

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

VOL. 13 NO. 4.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 27, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 628.

CARPETS

Window Shades!

To those who intend buying Carpets we would say we have placed in stock

3,000 YARDS

of fine Axminster and Extra Super Car of elegant patterns, which we should be pleased to show at any time.

In our **Shade Department** we have all the new colors and designs from 5c. up. Ebony and Walnut window poles, cornices etc., at very low prices.

C. H. KEMP & SON.

MAILS CLOSE.

GOING EAST.	GOING WEST.
10:10 A. M.	9:25 A. M.
4:40 P. M.	11:30 A. M.
8:45 P. M.	5:50 P. M.
	8:45 P. M.

G. J. CROWELL, P. M.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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

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

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

K. O. T. M.—Chelsea Tent No. 281, of the K. O. T. M., will meet at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month. C. W. MARONEY, R. K.

G. A. R.—ATTENTION! SOLDIERS! R. P. Carpenter Post, No. 41, Department of Michigan, Grand Army of the Republic, holds its regular meetings at Odd Fellows' Hall, Tuesday evenings, after the full moon in each month. Special meetings, second Tuesday after regular meeting.

By order of J. D. SCHNAITMAN, Post Commander. Adjutant.

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

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

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

RESTAURANT.

HESELSCHWERDT wishes to thank the people of Chelsea and vicinity, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon him during the past year, and hope for a continuation of the same. He is prepared at all times to furnish hot and cold meats for the "inner man." He also keeps on hand Cigars, Candies, Nuts, etc. Remember a good square meal for 25 cents. South Main street, Chelsea, Mich. v-11

INSURANCE COMPANIES

REPRESENTED BY	
Turnbull & Depew.	
Assets.	
Home, of New York,	\$6,109,527
Manhattan, "	1,000,000
Underwriters, "	4,600,000
American, Philadelphia,	1,296,661
Fire Association, "	4,165,716

Office: Over Post-office, Main street Chelsea, Mich.

It is cheaper to insure in these

ways, than in one horse companies.

Subscribe for
—THE—
HERALD.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

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

METHODIST.—Rev. H. C. Northrup Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock. Sunday school immediately after morning services.

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

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

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

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

WHISPERINGS.

Heavy frost Tuesday night.

Nice rains during the past week.

A heavy fog last Friday morning.

Another bicycle has struck Chelsea, a total of three. Who'll take "headers" from the fourth?

The Board of Supervisors will meet soon. If you have a bill against the county hand it in.

Nearly 180,000 ex-soldiers of the Union army, have enrolled as members of the society of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Vogel's meat market has been closed and will soon bloom out as a bakery under the efficient supervision of Mr. C. Wunder.

On a bet, C. Vogel rode his horse from this place to Dexter, a distance of about seven miles, in 26 1/2 minutes—8 1/2 minutes less than the stipulated time.

The Ann Arbor Democrat has entered upon its sixth year of usefulness and with close attention to business, Mr. Brower will yet make its influence felt.

This week you have had an opportunity to attend the Ypsilanti fair, next week you can attend the one at Ann Arbor, and the following week the one at Stockbridge.

We may be a little late, but we congratulate Bro. Tarbox upon his new acquisition—a new Campbell power press. Well, the Star deserves all the success it can get.

The Grass Lake News has closed the fourth year of its journey and with many others we wish it the success in the future it deserves. With a new dress, it would be one of the most welcome papers on our list.

An exchange appropriately remarks that it is pretty safe for farmers to conclude that when a dealer ceases to advertise that he does not ask for their custom. He is either out of goods or does not care to sell.

A man in the habit of "imbibing too freely" has ordered his paper stopped. It is a pleasure to cross such names from our list, but we do not like to lose respectable readers, and but few have discontinued their papers.

"What are you wearing?" asked farmer John of his fair city boarder. "Oh, that is my red Jersey." "All right," was the reply, "but don't go near my brown Jersey over in the field unless you are good at climbing trees."

A large seizure of teas has been made at New York, under the act prohibiting importation of adulterated tea. Our merchants are very careful in selecting their teas hence tea drinkers who buy here need not feel alarmed.

A clause in the U. S. postal note provides that no duplicate shall be given. The effect of this provision is to put into the Treasury of the Government, beyond recall, the full value of every note which may be lost or destroyed.

Burglars recently entered the residence of C. B. Stedman, of Lima, during the family's absence, took a large trunk into a barnfield and abstracted several shirts. No money or valuables are missing although some were near the trunk.

Zelton M. Fenn is canvassing this vicinity for the book entitled "Polygamy, or the Mysteries and Crimes of Mormonism." All decent people abhor this sect and this book is intended to do much toward driving the twin relic from the land.

During the past fiscal year, 91,000 applications for pensions were received at the Pension Office, and every case acted upon in some way. Still they pour in and neither party dares to say a word or do an act to stop the plunder, by fraudulent applicants, upon the Treasury.

A woman, so drunk she could not stand, was recently taken to the lock-up on a dray. Had the man who sold her liquor a soul?—Chelsea correspondence to the Dexter Leader.

It was probably the "boy" who sold the poison and that lets the man (?) out!

The citizens of Chelsea and vicinity are requested to meet at the Town hall on Saturday, Oct. 6, at 1 o'clock p. m., to consider the question of holding a Farmers' Institute, and if so decided to make the appointments necessary to make all the arrangements needed for the meeting. Com.

Many exchanges will please accept our thanks for the congratulations and well-wishes extended us during the past week. If the few editors, who still enjoy "single blessedness" will give us an opportunity to return the favor, we shall be glad to do so. By the way, contemporaries, just watch the movements of the editor who rides the bicycle and then express your opinion!

One saloon keeper has ordered his HERALD discontinued undoubtedly because a remark we made fitted what little conscience he has too snug. Mr. Farrell probably thought we would immediately suspend, but we are going to stay and are not going to make a living by sending people to a drunkard's grave either. If any of the other saloon keepers wish their paper discontinued we will allow them a rebate for unexpired time.

R. P. Carpenter Post, at its last meeting agreeable to resolution offered by comrade Geo. W. Turnbull, appointed a committee consisting of comrades John A. Palmer, Geo. J. Crowell and Theo. E. Wood, with instructions to inquire into the feasibility of erecting a Soldiers Monument in Oak Grove Cemetery at this place, to procure designs with the probable cost of the same, and to recommend to the Post, methods of raising money to pay for the same.

Several days ago Prof. Swift, director of the Warner Observatory, Rochester, N. Y., discovered another comet in the same constellation with the one recently found by Prof. Brooks. It is moving almost directly toward the earth, and hence shows very little motion. The two comets will very likely cross each other's orbits in their progress, and their appearance so nearly together, and within so short a space of time is a most singular if not a significant fact.

In a runaway last Saturday afternoon, on Main street, which was occasioned by the horses taking fright at a bicycle, Mr. T. W. Baldwin had the misfortune to be thrown from his buggy and have at least three ribs badly fractured, and sustaining serious internal injuries. As Mr. Baldwin has been in poor health for some time his recovery will be slow, but under the efficient treatment of Dr. Champlin he is resting as comfortable as can be expected. We sincerely hope Mr. Baldwin will soon be able to be seen on our streets again. A Mr. Bancroft, who is visiting Mr. B., was also thrown from the buggy but received no serious injury. Before being stopped, the team badly demoralized several buggies.

MARRIED.

ENOS-SUTTON.—At the residence of Mr. Alva Freer, Sept. 23, '83, by Rev. T. Holmes, D. D., Mr. Morgan L. Enos, of Pen Yan, N. Y., and Mrs. Helen Sutton, of Chelsea.

By this bold move on the part of Mr. Enos, one of our most esteemed and worthy lady citizens is captured and taken from us. It is gratifying, however, to know that our loss is his gain. May peace, pleasure, and prosperity abound unto them.

It may seem strange to many that there should be a law in Michigan compelling parents to send their children to school several months each year while between 8 and 14 years of age, yet this law was badly needed and should be strictly enforced.

AN ELEGANT PLACE!

The Cloak Room of the Dry Goods Establishment of Bach & Abel.

An Interesting Place for Ladies.

What the Register has to say about the great cloak department of Bach & Abel:

If the ladies of Ann Arbor would be surprised and charmed with the beauty of all that goes to make up adornment of persons and would see the fabrics upon which fashion has set its seal and spend an hour pleasantly they need but visit the Dry Goods establishment of Bach & Abel at the corner of Main and Washington streets. These well-known dealers have recently added to their store a Cloak Room, which is used exclusively for the exhibition of ladies' cloaks and which is filled with an immense stock. The room is one-half as large as the store and directly above it. A fine brussels carpet, handsome wall-paper, and an immense mirror give the place an inviting appearance, while sofas and easy chairs make it a pleasant place for ladies to spend an hour or two. The crowded condition of our columns this week forbids the enumeration of the many lines of goods kept, but a few of the most desirable are mentioned. In the neat and close fitting Jerseys, a large assortment can be found, ranging from a light one at \$2.50 to the heavy winter Jersey for \$20.00. Light colored walking coats, half ulster and ulsters to satisfy anyone for \$3.00 and upward. The stock of black walking coats and ulsters is also large and correspondingly cheap. Dolmans, handsomely trimmed with fur and astrakhan range in price from \$8.00 to \$50.00. In the next department we come to a fine lot of what will be the most popular garments this season—the Russian Circulars. These are trimmed with fur and astrakhan and made either of diagonal goods, or Ottoman and Sicilian silks. The cloaks made of Ottoman or Sicilian silks and satins are usually trimmed with fur and are very tastefully gotten up. The plain circulars are also to be found at prices ranging from \$12.00 to \$40.00. But by far the finest garments are the elegant plush cloaks, some of which are worth \$100.

In addition to the line of ladies' cloaks, there is a full stock of children's goods—something not often found in a place of Ann Arbor's size. The Cloak Room is now open to visitors and daily visited by many ladies who are attracted by the fine display. It is well worth a visit, and those who are acquainted with Messrs. Bach & Abel and their obliging clerks, know that they are always welcomed whether they wish to purchase or not.

DIED.

STEPHENS.—At his residence, in Lima, Sept. 15th, Uzziel Stephens.

Mr. Stephens was born in Benington, Genesee county, May 20th, 1825, where he resided until 1837 when, in company with his mother and other members of the family he came to the village of Dexter, this county, and in that vicinity his boyhood days were spent.

January 1st, 1855, he was married to Miss Caroline Whitaker by whom he had five children. His wife and three children (Issac A., Chauncey M., and Anna E.), survive him, the two others dying in infancy.

Mr. Stephens had by industry and perseverance secured to himself and family a competence and at the time of his death possessed a well-improved farm with the appointments necessary for the comfort and happiness of all.

He was held in high esteem in the community where he lived, and was a kind and affectionate husband and father; in truth it may be said that he possessed many traits of character worthy of emulation. C. H. W.

Mrs. Stephens and children, wish to extend their heartfelt thanks to the many kind friends who rendered them assistance in ministering to the wants incident to the suffering and bereavement.

C. E. Glenn is attending the Normal at Ypsilanti.

John Faunce, of Fowlerville, is visiting Geo. Fenn and other friends hereaway.

Rev. E. A. Gay is expected home tomorrow, and to fill his pulpit next Sabbath.

Geo. J. Nissly, and Mrs. D. Nissly, of Saline, spent Sunday with ye editor and wife.

Dr. Robertson, of Battle Creek, smiled on his many friends hereaway a few days since.

Rev. McIlwain will fill the M. E. pulpit the present year. Mr. Northrup goes to St. Clair.

Our genial neighbor, John Walz, should follow the gardening business as his celery is delicious.

Geo. H. Purchase has accepted the position of teacher in the public school at Bohemian, this state. Mr. Purchase has a State certificate, hence he can accept a good offer when he receives it. In the present instance his salary is about twice that received by most teachers. We trust to hear from him during his stay there.

Watches & Clocks

Never has our Watch and Clock trade been so large as in the past few months and it is the more gratifying to know that our increased sales are owing largely to the fact that every Watch and Clock we have sold has given PERFECT satisfaction and that our prices are admitted by every one to be the lowest. With these assurances from those who have purchased of us, we feel confident in making the claim that with the largest assortment of Watches and Clocks in the county, we can offer unusual inducements to customers desiring to purchase a reliable time-keeper to buy of us.

We handle the best goods and give a POSITIVE guarantee.

GLAZIER, DEPUY & CO.

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

Opening! opening! Oct. 4, 5, and 6, at the New York millinery store, on Middle street opposite the Congregational church.

The citizens of Chelsea and surrounding country are cordially invited to attend and examine the goods. Consult your interest and give us a call, and we will try and please you.

Canfield delivers meats, vegetables etc., free to any part of the village. Give him a call and judge of his merits.

Go to U. H. Townsend's for bread, cookies, biscuit etc. 21f

Rooms to rent over Parker & Babcock's store. Enquire of C. E. Babcock.

FOR SALE! My house and lot on west Middle street. House lately rebuilt, best property in the village for price asked. Special inducement to cash purchaser. Particulars at telegraph office or at place of residence. J. D. Schnaitman. 4*

For Sale! Two desirable houses and lots at from \$500 to \$800 each, on easy terms. Enquire of U. H. Townsend, or at the office of R. Kempf & Bro. 21f

Dr. Willis, of Grass Lake, has resumed his visits to Chelsea, and will be pleased to see those needing Dental work at the office of Dr. Champlin on THURSDAY of each week.

Thousands Say So.

Mr. T. W. Atkins, Girard, Kansas, writes: I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satisfaction and are rapid sellers. Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicine known and will positively cure kidney and liver complaints. Purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctor bills every year. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by R. S. Armstrong. 3

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Push the Mags.

A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer*, writing from Missouri, under the above title gives some excellent hints on the very important subject of the "magazine" or "maggot" which is so common in the corn fields. He says: "The three months of September, October, and November are the best months in which to fatten the corn. When they have been in clover, alfalfa, or stock-fields, and are in a good, healthy, thriving condition, they can, during those three months, be fattened very rapidly if they are properly fed and have access to plenty of good drinking water; and the work can be done far more profitably than if they are kept in the field all winter." Winter feeding for spring market is more expensive feeding, as considerable feed is necessarily required to keep the corn in good condition, and unless great pains are taken to have pens that are snug and warm this extra feeding will amount to a considerable item of the cost. During the fall months when the weather is cool and generally free from storms, stock will lay on fat very fast. For a time it is economy to let them have the run of the pastures or woods; but toward the close I prefer to pen and feed all they will eat.

With as heavy a mast as we have in this locality this year, hogs will fatten and grow if allowed to run in the woods, and are fed a good feed of corn night and morning; they hardly need all the corn they will eat. If they have not access to a good supply of water they should have a trough which should be kept filled so that they can get what they want. They can be allowed to run until two or three weeks before killing or marketing, when I prefer to pen closely and feed all the corn they can eat clean.

When fattened in this way, if the work is properly done, it will be as cheap as in any other way. It is a good plan to keep little lumps of coal in the pen or where they can have free access to what they want. A small supply of salt will do them no harm. The cheaper hogs can be fattened for market the more profitable they become, and it is economy to take advantage of everything that will increase their growth and thrive with the least expense. Besides, I do not consider it good policy to change too suddenly from one feed to another, as would be the case if they were taken from the pasture and fed exclusively on corn. I have never believed in feeding stock of any kind on corn alone; they require a variety to keep fully healthy, and the earlier this can be accomplished the better for the stock, and the more profitable to the owner they become.

Prep Bees for Winter.

In the *American Agriculturist* for September, Prof. Cook of Lansing, writes thus about preparing bees for winter: "The apiarist should prepare his bees for winter as soon as the frost makes all further gathering of honey impossible. Examination will show whether there is sufficient honey stored to winter the bees. If the frames, just as they are taken from the hives, containing bees, honey and comb, weigh 30 pounds in the aggregate, then there is enough honey. If not, good thick honey, or thick syrup, made by dissolving granulated sugar, should be fed at once, so that all cells may be capped over before the cold days of October check the labors of the hive. It is best that the honey be so abundant in the frames that we need not give the bees all the frames used in summer. It is better to use not more than 7 or 8 eight Gallap or 6 Langstroth frames. These are confined by division boards. It is best to carefully exclude pollen. Frames of pollen are set aside, to be returned when breeding is resumed the succeeding spring. The bees may easily change the position of the cluster in the cold days of winter, and it is desirable to cut small holes the size of a thimble through the combs, an inch or two above the center. Cover above the bees with sacks of dry sawdust, which should be long enough to reach over the division-board and to the bottom of the hive. These protect the bees from the extremes of heat and cold, and promote healthfulness. Thus prepared, the bees to be wintered in chaff hives on their summer stands, will need no further care until the succeeding April. If the bees are placed in the cellar they need not be touched again until just before winter comes, when they are to be taken in."

Green tomatoes sliced and fried in butter, a la egg plant, are much relished by some people. The slices should first lie in salt and water for two hours.

This is said to be a very good remedy for hoarseness: Beat the white of an egg to a stiff froth, add two tablespoonsfuls of sugar, the juice of one lemon and a glass of warm water.

Sardines picked up fine and mixed with cold boiled ham, also mixed fine, and all well seasoned with a regular mayonnaise dressing, make a delicious filling for sandwiches.

Hard boiled eggs pressed with chicken or real add to the relish and the appearance also of these dishes when cut in slices. Pains must be taken not to press the eggs out of shape.

A pretty way to decorate plush panels for an evening is to arrange a spray of flowers, either natural or artificial, and tie it with satin ribbons, and hang it in a graceful, carefully careless way on the panel.

Here is the recipe for an old-fashioned

pie: Grate a coffee-cupful of maple sugar, and mix with two eggs and a little salt, and as much cream as your pie-plate will hold. The pie-plate should be a deep one, with an under crust only.

Punch made with guava jelly is nice for an invalid. This is a very old recipe, and is valuable: One part of lime or lemon juice, two parts of sweet guava jelly and white sugar, dissolved in boiling water, three parts of old rum, four parts of water.

Delicious little cakes for children are made of equal parts of arrowroot and wheat flour, a little salt, a small lump of butter, and are wet with sweet milk. Roll them quite thin, mixing the dough hard; cut in fancy shapes, and bake in a quick oven.

A good warm weather pie is made of the juice and rind of one lemon, one cup of raisins stoned and chopped, one egg well beaten, one cup of sugar, two milk crackers, soaked in three table-spoonfuls of water; beat them all well together, bake in a quick oven. Make the pie with upper and under crusts.

This is an excellent recipe for Graham gems, and differs from any before given: One cup of Graham flour, one cup of fine flour, two eggs, two cups of sweet milk, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt. Have the gem pans hot, and the oven hot, and twenty minutes will be long enough to bake them.

Country housewives who must wait long for the oyster are obliged to invent dishes for tea which may take its place. "Veal oysters" will sometimes do this. Cut the veal in small squares, dip in batter, and fry until brown in hot lard. Serve while very hot, with a pinch of cayenne pepper and plenty of salt on them.

A novel entree is made by boiling until tender an equal quantity of carrots and turnips. Boil them in separate kettles, in salted water. When done, mash and season with pepper and butter, and a little more salt if necessary. Butter a vegetable dish, and put in first a layer of turnip, then one of carrot, and so on until the dish is full. This may be turned out on a small, deep platter, and if closely packed in it will keep its shape.

A correspondent asks for a recipe for making cologne water: Two drachms of oil of lemon, two drachms of oil of rosemary, two of oil of bergamot, one drachm of oil of lavender, ten drops each of oil of cinnamon and of cloves, two drops oil of roses, tincture of musk eight drops. Put all these into a quart of the best alcohol, cork tightly, and shake hard for a few minutes. This improves by age. If it is not strong enough for your pleasure use less alcohol.

Cinnamon tarts please the children. To eight ounces of butter allow one pound of flour, one pound of brown sugar, three eggs; rub the butter and sugar to a cream, add the eggs, leaving out the white of one, stir in the flour, roll thin, and cut in three-inch squares; before putting into the oven, rub the top with the white of the egg, and sprinkle with cinnamon and sugar mixed. A bleached almond or an English walnut may be placed in the center, or may be broken in bits and a piece put at each corner.

To remove the unpleasant taste which is frequently observed from new wooden vessels is a thing difficult of accomplishment. The simplest plan, and one that will succeed in most cases, is to scald them thoroughly several times in boiling water, then dissolve some pearl ash or soda in lukewarm water, adding a little lime to it, and wash the inside of the vessels well in the solution. Afterward scald them several times thoroughly as before.

Charcoal.—Either in lumps or pulverized and mixed with lime or gypsum, is a great deodorizer. It can be hung in baskets in cisterns, dairies, refrigerators, or meat safes, and will keep the contents from absorbing foul odors.

Kid Boots.—Before putting the patent shoe polish on kid boots, it is very advisable to rub them over with a little glycerine, putting it on with a small piece of sponge. This prevents the kid from cracking.

A Few Conundrums on Bees.

American Bee Journal.

Why is honey like liberty? Because eternal vigilance is the price thereof.

Why is the bee business like a poor man's purse? Because there is no money in it; or to suit everybody.

Why is a well kept apiary like an old cheese? Because there are millions in it.

Why are bees, during the honey season, like clowns? Because they are agreeable and pleasant, doing their managers all the good they can.

Why are bees like merchants? Because they have stores and "cell" honey.

Why are bees seeking among flowers like young fellows going to see their sweethearts? Because they are seeking their honeys.

Why are bees like the English nation? Because they are loyal to their Queen.

Why are bees like old toppers? Because they sometimes carry intoxicating beverages to their homes and drink themselves to death. (This thought is produced by the cider mill.)

Why is an occasional colony of bees like some government offices? Because they are filled with drones.

Why are bees like good sailors? Because they always know their latitude and longitude.

Why are bees like rich young swells who visit our watering places? Because they fly around all summer spending an active life, and loaf all winter.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

LOVELINESS.

"Beautiful thoughts make a beautiful soul, and a beautiful soul make a beautiful face."

Once I knew a little girl,
Very plain;
You might try her hair to curl,
All in vain;
On her cheek no tint of rose
Faded and blushed, or sought repose;
She was plain.

But the thoughts that through her brain
Came and went,
As a recompense for pain,
Angels sent;
So full many a beautiful thing,
In her young soul blossoming,
Gave content.

Every thought was full of grace,
Pure and true;
And in time the homely face
Lovelier grew;
With a heavenly radiance bright,
From the soul's reflected light
Shining through.

So I tell you, little child,
Plain or poor,
If your thoughts are undefiled,
You are sure
Of the loveliness of worth:—
And this beauty not of earth
Will endure.

St. Nicholas.

Hard Tack.

As I write there lies before me on my table an innocent-looking cracker, which I have faithfully preserved for years. It is about the size and has the appearance of an ordinary soda biscuit. If you take it in your hand, you will find it somewhat heavier than an ordinary biscuit, and if you bite it—but, no; I will not let you bite it, for I wish to see how long I can keep it. But if you were to reduce it to a fine powder, you would find that it would absorb a greater quantity of water than an equal weight of ordinary flour. You would also observe that it is very hard. This you may, perhaps, think is to be attributed to its great age. But if you imagine that its age is to be measured only by the years which have elapsed since the war, you are greatly mistaken; for there was a common belief among the boys that our hard tack had been baked long before the commencement of the Christian era! This opinion was based upon the fact that the letters A. C. were stamped on many, if not, indeed, all of the cracker boxes. To be sure there were some skeptics who shook their heads, and maintained that these mysterious letters were the initials of the name of some army contractor or inspector of supplies, but the belief was wide-spread and deep-seated that they were certainly intended to set forth the era in which our bread had been baked.

For our hard-tack were very hard. It was difficult to break them with the teeth. Some of them you could not fracture with your fist. Still, there was an immense amount of nourishment in them—when once you had learned how to get at it. It required some experience and no little hunger to enable one to appreciate hard-tack aright, and it demanded no small amount of inventive power to understand how to cook hard-tack as they ought to be cooked. If I remember correctly, in our section of the army we had not less than fifteen different ways of preparing them. In other parts, I understand, they had discovered one or two more ways; but with us, fifteen was the limit of the culinary art when hard-tack was on the board.

On the march they were usually not cooked at all, but eaten in the raw state. In order, however, to make them somewhat more palatable, you simply cut down a slice of nice fat pork, laid the pork on your cracker, put a spoonful of brown sugar on top of the pork, and you had a dish fit for a soldier. Of course, the pork had just come out of the pickle, and was consequently quite raw. When we halted for coffee, we sometimes had fricasseed hard-tack—prepared by toasting them before the hot coals. When, as generally the case on a march, our hard-tack had been broken into small pieces in our haversacks, we soaked these in water and fried them in pork fat, stirring well, and seasoning with salt and suttler's pepper, thus making what was commonly known as a "hishy-hash," or a "hot-fired stew."

Thus you see what vast and unsuspected possibilities reside in this innocent-looking three-and-a-half inch square hard-tack lying here on my table before me. Three like this specimen made a meal, and nine were a ration; and this is what fought the battles for the Union.

The Ship in the Moon.

St. Nicholas.

Most of the young readers of *St. Nicholas* have probably seen the sea, either at some one of these crowded resorts—Newport, Long Branch, Atlantic City, Asbury Park, and Coney Island, or else at one of the little hamlets or fishing villages scattered along the coast. And, perhaps, some of these boys and girls have seen the curious sight I am about to describe. But as I have never had the good fortune to behold it more than once, I want to tell you of the incident.

One sultry August day, I left the hot city with a party of friends, in search of a cool and restful holiday by the sea. Before night-fall, we found a pleasant place on the New Jersey coast, and after a hearty supper we hastened down to the beach. Crowds of people were strolling up and down the board walk that formed a promenade along the shore; but we were tired, and so threw ourselves immediately upon the sand, where we soon made comfortable resting-places in which to listen to the roar

of the surf and look out over the sea. Vessels of all sorts and sizes were moving slowly along in the twilight, and at last one fine steamer came up out of the southern horizon on her way to New York harbor, leaving a cloud of black smoke behind. As she passed by, she saluted the crowd on the shore with a deep, hoarse whistle, while the people waved their handkerchiefs, hats, and shawls in response. By and by, as it grew darker, the throng dwindled, and at last we roused ourselves from our rapt enjoyment of the scene to find that we were almost alone upon the beach. We jumped up, and were preparing to leave the shore, when one of the number called attention to a faint flush on the eastern horizon, and with one simultaneous cry, "The moon!" we settled ourselves again upon the sand in expectation of a magnificent spectacle.

And you may be sure we were not disappointed. The color in the far distance, looking at first like the glow of some great fire, gradually grew larger and larger, rounder and rounder, until finally a hemisphere of red light rested upon the farthest edge of the ocean. Just at that moment, we observed on the horizon a ship or sloop, seemingly almost as far away as the ball of light, but moving toward it. It drew swiftly nearer and nearer, and, finally, at the very moment when the great red globe drew itself wholly out of the water, the ship appeared upon its face, and with all sail set, the whole outline of the vessel inclosed within the circle of the moon.

It was only for an instant, and the dark sloop passed out of the magic ring as quickly as it had entered it. But we who saw it have never forgotten the beautiful sight it gave us as it photographed itself for that one moment upon that wonderful screen. And, though I have many times watched for a repetition of the coincidence, I have never beheld a second ship in the moon. Have you?

The Merchant Trick.

G. B. Bartlett, in *Harper's Young People*.

This is a very amusing game, for it can be found out quite easily by paying close attention, and as its secret dwains upon the players one at a time they do not fail to enjoy the efforts of their companions to discover it also. The players sit in chairs placed in a circle around the room. Several of them should be already familiar with the trick, so that their correct answers will keep up the interest and excite the curiosity of the less fortunate.

One of the players begins by turning to the person at his right, with the remark, "I am a merchant." The player addressed replies with the inquiry, "What do you sell?" He then names some article, as chair, table, nail, tack, sofa, hair. The next player then in turn informs the player on his right hand in the same words, "I am a merchant," and replies to the inquiry "what do you sell?" with the name of something which he guesses may be the proper article. The leader, he who begins the game, will probably inform the player that his guess is incorrect. The next player then takes his turn, and he too will probably be informed that his guess is not correct. This seems surprising, as he will often try without success the very same articles which have been found to be correct when mentioned by some of the knowing ones.

Profiting by each other's mistakes, the trial goes merrily on, and many ways are tried to discover the process upon which the knowing ones are working. They try the initials of their names and many other devices, and carefully watch the manner of asking and answering the questions.

After puzzling long enough they are somewhat mortified to learn that the answer is correctly given only when the article named is touched with the left hand of the person who is naming it. A little ingenuity will enable the player to touch a great many objects without exciting much attention; but as the game goes on, and the manner of playing begins to be suspected, more caution is needed.

The Settlement of Germantown.

On the 6th of October next is to occur the bi-centennial celebration of the settlement of Germantown, near Philadelphia, in which German-Americans all over the country may feel peculiar interest, because Germantown was the first place upon the American continent where was settled by Germans. In 1682 William Penn visited Germany and established there a society of Friends in and about Frankfurt. This society sent out 13 German families, numbering about 40 persons, by the ship *Concord*. Jeffries master, which sailed from London July 24, 1683, arriving and settling in Germantown October 6, 1683. The heads of these 13 families were named: Lenert Arets, Abraham Dirck and Herman Opden Graeff, brothers; Abraham Tunes and Jan Zenzen, all linen weavers, and Johannes Bleikers, to whom a son, Peter, was born on the passage; Jan Lucken, William Streppers, Thones Kemdzer, Raynier Tyrer, John Seimens and Peter Keurlis. They were from Crefeld and its vicinity, in Germany. Afterward they were joined by others. From 1691 to 1697 they governed themselves after the German fashion, with four burgesses and a bailiff. From the first day of their landing until now the German language and German customs have never become extinct among them and their descendants.

Humility is to make a right estimate of one's self. It is no humility for a man to think less of himself than he ought, though it might rather puzzle him to do that.—Spurgeon.

The Praise of Knaves.

Harper's Magazine.

It is but another form of the proverb that a man is known by his companions to say that he is measured by those who praise him. To be warmly commended by rascals, to be the model great man of those who everybody despises, is a cruel fate, because it is an unerring judgment. The qualities that secure the admiration of knaves are not the honorable qualities, and every superlative of admiration which a scoundrel bestows upon another man covers that man with suspicion. When a distinguished man showed his friends a letter of the heartiest admiration from one of the great men of his time, his friend replied that he would rather have that letter than a diploma from the first university. And when a graduating class of generous collegians spontaneously cheers a professor as a parting token of respect and regard, he may well feel that he is pledged to still greater devotion and diligence by the confidence which he has won from the young men.

In estimating men whose names only are familiar it is necessary to know who it is that extols them and who sneers at them. It is this knowledge which makes honest public men absolutely impervious to the shafts of the most venomous ridicule, and unmindful of the heaviest missiles of abuse. The contempt of such men baffles the sneers of black-guardism as the sun extinguishes the feeble flicker of a match. Indeed, there is nothing more ludicrous than the constant and elaborate vituperation which is sometimes poured by a newspaper or a politician upon an opponent who is as absolutely unconscious of the incessant assault as a picture is heedless of the buzzing of a fly. Or out of sheer humanity toward suffering, such a man may so far reward the arduous struggle of the harmless traducer as to exclaim, good-naturedly, "Shoo, fly, don't bother me!"

No man who takes part in public affairs must be surprised or troubled to be placarded, as it were, upon all the dead-walls as a thief, a liar, a villain, a dude, or a donkey. Where the press is free, and where elections are constantly occurring without great issues to be decided and nothing but personal considerations to determine votes, such placarding is sure to occur, and there is nothing to do but to do nothing. In the graveyard, as "Ella" says in the familiar passage, to judge from the epitaphs, only good men seem to be buried, so at an election, to judge from the newspapers, only bad men are to be voted for. No sooner has the Convention decided that White, Black or Green shall be the candidate then it appears that he is the personification of all mean and petty vices, and that his conduct in every relation of life has been nefarious. He lies and bribes and steals, and could the truth be known it would undoubtedly appear that he was the real murderer of the babes in the wood, and that his beard is blue. But his art has succeeded in concealing his actual character hitherto, and he has imposed himself for fifty years upon his associates and friends and the community at large as a good-natured, honest, industrious, public-spirited, and clever man.

Nature, it is said, provides an antidote against the poison of every nefarious snake, and in like manner she makes this provision against false characters—that they shall be praised by those whose applause is certain exposure. That applause is a Nessus shirt. It is meant to decorate and attract, but it tears away the skin and the life. Such praise is meant to adorn and commend, but it leaves its victim blasted with suspicion and scorn.

Real Estate Laws in Mexico.

Cincinnati Times-Star.

It is important for Americans who contemplate making investments in Mexico to inform themselves regarding the laws regulating the transfer and ownership of real estate in that country. These laws are remarkably unfavorable to foreigners. The purchaser of land is required to reside in Mexico; by absenting himself with his family for two years, without the consent of the Government, he forfeits his title. This does not apply to mines, however, the owners of the latter being allowed to reside abroad. The Governor of Durango, in reply to inquiries, says that if land has been acquired by a location of public lands, which shall not amount to over 6,000 acres to each locator, the right to the same is forfeited by failing to maintain on it one inhabitant for each five hundred acres. Such default accrues by failure to maintain such inhabitant for four months in any place. To obtain lands within twenty leagues or less of any frontier of the Republic, a foreigner is required to obtain the permission of the President, and no foreigner can acquire real property within five leagues or less of any sea-shore of the Republic, not even with the permission of the President, unless under a special law giving him the privilege. Upon buying real estate in Mexico, a foreigner becomes a Mexican citizen, unless he formally declares his desire to preserve his nationality. The above requirements form only a part of the peculiar Mexican real estate regulations. If our neighbors on the South would invite American capitalists to come among them or invest money in their lands, radical alterations should be made in some of these provisions.

A beautiful woman with the qualities of a noble man is the most perfect thing in nature; we find in her all the merits of both sexes.—La Bruyere.

A woman should never accept a lover without the consent of her heart, nor a husband without the consent of her judgment.—Ninon de Lenclos.

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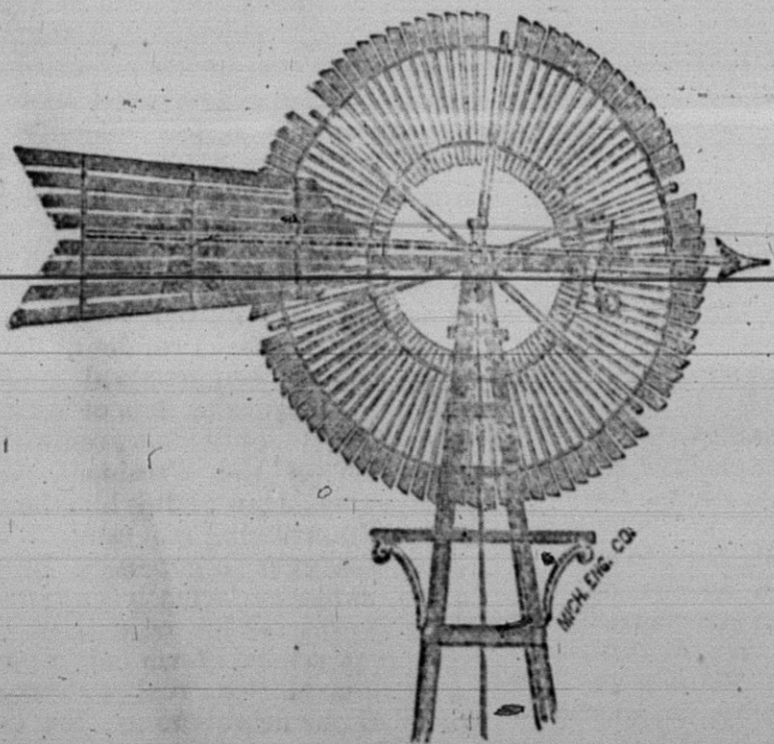
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The Chelsea Herald,

IS PUBLISHED

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

THURSDAY, SEPT. 27, 1883.

GATHERINGS.

Chicken thieves infest Stock-bridge.

The Courier is indulging in "odorous" stories.

Not much interest taken in the proposed railroad at Dexter.

Grass Lake merchants are importing corn for home consumption.

H. J. Brown & Co., of Ann Arbor will furnish the University with drugs the coming year.

While out riding several days ago, Mr. & Mrs. H. Smith, of Manchester were thrown from their buggy and received serious injuries.

Dr. McLean has moved his family to Detroit, but will continue his practice at Ann Arbor and his engagement with the University.

The editor of the Register will hereafter be "at home" in a \$3,000 house recently purchased of Prof. Morris. Hope you will enjoy it and live there long.

Mr. J. D. Baldwin has a city lot, four by nine rods, on which 928 quarts of blackberries were raised this season. The berries sold for \$153.12 net. The lot cost but \$80 and is worth more than that now.—Register.

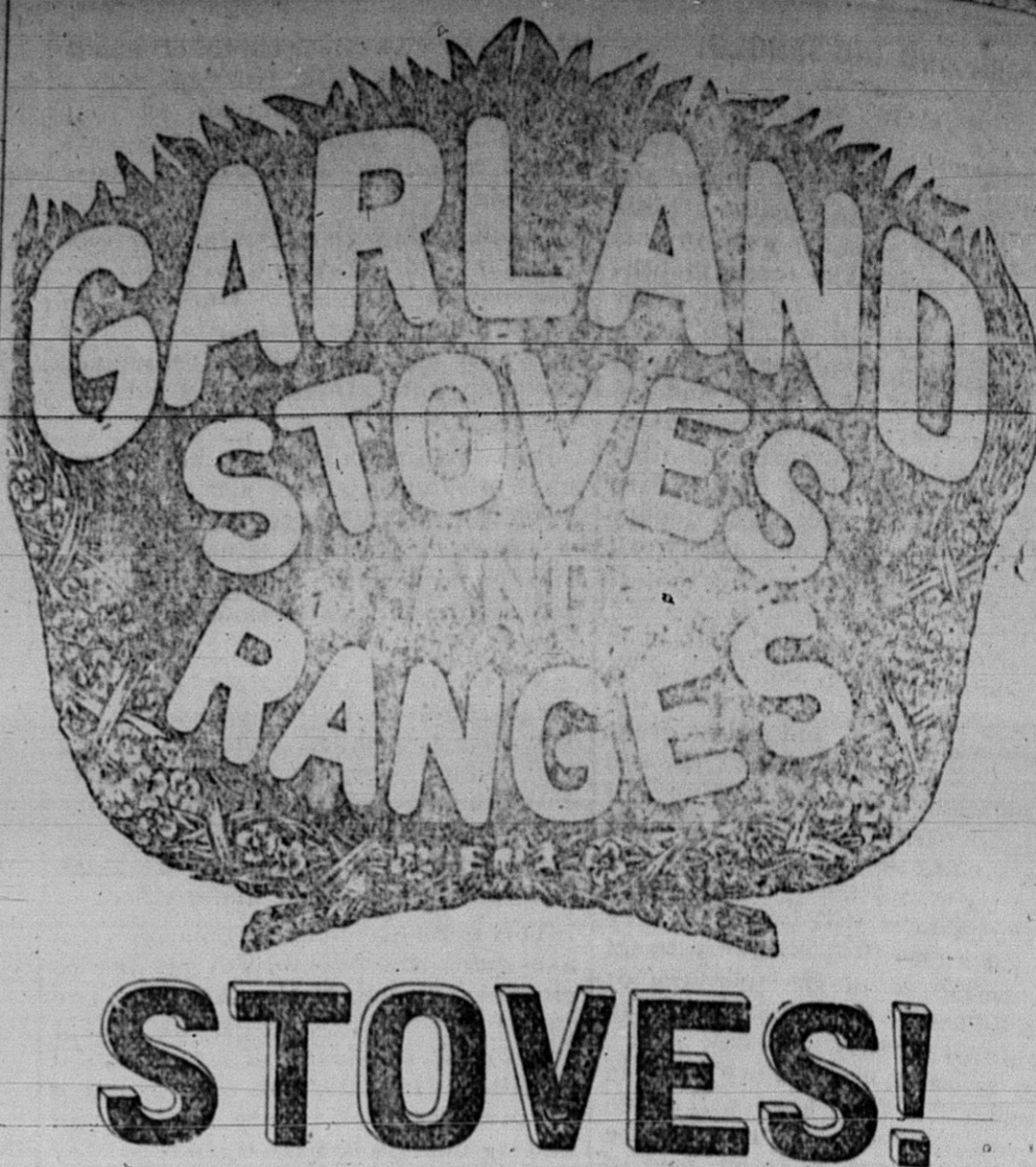
S. S. Drake, formerly a deputy sheriff of this county, has been elected deputy warden of the state's prison. Mr. Drake will make an efficient officer, as he has dealt with criminals since he was 21 years of age. His term begins Oct. 1.

The sink-hole this side of South Lyon is now "even up" and the engineers have strong hopes that it may remain so. There is one more sink hole (a very short one) to be filled, and then all will be out of the way of the track layers, who are working this way from South Lyon.—Pinckney Dispatch.

—In Lapland the sun never goes down during May, June, and July, but, in winter, for two months he never rises at all. His place, however, is somewhat supplied by the wonderful northern lights, which flash and flicker in the gray skies. They look like fires of a thousand shapes and colors. Now like clowns, and now like domes; now like flashing nets, and now like streamers of silk; now like banners, and now like arches—these welcome guests make a night beautiful.—Chicago Herald.

Tar, Rosin and Turpentine.

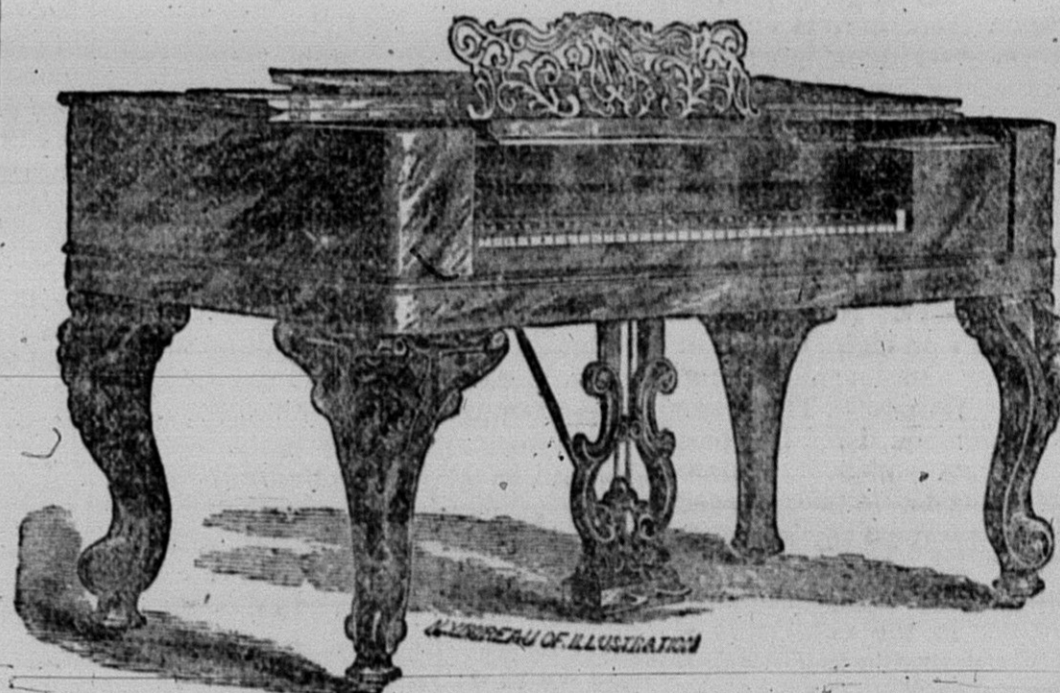
All of these substances are obtained from the more resinous trees of the pine family. Tar, the first named, for example, is obtained by distilling in rude apparatus the heart wood of the pine. It forms a brownish red substance, which becomes black with age, or when overheated in the process of manufacture. It is viscous and semi-fluid at ordinary temperature, solid when cold, and becomes quite thin when heated. Pitch is obtained by boiling tar until its consistency has become considerably increased, in which condition it is hard at ordinary temperatures, but becomes soft by the heat of the hand, and liquid on heating. Turpentine is the sap of the pine, which is obtained by tapping the trees at certain seasons when it flows most freely. The product yielded from the trees tapped for the first time is much whiter than that afterwards obtained, and is called white turpentine, or "virgin dip." The flow obtained after this for a succession of years is called "yellow dip." Trees stand this tapping for twelve or fifteen years in succession. By distilling this turpentine, or "gum turpentine," as it is properly called, with water, it yields two products, spirits of turpentine (which distills over with the water) and rosin, which remains behind in the still, and is afterward run off and collected separately. The "virgin dip" yields a larger proportion of spirits of turpentine, about six gallons to the barrel, than the "yellow dip," which yields about four gallons to the barrel. The "virgin dip" is therefore the more valuable of the two, both because it yields a higher percentage of the valuable spirits of turpentine on distillation and because the resulting rosin is lighter in color. These industries are chiefly carried on in North Carolina.—Manufacturer and Builder.



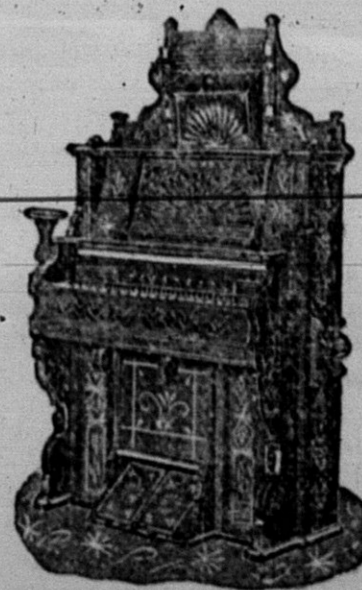
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The St. Bernard.

which now selects the noble St. Bernard dog as her favorite. In England it is fast supplanting the collie, and has ruled a prime favorite ever since the Newfoundland dog was deposed. It is but lately that dogs of this kind have been asked for," said a prominent breeder, "but they are very scarce. Only a few means can afford to own one of them, for they range in price—mind, I mean only of the genuine breed—from a few hundred to six hundred pounds. Puppies sell for forty pounds. There is an eighteen-month-old dog here, as a large splendid specimen of the breed, which walked majestically into the room. The dog knows as much as a man. I have a regular bed for him, and at night he puts his head on a pillow, I cover him up with a blanket, and he sleeps just like a baby. I ask four hundred for him, and I'll wager his equal is not to be found in this country. There are two varieties of the Bernard, rough-haired and smooth-haired, both having the same characteristics except in the color of the hair. The points supposed to distinguish the marks of a genuine St. Bernard are: a tawny or brindle coat, a clearly-marked line up the face, a square head, and a square jaw. These animals are intelligent, and seem to be endowed with the instinct of saving life. Their temperaments are very strong. They require plenty of room for exercise, and it is asserted that a dog of this species in the country where he can have plenty of exercise, will grow to a much larger size than one raised in the city.—*English Exchange.*

Butchering in Belgium.

John Tanner, at Liege, Belgium, the Department of State, some interesting facts about meat in that country. There so much system seems to be everything that is done.

Meats that are butchered there are carefully inspected by a sanitary surgeon, and marked accordingly. In Liege and all cities there is a large brick set apart by the city to which all meats to be butchered must be sent. They are carefully examined by a sanitary surgeon employed by the city. They show the slightest symptoms of disease are condemned, killed on the spot and instantly buried. If the beast is lean, it is marked with a blue mark in a conspicuous place, which is a second quality of beef. If it is in the best condition a blue mark is in the breast, and two blue marks are given to its owner.

Of these cockades the farmer is kept, and if one goes into a shop there, it not infrequently happens that one sees the walls of the shop decorated with the blue cockades. The cockade goes to the shop where the meat is retailed, and no one is allowed to use the blue unless they have the beef that has won it, where penalties.

City butchers the best in the approved manner at a very low charge. This simple manner is the most effective in guaranteeing the best of beef, because it can be seen at a glance the inducements to the farmer and to the dealer in the blue cockade; his cattle fetch as much in the market as the red mark, nor the shop is so extensively without the cockade. This system does guarantee pure beef, and offers an encouragement for the best.

are similarly examined before being butchered, and those buying the meat what they are buying, and the classes are glad to get it.

Now is severe on any one who butchers a beast without having it marked, and no deception is used in the quality of beef, nor can any one be deceived. The blue cockade speaks for itself. A second-class shop can lay claim to having first-class meat.

meat that is retailed is sold in only deal in that flesh. The meat must be butchered at the set apart for that purpose by the law. It says that on an average 1000 horses are butchered per week in Belgium. The average price is five cents per pound. If it comes helpless from age, or if it is put in as good condition and sent to market. In American cities had this system, or, indeed, any system, it would be better for the people, and the reputation of the country. The meat trade is infinitely less from prohibition abroad. Some day we will see to this, as we shall, probably, eat of horse-flesh. That is the course, to the fact that beef and pork are plentiful and cheap, and that they are as juicy and palatable as the horse, but it is owing still to the existence of ill-founded prejudice. The horse is cleanly in all respects, compared with the animals we eat, especially the hog; and of the best, and he has few diseases.—*Prairie Farmer.*

A Dead Give-Away.

A certain young Hebrew traveling man, now on the road, but with an older companion, bought a special ticket of a scalper and got aboard the train in good shape. When the conductor came around he took up Isaac's ticket and looked at the name, and then at Isaac, shook his head, and said: "What's your name?" "Let me see your ticket." "Can't you tell your name without seeing the ticket? This won't do. You'll have to get off at the next station or pay your fare."

This agitated Isaac profoundly, and he turned to his companion and said: "Moses, I've forgot my name that was on the ticket; can you tell me what it is?" "Vill you leef me see dot teeket, Mr. Coondogter?" inquired Moses. The conductor showed it to him. "Mein Got, Izeek, vot name is dees? Patrick Moriarity! No vonder you dont remember dot name! Dond you nefer got some more teekets pi dem schoolers mit dot name on it. Dey vill all de times gif you afay. Dem Coondogter looks at dot nose and den at dot name, und he schmilts mit himself ven he dinks of a Patrick behind a nose like dot. Oh, Iseek, ven you grows olter you vill know a krate deal more as you knows yost now. Mr. Coondogter, I vill pay dis goslink's fare to de schtopping place vere ve gits off.—*The Drummer.*

Extraordinary Memory.

A teacher of mathematics named William Lawson, who died at Edinburgh in November, 1757, on one occasion to win a wager made by his patron, undertook to multiply regularly in succession the numbers from one to forty, without other aid than his memory. He began the task at seven o'clock in the morning and finished at six in the evening, when he reported the product, which was tested on paper, and found to be correct. It made a line of forty-eight figures, and a fair copy of it long occupied a place on the wall of his patron's dining-room, for which it was framed and glazed. It may be added, that in the course of the day on which the mental calculation was made, Mr. Lawson received his pupils as usual and gave them their ordinary lessons in Latin.—*Belgravia.*

Twenty years ago Miss Christine Roberts, the belle of Hartford, Conn., was engaged to marry a promising young man of that city, but he died on the eve of their wedding day. She was disconsolate, and never appeared to care for the company of gentlemen until she recently met David Dawson, of Morrisonville, aged seventy-three years, in whom she saw a resemblance to her former lover, and she married him.—*Hartford Post.*

Dakota is a great country for good girls to emigrate to. The *Dakota Journal* says: "A girl in Dakota without a dollar to her name stands as high in the community as one blessed with a fortune. The man can make the fortune." That is sensible. Dakotians are right. Marry for love and work for money is a good maxim in any country.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

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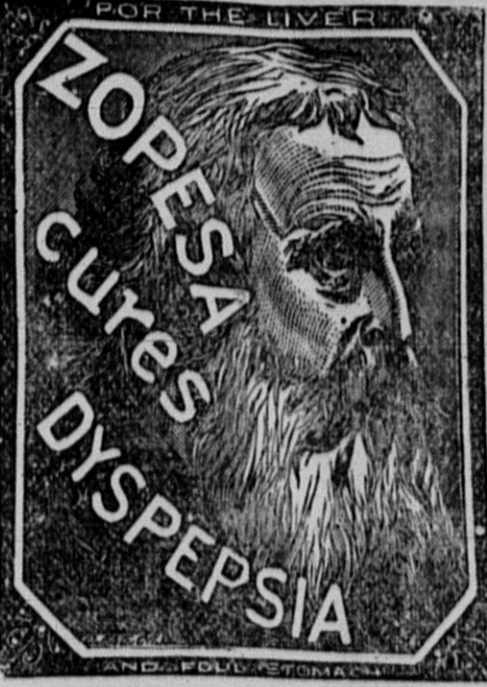
STATE OF MICHIGAN,
COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the 23rd day of July, A. D. 1883, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Thomas Clark, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the 23rd day of January next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of October and on Wednesday, the 23d day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, July 23, 1883.

William D. Harriman,
Judge of Probate.

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EGGS—Are in good demand at 16c.
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HOGS—Live—Dull, at \$6.00 per cwt.
LARD—Lard quiet at 11c. per lb.
OATS—Are steady, at 30c. @ 35c.
PORK—Dealers offer 11 cents per lb. for salt pork.
POULTRY—Turkeys, 8c. @ 10c. per lb., and Chickens at 8c. Ducks, 8c. Geese, 7c.
POTATOES—Bringing 30c. per bu.
SALT—Remains steady at \$1.33 per bbl.
WHEAT—No. 1 white \$1.01 per bu.

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GOING WEST.
Mail Train.....9:45 A. M.
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Night Express.....6:54 A. M.
Jackson Express.....8:10 A. M.
Grand Rapids Express.....10:28 A. M.
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

HILL RESIGNS.
Supervising Architect Hill has tendered his resignation to Secretary Folger, to take effect on the appointment of a successor. Secretary Folger said that the resignation of Supervising Architect Hill would be accepted.

NO AID FOR GREELY THIS YEAR.
The secretaries of war and navy have decided that it is not practicable to send another expedition to the relief of Lieut. Greeley this year. They have consulted Dr. Emil Bessels and George Kennan, gentlemen of Arctic experience who are recognized as the best authorities in Washington, and have received letters from some who are more distant, but these consultations lead to a conviction that little can be accomplished after October 20, when there are but few hours of daylight in that region. The danger of wrecking a new relief party in its attempt to reach Upernivik is estimated to be far greater than should be incurred for the chance of rendering any aid to Greeley.

NEWS NOTES.

WAS HE KIDNAPPED?
F. M. Ker, who as clerk for Preston Kean & Co., bankers, of Chicago absconded with \$50,000 worth of the bank's securities and was afterward captured in Lima, Peru, secretly taken on board an American man-of-war and brought to this country, was brought to that city a few days ago and taken before Judge McAllister of the superior court, under habeas corpus proceedings for his release on the ground that he was kidnapped from Peru, and therefore not legally in the custody of the sheriff of Cook county. The day was spent in arguments, the court at their conclusion reserving decision, as several points involved are new.

OUR APACHE WITS.
A special from Tombstone, Ariz., T.: Eight hostile Apaches attacked a hog rancho at Antelope Springs, sixteen miles from this city, this morning. Only two men were there at the time—George Ward and Amos Williams. The former was killed. The latter escaped and brought the news here. Citizens armed and went in pursuit, with little chance of overtaking the hostiles. The Indians came from the direction of Sonora, and are probably a part of those left in the mountains by Crook. They were on bare-back horses, believed to have been stolen from ranches below here. Several parties have left here for Sonora the past few days, and grave fears are entertained for their fate. The main body of hostiles is near the Casa Grande. Their overtures of peace were rejected by the Mexican authorities, and Col. Joaquin Terreros was at last accounts organizing a force to attack them in the mountains.

WANTS THE LION'S SHARE.
Mrs. E. H. Wallace, of Cincinnati, is now consulting legal counsel in the matter of prosecuting her claims for a share of the Trinity church property in New York. She is the only daughter of Cornelius D. Thorpe, of New York, and maintains that she is the only lineal descendant of King William Webber, of Holland, in the fourth generation. She says she is a collateral heir of the Webbers, who prosecuted the case in New York. This property is now worth \$1,200,000. An agent of the Anneke Janes and the Webbers states that the government of Holland is willing to settle the claim for \$600,000. Mrs. Wallace says the other heirs refuse this, but that she is willing to join them and accept a pro-rata share. She proposes to begin suit this fall, but expects that Trinity church congregation and other property holders in New York upon whose estate she holds a first mortgage, will settle the matter before her rights are established by the courts.

MORTALITY IN MEXICO.
A new and terrible disease has broken out in Mexico. Some call it yellow fever and others "black vomit," but it seems to be more fatal than either, as from 40 to 70 persons die daily of it in the city of Guaymas, where it is raging.

ADJOURNED.
The last clause in the constitution proposed for the new state of Dakota passed. Upon this point the convention adjourned, leaving final agreement of the document in the hands of the committee on arrangements and phraseology. It is a carefully constructed paper and very stringent safeguards are thrown against monopoly—banking and railroad being especially considered. The convention defeated an amendment to the article on corporations assessing railroad property upon gross earnings. Ten thousand copies in English and 1,000 each in German and Scandinavian will be printed for distribution among the people of southern Dakota. The census plan which employed chief enumerators with assistants was stricken out and the manner of obtaining the number of the population will be by volunteer corps in school districts without cost to the state. The question of salaries to be allowed to state officers was decided as follows: The governor is to receive \$2,000, and the treasurer, auditor and attorney general \$1,000; the secretary, superintendent of public instruction \$1,500. The legislature will fix other salaries. The state committee will be composed of one delegate from each county as selected by the convention, there being a belief that there was considerable feeling against electing state officers. Those voting in the affirmative on the question offered to reconsider the question, and it was proposed to leave the matter to the executive committee, but the legislative committee seemed satisfied to leave it as disposed of. A provision was adopted that will console the prohibitionists, which was to submit to a popular vote any measures upon petition of 5,000 legal voters, and upon a majority vote it shall then become part of the state constitution. The utmost good feeling prevails among the delegates, who are well satisfied with the work done.

DEADLY EXPLOSION.
Another disaster has been added to the list of accidents that has made 1883 a year long to be remembered. The large boilers in the Silgo iron works, Pittsburgh, exploded the other afternoon and the shock was felt throughout the entire city. Many buildings were shaken to their foundation. News of the disaster spread like wildfire, and soon thousands of people were on their way to the scene of destruction. Upon arrival there a fearful sight met their gaze. The boiler resembled a brick structure, was a complete wreck, as were also a number of passenger and freight cars and the Master Mechanic's shops of the Lake Erie Railroad, while a row of wooden buildings on the opposite side of the street were in flames. Men, women and children were running about, wringing their hands and calling for friends whom they supposed were either killed or wounded. In the ruins of the flanging department, scattered around, were the dead and the dying, some with arms and legs off, some disfigured beyond recognition, and others suffering from painful burns and scalds. By this time the police had arrived in force and the work of removing the killed and injured from the ruins was begun. It was found that at the time of the explosion twenty men were at work. Of these nine reported all right, three were killed and eight badly injured. Four fatally, while four children of Charles Douglass, who lived across the way, were also badly hurt. The following is a list of the killed: John W. Allen, top of head blown off; Charles Douglass, side of head blown off; John McGarrigan, scalded and sides crushed in. Others who were so badly injured, have since died, making the sixth dead.

HORRIBLE DEATH.
A sad accident occurred at the Stockwell flouring mill in Galt, Ont., resulting in the death of John D. McKenna, a well known resident of Galt. It is supposed deceased got into the bran hopper for the purpose of loosening

bran which had become jammed so that it would not run through the spout, and the mass fell upon him, smothering him to death. His body was found buried several feet below the surface. Deceased was 54 years of age and leaves a wife, two sons and a daughter.

A NEW PHASE OF CIVIL RIGHTS.
J. N. Johnson, attorney, and I. R. Bryan and W. E. Reed, clergymen of Galveston, all colored, have after a conference with Vice-President Waldo, of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, issued a card to the colored people of Texas stating that all suits against the Central Road on account of denial of equal accommodations to Negroes are withdrawn. Further suits are discouraged. The company will put on separate exclusive equal accommodations for colored patrons within three months. The card expressly denies that the suits were brought to force social admixture and ride in the same car with whites. An appeal was made to the colored people to abstain from acts of violence and from threats. Other roads, it is said, will shortly follow suit.

YELLOW JACKET'S HAVAGES.
A dispatch from Guaymas, Mexico, of the 24th, says: Nine deaths from yellow fever are reported the last twenty-four hours. The thermometer has risen to ninety seven degrees. Fears are entertained that under the great heat, and filthy condition of the streets, the fever will increase and spread. Eleven new cases were reported yesterday. Not enough rain fell to clean the streets, and the hot sun has tended to increase the deaths and malarial fever. The new cases have driven people almost frantic, not knowing whether they should flee from the city or remain in the hope that the worst had passed. The members of the Board of Health proved themselves utterly incompetent to deal with the matter. Capt. Caverly of the steamship Colombia who touched at Mazatlan on the way up from Panama, speaking of the yellow fever on the Mexican coast, confirms the reports of the burial of the dead by a band of hired Indians, who he says roamed from house to house gathering the corpses, as a garbage man who would make his rounds. This resulted in many persons being buried alive. In the case of a man taken up for dead he was carried away and buried in less than half an hour. It was rumored that a noise was heard in the box as he was being carried off. A friend hearing this went to the cemetery, disinterred the remains and found the body turned over from the agony of suffocation. Information of a private source states that there have been 800 deaths at Mazatlan during the last six weeks.

DEATH IN A MINE SHAFT.
A terrible accident happened at the Woodward shaft of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company at Kingston, Pa., a few days ago. The shaft, five hundred feet deep, has 25 feet of water at its bottom. George Bulg, Thos. J. Davis, Edward Phillips and Isaac Bevan were working on a platform timbering the shaft, sixty feet from the bottom. A piece of timber weighing half a ton fell on the platform while being lowered. It gave way and the four men were precipitated to the bottom, and were drowned. Philip Parry and Lewis I. Jones were saved by hanging to the beam. The men were all married, except Davis, and leave large families in destitute circumstances.

A GEORGIA STEALER'S WORK.
A Newman Ga., special to the Constitution gives an interview with the boy White, who was stolen by Oglethorpe, now so notorious for stealing boys. The Constitution previously gave the details of Oglethorpe's abduction of Charlie Elden from Atlanta, of three other boys in Haralson County, all of whom he subjected to basely indignities before they escaped. The abduction of Joe Allen, white, aroused the country, and numerous parties were in pursuit of the rascal. A couple of days since he was so closely pressed that he fled to a fence corner and moved on himself. When found the boy was nearly dead from fright and want of food. He said the man approached him August 28, and telling him he owned a saw mill in Tennessee wanted him to work in it. The story of rambling through swamps, repeated chastisements and personal indignities baffled description. The county is still being scourged for Oglethorpe, who manages to keep ahead.

POLITICAL.
THE REPUBLICANS OF NEW JERSEY.
Assembled in convention in Trenton on the 18th inst., and adopted a platform warmly supporting the present administration, declaring in favor of tariff as protection to home labor, and pledging a hearty support to the candidates of the convention. Only two names were placed in nomination for governor: Judge Jonathan Dixon and ex-congressman John Hill. Judge Dixon was the unanimous choice of the convention, and after appointing a state central committee the convention adjourned.

PIERCE DECLINES.
Henry L. Pierce, who has figured as the probable candidate for the next governor of Massachusetts, has written a letter declining to be the nominee of the convention. Butler says of the declination:

"Three cheers for the dead already. And hurrah for the next to die."

MARYLAND DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic state convention of Maryland was held in Baltimore. The usual platform was adopted, and the following ticket nominated: Charles B. Roberts for attorney-general and J. Frank Turner for comptroller.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE EMPIRE STATE.
Assembled at Richfield Springs, on the 19th inst. E. G. Lapham was chosen chairman, and addressed the convention as follows:

We have met at a moment of great interest in the history of Republicans, and if we are faithful to our trust we shall organize a victory here-to-day. Politically last year was our Bull Run [laughter], but if we are faithful this year will prove our Gettysburg and Appomattox. [Applause.] What Charles S. Benton once characterized as the "tumultuary Democracy of the Mississippi Valley" is not the seat of our Republican stronghold, and the "tumultuary Democracy" are found in the state of New York. How could it be otherwise with distinct and rival bodies in our commercial great city, each refusing to surrender its organization and each determined to send a full delegation to the convention at Buffalo. The result is that the idol of a year ago has been cast down and almost literally trodden under foot in his own home. [Laughter.]

He referred at some length to national affairs, and closed by stating that by wise and harmonious action the success of the Republican party would be complete. After the appointment of the usual committees, the convention nominated the following ticket: Secretary of State—Gen. Joseph B. Carr; Controller, Ira Davenport; State Treasurer, Pliny T. Sexton; State Engineer and Surveyor, Silas Seymour; Attorney General, Leslie W. Russell.

RAY STATE REPUBLICANS.
met in convention in Boston for the nomination of a state ticket. Charles R. Godman was president of the convention. He made a speech, the chief subject of which was the arraignment of Gov. Butler. In reviewing the Tewksbury affair, Godman said: One man has led this crusade against the fair fame of Massachusetts, a man conspicuous always, of great audacity, of ready wit, of voluble and copious speech and of restless personal ambition; a man of national notoriety surely, if not of national reputation, who has often solicited and sometimes obtained the votes of the people, but who has never been able to retain them long; a legislator identified with congressional raids upon the treasury, a politician who has repudiated their honest debts and so to make their great and solvent country a by-word and a hissing among the nations of the earth; a

major general whose most valuable services were as provost marshal and never as a leader of men, and whose successes were those of the sutler and not of the strategist. A platform, setting forth the principles of good and honest government, as regarded by the Republican party, was unanimously adopted. The convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for governor. The honor was conferred upon George D. Robinson, who received 990 of the 1,168 votes cast. Oliver Ames was the unanimous choice of the convention for lieutenant-governor.

IOWA'S CAMPAIGN.
The gubernatorial campaign in Iowa is being conducted with unusual vigor this fall. The issues outlined are prohibition and a protective tariff on the side of the Republicans, and license and a tariff for revenue on the side of the Democrats. They are calling some of the strongest men into the campaign. Ben Harrison has been on the stump for the Republicans, and Gov. Hendricks for the Democrats, and Congressman Wm. S. Springer, of Illinois, has gone to that state, where he will begin on a series of speeches, lasting till the time of election.

CRIME.
A MINISTER'S CRIME.
On the top floor of a four-story brick building on Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y., in rooms occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth Kemlo, a horrible case of murder and suicide occurred. It appears that James Kemlo, a Methodist minister residing in Newark, N. J., and his wife Frances, paid a visit to his mother at the above number. Mrs. Kemlo was just preparing dinner, and left her son and his wife in the house while she went to a grocery. During her absence a quarrel must have arisen, and the husband seizing a large butcher knife which was lying near, stabbed his wife in the neck. He then drew the knife across his own throat and jumped out of the window, sustaining fatal injuries.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE.
English opinion is showing signs of absolute irritation over French restlessness. The Times gives a bolder warning than France has yet received. She is reminded that she is trifling with English interests, that in dealing with China it is necessary to maintain a common policy, to which every European nation owes here, and that the French are seeking illusory advantages and endangering common interests by demanding territory to which they have no right. Indeed, the belief is growing that English opinion may induce Lord Granville to take action against French designs. The English view is not unfavorable to the French protectorate in Annam and to the opening of the Red river, but as these concessions are covered by the Bourne treaty France can hardly be satisfied with them without incurring loss of prestige. If France proceeds to war for Tonquin as well as Annam, most likely she will embroil herself in Europe. The lack of earnestness on the part of the ministry, in neither summoning the legislative chambers nor in organizing substantial reinforcements for the meager army in the East, has caused the French ship to drift toward the rocks. Marquis Tseng's willingness to accept English mediation and the French appeal for it, that be M. Waddington's object, will strengthen the English position in China just as England gained in Egypt by French vacillation.

HITS OF NEWS.
The literary work of Judge Black will soon be out in books.

A Springfield, Mass., man lately deceased, has left \$30,000 to Dr. Mary Walker.

Mr. Blaine is going to the Pacific slope to lecture, beginning at Tacoma, W. T.

Gen. Sherman told San Francisco the other day that when he first saw the town he would not have given 25 cents for it and all the people in it.

Buffalo has more miles of railroad track within its corporate limits than any other city in existence.

Miss Henderson went to Pierre, Dakota, to marry J. D. Scott, but he died the day before the wedding; and this is the fourth engagement of hers ended by death before the appointed wedding day.

The special agent sent to look the matter up, reports that moonshine distilleries have been seized without destruction 13 South Carolina by deputy collectors, who rescued them time and again for the sake of the fees.

The Mississippi river has 16,571 miles navigable to steamboats.

The Hudson river is lower than it has been before for 30 years.

The two unfinished tunnels on the Northern Pacific road will, it is said, cost \$10,000,000.

Bill Nye, the humorist, has sued the Boomerang company for \$3,416 unpaid salary.

Said that the Canadian civil service will organize a fund of \$10,000, if necessary, to test in the highest tribunal the validity of the income tax.

Judge Howdley, the invalid democratic candidate for governor of Ohio, proposes to try the Hot Springs of Arkansas. He is still under medical care at Philadelphia.

Moody, the evangelist, preached in Chicago on the 16th to an audience of 3,500 crowded into a church with a seating capacity of only 2,300. So great was the crush that many women and children fainted and some were seriously hurt.

The foot and mouth disease is increasing among cattle in England.

The Czarina of Russia, now visiting the royal family of Denmark, discovered one of her chamberlains in the act of placing a note of warning on her dressing table. The man committed suicide.

From August 3, 1883 to June 30, 1883, 30,000 immigrants landed in Boston.

"Black vomit" is devastating several Mexican towns.

Said to be a slight decline in the yield of gold, and a correspondingly slight increase in the output of silver this year over last.

For the week ending Sept. 15, 480,998 silver dollars were issued from the United States mints.

The Dakota capital commission has been declared illegal by Judge Edgerton of the district court. This decision, in effect, keeps the capital at Yankton, until the supreme court declares otherwise.

Commissioner Evans denies the application of gaugers for reorganizing liquors.

Scotland claims the longest private telephone wire, 32 miles from Glasgow to Wemyss Bay.

The telegraph lines connecting the capitol with the department at Washington are to be aid under ground.

A pension agent at Washington, named Jones, is under a cloud for using official envelopes for his business correspondence.

Dr. Niles of Jacksonville, Fla., has a well 16 feet deep, 300 feet above high water, which supplies splendid fresh water, which rises and falls with the ocean tide.

Though the messages sent by telegraph in England numbered 32,002,096 in 1883, against 9,850,177 ten years ago, the expenses have increased faster than the income.

The Rev. Dr. Glouster, colored, of Brooklyn, in the course of 40 years of married life accumulated about \$300,000 worth of real estate in his wife's name; and as she has died and left him but a pittance of what was his own, he has called on the courts to even up for him.

Jenny Lind wears her hair and holds her folded hands upon her knees, as was her wont when she came to sing for our fathers 35 years ago.

Gov. Waller, of Connecticut, offers a reward of \$1,500 for the arrest and conviction of Rose Clark's murderer.

Gov. Crittenden, of Missouri, goes for the old Tilden and Hendricks ticket.

A member of Henry M. Stanley's party arrived at Madeira, reports that the French burned Loango, because the natives refused to sell certain territory to them.

At the Boston civil service examination August 29, 16 of the 22 applicants for positions in the postoffice at that city passed, and are waiting for vacancies.

A gang of counterfeiters of Brazilian money has been found in Philadelphia.

Mr. Tilden is going yachting as far South as Rio Janeiro, it is said, right away.

John G. Vassar has given \$25,000 more to Vassar college for certain special uses.

Harrison, the 30-year-old boy preacher, is dangerously ill at his home in Vermont.

A Salt Lake citizen has raised this year a fine crop of Egyptian corn on dry and barren land near that city, and without the assistance of a drop of water to help it along.

A firm in Dexter, Me., is reported to be about to open a store for wholesaling imported liquors under a recent ruling of the courts of that state.

O'Donnell, the murderer of Carey, has reached London. He was brought into court, and remanded for trial to await the arrival of witnesses.

The second meeting of the national convention of American economists met in Columbus, Ohio, a few days ago. Gov. Foster welcomed the convention, in an eloquent address favoring protection to American labor.

Notwithstanding the great drain upon the pension funds the last year, there remains a surplus of \$30,000,000 with which to enter upon the work of another year.

Rev. John Buelen, of Wyandotte, Ks., suddenly stopped in his sermon on a recent Sunday and placed his face on the open bible. After some minutes a deacon went into the pulpit and found the preacher dead.

Because she loved and was not beloved a Russian girl named Mary Leftschutz steeped a box of matches, drank the tea, and is dead.

President White of Cornell went to Europe to persuade Prof. Fiske from his assault upon the will of Jennie McGraw Fiske, but did not succeed.

The contributors may like to know that their contributions have paid off \$15,000 of Parnell's mortgage.

Suspicion has fastened upon Lewis, Rose Clark's lover, as her murderer.

Disastrous floods have done incalculable damage in Italy. Many lives were lost, and a large number of cattle drowned.

Fever stricken Florida has made public appeal for aid.

A construction train on the West Shore railroad near Syracuse, N. Y., struck a hand car, wrecking 15 cars, killing three persons and injuring nearly 20 Italian laborers.

Irish informers are not permitted to land in Australia.

The official report of the Anthracite coal tonnage of all the carrying companies for August show a total tonnage of 3,324,711 tons, an increase of 130,000 tons compared with the corresponding month last year.

Harry Mosher, who murdered his companions in Cheyenne, W. T. a few days ago, was taken from jail and lynched.

McDermott, of Brooklyn, who was arrested in England charged with conspiracy to murder, has been released because of insufficient evidence to hold him.

Virginia is able and willing to pay interest on her bonded indebtedness if they are refunded.

David Davis says he intends to keep out of politics, and attend to his own private business, and he wants others to do the same.

The Emperor of Brazil has given Professor Lacerda \$20,000 for his discovery of permanganate of potassium, hypodermically injected, as antidote for the bite of the cobra.

Hostilities in Tonquin have been suspended. It was Judge Mayo, father of Congressman Mayo, not the congressman himself, who suicided in Virginia the other day.

Charlie McCoombs, little son of Judge and Mrs. McCoombs, who were butchered by Indians in Arizona, has been found in New Mexico.

Junius Brutus Booth, the eminent actor and father of Edwin Booth, died in Manchester, Mass., on the 17th inst.

Postmaster-general Gresham has directed that no registered letters nor money orders be delivered to the New Orleans National bank, for the Louisiana state lottery.

A fire broke out on Broadway, New York, the other day, in what is known as the "dry goods" district. Before the flames were under control \$1,000,000 worth of property was destroyed.

By direction of the President cadet L. Beebe, of the 4th class at the United States Military Academy, has been dismissed from the service for improper conduct and violation of the rules of the Academy in "kazing" other cadets.

Miss Booth and Kate Patrick, members of one of the Salvation Army bands, which the Government has forbidden from holding religious meetings in the country, have been arrested and imprisoned at Neuchatel, Switzerland, for persisting in holding such meetings.

A diploma of honor has been awarded by the International Exposition at Amsterdam, Holland, to Fairbanks & Co. the American scale manufacturers. This is the highest distinction ever conferred in this branch of industry, either at home or abroad.

For the first time in a great while a man has been executed by the guillotine in France.

John Cockerell, of St. Louis, has finally settled down as managing editor of the New York World.

American merchantmen have been notified that all vessels carrying war material into Tonquin, will be seized as prizes by the French fleet.

The Greeley party are said to be provided with provisions enough to last them a year yet, and there is, therefore, no necessity for sending another relief expedition to the Arctic region this fall.

The New York musical writer professes to have discovered that the music of both "Hail Columbia" and the "Star Spangled Banner" was stolen from the works of an old German composer.

Crops of wheat, oats and corn in Nebraska will be unusually large.

Victoria B. C., papers predict that the day will come when the United States must all go to pieces. When that day comes they stand ready to annex the Pacific section.

It takes 2,753 inspectors of election to vote the polls in New York. There were 683 voting places with four inspectors to each.

Editor Armstrong of the Cleveland Plaindealer has been to see Tilden and does not believe "the old commander" meditates the candidacy of 1884.

Enoch Pratt, who gave \$1,000,000 to the Baltimore public library, is talked of as a possible Republican candidate for governor of Maryland.

It is expected that the patent commissioner will resign and be succeeded by Assistant Commissioner Lydecker.

The governor of New Hampshire has declined not to sign the Southern Pacific railroad company and steamboat company bill, which passed both branches of the legislature.

Upon recommendation of Lieut. Powell of the signal service the chief signal officer has forwarded all details relating to cyclones, etc., to be published in the monthly weather review.

The striking weavers at Ashton-under-Lyne, held a mass meeting at which a resolution was adopted rejecting the masters' proposals, and deciding that they will remain out another month, pending the preparation of new terms.

Dr. Selwyn, of the geological survey, reports finding a vein of coal five feet thick within 30 miles of Brandon, Ont.

Prince George of Wales will return to England from Canada next July.

The first medical school for women in Canada will be open at Toronto, October 1.

Glass blocks hardened by a special process are now employed in England in place of iron and wood in constructing railroad bridges.

Jonathan C. Bowles, who was twice worth \$100,000, has just died a pauper in the Cleveland infirmary.

Ex-Vice President Colfax, who has been traveling through the country extensively, says Arthur is by far the most popular of all Republicans yet named for the presidency.

Charles Goodnight has the largest cattle ranch in the world at the head of Red river, Texas. He has 700,000 acres a great part of which he bought for 35 cents an acre, and to enclose it requires over 250 miles of fence. He has 40,000 cattle.

Supervising Architect Hill says he is not surprised at the verdict rendered by the committee.

Vanderbilt has just purchased a valuable collection of paintings belonging to Sir Philip Miles of Bristol, England. The price paid was \$2,650,000.

There are grave fears of an uprising in Spain before Alphonso's return.

Chinese sailors are placed by law on the same footing as other Chinese laborers, and are not allowed to land in the United States.

O'Donnell says that his action in murdering Carey is not properly appreciated.

Prof. Nordenskiöld, who conducted an expedition to Greenland, has been heard from. The party were all well.

The Emperor of China has been requested to abdicate in favor of Prince Tun, uncle of the emperor.

One hundred prisoners in the state prison at Wethersfield, Conn., were poisoned by eating a rind beef.

Mrs. Mary McGough has received \$5,000 damages for the loss of her husband, who was killed by the Long Island railroad in March, 1879.

The Egyptian Government is vigorously suppressing the slave trade. The police captured 250 slaves at Assiut, and arrested the chief slaver at Cairo.

Very discouraging reports are received from the Prince Edward County and Brighton (Canada) hop districts. The crop will fall considerably short of that of last season.

Efforts are being made to obtain the services of Charles Russell, M. P. for Dundalk, to lead the defense for O'Donnell. A central committee is being formed in London to obtain funds for his defense.

Mrs. Carey, who has arrived at Madeira, is very depressed and speaks of O'Donnell in bitter terms. She says she was sure he was an invincible, and she believed he went to the Cape for the purpose of murdering her husband.

The Greenback party of Maine very peremptorily decline to have anything more to do with the Democracy.

The Boston Post having been called upon to state Charles A. Dana's qualifications for the presidency, unhesitatingly asserts that "Mr. Dana is a good man with a long white beard and weighs 175 pounds."

The Tennessee is the lowest ever known. The "oldest inhabitant," even, is silent.

Dayton, O., boasts the smallest death rate of any city in the United States.

Sitting Bull the fallen chief of the Sioux Indians has become civilized enough to demand a dollar and a half for his autograph.

A careful examination of the ruins of Ischia shows that the great destruction was due to the flimsy manner in which the houses were constructed.

Great Britain is the only country in France which has no forestry schools. On the Continent there are numerous excellent and well-established schools of that character, where everything that appertains to trees is taught by accomplished teachers.

The labor troubles at the steel-rolling mills of the Chicago rolling mill company have been adjusted and work has been resumed. About 2,000 men are employed.

Gen. Winfield Scott Keyes, son of the celebrated Gen. Keyes, has applied in a San Francisco court for a divorce, on the ground that his wife already had a husband when he married her. Mrs. Keyes denies this.

At some ports of customs it costs five dollars to collect one.

President Arthur says he did fish some while on his western trip. Chester rather gives him a self away, however, when he suggests that a number of fish markets ought to be erected in various sections of the country through which unlucky fishermen pass.

Justice Field is another Democratic candidate for Presidential honors.

Yellow fever continues to increase in Havana.

There was a terrific gas explosion in the Or-moor iron furnaces at Birmingham, Ala., the other day. The entire works were blown to atoms; loss \$550,000. No lives were lost.

The plan of Irish colonization in Colorado is maturing rapidly.

Jay Gould and several other capitalists have been sued for \$1,500,000 by one Hughes of Galveston, Texas. He also wants \$2,000 per day rental for land since 1877.

The newly discovered comet is believed to be identical with the famous comet of 1812, for which astronomers have been on the lookout for some time.

Herr Krupp now employs 30,000 women in his great works at Essen, Germany, and turns out 750 tons of iron and steel in the form of guns, chains, etc., every 24 hours.

John G. Thompson will fight to be sergeant-at-arms of the next house.

Mens' Clothing! Mens' Clothing!

\$10,000

worth of NEW CLOTHING in our

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT!

which we are anxious to show you before you buy as we can certainly save you money as we buy them for CASH and from the best wholesale houses known to the trade.

-O-

We have also placed on sale our

NEW FALL HATS!

for Men and Boys in STIFF and SOFT, FUR and WOOL, and you to call and examine. We propose to show the best line of goods at all times to be found and guarantee our prices right.

Respectfully,

H. S. HOLMES.**BOOTS**

—AND—

SHOES

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 HOLLOW WARE** 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.

Since the introduction of spelling matches, many words have come prominently into notice—words that were previously comparatively unknown. For instance we find Antiseptic, meaning: preventing and stopping all fermentation and decomposition, and Analgesic: Painkiller. Then there is Antipyretic: cooling down inflammation and fever heat. These three words so often mis-spelled, are three of the cardinal virtues of something that will cure many a bad spell, and that is Salicylic, pronounced Sal-i-cyl-i-ca. Warranted to afford immediate relief, and guaranteed to cure Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

Daughters, Wives and Mothers.

We emphatically guarantee Dr. Marchist'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. Price \$1.00 and \$1.50 per Bottle. Send to Dr. J. B. Marchist, Office, N. Y., for Pamphlet, free. For sale by R. S. ARMSTRONG, Druggist.

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, SEPT. 27, 1883.

The influence of Naval conflicts in determining the current of human affairs has never been fully estimated. Nations invincible on land, often succumbed in a single decisive onset at sea and faded into insignificance. A discomfited and panic-stricken army frequently retrieved its fortunes in a new trial of strength; rarely was this true of a fleet. The hitherto unconquerable Persians received so signal a check at Salamis, the earliest sea fight on record, that Xerxes rent his garments and wept. Actium sealed the fortunes of Antony and Christianity contends for the mastery of the world. The Cross wins and the Crescent pales into insignificance. A little later the invincible Armada is wrecked by wind and wave and English prowess, and Spain sees herself prostrated never to rise again. Had the Battle of the Nile been a French victory, the map of the World would have been changed; and in our own day, had the Monitor failed to meet the Merrimac, who could have foretold the consequences?

The history of Naval Warfare has hitherto been a neglected study because the facts were inaccessible except to a privileged few who were able to possess large libraries. We are glad however to know that this is no longer the case.

A new volume has just made its appearance entitled "Naval Battles, Ancient and Modern" (J. C. McCurdy & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, see advertisement in another column), which gives a clear and concise history of all the most noted sea fights of the world. The author is Medical Director Shippen of the U. S. N., who has seen more than thirty years of active service and whose literary ability is very generally conceded.

The book is written in a fascinating and readable style, elaborately illustrated, and low priced and very popular we understand, as it certainly deserves to be. Write to the publishers for particulars.

Nothing Like It.

No medicine has ever been known so effectual in the cure of all those diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood as Scovill's Sarsaparilla or Blood and Liver Syrup for the cure of Scrofula, White Swellings, Rheumatism, Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, Consumption, Gout, Boils, Cancers, and all kindred diseases. It purifies the system, brings color to the cheeks, and restores the sufferer to a normal condition of health and vigor.

It is asserted that the ordinary cosmetics used by ladies are productive of great mischief. We believe this is so, and that a better means of securing a beautiful complexion is to use some good blood medicine like SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP which cleanses the blood and gives permanent beauty to the skin.

A special train on the Bound Brook (N.J.) Railroad, carrying some officials of the road to New York, and going at the rate of a mile a minute, passed over the Neshaminy Falls bridge, the other day, without decreasing its speed, breaking the sleepers and driving the rails in several places deep into the wood.

For sale or exchange: A good single harness for wood, corn or oats.

H. S. Holmes.

A few more of those \$25.00 sewing machines at J. Bacon & Co's.

Prime Timothy seed at lowest price.

J. Bacon & Co.

Wood Bros sell sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ cent below any other dealer.

One of Noyes' dictionary holder's for sale at this office.

Don't forget we are headquarters on Guns and Sporting goods.

J. Bacon & Co.

Wood Bros. Watch trade is booming! Reduced prices on Tiaware.

J. Bacon & Co.

Oil Stoves at cost. J. Bacon & Co.

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

SCHOOL BOOKS

and have this year a larger line than ever

—OR—

School Books, Paper, Pens**Ink, Slates, Pencils, Copy Books, Crayons,****Exercise And Drawing Books****Erasers, Rulers, School Bags, etc.,****AT THE LOWEST PRICES****GLAZIER, DePUY & CO.****The Finest Dry Goods Store**

—IN—

CENTRAL MICHIGAN

—IS THE—

Old Mammoth, at Jackson

This store has been re-fitted at a large expense and is now being filled with NEW, FIRST-CLASS merchandise.

For many years it has been the rule of the former proprietors, Camp Morrill & Camp, to sell nothing but first-class goods and under no circumstances allow any salesman to misrepresent. As it is my desire to continue the business, and wishing to increase the sales largely, I shall sell **all goods at the lowest possible profit** and at any time goods bought from my establishment that are not as represented, may be returned and I will cheerfully refund the money. I buy all my goods for **Cash** and sell them for **Cash**, and as my store is the best lighted of any in the State, the customer can see exactly what they are getting.

D. V. BUNNELL.**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.**