love-suit to me on this very spot."

"To you?" he stammers.

"Yes, to me. Look well at me now. I am, strange—improbable as it may seem to you—the Effie Lea, the Little Red Riding-hood, the mystic maiden of the past."

It is impossible to describe the mingled scorn and derision of her tone.

"You Effie Lea?" he cries, hotly; "you, Frances Somerville? It is impossible."

"Listen," she says, in her cool, liquid tones. "We parted here some ten years ago. What I suffered then you may have some faint idea of now—that is, if at last," she continues bitterly, but triumphantly, "you have learned to love me."

He is silent, but looks at the smiling triumphant face, with dark, deepening eyes of angry wrath and passion.

"I went straight home that night, and told my cousin Frances Somerville, whose care I was under then, the whole story. Strange to say, my miserable little love-tale touched a sympathetic chord in her own life; through that paltry little confidence, Major Herbert, I became the sole heiress of her immense wealth."

He does not attempt to speak, and she still goes on.

"Miss Somerville pitied and sympathized with me, as only one wronged woman can with another. She agreed to our leaving Llandudno the next morning; soon after that her health broke down and she died, leaving me all her wealth on condition of my taking her name."

She stops and looks at him with merciless eyes.

"I was left with wealth, and youth, and independence, but one bitterness rankled and nestled in my heart and spirit, and spoilt all; one debt I would have given all I possessed to pay, and that payment I make to you to-night, after ten long years of waiting."

"Do you mean to say," he cries passionately, "that you—you—are really the Effie Lea of those old dead-by-gone days, and that you have treasured up anger and unforgiveness all that long term against me—me, who have so often thought of you with love, and sorrow, and self-reproach?"

She looked at him with glittering eyes and smiling lips, and does not attempt to gainsay it.

"Miss Somerville," he says, and his voice is very cold and stern in its wounded anger. "You have acted an unwomanly and unworthy part. You once stood here and told me I had acted basely. I now stand here and tell you the part you have just played is a thousand times more base and cruel than any act of mine has ever been. You have wilfully and deliberately sought to win my love, that you may cast it back again with scorn and contempt. The Effie Lea I knew and loved, the gentle-hearted girl that bore with and soothed my waywardness and fretfulness, my madly stormy feelings of wounded pride and love, is now lost to me for ever; she is as far parted as is light from darkness, from the false-hearted Frances Somerville, who stands before me."

She draws herself up haughtily, and he goes on.

"Now that you have shown me your real self, I shall, I assure you, indulge in no more love-dreaming. The awakening has been a rough one. I grant, but the sleeper does not regret it."

He raises his hat and goes away with rapid steps, and Frances Somerville is left standing alone in the deepening gloom, with her long wished-for and madly striven-after triumph.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Christianity is in a condition to come out from behind its earthworks, and boldly to go forth and attack the enemy; it can afford to absolutely refuse all compromise with the world and demand an unconditional surrender. It can and ought to declare its independence of all make-shift devices, defences and disguises, and stand in its own divine strength alone. And made free by the Truth, the individual Christian not only has the right, but owes it to his Master and himself to show forth the courage, independence, power and dignity of a noble, sanctified manhood, "the measure of the fulness of the stature of a perfect man in Christ Jesus"—Moravian.

Ex-Governor Kirkwood, of Iowa, aged sixty-eight, has given up the use of tobacco.

Married People.

Cor. Our Continent.

The only possible secrets between two married people should be those which are confided to either one of them by others. While some people, who call themselves worldly wise, will laugh at the idea of such perfect confidence as this implies, others still, especially the newly married, who have but small worldly experience, will be shocked that I should suggest the keeping of any kind of secrets by either wife or husband from the other. I am not prepared to say that these last are not the wiser of the two. Only, in that case, when any confidence is proffered to either husband or wife, the recipient of it should make his or her position clearly understood.

Possibly there is a certain hardness toward old friends in requiring them either to dispense with the sympathy we have been wont to give them; or else to submit their weaknesses and trials to the cold judgment, the cynical consideration of a man or a woman who has for them no tender toleration born of loving intimacy. Yet it would be better to refuse ever to listen to another confidence while the world stands than to receive a secret to keep when its custody would be a wound to one whose happiness should be our first object. Some wives and some husbands are large-minded enough and free enough from jealousy not to troubled by the knowledge that a confidence has been bestowed in which they cannot share, and then there can be no harm in such a confidence.

But no personal secret can fitly belong to one only of the two people of whom love and law have made one flesh. The very ideal of marriage had been realized by that old Judge, who had knelt for so many years to say a last prayer at night beside his wife, and when at last she had left him, his lips were dumb and without her could not even open his heart to God.

One frequent cause of trouble in married life is a want of openness in business matters. A husband marries a pretty, thoughtless girl, who has been used to taking no more thought as to how she should be clothed than the lilies of the field. He begins by not liking to refuse any of her requests. He will not hint, so long as he can help it, at care in trifling expenses—he does not like to associate himself in her mind with disappointments and self-denial. And she, who would have been willing enough, in the sweet eagerness to please of her girlish love, to give up any whims or fancies of her own whatever, falls into habits of careless extravagance, and feels herself injured, when, at last, a remonstrance comes. How much wiser would have been perfect openness in the beginning.

"We have just so much money to spend this summer. Now, shall we arrange matters thus or thus?" was a question I heard a very young husband ask his still younger bride not long ago; and all the womanhood in her answered to this demand upon it, and her help at planning and counseling proved not a thing to be despised, though hitherto she had "laid upon the roses and lilies among the lilies of life." I am not speaking of marriages that are no marriages—where Venus has wedded Vulcan—because Vulcan prospered—but marriages where two true hearts have set out together, for love's sake, to learn the lessons of life and live together till death shall part them. And one of the first lessons for them to learn is to trust each other entirely. The most frivolous girl of all "the rosebud garden of girls," if she truly loves, acquires something of womanliness from her love, and is ready to plan and help make her small sacrifices for the general good. Try her and you will see.

But if you fail to tell her just how much you have, and just what portion of it can be properly spent, and what portion should be saved for the nest-egg in which her interest is not less than your own, then you cannot justly blame her if she is selfish and self-indulgent, and wishes to-day to want-to-morrow.

There are thousands of little courtesies, also, that should not be lost sight of in the cruel and/or of marriage. The secret of a great social success is to wound no one's self-love. The same secret will go far toward making marriage happy. Many a woman who would consider it an unpardonable rudeness not to listen with an air of interest to what a mere acquaintance is saying, will have no least scruple in showing her husband that his talk wearies her. Of course, the best thing is when talk does not weary—when two people are so unified in taste that whatever interests the one is of equal interest to the other, but this cannot always be the case, even in a happy marriage; and it is not better worth while to take the trouble of paying courteous attention to the one who depends on you for his daily happiness than even to bestow this courtesy on the acquaintance whom it is a transient pleasure to please?

Jefferson Davis' estate of 500 acres, at Beauvoir, Miss., is now mainly devoted to grapes and oranges. He told a recent caller that the neighborhood was equal to anything in Florida in natural advantages for winter resort. He mentioned several points on Mississippi Sound as affording rare chances for capitalists to make money for erecting hotels. "They get the benefit of southwest winds that almost continuously float over the water," he said, "and back of them are thousands of acres of pine forests, the odors from which are strengthening to weak lungs. The fishing is excellent, the bayous swarm with geese, duck, and brant, and the forests would yield the sportsman's skill plenty of turkey, quail, and deer."

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A cranky old man named Blake, Says St. Jacobs Oil "takes the cake," He gave it one test, And says it's the best, Cure in the world for backache.

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It would be wrong to sing to a reformed drunkard, "Oh, smile as thou wert wont to smile!"

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Yours, ROBERT S. ARMSTRONG.

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