

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

VOL. 14 NO. 23.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1885.

WHOLE NO. 702.

READ!

We have to-day
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. KEMPF & SON.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

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

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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

O. 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. T. 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,
resides with Dr. Palmer, over Glazier,
Phy & Co's Drug Store.
CHELSEA, MICH. v11-46.

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

Send money by American Express Co.,
Money Orders. Cheap, Safe and Con-
venient. For any amount from \$1.00 to
\$500, payable either to order or to bear-
ers, 500 places in the Eastern, Middle,
Western and Southwestern States, the Pa-
cific Coast, Territories, Mexico and the
Indies. Receipts given, and if orders are
money refunded. Orders are also ne-
gotiable 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—
EO. W. TURNBULL.

Represent—
City of New York, \$7,208,480.
Municipal of New York, 4,450,534.
City of New York, 3,295,326.
Firewriters of New York, 5,121,956.
City of Conn., 4,067,976.
Suffield, of Mass., 2,395,288.

First-class Farm
FOR SALE!

The undersigned offers his farm, located
in town of Dexter, half a mile east of
Lake Corners, seven miles from
Dexter, five miles north of Chelsea, and
half mile from Methodist church,
containing 180 Acres.
Well improved; good buildings; good
orchard and peach orchard; 43 acres of wheat
ground. The place is well timbered.
Twenty acres of wood land on Sec. 7;
20 acres of meadow on Sec. 21. Will
sell separately or to suit purchaser.

A very Desirable Bargain.
O. Address, Chelsea. Residence on
farm above.
Chelsea, Jan. 20, 1885.
R. WEBB,
30*

Madison Bros. are now ready to
drive or tubular wells on
notice. Drive well supplies
on hand. Agents for
star windmill. Address, Chelsea.

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 w	1 m	3 m	6 m	1 y
1 inch.....	\$ 30	\$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.....	2 50	5 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
1/16 Column.....	3 50	7 00	14 00	21 00	35 00
1/32 Column.....	4 50	9 00	18 00	27 00	45 00
1/64 Column.....	6 00	12 00	24 00	36 00	60 00

WHISPERINGS.

Talk of another flouring mill at
Ann Arbor.

We are pleased to state that Mrs.
Laird is improving.

The HERALD will be issued Thurs-
day evening, hereafter.

Snow is reported to be two and a
half feet deep on the level.

A. N. Morton carries a small coin
which bears the date, 1728.

Substantial Encouragement next
week. Let it be a long one!

Mrs. Ruse, an Ann Arbor lady, aged
80 years broke her arm last week.

Will Canfield informs us that his
market will hereafter remain closed
on Sunday.

A. Conkright has opened a store at
Sylvan Centre. We hope Lon-
will do well.

Treasurer Lighthall returned \$51-
73 real, and \$11.87 personal tax as
uncollectible.

Frank Judson shipped his compli-
ment of sheep, hogs and cattle to De-
troit last Friday.

M. J. Noyes left last Monday morn-
ing for Canada, after a car load of
imported horses. He will be absent
about ten days.

Thos. F. Covert, the treasurer of
Lima, has settled with the county
treasurer. He collected every cent
of tax. Well done!

Dennis Leech—29 years old—lives
about a mile from here—never been
out of the county but once—only on
railroad once—that to Dexter.

At the masquerade of the Chelsea
Cornet Band, to be given at the Town
hall to-morrow (Friday) evening, la-
dies in mask will be admitted free.

At a trial for slate work in Miss
Mary VanTyne's department of our
Union school, last Friday, Master
Will Moore took the prize for the
best writing.

The High School paper, which is
to be read Feb. 27, will be edited by
Fred Everett and Pardon Keyes.
It will pay parents well to spend a
few hours in the school room on that
day.

On Tuesday evening of last week
about thirty scholars in Miss Lewis'
room, gave their class-mate, Annie
Bacon, a happy surprise. They went
laden with cake, candy and other
dainties, and to say they had a good
time is putting it mildly.

Report of school in district No. 2,
Lima. Not absent or tardy: Howard
Beach, Grace Bale. Names of schol-
ars whose standing was above 80 at
the monthly examination: Allen
Tucker, Gracie Bale, Howard Beach,
Maud Buchanan, Lizzie Buchanan,
Frank Buchanan.

EMMA R. KEMPF, Teacher.

As will be seen by a notice in an-
other column, the copartnership of
Parker & Babcock has been dissolv-
ed by mutual consent. Mr. Babcock
retiring from the firm. The business
heretofore carried on, will be contin-
ued at the old stand by B. Parker
& Co. We wish the new firm the
success they wish to attain.

A. S. Congdon has just purchased
of the Hutchinson Mfg. Co., of Jack-
son, one of I. E. Merritt's Automatic
Sawing Machines. This saw will cut
up pickets etc., directly from logs
ranging from three inches to three
feet in diameter, thus saving labor
and material. The saw cuts both ways
consequently a large number (about
10,000), can be cut up in ten hours.
Those wishing sawing done will do
well to see Mr. Congdon at once.

One would naturally think that a
storm like the one just passed, would
furnish a good item. All we can say
is, a lovely day Sunday—colder at
night—snow before morning—ther-
mometer falling—trains delayed—
heavy snow during the night—ther-
mometer 15 below Tuesday morning
—more snow—high wind—trains on-
ly from Detroit and Jackson—wagon
roads all blockaded—no evening mail
from the east—more snow. Wednes-
day morning, Feb. 11, thermometer
from 25 to 32 below—two trains de-
tained by snow near Ann Arbor—
no trains until early in the afternoon
all business suspended—M. D's sure
of not being called into the country
no one can come in to call them—
no paper—can't go to press till trains
move—oldest inhabitant's froze up.

The following are the names of
students in Chelsea High School, who
passed 80 per cent and upward at the
first monthly examination of the
winter term of 1885:

Ella Barber	100	Harry Morton	94
Charles Baldwin	93	Flo. Buchanan	19
Lillie Beam	93	Edith Congdon	99
Belle Chandler	93	Kittie Crowell	94
Maggie Doll	93	Fred Everett	90
Mary Goodyear	83	Bert Holmes	—
Cora Bowen	91	Carrie Bowen	88
Orrin Hoover	91	Nettie Hoover	92
Eddie McNamara	88	Hattie Noyes	87
Nettie Maroney	90	Mary Doll	88
Chas. Purchase	96	Lewis Klein	—
Florence VanRiper	86	Rolla Heath	92
Myrta Kempf	96	Emma Lewis	81
Aggie McKone	90	Fred Morton	84
Alice Mills	90	Alvin Baldwin	97
Hattie Purchase	87	Loa Conity	83
Ida Speer	—	Lottie Taylor	95
Celesta Taylor	80	Ray Wright	99
Finley Hammond	—	Chas. Winans	93
Tresa Winters	—	Harry Nichols	92
Morgan Emmet	92	Josie Hoppe	93
Mary Hoppe	100	Geo. Chapman	94
Emma Beam	87	Mary Kurfess	—
John R. Pierce	84	Burt Sparks	85

P. M. PARKER, Principal.

PERSONAL.

Mr. J. M. Letts is quite sick.

Clare Durand Sundayed at this
place.

Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Hadley are vis-
iting in Detroit.

E. N. Gilbert was in town several
days of the past week.

Mr. Adam Kalmbach spent Tues-
day last, in Ann Arbor.

R. P. Copeland, of Dexter, spent
Sunday at this place with H. S.
Holmes.

Miss Ella Hadley contemplates
taking a trip to Lansing, Fowlerville
and Howell.

C. E. Glenn, attending the Nor-
mal, spent Sunday with his parents
at North Lake.

Sheriff Walsh has settled the con-
test at Chelsea by appointing Thom-
as McNamara, deputy.—Argus.

Mrs. Freer, of Eaton Rapids, spent
a number of days of the past week
among friends at this place.

Albert Remnant is slowly recover-
ing from an illness.

Rev. Thomas Holmes, D. D., filled
the pulpit of the Congregational
church last Sunday morning.

The M. E. social, announced for
to-morrow (Friday) evening, at Miss
Bertha Rodel's; will not be held this
week.

Wm. D. Runciman and wife, of
Williamston, spent a number of days
of last week with relatives and friends
in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Hadley, of Fow-
lerville, after spending some time
with a sister and daughter, returned
home last Wednesday.

Mrs. David Wiltzie and daughter,
Mrs. Adams, of Fentonville, N. Y.,
who have been visiting the former's
sister, Mrs. Letts, and other relatives
for some time, returned home last
Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Kempf and
daughter Myrta, left last Monday for
New Orleans. As they went via De-
troit and Cincinnati, they probably
reached their destination without ex-
periencing our blizzard.

Tuesday morning last, Rev. and
Mrs. Holmes started on their trip to
New Orleans. If we are correctly in-
formed, they will visit the Mammoth
Cave and other interesting points be-
fore going to New Orleans. They
expect to be absent four or five weeks.

Mr. N. Skidmore has purchased
the fine residence of B. Parker, cor-
ner of East and Orchard streets. Mr.
Skidmore is one of Lyndon's wealthy
farmers, but about April 1, he will
remove to this place and make it his
permanent home.

MARRIED.

LEWIS—CASE.—At Manchester,
Mich., Feb. 4, 1885, by Rev. J. A. Mc-
Ilwain, of Chelsea, Charles E. Lewis,
of the firm of Pottle & Lewis, of Man-
chester, and Fanny A. Case, all of
Manchester.

Dissolution Notice!

The copartnership heretofore ex-
isting between B. Parker and C. E.
Babcock, known as Parker & Bab-
cock, has this day been dissolved by
mutual consent.

B. PARKER.

C. E. BABCOCK.

Jan. 15, 1885.

All persons indebted to the firm
of Parker & Babcock, either by book
or note are requested to call and set-
tle at once, as they wish to close up
the accounts as soon as possible.
Interest charged on all accounts af-
ter Jan. 15, 1885.

B. Parker & Co., successors to Par-
ker & Babcock, will be pleased to have
all their old customers call on them,
as they will add two or three thous-
and dollars worth of new goods to
their stock, which will make it the
best selected stock in this market.
Please favor us with an examination
of our goods and prices, as they will
be the lowest. It will be a pleasure
for us to show our goods.

Respectfully,

B. PARKER & CO.

**Cheaper to Travel than to Stay at
Home!** While the Ocean Steamship and
Railroad line "war in rates" continue" fare
from Germany to Chelsea \$14.35; old rate
\$39.85. Fare from Great Britain to Che-
lsea, \$17.85; old rate \$37.35. Ocean pas-
sages from New York to Germany or Gt.
Britain same as above. Tickets good for
one year from date of issue. Old rates are
likely to be re-established at any moment.
Buy tickets at once, and send them to your
friends at your leisure.

CHELSEA SAVINGS BANK.

Now is the time to catch

FISH!
PREPARE FOR LENT!

\$1 will catch 25 pounds best Cod
Fish at Glazier's Bank Drug Store.

\$1 will catch 12 pounds No. 1
White Fish at Glazier's Bank Drug
Store.

85 cents will catch 12 pounds No.
1 Trout at Glazier's Bank Drug Store.

80 cents will catch 12 pounds No.
1 Mackerel at Glazier's Bank Drug
Store.

25 cents will catch a box of best
Herring at Glazier's Bank Drug
Store.

25 cents will buy 4 1/2 lbs best crack-
ers at Glazier's Bank Drug Store.

VALENTINES!
VALENTINES!
VALENTINES!

Do not fail to see the display of
VALENTINES at Glazier's Bank
Drug Store.

Valentines in endless variety at
Glazier's Bank Drug Store.

Valentines from 1 cent to 75 cents
at Glazier's Bank Drug Store.

Fringed Valentines, Lace Valen-
tines, Satin Valentines, Box Valen-
tines, Card Valentines, Comic Val-
entines, Valentines of every descrip-
tion, and at prices to suit the times
at Glazier's Bank Drug Store.

Best Goods, and Lowest Prices
at Glazier's Bank Drug Store.

A new arrival of Haskell's Dress
Silks at B. Parker & Co's. We war-
rant them not to crack for six months
from date of purchase. Please exam-
ine them.

A few empty syrup barrels for sale very
cheap at French's.

The celebrated Prussian 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!

Buy your groceries at French's and save
25 per cent.

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

Large Hubbard squash only 10 cents at
French's.

French's Cash Store will move into the
corner store (Hatch's old stand), in a few
days.

House and Lot for sale or rent en-
quire of Mrs. Lawerance 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.

House and two lots for sale. Inquire of
Jas. F. Harrington.

For Sale Cheap! Seasoned, sawed hard
and soft wood pickets. 21ft H. P. Seney.

C. Steinbach has just received a splen-
did lot of violins, cases, bows, strings,
music books, etc. Also one viola. Musi-
cians should call and see it as it is an in-
strument highly adapted for playing sec-
ond to a violin. He has also received an-
other consignment of music books for pi-
anos, organs, violins, and in fact books for
every instrument. Also sheet music, both
vocal and instrumental. All will be
sold at bottom prices.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

GENERAL STATE ITEMS.

Alpena had a \$13,000 blaze Feb. 3.

A tobogganing club has been organized in Houghton.

A detective agency is to be organized in Bay County.

Frank Vancomant broke his leg at the roller rink in St. John.

Jan. 28, the thermometer registered 40° below zero at the "503."

Michigan Republicans meet in state convention at Lansing March 11.

H. B. Parker, one of the earliest settlers and a leading merchant of Kalamazoo, is dead.

Muskegon workmen want the Legislature to create the office of Inspector of Factories and Mills.

Owosso rejoiceth because the Estey Manufacturing works have started up with full force on full time.

Bay City announces that in the near future she will have the finest academy of music in the country.

Grand Rapids furniture factories have orders for \$100,000 worth of work to be sent to the City of Mexico.

English owners will pay \$100,000 for the opening up and equipment of the Belt mines in Ontonagon township.

Brass wire work worth \$700 is being made for the government at Grand Rapids, for use in the Cincinnati postoffice.

5 Rev. Edmund Dwyer of Dundee is dead, aged 79 years. Mr. Dwyer had been in the Congregational ministry over 55 years.

Dr. W. H. Gunn of Howell is under arrest, charged with assault with intent to commit rape on a 14-year girl of Holly.

The first national bank building and adjoining buildings in Marquette were destroyed by fire Feb. 1st, involving a loss of \$250,000.

The Governor has approved the bill authorizing the Oakland County Agricultural Society to borrow money by mortgaging their property.

Ernest Botwick of Union City has deeded Albion college a 640-acre farm, the proceeds from the sale of which will be used as an endowment fund.

Charles E. Estabrook, cashier of the Flint & Pere Marquette freight office in Bay City is under arrest on a charge of forgery and embezzlement.

William Pearson, a Michigan Central fireman was crushed under his engine when he was at work in the yards in Detroit Monday morning, Feb. 2.

Newton Clark, one of the best known farmers of Oakland county, was burned to death in the fire which destroyed his home in Clarkston, Jan. 31.

An Easton, Ionia county farmer, claims he is getting \$1.50 per bushel for his wheat. He feeds it to his hens and sells eggs for eighteen cents per dozen.

Mrs. Sessions of Wayland waived examination on the charge of performing an abortion on Mrs. Peck, and has been bound over to the circuit court for trial.

A Lawton man has taken all the furniture out of his parlor, and uses it for a private skating rink. Several doctors want telephone connection with his house.

It is proposed to establish a permanent labor bureau in Grand Rapids for men, after the plan of intelligence offices for women, and make it self-supporting.

W. H. Evans, a colored barber of Bay City, killed James A. Williams, also colored, on Sunday the 1st. Williams was drunk and created a row in Evans' Shop.

Presque Isle county has some of the largest cedar that grows and they are to be utilized for shingles, a mill having been erected for that purpose at Grand Lake.

If a convict dies in state prison now the county from whence he came must defray the expenses of burial. A bill is before the legislature making the state pay the same.

Godfrey & Co. of Willington lost their store by fire on the 5th. Several societies had rooms over the store, and all the regalia and furniture were destroyed. Loss about \$8,000.

A discrepancy of \$2,500 has been discovered in the accounts of G. M. F. Davis, treasurer of Crawford county, but Davis' friends say it can be satisfactorily explained and made good.

Henry Bellows, the tramp who outraged Emma Lyon, aged 14, a daughter of a wealthy farmer near Lyons, Ionia county, in July last, has been sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment at Jackson.

Dr. John K. Finley, one of the earliest settlers of Niles and at one time the leading physician in that part of the state, died Feb. 3, aged 79. He was a brother of the late Surgeon-General Finley.

The evening of the 17th inst. has been selected as the time for holding the dinner and reunion of Michigan university graduates at Washington, and for the organization of an alumni association.

It is rumored that the large iron furnace at Bangor, Van Buren county, is to be started up June 1, after lying idle for more than a year. It is said that burning of charcoal will be immediately commenced.

The Belknap Wagon Works of Grand Rapids has announced a reduction in wages of fifteen and twenty five cents per day for those receiving over \$2 a day, and will otherwise equalize the scale of wages.

Col. E. A. Sawyer of Grand Blanc, one of the oldest residents of Genesee county, died Feb. 2, aged 97. He was a prominent Mason, being a member of the order for 77 years. His wife, aged 87, survives him.

Another murder was committed in Detroit Sunday, Feb. 1st. James Oulhane was murdered in a Michigan avenue saloon by an ex-convict named Michael Horrigan. A drunken row was at the bottom of the tragedy.

James O. Jensen unhitched a horse from a cutter and unharnessed it in the principal business street in Schoolcraft in broad daylight and fled. He was caught before night and taken to Kalamazoo and lodged in jail.

While sitting in a chair at her home in East Saginaw the other night, Mrs. Alma Delavergne suddenly and without warning dropped dead. Her age was 77 years and she had lived in East Saginaw nearly half her lifetime.

Isaac Flint, a wealthy farmer of Newport, Monroe county, dropped dead by his bedside a few evenings since. His family were gathered around and all were engaged in conversation, when, without a warning, Mr. Flint dropped to the floor, dead. Heart disease was the cause.

Wm. O. Gill, a member of the Middle Island life saving crew, is believed to be drowned. He went to Alpena for the mail and supplies, and left for the island January

28. As he never reached the island, it is presumed that he spent his boat.

Otis S. Richards, the treasurer of Campbell township, Ionia county, claimed to be short in his accounts about \$40,000, was arrested in Grand Rapids a few days ago.

When arrested he was trying to run a game supper in two different places, and was surrounded by a number of lewd women.

Wm. Fisher of Kalamazoo, who has been in jail for several days pending examination of the stomach of his wife who died recently under suspicious circumstances, has been released. Morphine was found in Mrs. Fisher's stomach, but the prosecuting attorney thinks no case could be made out against Fisher.

Hon. O. M. Barnes, now in Florida, has been appointed as a delegate to represent the Central Michigan Agricultural Society at a National convention in the interests of agriculture, to be held in the grand hall of the Exposition at New Orleans, commencing February 10 and continuing one week. —Lansing Journal.

Dr. Hale's medical sanitarium, the Frost house, in Eaton Rapids, burned Feb. 2, at 2 o'clock in the morning. The fire caught from a burning smokestack. All the patients escaped from the building, but the contents were nearly a total loss, as very little was saved. Loss \$25,000; insured for \$2,000. It was a close call for the entire business portion of the city.

A movement is on foot to obtain the right of way 100 feet wide for a railroad from Marine City to Detroit. The route as laid out runs from Detroit to Mt. Clemens, thence via New Baltimore, Ancehorvi, Fair Haven, Starville and Roberts Landing to Marine City. The capital stock of the company is to be \$4,000 a mile, and it will be named the eastern Michigan railroad.

John E. Lasher, aged 61, died of hemorrhage of the lungs, on Ottawa st., Grand Rapids, on the 6th inst. having left the care on which he came from Plainwell only a few minutes before. He was on the way to Ionia to take the position of gate keeper of the prison, under Warden Watkins. He was a prominent politician and a respected man of Allegan county. A coroner's inquest was held and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.

The National party of the State of Michigan will meet in state convention at Mead's Hall, Lansing, Wednesday, February 25, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon to nominate candidates for justices of the supreme court and regents of the state university, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention. The basis of representation will be as follows: Two delegates at large for each organized county and one additional delegate for each 200 votes and fractions thereof over even hundreds cast for Benjamin F. Butler in 1884.

The next session of the American Pomological Society meets in Grand Rapids in September next. A committee of able men has been appointed to prepare a paper for the occasion, consisting of Wm. L. Webber of Saginaw; Andrew J. Webber of Ionia; J. G. Ramadell of Traverse City; Byron G. Stout of Pontiac; Henry G. Reynolds of Grand Rapids; and Wm. K. Giverson of Jackson. The Executive Board of the Horticultural Society have organized for business and they propose to take measures that will maintain Michigan's reputation as a fruit growing state. She has already taken medals on several occasions, notably at Richmond, Va., Chicago, Ill., and Boston, Mass., upon collections of fruit shown in competition with other states.

A party seated in A. J. Pierce's cigar store one evening not long since, figured out what a blacksmith would receive to shoe a horse at one cent for the first nail, and double every nail, eight nails to a shoe. The conclusion reached was that he would receive the nice sum of \$42,949,673.50. This reminded Bill Burch, who was present, that thirty years ago he let a farmer have eight chickens to double every year, and he thought it was about time to have a settlement. The matter was figured up, and it was found that Bill had 17,179,867,264 chickens coming, and he says they were worth at least 30 cents each. Figure this up, and Bill owns the whole United States, or \$5,153,960,179.20. Mr. Burch relates this for a fact, and says he has four living witnesses to the transaction. —Coldwater Republican.

The Baginaw Courier has the following curious bit of history: In 1836 Robert G. McKee, who now lives at Eaton Rapids, bought a surveyor's compass of Menedy & Oshout, of West Troy, N. Y. He used it from 1836 to 1840 in Clinton, Shiawassee, and Iagham counties, in the time surveying and platting part of the city of Lansing with it, about the time the state capitol was located there. In 1841 P. T. Maine, then county surveyor of Shiawassee county, bought and used it until 1855, when he sold it to Mr. Perry. In the winter of 1856-7 P. C. Leavenworth, jr., now of Lansing, bought it. In the spring of 1861 I. H. Leavenworth bought it of him and has used it in the Saginaw valley ever since, and has never seen one like it. He would be willing to exchange it for. If nothing happens to it it will be good for another half century.

Muskegon was the scene of another shooting affair on the 6th inst. About 1 o'clock a man named Philip Ivet, while intoxicated, shot his wife in the abdomen, and then killed himself. The woman will recover. The trouble arose between them over the support of the family. The woman claimed that Ivet had not done two days' work in the twelve years they have been married. The day before the shooting the couple had parted. The husband followed her to her place where she had gone with her children, and told her if she did not return and live with him he would kill her. She refused, and started to go for help when he fired as stated the ball passing through a portion of her abdomen down into the groin. Her wound is not considered fatal. Ivet shot himself twice. The first shot grazed his forehead and the second shot entered his breast and passed through some vital organs and killed him almost immediately. He was 46 years old and his wife 25.

The king of Sweden is said to be trying to marry his second son, Prince Oscar, to Princess Louise, eldest daughter of the Prince of Wales, his recent visit to England having that object in view.

Ox-tail soup is an old thing—most dreadfully old sometimes—but now some genius has invented a method of making broth of a cow's horns. If this isn't making both ends meet, then I don't know any prescription for hard times. —Burdette.

"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 pailful 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.

KHARTOUM FALLEN.

El Mahdi Captures the Soudan Stronghold.

Brave Gen. Gordon Dies at His Post.

The following was telegraphed from the war office in London at 12:30 p. m. Feb. 5: Telegrams from Gen. Wolseley announce that the fall of Khartoum took place on January 26. He says Col. Wilson arrived at Khartoum January 26. He was greatly surprised to find the enemy in possession of that place. He immediately started on his return down the river and proceeded under a heavy fire from the rebels. When so close miles below the Shubaka cataract Col. Wilson's steamers were wrecked, but he and his whole party managed to reach an island in safety, where they are secure. A steamer has gone to bring them back to the British at Metemneh. Gen. Wolseley says he has no information regarding the fate of Gen. Gordon, and does not know whether he is dead or alive.

A later dispatch says: There is no longer any doubt that the Mahdi holds possession of Khartoum. Some hopes are entertained that Gen. Gordon may still be holding out in the citadel of the town.

Native reports are that the Mahdi had 60,000 men in the vicinity of Khartoum, and he introduced a number of his emissaries into the city. These emissaries mingled freely with the native troops under Gen. Gordon, and by bribes, threats and working their religious feelings, induced them to mutiny. Seven thousand of the garrison deserted to the rebels, leaving Gordon only 2,500 faithful soldiers. With this small force he attempted to hold the city against the Mahdi's great army, but after severe fighting, in which a large number of rebels were killed, he was compelled to surrender.

Rumors concerning the fate of Gen. Gordon are many and varied, but all agree that the Mahdi has captured Khartoum by treachery. The most reliable reports point to one Faraz Pasha as the traitor. It is said that he, being left in charge of the ramparts, opened the gates January 26 and admitted the enemy. Some rumors state that Gordon, together with a few Levantines, were cooped up in a church. Others say the Mahdi was seen wearing Gordon's uniform. A majority agree, however, that Gen. Gordon was killed.

A Cairo dispatch says: Rumors have reached here that 2,000 men were massacred at Khartoum. The news of the disaster has cast a gloom over the entire Egyptian colony in Egypt. The English garrison now consists of 1,200 men at Alexandria, 3,850 at Cairo, and 150 marines at Suez. There are no forces at Port Said excepting one gun-boat. The man-of-war Monarch is at Alexandria.

The council at the War Office late on the evening of Feb. 5, decided to advise the dispatch of 8,000 troops to Suakin immediately. Gen. Stephenson telegraphs that 5,000 men will be needed to clear the road to Berber, as the news of the fall of Khartoum will induce the central tribes to join Osman Digma. Gen. Stephenson also advises that the present strength of the troops in upper and lower Egypt be maintained and reinforcements drawn from England and India.

Gen. Wolseley has renewed his demand for an expedition to Suakin of 3,000 men under Gen. Greaves.

IN CONGRESS.

FEB. 2.

SENATE—After the transaction of routine business the Pacific railroad bill was taken up. After discussing this measure for a short time the inter-state commerce bill was taken up. The Senate, discussion of which was continued throughout the session.

HOUSE—Mr. Holman of Indiana introduced a bill to maintain purity of the ballot and prevent bribery and corruption in elections. Mr. Dockery of Missouri, introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House of the total expense incurred by the appointment of deputy marshals and chief supervisors of elections, and in what states the money has been expended. Mr. Belmont of New York, introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of State to inform the House whether or not any representations have been either formally or informally made to this government by the British Government; growing out of the use of dynamite in London; if such representations have been made in writing, then transmit copies of the communications that passed between the governments on the subject. If these representations or communications have been verbal then a statement of their tenor and purport. The unfinished business coming over from the last individual session day was a motion made by Mr. Bayne of Pennsylvania to suspend the rules and pass the bill increasing to \$1,500,000 the limit of appropriation for the public building at Pittsburgh. The House continued in session until 2 a. m., but no business was transacted.

FEBRUARY 3.

SENATE—The credentials of Wm. M. Evans, elected United States Senator from New York State, were presented, but as they did not contain the Governor's certificate they were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The remainder of the session was spent in the discussion of the inter-state commerce bill. The measure was debated in a very lively manner, and before adjournment the commission was substituted for the Reagan bill.

HOUSE—Mr. Bland of Missouri, from the committee on coinage, reported back a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for information whether the clearing house association of New York or any national bank refuses to receive silver dollars or certificates in settlement of their balances, and whether any official of the government accedes to such practice; also, what amount of gold came into the treasury in exchange at par for silver dollars or certificates during January, 1885, and what amount of silver coin was in the treasury on January 1, 1879, and every year thereafter, not held for the redemption of silver certificates; also, what amount of the receipts of the government have been received in silver coin or certificates; also, what amount of the receipts of the government have been received in silver coin or certificates since January, 1, 1879. Adopted. On motion of Mr. Eaton of Connecticut, the Senate amendment to the House concurrent resolution making arrangements for counting the electoral vote was agreed to. Mr. Cox of New York, from the committee on naval affairs, reported back a resolution calling on the secretary of the navy for information as to what amount of money has been expended by the Navy Advisory Board and what changes have been made from the original plans of hulls, boilers, etc., for the Chicago, Boston, Atlanta and Dolphin, and the cost of such changes. Adopted. A bill was passed to regulate forms of bills of lading and the duties and liabilities of shipowners and others. Mr. Holman of Indiana from the

Committee on Appropriations, reported back a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to the House a list of persons on the rolls of the department as special agents on November 1, 1884, and February 2, 1885. Adopted. The River and Harbor bill came up, discussion of which occupied the remainder of the session.

FEBRUARY 4.

SENATE—The chair laid before the Senate the President's message relating to Mrs. Grant's offer to the government of swords and other military and civil testimonials lately belonging to Gen. Grant, and recommending that congress pass a bill to enable the President to place Gen. Grant on the retired list. Consideration of the inter-state commerce bill was then resumed. The bill having been perfected, it was reported to the Senate from the committee of the whole, read a third time and passed, yeas 43, nays 12. The Senate decided to take up the bill for the retirement and recognition of the trade dollar. Mr. Morrill of Vermont, said he did not feel that the government is under the slightest legal or moral obligation to redeem the trade dollar. Mr. McPherson of New Jersey, said there would be \$250,000,000 in silver in the treasury vaults by August, 1886, and he favored the immediate suspension of coinage. He believed the government morally bound to redeem the trade dollar at its face value. Mr. Blair of New Hampshire, made two unsuccessful attempts during the day to secure consideration of the anti-labor contract labor bill. After executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—Mr. Atkinson of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Railways and Canals reported a bill for the survey of a water route to connect Lake Michigan with Detroit river. Committee of the whole. Mr. Maicher of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Civil Service Reform, reported adversely the bill prohibiting the removal of Union soldiers or dependant relatives in the civil service except for cause. House calendar. The House went into the committee of the whole on the River and Harbor bill. Mr. King of Louisiana, defended the appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi River and favored the levee system. Mr. White of Kentucky, thought the pending bill contained a larger percentage of appropriations for trout streams than did the bill of 1882 which was vetoed. Mr. Herr of Michigan, while conceding that the bill had been carefully prepared, thought congress should stop dumping money into Galveston harbor until it knew what it was about. The committee then rose and the House adjourned. At 8 o'clock the House met in evening session and went into committee of the whole to continue consideration of the river and harbor bill. Less than thirty members were in attendance at the beginning of the session. The point of no quorum was raised and the House adjourned.

FEBRUARY 5.

SENATE—Mr. Sherman of Ohio introduced a bill to provide for striking medals to commemorate the completion of the Washington monument. Referred. The bill provides that one medal shall be given each senator, representative and governor of a state or territory, and that 10,000 medals shall be struck off for sale to the general public at cost. Van Wyck of Nebraska offered the following resolution which was unanimously agreed to. Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior inform the Senate what amounts were due the United States December 31, 1882, from the Union Pacific Railroad; also, what amounts have become due from that date until December 31, 1884, according to rule laid down in the decision lately made between the United States and said road in the Court of Claims, and also whether the annual settlement was made February 1, 1885, as provided in the Thurman act. The bill or the redemption of the trade dollar was then taken up.

HOUSE—Mr. Randall of Pennsylvania from the committee on rules, reported an amendment to the special "ten objections" rule so as to provide that the objections shall not be called for until after a ten-minute debate. After further debate the amendment to the rule was adopted. A resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to inform the House the total amount of expenses incurred under the law providing for the appointment of deputy marshals, chief supervisors and supervisors of elections, and in what states the money had been expended, was adopted.

FEBRUARY 6.

SENATE—A resolution was offered by Mr. Sewell of New Jersey calling on the secretary of war to report to the Senate whether any plans or preparations had been matured by the engineer corps of the army or by the war department for defending the harbors on our sea coast and lakes by torpedoes or otherwise in case of sudden war with any foreign power, and if torpedo stations had been established or are contemplated for such defense. Referred. Mr. Palmer of Michigan obtained unanimous consent to deliver some remarks on the woman suffrage constitutional amendment. It was agreed that the Senate shall meet at 11 a. m. on and after Monday next. The bill to regulate the fees of pension agents and attorneys was then taken up and after discussion passed without division. The consular and diplomatic bill was then called up and passed. The chair then laid before the Senate the anti-silver coinage bill, but without further action the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors reopened, adjourned, leaving that bill as unfinished business for to-morrow.

HOUSE—The Senate bill was passed amending section 4434 of the revised statutes by adding a proviso that boilers, when constructed of iron or steel plates not exceeding 51-100 inch in thickness to which the heat is applied on the outside of the sheet may in the discretion of the secretary of the treasury be authorized and used in steam vessels navigating the Atlantic or Pacific ocean, salt water bays or sounds and the great lakes. Consideration of the river and harbor bill was then resumed. The committee then rose and the House took a recess until 8 p. m., the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills. The House at the evening session passed twenty-six pension bills (including one granting a pension of \$10 each to the minor children of the late Lieut. Killigbury, and one increasing to \$50 the pension of the widow of Commodore Fillebrown) and adjourned.

FEBRUARY 7.

SENATE—A new set of credentials of Wm. M. Evans, senator-elect from New York, were presented and filed. Mr. Cameron of Wisconsin presented joint resolutions of the legislature of Wisconsin urging congress to purchase the Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Canal; also a joint resolution relating to the purchase of the Portage Lake canal; Mr. Sherman of Ohio, from the committee on library, reported a joint resolution, which passed, accepting the offer made the government by Wm. B. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Grant of swords, medals, bronzes paintings and other articles presented to Gen. U. S. Grant by various governments of the world as tokens of appreciation of his illustrious character as a soldier and statesman. The President expresses the thanks of congress to Mr. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Grant, and provides that the articles be placed in charge of the Librarian of Congress, the Secretary of War, however, to receive them for safe keeping until a permanent repository may be provided for them in the Congressional library. The Chair named Messrs. Hear and Pendleton as tellers on the part of the Senate in the count of the electoral vote on Wednesday next. Several private bills were passed, among them one granting pension to Margaret G. Halpin. A bill to increase the pension of the widow of Maj. Gen. Geo. H. Thomas gave rise to some discussion. The House bill would give her \$2,000 a year. The majority of the Senate committee recommend only \$1,200, but the minority of that committee favor the larger amount. The discussion was participated in by Messrs. Callom, Blair, Fiske, Conkling, Mitchell, Plumb and Miller, of California. The bill was passed as it came from the House, making the pension \$2,000 a year. Mr. Van Wyck of Nevada moved an amendment to one of the private pension bills, providing that all soldiers' widows or minor children who, by the existing law, are to may become entitled to \$5 per month shall in future receive \$12. Agreed to. Mr. Mitchell of Pennsylvania moved to add to the bill further provisions of the Mexican pension bill namely: First, that in considering cases of dependant parents it shall be sufficient to show that such parents are without other means of comfortable support than their own manual labor or contributions from persons not legally bound for their support; second, that proof that the applicant was regularly mustered into service shall be presumptive evidence of soundness at the time, but subject to rebuttal; and third, that no person shall be entitled to more than one pension at a time unless specially declared by act of congress. The amendments were agreed to. A bill was passed to restore Theodore Ten Eyck to his rank in the army and place him on the retired list. The bill was passed. It does not include pay or the term he has been out of the army. After executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—After several ineffectual attempts to consider various questions, recess was ordered from 6 o'clock to-day until 10 o'clock Monday and the House then went into committee of the whole. Mr. Hammond of Georgia, in the chair on the River and Harbor bill.

Don't make the mistake of doctoring liver and kidneys to cure consumption. If you will lay all other remedies aside and put your trust in Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry it will surely benefit you. Try it for coughs and colds, and see what an excellent remedy it is.

In the bank of France there is an invisible studio in a gallery behind the cashiers, so that at a signal from one of them any suspected customer will instantly have his picture taken without his knowledge.

There are forty women acting as cashiers of banks in Dakota. Not one of them has ever speculated, been short in her accounts, or manifested the slightest hankering for the bracing atmosphere of Canada.

Jay Gould's new steam launch, which is intended as a companion to the Atlanta, has attained fifteen miles an hour, a speed never before reached by a yacht of her size. She is nearly 30 feet in length and 7½ feet beam. Her cost was over \$30,000.

No one can be ill if the blood is pure. Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla root have long been recognized by physicians as blood purifiers. Don't be humbugged by the advertisements of the many quack bitters, but occasionally use Dr. Guyott's Yellow Dock Sarsaparilla, and you will live to a good old age free from all distress of mind and body. Many of our best citizens who long suffered from bad blood indicated by weak kidneys, indigestion, sores, aches, etc., owe their recovery to the use of this remedy.

A Parisian mother-in-law said to her son-in-law, "So you were at the ball last evening, and it is not a month since you lost your wife." "That's true," answered the culprit, "with a contrite air, "but I beg to remind you that I danced very sadly."

Anna Dickinson has abandoned politics, dropped such characters as "Claude Melnotte" and "Hamlet" on the stage, has resumed her old position on the lecture platform, and is now enjoying reasonable success in some of the New England towns.

Many who long suffered from indescribable feelings of distress, lame back, aching joints, sores, swellings, weakness of the urinary organs, unnatural feelings of weariness, headache, nervousness, despondency, sleeplessness, disturbing dreams, partial insanity, etc., after doctoring liver, kidneys, nerves and brain, with the various quack nostrums of the day, and being nearly frightened to death by their alarming advertisements, quietly began using Dr. Guyott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, and were greatly surprised to quickly find themselves restored to perfect health. No other remedy equals it.

A Galveston mendicant was in the habit of calling at the office of a local lawyer and receiving a small sum on account of former acquaintance. Last week the mendicant called as usual, but the lawyer said: "I can't assist you any longer, as I've got a wife now, and need all the money I can lay my hands on." "Well, now that's just coming it a little to strong. Here you actually go and get married at my expense." Texas Sittings.

J. S. Baldwin, of Newark, N. J., has conceived the startling idea of building an inverted railway. He proposes that the car wheels should be stationary and operated by stationary engines, while passengers and freight would be transported in long troughs, with a keel moving upon wheels in a permanent shed extending the whole length of the line.

Chicago numbers three Sabbath schools conducted for the benefit of Chinese boys.

THE WOOD CHOPPER'S CHILD.

The smoke of the Indian Summer
Darkened and doubled the hills,
And the ripe corn, like a sunset,
Summured along the hills;
Like a gracious glowing sunset,
Interlarded with the rainbow light
Of vanishing wings a trailing
Of trembling wings of light;
As, with the briar-buds gleaming
In her darling, dimpled hands,
Teddling slow down the sheep-paths
Of the yellow stubble-lands—
Her sweet eyes full of the shadows
Of the woodland, darkly brown—
Came the chopper's little daughter,
In her simple hood and gown.
Behind her streamed the splendors
Of the oaks and elms so grand,
Behind her gleamed the gardens
Of the rich man of the land;
Gardens about whose gateways
The gloomy ivy awoke,
Singing all her heart a tremble
As she struck within their shade.
Now the chopper's lowly cabin
Lay nestled in the wood,
And the dwelling of the rich man
By the open high way stood,
With its pleasant porches facing
Against the morning hills,
And each separate window shining
Like a bed of daffodils.
Up above the tallest poplars
In its starlike rose,
With its carved and curious gables,
And its marble porticoes;
But she did not see the grandeur,
And she thought her father's oaks
Were finer than the cedars
Clips so close along the walks.
So, in that full confiding
The unworried only know,
Through the gateway, down the garden,
Up the marble portico,
Her bare feet brown as bee's wings,
And her hands of briar-buds fall,
On, along the flossy crimson
Of the carpets of dyed wool.
With a modest glance uplifted
Through the jasper drooping down,
Came the chopper's little daughter
In her simple hood and gown;
Still and steady, like a shadow,
Sliding inward from the wood,
Till before the lady-mistress
Of the house, at last, she stood.
Oh, as sweet as summer sunshine
Was that lady-came to see,
With the chopper's little daughter,
Like a shadow at her knee!
Oh, green as leaves of clover
Were the broodier of her train,
And her hand it shone with jewels
Like a filly with the train.
And the priest, before the altar,
As she swam along the isle,
Reading out the sacred lesson,
Read it consciously, the while,
The long roll of the organ
Drew across a silent stir,
And when he uttered a salutation,
As if he named but her.
But the chopper's child undazzled
In her lady's presence stood—
She was born amid the splendors
Of the glorious autumn wood—
And so sweetly and serenely
Met the cold and careless face,
Her own alive with blushes,
Even as who gives a grace;
As she said, the accents falling
In a pretty childish way
To-morrow, then to-morrow
Will have brought Thanksgiving day.
And my mother will be happy,
And be honored, so she said,
To have the landlord's lady
Taste her honey and her bread.
Then slowly spoke the lady,
As disdainfully she smiled,
Live you not in yonder cabin?
Are you not the chopper's child?
And your foolish mother bids me
To Thanksgiving, do you say?
What is it, little starling,
That you give your thanks for, pray?
One bashful moment's silence—
Then hushing up her pain,
And sweetest growing out of it
As the rose does out of rain—
She stripped the woolen kerchief
From off her shining head,
As one might strip the outer husk
From the golden ear, and said:
"What have we to give thanks for?
Why, just for daily bread!"
And then, with all her little pride
Abushing out so red—
"Perhaps, too, that the sunshine
Can come and lie on our floor,
With none of your icy column,
To shut it from the door!"
"What have we to give thanks for?"
And a smile illumined her tears,
As a star the broken vapors,
When it suddenly appears;
And she answered, all her bosom
Trembling up and down so fast:
"Because my poor sick brother
Is asleep at last, at last."
"Asleep beneath the daisies:
But when the drenching rain
Has put them out, we know the dew
Will light them up again;
And we make and keep Thanksgiving
With the best of house affords,
Since, if we live, or if we die,
We know we are the Lord's!"
"That out His hands of mercy
Not the least of us can fall;
But we have ten thousand blessings,
And I cannot name them all!
Oh, see them yourself, good madam—
I will come and show you the way—
After the morning, the morning again
Will be the great, glad day!"
And, tucking up her tresses
In the kerchief of gray wool,
Where they gleamed like golden woodlights
In the autumn mist so dull,
She crossed the crimson carpets,
With her rose-buds in her hands,
And, climbing up the sheep-paths
Of the yellow stubble-lands.
Passed the marsh wherein the starlings
Shut so close their horny bills,
And lighted with her joyousness
The gate way of the hills,
Oh, the eagle has the sunshine,
And his way is grand and still;
But the lark can turn the cloud into
A temple when she will!
That evening, when the corn fields
Had lost the rainbow light
Of vanishing wings a trailing
And trembling out of sight,
Apart from her great possessions
And from all the world apart,
Kneeling the lady wife and mistress
Of the rich man's house and heart.
Kneeling she, all her spirit broken,
And the shame she could not speak,
Burning out upon the darkness
From the fires upon her cheek;
And prayed the Lord of the harvest
To make her meek and mild,
And as faithful in Thanksgiving
As the chopper's little child.

AFTER MANY DAYS.

CHAPTER III.

Never, during all the bright, idle summer, had he seen a tear dim the pretty eyes, nor an expression of trouble cross the mobile features. He flattered himself he knew the cause of this sorrow, and he reproached himself for his selfishness in desiring to keep for the last moment the sweet assurance that she was as dear to him as he had become to her. He crossed the room and lifted her head, taking the trembling little hands in his own, and looked into her eyes, his own shining with a light she had never seen in human eyes before.
"Margie! little pearl," he said abruptly, "do you know I love you and want you for my own?"
Margie caught her breath. Did sudden happiness ever come to you, reader? So sudden that it seemed as though a flash of some magnetic light had glanced through your heart, and stilled for a moment your very breath? Leonard saw her start; saw the bright, vivid love-light gleam from the uplifted eyes, and knew this sweet, guileless life was all his own.
"I am going home to-morrow, little pearl," he continued, "but I will come again before the trees have put off their autumn glory, and take my bride to her city home. Will you come?"
"I think so," Margie said gravely. Then yielding to the intense happiness that filled her heart, she reached both arms up and drew his face down to hers, and kissed both bronzed cheeks. A moment after John Maynard and Vi. stepped softly back from the open door, where they had been involuntary witnesses of the scene.
Vi. in talking to Clarice afterward said she never heard of anything so absurd as making love over a pan full of apple peelings, while John Maynard went home after doing his errand, and coming into the sitting room where his mother was, dropped down on his knees at her side and laid his head in her lap.
"It's all over with me, mother," he said.
Mrs. Maynard had long known of John's untold love for Margie Lee, and now her heart ached for the sorrow of this, her only son.
"Has she said 'no' to you, John?" she asked presently, wondering how any woman could find it in her heart to refuse the love of so noble a heart.
"I have not asked her," he answered, "but I saw enough to tell me she is not to be mine."
So Leonard Bryant bade them all good-bye and went his way to prepare a home for his bride.
Margie was very busy after her lover's departure making ready all the garments besitting the adornment of a bride-elect.
Even Clarice was aroused enough to forsake her loved books and take part in this romance in real life; and Vi. stitched industriously and vowed in her impulsive manner never to be married if she had to have so many tucks and frills and pull's upon her own wedding garments.
So the autumn weeks passed rapidly and one golden day late in October, when nature was looking royally lovely, giving to the earth a short season of regal beauty before donning her gold and crimson, Leonard Bryant came to the farmhouse and bore from it the fairest and sweetest of its inmates.
The wedding was very quiet, none but the near neighbors and friends being invited. John Maynard received a business call that took him from home at the time, but his mother was present, and none kissed the pretty bride more warmly, or wished her more happiness, than she.
So Margie went to her new, strange life in the city, and the old homestead saw her no more for many, many days.
And then she came alone, her pale, beautiful face, with its large, starry eyes gleaming amid the sombre draperies of a widow's garment. Margie's married life was as a sealed book to those left behind at the farm. Brief letters carried the information that she was well and happy, and for two years the loving hearts that waited for news dreamed of no shadow existing in the bright sky of Margie's life.
The letters grew shorter and less frequent, giving the merest general facts concerning her manner of existence, and then Mr. and Mrs. Bryant had gone abroad, and all intercourse had ceased, owing, the family believed, to the wandering life of the pair.
Dr. Lee had passed from life; leaving a legacy of blessing and loving farewell for his daughter; and Vi. had married a thriving young farmer, and the young couple lived with Clarice at the homestead. Near the close of the second year of wandering, a letter, deeply edged with black, came to the little circle at the home. Her husband had died, after seeking long for some climate to restore health to his wasting frame, and now Margie was coming home, to the dear old farm, never to leave it, she fondly hoped, while life should last.
Had life and love been all that had promised to the innocent, trusting girl who had so fearlessly given herself into the keeping of a stranger? Had naught but happiness come to fill the years since she left her childhood's home? None knew; for although the letter told of her utter loneliness now, it breathed of nothing else, and when she arrived at home, the pale, weary face, with its sorrowful dark eyes, told no more.
So Margie took up life again after its long break at the old farm house, and went quietly helping Clarice at her household duties, or playing with Vi's baby, and gradually losing the shadow

from her eyes, and the white, listless look from her features.

The years, whatever they may have held of disappointment, had not taken away any of the beauty that marked her girlhood, but had, on the contrary, developed into full perfection the promise of those early years, and at twenty-six Margie Bryant was a beautiful woman. Those four years of intercourse with the world had polished and refined the naturally delicate perceptions, and Margie might never more say she felt "ashamed" of her mental acquirements.

At first, upon coming home, she had remained entirely secluded from all society, not caring to meet any of the curious acquaintances who came often to the house, but gradually she overcame this feeling of reticence and mingled more freely with the friends of her girlhood days.

Among the first whom she visited was Mrs. Maynard. Time had not dealt lightly with the old lady, and she was unable to leave the house. The first time Margie went to see her old friend she walked up the path and in at the open door without knocking. How familiar everything was! The same bright rag-carpet on the floor, the same brass candle-sticks and china shepherdesses upon the high old-fashioned mantel-piece. Margie stood a moment silent, looking at the old lady as she sat in her high-backed rocking-chair, her eyes closed in a light sleep, then crossing the room, she bent and softly kissed the faded cheek of the sleeper. Light as was the touch of her lips it awoke the old lady, who opened her eyes and gazed half-bewildered at the smiling vision before her. Margie knelt down and put her arms around the figure in the chair.

"You have not forgotten me, dear Mrs. Maynard?" she said softly.
"Forgotten you, little Margie Lee!" said the old lady earnestly. "I have thought of you every day since you left us. Oh! how lonely we were after you were gone. But you have come back to us now?"
"Yes I have come back," said Margie simply.

A slight noise at the door caused her to turn, and John Maynard stood before her. He knew she had returned, but could this beautiful—royally beautiful—woman, that rose from her knees and came forward to greet him, her silken robe trailing upon the carpet, be little Margie, the bright, pretty girl to whom he had given his heart so many years ago? It must be, for she held out two pretty hands and said brightly, in the familiar voice of his little girl-sweetheart:

"Aren't you glad to see me, John? I can hardly think so, though, for you have left two weeks go by since I came home and you have not shown your face."

John took the outstretched hands in his a moment and looked into the perfect face.

"I was afraid of intruding," he said gravely.

"My friends can never intrude upon me," answered Margie; and then she sat down upon a stool at Mrs. Maynard's feet, and John, who, poor, simple fellow, had thought his loved dead and buried years ago, sat upon the doorstep and watched every motion of the graceful figure, and listened to every tone of the well-known voice, and dreamed, as he had dreamed four years ago.

So Margie fell into the old habit of going and often down the lane to the old-fashioned house of her friend, and John fell into the habit of coming up to the farm, as he had done in those by-gone days. He had not been idle all those years, and Margie found a new and strange pleasure in hearing him talk of his busy life and his plans for the future and daily the starry eyes grew brighter, and the fresh color grew warmer on the round cheek. And thus another year glided by, and John Maynard felt that existence might hold something for him yet in the future. But he told himself to be patient, not to startle by unseemly haste the perfection of their intercourse, and so he held tight reign over his lips and actions, and waited for the time when his self-imposed probation should be at an end. And at last June blossomed, and sent abroad over the earth her store of sweets.

Margie went as usual one evening to spend a short time with her old friend. She had lingered talking with Mrs. Maynard, until the night had fallen and the stars glowed in the purple dome overhead; then kissing her companion good-night, she went slowly out into the beautiful night.

John stood awaiting her at the gate, and the two passed out and strolled along the familiar path as they had done five years ago.

They walked silently along until they reached the point where John had lost that other opportunity of speaking the words that burned on his tongue. The thought of all that had passed since then, of his once blighted hopes, did not deter him from asking, the question the answer of which was to determine the future of his life. Glancing into the love-lit face and eyes only rivaled in brightness by the stars which witnessed the plighting of their troth, he read the answer to the question asked "after many years."

[THE END]

"Yes," said the Idaho man, "it's dreadful unfortunate that my gal got huffed by that ar' b'ar. Do you know she's sorter held me in contempt since that occurrence?"

The statue of Garfield at the foot of Capitol Hill, Washington, will directly face the hall of the House of Representatives.

A SERIOUS DISASTER.

Carelessness Causes a Terrible Calamity With Fatal and Damaging Results.

Several Lives Lost and Much Valuable Property Destroyed.

A collision occurred between a freight and an oil train on the iron and wooden bridge of the Pennsylvania railroad spanning the Raritan river at New Brunswick, N. J., shortly before 3 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 7, resulting in the loss of four lives the destruction of two locomotives and many cars, the partial wreck of one span of the bridge and the burning of two factories, six dwellings and one hotel in this city. The damage is placed at between \$80,000 and \$1,000,000. The collision, so far as can be learned, was due to the carelessness of the conductor of the forward train. The train consisted of freight and oil cars, the latter being in the rear, and was east-bound. For some unknown reason, the train stopped on the bridge with the tail standing on the shore spans. No flagmen, it is alleged, were sent back to warn the approaching trains of danger. The result was, the locomotive of a fast east-bound freight train plunged into the rear of the oil train. The shock was terrific and caused the explosion of an oil car. Streams of burning oil speedily overspread the bridge and ran down to the street below, igniting everything combustible in its course. Two brakemen of the oil train fell through the bridge to the street with the car on which they were, and were burned up. The engineer and fireman of the rear train jumped from the cab at the George street crossing, seeing the collision was inevitable, and saved their lives.

The shock of the explosion aroused the people from their slumbers and, attracted by the bright light of the burning cars, they ran to the bridge and attempted to stay the progress of the flames. The entire fire department also was on hand promptly but the gutters were filled with blazing oil, which could not be turned from its course toward the river, and soon Janeway & Son's immense wall paper factory, close to the river, caught fire. The chief of the fire department, recognizing the dangerous straits in which he was placed, owing to his small force, telegraphed to Elizabeth and Jersey City for assistance, but before steamers from that place arrived Janeway's factory burned to the ground. John Dougherty, an employe, entered the office of this building to try and save the books, but was overcome by the smoke and perished. The fire extended to the large factory of the New Brunswick consolidated fruit jar company which was soon totally consumed. Next the stream of oil reached the row of dwelling houses on Washington street opposite the two factories, and they burned, together with the hotel adjoining. It is believed they were partly insured. Among the cars burned were two each containing 12 horses. The mystery is that the whole town was not burned. The accident is now said to have been due to the carelessness of the telegraph operator on the east bank of the Raritan, who operated the block signals. He cannot be found.

CONDENSED NEWS.

A Negro was burned at the stake in Santa Cruz, Mexico, Jan. 31.

There are 10,000 men, women and girls out of work in Manayunk, Pa.

The French force in Tonquin consumes \$1,800 worth of quinine a month.

Talk of forming an international secret service bureau to track out dynamiters.

Paris will raise a loan of \$40,000,000 for the public works, to supply employment.

Congress is to be asked to help the New Orleans exposition out of its present difficulties.

The old liberty bell reached New Orleans safely. Its arrival was heralded by a befitting reception.

The French intimate their willingness to have a finger in the Sudan pie if England cannot master it.

An extensive fire is raging in a coal mine at Elvira, Pa. All efforts to check the flames prove unavailing.

If Congressmen dingly is authority, there is no hope for any financial legislation at this session of Congress.

The citizens law and order leagues of the United States will hold a meeting in New York City Feb. 22 and 23.

Dr. Christopher C. Graham, 100 years old, died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 3. He was an associate of Daniel Boone.

Turkey very modestly requested Italy to keep out of the Egyptian muddle. Italy is little, but she says she won't.

The New York legislature petitions congress for the immediate appropriation of \$300,000 for the Hennepin canal.

Explosions of gas in a coal mine in Indian Territory, on the 2d, killed three men, injured eighty-nine seriously and forty-two slightly.

United Ireland, speaking of the shooting of O'Donovan Rossa, says, "Rossa cannot with any show of reason squeal over the occurrence."

A rich widow lady of St. Roch, Que., 74 years of age, was married on the 3d at St. Roch church to her coachman, a youth 19 years of age.

Laura De Force Gordon of San Francisco, the second woman allowed to practice before the U. S. supreme court, has been admitted. She is a Californian.

Matilda Chase, a lineal descendant of Daniel Case, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was burned to death in Annapolis, Md., recently.

The Harvard alumni association of Washington have refused admission to Prof. Richard T. Greener and Robert H. Terrell, both prominent colored gentlemen of that city.

President Arthur sent a message to the House on the 3d, transmitting Mrs. Grant's offer to give to the government in perpetuity Gen. Grant's collection of relics and memorabilia.

The numerous incendiary fires which destroyed millions worth of property in Cleveland, O., some months ago, it is claimed, were started by a Chicago socialist who has escaped.

Dr. Henry T. Hembold, the inventor of the famous Hembold 'bucha,' is now in a lunatic asylum, while his wife claims he is perfectly sane. A suit is now in progress to prove his sanity.

The North Carolina house of representatives has passed a bill to pension ex-confederate soldiers who lost limbs in the service

of the state or who by reason of wounds are incapacitated for labor.

The draft of the extradition treaty which has been agreed to by the United States and British governments has been submitted to and approved by the Dominion government and returned to London.

John Sampson, a boiler maker, while engaged in repairing a boiler at Auburn, N. Y., was scalded to death, the engineer turning on steam, thinking the boiler in which Sampson was at work was cut off.

A statement has been made by a Chinese orphan girl to a Chicago customs officer that her sister sold her in Hong Kong for \$462, and she was brought to Chicago to buy her freedom by engaging in a life of shame.

It is stated that five Americans, officers of the Chinese army, have arrived in England and are making contracts for the supply of war stores. When these arrangements are completed they will proceed to China via the Suez Canal.

In view of warnings of the intentions of the dynamiters to destroy the Victoria Bridge, at Montreal, wooden shanties have been built on the ice near both ends of the bridge, and three guards posted at night. It will be maintained all winter.

In the past year 20,297 patents were issued, 19,013 of which were to citizens of the United States. Receipts of the patent office were \$1,075,799, and expenses \$970,580. There were 1,021 trade marks and 513 labels registered.

An investigation by the governor of Missouri into the alleged abduction of Alired Sheldon from Kansas City last May, has resulted in the knowledge that Sheldon is now in England, and planned the abduction himself to escape his creditors.

Secretary Lincoln has given orders that the leaders of the Oklahoma invaders be turned over to the civil authorities. The settlers threaten to return to the lands with reinforcements, starting from Arkansas City March 5, with thirty days' rations.

Judges Maxwell, Connor and Robertson today ordered that T. O. Campbell, the criminal lawyer of Cincinnati, who played so important a part in the riots last summer, be suspended for 10 days and pay the costs of the trial. Campbell will appeal to the supreme court.

The Portuguese government has formally taken possession of both banks of the Lower Congo. This action confirms the opinion that Portugal will not deviate in the slightest degree from the position concerning its rights in Africa announced at the beginning of the Congo conference.

The Ohio legislature passed a bill providing for the piece price contract system in the Ohio penitentiary. The contract labor system was abolished a year ago and proved a failure without anything for prisoners to do. The piece contract system was opposed by many members who favored returning to the contract system.

Col. Stewart, it now appears, was inhumanly butchered by natives on the island of Wady Gams. Gen. Stewart, two European Consuls and Hassan Bey, went by invitation of Sueliman Pasha, to the house of Ender Falker to drink coffee, Sueliman called in a band of natives who killed Stewart and the two Consuls with their spears. Hassan escaped badly wounded. The bodies were thrown into the river.

The man John A. Smythe, Joel J. Wilson and Ceoro B. Jefferson, who murdered Elran Jefferson in April 1884, were taken from the jail at Audubon, Ia., in the morning of the 4th, and killed by a mob of incensed citizens. In reply to the sheriff who refused to give up the prisoners a voice cried, "Herbert, every man here is your friend and we know your only as well as you do, but we are here on business and for business and we want no fooling about it; we are no mob, but a body of determined citizens. We came for the Jefferson murderers, and we are going to have them at whatever cost. We will not interfere with you unless compelled to do so, but we want you not to stop."

Not Beneficial in its Effects.

The first case under the law by which a convict may be tried for certain offenses committed while in prison was tried in Jackson recently. One Shannon was arranged on charge of assault with intent to kill one of the keepers. The jury found him guilty simply of assault and battery, and he was remanded to the care of the prison authorities. Speaking of the case the Jackson Patriot says:—"So far as its effect on discipline at the prison is concerned the verdict of the jury in the case of the convict Shannon, on the charge of assaulting Keeper Howe with intent to kill, must be exceedingly detrimental. It was in evidence that Shannon had threatened to take Howe's life and the fact that he made the assault in a atrocious manner with a hammer was additional evidence that murder was the object he sought to accomplish. The jury, however, rendered a verdict that he was simply guilty of assault and battery. This reached the ears of the convicts in some mysterious way, and when they had been locked up in their cells yesterday afternoon they indulged in a triumphant yell that resounded throughout the institution. The probability is that with this verdict before them as an example of what convicts may expect for committing deadly assaults upon keepers, these occurrences will be hereafter be more frequent. Only last Friday a keeper in the wagon blacksmith shop, named Coleman, was brutally assaulted and disabled for two days by a convict whom he had reported, but no complaint was made in consequence of the pendency of that suit against Shannon, which was decided yesterday. Of course under the circumstances no complaint will now be made in the case of Coleman. Under Gov. Begole's administration the warden has been greatly restricted in the punishment of refractory convicts, but inasmuch as it seems impossible to reach them through the medium of the courts we should think it proper for the warden to exercise his own judgment and inflict just such punishment as in his own opinion the emergency of the case might demand or require."

As an illustration of the ridiculous result produced by bill-stickers posting one bill over another, Mr. C. Spurgeon, son of the great preacher, mentioned in a recent lecture that on one occasion in London when he and another gentleman were announced to preach he was astonished to read the following announcement: "Ten Pounds Reward. Lost—Two fat heifers, Mr. J. J. Knight and Mr. C. Spurgeon." Another read: "Pigs fattened in six weeks on the Englishman, edited by Dr. Kenealy, price 2d weekly, and kills fleas, beetles, insects, and all kinds of vermin. Porry Davis' pain-killer cures smoky chimneys and notice to mothers, feed your infants on Bond's marking ink, 6d per bottle."

The Chelsea Herald,

WILLIAM EMMERT, JR.,
THURSDAY MORNINGS, AT \$1.40

THURSDAY, FEB. 12, 1885.

CATHERINGS.

Two hundred and twelve inmates in the county house according to the Courier.

Thirty persons united with the Ypsilanti M. E. church during the late revival.

Kensler Bros., of Manchester, are shipping 1000 barrels of apples to Cincinnati parties.

Eleven colored persons were sent to the county poor house last week. The youngest of them was aged four weeks.

A copper wire connects Jackson and Detroit. The proprietors of the telephone line find this wire works much more distinct.

Mrs. Moses Seabolt, of Ann Arbor died last week, aged 43 years. She leaves a husband and five children—four boys and one girl.

An auction social was held at Jas. McLaren's Friday night last. The tables were masked and sold at auction. Mrs. McLaren furnished the supper.

The saloon keepers of Manchester have called upon the common council to refund their tax money as other parties in the village are enjoying the same privileges without paying the tax.

Did you ever notice a man who had the dyspepsia? He looks as if he had been watching the sun spots, dodging tornadoes, been through several fires, eaten alum baking powder all his life. He will soon die and the next generation, as well as the wise ones of this, will buy DeLand's chemical baking powder, and get a pure article. Try it now and don't shorten your life by trying to save a few pennies.

The ingredients entering into the composition of Mishler's Herb Bitters include the purest and most wholesome herbs, from which the medicine derives its name, and which are compounded after the best scientific methods. Dr. Joseph Lane, a Chicago physician of high standing, after thoroughly testing the bitters, writes that he intends using it regularly in his practice, having tried it with gratifying results in diseases of the kidney.

The Rev. Thomas Holmes closes his seven years' services at Chelsea on account of failing health. During this time a debt of nearly \$1000 has been paid, and the annual benevolent contributions have increased from \$66 to \$566. Mr. Holmes has been in the ministry forty-one years and though at present unable to endure the care of a pastorate, he can preach as occasion may require, and after a rest of a year or two hopes to resume regular work.

The above we find in the "county news" of the Enterprise. We don't know where the editor "caught it" but give it to our readers in toto.

How unjust it is for license men to taunt Prohibitionists with: Why don't you enforce present temperance laws, instead of wasting time and energies in trying to secure other laws? In reply we say that license men and not prohibitionists, are responsible both for the enactment and enforcement of license laws. We of the prohibition party did not enact them; they were enacted against our protest. We demand prohibition, having no faith in license laws. You who favor license laws and enacted them, must now enforce them, or stand condemned as unwise and impracticable reformers.—Prohibitionist.

Subscribe for the HERALD and get all the news.

UNION SCHOOL REPORT.

The following is the report of the Chelsea Union School for the month ending Jan. 30, 1885:

	Number enrolled	Number belonging	Per cent of attendance
First Primary,	57	59	83
Second Primary,	47	43	91
Second Intermediate,	48	44	91
First Intermediate,	62	57	93
Grammar Room,	40	37	97
High School,	66	59	95
	360	290	

ROLL OF HONOR.

FIRST PRIMARY.

Frank Barthel Mabel McKune
Nellie Bacon Joseph Remnant
Mamie Drislane Paul Steger
Willie Moore Henry Wood
Fred Wunder.

S. E. VAN TYNE, Teacher.

SECOND PRIMARY.

Effie Armstrong Annie Bacon
Monson Burkhardt Nina Crowell
Fred Donner Tillie Girbach
Fannie Hoover Ruth Loomis
E. Kantlehner Alice Mullen
F. VanRiper Jennie Wood.

CORA E. LEWIS, Teacher.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE.

Katie Staffan Guy Lightfoot
Mary Negus Helen Easton
Ida Schumacher Minnie Allyn
Cora Taylor Florence Cole
Emma Campbell Alva Steger
Eddie Beissel Eddie Winters
Martin Eisele

DORA HARRINGTON, Teacher.

FIRST INTERMEDIATE.

Ransom Armstrong Oliver Campbell
Arnie Easton George Fuller
He man Fletcher George Beckwith
Andros Gulde Lula Johnson
May Judson Lizzie Loomis
Carrie Mattia Geo. Patterson
Geo. Staffan Nina Wright
Walter Woods Maggie Winters
Fannie Hammond
Amelia Neuberger
Ella May Wood.

TILLIE K. MUTSCHER, Teacher.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Flora Hepfer Nrena Beissel
Frances Wallace Maud Congdon
Lizzie Winters Eva Conk
Frank Wood Henry Heying
Max Pierce E. Schumacher
Mary Harrington

LIBBIE DEPEW, Teacher.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Edith Congdon Belle Chandler
Kittie Crowell Morgan Emmet
Fred Everett Willie Goodyear
Josie Hoppe Mary Hoppe
F. Hammond Kolla Heath
Fred Morton Harry Morton
Charles Purchase John R. Pierce
Ida Meyer Charles Winars
Harry Nichols Florence VanRiper.

P. M. PARKER, Principal.
MARY L. WRIGHT, Preceptress.

CONDUCTOR'S ROOM, HARLEM DEPOT
New York, February, 1884.

Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in saying a good word for DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY. I have used it for Dyspepsia and derangement of the Liver, and can say with emphasis that it always affords prompt and complete relief. FAVORITE REMEDY is pleasant to the taste, thorough in its effects, never producing the slightest disagreeable or sickening sensation. Yours truly,
B. C. TROWBRIDGE.

Michael Burke of Northfield; and William Wiley of Chelsea, were convicted in Justice Fruehoff's court Wednesday of entering the saloon located about one and one-half miles west of the city late Tuesday night, and fined \$5 and \$6.90 costs, with a 30-days alternative in jail. Sheriff Walsh boards them.—Argus. We think Chelsea is given too much credit here. As far as we know, no such person resides here.

A Great Discovery

Mr. Wm. Thomas, of Newton, Ia., says: "My wife has been seriously affected with a cough for twenty-five years, and this spring more severely than ever before. She had used many remedies without relief, and being urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery, did so, with most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved her very much, and the second bottle has absolutely cured her. She has not had so good health for thirty years." Trial Bottles Free at R. S. Armstrong's Drug Store. Large size \$1.00.

\$200,000 in presents given away. Send us 5c postage, and by mail you will get free a package of goods of large value, that will start you in week that will at once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the \$200,000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted everywhere of either sex, all ages, for all time, or only to work for us at their own homes. Fortunes for all workers—absolutely assured. Don't delay. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

TRY IT YOURSELF.

The proof of the pudding is not in chewing the string, but in having an opportunity to try the article yourself. Glazier, DePuy & Co., the Druggists, have a free trial bottle of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup for every one who is afflicted with Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, or any Lung Affection.

DEXTER DUMPLINGS.

B. B. Williams has returned from his visit in New York state.

Geo. Crampton is spending a few days among friends in Toledo.

Dr. Dunster, of Ann Arbor, was in town two days of last week.

There will be a hat carnival at the rink on the evening of the 17.

Miss Phebe Smith, of Ypsilanti, is spending a few days at Wm. Field's.

Two sleigh loads of scholars, from North Lake, spent a pleasant evening with their teacher, Miss Beal.

J. Lawrence, of Pinckney, and G. Goodrich, of this place, have opened a bakery and restaurant under Croakin's clothing store.

THIS IDEA OF GOING WEST

to Colorado or New Mexico, for pure air to relieve Consumption, is all a mistake. Any reasonable man would use Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup for Consumption in all its first stages. It never fails to give relief in all cases of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pains in the Chest and all affections that are considered primary to Consumption. Price, 50 cents and \$1.00. Sold by Glazier, DePuy & Co.

SYLVAN NEWS.

A party was held at C. Miller's last evening.

We now have a store and things are picking up in this place.

Quarterly meeting will be held at the German Methodist church next Sunday evening.

Mr. Wickham, of Ann Arbor, will conduct a concert at the Methodist church, next Saturday evening.

Very Remarkable Recovery.

Mr. Geo. V. Willing, of Manchester, Mich., writes: "My wife has been almost helpless for five years, so helpless that she could not turn over in bed alone. She used two Bottles of Electric Bitters, and is so much improved, that she is able now to do her own work." Electric Bitters will do all that is claimed for them. Hundreds of testimonials attest their great curative powers. Only fifty cents a bottle at R. S. Armstrong's.

Home Markets.

APPLES, Pdbl.	\$	@	1 50
BEANS.	75	@	75
BUTTER.	1 00	@	1 25
CORN.	25	@	14
DRIED APPLES.	3 1/2	@	3 1/2
EGGS.	16	@	16
HIDES.	5 1/2	@	6
HOGS, dressed.	5 00	@	5 00
LARD.	9	@	10
OATS.	25	@	25
POTATOES.	20	@	25
SALT.	1 80	@	2 00
WHEAT, red and white.	82	@	82

A PRIZE. Send six cents for free, a costly box of good which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. Address, True & Co. Augusta, Me.

GRANDMOTHER

Used herbs in doctoring the family, and her simple remedies DID CURE in most cases. Without the use of herbs, medical science would be powerless; and yet the tendency of the times is to neglect the best of all remedies for those powerful medicines that seriously injure the system.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

Is a combination of valuable herbs, carefully compounded from the formula of a regular Physician, who used this prescription largely in his private practice with great success. It is not a drink, but a medicine used by many physicians. It is invaluable for DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, WEAKNESS, INDIGESTION, &c., and while curing will not hurt the system.

Mr. C. J. Rhodes, a well-known iron man of Safe Harbor, Pa., writes: "My son was completely prostrated by fever and ague. Quinine and bark did him no good. I then sent for Mishler's Herb Bitters and in a short time the boy was quite well."

"E. A. Schellenger, Druggist, 717 St. Clair Street, Cleveland, O., writes: 'Your Bitters, I can say, and do say, are prescribed by some of the oldest and most prominent physicians in our city.'"

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS CO., 525 Commerce St., Philadelphia.

Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup Never Fails

THE BANANA TRADE.

A Talk with the Man Who Brought the First Cargo to This Country.

Captain George Bush, the supercargo of the Peveril, is not only a veteran sailor, but also the father of the banana business in the United States. Captain Bush emigrated from Germany to this country when he was quite a young man. He was naturalized in the Circuit Court of this city in 1855. He has been a shipmaster since 1830, and is one of the best known sailors in the ports of the West Indies. In an interesting talk about the banana business with a *Sun* reporter, Captain Bush said: "I brought the first schooner-load of bananas ever seen in the United States. I sold them to G. Martin, in New York, in 1839. People did not know what they were, and my little cargo of eleven hundred bunches overstocked the market. I secured them in Baracoa, Cuba. Three years after that cargo was landed in New York the trade had developed so fast that it required twenty-five or thirty schooner-loads alone to supply New York. Three large firms in New York monopolized the trade from Baracoa. They were Eneas Brothers, Douglass Brothers, and Pearsall Brothers. In 1867 the trade had grown so enormously that I began to look around for other places to get bananas. I had been to ports in Jamaica after oranges in previous years, but never for bananas. In May, 1867, I sailed for Oro Cabeza, Jamaica, in search of bananas. Arriving there I found Captain Jim Murdock, a quadroon native and a Christian, the last quality being rare on the island. I told him what I wanted, and he promised to buy them for me. Bananas had no value among the natives. They never ate them. They were planted simply as a protection to the coffee trees. The latter need protection from the sun, and the banana trees are planted in rows alongside them. Well, my friend Captain Jim Murdock couldn't get me more than 700 bunches of bananas at Oro Cabeza, and I induced him to sail with me to Port Antonio. Here I found a splendid land-locked harbor, with deep water. Captain Jim succeeded in buying 1,000 bunches of bananas for me in a short time. The natives were only too glad to sell them at six to eighteen cents a bunch. The people were very poor. They had no money and very little to eat, and no clothing to speak of. I paid \$250 for my cargo. I reached Boston in eleven days, and discharged 1,120 bunches of good bananas. For one very handsome bunch I got twenty-five dollars, and the man who purchased it sold it in ten minutes for thirty-five dollars. Since that time I have been engaged in the banana trade, and have seen the ports of Jamaica built up and the people growing rich. The natives don't spend much on their living. Their wardrobe principally consists of a coffee-sack, with holes for arms and the head, and belted around the waist with a rope. The other items in their living stand about in the same ratio in the matter of cost. They do not invest or bank their money. They know nothing of such things. They bury their money and hoard it. Some of them are quite rich. The banana tree is a species of the palm. It requires very rich and moist ground. It is a porous, fibrous tree, and attains from twenty-five to forty feet in height. It is indigenous to the soil of the islands, where bananas abound. The roots are planted in rows by the natives. They soon shoot a sprout about four feet out of the ground. Then three or four more appear at short intervals, until as many as eighteen show above the ground from one root. If all these are let grow there will be no bananas. So all the sprouts except two or three of the healthiest are destroyed. The first sprout will mature in ten to fourteen months. The first evidence of fruit is a brilliant purple flower. This soon gives place to innumerable little bananas, which rapidly grow to maturity. The next sprout comes in bearing from three to four weeks after the first, and others follow at regular intervals throughout the year. Each sprout bears one bunch of bananas, and is cut down when the fruit is harvested. The natives receive from thirty-five to seventy-five cents per bunch for bananas, according to size and quality.—*Baltimore Sun*.

The Art of Making Gifts.

In giving gifts let us consult minds and moods. It is not always literally the thing itself which is given that tells. It is the temper and domain of its reception. If there is not the proper breadth in the mind or potentiality for it, we must meditate to the condition with which we are to communicate. We can prompt and stimulate the slow mind, but we must not go beyond its possible approach. In gifts, as in eloquence and thoughts, the pearl of value lies in adaptation. One must mingle his thought and his personality somehow and in some way with his successful gift. He can not stand aside and expect that the few shillings or dollars that he expends are themselves sufficient. Gifts are not alone valuable to the recipient. They have a mission to perform upon the donor, too. They recall to him the doctrine that he is not alone in the world.—*The Hour*.

—The campaign processions made a deep impression upon the mind of Miss Nellie McKee, aged three, of New Brighton, Pa. As she was out walking with her mother on a recent starlight evening she exclaimed: "Mamma, mamma, they are having a parade up in heaven, ain't they?"—*Philadelphia Press*

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

For the Cure of Kidney and Liver Complaints, Constipation, and all disorders arising from an impure state of the BLOOD.

To women who suffer from any of the ills peculiar to their sex it is an unfailing friend. Ask Dr. Kennedy, One Dollar a bottle, or address Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

Ask R. S. Armstrong about Acker's Blood Elixir, the only preparation guaranteed to cleanse the blood and remove all chronic diseases.

R. S. Armstrong will refund the price paid if Acker's Blood Elixir does not relieve any skin or blood disorder. A new but thoroughly tested discovery.

R. S. Armstrong guarantees positive relief for any cough, cold, croup, or lung complaint by using Acker's English Remedy, or refund the money.

HACKMETACK, a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. Glazier DePuy & Co.

ARE YOU MADE miserable by indigestion, constipation, dizziness, loss of appetite, yellow skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. Glazier DePuy & Co.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—a positive cure for catarrh, diptheria and canker mouth. Glazier DePuy & Co.

THE REV. GEO. A. THAYER of Bourbon, Ind. says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE." Glazier DePuy & Co.

SHILOH'S CURE will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping cough and Bronchitis. Glazier DePuy & Co.

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. Price 10c 50cts, and \$1. Glazier DePuy & Co.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need for constipation, loss of appetite, dizziness and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75c. per bottle. Glazier DePuy.

The Secret of Wealth.

Broken down invalids, do you wish to gain flesh, to acquire an appetite, to enjoy a regular habit of body, to obtain refreshing sleep, to feel and know that every fibre and tissue of your system is being braced up and renovated? If so commence at once a course of GOLDEN SEAL BITTERS. In one week you will be convalescent. In a month you will be well. Do not despair because you have a weak constitution. Fortify the body against disease by purifying all the fluids with GOLDEN SEAL BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fortified. The liver, the stomach, the bowels, the kidneys are rendered disease proof by this great invigorator. Ruinous bills for medical attendance may be avoided by counteracting the first symptoms of sickness with these Bitters. They are recommended from friend to friend, and the sale increases daily. We warrant a cure. They are a positive cure also for all female complaints. In these diseases they have no equal. Take no others. Sold by R. S. Armstrong and Glazier, DePuy & Co.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sore, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chillsblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. FOR SALE BY R. S. Armstrong.

CURE FOR PILES.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times symptoms of indigestion are present, as flatulency, an easiness of stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration producing a very disagreeable itching after getting warm, is a very common attendant. Blind, Bleeding, and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and affecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Address, The Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Piquette, Ohio. Sold by Glazier, DePuy & Co. more Sun.

HELP for the working class. Send 10c. for postage and we will mail you free a royal box of simple goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young or old. You can easily earn from 50c to \$5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer; to all who are not well satisfied we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, direction etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address *Stinson & Co.*, Portland, Maine. 14-40.

NIMROD Plug Tobacco.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS AND TOBACCO DEALERS. NOTED FOR ITS EXCELLENT CHEW. DELICIOUS FLAVOR AND CHEERY CUT. THIS TOBACCO IS MANUFACTURED OF FINEST LEAF PUREST SWEETENING. "EVERYBODY CHEWS NIMROD." SEND FOR SAMPLES. S. W. VENABLE & CO., Petersburg, Va.

Postage a New Girl.

One day last week Enos Henn and family returned from the Adirondacks to their cheerful home in a little suburban village. Having opened the house the next thing on the programme was to secure a servant. So the horse was hitched and Mrs. Henn drove to the nearest intelligence office and engaged a woman, who said she would be at the house ready for action on the morrow.

But when the morrow arrived, and the sun streamed through the oriel of the Henn mansion, and lighted up the flowers on the carpet till they actually seemed to enjoy it, and the birds twittered in the porch vines that were rustling in the morning breeze—at this point time the Henns concluded with the great philosopher that the promise of the professional servant is as brittle as pie-crust.

In other words, the servant was not on hand ready for action, as she said she would be. So Mrs. Henn ordered White Surrey to be village-carted. And when Mrs. Henn had been gone about five minutes to "blow up" the intelligence office the door bell rang. There was no one in the house at the time but Mr. Henn, and he opened the front door to a woman of perhaps forty-five.

"Is Mrs. Henn in?" inquired the woman.

"No," said Mr. Henn. "Are you the servant we engaged?"

"Yes."

"Didn't you meet her in the cart down the road?"

"No," replied the woman; "I came across the lot."

She followed Mr. Henn into the study and helped herself to the easy-chair in a free and easy manner that satisfied the proprietor of the house that all the stories he had heard about the independence of servants were in no way exaggerated. As she sat there making herself as comfortable as possible, Mr. Henn thought he would give her some advice and instructions. He said:

"You of course are familiar with the figure of the cat in a strange garret. You know the cat is restless and uneasy. It is the same with men and women. Until they become used to a place and its peculiarities they seldom reach what I may term their maximum state of happiness. Therefore I shall try to familiarize you with this place by telling you of some of its peculiarities."

"I would like to touch on the subject of kerosene. The girl before last frowned upon all adverse criticism on kerosene as a kindler. I will simply say that one rosy morning she went into the kitchen full of song and happiness, and attempted to ignite the wood and paper that she had first saturated with kerosene. One week from that day we had a chimney set in the hole she left as she went through the roof. That was the last time she was seen around here. I never heard where she came down."

"I never use kerosene in the fire," said the girl.

"That's right," replied Mr. Henn; "it is only for our common safety that I speak, and not that I am mean with my kerosene. Use as much of it as you like for polishing up the brass, and alleviating the pain of any bumps or bruises you may acquire in the performance of your professional duties. If your hair falls out use all the kerosene you like."

She said she would, but that she would not think of using it in the stove. Then Mr. Henn said:

"You must be very careful, when playing on the piano, not to get hurt. One of the legs of the chair is only glued on, and it might throw you. Besides, you must play on the lower octaves, as several of the keys in the upper ones are broken."

She promised to be careful.

"Never take the tennis-racket out of the library to lift cabbage out of the hot water with."

"No, sir."

"Never use my best razor—the one with the pearl handle—to open oysters with."

"No, sir."

"When you want to go to a matinee borrow my wife's green bonnet. She would have that bonnet in spite of me last Easter, and I hate the sight of it. Somehow or other it won't wear out. I have allowed the dog to curl up and sleep in it during my wife's absence. I have on other occasions left it out in the henery for the hens to use as a nest. I had a brood of ducks hatched out in it last May, but the bonnet wasn't hurt at all. Then in August, while my wife was in the mountains, I nailed the hat on the end of a pole and used it for a net when I went crabbing. But nothing would mar its architecture at all. Will you borrow that hat on any sunny Saturday when you want to go to the mat?"

"I will, sir," replied the servant.

"How many days do you want a week?"

"Two, sir."

"You may have them; you may have them!" And he felt happy that she didn't ask for three. Then he said:

"When any of the wash-tubs are too heavy for you, call on me for help. And on wash-day we will do all the cooking ourselves; and I'll chop the wood for you and lug up the coal, and my wife's crimping-irons are at your service. Is that satisfactory?"

"Yes."

"Is the place cheerful enough for you?"

"Yes; there is only one objection."

"What's that?" asked Mr. Henn.

"The church is not high enough, I'm a Ritualist."

"Then I'll drive you to Highville myself, that you may attend St. Michael's."

"Then I'll take the place."

"My carriage has red wheels—have you any objections to red wheels?"

"No."

"Then there is out one thing more. Whenever you begin to snore at night, please get up and shut the door."

"I will."

"Then all is fixed. Here comes my wife. She will give you any further instructions that may be necessary."

The girl walked out.

The moral of this little story is that we had better give in to the servant, as long as we need her more than she needs us, and that will probably be just as long as we continue to keep house in preference to boarding.—Puck.

—The charter of Atlanta, Ga., forbids any person from holding the office of Mayor for two consecutive terms.

Speakers and Crowds.

A huge crowd is always agitated by some restlessness or emotion; it sways to and fro; it changes its pose; it is impatient and inexperienced; and the condition precedent of the speaker's success is a condition almost impossible of fulfillment. It is in the power of one man to destroy that breathless hush in which alone the orator can be heard; and we know that malevolent or unscrupulous partisans are not unwilling to provide that one man. Then suppose the speaker is heard. Undisciplined and ill-informed crowds are ignorant of the art of a good listener. A stroke of keen wit misses their appreciation; a literary allusion is wasted on them; they care nothing for the "lofty and balanced style" of Pitt, the inflections of the voice, the niceties of gesture, are for the most part inaudible and invisible. But the case is far worse than this. The crowd will not even allow the speaker to finish a sentence. As his words flow on he comes upon the name of the person or the institution against which the mob is "demonstrating." Instantly some fogleman brays or groans; some zealot cries, "Down with him!" or "Turn him out!" Off goes the crowd into a cheer, a hiss, or a guffaw, and the speaker must leave the reporters to finish his maimed sentence and begin a fresh one.—St. James' Gazette.

Composting Leaves.

To compost leaves use freshly slaked lime, one bushel to every fifteen or twenty of the leaves and dark loam lying beneath them. One bushel of lime is recommended for ten of swamp muck. Twenty bushels of the leaves and muck are to be first spread three inches deep, then a bushel of lime warm from the slaking sprinkled over this layer. Then this process is to be repeated till the heap is several feet high. The heap may remain through the summer and be mixed by cutting down and shoveling over. If a bushel of salt (to six bushels of lime) be dissolved in water, and the brine used to slake the lime, the action will be more rapid, and a few weeks be long enough to set up a decomposition, when the heap may be overhauled, and will be ready to use in a few weeks more. Instead of salt, muriate of potash will answer, and will supply indispensable potash to the crops. It is on account of the formation of soda and carbonate of soda from the lime and salt mixture that this mixture exerts a more powerful decomposing action than lime alone. When salt is cheap and wood ashes scarce, the mixture may be applied to advantage. Farm, Field and Fireside.

Waterloo Cleanings.

Crowded out of last week's issue.

Revival meetings closed last week.

J. G. is certain that it is not a good plan to have the lines tied around his neck when the horses kick the whiffle trees off the sleigh.

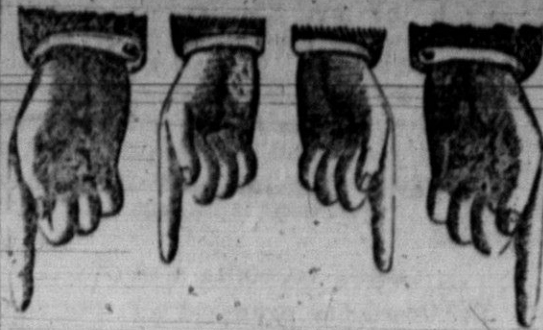
Mrs. Alvira Dale of Ann Arbor, is home attending her mother, Mrs. W. Beeman, who has been very sick but at present is on the gain. Dr. Richards of this place is treating her.

And it did come to pass on the last day of the first month that John came into the store, and his face was wreathed in smiles, and the people all stood and were amazed. But one spake, saying why these smiles, but John spake not, then another opened his mouth and said it must be the weather, a third said no for John is a hater of such weather, then another ventured forth saying then for a certainty it is the Ditch tax, when with a loud voice and with one accord they all said no, no for every man of Waterloo and even of Lyndon is a hater of any manner of ditch tax, and so no one knew, but as they journeyed they heard a far off crying of a—yes it is a girl this time, to Mr. and Mrs. John Bayer.

A NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh remedy. Price 50 cents. Glazier DePuy & Co.

NOSE MASQUERADE

A nose masquerade will take place at the Chelsea skating rink next Wednesday evening, when a prize for the smallest and another for the largest nose will be given.



We have had a Glorious

FALL AND WINTER

TRADE!

And our

Closing Out Sale

has been a perfect success, and now we are almost ready to move into our Corner Store. We have a few Groceries left and as we don't intend to handle Groceries any longer, we will close them out at the following prices:

20 pounds best C coffee sugar,	\$1 00
17 " " A sugar	1 00
15 " " granulated sugar	1 00
1 pound best 60c tea only	40
5 pounds good tea for	1 00
Best 30c Java coffee only	20
Best Rio Coffee only	15
Hosford's baking powder per pound	35
Price's baking powder per pound	35
Silver Star baking powder per pound	35
Good baking powder per pound only	20
5 pounds best saleratus	25
Best layer rasins per pound	18
5 pounds laundry starch	25
Liquid stove polish per bottle	10
\$1 clothes basket	60
10c bluing paddles only	5
Grape jelly per can only	6
Extra 3 pound can tomatoes only	10
Best 3 pound can peaches only	20
Best sweet corn per can only	10
Prices yeast cakes per package	5
Twin Brothers yeast cakes	5
Magic yeast cakes	5
Golden drip syrup per gallon only	40
Best New Orleans molasses only	49
Best Porto Rico molasses only	35
Mixed bird seed per pound only	7
Bath brick per package only	6
Best mustard per pound only	22
Best ginger per pound only	22
Best ground cinnamon only	40
Best cloves per pound only	40
4 dozen clothes pins only	10
6 lamp chimneys only	25
20c sack of salt only	10

We wish to move in a few days, so now is the time to buy. We will sell any thing in the line of CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, MITTENS, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR etc., cheaper than any other store in Chelsea.

FRENCH'S CASE

STORE.

CHELSEA, - MICH.



HARNESS SHOP

A full and complete assortment always on hand.

Your trade is solicited.

All work warranted.

The Most Complete Assortment

Musical Instruments

MUSIC BOOKS,

Will be found at

C. STEINBACH'S,
Chelsea, Mich.



BREAD AND MILK SET.

VALENTINES ! VALENTINES ! VALENTINES !

AT THE BAZAAR !!

A new and elegant

line. Prices lower

than ever before.

E. G. HOAG,

BAZAAR.

The most complete

assortment of crockery

in Chelsea. Prices all

right.



WIN more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling book out. Beginners succeed grandly. None fail. Terms free. HALLETT Book Co., Portland, Me.

C. E. CHANDLER,

GENERAL BLACKSMITH,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER.



A nice assortment of New and Second-hand Carriages for sale at Bottom prices. Call and see!

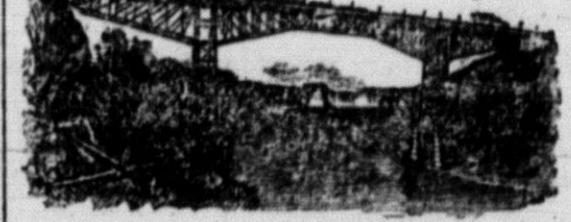
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First Class Livery

consisting of Good Drivers and Riggs.

Shop north of Railroad, opposite Foundry, 696

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.....3:55 P. M.

W. M. MARTIN, Agent.

O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger

and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

BOILERS

STEPHEN PRATT'S

STEAM BOILER WORKS,

(Established 1865.)

Manufacturers of high & low pressure and steam

heating boilers of all kinds; smoke pipes,

breachings, etc. Old boilers taken in ex-

change for new. Rivets, boiler plates and

boiler tubes for sale. Cor. Foundry-st. and

Mich. Cent'l R. R. track, Detroit, Mich. 21



Exposition

New Orleans.

Opening December 1, 1884; Closing May 31, 1885.

—UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE—

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\$1,300,000,

Appropriated by the General Government.

\$500,000,

Contributed by the Citizens of New Orleans.

\$200,000,

Appropriated by Mexico.

\$100,000,

Appropriated by the State of Louisiana.

\$100,000,

Appropriated by the City of New Orleans.

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NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CURRENT TOPICS.

OREGON has had a phenomenal experience this winter in the matter of snow. In Wasco county the last twenty days of the old year were marked by an almost continuous snow storm which made a total of 106 inches, which when it had settled down still gave the enormous depth of 60 inches. Railroad and even mail communication was completely blocked, the only means of transportation being by carriers on snowshoes. The people in the town whiled away the tedious blockade with social intercourse, but the advent of trains and mail matter was hailed with joy.

THREE new telephones invented by Webster Gillette of Ypsilanti, Mich., in position at New York, Meadville, Pa., and Chicago, have been thoroughly tested. Singing, whistling and talking in New York could be heard through the instrument in Chicago. In the Bell telephone there is but one point of contact, while in this there can be used from two to twenty wires, each with a direct battery of two cells and separate induction coil, acting on a single diaphragm. The sound from the wires concentrates on the coil, where it is condensed and transmitted as one sound.

DR. GRAHAM of Louisville, Ky., has just died at the age of 100. He was one of the pioneers of the state that knew Daniel Boone. He has always been well and strong. He never lost a tooth and had only one filled. He did not use tobacco in any form. Within two or three years he was not afraid to try his skill with any one at shooting the rifle. At ninety-four he was able to repeat three pages of Pope's translation of Homer's Iliad, which he had not seen for thirty years. During the war of 1812 he was present at the attack upon the fort on Mackinac island, was captured on the lake by the British, and, subsequently, went to Malden, just below Detroit on the Canada side, where he was captured by the Indians while gathering fruit in the hazel brush. During the night he rubbed his bark fetters loose and got away. Several years later, being again at Malden in search of his fugitive slaves, he was nabbed, but escaped through the intervention of General Ironsides, a half-brother of Tecumseh. Dr. Graham owned a band of superior Negro musicians and after the election of Harrison he took them to Cincinnati to welcome Harrison to Kentucky. At Cincinnati, the musicians found their way to Canada. Their owners pursued them but failed to recover them.

THE London Pall Mall Gazette, in speaking of the fall of Khartoum, says: Nobody can accuse our gallant troops of losing a single moment in their fierce race against time in hastening to the rescue of the garrison of Khartoum. The responsibility rests solely with the ministers who refused to allow the Nile expedition to start, in spite of warnings and entreaties, until too late. The vote of parliament in favor of the appropriation of £300,000 for the relief of Gen. Gordon was deferred until August 5. Even then, if the expedition had been sanctioned forthwith, a precious day would have been gained; but it was not sanctioned until August 12, when the government finally resolved it must relieve Gen. Gordon. That period of hesitation sacrificed Khartoum. Islam is now victorious. The revolt and fall of Khartoum will permeate the arch of the world, and unless the ministry display boldness and wariness equal to their former dilatoriness, a catastrophe worse than that of Khartoum will follow. England dare not fly before the Eastern foe. It would mean war and mutiny from one end of Asia to the other. She must reinforce her garrison everywhere, including India, even if it shall be necessary to call for volunteers to do the work. Gen. Earle must advance rapidly to Berber and Metemneh. The Suakin garrison must be reinforced and the road to Berber cleared. Every nerve must be strained to prove that the Khartoum disaster has stiffened the resolution to hold England's flag aloft in the face of every foe. Our duty is not to flinch, but prepare for eventualities, and relieve Metemneh by water. We have failed to save Gordon. We have now to save Stewart.

ROSSA'S TURN.

The Boss Dynamiter Shot by an English Woman.

The Wound Not Dangerous, to the Regret of the Woman.

O'Donovan Rossa, the "Irish Dynamiter," was shot on Chambers St., New York, on the afternoon of the 21st inst., by a woman who gave her name as Y. cult. Dudley. The first shot took effect in O'Donovan's body and he fell to the sidewalk. The woman continued to shoot until she had emptied her five-chambered revolver. Only the first shot took effect. Cuy Marshal James McAuley was present at the time and breaking through the crowd that had collected even before the shooting was over, seized the woman, who still held the smoking pistol in her hand, and told her she was under arrest. The woman offered no remonstrance, but allowed herself to be taken through the mass of citizens and to the city hall station house.

After the woman had been taken away Rossa attempted to rise and go to his office, but he was unable to walk and was taken to the hospital instead. He walked all the way there, a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile. He bled considerably on the way. Once in the hospital he was undressed and examined by Dr. Dennison. It was found the bullet had entered the back, directly below the left shoulder blade. The doctor pronounced the wound not of a dangerous character, and began to probe for the ball. A great crowd of people had followed the wounded man down Chambers street, and blocked the roadway in front of the hospital after the door was locked behind O'Donovan and his escort.

The woman was cool and collected in her statements. She expressed great regret that one of the five shots had not killed Rossa, and wished that she could have fired five more at him. Rossa says:—It was a premeditated affair, and this woman was simply the engine by which the cowardly work was accomplished. She had no private revenge to gratify. No relative of hers had been injured in the English explosions. It is the work of the English government, whose policy has always been to assassinate men they could not otherwise reach. She is the agent of the British minister or somebody else. This woman came to me and said she was Irish, but that her husband was not sympathetic with the cause of Ireland. She is rabid in her view on dynamite. She said the London explosions were no good, and wanted a horrible sacrifice of life to strike terror to the hearts of Ireland's enemies. I told her I was not engaged in that business, and that I received no money for such purposes, but only to help the Irish cause. She reiterated that thousands of lives should be sacrificed in London. I had been to see my printer at 4 o'clock, when I started out to meet her. She wanted me to sign a receipt for money. The receipt contained the word 'dynamite' and I declined to sign it. I put the paper in my pocket and walked out with her. She is nothing more or less than an agent of the British government employed to assassinate me.

GENERAL NEWS.

DYNAMITERS IN NEW YORK. An attempt was made early Sunday morning Feb. 1, to blow up the dry goods establishments of Garry Bros. and Ridley & Co., on Grand and Allen streets in New York city. Dynamite was used, and the force of the explosion was felt a long distance away. The walls were badly wrecked and glass in the buildings several blocks away was broken. Several slight injuries were received by persons in the immediate vicinity, but no serious injury was received by any one. The damage to the buildings is estimated at about \$2,000. Four suspicious characters have been arrested and lodged in jail. It is believed that the explosion was planned, if not perpetrated by discharged employees of one of the dry goods firms named.

ALUMNI MEETING. The dinner of the alumni of Michigan University who are residents of Washington is to be given at Willard's hotel in that city on the evening of the 17th inst.

A HORRIBLE CONFESSION. A Cincinnati Times-Star special from Petersburg W. Va., says: Sunday, Feb. 1st, Elijah Wease, aged seventy-five, was arrested for the murder of Hiram Ault, in October, 1861. Wease was arrested at the time and confined in jail at Moorefield. He was then removed to Harrisonville, but was released by the Union soldiers. There were only two witnesses to the murder, George Reed and Anne Gun. Reed was killed in the war. Anne Gun disappeared. Wease went to Virginia and stayed till two years ago and then came back. Recently a sister of the murdered man visited in the West. She there met Anna Gun and was told the story of her brother's murder. She came back and had Wease arrested. The fact of his former arrest was proven and he was bound over to the Grand Jury. Later in the day the astounding discovery was made that Wease was captain of a band of desperadoes, who committed robbery and murder. Twelve murders are charged to the old man. He has confessed to six among others that of his own son. The method was to take the victim to a place called the "Leap" and throw them over. At the place designated remains of five men were found at one time. They were discovered by dogs bringing the leg and arm of a man home. The murderer was not suspected then. The men killed, with two exceptions, were killed because they were Union men. He also confessed burning many houses. The whole country is aroused. Owing to the lack of telegraph facilities names and full details are difficult to get at. The Wheeling Register publishes nearly a two-column article and says "Wease killed a dozen men. The names of but three are given."

LYNCH LAW NEEDED. A Louisville Courier-Journal special tells of the doings of a band of Ku-Klux or regulators in Grayson Co., Ky., which of late have been going the rounds at night whipping and otherwise outraging persons who fell under their ban. About 70 of them surrounded the house of a family named Forbes, but the Forbes brothers fired upon them and succeeded in running them away, killing James Shiley, one of the regulators. It is said that the regulators have whipped helpless women, and have by threats run parties out of the country, and not long since whipped an old man named Tom Green nearly to death because he didn't go with his family. Bad Graham was also whipped so that it is thought he will not recover.

STATE MILITIAS. The secretary of war has transmitted to congress a statement showing the number of militia men organized and unorganized in different states of the Union. The total number of commissioned officers in the or-

ganized militia service is 7,311; the non-commissioned officers, privates, etc., number 83,979; the total number of unorganized militia men (or men available for military duty) is 6,550,506. New York ranks 8th in number of organized men with 11,686 men; Pennsylvania second with 8,880; Florida third, with 7,283 and Ohio fourth, with 5,843. In Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee and Oregon there is no organized militia service.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S OFFER. The Queen has expressed a desire to contribute from her private purse a sum sufficient to supplant and make effective any reward which the government may decide to offer for the arrest and conviction of criminals guilty of the recent dynamite outrages. The announcement of this wish on the part of Her Majesty has so stimulated popular feeling that it is believed the immediate result will be the organization of a national fund for the object suggested by the Queen.

BAD FOR CUNNINGHAM. Cunningham, the dynamite suspect, now confined in Clerkenwell prison, was unexpectedly brought into the examination room of the jail the other morning and confronted by a number of persons, some of whom at once identified him as the man seen by them acting in a suspicious manner in the neighborhood of the underground railway explosions. Among those who confronted him were a policeman and brakeman connected with the underground railway. They positively identified him having traveled on the train from the car window of which the dynamite package was thrown on Jan. 2 last, between the stations at Gower street and Kings' Cross, which partially wrecked several of the railway carriages and destroyed a part of the wall of the tunnel. Several "accomplices" have been arrested.

BURSTING THE BOXES. The appropriation of \$100,000 made in 1883 for vaults, storage and transportation of silver dollars is now exhausted. The assistant treasurer at San Francisco reports that he has no more space in his office for vaults, and those already built are full, containing \$19,459,400 silver dollars, \$7,898,970 fractional silver and \$56,490,000 of gold coin. The storage vaults at the San Francisco mint are full to the last limit, and the department is urged to remove at least a portion of \$35,000,000 now stored there. The vaults at the Carson branch mint are also crowded and transfers are requested. The assistant treasurer at Cincinnati reports that his vault is full. The Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia holds \$9,927,340 in silver dollars and \$3,825,070 in fractional silver coin. He reports that no further amounts can be accommodated there unless a sub-basement room, not originally intended for the storage of silver, and not burglar-proof, be used. The total coinage of standard silver dollars for the ensuing twelve months is expected to be not less than \$27,000,000. In order to avail itself of the storage-room mentioned above the department must transport the coins (regardless, it may be remarked, of any question of convenience connected with their possible ultimate use as money) from the several assistant treasurers' offices, and from the mints where coined, to Washington, thence to be reshipped to other places, should they be required for circulating purposes in the future. The adoption of this course doubles the cost of transportation. To take care of this mass of silver Secretary McCulloch recommends the appropriation of \$500,000.

A PENSION DECISION. Assistant Secretary Joslyn, of the interior department, has rendered a decision in the case of the application for pension of Martha Lawren, a minor child of a deceased private soldier. The question presented was whether the soldier at the date of his death was in the line of duty, and the decision broadens sensibly the construction heretofore placed on the pension laws. Mr. Joslyn says: In this case it appears that the soldier was granted permission by his superior officer to go to his home for the purpose of seeing his wife, who was very ill. After his arrival at her death and before her burial the soldier started back to his company, and while on his way back was captured by the enemy and taken to Andersonville prison, where he died, September 13, 1864. His absence from his regiment was authorized; he attempted to return and was prevented by an act of the enemy from doing so. After the expiration of his furlough, which must be considered to have expired at the time when he would have arrived at his company, if he had not been captured, which was within a few days. Certainly, after he had been entered upon the government records as a deserter, he was no longer on a furlough, but was either a deserter or in the line of duty. The evidence shows that he was not a deserter, and therefore he was in the line of duty. The soldier's disease, which resulted in his death, having been received while in captivity, and after the expiration of his furlough, and while it was beyond his power to return to his regiment by reason of such captivity, his disease and death should be treated as incurred in the line of duty.

CHIEF SPOOFENDYKE. A special from Standing Rock Indian agency states that by the recent death of Young Antelope, Stanley Huntley, the newspaper man, who was at one time connected with the Dakota press, now in New York, becomes chief of the Teton nation. The manner in which Huntley became chief of all the Sioux tribes is like a fable. Years ago, before Sitting Bull surrendered, Huntley was sent by a Chicago paper to Northern Montana to interview the warriors. Tired of scouring the plains he crossed the border, and became the guest of Maj. Walsh at Wood Mountain, in the British north-western territory. Here camped around the major's post were old men and squaws, among whom were Little Knife, hereditary chieftain of the Teton, who was too old for war and buffalo trails. Little Knife injured his leg while dismounting from his pony and his medicine man failed to give him any relief, and the old chief was given up to die. Huntley appeared on the scene, and with a newspaper man's extensive knowledge bound it around with leaves and oil and Little Knife recovered. Huntley was adopted, and last fall when Sitting Bull and troupe went east an adopted sister of Huntley's was with them and recognized Huntley. Little Knife had two sons, Mountain Bull and Young Antelope; the former was killed some time ago and now by Antelope's death Huntley becomes chief, as a male relation by adoption is as strong as through blood among Indians. Huntley's Indian name is Wank-pay Wankan or Holy Leaf. Huntley is the author of the well known "Spoofendyke papers."

A FATAL SLEIGH-RIDE. A sleighing party, consisting of nine persons, was run down by the limited express on the Lake Shore road early on the morning of Jan. 31, at Port Clinton, O., 40 miles west of Cleveland. Stephen Hall of Detroit, Mich., and Miss Jennie Hoople, of Oak Harbor, O., were instantly killed and terribly mangled.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Vogie of Oak Harbor, were fatally injured. Mrs. A. D. Thuermer was so seriously hurt that there are no hopes of her recovery. The horses were killed instantly and the sleigh totally demolished. The injured were conveyed to Oak Harbor by their dead companions. The driver of the team, and in fact the whole party, either failed to hear the rumble and warning whistle of the train or did not see it, for the horses mounted the track just at the moment the train was dashing by. No blame is attached to the railroad company.

DEFIANT REBELS. Gen. Wolsley telegraphs from Korti to the War Office on the 6th that a courier has arrived from the British camp near Metemneh, who reports that the rebels at Metemneh have become defiant since hearing of the fall of Khartoum. The courier also says an attack on Gubat may be looked for at any moment, as the rebels expect reinforcements from Khartoum. Lord Wolsley states that he will remain quiet pending further orders from the government. At a Cabinet meeting on the morning of the 6th, to consider what course should be taken in regard to the present Egyptian emergency, it was decided to send telegraphic orders to India for the dispatch of Indian troops to Suakin and meanwhile reinforce the garrison at Suakin by drafts of troops from England and the Mediterranean. The consensus of opinion in the ministry is in favor of a strong, active and vigorous policy. The ministry sanction any demand of Lord Wolsley which will aid in the defeat of the mahdi and will secure the release of Gen. Gordon, if alive, or wreak vengeance upon the Arabs, if slain. Gen. Wolsley says the necessary operations will be difficult and hazardous, and that it will require five weeks to reach Khartoum.

The First President's Journey to New York.

Troy Times. If the election of Washington were unique, his arrival was no less so. He was the first President, and probably will be the last, to reach the seat of Government in an open boat. Going back to his election, it may be mentioned that Congress sent one of its Members to notify him, and, as it was a four-days' journey, the messenger reached Mount Vernon by the 11th. Washington was soon ready, and made the journey on horseback attended by his suite, which included Tobias Lear, his faithful secretary. He was welcomed everywhere with the highest honors, and his route lay through Trenton, which was the scene of his first victory. On reaching New Brunswick he found a barge of state awaiting him, each of its rowers being the captain of a ship. In addition to the crew was the committee of reception, which included the magistrates of the Nation, and on this barge the first President was conveyed to New York city. It was a rather slow voyage of fifteen miles down to the mouth of the Raritan and then from the Staten Island channel (better known as the Kill von Kull) was a heavy pull of eight miles, but, slow as it might be, it was better than land carriage, and six hours after leaving New Brunswick the first President landed at the foot of Wall Street. The same distance is now made by rail in less than an hour. He reached New York City just seventeen days after his election, and his inauguration took place just a week after his arrival. He was the only President elected and inaugurated in New York city, and the city has responded to the honor by erecting a statue to the Father of his Country on the very spot where he took the oath of office.

DETROIT MARKETS.

Wheat—No. 1, white.....	50	@	85
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	75	@	80
Flour.....	40	@	50
Corn.....	40	@	43
Oats.....	32	@	3
Barley.....	1.25	@	1.85
Rye per bu.....	4.15	@	4.25
Buckwheat.....	3.15	@	2.25
Corn meal, 100.....	18.50	@	22.00
Flour, best, 100.....	4.50	@	4.00
Timothy seed.....	1.55	@	1.40
Apples per bu.....	1.75	@	2.25
Butter, per bu.....	50	@	65
Eggs.....	15	@	18
Chickens.....	11	@	12
Turkeys.....	13	@	14
Ducks.....	12	@	13
Geese.....	10	@	11
Potatoes.....	38	@	40
Turnips.....	30	@	35
Onions, 100.....	40	@	70
Honey.....	12	@	15
Beans, picked.....	1.40	@	1.45
Beans, unpicked.....	80	@	90
Hay.....	13.00	@	17.00
Straw.....	6.00	@	7.00
Pork, dressed, 100.....	5.30	@	5.35
Pork, mess new.....	12.50	@	12.75
Pork, family.....	12.50	@	12.75
Hams.....	10.50	@	11
Shoulders.....	7	@	7
Lard.....	6	@	7
Tallow.....	5	@	5
Beef extra mess.....	12.00	@	12.50
Wood, Beech and Maple.....	5.75	@	6.00
Wood, Maple.....	6.25	@	6.50
Wood Hickory.....	6.75	@	7.00

LIVE STOCK. Hogs—Rough packing, 4 25 @ 4 55; packing and shipping, 4 55 @ 4 90; light, 4 90 @ 4 60; skips, 3 25 @ 4 50. CATTLE—good to choice shipping, 5 50 @ 6; common to medium, 4 40 @ 5 40; corn-fed Texans, 4 40 @ 4 90. SHEEP—Common to medium, 32 20 @ 30, good, 33 25 @ 4; choice lambs and sheep, 34 @ 4 50.

Rev. James Freeman Clark denies the report that he is to retire from the ministry.

FREE! RELIABLE SELF-CURE. A favorite prescription of one of the most noted and successful specialists in the U.S. (now retired) for the cure of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Headaches and Deafness. Sent in plain sealed envelope free. Druggists can fill it. Address DR. WARD & CO., Louisville, Mo.

LIVER WRIGHT'S LIVER VEGETABLE PILLS. Secure Healthy action to the Liver and relieve all bilious troubles. Fully Vegetable; No Opiates. Price 25c. All Druggists.

TUTT'S PILLS.

TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, and MALARIA.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, flatulence after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Erection of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having accomplished some duty, Dizziness, Flattering at the heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION, and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a liver medicine TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these "scourers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect.

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE. GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this Dye. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Office, 44 Murray Street, New York. TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE.

HARTER'S 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 Energy, etc., its use is marked with immediate and wonderful results. Nerves, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enliven the mind and supplies Brain Power. LADIES 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 your "DREAM BOOK.") Full of strange and useful information, free. DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC IS FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

ISLAND HOME Stock Farm.

Grosse Ile, Wayne Co., Mich. SAVAGE & FARNUM, PROPRIETORS. A beautifully situated at the head of Grosse Ile in the Detroit River, ten miles below the City, and is accessible by railroad and steamboat. Visitors not familiar with the location may call at city office, 32 Campau Building, and an escort will accompany them to the farm. Send for catalogue, free by mail. Address, SAVAGE & FARNUM, Detroit, Mich.

Percheron Horses.

All stock selected from the get of sires and dams of established reputation and registered in the French and American stud books.

Paynes' Automatic Engines & Saw-Mill.

OUR LEADER. We offer an 8 to 10 H. P. Automatic, Spark-Arresting, Mounted Portable Engine, with Mill, 16 ft. carriage, 32 ft. track and ways, 2 simultaneous lever set head-blocks, 24-inch arbor, 3 changes feed; sawyer controls feed-lever and head-blocks from one position. 50-inch solid feed-belt, cast-iron, 3-way, 3-changes, tightener, etc. Full complete for operation, \$1100 less cart. Engine with run-splines from the saw to eight feet long and kept up steam. Send for catalogue 12. B. W. PAYNE & SONS, Manufacturers of all kinds of Automatic Engines, from 2 to 50 H. P. Shafting, pulleys and all other machinery. Elmira, N. Y. Tel. No. 1247.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, discovery, and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with original engravings. This publication furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, \$3.20 a year. Discount 15% for cash. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, 311 Broadway, N. Y.

PATENTS.

and have prepared more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. Inventors, Assignments, and all other papers for securing to inventors their rights in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, prepared at short notice and on reasonable terms. Inventors who wish to obtain patents should consult with the Scientific American. The Scientific American is the best authority on all matters relating to patents. Address MUNN & CO., Office Scientific American, 311 Broadway, New York.

EXCITEMENT IN ROCHESTER.

Widespread Commotion Caused by that Remarkable Statement of a Physician

The story published in these columns recently, from the Rochester, N. Y., Democrat, created a deal of comment here as it has elsewhere. Apparently it caused even more commotion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows:

Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well-known not only in Rochester but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper a few days ago, which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal enquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed an editorial necessity.

With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion at his residence on Andrews street, when the following interview occurred:

"That article of yours, Doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were rescued, such as you can sustain?"

"Every one of them and many additional ones. I was brought so low by neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches; felt tired most of the time; could eat nothing one day and was ravenous the next; felt dull pains and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious. The medical profession have been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of kidney disease more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, pains about the body or other symptoms but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ailments."

"This, then, is what you meant when you said that more than one-half the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease; is it Doctor?"

"Precisely. Thousands of diseases are torturing people to-day, which in reality are Bright's disease in some of its many forms. It is a hydra-headed monster, and the slightest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, pneumonia, malarial fever and other common complaints which I see now were caused by Bright's disease."

"And not all these cases have simple symptoms at first?"

"Every one of them might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter, and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger also."

Mr. Warner was visited at his establishment on North St. Paul street. At first he was inclined to be reticent, but learning that the information desired was about Bright's disease, his manner changed instantly and he spoke very earnestly.

"It is true that Bright's disease had increased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statistics, that from '70 to '80 its growth was over 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off: Everett, Sumner, Chase, Wilson, Carpenter, Bishop Haven, Folger, Colfax and others. Nearly every week the papers record the death of some prominent man from this scourge. Recently, however, the increase has been checked and I attribute this to the general use of my remedy."

"Do you think many people are afflicted with it to-day who do not realize it, Mr. Warner?"

"A prominent professor in a New Orleans medical college was lecturing before his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under microscopic analysis, and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were. And now, gentleman, he said, 'as we have seen the unhealthy indications I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health,' and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the results his countenance suddenly changed—his color and command both left him and in a trembling voice he said: 'Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery; I have Bright's disease of the kidneys.' And in less than a year he was dead. The slightest indications of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one."

"You know of Dr. Henion's case?"

"Yes, I have both read and heard of it."

"It is very wonderful, is it not?"

"No more so than a great many others that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same means."

"You believe then, that Bright's disease can be cured?"

"I know it can. I know it from my own and the experience of thousands of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends."

"You speak of your own experience, what was it?"

"A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfit for business for years. But I did not know what ailed me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty I thought there was little hope and so did the doctors. I have

since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentleman on the street one day, saying: 'There goes a man who will be dead within a year.' I believe his words would have proved true if I had not providentially used the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Cure."

Dr. S. A. Lattimore, although busily engaged upon some matters connected with State Board of Health, of which he is one of the analysts, courteously answered the questions that were propounded him:

"Did you make a chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner some three years ago, Doctor?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did this analysis show you?"

"The presence of albumen and tube casts in great abundance."

"And what did the symptoms indicate?"

"A serious disease of the kidneys."

"Did you think Mr. Warner could recover?"

"No, sir. I did not think it possible."

"Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him?"

"Yes. I have chemically analyzed it and find it pure and harmless."

We publish the foregoing statements in view of the commotion which the publicity of Dr. Henion's article has caused and to meet the protestations which have been made. The doctor was cured four years ago and is well and attending to his professional duties to-day. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner and Dr. Lattimore in the community is beyond question and the statements they make, cannot for a moment be doubted. Dr. Henion's experience shows that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all diseases, that it is exceedingly common and that it can be cured."

NIAGARA'S ICE BRIDGE.

The ice-bridge generally extends from the Horse Shoe Fall, to a point near the Railway bridge, lasts generally from two to three months, and is crossed by hundreds of foot passengers during the winter. The ice forming the bridge is ordinarily from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet thick—rising from fifty to sixty feet above the natural surface of the river. The tinge of the waters from the dark green of summer, is changed to a muddy yellow; huge icebergs, formed by an accumulation of frozen spray, hang perpendicularly from the rocks; the trees on Goat Island and Prospect Park seem partially buried; a mass of quaint and curious crystalline forms stand in lieu of the bushes; the buildings seem to sink under ponderous coverings of snow and ice; the tops of trees and points of rock on which the dazzling white frost work does not lie, stand out in bold contrast, forming the deep shadows of the entrancing picture; the whole presents a wild, savage aspect, grand and imposing.

If one can see Niagara but once, it had better be in winter than in summer. The scene is one of peerless grandeur, worth going hundreds of miles to behold.—*Leopoldine's Notes on Niagara.*

The Michigan Central is the only route running to Niagara Falls, N. Y., and to Niagara Falls Ont.; the only route running trains directly to and by the Falls and in full view of them, stopping for the convenience of passengers at Falls View, almost on the very brink of the great Horseshoe Fall where the finest view of the Falls is obtainable, skirting the gorge of the river and crossing it on the steel double-track cantilever bridge in front of the Falls, and affording the grandest views of the upper and lower rapids and other points of great interest.

It is a bold statement to say that any medicine is "never known to fail," but it is stated emphatically by the proprietors of HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY. This medicine is a specific for diseases of the kidneys, liver and bladder, and has a reputation of thirty years' standing.

The et al defendants in a suit in court in Virginia are upwards of 3,000. The suit is against a mutual insurance company and the names of all the parties to it fill five closely printed columns in a Richmond paper.

AS A CURE FOR SORE THROAT AND COUGHS, "Brown's Bronchial Trochee" have been thoroughly tested, and maintain their good reputation.

"How do you know when a cyclone is coming?" asked a stranger of a Western man. "Oh, we get wind of them," was the reply.

DO NOT READ THIS.

"There's none that I can read of. Of all the bad things I ever read of, I never read of a man who would read this."

A son of the Bishop of Rochester has become a Roman Catholic.

A hundred years might be spent in search of a remedy for Catarrh, Cold in the Head and Hay Fever, without finding the equal of Ely's Cream Balm. It is supererogatory the use of being pleasant and safe. Its effect is magical of all liquids and snuffs. It is effect is magical. It relieves at once and cures many cases which baffles physicians. Price 50 cents at druggists, 60 cents by mail. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

Young ladies who will not marry when they have a chance, Miss it.

CATARRHAL HEADACHE.

I think Ely's Cream Balm is the best remedy for catarrh I ever saw. I never took anything that relieved me so quickly, and I have not felt as well for a long time. I used to be troubled with severe headaches two or three times a week, but since using the Balm have times had one and that was very light compared with former ones.—J. A. Alcorn, Agent U. P. R. Co., Eaton, Colo.

The first bill passed by the legislature at the present session was one authorizing Saginaw county to borrow \$100,000 for the purpose of erecting a court house.

"She tried her pretence hand on man, And then she formed the lassies, O!"

"What is woman's worth?" asked a fair damsel of a crusty old bachelor. He did not know, so she said: "W. O. man (double you O man). But a woman feels worth little if disease has invaded her system and is daily sapping her strength. For all female weaknesses, Dr. R. V. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription' stands unrivalled. It cures the complaint and builds up the system. Send two letter stamps for pamphlet to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y."

If a gas man were to write poetry, would his meter be correct?—Louisville Courier-Journal. No, it would be likely to have redundant feet, several thousand in fact, if it resembled his bill.—Oil City Derrick.

Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.

Positively Popular; Provokes Praise; Proves Priceless; Peculiarly Prompt; Perceptibly Potent; Producing Permanent Profit; Precluding Pimples and Pustules; Promoting Purity and Peace. Purchase. Price, Petty. Pharmacists Patronizing Pierce Procure Plenty.

"P-A-N-E," spelled the little boy before me. "Pronounce it, Johnny," said I. "I can't pronounce it, Mr. Roe." "Well, what is in the window at home, Johnny?" "Dad's old breeches," said he, quickly.

Use the great specific for "cold in head" and Catarrh—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

The Czar gets \$8,216,000 a year, with dynamite thrown.

A CLEAR VOICE.

Mr. Charles T. Krebs, 737 Madison avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, well known in banking circles, certifies to the excellence of the Red Star Cough Cure. A few doses speedily cured his niece of severe hoarseness and sore throat. It is pleasant to take. No one can be poisoned by this remedy, which is free from opium, morphia and other dangerous drugs.

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.—Oil City Derrick.

THE CONQUEST OF THE MOORS.

By the Spaniards, not only led to the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, but it opened the way for its settlement and development. The results growing out of this conquest and discovery were manifold, chief among which was the erection of the Grand Union Hotel opposite the Grand Central Depot, New York City, whose owner, not content with supplying the traveling public with more than 600 elegant rooms at \$1 and upwards per day coupled with the opportunity to save \$3 carriage hire and expense of baggage transfer, has entered the field of authorship and compiled an elegantly illustrated treatise of the above subject, which will be mailed to any address upon the receipt of two 2 cent stamps. Address "S," Grand Union Hotel, New York City, N. Y.

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.

When you visit or leave New York City, via Central depot save baggage tax, and save \$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.

From way down in Georgia comes the report that they have a rooster which lays eggs. Many persons use the words "lay" and "lie" indiscriminately. Somerville Journal.

FRENCH VALENTINES FOR 1885.

Just imported. The great craze of the age. For the purpose of introducing these novelties in this country I will send to every reader of this paper six valentines, all different, upon the receipt of thirty cents in silver or stamps to pay postage and cost of importing. Address Kit Kelvin, P. O. box 226 Rochester, N. Y.

A boil in the pot is worth two on the neck.

Cole's Carbolicum instantly relieves the pain of Burns and Scalds and never leaves a scar. It is the best salve in the world for general family use. Send 75c. At druggists or by mail. J. W. COLE & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

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

Young Men—Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

Do You want to Buy a Dog?

Send for Dog Buyer's Guide 100 pages. Engravings of all breeds, colored plates of Dogs and where to buy them. Mailed for 10c. Associated FANCIES, 237 South Eighth st., Philadelphia.

The purest, sweetest and best Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy Livers from the sea shore. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all other oils. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market. Made by CASWELL, HARRIS & CO., New York.

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

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 entirely 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 it a fair trial.

"For twenty years I have been afflicted with rheumatism. Before 1885 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, Jetter carrier, Chicago, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar.

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

Red Star

TRADE MARK

COUGH CURE

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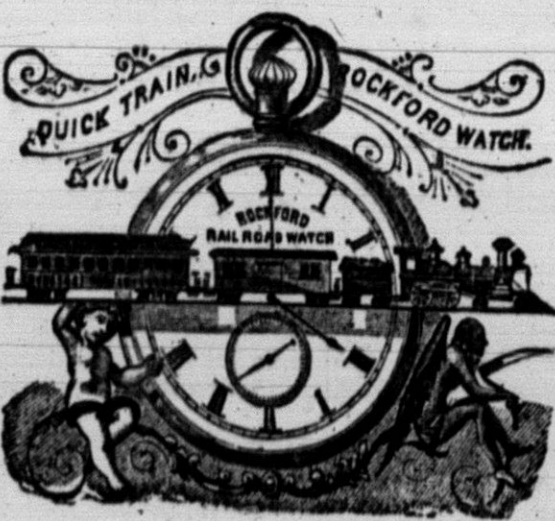
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THURSDAY, FEB. 12, 1885.

RINGS AND BANGLES.

The Extraordinary Decorations Which Dandies Are Beginning to Display.

Two men boarded a Broadway car last night at Twenty-first Street. Their faces have been familiar in the windows of the Union Club for many years. One of them is tall, rather corpulent and red faced, and the other is very similar, except that he isn't tall. They sat down stiffly and looked with owl-like severity at the signs on the roof of the car until they arrived at Delmonico's, where they alighted. The taller of the two men wore three rings on the third finger of his left hand, one on the little finger and two additional rings on his right hand. As he displayed them all by resting his hands on his knees, the other passengers had a good opportunity for examining them. Of the three rings on his left hand, the upper one was of plain silver, but square edged. The second one was gold. A valuable diamond was set in it, flanked by a huge ruby on either side. The third ring was a wide band of gold with a sapphire embedded in it. There was a seal ring on the little finger of that hand. Of the two rings on his right hand, one was a heavily chased serpent with a diamond in the head and the other was a very thin and delicate plain gold ring. The fat hands of the other man were quite as profusely decorated, and he wore a plain silver bangle on his left wrist. The bangle was riveted on. The spectacle of these two gorgeously dedecked and bejeweled club men drew attention to the fact that the wearing of many finger rings has suddenly become very popular in New York. A jeweler who was subsequently spoken to about the matter said:

"Ten men buy rings now where one bought them a year ago, and they are nearly all of the glove-ring pattern—that is, the stone is not set up from the ring, as is the case with solitaire diamond rings which ladies wear, but it is set in gold on a level with the surface of the ring, so he can draw on his gloves without removing his ring. The fashion came, as all such fashions do, from across the water. The French dandies are in the habit of wearing all sorts of rings, the majority of them being souvenirs from some of their romantic escapades. The fashion spread to England, where it flourished two or three years ago. It is no longer considered proper on the other side for men to wear a number of rings unless they are utterly valueless. I have seen men who were undoubtedly entitled to a leading position on the other side who wore five or six rings, the total value of which would not have exceeded fifteen dollars. One would, perhaps, be a small shell ring bought for a shilling at some seaside resort, and kept to commemorate a moonlight stroll, or perhaps something like that; another would be a plain and narrow band of gold twisted from a bangle in a ball room; a third a little circlet from a child, niece or sister, and so on throughout. That sort of thing never looked vulgar on the other side, but over here it is likely to arrive at great proportions, and the richer the man the more rings he wears."

"What about the masculine bangle?" "I believe the Duke of Beaufort started the fashion years ago, and it has been continued by a number of American actors, dukes and fools. It is of all affections the most effeminate. I am glad to say we have only had three men who desired that sort of ornamentation. The bangle is nearly always of silver and without any embellishment. Two men who recently departed to different and remote quarters of the world came in, not long ago, and had bracelets riveted on their left wrists. They didn't expect to meet again for years, so they indulged in this little bit of romance. That was the solidest reason I ever heard of for the masculine bangle, and that wasn't very solid, either, when you come to look it squarely in the eye."—*N. Y. Sun.*

—A Mormon missionary, who lately brought over fifty Swiss females for the Utah colony, promised each of them three husbands.—*N. Y. Star.*

The Ann Arbor unionists are seriously considering the advisability of asking the legislature to pass a local option law, which will debar the sale of liquor within a radius of 10 miles of the university.

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