

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

Vol. 14 NO. 19.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1885.

WHOLE NO. 698.

READ!

We have to-day
at in our stock \$1000
worth of
WALL PAPER
and Decorations, which
the largest stock in
Washtenaw County to
select from. Every body
invited to look at
our styles and prices.

C. H. KEMP & SON.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

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

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

BAPTIST—Rev. E. A. Gay. Services, a
S. S. I. O. O. F., will take place
Wednesday evening at 6 1/2 o'clock.
their Lodge room, Middle st., East.

CATHOLIC—Rev. Father Duhiag. Serv-
ices Sunday at 8 and 10:30 A. M. Ves-
per at 7 o'clock P. M. Sunday school at
9 A. M.

UNITARIAN—Rev. G. Robertus. Serv-
ices Sunday at 10:30 A. M. Sunday
school at 9 A. M.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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

I. O. G. T.—Charity Lodge
No. 335, meets every Friday eve. at
7 o'clock, at Odd Fellows' hall.
C. SUMNER WINANS, W. S.

K. O. P. M.—Chelsea Tent No.
1, of the K. O. T. M., will meet at
Odd Fellows' Hall the first and
third Friday of each month.
WM. BACON, R. K.

H. STILES,

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

GEORGE E. DAVIS, Resi-
dent Auctioneer of 16
years experience, and second to none in
State. Will attend all firm sales and
auctions on short notice. Orders
at this office will receive prompt atten-
tion. Residence and P. O. address, Sylvan,
Mich. V-13-5.

THE BEST
ICE CREAM!
By THE DISH, PINT, OR QUART!

HESELSCHWERDT wishes to
thank the people of Chelsea and vi-
cinity for the liberal patronage they have
showed upon him during the past year.
He hopes for a continuation of the same.

Send money by American Express Co.
Money Orders. Cheap, Safe and Con-
venient. Pay any amount from \$1.00 to
\$500, payable either to order or to bear-
er. \$300 places in the Eastern, Middle,
Western and Southwestern States, the Pa-
cific Coast, Territories, Mexico and the
Indies. Receipts given, and if orders are
not cashed at banks. For sale by W. F. Hatch
at this place, and at every agency.
Rates: \$5.00, 5 cents; \$10.00, 8 cents;
\$20.00, 10 cents; \$30, 12 cents; \$50, 20 cents.

For Reliable Insurance Against
WIND OR TORNADO,
CALL ON
ALBERT & CROWELL,
—OR—
GEORGE W. TURNBULL.

Represent-
ative of New York,
Mutual of New York,
Union of New York,
Firewriters of New York,
of Conn.,
of Mass.,
Assets.
\$7,208,489.
4,450,534.
3,295,336.
\$1,121,456.
4,067,976.
2,305,288.

Subscribe for the HERALD
and get all the news.

MAILS CLOSE.	
GOING EAST.	GOING WEST.
9:45 A. M.	8:20 A. M.
4:20 P. M.	10:20 A. M.
8:30 P. M.	5:25 P. M.
	8:15 P. M.

G. J. CROWELL, P. M.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.	
Space	1 in 1 m 3 m 6 m 1 y
1 inch	\$1.50 \$1.00 \$2.00 \$3.00 \$5.00
1/2 Column	1.00 2.00 4.00 6.00 10.00
1/4 Column	2.00 4.00 8.00 12.00 20.00
1/8 Column	4.00 8.00 16.00 24.00 40.00
1/16 Column	8.00 16.00 32.00 48.00 80.00
1/32 Column	16.00 32.00 64.00 96.00 160.00

WHISPERINGS.

Lent begins February 18.
To-day's length: nine hours twenty-seven
minutes.

Those new street lamps have been of
much use the past week.

J. D. Schmittman has a telephone line
from his house to the depot.

Rain on Sunday, cold winds Monday,
ten degrees below zero Tuesday!

About ten cords of the schoolhouse wood
was cut by Steinbach, last Saturday.

Snow, and stormy weather, as a rule, may
be expected during the next seven days.

John P. Foster has just completed a
new house south of here for Mr. Schantz.

Dr. Wright has a hen which recently de-
posited an egg measuring 7 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches.

Religious services will be held at the
Sylvan church next Sabbath at 2:30, P. M.

Bacon offers one-fourth off on a large
part of his hardware stock for the next 30
days. See adv.

The recently elected trustees of the Con-
gregational church are Messrs. L. E. Sparks
and C. H. Kempf.

Holmes is making special efforts to re-
duce his stock of blankets. See his adver-
tisement on last page.

In this issue will be found the large ad-
vertisement of French's Cash Store, where
interesting figures are given.

J. A. Crawford, agent for the Singer
Sewing Machines, sold a machine last week
which will be shipped to Florida.

Revival meetings are being held at the
M. E. Church. Hope a large number of
Chelsea's people will attend them.

A social, under the auspices of the Good
Templars, will be held at the residence of
Mrs. Jas. P. Wood on Wednesday evening
Jan. 21. You are cordially invited.

The question to be discussed at the Ly-
ceum in Good Templars hall to-morrow
evening is, *Resolved*, That Man is what
Woman makes him. We understand that
admittance is free to all.

A few evenings ago, as clerk Strauss in
Holmes' store was lighting the lamps, a
two-lamp chandelier fell, breaking the
lamps and otherwise damaging the same,
but no serious loss resulted.

The Rev. L. Pilcher, missionary of the
M. E. Church to China, will deliver a lec-
ture on "Missionary Work in China," at
the M. E. church, Lima, on Wednesday
evening, Jan. 21, and at Francisco on the
evening of the 23d. A cordial invitation
is extended to every person. No collection.

Messrs. Gilbert & Crowell, agents for
the Continental Insurance Co., have just re-
ceived a platt of this village that surpasses
any yet made. By it we see that the st.
running east and west north of the school
house, has no name, so until it is named by
the proper authorities, we shall refer to it
as Alger-st., in honor of Michigan's Gov-
ernor of '85-6.

Luther James, of this city, has been a
subscriber to the *Argus* ever since it started
forty years ago. He has also taken the
Democrat and the *Courier* from the first
and has been a faithful reader of the *Regis-*
ter from Vol. I, No. 1, until the present
time. He has taken the *Hampshire Ga-*
zette, a Republican paper printed at North-
ampton, Mass., for sixty years. Mr.
James has been cast to his old home ev-
ery year but one since he has lived in the
west.—*Register*.

UNION SCHOOL REPORT.

The following is the report of the Che-
lsea Union School for the month ending
Dec. 10, 1884:

	Number enrolled.	Number belong- ing.	Per cent of at- tendance.
First Primary.	94	83	85
Second Primary.	47	45	95
Second Intermediate.	44	43	93
First Intermediate.	61	57	97
Grammar Room.	38	37	93
High School.	62	54	96
	346	303.	

FIRST PRIMARY.

John Ahnenmiller Amy Foster
Percy Brooks Bertie Grand
Nellie Bacon Lennie Lighthall
Beatrice Bacon Eva McNamara
Mamie Dislane Fred Taylor
Fred Wunder.

FOR THE TERM.

Percy Brooks Nellie Bacon
Mamie Dislane Lennie Lighthall
Eva McNamara.

S. E. VANTYNE, Teacher.

SECOND PRIMARY.

Effie Armstrong Emma Ahnenmiller
Annie Bacon Monson Burkhardt
Freddie Donner Roy Evans
Lena Foster Edith Foster
Mabel Fletcher Tillie Gierbach
Bertrand Harris Emil Gierbachner
Lola Kensch Carrie Strable
Jennie Woods Lettie Wackenhut
Floyd Vanliper Alice Mullen

FOR THE TERM.

Effie Armstrong Annie Bacon
Monson Burkhardt Mabel Fletcher

CORA E. LEWIS, Teacher.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE.

Guy Lighthall G. Ahnenmiller
F. Ahnenmiller Mary Negus
Gertrude Chandler Ida Schumacher
Etta Hepler Katie Staffan
Alva Steger C. Staffan
Eddie Bessel Minnie Ulich

DORA HARRINGTON, Teacher.

FIRST INTERMEDIATE.

Oliver Campbell May Judson
George Fuller Geo. Patterson
Celle Foster H. Stienbach
Maud Freer George Staffan
Andros Gulde May Sparks
Nina Wright Walter Woods
Claude Munroe Alton Fletcher
Ella May Wood E. Fletcher
George Beckwith Mamie Gilbert
Herman Fletcher Amelia Neuberger
Fannie Hammond.

FOR THE TERM.

Nina Wright Ella May Wood
Amelia Neuberger Maud Freer.

TILLIE K. MUTSCHEL, Teacher.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Tressa Staffan Maud Congdon
Emma Schumacher Lizzie Winters
Flora Hepler Minnie Vogel
Max Pierce Julius Klein
Jennie Tuttle Eddie Beach
George Gunn Frank Wood

FOR THE TERM.

Lizzie Winters Elora Hepler
Minnie Vogel Max Pierce
Julius Klein.

LIBBIE DEFUEW, Teacher.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Ella Barber Raymond Wright
Emma Beam Tressa Winters
Lillie Beam Charles Wians
Cora Bowen Josie Hoppe
Edith Congdon Mary Hoppe
Belle Chandler Morgan Emmet
Kittie Crowell Geo. Chapman
Lon Conity Lucia Collins
Mary Doll Maggie Doll
Fred Everett Willie Goodyear
Bert Holmes Nettie Hoover
Finley Hammond Fred Morton
Harry Morton Alice Mills
John R. Pierce Alvin Baldwin
Hattie Purchase

FOR THE TERM.

Bell Chandler Kittie Crowell
Nettie Hoover Finley Hammond
Fred Morton Harry Morton
John R. Pierce.

P. M. PARKER, Principal.

MARY L. WRIGHT, Preceptress.

Report for month ending Jany. 2,
of school in district No. 2 Sylvan.
Whole No. enrolled 44.

Charles Miller Henry Killmer
Conrad Lehman Adolph Kruse
Fred Broesamle Ed. Broesamle
John Kilmer William Kruse
Charles Killmer William Hoppe
Nerissa Hoppe Philip Broesamle
Lewis Killmer Frank Kruse

Reno Hoppe.

IRA GLOVER, Teacher.

All kinds of groceries at wholesale
prices at closing out sale.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Pary, of Dexter, is spending the
week at L. G. Johnson's.

Raymond Wright was quite sick a num-
ber of days of the past week.

Rev. J. A. Kaley will preach at the Con-
gregational church next Sabbath.

Mrs. John K. Yocum, we are pleased to
state, is recovering from a severe illness.

Mrs. Emmert is spending this and next
week with parents and relatives at Saline.

Mr. Borrough, manager of the Jackson
telephone exchange, was in town last week.

We have been told that Mr. and Mrs.
Canfield will attend the New Orleans Ex-
position.

Mr. and Mrs. Bently, of Detroit, spent a
number of days of the past week with Mr.
and Mrs. L. E. Sparks.

Jacob Hummel, Dexter's milk-man, was
in town last Friday and before leaving
made us a pleasant call.

Senator Kempf spent the time while the
various committees were being made up,
at Ann Arbor and this place.

Alvin Baldwin and Orrin Hoover have
been appointed editors of the school paper
which is to be read Friday, Jan. 20.

Mrs. J. Schumacher visited friends in
Ann Arbor last week, which she had not
seen in twenty years, at which time they
were residents of that city.

Adam Bohmet, of Freedom, informs us
that next May he will remove to this vil-
lage and be ready to take contracts for
erecting houses, barns etc.

Mr. C. H. Wines, representing those in-
sured in the Hillsdale Mutual in this vicin-
ity, attended the company's annual meet-
ing at Hillsdale, last Tuesday.

Rev. Mr. Bickford delivered two good
discourses at the Congregational church
on Sunday last. At a meeting of the trust-
ees, held Monday, it was decided not to
engage his services.

We were in error last week when we
stated that Miss Stewart had given up her
class in music at this place. Miss Stewart
has a class of twenty-five and of course
would not give it up.

We are pleased to learn that our former
fellow clerk, J. R. Wyllie, was on January
1, promoted to the position of Cashier of
the First National Bank of Hillsdale. In
Mr. Wyllie the people of Hillsdale have a
faithful young man to handle their funds.

One of the rules of the schools at this
place is, that no whispering shall be allow-
ed during school hours. It is our sad du-
ty to state that a teacher, Miss Lewis, dis-
obeyed this rule all of last week! Hope
Miss Lewis will soon entirely regain the
use of her voice. Miss Irene Everett as-
sisted her in her school duties.

Tuesday last, Mr. Frank Staffan, our
widely known undertaker, left for East
Saginaw to attend the annual meeting of
the Funeral Directors Association of Mich-
igan, held in that city January 14-15. Al-
though Mr. Staffan has been an undertak-
er for twenty-two years, yet he knows he
can learn much by attending these meet-
ings.

The Masquerade.

One of the occasions so much enjoyed
by a class of young people, occurred at the
Chelsea Rink last Wednesday evening.
At an early hour masked persons and spec-
tators began to collect, and in a short time
some thirty masked persons appeared on
the floor. The judges, selected from the
audience, viewed the swaying figures for
about fifteen minutes and then decided
that the "handsomest dressed" lady was a
Miss Anna Pratt, of Dexter, and the prize,
a handsome pickle castor, was awarded
her. Miss Pratt represented the "Goddess
of Liberty," and it was a difficult matter to
decide between this lady and several others
on the floor.

The other prize offered, was a hanging
lamp, and was carried off by Bennie Ba-
con, as presenting the most comical ap-
pearance. It was a hard matter to decide
whether to give the prize to Bennie, rep-
resenting a "little Dutchman," or to An-
drew Hughes, who represented a barrel.
Among the skaters on the floor who at-
tracted considerable attention were the fol-
lowing: Miss Mary Harrington as "blue

cloud," wearing a white dress covered
blue tulle; Mrs. Sidney Harrington, Jr.,
as the "coming morn," wearing white, cov-
ered with pink tulle; Mrs. Minnie D.
amond was dressed the same as Mrs. Har-
rington; Miss Millie Boardman, as "a sol-
dier's daughter," with a satchel con-
taining bottles of medicine, looking after the wound-
ed; presented an unique appearance; Miss
Alice Smith wore a black dress trimmed
with large white balls; Amie Bacon and
Lizzie Hammond represented "fairies" and
drew considerable attention. Among the
young men, Fred Albert, Andrew Hughes,
Elmer Bates, Tammie McNamara, Will
Waiter and others, were the most con-
spicuous figures.

The music for the evening was furnish-
ed by the Chelsea Cornet Band, and added
much to the pleasure of the occasion. The
proprietors of the rink, Messrs. W. & J.
Bacon, and their assistant, Will Hammond
deserve the thanks of those present for co-
operating to make it pleasant.

SPECTATOR.

The editor of the *Grass Lake News* spent
New Year's day with friends in the coun-
try and for once says he had a good time
—plenty to eat!

Said C. R. Mabley, in the *Evening Jour-*
nal, in replying to the question: "Of
course you believe that advertising pays,
or you would not follow it."

"When the firm of Mabley & Company
stop advertising you may know it has de-
cided to go out of business. We believe in
it thoroughly, and our business has grown
to what it is simply because we have al-
ways used a liberal supply of printer's ink
and keep the faith of the people. The
merchant who buys his goods at a bar-
gain and then lets the people know what
he has to offer them is bound to win. The
man who never advertises is the drone in
the hive of commercial industry.

Twelfth Quarterly Report

of the condition of the Chelsea Savings
Bank Jan. 5, made in accordance with sec-
tions 18, 19 and 67 of the general banking
law of Michigan as amended in 1871:

RESOURCES.

Bonds, mortgages and other loans, \$110,862.71
Cash in vault and banks, 22,544.19
Safe, time-lock, etc., 2,036.43
Expenses, 77.16
Premium account, 140.72

\$135,661.21

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in, \$50,000.00
Surplus, 5,114.23
Due Depositors, 80,546.98

\$135,661.21

I, Geo. P. Glazier, cashier of the above
named bank, do solemnly swear, that the
above statement is true to the best of my
knowledge and belief. GEO. P. GLAZIER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
5th day of Jan., A. D., 1885.

Theo. E. Wood, Notary Public.

The celebrated Russian Oil, is guaran-
teed by U. H. Townsend to cure Rheuma-
tism, Bronchial Affections, Catarrh, Corns,
Chilblains, Headache, Toothache, Neural-
gia, Cramps etc. Try it!

Dr. Wright, dentist, is prepared to do
dental work at his residence on Wednes-
days and Saturdays.

Lost!—Notes, in a large white envelope.
On January 10, 1885, several past due
promissory notes payable to order of Geo.
P. Glazier & Son, and Glazier, Latimer &
Co., also Eddie Walker's note payable to
and endorsed by H. Lyons, David R. Whi-
ting's note payable to and endorsed by Fa-
yette Reason, W. E. Colling's note payable
to and endorsed by G. H. Colling's. All
persons are hereby warned not to purchase
said notes as they are of no value except to
the undersigned. Geo. P. Glazier & Son.
Stockbridge, Jan. 12, 1885.

House and Lot for sale or rent en-
quire of Mrs. Lawrance or C. E.
Babcock.

Wood For Sale! For the next 60 days
I will sell for cash \$2 wood for \$1.75 and
\$1.75 wood for \$1.50 delivered. Orders
promptly filled by M. Conkright.
B. STEINBACH.

We will sell boots and shoes cheap-
er than any concern in Chelsea. We
can afford to and will do it. Call and
see.
H. S. Holmes.

House and lot for sale on Middle-street,
west. Inquire of M. J. Lehman.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

A Salary Report.

The report of the state salt inspector for the month of December shows the number of barrels of salt inspected, as follows:

County	Bbls.
Bay	112,876
Saginaw	98,023
Manistee	16,023
Huron	9,459
St. Clair	7,857
Midland	7,400
Iosco	6,809

Total.....253,450
There was a very brisk demand for salt during the last three months. In December the salt association shipped 3,200 car loads from the Saginaw Valley by rail.

GENERAL STATE ITEMS.

The loss by the recent flood in Grand Rapids is estimated at \$300,000.
There is talk of removing the county seat of Charlevoix county to East Jordan.

There were 3,686 tons of copper taken from the mines of the Keweenaw peninsula in December.

James Barnes, a Michigan man, has been promoted to an \$1,500 clerkship in the general land office in Washington.

M. R. Church of Grand Rapids has sold his patent bed to Rinehart parties for a royalty amounting to \$145,000.

Eaton county farmers will hold a meeting in Charlotte Jan. 15 for the purpose of organizing a sheep-raising festival.

"Jabe" Knight, a Bay City tough, crushed in the skull of Lou Hull, a woman of the town, with a fistiron the other morning.

Waldo Carpenter of Orion, raised 3,000 bushels of potatoes on his farm the past season and says the crop pays him better than wheat.

S. H. Carmer, a prominent Greenbacker, and the only representative of that party in the state legislature in 1880, died in Lansing, December 30.

Michael Arbogast, the owner of the finest farm in Montcalm county was accidentally killed recently by being thrown from his wagon. He leaves a large family.

The three desperadoes who committed the outrage on Mrs. Hogle, on the Tuscola plank road, near Bay City have had their examination, and were held to the circuit court.

The December output of copper from the Calumet and Hecla mine was 2,355 tons; Quincy, 260 tons; Franconia, 237; Atlantic, 363; Huron, 120; Hancock, 41; Aironex, 150; Peninsula, 70.

Horace H. Goodnow, general agent for the Mutual Insurance company of Grand Rapids yesterday confessed to the misappropriation of \$3,000 belonging to the company. His character has been good.

Alpena county mills this year have turned out 17,375,669 feet of lumber, 42,339,450 lath and 49,725,551 shingles. This beats the record of 1883 slightly, except in shingles where there is a falling off.

Gottlieb Abels, aged 40, living alone on a farm two miles north of Buchanan, was found dead in his house the other afternoon lying on the floor face downward. It is thought he had been dead two or three days.

David E. Swan was arrested at Sutton's Bay on the 6th, for embezzling \$51,000 from the Northern Pacific some time ago. He was living under the assumed name of D. T. Edgemoor and was elected prosecuting attorney last fall.

At a meeting of the stockholders and directors of the Coldwater national bank Geo. Star was elected president, in place of H. C. Lewis, deceased. This is the first change of presidents in 20 years. D. B. Dennis was chosen vice-president.

At Blanchard, Isabella county, John McLeod, employed by A. Long & Son in the erection of a shingle shed, was instantly killed recently by a falling rafter which struck him on the head. He lived at Merrill, and leaves a wife and one child.

Joseph L. Jacks of Edwardsburg, Cass county, aged 82 years, was buried recently with Masonic honors. He was the first clerk of the county, being appointed by Gen. Cass then governor of the territory, in 1831, and was afterwards an officer in the Black Hawk war.

Joseph L. Jacks, of Edwardsburg, in Cass county, aged 82 years, was buried Jan. 9 with Masonic honors. He was the first clerk of Cass county, being appointed by Gen. Cass, then governor of the territory, in 1831, and was afterwards an officer in the Black Hawk war. Mr. Jacks was highly respected by the mass of people, to whom he was well known.

Larson, who with his wife, were arrested about a year and a half ago in Muskegon, charged with murdering an old man named John Gudd by poison, has been acquitted. Mrs. Larson was tried first and convicted. She is now serving out a life sentence at the Detroit house of correction. Ole Larson, who is now a free man, has been in jail for over 15 months.

The Central Michigan poultry show at Battle Creek has been a grand success and the next meeting will be held in Battle Creek the claims of Grand Rapids and Jackson being set to one side. The following officers were elected: President—D. R. Griswold, Battle Creek; Vice-President—C. B. Pieror, Grand Rapids; Secretary—W. J. Miller, Battle Creek; Treasurer—G. W. Marsh, Battle Creek.

A verdict of manslaughter was rendered in the case of Russell Clement, charged with the murder of Joshua Loomis at Cassio, Kent county, in July last. Clement pleaded self-defense. He was floor manager that night at a dance where Loomis was. Loomis wanted to dance on another man's number. Clement objected and a row ensued, during which Clement fatally stabbed Loomis seven times, then kicked him in the face.

Peter Bouz, who murdered his wife at Fruit Port, Muskegon county, last August, has been acquitted on account of insanity. He is still insane, and will be examined by physicians and sent to the asylum. His insanity was caused partly by religious excitement. He imagined Christ lived in Michigan, and told him he must kill his wife. After killing her he started for Grand Haven, stating that he was going to the old country. He was a hard working farmer.

The Flint and Pere Marquette steamer No. 1, while attempting to enter the mouth of the river at Ludington, was driven by the wind to the north of the pier, and blown sideways on the beach. The steam pipes connected with boiler burst and Joseph Shies, fireman, was scalded so that he died. Two of the crew were also badly hurt, but it is thought they will recover. A portion of the cargo has been washed overboard, and the smokestack and rudder also are gone. If the hull is not broken the damage may be less than is feared.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Formally Opened and Work Promptly Commenced.

The Proceedings.

Lansing, Jan. 7.—At a caucus held last evening the following officers of the Senate were placed in nomination:

President pro tem.—Senator J. W. Belknap, of Montcalm.

Secretary—Lewis M. Miller, of Macomb.

Assistant Secretary—John D. Samner, of Kalamazoo.

Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—Frank Howe, of Chicago.

Assistant Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk, Mrs. I. R. Jamieson, of Ingham.

Sergeant at Arms—P. Q. Stoner, of Macomb.

First Assistant Sergeant at Arms—W. W. Williams, of Eaton.

Second Assistant Sergeant at Arms—D. G. Crotty, of Muskegon.

The Senate candidate for postmistress is Mrs. Josephine Robinson of Marine City, and for assistant G. A. Smith of Grand Rapids.

The Senate met at noon and was called to order by E. S. Hoskins, secretary of the last session. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Taylor of Lansing the Senators were sworn in by President Belknap. When the roll was called all responded promptly to their names. The officers nominated at the caucus were elected, with the exception of postmaster. Mrs. Robinson's nomination was withdrawn, but will come up later in connection with assistant and a messenger.

House—Daniel L. Crossman called the House to order at noon. After Dr. Jamieson of Lansing had offered prayer, Mr. Crossman called the roll, and the members were then sworn. Several protests against members of contested districts taking seats were entered, and the House adjourned until 2:30 p. m. When the House reassembled at that hour the rules that governed the previous session were adopted. The election of Speaker was next in order, and resulted in the choice of Newcomb Clark of Bay county. Mr. Clark took the chair and made the usual speech of acceptance. Daniel L. Crossman of Williamston was unanimously chosen clerk; Will W. Hauman of Detroit enrolling clerk; W. H. Dunn, of Oceana, Sergeant at Arms; Chas. A. Lee, of Hamtramck, janitor, and W. Tomlinson, of Macomb, keeper of clock room. Samuel F. Cook, a Lansing journalist, was appointed journal clerk.

JANUARY 7.

SENATE—A petition was presented from the Oklaoma settlers protesting against the cruelty of their removal, and claim that wealthy cattle owners are at the bottom of the ousting movement. House joint resolution appropriating \$50,000 to relieve destitute Indians in Montana was passed. Mr. Morrill of Vermont spoke at length on his resolution declaring that reciprocity treaties with nations of inferior population and resources should be regarded with disfavor. He said we could not afford to demolish the accepted theory of Republican government by sanctioning the nullification of revenue bills by the executive. Mr. Bayard of Delaware moved that consideration of the inter-state bill be postponed until the House had reached a result on a similar measure pending before it. Mr. Ingalls of Kansas opposed this motion, but without action the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

House.—Letters from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting an estimate of \$15,500 for completing the lighthouse at the mouth of the Detroit River, and an estimate from the Secretary of the Navy appropriating \$2,500,000 for the erection of a gun foundry, were referred. The inter-state commerce bill came up, the opening motion being that of Mr. O'Neil of Pennsylvania to strike out the section prohibiting railroads to charge more for a short than a long haul. The motion was lost. At this point the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, calling for \$1,190,875, was reported and referred. Resuming the inter-state commerce discussion, Mr. Resgon of Texas defended the measure from the attack of Mr. Phelps (Rep., N. J.), stating the latter gentleman had threatened, if the bill became a law, the railroads would either block the wheels of justice or lock up their locomotives in the round houses. Mr. Phelps explained that it was not a threat but a prophecy. He claimed to have sunk \$500,000 in assisting other capitalists to build a railroad in Texas. Mr. Hewitt of New York spoke in opposition to the bill, saying he favored a commission. An amendment by Mr. Hopkins of Pennsylvania, was adopted, giving United States courts power to issue writs compelling railroad companies to forward freight. An amendment was agreed to providing that no case brought under this act in any State court of competent jurisdiction shall be removed to any United States Court. Adjourned.

JAN. 8.—SENATE.

After the usual routine of opening, Senator Hawley of Detroit gave notice that he would soon introduce a bill for the abolition of the Wayne county board of auditors, for the abolishment of the commissioner of immigration, and to establish the terms of office of officers appointed by the governor. Senator Edwards gave notice that he would introduce a bill amending the law relative to the liquor traffic; Senator Manwaring will introduce a bill to amend the law relative to dissection, and Senator Hubbard will seek to have the law relative to aliens amended.

HOUSE.

The session of the House was chiefly taken up with the consideration of trivial business, as determining the number of messengers and appointment of janitors. During the morning session a concurrent resolution to adjourn until Wednesday morning Jan. 14 at 9 a. m., was adopted and sent to the Senate after adjournment of the joint session the house waited till the senators could go to their chamber and concur in the resolution. Upon receiving notice that the Senate had concurred the House adjourned not to meet again until Wednesday, as the Senate had already done. During the intervening time the presiding officers of the two houses will be busily occupied in making the standing committees, a matter that will require considerable time and care owing to the large number of new members.

A JOINT SESSION.

At 2 o'clock the legislators met in joint session for the reception of the retiring and incoming governors. The rolls of the two houses were called by the respective recording officers, and a quorum of each being present Lieut-Gov. Butters announced that the joint session had commenced. The senators and representatives, he said, had set to listen to the recommendations of the Hon. Josiah W. Begole, the retiring governor, and of the Hon. Russell A. Alger, the incoming governor. After the reading of

the messages Gov. Alger held a public reception in the executive chamber. Ex-Gov. Begole was with the governor and for nearly an hour a stream of people poured in and out intent upon paying their respects to the new executive officer of the state of Michigan.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Louisiana has a \$100,000 law suit on hand. Tarrytown, N. Y., was shaken by an earthquake on the 5th.

The Spanish royal family have given \$10,000 for the earthquake sufferers.

Salvationists are causing trouble at Dover, N. H., by their noisy street parades.

Fifty thousand dollars has been appropriated for destitute Montana Indians.

The fire losses in the United States and Canada for 1884, amounted to \$112,000,000.

Thirty-five years ago Minneapolis, Minn., was not. To-day it has a population of 125,000.

A German bark was wrecked near Petrolia, Cal., a few days ago, and five of the crew drowned.

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, the celebrated litigant, died at New Orleans on the 9th, aged 80 years.

The public debt increased during December \$641,384; the total debt Jan. 1, was \$1,839,071,415.

Thus far the New Orleans exposition receipts have averaged \$4,000, per day, and the expenses \$5,000.

Over 10,000 iron workers in Pennsylvania were made happy on the 5th inst., by the assumption of work.

A Chinese judge has decided that Chinese children born in this country must be allowed to attend public schools.

The remains of 14 men who lost their lives in the terrible blizzard in Nebraska a few weeks ago have been found.

Pittsburg glass manufacturers are planning to close down the factories this year two or three months earlier than usual.

The Tiebhorne claimant is said to be in possession of new facts which will materially change his case. He is making an effort to secure a new trial.

Prince Albert Victor of England attained his majority on the 8th inst. The event was made the occasion of appropriate festivities throughout Great Britain.

The secretary of war recommends the purchase by the government of the Potage Lake & Lake Superior ship canal. About \$300,000 he thinks will buy the ditch.

"Becky" Jones, in jail at New York because she would not testify in court to the secrets of the Hamersley family, still remains firm, after 33 weeks of confinement.

Cleveland had in the iron and steel trade in 1884 157 establishments 14,037 men employed, capital invested \$21,547,000. The total value of the year's product was \$25,202,500.

A train wrecker was the means of the death of the engineer and fireman of a train at Bethpage Junction, Long Island. A discharging employe is thought to be responsible for the crime.

The office of O'Donovan Rossa in New York city was the scene of a bloody encounter the other day, when Capt. Thomas Parlan of Kansas city was stabbed, probably fatally, by one Barker.

The late lynching at Clayton, N. C. of two Negroes who were shot and thrown into the river receives sensational interest by the alleged reappearance of one of the Negroes, Henry Davis, in a neighboring county.

One hundred and twenty-six Chinese, who claim prior residence, but who, nevertheless, are being held for trial, were, under a late decision of the United States Supreme Court, granted by Judge Hoffman of the United States District Court, permission to land.

GENERAL NEWS.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

It is understood that the fact has been clearly disclosed that a number of armed companies of socialists are regularly drilling in Chicago, and that they number about 700 men. They are equipped with breech-loading rifles, and drill according to Prussian tactics. The entire practice is contrary to the state law. In view of this fact, and owing to recent threats by some socialist leaders, volunteer guards have been placed in one of the armories of the national guard.

TERSELY STATED.

The following is the resignation of Gov. Cleveland:

STATE OF NEW YORK,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1885.

To the Legislature:
I hereby resign the office of governor of the state of New York.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.

A DOCTOR'S SUICIDE.

Dr. John Maxwell of Springfield, Ohio, hung himself in the county jail on the 31st inst with a towel. He was found dead when his breakfast was brought to him November 27 last Maxwell murdered his three children by poisoning, and attempted suicide. He recovered and was lodged in jail. From his actions since his arrest it is believed that he is insane. Mrs. Maxwell is prostrated by the awful shock.

DECLINED WITH THANKS.

The following letter from Gen. Grant will be of interest to the public:

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.

CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq.:
MY DEAR SIR: Through the press and otherwise I learn you, with a few other friends, are engaged in raising a subscription for my benefit. I appreciate both the motive and friendship which dictated the course on your part, but on mature reflection regard it as due to myself and family to decline the proffered generosity. I regret that I did not make this known earlier.

Very truly yours,

U. S. GRANT.

STARVATION AND SUFFERING.

Owing to the closing of the silk mill, in consequence of the failure and death of both members of the firm, there is great destitution among the inhabitants of Wortendyke, N. J. Many families are so poor that they cannot take care of their children, and they are being cared for in turn by other families not quite so destitute. A depot for supplies for the sufferers has been started at Pattersons N. J., and large wagon loads of provision, are taken to Wortendyke daily.

A BOY AND HIS CIGAR.

At Porter, Washington county, Ark., while one of the clerks in Porter's general merchandise store was weighing out powder to a party of hunters, a boy smoking a cigar elbowed his way through the crowd to see what was going on. A spark from the cigar ignited the powder. The explosion which followed badly wounded three of the men and burned the others. A portion of the building was blown to atoms.

ACQUITTED.

The Jury in the Case of Dan Holcomb Say "Not Guilty."

The Closing Day.

The time of the court for the last few days in the Holcomb case has been taken up with the arguments of the counsel for the defense and prosecution, and in settling legal questions bearing upon the case.

The arguments made on both sides are said to have been very able, and well prepared, making a deep impression upon the jury, that made by Gov. Blair being particularly powerful, and pronounced by many to be the strongest ever heard in any court in Michigan.

It was about 2 o'clock on the 10th inst. that the court began his charge to the jury. He began by referring to the charge of conspiracy, and said that it made no difference that Holcomb's brother Henry was declared as one of the conspirators. Circumstantial evidence must bind the defendant to the case in a way that leaves no doubt.

If the jury were satisfied that Dan Holcomb wore the rubber boots which made the tracks under the window it does not matter whether they were Goodyear or Boston boots. Was Holcomb's conduct natural when informed of the murder and his coming to this city and not hurrying back? Was it the conduct of innocence? You must consider this question. The jury must consider the acts as to whether there was bloody clothing there beyond reasonable doubt.

The judge concluded his charge to the jury at 4:45.

Deputy Evans took the jury to their room at 4:50. From that time until 6 the vast crowd remained in their seats in the half darkened, dingy room. Mr. Montgomery and his side was satisfied with the charge, and the prosecution said it was better for them than they had anticipated.

At 6 Judge Gridley said the court would adjourn until 9, leaving orders that he was sent to be sent for if the jury agreed before that hour. The Holcomb party went to supper at their hotel. Dan seemed quiet and reserved. Judd laughed and joked with the ladies and had less concern than any person in the room.

At 7:10 Deputy Evans poked his head into the room and said the jury had agreed, and went after the judge. Holcomb's friends and relatives with the attorneys came in. Byron sat close to Dan's side as he took his regular chair, where he has sat for ten weeks while the trial was going on.

At 7:45 the judge came in and ordered the jury brought in if they had agreed. The jury came and were polled by Clerk Snow.

Clerk—"Have you agreed upon your verdict, gentlemen?"

Foreman Kress—"We have."

"Guilty or not guilty?"

"Not guilty."

The court thanked the jury, the foreman returned the jury's thanks to the court and counsel and the court then discharged them.

An affecting scene here followed. Dan, his daughter and their friends crowded up and shook hands with each juror, while their tears flowed freely. The jury stood one for acquittal and three for conviction. Four ballots were taken, one man changing on the second ballot. Others stood out to the fourth, when all voted not guilty, and the trial was run down upon the final act of the People v. Dan Holcomb for the murder of Jacob D. Couch.

IN CONGRESS.

JANUARY 5.

SENATE—The report of the Secretary of War relating to the Potage Lake Ship Canal showing the interest of the state of Michigan therein, was laid before the Senate and referred. Mr. Beck of Kentucky introduced a bill for the formation of a commission to examine and report the changes necessary in the existing tariff and internal revenue laws. A bill was passed authorizing the payment of \$3,100 to Pearson C. Montgomery of Memphis, Tenn., for property used by the United States during the late war. Mr. Wilson addressed the Senate on the later state-commerce bill. He said the practices of railroad companies by which the abnormal growth of some localities was secured at the expense of others should be made to cease. Mr. Sewell of New Jersey opposed the amendment to prohibit pooling, and the provision to prevent railroads carrying more for a short than a long haul. Railroad charges were less in the United States than anywhere else in the world. A report was received from the Secretary of the Interior recommending the disarming of the Cheyenne, Arapahoe and other Indians, in the interest of civilization, the Indians to be compensated for the arms taken. After executive session the Senate adjourned.

House—Mr. Swope of Pennsylvania, elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Duncan, Nineteenth district, took the oath of office. Mr. Herbert of Alabama introduced a resolution requesting the president to inform the House why agents were sent to represent the government at the International African conference at Berlin, the resolution asserting that such action was a departure from the traditional policy of the United States. Mr. Cox of New York introduced a bill authorizing the Bartholdi statue to be used as a light-house. By Mr. Breckenridge of Arkansas, a bill providing for the creation of a river and harbor department, to be under charge of a commissioner of rivers and harbors, the duties and powers to be the same as now exercised by the chief of engineers in regard to rivers and harbors. Mr. King of Louisiana, introduced a bill appropriating \$7,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi river, in accordance with the estimates of the commission.

JANUARY 6.

SENATE—Mr. Hawley of Connecticut introduced a bill to establish international copyright. The Oregon Central land forfeiture bill was taken up. Mr. Morgan of Alabama moved an amendment providing a method of judicial procedure for asserting the rights of persons under the grant. He said lands which were a lien on the road were in the hands of innocent parties, whose rights a court could best decide. Mr. Slater of Oregon opposed Mr. Morgan's amendment, which was rejected, 28 to 15. The bill was read a third time and passed without division. After executive session the Senate adjourned.

House.—A joint resolution was passed appropriating \$50,000 for the support of destitute Indians in Montana. The Pension bill, appropriating \$59,976,000, came up. Mr. Warner of Ohio said compared with the abuses which existed under the present pension law the piracy of the middle ages was honest. He had prepared an amendment to limit the fees of claim agents to \$10, payable only on the allowance of the claim. Mr. J. D. Taylor of Ohio said the Committee on Pensions, Bounty and Back Pay was the

graveyard of all pension legislation. Mr. Kaler of Ohio opposed the re-creation of an agency from \$18 to \$12. An amendment that all applicants for a pension should be presumed to have had no disability at time of enlistment was adopted; also an amendment that all fees shall be paid agents and shall be \$10, except in cases of special written contracts between applicant and claim agent residing in same State. The committee rose and the bill passed.

JANUARY 8.

SENATE—Among the bills introduced were by Mr. Allison of Iowa relating to fees of pension claims agents and attorneys. He said he did not wish to be responsible for provisions, but they were the identical provisions found in the pension bill recently passed by the House. It was general legislation, and repealed all legislative provisions contained in the pension appropriation bill of last year. There was now great complaint that legislation last year was hasty and unjust to the soldiers of the country. Discussion at length. Mr. Hawley of Connecticut offered a resolution, which lies over one day, questioning the president, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate with the Senate historical statement concerning the public policy of the executive department of the confederate states during a late war, reported to have been lately filed by the war department by Gen. Sherman. Mr. Morrill of Vermont in moving to refer to finance committee a resolution offered by himself relating to reciprocity treaties, on occasion to say he supposed the committee on finance would soon be rendered unnecessary, by reason of the action of the state department, secretary of the treasury and committee on foreign relations. Reference was postponed till to-morrow. Executive session. Adjourned.

House—Randall of Pennsylvania offered a bill appropriating \$6,120,165 for the navy service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885. General amendments to the inter-state commerce bill were rejected and the bill finally passed, yeas 148, nays 75. "This said Mr. Reagan, when the result was announced, 'is a fitting celebration for the day of January.' The Michigan members voted as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Eldred, Houseman, Maybury, Winans, Yapple, Ne-Messrs. Breitung, Catchoon, H. rr, La-

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Alabama contested election of Craig vs. S. e. The resolutions, which, unless Shelly, Democrat, and declare Or Republican, to have been elected were adopted without debate or division. Mr. C took the oath of office.

JANUARY 9.

SENATE—A bill was passed providing for the transfer of the Greely expedition vessels to Alaska to be used as a revenue cutter. Mr. Morgan of Alabama withdrew his motion to reconsider the vote by which the Oregon Central land grant bill was passed. Mr. Duff of Oregon reported orally from the Committee on Public Land a bill to amend the revised statute relating to the entry of coal lands, by reducing the price of such lands from \$15 to \$5 per acre where the lands are more than fifteen miles from a completed railroad, and from \$20 to \$10 where the lands are within fifteen miles of a completed railroad. The last State Commerce bill came up and was discussed until the Senate went into executive session, at the close of which the Senate adjourned until Monday.

House—By a vote of 67 to 40 the House returned to postponed private business in order to take up the naval bill. A resolution was adopted calling for information from the executive relative to the arrest of T. R. Morgan, an American citizen, by the government of Mexico. After the passage of number of private bills a recess was taken till 8 p. m. Pension bills were considered at the evening session, twenty-one of which were passed, and the House adjourned until to-morrow.

House—Immediately after opening session was made that the House go into committee of the whole for the consideration of bills for public buildings. The motion was lost and committees were called for reports. The commerce committee reported a bill authorizing experiments as to the practicability of lighting the navigable waters of the United States by electricity; calculated foreign commerce reported a bill relating to the jurisdiction conferred on the United States in places out of their territory or jurisdiction. The library committee reported a bill introduced by Mr. Cox of Pennsylvania, appropriating \$100,000 for the completion of a pedestal for the Bartholdi statue at New York; ordered printed and read. The House went into committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bill, the last six months of the current year ending June 30, 1885.

DETROIT MARKETS.

service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885. General amendments to the internal commerce bill were rejected and the finally passed, yes 148, nays 75. "This," said Mr. Reagan, when the result was announced, "is a fitting celebration for the day of January." The Michigan members voted as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Eldred, Houseman, Maybury, Winans, Yapple, Nye—Messrs. Breitung, Catchoon, Herr, La. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Alabama contested election

THE GUTTER HERO.

BY WM. LYLE.

Into the gutter he waded,
To splash in the muddy rain;
To splash in the gutter and covered
With mud and a greasy stain;
With mud and a greasy stain;
And under his ragged vest
He carried a soul of honor
Pure as humanity's best.

Into the gutter he waded,
And tossed with wet bare feet
A pocket-book stored with riches
Clear into the rain washed street.
"Money!" cried he as he clutched it,
And thought of his hungry pain—
A moment he paused—but he conquered,
And breathed a hero again.

All nimbly he sought the owner,
And gave up the untouched gold.
The thrill in his heart repeating—
"Hopper a thousand fold."
"What! honest? In the gutter?
Thank you, my little man,
Only his heart glow paid him
As off the little feet ran.

Yes, he's in the gutter,
Think you it's never been!
Most ermine and silk swathe it,
Can grandeur improve its mien?
Must the poor wait in life's desert,
Hungry and cold though he be,
Have no bright spot on his record
Because of his pedigree?

He is bound to no station,
He meets just as he creels,
And many a noble spirit
Is in the garb of need.
The man of the world may marvel,
But poverty's paths are trod
By many a royal hero,
Heart warm'd by the breath of God.

Reliance Roxbury's Protegee.

CHAPTER II.

"Mamma is it morning?" and the child turned restlessly on the straw pallet in a corner of the small, hot room.

"No, Dot, go to sleep."

It was after midnight and in the summer, but there was a fire in the stove, for the woman at the pine table was burning by the light of a glimmering tallow candle. There was no breeze, but in at the one window came stifling, poisonous odors.

Pale and faint, the mother bent over her work, and smoothed the dark calico dress as carefully as if it were the finest muslin and lace. She had worked from early dawn until dark at her daily task, button holes at four cents a dozen. A cup of tea and crust of bread had been her sustenance. For Dot there was a bun and an orange.

The dress was finished and hung on the only chair in the room, with several other small articles. A hat of coarse white straw, with a blue ribbon twisted around it, a pair of bright stockings, a tiny handkerchief a bit of color in its border. All were pitifully cheap in texture, but dear in patient toil and loving sacrifice. Dot was going to the country for two long, blissful weeks, and the mother could cover the expense of the meagre outfit by some extra deprivation during the child's absence. She turned toward the pallet. Dot's violet eyes opened. Her golden curls were tangled by the tossing of the little head on the pillow. Her thin, pinched features were flushed with feverish excitement.

"Mamma, is it morning?"

"No, darling."

The woman blew out the light and threw herself on the pallet. Tiny fingers crept eagerly into her palm.

"Mamma, tell me some more about it," pleaded Dot.

"Darling, it is years and years since mamma saw the country, but it was just as I have told you. Wide, clean streets, with big trees and blue sky and lovely flowers."

"Oh, oh!" murmured Dot. "Does your s'pose they'll give me one flower mamma? I found one on the street once—a little white flower. A lady dropped it."

"Yes, dear, you'll have all the flowers you want. Don't talk any more tonight."

The sky was already white with the dawn. The mother did not sleep. As the light of another day of misery crept into the room, she raised herself on one elbow and looked long at her child, restraining an impulse to snatch it to her heart, then softly rose, and after bathing her face and hands and kneeling in prayer for endurance, took to her work and sat down by the narrow window. A few hours later she stood amid the bustle of the Grand Central Depot with Dot clinging to her dress. A crowd of wondering, expectant children were being marshalled into live to take their place on the eastward bound train.

"Come!" said the kind gentleman, in charge of Dot.

Dot kissed her mother "good-by," and laughed even while the tears ran down her face, as she entered the ranks of the odd procession.

"Oh, sir," said the mother as she turned away, "take good care of my baby. I've nothing else in the world."

There was an unusual stir in the village of Lynford. The railway station was thronged with people and surrounded by vehicles awaiting the afternoon train.

Rev Joseph Alder and the ministers of sister churches conversed together on the platform.

"A glorious charity!" said the Baptist minister, raising his hat to wipe the perspiration from his brow.

"I expect these poor children will be a great blessing to our people," said the Methodist minister, "in broadening the sympathies and warming the hearts of some who have been oblivious to all interests save their own."

"Yes," said Rev. Mr. Alder, "I have a practical illustration of that, not a stone's throw from where I am standing."

The "practical illustration" consisted of the Roxbury rockaway drawn

up amid the other conveyances, with Miss Reliance on a back seat in a state of mind in which newly fledged philanthropy struggled with a terror of ragamuffins. She had come to the conclusion that her visit to the parsonage had been made during an attack of mental aberration; but the word of a Roxbury was as immovable as the historic granite on which Jehonahiah Roxbury stepped from the Mayflower in 1620, and the last representative of the race would not falter now, although seized with dire apprehension whenever her eyes rested on the verbenas bed.

It was with a grim determination to brave the worst that she awaited the train that afternoon, but when the locomotive appeared on the bridge below the village, the thought of the dreadful boy who was coming to invade her peaceful domain nearly overcame her, and her impulse was to order the hired man to drive home as quickly as possible. She could appreciate the emotions of a Roman dame at the approach of the Vandals.

As the train stopped at the station the people crowded forward to welcome their guests. Miss Roxbury peered anxiously from the rockaway. It was not a very appalling sight. A group of pale little children, tired, dusty and bewildered. Many eyes overflowed as the train moved on and left these wistful faces pinched by want and misfortune, in the midst of the kindly villagers.

"Here, Miss Roxbury is a wee lamb for you," said Mr. Alder.

Miss Roxbury had not observed his approach in the crowd, and gave a start of surprise as he stood before her. As she looked there was a curious sensation under the left side of her crape shawl, and her cold gray eyes grew misty.

The "dreadful boy" had changed into a tiny girl of six years, as frail as a snowdrop, whose course attire could not mar the loveliness of her eyes and hair of tangled sunbeams. The little creature stretched out her arms to Miss Roxbury, who reached forward and took her into the rockaway, the ancient springs of which creaked with astonishment.

"What is your name?" said Miss Roxbury, feeling strangely awkward, as they drove along.

"Dot," said the child. "You hasn't kissed me yet, has you?"

Miss Roxbury bent and kissed the child. The rockaway creaked louder than before. The touch of the child's mouth thrilled the nerves of the woman with a sensation inexpressibly delightful.

Miss Roxbury had imagined her life to be a happy one. She now discovered that she had mistaken selfish isolation for happiness. She was beginning to be happy for the first time in fifty years. Dot was too tired to be very talkative, but she leaned against Miss Roxbury with a look of quiet wonder and content in her eyes.

"If I going to stay here?" she asked as the rockaway stopped at the Roxbury gate, and she surveyed the old stone house with the woodbine clambering over its gray walls.

"Yes, child."

Dot's face grew luminous. A bath, a bountiful supper of bread and milk and a walk in the garden kept her joyful until twilight, but with bedtime came the longing for her mother.

"I want my mamma—my own mamma," she said.

Then Miss Roxbury gave vent to the instinct that can never be utterly destroyed in a woman. Taking the child in her lap she caressed the white face and sunny curls in a restful, soothing way, and talked so cheerfully that the shadows fell from the violet eyes, and Dot, nestling close, said,—

"I love you."

Miss Roxbury had not only begun to be happy; she had begun to live. With the coming of this sweet child Heaven was changing the dull prose of her existence into celestial rhythm. Her cold loveless nature in the presence of this tiny girl was already becoming Christlike in its tender ministry.

Dot offered her evening prayer and was put in Miss Roxbury's own stately bed.

"Good-night, dear," said Miss Roxbury, with a kiss.

"Good-night," said Dot, burying her face in the great bunch of lovely white roses she had brought to bed with her. "I feel as if I'd died and gone to Heaven."

Miss Roxbury passed a wakeful night but not a restless one. Her mind was filled with plans, and then it was such a pleasure to lie and listen to the soft breathing at her side, and occasionally to touch the little hand on the counterpane, still holding the treasured roses.

The next day Dot ran nearly wild with delight. She revelled among the daisies in the deep, soft grass, and it was pitiful to see how small an object could charm her hungry mind. God's commonest gifts were unknown to her in their bounty and purity. Sunshine, sweet air, flowers and bird songs were enough to make her happy, and when she found the brook that danced across the meadow her delight was unbounded.

(To be continued.)

There are only 40,000 of the Alaska Indians. They are indolent and squalid. Their number is constantly decreasing. They live half of their days in canoes made of solid logs, burned out. In the miserable huts are bearded old sinners and half-clad women who will sell whatever they happen to possess, even their child daughters, provided they get their price, and every family has a dog or two as ugly and dirty as their owners.

Youth's Department.

WHAT'S THE USE OF GRUMBELING?

Suppose my little baby,
Your doll should break her head,
Could you make it whole by crying
Till your eyes and nose were red?
And wouldn't it be pleasant
To treat it as a joke,
And say you're glad 'twas Dolly's,
And not your head that broke it?

Suppose you're dressed for walking,
And the rain comes pouring down,
Will it clear off any sooner
Because you scold and frown?
And wouldn't it be nicer
For you to smile than pout,
And so make sunshine in the house
When there is none without?

Suppose your task, my little man,
Is very hard to get,
Will it make it any easier
For you to sit and fret?
And wouldn't it be wiser
Than waiting like a dunce,
To go to work in earnest,
And learn the thing at once?

Suppose that some boys have a horse,
And some a coach and pair,
Will it tire you less while walking
To say "It isn't fair!"
And wouldn't it be nobler
To keep your temper sweet,
And in your heart be thankful
You can walk upon your feet?

And suppose the world don't please you,
Nor the way some people do,
Do you think the whole creation
Will be altered just for you?
And isn't it, my boy or girl,
The wisest, bravest plan,
Whatever comes, or doesn't come,
To do the best you can?

Oh, boys I tell you, as one who weeps for a dear mother laid away, that I'd almost give up my hope of heaven to have her back again for one hour to kneel down by her side and have her put her hand on my head and tell me she forgave me all the mean things I ever did to plague her. Be good to mother, boys; it will pay you so richly when she's gone to think you were tender, dutiful and kind to her while she could enjoy and appreciate it. One smile of approval from her is worth all the friendships ever bestowed upon you by all the owls and night hawks that helped you add to her burdens.—Bill Nye

Having Some Fun.

"Now, boys, I will tell you how we can have some fun," said Charley to his companions who had assembled one bright, moonlight evening for sledding, snow-balling and fun generally.

"What is it?" asked several at once.

"You shall see," replied Charley.

"Who's got a saw?"

"I have. So have I," replied three of the boys.

"Get them; and you and Fred and Nathan each get an axe and I will get a shovel. Let's be back in fifteen minutes."

"The boys separated to go on their several errands, each wondering of what use saws, axes and shovels could be in the play. But Charley was a favorite with all, and they fully believed in his promises, and were soon back again for the fun.

"Now," said he, "Widow Bradley has gone to sit up all night with a sick child. A man hauled her some wood to-day and I heard her tell him that unless she could get some one to saw it to-night she would have nothing to make a fire with in the morning. Now, boys, it will be just as easy for us to saw, split and pile up her wood as to make a snow-man on her door-step and the surprise of the first will be better than that of the last. What say you, boys?"

One or two of the boys objected, and could not see the fun, but the majority went for it with the inward satisfaction and joy that always results from well-doing.

It did not take long for seven smart, healthy boys to split and pile up that load of wood, and to shovel a good path from door-step to wood-pile. They felt great pleasure and satisfaction over their fun, and then all went to a neighboring carpenter's shop, where shavings could be had for carrying away, and each brought an armful; then they went home with light and joyful hearts.

The next morning, when the poor, weary widow returned from watching at the sick-bed, and saw what had been done, she was astonished, and the tears of gratitude ran down her cheeks. She wondered who had done the kindly deed; and when afterward told, her fervent invocation, "God bless the boys!" would have richly repaid them could they have heard it.

The Tariff.

In his article "Among the Law-Makers" published in the January Century, Edmund Alton gives the following very lucid sketch of that much talked about subject, the tariff. He says:

There are two kinds of taxes—direct and indirect. One species of indirect taxation is what is styled the "Internal Revenue," which taxes domestic evils, like the liquor trade, and yields the government an immense sum.

But its favorite and most profitable "indirect" device is the "Tariff." Upon certain products and manufactures brought to our shores from other lands, it lays a "duty" or tax, and that duty must be paid to the proper government officials (called "customs-officers," or "custom-house officers") before the things can be sold in this country. On every pound of figs brought to this country, the government, through its "customs-officers," collects two cents. Slates and slate-pencils from abroad must pay thirty cents for every dollar of their worth. When you buy these things remember you are paying much more than actual values. A part of the excess goes into the treasury of the United States as a "duty" or "indirect" tax; for, of course, the dealer who imports these articles in-

cludes this extra cost in the price charged the purchaser. You little folks have perhaps no idea how much you contribute every year to defray the expenses of our grand republic! Dolls and toys not made in this country must pay thirty-five cents on every dollar of their value! Bonnets, hats, and hoods, for men, women and children; canes and walking-sticks; brooms, combs, jewelry, precious stones, musical instruments of all kinds, playing-cards, paintings and statuary—these are also roughly jostled by this uncouth law.

I should state, however, that all articles from abroad are not taxed. There is what is known as the "Free List," on which are placed certain imports exempt from duty, such as nux vomica, assa-tida, charcoal, divi-divi, dragon's blood, Bologna sausages, eggs, fossils and other articles! But the great bulk of important staples used in every day life does not come within this favored class. Chemical products; earthenware and glassware; metals; wood and wooden-ware; sugar; tobacco; provisions; cotton and cotton goods, temp. jute, and flax goods; wool and woollens; silk and silk goods; books, papers; and sundries—thus reads the Tariff List.

This is what is called "Protection." That is, putting heavy duties on foreign articles, and commodities raises the prices of these foreign articles, and compels people to buy, instead, those made and produced by American industry.

The Magic Lantern.

Harper's Young People.

By Jimmy Brown: Our town is getting to be full of lecturers. Mr. Travers says that they spread all over the country, just like cholera, and that when one lecturer comes to a town another is liable to break out at any time.

The last lecturer that we had happened a week ago. He was a magic-lantern one, and they are not so bad as other kinds. He had magic-lantern pictures of Europe and Washington and other towns, and he showed them on a big white sheet, and talked about them. I made a lot of magic-lantern pictures when I had my camera, and some of them were real good. The lecturer came to our house to spend the night, and the afternoon before the lecture he went out to walk, and left the door of his room open.

Tom was at my house that afternoon, and as we were going up stairs we saw a tremendous lot of magic-lantern pictures lying piled up on the lecturer's table. Most of the pictures were houses and mountains, but some of them were people, and then there were a lot of real funny ones, such as a man falling over a pig and a big goat knocking a boy over. Tom and I had a very nice time looking at them, and we were very careful to put them back on the piles just in the same way that the lecturer had put them. Only once in a while Tom would forget just where a picture belonged, and we had to put it in the wrong place. This was what made all the trouble, and if any one was to blame for it, Tom was the one.

We didn't tell the lecturer that we had looked at his pictures, for that might have troubled him, and we ought never to give trouble to people that are older than we are. Tom and I went to the lecture, and so did almost everybody else in town, and when the lecturer began to speak you would have said that he was one of the nicest men you ever saw, he looked so pleased.

The trouble began when, after having showed us a lot of pictures, he said: "The next picture ladies and gentlemen, is a portrait of her gracious Majesty Queen Victoria." Now it happened that the next picture was a large cat with a dozen kittens, and somebody said, "Haw! haw! is that the queen?" The lecturer knew he had made a mistake, but he pretended it was all right, and said that the cat belonged to his little girl, and its name was really Queen Victoria.

The next picture was mostly right, though what the lecturer said would be a picture of a steamboat on the Rhine turned out to be a man on a bicycle, and what he called a view of the battle of Waterloo was a boy being knocked over by a goat. After a while he asked all his German friends present, but I don't believe he knew a single one of them—to admire a beautiful portrait of that hero and patriot Prince Bismarck, and when the patriot appeared on the sheet it was a picture of a pig running away from a butcher. You should have heard the lecturer's German friends howl, and I believe they would have thrown something at him besides heavy German words if he hadn't begged their pardon and said it was all a mistake, and he feared that some evil minded person had wickedly mixed up his pictures.

Well, the Germans stopped saying things after a while, and the lecturer went on. His pictures got worse and worse. His lovely view of Venice, as he called it, was a picture of a herd of buffaloes; and what he told us would be a wedding in Egypt was a cat and dog fighting and an old woman beating them with a club. This made him nervous, and he kept putting pictures in the magic-lantern upside down, and making the king of Greece and the queen of Italy stand on their heads, and asking the people to excuse any mistakes, and wishing he could put his hands on the evil-minded persons who had meddled with his pictures. Finally he told the people he would now show them a picture of two innocent and lovely children. Tom hit me in the side with his elbow when the lecturer said this, and whispered to me, "Be all ready to run." I didn't have the least idea what he meant till I saw the

picture. I was never more astonished in my life, for it was a picture I had made of Mr. Travers and Sue sitting on the sofa and holding each other's hands.

It had got mixed up some way with the lecturer's own pictures, and I believe Tom had something to do with it, though he won't own up.

Tom and I went out as soon as we saw the picture, but we could hear the people laugh and yell when we were half a mile away. I heard afterward that the lecturer didn't show any more pictures, and that he jumped out of the back window, with Mr. Travers close after him. Anyway, he never came back to our house. Mr. Travers, when he found that I really hadn't put the picture of him and Sue among the others, forgave me, but Sue says she never will. I think Tom ought to own up, and if Mr. Travers catches him I think he will.

Clocks and Watches.

Boston Herald.

The first real clock was set up in the year 1374, during the reign of Charles V. of France. The maker was one Henri de Vic, an Arab, who had been converted unto christianity. This clock was a monster machine, weighing five hundred weight. It was put up in the round tower of the royal palace (now the Palais de Justice), and attracted crowds for several months after it was erected.

The maker received a pension of 100 crowns of gold for life and was ennobled. He is the first artificer upon whom this distinction was ever conferred in France. From this time the making of large clocks for public edifices was extensively carried on throughout Europe.

But it was not until the beginning of the 16th century that small clocks were made for apartments. The first came from Florence in 1518 as a present from Julio de Medici to Francis I. of France.

The invention of watches had preceded by a few years that of small clocks. Popular tradition ascribes the invention of watches to Peter Hele of Nuremberg, in the year 1490. But King Robert of Scotland, possessed one as far back as 1310. German watches were not introduced into the English court until 1597. They cost fabulous sums of money, and were made in fancy forms, such as acorns, olives, walnuts and crosses, and were also worn as pendants to ladies' bracelets. Claude, wife of Francis I. of France, had one so small that it was set in a ring. Hugen of Zurich, invented the pendulum clock, the simplest and most admirable machine. The invention of spring pocket watches is accorded to the Englishman Hooke, in 1658, and 18 years after this, the first repeating watch was made at Amsterdam.

Since 1656, no new developments have been made in the mechanical science of horology. But in latter days Heleses and Hugenesses have discovered methods of making clocks go by electricity, without giving us the trouble of winding.

A Sensible Education.

American Register.

Up to 15 years of age Austrian girls are kept at their studies, but are not deprived of society. They dress very simply, rarely wearing a silk gown until the day they leave the school room for the ball room. After they leave school they go through a year even two year's teaching in the pantry and in the kitchen under some member of the family, or even in some cases in another family, under trained cooks. They may never be required to cook a dinner, but they are thus rendered independent of cooks and servants as they learn to do everything themselves long before they begin housekeeping on their own account. When married they are most affectionate wives and mothers. An Austrian lady, in fact, is as accomplished and learned as an English governess, as good a housekeeper and cook as a German, as witty and vivacious as a Parisian, as passionate as an Italian and as handsome as an American, some of the most beautiful women in Europe being found in Vienna.

To surround anything, however monstrous or ridiculous, with an air of mystery is to invest it with a secret charm, and power of attraction, which to the crowd is irresistible. False priests, false prophets, false doctors, false patriots, false prodigies of every kind, veiling their proceedings in mystery, have always addressed themselves at an immense advantage to the popular credulity, and have been, perhaps, more indebted to that resource in gaining and keeping for a time the upper hand of truth and common sense, than to any half-dozen items in the whole catalogue of imposture. Curiosity is, and has been from the creation of the world, a master passion. To awaken it, to gratify it by slight degrees, and yet leave something always in suspense; is to establish the surest hold that can be had, in wrong, on the unthinking portion of mankind.—Dickens.

The salary of Prince Bismarck is 54,000 marks—about \$13,000—per annum, besides residence and all expenses. Field-Marshal Moltke, the head of the German Army, is paid \$9,000—\$3,000 as salary and \$6,000 pension besides residence and rations for six horses. German foreign Ministers are paid; London and St. Petersburg, \$36,000; Vienna, Paris and Constantinople, \$28,000; Washington, \$15,000. In addition they are provided residences and servants.—Troy Times.

The two trials of the Larsons cost Muskegon county \$10,000.

The Chelsea Herald.

BY
WILLIAM EMMERT, JR.,
THURSDAY MORNINGS, AT \$1.40
THURSDAY, JAN. 15, 1885.

GATHERINGS.

Ninety-six telephones in Ann Arbor.
Peaches will be a small crop this year.

Manchesterites wants M. Henderson shot for the postmaster.

A. M. Martin, of Ann Arbor attended 156 funerals during the year 1884.

The "Two Sams," of Ann Arbor, have opened a branch store at Manchester.

The German Workingmen's Society at Manchester has over \$1000 in its treasury.

The Farmers' Bank, of Grass Lake has declared a semi-annual dividend of one per cent.

The Courier has been designated to print the list of tax sales for this county this spring.

Chas. H. Greenman has been elected county drain commissioner vice Nordman whose term expired.

Several Ann Arbor merchants close their stores at 6 p.m. for the next three months. Good move.

Postmaster Walsh having been advanced to the higher position of sheriff of Washtenaw county, Walsh post-office has been discontinued.—Argus.

Nothing to indicate the paternity or maternity of the dead infant found last week was learned at the inquest. It is not likely the mystery will ever be explained.—Ypsilantian.

Jan. 21st, a farmers' institute will be opened in Manchester. On the next day, Thursday, there will be a morning, afternoon and evening session, at which Profs. Johnson, Cook, Kedzie and the veterinary surgeon of the agricultural college, Prof. Tracy, with D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, and Mr. Gibbons, of the Michigan Farmer, will be present and assist.

A very sad occurrence was the death of two of Andrew Fuller's children with the diphtheria. Florence J., a year and 6 months old, died Friday, and Andrew Fuller, Jr., died Monday at the age of 5 years and 1 month. One other child 3 years old is ill with the diphtheria but will probably recover.—Register.

Last Friday Myron Still returned from serving a 60 days' sentence, in the Iowa house of correction, for drunkenness, etc., and meeting his wife and little child on the street in the evening, he tried to induce her to live with him again. This she refused to do, and after making some dreadful threats, he seized the child and made off with it.—Courier.

Last Friday, Herbert Webster, son of D. B. Webster, of the town of Pittsfield, was accidentally shot by a young man named McAllister. They were out hunting and McAllister fired at a rabbit, but Webster was in range of the gun and the whole charge of shot entered his head, he lived about an hour. Bert Webster was a member of the high school and was beloved by all. The funeral was held Sunday.—Democrat Jan 9.

John Wood, aged 14, a son of E. J. Wood, of Tompkins, saw an eagle sitting on the ground while hunting on his father's farm last Saturday. He blazed away and crippled the proud bird. The eagle rose, but saw the dog and turned to give it battle, when the boy shouted for his father and both were able to catch the bird of liberty. It is a fine bird with wings measuring seven feet, and is a noble specimen. It is not injured much and will live.—Enterprise.

Attempted Arson.

Wednesday evening, G. M. Smith, grocer in the Arcade Block, closed early, sending his clerk, a lad named Charles Sherman, home. As Smith was under the influence of liquor, young Sherman remained about in the hope that by some means he might get his employer home. About nine o'clock, he noticed a smudge as of burning kerosene, and summoning assistance entered the store. They were none to soon, for the oil had been poured around boxes and barrels until it seemed as if everything must have been saturated. A fire had been kindled in a box surrounded by inflammable stuff under the shelving on the south side of the store, and soon the whole must have been a sheet of flame. A box of soap had been dragged into the rear room and it, too, fired. Matches, paper, kindlings, etc., were scattered about, and an apparently sure thing had been made of the fire, which had it been successful must also have proved fatal to Smith, who was too crazy from drink to realize his peril.

It took but a moment to put out the fire, after which Smith was secured and taken to the lockup. He claims that while he was asleep some one came in, poured kerosene on him and about the premises, and set the fire.

The Arcade Block is the property of Geo. Moorman, who has had many trials with Smith—who will drink—and has kept him in business in the hope of effecting reformation. Sober, Smith is a competent salesman and has always done well; but the curse of drink, which his father before him and he himself has sold, is upon him, and it is doubtful if it leaves him this side of the grave. Until now he has never evinced a destructive disposition except at his home. This act, however, will probably lead to his confinement where he can not further endanger life and property.—Ypsilantian.

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BARLEY.	1 00	@ 1 25
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EGGS.	18	@ 18
HIDES.	5 1/2	@ 6
HOGS, dressed.	4 50	@ 4 50
LARD.	9	@ 10
OATS.	25	@ 25
POTATOES.	20	@ 25
SALT.	1 80	@ 2 00
WHEAT, red and white.	75	@ 75

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STATE OF MICHIGAN,
COUNTY OF WASHTENAW.
Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the 11th day of Nov'r, A. D. 1884, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Jonas Freer, 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 11th day of May next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on Wednesday the 11th day of February, and on Monday the 11th day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.
Dated, Ann Arbor, Nov. 11th, A. D. 1884.
WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
Judge of Probate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
COUNTY OF WASHTENAW.
Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1884, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Mary E. Penland, 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 5th day of May next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on Thursday, the 5th day of February, and on Tuesday the 5th day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.
Dated, Ann Arbor, November 5, 1884.
William D. Harriman,
Judge of Probate.

Estate of Wm. G. Havens.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW—ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on 8th day, the 3rd day of a year, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five. Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of William G. Havens, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Albert A. Havens, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to Matthew Lehman or some other suitable person.
Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 24th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees, and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that the petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of such petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the CHICKEN HERALD, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
(A true copy) Judge of Probate.
Wm. G. Doty, Probate Register. 695.

Guardian Sale. State of Michigan, County of Livingston, ss. In the matter of the estate of Harriet L. Chipman and Lulu Chipman, minors.
Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned guardian of the estate of said minors, by the Judge of Probate for the county of Livingston, on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1884, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on the premises hereinafter described, in the township of Sylvan, in the county of Washtenaw, in said state, on Wednesday the 4th day of February, A. D. 1885, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the equal undivided one eighth interest in the following described real estate to-wit: The southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section number twelve (12) and the east half of the northwest quarter of section number thirteen (13) (except one (1) acre in southeast corner) containing exclusive of said piece excepted, in all one hundred and nineteen (119) acres of land in town number two (2) south of Range number three (3) east, in the county of Washtenaw, in the state of Michigan.
Dated Howell, December 13th, 1884.
DAVID F. VAN SYCKEL,
Guardian.

R. S. Armstrong states that indigestion prepares every one for disease, but guarantees Ayer's Dyspepsia Tablets to cure all forms of indigestion.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

The Niagara Falls Route.

90th MERIDIAN TIME.

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

GOING WEST.

Mail Train, 8:40 A. M.
Grand Rapids Express, 5:45 P. M.
Jackson Express, 8:00 P. M.
Evening Express, 9:50 P. M.

GOING EAST.

Night Express, 6:38 A. M.
Jackson Express, 7:47 A. M.
Grand Rapids Express, 10:00 A. M.
Mail Train, 9:55 P. M.

WM. MARTIN, Agent.
O. W. ROGERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

BETTER DUMPLINGS.
The skating suit fever has struck! Chas. Stebbins is one of the new deputies.
Mrs. Costello, who has been very sick, is convalescent.
Ort Waite has opened a jewelry store in Smith's clothing house.
A polo game, between the fat and lean men will be played tonight.
People of this place gave J. Miles a pleasant surprise last Friday eve.

LYONS NEWS.
To M. Paul and wife Jan. 12th, a boy.
Died, Jan. 9, infant son of Rev. W. Pierce.
Grange supper at E. Keyes' last Friday.
Clarence Dixon and wife, of Lodi, visited friends here last week.
Mrs. Carrie Ford, after a five weeks visit here, returned to her home at M. Pleasant.

SYLVAN NEWS.
August Mensing has a new organ.
A very pleasant party recently occurred at D. Warner's.
Mrs. H. Reim-schneider, of Dakota, is visiting friends in this vicinity.
At the last business meeting of the Sylvan Debating Club the following officers were elected:
President—Ira Glover,
V. President—P. J. Lehman,
Secretary—E. A. Dancer,
Treasurer—John Kalmbach,
Chairman Lit. Com.—P. J. Lehman.

Hans Andersen.
It is a curious freak of fortune which has associated the little country of Denmark in most people's minds with two names representing the most contrasted personalities—Hamlet, the protagonist of human speculation, and Hans Christian Andersen, the first child-author. He was not the first to write for children, nor the first to introduce the child into literature; another distinction belongs to him: He was the first child who had contributed to literature. The work by which he is best known is nothing more nor less than an artistic creation of precisely the order which is common among children.
It is part of the common experience of men to endow inanimate things with more or less life through the operation of imagination. Even mere symbols are made to have a superlative of life. But the power of perceiving that which seems to have no personality is strongest in childhood. It is very apt to die out or become indistinct in later years. Andersen never lost this power; he cultivated it and that which with children is vivid but for aless became with him even more vivid, but ordered and disposed as by the laws of art.
This, I think, may be taken as the peculiar contribution of Andersen to literature; he was the interpreter to the world of that creative power which is significant of childhood; the child spoke through him. He was himself, as his autobiography and the unvarying testimony of his friends show, a child all his life. The *naïveté* which is so large an element in his stories was an expression of his own artless nature; his was a condition almost of arrested development. He was an excessively vain man, but his vanity was the innocent egotism of a child who wants everybody to look at him when he is doing anything which pleases himself. He bemoans with amusing simplicity the indifference which people showed to his philosophical writings; he avers with an air of injured innocence that he studied very hard, and was often reading difficult books at midnight when people supposed he was amusing himself. He would have discontinued such trivial matters as writing his little tales, but they forced themselves upon him.
It was hard for Andersen's contemporaries to withhold their ridicule of this strange figure, and it is still difficult for Danes to accept cordially the conspicuous position in their little creature which he holds in the eyes of foreigners. He wrote novels, poems, books of travel, and dramas. He ranked as an artist and a man of creative power in those forms below others of his time and nation, yet it will be found that when Danish literature is named, Andersen is quite the only figure in it of familiar repute beyond the boundaries of his own country, and this not by virtue of these larger works, but through a few wonder-stories.
Andersen was by no means a man who preferred to associate with children. When it was proposed in his lifetime to erect in the Rosenborg Garden in Copenhagen a statue in his honor, various sculptors submitted designs. One of them was a pleasant one which would probably reflect the sentiment of most people regarding him; it represented the great story teller with two children by his knee while he told them stories. Andersen objected positively to the conception, for he said he was not in the habit of taking children into his arms. The design which was chosen, and was presumably accepted by him, presents him in a crouching attitude, a cloak falling off his shoulder, while he bends forward, holding with his finger between the leaves of a thin book, which might contain one of his stories, and stretching forth the other hand with an eager gesture. This eagerness, too, is in his face and his parted lips; he is reciting one of his stories. The statue, which is of bronze, stands upon a pedestal bearing in front the date, with dates of his birth and death, and on the sides pretty relief figures of the "gly Duckling" group, the other of a child borne upon a stool. A similar inscription states that the statue was erected in 1880 by the Danish people in memory of the wonder story poet—Hortens E. Scudder, in *Harper's Magazine*.

UNEQUALLED!
UNEQUALLED!
C. Steinbock's Harness and Gig Truss still take the lead. Why? Because they are made on the Right Principles!
I keep on hand a good assortment of heavy and light double and single harness made of the best OAK, TAN, NEW L.E.A. THICK and the best leather, which I offer at ROCK-BOTTOM prices for cash. I have a large stock of blankets, robes, whips, curry combs, brushes, mitters, harness oil, and pure ANKER-PUMPHOLIC, all of which I will sell at lowest cash prices. S.A. TINSLEY, GUARANTEE. I take this opportunity to thank the many friends and customers for the liberal patronage and hope to cement still stronger that confidence established by fair dealing.
C. STEINBOCK



Price Tells and Every Body Tells

THE PRICE!

The Great Closing Out Sale at Hatch's Old Stand WILL ONLY CONTINUE 20 DAYS LONGER. Now is the time for you to buy your Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Mittens etc., at less than wholesale prices.

20 lbs. best C Sugar	\$1 00	Best 75c Golden Drip Syrup only	\$ 40
17 lb. Standard A Sugar	1 00	Best New Orleans Molasses only	40
15 lb. best Granulated Sugar	1 00	Best Porto Rico Molasses only	35
Best 60c Tea, warranted only	40	Extra 3-pound can Tomatoes only	10
Best 40c Tea, a good article	25	Extra 3-pound can Peaches only	20
Best 30c Java Coffee, only	20	Best Swift Corn on'y	10
Best Rio Coffee Green or Roasted	15	Trin-Brothers Yeast per package only	6
6 lbs. best Cat Meal only	25	Magic Yeast Cakes per pack'g only	6
4 pounds Carolina Rice	25	C Air Vinegar, best, per gal only	14
4 pounds best Cod Fish	25	Woman's \$2 Button Shoes only	\$1 and 1 25
Mosford's Baking Powder per pound	35	Woman's side Lace Shoes only	1 00
Price's Baking Powder per pound	35	Woman's 60c Mittens only	25
Good Baking Powder per pound	20	Misses' Mittens only	18
4 pounds best Saleratus	25	Children's Mittens only	10
60c Chewing Tobacco	40	Lots of Misses and Ch. dress's Shoes at 1-1/2 price.	
Best Layer Raisins per pound only	14	Files of Men and Boys Mittens at half pr. e.	
5 pounds Laundry Starch	25	Mens' Calf Boots only \$2.00 per pair.	

We are Bound to Close Out the Above Stock of Goods WITHIN 20 DAYS!

We wish every body to distinctly understand that the Low Prices at which we are selling Goods is not done with the intention of injury to any of our Competitors. But the fact of the case is this: We intend moving our entire stock of Boots and Shoes, Clothing etc., into our Corner Store, and this we cannot do until we dispose of every Dollar's worth of Goods now in the Corner store.

N. B. We are selling every thing in the line of CLOTHING, OVERCOATS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, MITTENS ETC., in our old store (Congdon Block), at a great reduction in order to reduce our stock Before moving. So don't wait, don't put off, but come at once if you want \$2.00 worth of goods for \$1.00.

FRENCH'S CASH STORE, Chelsea, Mich.

Lakes of Red, White and Blue.
Mr. Will R. Gullfoyle, Director of the Botanic Gardens at Melbourne, Australia, writes as follows to a friend at Middletown of a charming spot in Queensland: "I was perfectly charmed with the beauty of a series of small lakes which ran for some miles through a valley. They were literally covered with water lilies of three distinct colors, pink, blue and white. I have often thought since that these lakes ought to be generally known as the Lakes of Red, White and Blue." I found that I never beheld a more beautiful sight in my life than these water lilies. The growth of the pink species (Nymphaea) we call it botanically was very singular. The flowers, nearly as large as a dinner plate, stood about a foot above the surface of the water, while the massive leafage, green as emerald, was supported on long stalks far above the flowers and standing parallel to the surface of the water, thus shielding the floral gems from the scorching sun.
"The blue water plant (Nymphaea) was less fortunate, though quite as beautiful as its pink neighbor, by having its flowers and foliage lying flat on the surface, and it was remarkable that those flowers which shared the shade of the pink lily's leafage were of a much brighter blue. The white variety then came in to soften still more, or perhaps I should say to intensify, the brilliancy of the picture, for, like diamonds, they glittered among the sapphires and rubies."—*Hartford Courant*.

Chelsea Herald.

WM. EMMETT, JR., Pub.

CHELSEA.

MICH.

CURRENT TOPICS.

WHEN Gov. Cleveland was reproached by some friends on account of the brevity of his letter of resignations he replied, that he had at one time thought of scratching out the word "hereby," thinking it unnecessary.

AMERICA has produced some strange religious sects, but none stranger perhaps than one recently founded in Philadelphia calling itself the "J. Elmar Mira Mita Congregation of the Lord." The principal tenet of this sect is the worship of a woman named Anna Meister, who called herself J. Elmar Mira Mita, and claimed to be the Holy Ghost. She died a few months ago, out her credulous believers still continue to pay her divine honors.

ATTEMPTS were made in the House the other day to remedy the abuses under the pension laws; but whether they succeed or not, pensioners and pension claimants should understand that they are under no obligation to enter into contracts with claim agents in Washington or elsewhere for the payment of the \$25 fee; and that in a majority of cases the payment of the additional fee of \$15 will not expedite the settlement of their claims.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, Jr., and Messrs. Penrose and Smith of Salt Lake City registered at the Griswold House in Detroit a few days ago, and visited the House of Correction to see the three Mormons from Arizona who are serving time there. They are on their way to Washington for the purpose of trying to secure the pardon of their brethren. Young offered a roll of bills for the benefit of the prisoner's library, but the regulations limit such contributions to 15 cents.

A rift is seen in the dark cloud of business depression which has so darkly lowered over the country for the past months. Iron and steel industries in the east are starting up almost daily, thus giving employment to thousands of men, and putting in circulation capital, the continued retirement of which could only mean disaster. The rise in the value of wheat is another augury for "better times." Of course the market fluctuates, but the tendency is upward, and confidence in business circles is rapidly being restored.

Edmund Orton recently returned to San Francisco from Australia, where he went at the instigation of Miss Georgiana Baring, the daughter of one of the Baring brothers, the celebrated London bankers, for the purpose of identifying Arthur Orton, confined in the Paramatta lunatic asylum in Sydney, N. S. W., as his brother. He states that he did identify him to be such and is therefore thoroughly convinced that the claimant recently discharged from prison in London is really Robert Tichborne, heir to the Tichborne estates. The real Arthur Orton now in Australia will be taken to London to further establish his identity.

The invitation to Cleveland's inauguration reception are to be elaborately engraved by the Bureau of Printing and Engraving at Washington. No work of this kind has ever been permitted before in the Bureau. The invitations to Garfield's reception were engraved by the Homer Lee Bank Note Company, of New York. The Washington committee arranged with a firm in that city, after the ceremonies of inauguration were over, to offer copies of the invitations for general sale over the country. A full set of tickets and programmes was sold at \$1. The committee made enough profit from this sale to pay for the entire printing. By a curious coincidence the plates from which the invitations were printed were destroyed by fire on the day that Garfield died.—New York Tribune.

In his brief term in the governor's chair, General Butler directly and indirectly was instrumental in bringing about some radical changes in public affairs in the commonwealth of Massachusetts. It was on his account that Harvard college abandoned the time honored custom of conferring LL. D. on each new governor of the state, and indirectly General Butler caused the

old custom of preaching what is called an "election sermon" to be abolished. Since 1634, when John Cotton preached a political sermon before the incoming legislature, it is not recorded that the custom has been abandoned more than three times, viz., 1752 and 1764, when smallpox was prevalent in Boston, and this year, when the custom is finally abandoned. In 1883 the choice fell upon the Rev. Dr. Crutcher, at illness prevented, and General Butler selected the Rev. Dr. Miner, the ardent prohibitionist, whose remarks were not regarded favorably by the law makers of the state, and last session an act was passed abolishing the custom altogether.

SPEAKING of Gen. Grant's refusal to allow his friends to raise a fund to pay off the mortgage upon his personal effects, the New York Mail and Express says: "The man whose unflinching persistence, matchless military skill and untiring energy supplied to a million of American citizens in Federal uniforms the one supreme need of victorious leadership, and who many times in a single day's work saved to the North uncounted millions of treasure from imminent risk—not to mention infinitely more precious possessions—will not allow private liberality to be urged in his behalf. It was impossible for Grant to say what he felt obliged to say in this note without bringing to a crisis the painful situation in which he has silently suffered these long months, during which time the sympathies of the people, unflinching and grateful at heart, have had the guidance of no definite ideas as to what needed to be done, what could be done, or what should be done." The Mail and Express then asks, "What shall now be done?" and continues as follows: "What but the one straightforward, legitimate, adequate method becoming the government of the United States, itself the proudest monument of Grant's achievement. The title and rank created for him as a recognition of his services should be restored to him by common consent. To this point events that we can not remember without pain and some self reproach have brought us. Let Grant's last days be his best days, and be prolonged by the action of the nation he did so much to save."

Differs From 1876.

The way the returns of the electoral votes of the states, as they are delivered to Acting-Vice President Edmunds, are held preparatory to the final declaration of the two houses of congress, differs from that of 1876 as widely as the circumstances of that year differ from those of the present. Now they are placed in the safe with no extraordinary precautions, for there is no necessity for them. The returns of 1876, as they were delivered to Acting Vice-President Ferry, were put under extra locks and guards, day and night. During the period of suspense, down to the action of the electoral commission the greatest vigilance was observed. Threats from different quarters, as well as the excited state of the country, led to extraordinary precautions. One hundred extra policemen were sworn in and placed on guard night and day. The number was occasionally increased. This was done once in consequence of reports of plans maturing in Baltimore to make a descent on the capitol to seize the returns. They were in a room at the senate end of the capitol. At all hours that room was closely guarded.

Unknown to anyone but the sergeant-at-arms of the senate, at night a man locked himself in that room and remained without a light and in silence all morning. One night he carelessly drew a match to light a cigar. Though the light was for an instant only, the light was seen and the alarm raised that all was not right in that room. The door was shaken and a call made, but the man inside was silent. Preparations were made to force the door, and the sergeant-at-arms was sent for. After hearing the report of the officer of the night he found a way to delay forcing operations till morning, when the guard were relieved and the man inside came forth to confess his carelessness and receive a proper reprimand. The sudden light was a mystery to the guard as long as they were on duty.

When the senate went to the house to meet in joint session to count the votes, the box containing the returns was placed in the possession of a chosen man, who was strongly flanked on the way by the guards, but with as little display as possible, while the joint meetings were being held. Guards were posted in the galleries, on the floor—especially in the vicinity of the speaker's desk, where the box was—throughout the capitol building, and in the approaches.

This was kept up with military precision throughout the suspense, down to March 4.

Meanwhile precautions on a larger scale were taken by men higher in office. A military force was concentrated in and about Washington, and held in readiness for an emergency—that of inaugurating Hayes, protected by bayonets, if necessary.

A cabinet official at that time said recently: "The preparations for a great emergency were more extensive than any record shows. The country was nearer its greatest crisis than was known except to a few."

TWO MESSAGES.

A Synopsis of the Messages of the Out-Going and In-Coming Governor

Good Suggestions in Each.

GOV. BEGOL'S FAREWELL.

Gov. Begole's retiring message covered the entire field of state affairs and is an able document. The financial statement shows the handsome sum of \$1,142,339.79 in the treasury with all indebtedness paid except the state bonds which are not due till 1890 and which the sinking fund holds the cash to cancel whenever they are presented. He recommends that for the convenience of school districts the primary school interest fund be made payable semi-annually, in May and November, and that the 1-20 mill tax for the university be increased to 1-10 or 1-12 mill, to meet the increasing needs arising from the rapid growth of that institution. He recommends appropriations for additional buildings at the state normal school, questions the propriety of supporting high schools by taxation, and urges the advantages of making a single school district of every town ship. He recommends a systematic state weather service, and thinks the Agricultural college should conduct it.

In referring to the appropriations asked for by state institutions of charity and reform, he endorses the special appropriation asked for the institution for the deaf and dumb at Flint, but thinks the causes of the large percentage cost of running the Michigan school for the blind—which amounts to \$480—should be investigated. He opposes the further expenditure for improvements on the industrial home for girls at Adrian, and thinks more strenuous efforts should be made to secure homes for its inmates in families, as soon as they have been brought to a realizing sense of their situation and made good resolutions for the future; he also objects to carrying the state reform school at Lansing and urges that efforts should be made to reduce the number of boys in the school. He agrees with the board of charities that a "considerable number of boys are unwisely and unnecessarily committed to that institution," and regrets with them that "so few have found places in private families;" he recommends the appropriation of \$125,725.74 for the completion of the northern asylum for the insane at Traverse City, and thinks the institution can be ready for use by Oct. 1, 1885—greatly to the relief of the other similar institutions of the state, which are now so overcrowded that many patients are necessarily confined in the streets, and that many in some persons are confined in county jails; he also recommends a state institution for the care of idiots and imbeciles who are now kept in county poor houses where no effort can be made to develop and cultivate the faculties of their minds.

The purchase of the strip of land in front of the prison grounds at Jackson, lying between Michigan and Cooper streets, is advised as essential to the symmetry of the prison grounds.

He recommends a board of prison commissioners who should appoint wardens who should hold their offices during good behavior, and that this board should also determine in which prison criminals should be kept, as the present judges seem to use no judgment in the matter, but sentence hardened criminals to the Lonia reformatory, to mingle with those who have been committed by justices for trifling misdemeanors, while youthful offenders are sent to the state prison at Jackson for their first offense. The system of contract labor should be abolished, and the articles manufactured should be sold at the full market price, "the convict and family or dependent relatives receiving the whole or part of his earnings as the prison commissioners may deem just."

The unreasonable charges made by sheriffs and constables for conveying convicts to the prisons are roundly condemned, and the practice of making three trips to deliver three tramps all anxious to winter in Lonia is denounced as "robbing the state by perjury." These extortionate bills for penitentiary mileage and for janitorial parties equal in number to the prisoners in charge of the sheriff are now paid by the state on sworn statements, but should be charges against counties so that the Boards of Supervisors might have a chance to audit and scrutinize them.

The work of the Board of Corrections and Charities is highly recommended, and the abolition of the office of Swamp Land Commissioner and the Immigration Bureau suggested. The latter institution costs the state over \$11,000 a year, and serves only to flood the state with a surplus of workmen by sending out books and circulars calculated to make them believe their services are very much needed in Michigan, and that at a time when so many of our laboring men are suffering for the want of employment.

The tax law of 1882 is denounced as giving speculators a chance to rob a poor man of his homestead by the payment of a single year's tax thereon, which the owner may have neglected or omitted to pay through carelessness or ignorance. He thinks the owner should have a privilege of redemption for several years by paying a penalty that would compensate the speculator.

He refers to the fact that so few legislators are re-elected and so little experience retained, and suggests that members should be elected for four years, one-half each two years.

The salaries of state officers and the supreme court are denounced as a disgrace to the state and a constitutional amendment increasing them is recommended, so that the poorest man in it competent and worthy may be in a position to occupy the highest office in the state.

"The pardoning power, with its unpleasant and wearying responsibilities, should not be placed upon one man. No matter how well deserved a pardon may be, politicians and political papers will ascribe it to total depravity on the part of the pardoning power." He suggests that the supreme court with an extra clerk to be known as pardon clerk, would make an excellent board of pardons. On their recommendation only should the governor issue pardons.

The legislature of 1883 made a mistake in refusing to submit a prohibitory amendment to the people and he believes the present legislature should correct the error. It makes a serious charge against the quartermaster's department in the statement that veterans entitled to state bounties claim that such bounties were paid to parties purporting to be their assignees—said parties, in many instances, being connected with the quartermaster's department, when in fact they had never made such assignments.

Provisions for defraying the expenses of state militia called out in emergencies, and for protection against cholera epidemics is recommended.

In conclusion, the ex-Governor thanks the

state officers for their hearty co-operation and concludes by "Praying that you as a legislature and G. V. Alger as a chief executive may be guided by infinite wisdom, so that your labors here may be a credit to yourselves and a blessing to the state."

ALGER'S INAUGURAL.

Gov. Alger opens his inaugural by supporting the recommendation to make the primary school fund distributable semi-annually. He next suggests the collection of all taxes every six months as it is now done in Ohio. In touching upon educational institutions, he encourages legislative liberality to the University and the Normal School, and suggests the propriety of supplying text books on the science of farming to the common schools of the state. No other special suggestions are made relating to educational institutions, but the recommendations in the various reports are endorsed and encouraged in general terms.

Joint resolutions are recommended submitting an amendment creating a Board of Pardons and an amendment prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors.

A joint resolution asking congress to make an appropriation for a soldiers' home in the state is also suggested.

He says many pledges for bounties made to men who enlisted in the army have not been fulfilled, and urges that pledges should be more scrupulously kept with those who became defenders of the government. An appropriation of \$11,000 is advised to defray the expenses of the state exhibit at the New Orleans exposition, and the further encouragement of fish culture is recommended.

The military organization of the state is complicated and a law is recommended directing the state treasurer to pay all legal expenses incurred in case a body of state troops is ordered to any part of the state to suppress riots or for other purposes, the state collecting its share from the county. Under the present law the county to which the troops are sent is obliged to pay the bill and much delay is often incurred in collecting the same, as there is no provision for paying the expense of transportation, railroads, etc., the companies have to advance the money and wait till they can collect it from the county.

A law making central standard time the law at all times of the state is also recommended. In the matter of State Swamp Land Commissioner the Governor recommends that the Commissioner appointed for the ensuing term be allowed a clerk but not a deputy, and that the office be abolished at the end of his term. The continuation of the office of Commissioner of Immigration is thought advisable as a means of disposing of public lands.

The commitment of vagrants and drunkards to the Lonia house of correction is severely condemned and its abuses pointed out. A law is recommended prohibiting any person from being sentenced to Lonia by a justice of the peace, and that no person be sent there for a longer term than six months. It should not be used as a "sobering-off" place for men who occasionally get drunk, nor as a snare harbor for tramps to winter in and come out in the spring with a new suit of clothes at the state's expense. Excessive charges of sheriffs and constables are touched upon and the practice of making unnecessary trips for the purpose of increasing fees is earnestly denounced. Contract prison labor and the importation of convicts from other states to be incarcerated in any Michigan prison are condemned. The latter practice concentrates criminals in the state and competes with honest labor. Michigan is not so poor as to need aid of that kind.

The governor concludes by urging economy and the reduction of taxation and by working harmony between the different branches of the state government.

The Fiddle in Church.

The Ann Arbor Courier indulges in a reminiscence concerning the first introduction of the ungodly fiddle into the choir of the Methodist Church at Ann Arbor in 1839 by Rev. Henry Colclazer, the first Librarian of the University of Michigan, whose death recently occurred. It says:

He was first appointed to this station in 1831, while yet but 19 years of age. In the fall of 1832 he was stationed at Detroit, and the next year sent back to Ann Arbor, where he remained until 1835, when he was made Presiding Elder of the district. As such he continued until the fall of 1838, when he was stationed at Detroit again. Rev. Fitcher, in his "History of Protestantism in Michigan," gives the scene above referred to as being in the first church erected in this city, at the dedicatory services in 1839, and as follows:

The venerable Bishop Soule was invited to attend the dedicatory services. As he was on his way to the church Rev. Henry Colclazer, Presiding Elder of the district, said to him: "Bishop! Perhaps I ought to say to you that the choir have taken great pains to prepare music for the occasion, and will have one or two instruments to assist them." As quick as the Bishop heard that he whirled on his heel, saying: "Go on, brethren, and dedicate your church. I will have nothing to do with it." This is the same Bishop Soule who, a few years after, could affiliate with the South on the subject of slavery, and give his influence to a division of the church. He could strain at this gnat and swallow that camel.

"Rev. Colclazer was a polished gentleman," says Elder Davis, who remembers him well, "a beautiful speaker, and as a fine a preacher as was ever stationed here." For his first wife he married Miss Asenath True, of this city, who lived but a few years, and now lies buried in the old cemetery. At his death he owned thirty-seven acres of valuable land coming out on Miller avenue, a portion of what was known in early days as the Gorham farm.

Faith in One's Self.

Queen Elizabeth once said to a courtier: "Those succeed best in this life who pass over it quickly; if we stop we sink." This saying might oft be repeated, and with profit, too, if oftener practiced. Life being short we should make the most of it while it lasts. Let one trust in himself, let him exert his capabilities to their fullest extent, and sooner or later success will be his. To fail is absolutely impossible, if a man is fully determined to succeed and has an established purpose in view.

The Wearing of the Beard.

It is not only within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," but of persons of mature life, that a beard upon the face was not only unfashionable, but a sign of mental weakness or "crankiness," more noticeable a great deal than a man is nowadays with long curly hair falling to his shoulders.

In the popular prints, such as those of American authors—Washington Irving, Cooper and others, pictures of the American Senate, with portraits of Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Cass, and their contemporaries—the absence of beards and mustaches is quite marked to the eyes of one accustomed to the hair-ute fashions of to-day.

The mustache was especially obnoxious; on a clergyman, an abomination. No minister could have had or kept a pulpit with such an ornament on his face. On the face of a layman it was considered effeminate and dandified—the type of what are now known as "dudes." "If you ever come into my house wearing a mustache when you grow up," said a gentleman to his nephew, then bearded by nature instead of art, "I will turn you out of doors." But by the time the boy was able to produce a mustache the edict against them had been annulled and they had become quite common. A few Abolitionists and Spiritualists wore long beards, but the most allowed on the face was a neat tuft of whiskers just below the ears, like that which Vice-President Hendricks still exhibits.

A curious relic of those days is to be found on a tombstone in Worcester county, Massachusetts, at the grave of a man who died in 1873, aged 84 years. On the obverse of his monument may be read the words: "Persecuted for wearing his beard." If the traditions about his life and experiences are trustworthy, no martyr ever suffered much more for his fondest religious beliefs than "Old Jew Palmer" did for his beard. He was not an "old Jew" at all, but was called so fifty years ago on account of his long and venerable beard. He was looked upon as a monster and fiend, and his name was used to frighten children with.

Everybody else was shaved clean, so he was hooted at in the streets, talked about in the country store, bullied by his neighbors, wrestled with by the clergyman, in the vain hope that he would consent to follow Samson's example and "be as other men" by having his hair cut. Once four men arrived with shears, laid violent hands upon him for the purpose of removing the obnoxious appendage whether or no. He struggled against his fate, but was nearly overpowered, when he drew his jack-knife and freed himself by stabbing two of his assailants in the legs.

For refusing to pay the fine imposed he remained in jail over a year, but was finally released.

His wearing a beard was probably not his only, even if his chief offense. He was a violent anti-slavery man, and believed in total abstinence, so that his beard was partly a pretext for his treatment. His refusal to furnish liquor to his men in the bay field also made him very unpopular. And a good deal of light is thrown upon the liquor question of that time by a mother's refusal on this account to let her boy work for him. "He is too mean to allow the boy a little liquor," she said.

The wearing of the beard itself in those days, although considered barbarous and outlandish, was generally the mode of a broad protest against the whole established order of things; whether it was slavery, liquor drinking or male suffrage. The long hair and beards were the reforms which their wearers advocated—what the red flag is to communism, or the "wearing of the green" to Irish independence.

Mr. Charles S. Voorhees, a son of United States Senator Voorhees of Indiana, who has been elected as a congressional delegate from Washington territory, appeared as Hamlet in an Indianapolis theater some years ago for one night only.

Grave robberies are becoming much too common. There is quite enough uncertainty in the future life without having to die with the additional fear that when the last trump blows a man is likely to be detained by the hopeless job of hunting up his composite members.



HARTER'S
THE ONLY TRUE
IRON
TONIC

FACTS REGARDING
Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic

It will purify and enrich the BLOOD, regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS, and restore the HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH. In all those diseases requiring a certain and efficient TONIC, especially Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, etc., its use is marked with immediate and wonderful results. Hones the mind and nerves, renews new force. Enriches the mind and supplies Brain Power.

LADIES suffering from all complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe and speedy cure. It gives a clear and healthy complexion. The strongest testimony to the value of DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is that frequent attempts at counterfeiting have only added to the popularity of the original. If you earnestly desire health, do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL AND BEST.

(Send your address to The Dr. Harter Med. Co., St. Louis, Mo., for our "DEAR BOOK.")

Full of strange and useful information, free.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC IS FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

It has been asserted that the common white lily (lilium candidum) grows in Palestine only as a cultivated flower and is not a native of the country, and that consequently the lilies of Scripture must have been derived from some other plant. A French botanist, however, states that many wild specimens of this lily have been obtained from the Lebanon, one of which he possesses.

"Wife, I wish you could make pies that would taste as good as my mother's used to." "Well, my dear, you run out and bring in a paul of water and a hodful of coal and an armful of wood, just as you used to for your mother, and maybe you will like my pies as well." He concluded the pies would do just as they were.—Chicago News.

FOUND NO POISON.

Dr. Samuel K. Cox, D. D., Practical Analytical Chemist, Washington, D. C., who made thorough and careful analyses, reports that there is neither morphine, opium, emetics nor poison in the Red Star Cough Cure; that it must prove a boon to those whose systems shrink from the use of such compounds, and especially to mothers, who justly dread the evil, and, at times, fatal effects of these dangerous drugs. He further states it is not only free from all opiates, poisons and emetics, (a thing which not one cough preparation in ten can boast) but it is altogether an original and most happy combination of the best remedial agents, and is as harmless as it is effective.

A game law—Never "call" when you hold a "royal flush."—New York Journal.

\$1.00 FOR 50 CENTS.

Any reader of this paper who will send 50 one-cent stamps to the AMERICAN RURAL HOME, Rochester, N. Y. before February 1st, 1885, will receive that handsome paper, postage free, until January 1st, 1886. The Rural is a large eight page, forty column WEEKLY paper now in its fifteenth year, and the cheapest farm journal in the world. The price is one dollar per year in advance, but the above offer of fifty cents in postage stamps will be accepted if sent in before February 1st, 1885. Send for sample copy and see what a bargain is offered you.

An exchange asks: "Will the coming woman work?" That will depend upon how lazy her husband is.—New York Journal.

A Perfect Remedy for all abrasions of the skin and all diseases of the feet of horses and cattle. Invaluable to Stockmen, Cattle Veterinarians, Carpenters, etc. In 50c and \$1.00 cans. At Druggists or by mail. J. W. COLE & Co. Prop's, Black River Falls, Wis.

A fool and his gun are soon parted, especially when the former blows down the muzzle of the latter to see if it is loaded.—On City Derrick.

Pain and dread attend the use of most Catarrh remedies. Liquids and snuffs are unpleasant as well as dangerous. Ely's Cream Balm is safe, pleasant, easily applied with the finger, and a sure cure. It cleanses the nasal passages and heals the inflamed membrane, giving relief from the first application. 50 cents at druggists, 60c. by mail. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

A thoroughbred Boston girl never calls it a "crazy quilt." She always speaks of that insane article as "a non compos mentis covering."—New York Journal.

I have had catarrh in head and nostrils for ten years so bad that there were great sores in my nose, and one place eaten through. I got Ely's Cream Balm. Two bottles did the work, but am still using it. My nose and head is well. I feel like another man.—Chas. S. McMillen, Sibley, Jackson Co., Mo.

Boy (with feeling)—"I'm an orphan and father's broke his legs and is in jail, and mother's in an insane asylum, and if I go home without any money they'll lick me."—Boston Beacon.

From Col. C. H. Mackey, 33rd Iowa Infantry: I have now been using Ely's Cream Balm for three months and am experiencing no trouble from Catarrh whatever. I have suffered for twenty years.—C. H. Mackey, Sigourney, Iowa.

Phil. Armour, the Chicago millionaire and pork packer, owns the finest library in Illinois. It does not consist mainly in treatises on the hog.

When you visit or leave New York City, via Central depot save Baggage Expressage and \$3 Carriage Hire and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite said depot. Six hundred elegant rooms fitted up at the cost of one million dollars; \$1 and upward per day. European plan. Elevator and Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

"Yes," said the saloon-keeper, "times must be mighty dull now. All my customers take bigger drinks and more of 'em."—Philadelphia Call.

SAY GIRLS.

When your best fellow comes to see you, acquaint your head with Carboline if you want him to pop the question. Curly locks are irresistible.

A curiosity for the museums is said to have been produced in Nebraska by cutting off the ears of a calf and quickly adjusting a pair which had been removed from a mule.

No SAFER REMEDY can be had for Coughs and Colds, or any trouble of the Throat, than *"Brown's Bronchial Treeher."* Price 25 cts. Sold only in boxes.

Charles Dillon, a young Boston artist, has been given a contract for a bronze equestrian statue of Paul Revere, double life size, upon a granite pedestal to be erected in Boston.

FINE COOL-LIVER OIL. HIGGS' OIL. Selected from the best fish, by J. HIGGS & Co. New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the oils in market.

CRAPPED HANDS, FACE, FINGER and rough skin cured by using JUPITER TAIL SOAP, made by CAP. WELLS, HAZARD & Co. New York.

Four Lucky Men.

Four of the employees at A. Goebel & Co.'s brewery have had a stroke of luck, owing between them one-tenth of a ticket which is said to have drawn the \$50,000 prize in The Louisiana State Lottery. Albert Mass, 305 Gratiot avenue, Lorenz Traub, 199 Russell street, Wm. Brommer, 73 Maple street, and Benjamin Noes are the lucky men. The official list is not yet published, Mass, having heard the news through a dispatch from a friend. They expect to have it confirmed to-morrow. None of them have made a habit of buying tickets, but they have all invested two or three times before. This time they all chipped in one dollar apiece and bought four one-tenth tickets, three of which have proved blanks. They propose to put their money into a house and lot.

Charles E. Stange, stationer, Randolph street near Fort, who drew a share in the capital \$75,000 prize in the same lottery in 1882, said this morning that both he and his partner in the venture, Philip W. Witzleben, clerk with R. G. Dun & Co., then invested for the first time. The lucky ticket was number 85,003, of which they owned one-fifth. They could not get their winnings through the banks, as the latter refused to handle lottery money, but the express company took their ticket down and brought the money back, \$15,000 in hard cash, for \$70. He was then clerk at Richmond, Backus & Co's, and went into his present business, while Witzleben invested in real estate. He still buys tickets occasionally, and won \$10 last year. They were the first Detroiters who ever won a prize in that lottery.—Detroit (Mich.) Evening News, Dec. 19.

A Vermont newspaper is printed on paper made of sawdust.—Detroit Free Press. It should be edited by Barnum or Forepaugh.—Current.

"I Feel So Well."

"I want to thank you for telling me of Dr. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription,'" writes a lady to her friend. "For a long time I was unfit to attend to the work of my household. I kept about, but I felt thoroughly miserable. I had terrible backaches, and bearing-down sensations across me and was quite weak and discouraged. I sent and got some of the medicine after receiving your letter, and it has cured me. I hardly know myself. I feel so well."

Since the publication of "John Bull and His Island," the English laws concerning "M. O'Reil literature" have been strictly enforced.—Life.

AI "Played" Out.

"Don't know what ails me lately. Can't eat well, can't sleep well. Can't work, and don't enjoy doing anything. Ain't really sick, and I really ain't well. Feel all kind o' played out, some way." That is what scores of men say every day. If they would take Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" they would soon have no occasion to say it. It purifies the blood, tones up the system and fortifies it against disease.

In Switzerland they have a habit of arresting Mormon missionaries and throwing them into jail that has a tendency to discourage proselytizing.

Don't disgust everybody by hawking, blowing and spitting, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and be cured.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you. **FREE OF CHARGE.** This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send self-addressed envelope to REV. J. W. COLE, Station, N. Y.

Red Star

TRADE MARK

COUGH CURE

Absolutely Free from Opium, Linctus and Poisons.

A PROMPT, SAFE, SURE CURE

For Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Quinsy, Pain in Chest, and other affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by Druggists and Dealers. Parties unable to induce their dealer to prompt shipment for them will receive two bottles, Express charges paid, by sending one dollar to

THE CHURCHES A. VOGELER COMPANY, Sole Owners and Manufacturers, Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.

ELY'S Cream Balm!

Cleanses the head. Alays inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. A quick and positive cure. 50cts at Druggists. 60 cts. by mail registered.

HAY-FEVER

Send for circular. Sample by mail 10 cts. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

ELY'S Cream Balm!

Free to P. A. M. Graphic Colored Engraving of an Ancient Initiation Scene from a newly discovered Egyptian Tablet, also, the large and beautiful Catalogue of Ancient books and scrolls, with bottom prices (also a list of very good, but little known, and very rare books) for sale to P. A. M. ADDING & CO. Publishers, 111 Broadway, New York.

RHEUMATISM

It is an established fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven an invaluable remedy in many severe cases of rheumatism, effecting remarkable cures by its powerful action in correcting the acidity of the blood, which is the cause of the disease, and purifying and enriching the vital fluid.

It is certainly fair to assume that what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others it will do for you. Therefore, if you suffer the pains and aches of rheumatism give this a fair trial.

"For twenty years I have been afflicted with rheumatism. Before 1883 I found no relief, but grew worse until I was almost helpless. I then began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it did me more good than all the other medicines I ever had." H. T. BALCOM, Shirley, Mass.

"I suffered from what the doctors called muscular rheumatism. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and am entirely cured." J. V. A. PROUDFOOT, letter carrier, Chicago, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Sore Throat, Lumbago, Pleurisy, Coughs, Pneumonia, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, DIFFICULT BREATHING.

In these cases the READY RELIEF should be applied freely over the affected parts until a burning sensation is felt, and it will be found in every case that the READY RELIEF is a quick, safe, powerful and reliable remedy. In severe cases when danger is threatened, one or two doses of DR. RADWAY'S PILLS will help the READY RELIEF in effecting a cure.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Cure for every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest, or Limbs. It was the first and is the only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allay inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by its application.

A teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water, will, in a few moments, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Colic, Flatulency, and all internal Pains.

MALARIA in its Various Forms.

There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarial, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Price 50 cts. per bottle. Sold by druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent

The Great Blood Purifier.

For the cure of all Chronic Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking, Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilis Complications, Biting of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, White Swellings, Tumors, Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions of the Face, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Hercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout Dropsy, Rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Kidney, Bladder, Liver Complaints, etc.

SCROFULA,

Whether transmitted from parents or acquired, is within the curative range of the SANSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

Cures have been made where persons have been afflicted with Scrofula from their youth up to 20, 30, and 40 years of age, by

Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, A remedy composed of ingredients of extraordinary medical properties, essential to purify, heal, repair and invigorate the broken-down and wasted body—QUICK, PLEASANT, SAFE and PERMANENT in its treatment and cure.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price, \$1.00 per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

Price, 25 Cts per box. Sold by all druggists. READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 53 Warren Street, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent to you.

HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the only remedy for you. It stimulates the failing energies, invigorates the system, and cheers the mind. It enables the system to show the debilitating effects of undue fatigue, gives renewed vigor to the organs of digestion, arouses the liver when inactive, renews the faded appetite, and encourages healthful repose. Its ingredients are safe, and its credentials, which consist in the hearty endorsement of it of persons of every class of society, are most convincing. For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

—FOR—

Choirs, Conventions, Singing Classes and the High-schools.

NO BETTER BOOKS HAVE APPEARED FOR YEARS THAN THE FOLLOWING:

Choral Worship. L. O. EMERSON. A grand Book of 330 pages, 100 page Elements, with a capital collection of Sacred and Secular music. 32 pages of Anthems and 4 Chants. Abundant and useful material for the Singing School Teacher. 60 cts. Per dozen \$5.

The Model Singer. W. O. PERKINS and for SINGING CLASSES. 192 pages. 16 Graded Exercises. 50 cts. per copy. Part 2, 25 cts. Part 3, 25 cts. Part 4, 25 cts. Part 5, 25 cts. Part 6, 25 cts. Part 7, 25 cts. Part 8, 25 cts. Part 9, 25 cts. Part 10, 25 cts. Part 11, 25 cts. Part 12, 25 cts. Part 13, 25 cts. Part 14, 25 cts. Part 15, 25 cts. Part 16, 25 cts. Part 17, 25 cts. Part 18, 25 cts. Part 19, 25 cts. Part 20, 25 cts. Part 21, 25 cts. Part 22, 25 cts. Part 23, 25 cts. Part 24, 25 cts. Part 25, 25 cts. Part 26, 25 cts. Part 27, 25 cts. Part 28, 25 cts. Part 29, 25 cts. Part 30, 25 cts. Part 31, 25 cts. Part 32, 25 cts. Part 33, 25 cts. Part 34, 25 cts. Part 35, 25 cts. Part 36, 25 cts. Part 37, 25 cts. Part 38, 25 cts. Part 39, 25 cts. Part 40, 25 cts. Part 41, 25 cts. Part 42, 25 cts. Part 43, 25 cts. Part 44, 25 cts. Part 45, 25 cts. Part 46, 25 cts. Part 47, 25 cts. Part 48, 25 cts. Part 49, 25 cts. Part 50, 25 cts. Part 51, 25 cts. Part 52, 25 cts. Part 53, 25 cts. Part 54, 25 cts. 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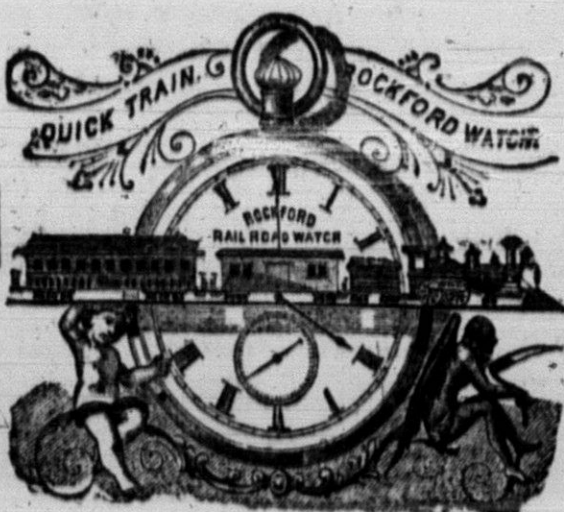
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THE HERALD

THURSDAY, JAN. 15, 1885.

A Suicidal Epidemic.

What does it mean? Is there any special cause to be assigned for the increased and increasing number of suicides? Doubtless some persons deny the fact, as every one always has been so, but more publicity is given to the cases now than ever before. We are not speaking with such skeptics. We wish they were right. We know they are wrong.

Greater publicity is indeed given to the cases now than formerly and this tends to increase the number. Newspapers with reports of suicides are very wise, as they tend to induce a more sane and judicious management of asylums for the insane, because the suggestion tends to create a passion to go and do likewise. There is a sense in which every suicide is out of his right mind, and when reason is partially detached and strong emotion dominates the mind, the act that one has found a way out of the world undoubtedly encourages another to follow. It is not wholesome to society to publish the details of suicides. If the fact must be mentioned as part of the history of the times we live in, let it be with the least possible coloring and with strong condemnation. It is a great sin, a great crime and a cowardly act if the victim be sane when the deed is done.

Where the suicide is intelligent and moral, the act is almost always the result of pecuniary or domestic troubles. Except those instances in which intemperance was the impelling demon, the cause of suicidal despair may be largely found in these two quarters. And he must read the journals of the day very carefully who does not see that the habits of business and the features of domestic life are loose to a degree hitherto unattained. We are passing through troubled waters in social and business concerns. The foundations are shaken. We have sown to the wind, we are now reaping the whirlwind. The moral epidemic is fierce and spreading, and we have not seen its worst yet. There is a vast amount of wrong doing unrevealed. Much of it may not be. But we shall hear from time to time that men's hearts fail them because of fear, and rather than bear the ills that are, they fly into the dark, perchance to hide themselves from an impending calamity.

A sound mind in a sound body is a great good, and he who has it with a clear conscience will wait God's time to leave this beautiful world.—N. Y. Observer.

The Signal Service and Meteorology.

The Signal Service in its present form for making observations and reports on the weather and publishing probabilities of changes in advance was instituted about twelve years ago. It is a branch of the United States army service, and the officers are either officers of the regular army or are liable to be drafted into the service in case of war as part of the army signal corps, of which this is really a part and an extension. The work is performed at widely separated stations in such parts of the country as offer especial advantages for observing the various changes in temperature, atmospheric pressure, moisture, rainfall, and direction and velocity of wind and air currents. These reports of themselves are of very little service, but when they are telegraphed to the central office at Washington and marked down upon a large map there, the Chief Officer has before him a very plain and full view of the state of the weather all over the country from points reaching 3,000 miles or more from the office. Every detail is thus placed directly under the eye of an experienced meteorologist, who can then prognosticate with considerable certainty what changes will take place at any particular locality, and how soon these changes may be expected. Thus, the course of a storm beginning in Manitoba or in the Gulf of Mexico can be marked out in advance and almost the precise hour fixed when it will reach any place in its course. This knowledge is of the greatest value to sailors and also to farmers, who can be forewarned twenty-four or even forty-eight hours in advance of it and so be prepared for it. Meteorology is the science of the atmosphere and its physical changes, or in other words, the science of the weather.—N. Y. Times.

—A perfect opal, with a movable drop in the center, was found on the Pescadero beach, California, a few days ago. Several irregular pieces with drops of water in them have been picked up on the beach, but it is believed this is the first opal of the kind ever found there.

Great SLAUGHTER SALE FOR CASH of Overcoats, Suits, Odd Coats, Odd Pants etc.

OVERCOATS, former price \$4.00 now \$2.00; 3.50 now 1.75; 9.00 now 5.00; 14.00 now 8.00;

PANTS, former price \$1.50 now \$1.00; \$2.50 now 1.50; 3.50 now 2.00; 4.00 now 2.50; \$5.00 now 3.50.

We want CASH! If you want goods, call and see what we will do for you.

We propose to reduce our stock if prices will do it. Be sure and bring the cash!

H. S. HOLMES.

1-4 OFF SALE!

For the next 30 days we will give one-quarter off on all Heating & Cook Stoves, Horse Blankets, Sewing Machines, Lamps, and all kinds of Plated ware. Remember 30 days only. This sale will be for Cash only.

 Vinyard Roller Skates Cheap!

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