

# THE CHELSEA HERALD.

VOLUME 14.

CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1885.

NUMBER 46

## MAILS CLOSE.

GOING EAST. GOING WEST.  
9:25 A. M. 9:25 A. M.  
5:15 P. M. 10:25 A. M.  
8:15 P. M. 5:45 P. M.  
8:15 P. M.  
G. J. CROWELL, P. M.

## GRANT IS DEAD.

### HIS LAST DAYS SPENT

AT MT. MCGREGOR, WHERE

HE DIED TO-DAY,

AT 8:04 A. M.

Members of R. P. Carpenter Post No. 41 are requested to attend Memorial services in Town Hall, Sunday, July 26, at 10:30 A. M. in honor of Gen. U. S. Grant.

J. D. SCHNAITMAN, A. N. MORTON, Adjts. Comd.

Warm weather!  
100 in the shade!  
The hum of the self-binder is heard in the land.

Several scissor-grinders adorned our streets during the week.

The Misses Ames, of Ann Arbor, are visiting relatives in this place.

Several of our citizens went to Detroit last Thursday to witness a game of ball.

Read B. Parker & Co's new advertisement. They offer some good bargains.

Geo. Kempf and Sam. Guerin are telling what a nice place Doyle's lake is to bathe in.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Dudley, of Battle Creek, are spending the week with friends in this place.

Mrs. Holling and Mrs. Wood, of Leslie, were the guests of Miss Clara Burkhart during the past week.

In our last issue we forgot to give the *Courier* credit for several articles which we "clipped" from that paper.

As we go to press a game of baseball is being played between the Unknowns and the Mutuals, of this place.

Prof. W. J. Herdman, of the Medical department of the University, was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Palmer, last Monday.

John A. Walz, of Waterloo, will ship whortleberries this year, and expects to send one thousand bushels from Francisco.

Dr. Champlin attended a meeting of the Central Michigan Homoeopathic Medical Society in Jackson, on Tuesday last.

Mr. S. Prudden, Miss L. Depew and Miss Hattie Chipman spent Sunday at Plainfield. The latter will spend her vacation at that place.

All taxes paid at the village room in the Town Hall next Friday and Saturday, afternoon and evenings. will be received without collection charges.

There will be a meeting of the Sunday School worker at the Baptist church, Sunday, July 26, at 3 P. M. Those wishing to present questions please bring them prepared.

Some person has been telling our readers that THE HERALD will not be published any more. This is a base fabrication as we have not thought of discontinuing the publication of this paper.

Father Duhig, of Chelsea, who has had trouble with some portion of his congregation, charges being preferred against him, has resigned his pastorate, and the resignation has been accepted by the Bishop, so we are informed.—*Courier*.

Many complaints come to us about trains standing on the crossings so long. If the proper officers would see that the crossings were cleared, it would be no more than their duty; and it would be a great deal more convenient to persons that wish to cross the track and who have to wait fifteen or twenty minutes and then go under the cars or around the square.

While several persons were out sailing on Cavenaugh Lake one day last week, one of the party, a former resident of this place, became frightened and picked up a rope which he supposed was fastened to the boat, to use it for a life preserver, or something of that sort. When they reached the shore he found that the rope was attached to a bag containing stones which was used for ballast. That would have made a splendid life preserver.

Donaldson's and Rich's three great shows combined, the greatest one ring show on earth for twenty-five cents, will exhibit in Chelsea, Saturday, July 25, afternoon and evening. Better trapeze artists! better athletes! better clown! A grand combination of skill, science and novelties, unexcelled in the amusement world. Don't fail to be in town early to witness the grand parade, consisting of several beautiful tandem teams, driven by young and handsome ladies, band chariot.

Lastly! Tell every one you see that this is the largest and most talented combination ever exhibited for twenty-five cents.

Some weeks ago a movement was started in New York to procure a Saturday half-holiday for the employees of manufacturing and wholesale establishments during July and August. The press and clergy took up the idea and urged the people to make their purchases entirely Saturday forenoon in order that the movement might also meet favor with retail dealers. On the first Saturday only fifty stores closed; on the second Saturday 500 closed, and on the third Saturday over 50,000 employees were dismissed at 1 P. M.

The movement has spread to Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and thence to Chicago and St. Louis. In St. Louis the leading retail dealers in dry goods, carpets, furniture, chinaware, books and stationary, pictures and some other lines, have signed an agreement to close at 1 o'clock every Saturday afternoon till the end of August. Many manufacturers and wholesale dealers will doubtless do likewise. The movement is worthy of all praise.—*Bx.*

United States, Consul Frank H. Mason, of Marseilles, has sent to the department of state a review of the practical conclusions concerning native and Asiatic cholera and the best methods of prevention and treatment derived from studies of the epidemics of 1835 and preceding years at Marseilles, in which he says: Among the imprudences which become dangerous in the presence of cholera are overeating to the extent of producing lethargy or indigestion; drinking any liquid so cold as to check the process of digestion; eating raw vegetables in the form of salads in general use; raw fruit unless perfectly fresh and ripe; drinking cold water or beer after having eaten raw fruit is a direct challenge to cholera which no person however strong and healthy can afford to risk. The susceptibility of drunkards to choleric influence is proven by abundant evidence, among which may be cited the sweeping fatality of the disease wherever it attacked inmates of inebriate asylums. Anything, in fact, whether of temporary or chronic nature, which impairs the vigor of the digestive organs, exposes the persons thus weakened to choleric attack.

Five most effective destroyers of cholera germs in excretions are: A solution of sulphate of copper in proportion not less than two ounces to one quart of water; liquid chloride of zinc, one and a half ounces to a quart of water; bichloride of mercury, one-sixth of an ounce to a quart of water; bichloride of copper, two ounces to a quart of water; sulphuric acid, four ounces to quart of water; the same chemicals are used for disinfection of water closets, sinks and all other seats of decay and infection. For washing streets and drains, sulphate of iron 10 pounds to 220 gallons of water or liquid chloride of zinc, 20 pounds in 20 gallons of water, have been found most effective and practicable. Phenic acid, in the proportion of 10 pounds to 220 gallons of water have been found most effective and practicable.

One of the brightest papers read at the recent editorial convention at Traverse City was the one prepared by Col. D. B. Ainger, of the *Charlotte Republican*, and read by C. E. Baxter, of the, of the same firm. Aside from being graphic and admirably written, the address was replete with good advice to publishers of country newspapers.

Here are a few excerpts which will serve to show the tone of this excellent paper:

"Perhaps there is nothing more erroneous than the general impression that it is the mission of the country newspaper to furnish unlimited space gratuitously for all enterprises carried on in the name of religion and reform. And it is proverbial that the recipients of such favors are almost universally unappreciative.

It has never appeared to me to be any part of the mission of a country newspaper to run into the sensational and hunt up and publish vulgar scandals and neighborhood quarrels. A fellow with a grievance which he wants aired in print should always be held in special abhorrence. Next to the man or woman who wants to fill your columns with free advertising of a festival to raise money to buy paper collars for the heathens or publish the lists of presents received by some unknown couple at a tin wedding, the man who wants to anonymously make reflections upon his neighbor is the most to be shunned and avoided.

But it is the editor who has the mistaken idea that his newspaper is a weapon with which to vent his piques, traduce his neighbors and punish his enemies who has the most lamentable misconception of the mission of a newspaper. His error is utterly vicious and despicable. It is a spirit that can only spring from a vulgar mind and a cowardly nature.

## SHEARS AND PASTE POT.

Twelve young ladies of Saline are going to Sand Lake the first two weeks in August and have engaged a cottage.

The police have made only one arrest in the last three months, and then the person had fallen down in a fit.—*Democrat*.

A small son of John Schafer, of Manchester, run his hand in the cog of a feed cutter and mangled it so that he had to have it amputated at the wrist.

The *Evening News* says the editors have returned from their northern trip, and wear very wry faces at the prospects of tackling radishes and dry bread as a diet again.

Dr. Burchard, of Clinton, informs us that he has invented a gasoline burner which does away with the needle point. The doctor is quite an inventor and his late patent gasoline stove promises to be a popular one.—*Enterprise*.

One of the boys who went in swimming one day this week found a snake in his clothes when he came to put them on.—*Milan Journal*.

We have heard of snakes in the boots but never in clothing before.—*Enterprise*.

A few weeks ago Mrs. Mary Foster of this city sued the *Detroit Post* for libel alleging damages in \$10,000. On Tuesday the *Post* filed its answer in which it is stated the defendant will prove the truth of the articles published and also insist that they were privileged.—*Argus*.

This is the way the *Evans (Col.) Journal* is attempting to scoop its contemporaries: "If any one contemplates going where the woodbine twineth, hanging themselves, fooling with a mule, becoming a base ball umpire, killing his or her mother-in-law, eating rough-on-rats, monkeying with a buzz-saw, or doing other rash and poetical deeds, please give me a hint on Thursdays or Fridays, as we go to press early Saturday morning."

Hon. E. P. Harper informs us that he has examined numerous fields of wheat in this vicinity during the past few days, and finds that they are badly damaged by the Hessian fly. In many fields where wheat appears to be lodged from heavy winds he says on examination will show that the stalks of the grain has been cut off by the fly. He estimates that much wheat is damaged at least fifty percent, and says that many fields that promised thirty bushels to the acre ten days ago, will not harvest ten bushels.—*Saline Observer*.

Lottie Blythman, an eight-year-old daughter of Mrs. Blythman, of this city, disappeared from her home on Thursday of last week and has not yet returned. She managed to make her way to Adrian where she called on an aunt who suspected her truancy and sent her homeward. At last account she was seen at Milan Junction accompanied by a strange lady on her way to Detroit. Every effort is being made by the mother to learn of the little truant's whereabouts, she has light hair, blue eyes, rather small for her age, and a very intelligent appearance. Later.—*News* was received Wednesday that she had arrived at Brighton and from thence was lured at home safely in the evening.—*Argus*.

He led her to the altar; but she fled the procession away from it, and the original order has never been restored.—*Sentinel*.

Go to Glazier's Bank Drug Store for pure Paris Green.

Go to Glazier's Bank Drug Store for all kinds of machine oil.

Save money by buying gasoline at Glazier's Bank Drug Store.

Save money by buying machine oils at Glazier's Bank Drug Store.

Gasoline 11 cts. per gallon at Glazier's Bank Drug Store.

Save money by buying Paris Green at Glazier's Bank Drug Store.

Machine oils 15 cts. per gallon at Glazier's Bank Drug Store.

Save money by buying all groceries, drugs, medicines, etc., at Glazier's Bank Drug Store.

Wm. Canfield dealer in all kinds of fresh and salt meat lard, fish and game. All kinds of vegetables a speciality in season.

For Sale Cheap. One Brewster spring, top buggy. Geo. BeGole, at Holmes & Co's clothing store. tf.

House and lot for sale. Inquire of Mrs. M. E. Baldwin.

Willard, Parker & Co's. sugar cured hams at CANFIELD'S.

For rent! Two nice rooms in the Durand & Hatch Block, suitable for millinery, dress making or law office. Inquire of Durand or Hatch.

We have a few white dress robes which we will close out at cost. Don't fail to see them.

H. S. HOLMES & Co.

1000 yds. of Ginghams in remnants at 7 cents per yard at H. S. HOLMES & Co.

House and lot for sale, on South Main-st. Inquire of F. McNamara.

Harvest gloves in great variety. H. S. HOLMES & Co.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Chelsea, for week ending July 18th, 1885: Doolittle, Will B., Holmes, Mrs. Thos.

Persons calling for any of the above please say "advertised." G. J. CROWELL, Postmaster.

L. Tichenor can be found at Cavenaugh Lake with the finest boats to let. Give him a trial.

## LIMA ITEMS.

LIMA, July 22.—One of Dave Lewick's painters fell one day last week and was quite badly hurt.

Mrs. M. Ormsby, of Chelsea, is spending this week here.

Mr. I. Storms has been putting up a fruit house on his berry farm.

Miss Frank Brown is visiting relatives at Commerce.

Monday night as Cell Stocking and Estelle Guerin were coming home from Chelsea their horse fell down just east of Frank Cooper's and could not get up. Mr. Cooper came and kindly assisted them. After the shower they went on their way rejoicing more scared than hurt.

Keep your cellar doors locked nights. Keep your window screens attached to a burglar alarm, and keep your revolver within grasp, for the burglar is making his regular pilgrimage to Ann Arbor, at present, and the only way to apprehend him is to shoot him.—*Courier*.

Mr. Daniel Tichenor had the first green corn of the season to-day.

—Rocheester has a horse with a mane three feet and ten inches long and a tail that sweeps the ground.

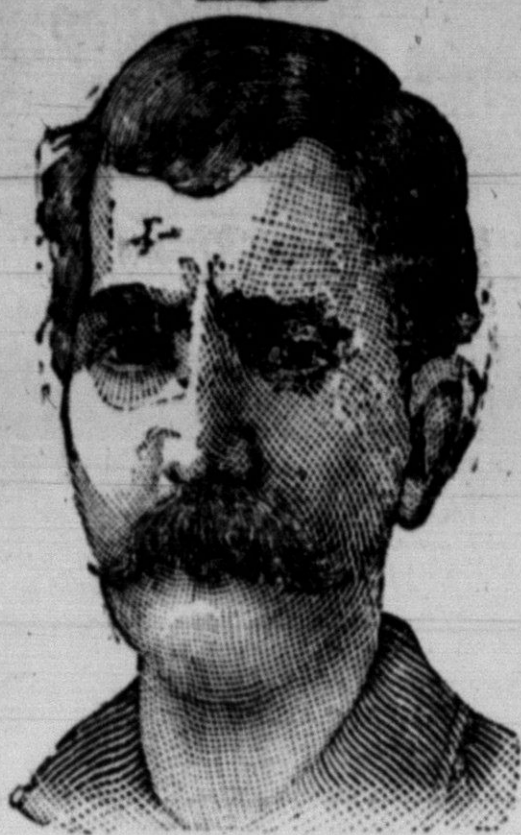


# Chelsea Herald.

C. F. OVERACKER, Pub.

CHELSEA MICHIGAN

## TIMELY TOPICS.



HENRY M. STANLEY.

the African explorer, was born near Denbigh, Wales, in 1840, and at three years of age was placed in the poorhouse of St. Asaph where he received an education which enabled him to teach in a school. Oct. 15 he sailed as a cabin boy, in a vessel bound for New Orleans, and was there adopted by a merchant named Stanley, whose name he took instead of his own John Rowlands. After the death of his patron he enlisted in the Confederate service, but afterwards entered the Federal army. In 1867 he was sent as a correspondent of the "New York Herald" to Abyssinia, and subsequently to Spain and other countries. His services as a correspondent were so excellent that he was chosen by Mr. Bennett to find Livingstone, and after innumerable hardships accomplished his purpose on the 28th of October 1871. His success caused him to be sent by the "Herald" and "London Telegraph" on a mission of his own. He explored Lakes Albert and Victoria N'Yanza and traced the Congo river from its source to its mouth. He has written several works descriptive of his travels and exploration. His last work, "The Congo and its Free State" describes the resources and character of the natives of that region, and he predicts that an enormous trade will be developed.

THERE is a paper in Texas called the Vanguard. Its motto is "Radical in Holiness," and its professed object is the "promotion of holiness. Speaking of a minister who has said something it does not like, and of a paper that contained an article it does not approve of, it calls them "rationalistic, holiness-hating, heresy-hunting prelates," their words having "the hiss of the serpent," charges one of them with having "a morbid and wolfish spirit," calls a minister "a brazen bigot," a "Pharisee," "flourishing ignorance and conceit," and says in one of the articles that physicians are a "mercenary class of men, most of whom are blasphemous foes of Christ, who will for pay prolong the needless afflictions of their fellow men," and closes the article by professing entire sanctification.

THERE is a bee keeper in Michigan who has as keen notions of economy as the man who tried to make his horse believe shaving were grass by forcing him to wear green goggles; but while in the latter case the horse died, the Michigan man has demonstrated the practicability of his economical scheme. Concluding that there was too much risk and waste of time by permitting his bees to graze on clover pastures, he bethought him to feed them glucose. By gradually increasing the amount of clear glucose fed to them each day, he finally reached the point where they required nothing else. The product is sold as pure honey.

CAROLINE HEALY DALL, a veteran advocate of woman's suffrage, declares that she has seen for a long time "that the feeling of more highly educated people is less favorable to an extension of suffrage than it was twenty years ago," and that the consummation which she desires and anticipates has been set back at least another generation by the indiscretions and short sightedness which have accompanied this agitation. The obstacle to woman's suffrage is not man's selfishness, she thinks, but woman's reluctance.

## THE COUNTRY AT LARGE.

### MEN AND HORSES BURNED.

A fire broke out in Belfast, Maine, Sunday July 12, resulting in the death of two men. Twenty valuable horses also perished in the flames. The fire broke out in a livery stable, and was undoubtedly caused by drunken hackmen who had been smoking in the barn.

### SERVED 'EM RIGHT.

Between 1,000 and 1,300 strikers in Cleveland attempted to make an attack on the plate mill at Newburg, armed with clubs and stones. At the entrance to the mill they were met by about 60 policemen, who used their clubs and revolvers with telling effect, scattering the strikers in every direction, about 40 of whom were seriously injured, two fatally.

### POMEROY'S PLAN.

Brick Pomerooy, who is now in Washington, has announced that he will receive subscriptions for a monument to Mrs. Surratt, who, he says, was innocent and was murdered. He asserts that a majority of her military judges have committed suicide, and that all are dead except Judge Holt, who is almost crazy, a proof, he adds, that they saw the injustice of their act.

### A COTTON ENEMY.

The dreaded web worm has made its appearance in several cotton fields south of Dallas, along the river. Thus far their ravages have been confined to a district only a few miles square. Planters dread this worm more than any other and considerable anxiety exists among cotton dealers of north Texas over the sudden appearance of this scourge in the very heart of the cotton belt.

### OVER THE FALLS.

Mrs. McIntyre of Welland, Ont., was swept over Niagara Falls on the day of the celebration of the transfer of Niagara park to the public. Mrs. McIntyre was a young woman of a particularly daring nature, and attempted to go up a dune bridge leading from the main walk, when she became dizzy, lost her balance and fell into the water. She was swept under the main bridge and dashed to death just below.

### VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS SELECT CANDIDATES.

The Republicans of Virginia met in convention in Richmond July 10, after the adoption of a platform, and resolutions of the sympathy for Gen. Grant, the nomination of candidates was then proceeded with and an hour and a half was occupied in nominating John S. Wise for governor; H. Clinton Wood of Scott county for Lieutenant-Governor, and Capt. Frank S. Blair of Wythe, for Attorney-General, were nominated by acclamation, after which at 3:20 a. m. the convention adjourned.

### A DAKOTA CYCLONE.

A severe storm passed over portions of Dakota the other night. At Highmore and Holsa there was a regular cyclone, the latter town being almost torn to pieces, but no loss in town. A. P. Reed, grain dealer of Miller, was killed, presumably by lightning, there being no mark whatever found on the body. E. B. Thompson, living two miles from Highmore, was carried 40 rods and his neck broken. Fifteen houses were blown to pieces at Highmore and others badly damaged.

### DROWNED PLEASURE SEEKERS.

Shortly after 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon, July 12, a heavy wind and rain storm passed over Lake Minnetonka, near Minneapolis. A small steam yacht, the Minnie Cook, with eight persons on board, was capsized and the entire party drowned. The entire party were all from Minneapolis. Ten persons were on board, all of whom perished. The party consisted of Mayor Rand, aged 55; his wife, 50; his daughter, Mary, 16; his son, Harvey, 13; and his nephew, Frank, 17; J. R. Coykendall, 35; his wife, 27, and daughter, Katie, 4; Engineer George McDonald, 27, and a boy 12 years old named Robert Hussey.

### HE FLED TO CUBA.

W. A. Jackson, the wealthy cattleman of Hillsboro, Texas, who recently fled the country leaving debts to the amount of \$300,000 in Cuba. After selling his train load of cattle in Chicago he pocketed the proceeds amounting to nearly \$60,000 and went to New York where he took the steamer for Cuba. Fearing the effect of his ignominious flight upon the mind of his sensitive wife he sent her, through a friend in St. Louis, a long cable message from Havana, defending his course and begging his wife's forgiveness. By this means his hiding place was revealed. His many creditors have as yet taken no steps toward his extradition.

### A SPECIAL ORDER.

The president has made the following special civil-service rule: Appointments to the 150 places in the pension office provided to be filled by the act of March 3, 1855, except so far as they may be filled by promotions or transfers, must be separately appointed by the appointing power in as near conformity to the second section of the act of January 16, 1883, as the need of filling them promptly and the residence and qualifications of the applicants will permit. The section above referred to provides that appointments shall be apportioned among the states and territories and the District of Columbia upon the basis of population ascertained at the last preceding census.

### THE TRAFFIC IN BABIES.

Another white girl baby has been found in possession of Chinese foster parents in a loathsome den in the Chinese quarters of San Francisco. The Mongolians having the baby in charge said that the child was two years old and had been named Chuen Ho. It cost them originally \$100, and as it was sickly they had paid to physicians over three times the purchase price. The babe was given in charge of the secretary of the society for the prevention of cruelty to children. This makes 23 white girls taken from Chinese, to whom they have been sold by inhuman parents or mercenary midwives within the last year. The purpose of their purchase is no secret among the wealthy merchants of the Chinese quarter.

### NEWSPAPER OFFICES BURNED.

The building at Tenth and D streets, Washington, occupied by the Critic, Daily Post, Sunday Gazette, National Republican and several other tenants, caught fire and was completely gutted by the flames, the presses and stocks on the lower being badly injured by water. The firemen worked hard, and one, Michael W. Conway, a Chicago fireman, volunteered his services to Chief Cronan, was put in command of several companies and did effective service. The fire broke out in the electric light engine room. The losses on the building are \$50,000. Silson Hutchins being the owner, Hutchins also loses the plates and 5,000 copies of a new book, "Washington Past and Present." The presses destroyed were worth \$50,000. These losses will make a total of \$150,000.

### MORE LANDS.

Land Commissioner Sparks has rendered a decision on the inquiry of the receiver of the land office at Walla Walla, W. T., as to whether the Northern Pacific railroad company is entitled to land regularly settled upon by one settler, but which was, by a change in the line of the road, brought within its indemnity limits. He holds that a withdrawal of the land by the commissioner when withdrawals from settlement, entry, or other appropriation are not required by law, is effective as law. Information in defining the limits within which indemnity selections may be made in a proper time and manner, but it is not operative as a prohibition of settlements and entries within such limits under the public land laws prior to the time when a lawful selection by the railroad company has been made. If the secretary of the interior sustains this decision it will restore to the entry under the homestead and other laws, many millions of acres of public land which have been kept out of the market for years because claimed by railroad corporations.

## NIAGARA FREE.

Showmen and Hackmen Can No Longer Bleed Us.

Niagara Falls and park are at last secured to the public, and the hackmen, guides and others of their ilk who have all these years been making money out of unsuspecting, venal, and helpless humanity, can now retire upon what they have made. The exercises attending the transfer were held at Niagara, and were witnessed by about 50,000 people. The exercises of the day were begun with the firing of a hundred guns at sunrise. All the business houses of the city were gaily decorated and the streets presented a gorgeous spectacle. At an informal meeting of the commissioners held at the Cataract house the following dispatch was received:

LONDON, Eng., July 14, 1885.

To the Representatives of the State of New York at Niagara Falls.

The commissioners' reservation on society congratulate the state of New York on securing Niagara Falls to the public. Ex Gov. Tilden sent a telegram to the committee expressing his regret at not being able to attend. Notwithstanding the rain of the morning the committee of arrangements decided that the ceremonies should not be postponed, and accordingly the speakers and as many as possible of the visitors assembled under the pavilion and at the appointed time Bishop Cox commenced the proceedings with prayer. Letters were read from the governor-general of Canada and President Cleveland, expressing their regret at their inability to attend the ceremonies.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer, president of the commission, then made the presentation address, after which Gov. Hill accepted the reservation on behalf of the people of the State of New York. There were about 25,000 people in the park in which the pavilion had been erected.

Addresses were made by Erasmus Brooks, James C. Carter, orator of the day, Lieut. Gov. Robinson of Canada, and Attorney-General Mowat.

Mr. J. C. Carter began his address with an allusion to the discovery of the falls by La Salle and his associates about 200 years ago. He reviewed the cause which induced the converting of the falls into a state reservation, and recited the progress of the legislation that finally secured the property from the hands of private parties. Concluding he said:

Our work to-day is to restore a neglected oracle—to manifest our sense of the pre-eminent importance of this miracle of nature as a tea-her—a source of every softening and elevating influence—to leave its own creative powers to reproduce its original majesty and to throw wide open its beautiful gates that all, of whatever race or clime, may enter.

But though the task of New York is accomplished, the whole work is not yet finished. The great and friendly nation which occupies the opposite bank holds in her hands a matchless part of the glories of Niagara. We have no doubt that a fully sensible of the duty which her d'minion imposes, nor that that duty will be fully discharged. Our own endeavor had its origin in part in a suggestion proceeding from her chief magistrate. Our example cannot but stimulate her to decisive action. And what better pledge of everlasting amity could be given than a mutual and peaceful guardianship over these beautiful banks? The tumult of contesting armies engaged in fraternal strife was once drowned by the thunder of the cataract. Does it not forever say "Peace; be still!" to the passions by which such strife is engendered?

"Oh! may the waves which madden in thy deep, There spend their rage, nor climb the encircling steep, And till the conflict of the surges cease, The nation on thy banks repose in peace."

After the singing of the hymn "America" and the doxology, the exercises were closed with the benediction by Bishop Cox.

In the afternoon there was a parade and review of troops and in the evening a grand display of fireworks, witnessed by an immense gathering of people. It is estimated that 50,000 visitors witnessed the ceremonies.

## CONDENSED NEWS.

Public drinking fountains are to be placed at different points in Washington.

There is a strong probability that Riel may escape through the medium of a flaw in the indictment.

Fifteen Mexicans were killed in an engagement with 17 Indians at Eagle Pass on the Rio Grande river.

Prof. Charles Kendall Adams of the Michigan university, has been elected president of Cornell university.

All the striking conductors and car drivers of Chicago who were discharged have been re-engaged and the strikers are jubilant.

The Cleveland, Ohio, Christian temperance union has severed its connection with the state and national associations, believing in non-partisan action.

The postmaster general has issued an order directing that all time lost by clerks by sickness or otherwise, be deducted from their 30 days leave of absence.

The agricultural convention held in Washington requested the commissioner to try to secure a weather signal station at every national agricultural college.

The Canadian government have withdrawn their bill giving an annual subsidy of \$124,000 for five years to the Allen steamship company for carrying English-Canadian mails.

Lieut. Webb, connected with the Alert of arctic expedition, has been court-martialed and found guilty of drunkenness. He will be suspended from service for two years.

Six editions of Miss Cleveland's book have already been sold, five in America and one abroad. A seventh edition is in press. The author still refuses to let her portrait appear in the book.

The world's exposition plant buildings and machinery at New Orleans have been sold at auction for \$175,000. They were bid in by Mr. Newman, but were probably purchased for the new exposition company.

A motion is before the Dominion commons that the government recognize the services of the militia forces engaged in suppressing the outbreak in the northwest by giving each man a grant of script redeemable in land.

Two young ruffians of Erie, Pa., put a bunch of firecrackers under the dress of Miss Lizzie Waggoner, which ignited her clothing and caused her to be burned to death. About the same time a bull gored Mrs. H. Lewis and ran its horns through her lungs inflicting fatal injuries.

While the center roof of the new gasometer in Albany, N. Y., was being hoisted into position a gulf gale was precipitating five men from the platform. Three fell to the bottom of the shaft, 105 feet, and were instantly killed. Two others saved themselves by catching hold of ropes.

The governor of Kansas has addressed a letter to the secretary of the interior, protesting against the proposed transfer of Apache Indians from Arizona to "Noman's land." The governor says it is an invasion, and violation of the clear purpose of the spirit of the law of February 17, 1870.

The paint and blacksmith shop of T. B. Pratt & Co.'s buggy manufacturing in Elkhart, Ind., were burned the other night with their contents. The loss is about \$25,000, covered by insurance distributed between the Queen, of Liverpool, Pennsylvania, Home Mutual, German, of Freeport, N. H., and Westchester companies. Over 100 men are thrown out of employment. The company will rebuild.

## FACT AND FANCY.

Texas claims a population of 2,500,000.

The best oranges are those which feel the heaviest in the hand.

It seems to be "in the air" that skating-rinks are losing favor throughout the country.

There is a large demand at Portland, Oregon, for good servant-girls to take the places now occupied by Chinamen.

Fifteen thousand shad have been taken in the Susquehanna this season, and saad-bakes are the fashionable amusement.

No time is lost at elections in British Columbia. The recent elections were held two days after the nominations were made.

The important discovery has been made in Paris that the crocodile can bring its jaws together with a force of over three hundred pounds.

The abstract of the Newfoundland census for 1884, just published, shows that the total population of Newfoundland and Labrador is at present 196,411.

An observer of small distinctions in speech says that when you hear a man say to another, "I certainly am glad to see you; I certainly am," you may be sure he is from Virginia.

"Salt should be eaten with nuts to aid digestion." Water can be drunk to take away the effects of the salt, and then more nuts can be eaten to take away the taste of the water.

A Vermont husband is reported to have frustrated the intended elopement of his wife by taking possession of her silk dress. He knew she wouldn't run away in a calico gown.

All the shoe-dealers of Pittsburgh abbreviate the names of their goods, and so many cartoons are labeled "Cur Kid" that the citizens of the "Smoky City" fully believe, it is said, that they are wearing dog skin shoes.

The problem of whether an elevator is a vehicle or an apartment remains unsolved, and the average man, imprisoned in the thing with a lady, hesitates about taking off his hat in the draft.

The brevet seaside hotel now puts in a new pane of glass and adds a picket to the front fence, and advertises that costly improvements have been made in preparation for the coming season.

A farmer near Sequel, Cal., has put up a scare-crow in his orchard that is said to be so lifelike in its appearance that his neighbors often address it and depart in a rage at not receiving a reply. They must have curious-looking people in that section.

In the year 1777 considerable interest was manifested in an announcement that six stoves had been completed in Philadelphia. The annual product of the stove foundries in that city is now valued at \$4,000,000, and the industry supports about twelve thousand people.

Mr. S. S. Stratton has just compiled a "bill of mortality" of the musical profession during 1884. The death roll contains 210 names. The average age is 61 years and 2 months, against 59 years and 6 months in 1883. The three years combined give an average of 60 years and a few days.

Buried treasure-seekers are at work in Georgia. Near Covington, according to The Star of that place, a colored man and several assistants have been making excavations for several months in hope of finding \$100,000, which the principal in the scheme avers was buried there three years ago.

In some giddy regions even sealin, wax is made to convey tender sentiments. The ordinary red wax signifies business, and black is used only for mourning and condolence. But blue means love, and the different tints portray each stage of the tender passion. Pink means congratulation and white is used for wedding invitations. Variegated colors show conflicting emotions.

A clergyman desiring contributions for a special object, fitted up an ox horn at the church door. Upon this he inscribed his aspirations to this effect: "This 'orn was once on the head of a hox, and now hit his missionary box." It might have been the old Englishman's zeal, or a combination of the two, but certain it is that this special missionary box attracted contributions in an extraordinary manner.

Some people are never satisfied. The water works of the city of Troy are full of eels, and by simply tapping the pipes fish two feet and a half long can be secured for breakfast, and so delightfully fresh! Such an abundance of cheap food would be considered a boon in any community, yet the Trojans are running to and fro and complaining to the water board that their supply of water is choked off by the eels. The idea of complaining of a supply of fresh fish with their water!

A letter describing the market of New Orleans says that everything is sold by the eye, and there is no standard of measure. Nine-tenths of the hundreds who sell in the noted French market of the city do not know what a bushel or a peck is. They buy their vegetables by the lot and place them in little piles on tables. These piles are of different sizes and prices. The buyer looks at the piles and buys that which he thinks is the largest and best. Sometimes buckets and boxes are used to measure, but they are of all kinds and shapes.

# TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels constive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with stial dreams, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

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It will purify and enrich the BLOOD, regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS, and RESTORE THE HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH! In all those diseases resulting from a certain and efficient TONIC, especially Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, etc., its use is marked with immediate and wonderful results. Blood, muscles and nerves require its force. Enrich the mind and supplies Brain Power.

LADIES suffering from all complaints peculiar to their sex will find in Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic a safe and speedy cure. It gives a clear and healthy complexion. The strongest testimony to the value of Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic is that frequent attempts at counterfeiting have only added to the popularity of the original. If you earnestly desire health do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL and Best.

(Send your address to The Dr. Harter Med. Co., St. Louis, Mo., for our "DEAR MAM." Full of strange and useful information, free.)

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All stock selected from the best of







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O. T. HOOVER, EDITOR.

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

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Home, of New York, \$7,208,489.  
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—The Chinese soldiers' uniform consist of a blue tunic and as many more duds as he feels like getting inside of. A good many of them use their shoes for breast plates and stuff cotton in their ears to keep from being scared.

—The first case of painting the town red in this country was when the earliest Aztec settlers from Mexico celebrated the completion of their first village this side of the Rio Grande with an orgy of red-berries, red-paint and red-eye. This should end all argument.—Chicago Herald.

—A maiden lady of Philadelphia was a witness in court the other day, and when sworn was requested to kiss the Bible. She refused, saying it was so long since she kissed anything that she had forgotten how it was done. This is a strange and interesting case.—Philadelphia Call.

—To those are constantly expecting a serious decline in the price of beef we may say that the population of the world is increasing much more rapidly than the number of cattle. This is specially true of our own country, where the cattle trade is pursued under the most favorable auspices.—N. Y. Herald.

—Not long since a durable monument of cement was raised on the site, in the Island of Hawaii, on which the famous Captain James Cook fell in 1779. It is the custom among sailors to inscribe their names upon small pieces of copperplate and nail them to the trees in the vicinity of the monument.

Chelsea, July 1st, 1885.  
To The Public:—During the month we will make it to your advantage to buy

# Crockery

Our stock is the largest and most complete ever shown in this market.

## 4 Patterns 4

"Our line of glass was never so complete in all grades and kinds. We also carry a full assortment of fancy and common flower pots, hanging baskets, bird cage hooks, cuspadors, bird cages, rock and yellow ware. In bedroom set we can show you some very beautiful patterns at very low prices. Being unable to purchase any more of one of our decorated patterns, we will sell what is left of at cost. The pattern is a very desirable one and first quality in every respect.

We now have the exclusive sale of that new and attractive pattern, "Ivory Brown Warwick," which for appearance and durability has no equal. We take great pleasure in showing our line of crockery.

Sign of the stripped awning.

Respectfully.

E. G. Hoag.

N. B. Look in at our window.

## FARM NOTES.

Butterine is imported into England in vast quantities.

Every farmer ought to help make his county fair creditable.

Cut worms are doing unusual damage to Michigan cornfields.

Don't neglect to keep the flower stalks cut from the rhubarb bed.

Raw meat, if fed sparingly, is as good as cooked for laying hens.

The cattle ranches of the West occupy 1,365,000 square miles of land.

Have you secured your carriage-blankets and buffalo robes against the moths?

Cheese rinds are disposed of by making them into a cement for mending glass and porcelain.

When any farm crop commands a paying price it is folly for a farmer to turn speculator and hold for a possible rise.

Tansy tea is recommended as a safe and sure remedy for protecting cucumber vines against aphides and other small insects.

The owners of large farms in Oregon are selling off tracts and declare themselves in favor of small holdings as the best policy.

It is said that three or four thickness of common wire mosquito netting, painted or unpainted, and laid upon one another, are utterly impervious to lightning.

The public recognizes only a few varieties of potatoes, and when the new sorts are shipped they are sent under the name they most resemble.

The redwood posts of a fence erected in Napa, Cal., thirty-two years ago, were recently removed and found in as good condition as when first put into the ground.

It is noted that as a result of tree culture birds are becoming quite numerous in parts of Dakota. In Kingsbury and some other counties, quails are making their appearance.

The prospects in Texas are that the Lone Star State will have the biggest cotton and grain crops ever known in her history. The prospects in Nebraska are also flattering.

Not every man can make extensive and accurate experiments in faam work, but all can take a good paper and keep themselves posted as to what other people are doing.

It will not be very much trouble to pour manure water around a few tomato plants each day, and thus make them mature much more rapidly and the fruit ripen several days sooner.

California papers report the discovery of a new wine—peach wine—made from the juice of soft ripe peaches. It is said to be the finest flavored and most delicious wine ever discovered.

The Persian insect powder is not poisonous, and is only destructive to insects by suffocating them. Its fine particles enter the orifices through which they breathe and thus speedily kill them.

Quite a serious case of poisoning recently occurred in Pennsylvania from eating strawberries grown so near a potato field that some of the poison applied to kill potato bugs was blown upon the berries.

A light top-dressing of gypsum upon pastures frequently has the effect to bring in a good growth of white clover, which makes a most excellent feed for milch cows, or in fact any other kind of stock.

Years ago there used to be a general attempt to clear corn of suckers about mid-summer, but experience has shown the gain in grain very doubtful, and more than offset by cost of labor and loss of fodder.

Two years ago a farmer in DeLand, Fla., bought a hive of bees. Since then he has had enough honey for family use, and his stock has increased to sixteen stands, which he has just sold for eighty dollars.

There is too much waste land on our farms. The fence corners are too much given to briars and weeds. All these places should be cleaned up and made to produce their share toward keeping off hard times.

Some peat moss which was recently exhumed near Dumfries, Scotland, was found to contain seeds of plants dating from prehistoric times. They were planted and at once began to germinate after a sleep of ages.

Orchard grass is growing in favor among northern farmers. If cut early it makes excellent fodder, but if allowed to stand until ripe it contains but little nutriment. On rich moist land three crops a year can be secured.

Because the price of eggs may be down is no reason why the poultry should be neglected. Do not allow those fowls that have been yarded all sring to suffer for a taste of the fresh green grass that is just beyond their reach.

California seems to be overrun this year with grasshoppers. The hog is proving the most effective means for their extinction. When a flock of turkeys was turned against them the grasshoppers ate all the feathers off the turkeys' backs.

A woman in Americus, Ga., several weeks ago lost a silver quarter somewhere about the yard or garden. Being unable to find it its loss passed out of mind, until a few days ago her daughter, in cutting up some cabbage, found the quarter securely imbedded in a head.

A patent for making imitation maple syrup has been secured. Hickory bark and glucose will be the ingredients of this new syrup, which will enter into competition with other varieties of "real maple syrup" long in the market. A patent for imitation milk is not thought necessary.

Sheep will eat the green wormy apples more readily than pigs will. In fact the latter have to be partially starved to make them as good foragers as sheep. But the sheep must also be well fed, or some enterprising ewe will get a taste of apple-tree bark and soon make sad havoc.

Pansy seed may be sown for autumn blooming. The seeds sown in August are spring and early summer bloomers. We must make provision during the summer for the winter window garden, and in the autumn for the next season, by sowing hardy seeds and planting hardy bulbs.

## 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.

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# WE HAVE

Recently secured the exclusive sale of the well known

J. & R. CUMMINGS' MENS' ALL CALF SHOES AT \$3.00.

They are the best value and the best style

Shoe in Chelsea for the money.

We have them in Congress and lace.

Examine the above before purchasing.

WE SELL THE ROASTED COFFEES, Chase & Sanborn

# WHICH THE

Best judges of coffee pronounced unequelled.

These coffees are

Sealed in tin cans so that it loses no strength.

TRY Our forty cent tea.

Respectfully,

B. PARKER & CO.

## It's A Fact.

Our trade at this season of the year was never as good. We are selling piles of Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Furnishing Goods Etc. The reason is plain: Money is scarce and most people are aware of the fact: therefore they look around before they buy, and this means business for us, as they soon convince themselves that our cash system enables us to sell the best goods at lower prices than any other store in Chelsea. Remember it does not cost anything to compare goods and prices. Let your eyes be your judge, and we guarantee that we will make it pay you.

French's Cash Store,  
Chelsea, - Mich.



Donaldson & Rich's show will exhibit in Chelsea, Saturday, July 25, afternoon and evening. Admission only 25 cents. Parade in forenoon. They have thirty-five artists. Do not fail to attend.

### One of the Terrors That Attend Winter Life in the Mountains.

High up on the side of the grim mountain is a large rock which stands out in bold relief. Its top is not level, but it has an incline down the mountain. Twenty men could find standing-room on the crest of that stone. Above it fifty feet or more—with not even a bush intervening, is a smaller rock, and just in line. On the crest of this rock a man could scarcely find room for his feet. From the base of the larger rock to the trail winding up the valley is a distance of three-quarters of a mile, and the ground is covered with rocks, small pines and scraggy bushes.

So it was in September. As we look up the mountain side on this April day it seems like a great bank of whitest chalk. Pines ten feet high are hidden under the snow, and the ugly rocks are buried many feet deep. The upper and smaller rocks are wearing huge hats of snow—a cone rising five or six feet high. On the lower and larger one the snows of two hundred days have fallen and packed until the weight amounts to tons. In the valley the snow is soft and slushy, and here and there the blades of grass struggling for life among the rocks are being warmed into vigor by the sun.

Now, watch! One—three—five—seven men are ascending the trail, having three pack mules with them. One would think the warm sun must put them in good humor, but it is not so. They look up the mountain-side with fear expressed in their faces, and even the beasts of burden show by their actions that they labor under mental anxiety.

Indians?  
No!  
A mountain thunder-storm?  
No!

The dreaded cyclone?  
No!

When the leader of the band is almost opposite the two rocks which have been described he halts and surveys them, and it is scarcely an instant before he has thrown up his hand to those behind. They rightly interpret it to mean: "Softly—softly, for your lives! The avalanche has prepared its trap for us, and a word may seal our fate."

It is too late to retreat. If the avalanche starts this will be its center, and its wings will be a mile long. Softly! softly! The men step as if walking upon thin ice.

Now cast your eyes up the mountain to the upper rocks. The sun has been beating down upon the snow for hours, and water appears at the base of the cone. The south side of it has been undermined. At noon it was leaning towards the valley. At one o'clock the touch of a buzzard's wing would have toppled it over. As we look a bird no larger than a bluejay, weary in its flight, or thirsting for water, alights on the cone with a shrill chirp.

Puff! It topples over, and the mass falls heavily upon the lower rock. The sun has been at work here as well, and the bulky mass of snow is ready to move.

Puff! puff! The air is filled with the white powder as the mass leaps off the rock, but the sight is blotted out by what follows. With such a s-s-wish-h-h as never met your ears before—with such a grinding, crashing, tearing as you never imagined, the tens of thousands of tons of snow on a mountain side two miles long breaks loose and rushes into the valley.

Rocks weighing tons are but marbles to roll before the white billow. Trees are but matches to be carried along and ground to splinters. It moves faster—faster—and now with one awful crash the mass takes on such motion that the frozen earth is dug out in great furrows, and there is no stop until the billows meet the mountain opposite.

The valley is still the valley, but it is higher by many feet. In the June days, as another party of prospectors come up the trail, they may find here a hoof—there an arm—here a portion of a pack—there a broken rifle—here a human body with every bone broken as if by blows of a hammer.

The men will glance up the bare mountain side—from rock to rock—and they will know the story as well as if one had survived to tell it.—*Detroit Free Press*

—It is so. . . that can be learned from the fair sex, that Worth and his compeers in Paris charge a round hundred thousand francs, say twenty thousand dollars, to outfit a young lady for the matrimonial voyage. For this she is equipped from top to toe; everything is of the best and in the latest fashion. Of course this is not the limit. Ladies in Paris occasionally spend two hundred and fifty thousand francs for their trousseau, and are heard to complain, a few weeks after marriage, that they have nothing to wear.

—A dog in South Boston the other night pulled a table cloth off a table with his teeth, thereby throwing down a lamp which exploded, covering the dog with oil and setting him on fire. The dog ran under a bed, setting the bedding on fire, and an alarm was run on. Moral No. 1: Don't keep a dog. Moral No. 2: Don't use kerosene. Moral No. 3: Don't use table cloths. Moral No. 4: Don't use beds.

### GOLD IN GEORGIA.

Revival of the Fever of 1849—An Old Indian Tradition in Bartow County.

The revival of the Georgia gold interest is attracting many practical miners from the west and southwest, where the fever has somewhat subsided, and marvelous stories are being told of the richness of the ores found in many localities in the northern part of the State. Dahlonega has long been famous for its mines. The State agricultural school is situated there, and after a hard rain the boys flock into the streets to pick up nuggets that have been washed out of the sand. Mines are being discovered everywhere, and old traditions are revived by white-haired settlers which incite men, young and old, to join in the hunt for the veins they tell of.

Near Cartersville an aged farmer tells the story of an Indian chief which has aroused the interest of the neighborhood to fever heat. When Governor Troup drove out the Cherokee tribe and settled it in the West, this chief returned to old haunts in Bartow County, and gathering all his white friends about him, ascended a little mound surrounded by an amphitheater of hills. He turned himself round slowly three times, saying in his native tongue, "From where I stand I see a mine that would buy the richest kingdom in the world." He disappeared suddenly, and was never seen again. Some say he spoke of a silver mine, others believe he meant a gold one, but whatever it was diligent search has been made throughout the neighborhood. Rich mines of manganese and gray iron ore have been found by those in search of the gold and silver; copper has been discovered in large quantities, plumbago and mica and yellow ochre unearthed, as it were, by accident—all showing the marvelous mineral wealth of this section. Numerous old shafts have been found, shafts which must have been worked from a half to three-quarters of a century ago. In excavating an eighty-foot cut on the Cincinnati and Georgia railroad, square hewn timbers in an excellent state of preservation were removed from the roadbed? No outlet to the shaft through which they must have been lowered there was ever discovered.

A murder or accident forty years back was unearthed a short time ago by the discovery of an old shaft, at the bottom of which the skeleton of the victim was found.

Fort Mountain, in Murray County, is celebrated for a wonderful spring which boils up from its very top. Near the spring are the remains of a fort, from which the mountain takes its name, built, it is said, by De Soto to guard against the attacks of the Indians while his men worked the rich gold mines of the range of which this mountain is a spur.

Miners are prospecting in the neighborhood with great diligence, and as much excitement prevails there as characterized the recent strike in the Cohutta Mountains, of which the *Tribune* spoke the other day.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

### FUN OF CITY LIFE.

Fun for the Boys, but Not for the Young Man Who Has Rooms Under Them.

In a second story window of an up-town residence, fronting on a cross street, a dignified young man sat reading one warm Sunday morning not long ago. The rising sun was preparing to ride high in the heavens, and people were going to church. The smoke of a cigar curled upward from the young man's lips, and he leaned idly from his window, watching the people passing along the sidewalk below him. A stately citizen, clad in conscious virtue, a white waistcoat and some other garments, came walking along. When the citizen arrived at a point directly under the window where the young man sat, he suddenly clapped his hand to his ear, stopped short and looked up at the young man. The latter looked calmly down and the citizen moved on.

A thin gentleman passed a moment afterward, twirling a cane as he passed along. Below the window he, too, stopped, rubbed his nose violently, and looked up. The young man again looked down calmly, but with a little surprise on his features. The thin gentleman looked at him suspiciously and moved on, and an angular person of the female sex soon followed. She, too, abruptly stopped, fanned her left ear with her hand and looked up. The young man blushed and half-retired into the room.

"Wretch!" hissed the angular female, and passed on.

The young man looked at himself in the mirror, but saw nothing in his appearance which should impede traffic in the street below. He returned to the window just in time to find a fat woman shaking her fist at him and hear her threaten to call a police. The driver of a cab sawed at the bits to keep his horse from starting on a run when it reached a point opposite the window, and an aged newsman dropped his and stock, put his hand to his eyes and danced up and down with rage.

The horror-stricken young man closed the window, drew the curtain and wondered if he or the populace were going mad, while in the room directly over his head two boys hugged two peacocks to their breasts and voted that they were having more fun than one could shake a stick at.—*N. Y. Times*.

Fifteen orange trees near Plant City, Fla., yield this year 150,000 oranges—10,000 to the tree. These trees are about forty years old, and furnish another illustration of the vitality of the orange tree in Florida.

### 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.

### Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sore, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, 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.

Over one million of Acker's dyspepsia tablets sold in the past twelve months, purely upon their merits. Why suffer with chronic constipation, dyspepsia, sour stomach, sick headache, heartburn, and female troubles when R. S. Armstrong offers you relief and positive cure in the dyspepsia tablets. He sells them on guarantee.

There are scores of persons who are suffering from some form of blood disorder or skin disease, such as scrofula, boils, etc. After a practical test, R. S. Armstrong asserts that Acker's Blood Elixir will certainly cure all such diseases, including syphilis and rheumatism. It is not a patent nostrum, but a scientific preparation. He guarantees it.

### An Enterprising, Reliable House.

R. S. Armstrong can always be relied upon, not only to carry in stock the best of every thing, but to secure the Agency for such articles as have well-known merit and are popular with the people, thereby sustaining the reputation of being always enterprising, and ever reliable. Having secured the Agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, it will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of Throat, Lungs, and Chest, and to show our confidence, we invite you to call and get a Trial Bottle Free.

**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. All Druggists. One Dollar a bottle, or address Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

**ACHES! PAINS!**

"I ache all over!" What a common expression; and how much it means to many a poor sufferer! These aches have a cause, and more frequently than is generally suspected, the cause is the Liver or Kidneys. No disease is more painful or serious than these, and no remedy is so prompt and effective as

**MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.**

No remedy has yet been discovered that is so effective in all KIDNEY AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, MALARIA, DYSPEPSIA, etc., and yet it is simple and harmless. Science and medical skill have combined with wonderful success those herbs which nature has provided for the cure of disease. It strengthens and invigorates the whole system.

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

Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup Never Fails

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



**Merchants should remember that the HERALD is the Best Advertising medium in this Section. A bonafide circulation**



**Rockford LEADS**  
**The Quick Working BRO'S WOOD**  
Agents.



### The Fountain of Youth.

Dyspepsia is the prevailing malady of civilized life. A weak, dyspeptic stomach acts very slowly or not at all on many kinds of food, gasses are extracted, acids are formed and become a source of pain and disease until discharged. To be dyspeptic is to be miserable, hopeless, depressed, confused in mind, forgetful, irresolute, drowsy, weak, languid and useless. It destroys the Teeth, Complexion, Strength, Peace of Mind and Bodily ease. It produces Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of Stomach, Bad Taste in month, Bilious attacks, Palpitation of Heart, Inflammation of Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms. Dyspepsia invariably yields to the vegetable remedies, in GOLDEN SEAL BITTERS, the great purifier of the blood and restorer of health. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement. We warrant GOLDEN SEAL BITTERS. Take no others. Sold by R. S. Armstrong and Glazier, DePuy & Co.

**Home Markets.**

APPLES, Phila.	75	@ 1.50
BRANS.	75	@ 1.00
BARLEY.	1.00	@ 1.25
BUTTER.	30	@ 10
CORN.	30	@ 30
DRIED APPLES.	3	@ 3
EGGS.	10	@ 10
HIDES.	51.50	@ 6
HOGS, dressed.	5.00	@ 5.00
LARD.	8	@ 8
OATS.	32	@ 25
POTATOES.	25	@ 25
SALT.	1.20	@ 2.00
WHEAT, red and white.	90	@ 92

**JOB PRINTING.**  
Pamphlets, Posters, Handbills, Circulars, Cards, Ball Tickets, Labels, Blanks, Bill-Heads and other varieties of Plain and Fancy Job Printing executed with promptness, and in the best possible style, at the HERALD OFFICE.

**C. E. CHANDLER,**  
GENERAL BLACKSMITH.

### CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER.



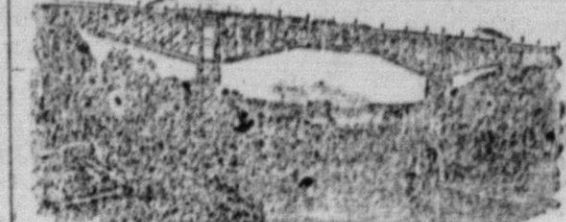
A nice assortment of New and Second-hand Carriages for sale at Bottom prices. Call and see!

I also have in connection a

### First Class Livery

consisting of Good Drivers and Riggs. Shop north of Railroad, opposite Foundry.

### 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, Air line from Jackson to Niles. . . . . 9:57 A. M.  
Grand Rapids Express. . . . . 6:07 P. M.  
Evening Express. . . . . 9:00 P. M.

### GOING EAST.

Night Express. . . . . 5:33 A. M.  
Grand Rapids Express. . . . . 9:57 A. M.  
Mail Train. . . . . 5:17 P. M.

WM. MARTIN, Agent.

O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

### MALARIA.

As an anti-malarial medicine

**DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S**

### FAVORITE REMEDY

has won golden opinions. No traveler should consider his outfit complete unless it includes a bottle of this medicine. If you are exposed to frequent changes of climate, food and water, Favorite Remedy should always be within your reach. It expels malarial poisons, and is the best preventative of chills and malarial fever in the world. It is especially offered as a trustworthy specific 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 Favorite Remedy is constantly proving itself an unfailing friend—a real blessing. Address the proprietor, Dr. D. Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y. \$1 bottle, 6 for \$5, by all druggists.

### BOILERS

**STEPHEN PRATT'S**

STEAM BOILER WORKS,

(Established 1865.)

Manufacturers of high & low pressure and steam heating boilers of all kinds; smoke pipes, breechings, etc. Old boilers taken in exchange for new. Rivets, boiler plates and boiler tubes for sale. Cor. Foundry-st. and Mich. Cent'l R. R. track, Detroit, Mich. 21

### NIMROD

### Plug Tobacco.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS AND TOBACCO DEALERS. NOTED FOR ITS EXCELLENT CHEW, DELICIOUS FLAVOR AND CHEERFUL CUT. THIS TOBACCO IS MANUFACTURED OF FINEST LEAF—PUREST SWEETENING—EVERYBODY CHEWS NIMROD. SEND FOR SAMPLES.

**S. W. VENABLE & CO.,**

Petersburg, Va.



**DELAND & CO'S**  
**CAFFEINATED SODA**  
**SALERATUS**  
**SODA**  
Best in the World.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessary for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful about giving names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct. Proper names are often difficult to decipher because of the careless manner in which they are written.

## STRIKING MILL MEN.

### THE STATE TROOPS CALLED OUT.

#### Both Sides Determined.

Gov. Alger arrived at Bay City and East Saginaw Tuesday morning the 14th. It is evident that, after looking the situation carefully over, he concluded that more troops were necessary, and he therefore sent the following order by telegraph to Col. Robinson of Detroit:

BAY CITY, July 14.—Col. Eugene Robinson, commander fourth regiment, M. S. T.: You will at once report to Sheriff Brennan of Bay County, this city, with three companies of your regiment, fully armed and equipped, to aid in suppressing riots, preserving life and property. You will arrange with the Michigan Central railroad for transportation. It is hoped you can report here early tomorrow morning.

R. A. ALGER, Commander-in-chief.

Immediately on receipt of the above order from the Commander-in-chief Col. Robinson issued the following:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH REG. M. S. T., DETROIT, July 14, 1885.

[Special Order No. 1.]

Companies A, B, C and D are hereby ordered to report immediately at the Firemen's Hall armory, fully uniformed and equipped, in obedience to a telegraphic order from Russell A. Alger, Commander-in-chief, dated Bay City, Mich., July 14. Each enlisted man will be furnished with forty rounds of ball cartridge.

Quartermaster F. W. Breda will see that all ball cartridges in the possession of the different companies of the city will accompany the battalion.

The battalion will proceed via the Michigan Central Railroad to Bay City under my command.

By order of

EUGENE ROBINSON, Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.

Official:

J. L. HAIGHT, First Lieutenant and Adjutant. So effectual were Col. Robinson's arrangements that soon four companies were on special trains en route for the scene of the strike.

Simultaneously with his order for troops Gov. Alger issued the following proclamation: TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SAGINAW VALLEY:—Knowing of the existing condition of things in the valley and the means by which your great industries have been stopped, I deem it proper to say:

First—To those who have been engaged in acts of violence and lawlessness, who have taken part in tumultuous and unlawful assemblages, one and all, I appeal to you to take the sober second thought.

You know that law and order must be enforced.

You know that had any person been killed in the closing of any of the mills, while, resisting your unlawful acts every man connected with the assemblage could have been tried and held accountable thereafter.

You know that all concerned in these unlawful assemblages are responsible for any act which any of you may commit, and many of you have wives and families who will suffer in consequence of your misdeeds.

I appeal to you all to assist the proper officers in the support of the law and the enforcement of order, in your interest, and in the interest of your families.

You have no right to enter upon the premises of another without his consent.

If you enter with force and prevent any man from carrying on his business, or prevent any laborer from pursuing his accustomed employment; or if by intimidation such result follows, you are guilty of offenses for which you are liable to imprisonment.

And your unlawful conduct not only injures yourself and endangers your personal liberty, but injures the cause which you espouse.

Second—To all officers in Saginaw Valley charged with the execution of the laws: Injoin upon you to see that the law is faithfully executed without fear or favor, and I assure you that you shall have the whole power of the state, if necessary, to support you.

See that the leaders in these unlawful measures are apprehended and prosecuted according to law, that they may receive their just deserts.

Should complaint be made to me that any official is guilty of neglect of duty, inefficiency or misconduct in office, I shall not hesitate to use the powers reposed in me for the suspension, removal or punishment of such official as prescribed by law.

Third—To all: Sufficient force is now on hand to insure the preservation of order. Further unlawful assemblages will not be permitted. Acts of violence and intimidation will be promptly punished, and all workmen and others will be protected in the enjoyment of the rights guaranteed by law.

Every citizen is requested to aid in the support of the law by his peaceful and lawful behavior and by giving information of any infraction thereof which may come to his knowledge.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Governor of Michigan.

The situation of the ten hour strike at Bay City has not changed materially. The saw mill of Seth McLean & Co., started running on the ten hour system, but was closed because the management would not sign article of agreement to run on the ten-hour plan the balance of the season, or until the ten-hour law went into effect. Green & Stevens' mill started up on the ten-hour system, and that with Miller Bros. are the only ones running.

The strikers made a raid on Miller & Lewis planing mill, pulled out the fire and drove the men away. The mill was running ten hours at usual wages. Pitts & Cranage's salt block was shut down in a similar manner.

The governor in his address asked the men if they would obey the laws of the state of Michigan. They answered loudly in the affirmative. When Judge Marston spoke he asked if the men would molest those who desired to work. They said, "Yes, yes, we will stop them." He endeavored to state the law to them, but they hissed, jeered and marched away. It was after this demonstration that the call for troops was found necessary.

A meeting of the mill owners was held in the afternoon at which resolutions were adopted declaring that they would not yield to the demands of the strikers, and that the mills should only be run at the hours of labor and rate of wages adopted by other than the employees.

The temporary weakness of some of the mill owners incident to the scare, occasioned by the forcible closing of the mills Friday and Saturday, was worn off and there is now no talk of yielding, and unless the mill employees throw up the sponge there will be very little lumber

sawing during the ensuing four weeks. The fact that there are large numbers of men who were forced by the strikers to quit work and who are willing to go to work again if assured security from personal violence tends to weaken the cause of the strikers. The matter of arbitration is out of the question since every employer asserts that he will not allow disinterested parties nor any organization except his own employees to treat with him. Some of the manufacturers state that when the ten hour law goes into effect in September they propose of their own accord to adopt it.

#### Both Sides Determined.

A staff correspondent of a Detroit paper sums up the situation of the strike on the 15th as follows:

The strikers are more than ever determined, but, fearful of Pinkerton's men, they resort only to small, quiet gatherings at the mills. The mill men don't care much whether the mills start or not, and are determined not to yield, and are loud in their praises of Pinkerton's men as protection to property. The officials believe the militia necessary, and will allow no labor demonstrations, and will resist to bloodshed any violence.

The Saginaw mills are at a standstill. The utmost quiet prevails. Not a single case of intoxication was reported among the strikers yesterday. Meetings commenced this morning at 9 o'clock in the Knights of Labor hall, addressed by Barry. The attendance remains about 500, the personnel constantly changing. James H. Wyllie of Kalamazoo, followed Barry. Speaking will be continued throughout the day. The tone of the address is the same as yesterday, urging firmness and abstinence from any violence.

Whitney & Batchelor's and Hamilton & McClure's mills down the river, which started yesterday, continued running to-day unmolested. To-morrow Rust, Eaton & Co.'s mill at Zilwaukee, five miles down the river, will start, employing 100 hands, at old time and wages.

Military companies from Flint, Port Huron and Alpena are expected to-day. Officers Millett, Sperry and Atwood of Flint, arrived this morning. Col. Brown, of the Third regiment, came last night. The mill men will not dismiss the Pinkerton detectives to-day. They attribute the present quiet to the detectives' presence.

The Knights of Labor have taken part in the strike for the first time as an organization. A committee met Mayor Eastbrook this morning, presenting to him resolutions demanding the withdrawal of the Pinkerton men from the city. Mayor Eastbrook received the men coldly, pocketed the petition and commenced arguing that the detectives were not enemies to the men but are kept to protect property from violence. Finally, tiring down he said that he could give no positive answer, that he would confer with his advisors.

Gov. Alger and the prosecuting attorney at Saginaw conferred last night and the governor advised the withdrawal of the objectionable Pinkerton men, and it was arranged that such a step should be taken; but the mill owners, Mayor Eastbrook and the sheriff objected and the men are still here. These "detectives" are in the employ of the mill men, and Gov. Alger explicitly stated last evening that they had no legal or moral right to interfere in the trouble existing between the employees and employers.

JUNE 17—There is no perceptible change in the strike at Bay City or the Saginaws. In Bay City several mills have started at reduced hours, and in several instances at reduced pay.

Two more warrants were issued for Barry's arrest yesterday. In both instances bail was immediately furnished.

#### The State Board of Health.

The regular quarterly meeting of the State Board of Health was held in Lansing, July 15. There were present Dr. Avery of Greenville, president, and Drs. Lyster, Hazlewood, Vaughan, Tyler and Secretary Baker. The secretary read a report of work during the quarter ending July 13, 1885, the leading features of which are as follows: The weekly and monthly bulletins of health in Michigan, and the meteorology and mortality reports have been prepared from the numerous reports received and sent out as heretofore. The footings and computations on meteorological registers and on sickness reports and tables have been carried on; and the meteorological computations for the year 1884 nearly completed, ready for tabulation. The office had made large distributions of documents relative to the work of health officers, and to the restriction of contagious diseases, and to newly appointed health officers, and to others especially in localities where such diseases have occurred. The proceedings of the Sanitary Convention at Lansing have been edited, sent to the printer and the proof on most of it read. Articles on meteorology and sickness in Michigan in 1884 have been completed from data previously collected. Data collected by the office relative to scarlet fever in Michigan in 1884 have been compiled, and also that relative to diphtheria. A map has been prepared showing the distribution of diphtheria in Michigan in 1884. Small-pox has been present during the quarter at Bellevue, Eaton county, Alba, Antrim county, Battle Creek, Gladwin township, Branch county and South Haven. The outbreak at South Haven was confined to those first exposed, and has been stamped out after nine cases occurred, with one death. The infection at South Haven was from a German immigrant who sailed from Bremen, April 12, on the ship Donau, North German Lloyd Line. The immigrant was broken out with small-pox when he reached South Haven, April 27, and might have been quarantined en route, and the outbreak thus confined to one case. All infected persons were at once vaccinated by the Health Officer, but the virus was not good, and thus precious time was lost. This outbreak is but another added to the many constantly recurring outbreaks of communicable disease in Michigan and the Northwest, to which a faithfully executed immigration inspection service, carried on by the national government, would put an end, or greatly lessen. At the present time, so far as known, there is not a case of small-pox in Michigan. Typhus fever was reported at Grand Rapids during the week ending July 4.

Cholera is spreading with great violence in Mediterranean Spain, hundreds dying daily. It was reported present in Marseilles over a month ago, and July 10 at Toulon. A strange and fatal disease, believed to be cholera, was reported from Portugal. Asiatic cholera will probably reach this country this year or next year, and the state board of health has prepared to meet the emergency by many lines of work, as best it could. Last 12,000 copies of the document on the best methods for the prevention and restriction of cholera were distributed to the people last year. The recent distribution of documents relative to typhoid fever, and especially the correspondence with

health officers throughout many parts of the state on the best methods of restricting this disease has done something in the way of drill in the two important methods applicable in case of cholera, disinfection of all bowel discharges and the protection of the purity of the water supply. Much, however, remains to be done in many localities in the way of abating nuisances, and in protecting wells from sources of contamination. The legislature has passed an act granting to the state board of health power to establish a system of inspection of immigrants and travelers and the disinfection of baggage, etc., liable to be infected with cholera, or other dangerous communicable disease; but the act was not given immediate effect and so does not take effect until September 15, 1885. The contingent appropriation to enable the board to carry on the inspection, etc., provided for in the act can be used on or after September 15 in case the governor thinks its use is necessary.

#### Governing Shipments.

The advisory board in the matter of pardons is now permanently established at room No. 9, Telegraph block, Detroit, where the secretary, James B. Wilson, attends to the routine business of the office. The board has adopted a set of rules of procedure, to which those making applications for pardons must conform. The rules require that all applications must be filed with the secretary at least ten days previous to a meeting of the board, and no applications handed to individual members of the board will be considered. Each application must be accompanied by a certified copy of the whole record of the case, a brief statement of the grounds upon which the application is based, the facts to sustain the request in the form of a history of the case, notes of the evidence taken at the trial and letters from responsible persons in the community where the crime was committed.

A notice of the making of the application must be given to the judge and prosecuting attorney who tried the case and to the present prosecuting attorney. Proof must be furnished that the notice of application has been published for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper printed in the city or county where the crime was committed. All facts relied upon to sustain any allegation as a ground for pardon must be proved by depositions taken within the jurisdiction of the court where the conviction took place, or by the statement of the judge who tried the case, or officers or persons connected with the prison in which the applicant shall be confined.

In applications for pardon based upon a mistrial or improper conviction, the allegation shall be sustained by such reasons and evidence as would have been good grounds for a new trial, and which upon a second trial should have produced an acquittal. Where the court has overruled the same reasons for a new trial, on a motion based thereon, they will not be reconsidered, except upon the recommendation of the judge before whom the case was tried. All applications properly on file will be considered by the board, whether the applicant is represented by counsel or not. No application that has been refused by the board will be reheard or reconsidered unless substantial grounds for reopening the case are presented to and approved by the board, and when the application is again submitted all the rules must be complied with the additional reasons filed with the original papers.

#### About the Soldiers' Home.

The first meeting of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home was held in Gov. Alger's office in Detroit a few days ago. There were present Gov. Alger, Gen. Byron H. Pierce of Grand Rapids; Col. Aaron T. Bliss, Saginaw; Judge Michael Brown, Big Rapids; Col. Samuel Well of Buchanan, and Capt. R. A. Kemick of Detroit. This was the entire board, with the exception of Col. Chas. V. Osborne of Marquette. Senator James Houston, Chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee on Sites, was present by invitation. It was noticeable that most of the members of the Board of Managers were the lappel of the Loyal Legion.

The board organized by making Judge Brown Secretary. Gov. Alger is Chairman by virtue of the provisions of the bill.

Col. Sylvester Lane presented the merits of the Wyandotte River Park Hotel property in a twenty-minute address. He read a petition from Christian H. Buhl and nearly 100 other prominent citizens, urging the adoption of this site in that it was ready for immediate occupancy. The offer of site and 100 acres of land is made by Moses W. Field and the Eureka Iron and Steel Works for \$35,000.

Col. O. A. James of Hillsdale, past department commander of the G. A. R., spoke in general terms of the locating of the home near his city, without advocating any special site.

Col. Crook of Brooklyn, spoke for the Vineyard Lake site where it is proposed to donate 500 acres.

Representative Gerrit J. Dieken and ex-

Representative VanKasselt of Holland argued the advantages of a Holland site.

Site propositions have been received from the following cities, with requests that the board visit the places: Grand Rapids, Jackson, Muskegon, Saginaw, St. Joseph, Benton Harbor, Bay Springs, Owosso, Petoskey, Battle Creek, Port Huron, Pontiac, Brooklyn (Vineyard Lake), Grand Ledge, Cassopolis, Mt. Clemens and Big Rapids.

Gordon W. Lloyd and Spier & Rhone presented plans for buildings, for which the thanks of the board were tendered.

Gov. Alger will take no part in selecting a site and the other members of the board will act as a locating committee with Col. Wells as chairman.

#### Michigan Ahead.

In reviewing its semi-monthly crop returns, the Farmers' Review of Chicago under date of July 15 says: "Since our last crop report the winter wheat harvest has so far progressed as to remove any doubt of the outcome of this crop. Few recent reports show any improvement, and many show still further depreciation from former reports. The harvest in Tennessee and Kentucky is a practical failure. Much damage has been done to the crop during harvest in Kansas and Missouri by heavy rains. Reports from the harvest in Southern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, fully confirm the previous estimates of the poor condition of the crop in those sections. Michigan alone, of all the winter wheat states, will harvest a full crop. Our previous estimates of the shortage of the winter wheat crop are being fully confirmed by the harvest report now coming in.

As to the spring wheat crop it is now approaching its most critical stage. The area is somewhat less than last year, and while giving unusual promises in some sections is reported thin and weedy in others. With favorable weather till harvest it will make a good crop, but will not, as we think, come up to the estimates made by some parties. We see no reason to change our estimates of June 1, that the total wheat crop of this year will not exceed 330,000,000 bushels. The corn crop is holding its own well and promises a full average crop. Oats promise, owing to an increased acreage and a fairly good condition, the largest crop ever harvested in the country, and the hay crop will not fall short of the average. Outside of the winter wheat the crop outlook is encouraging."

#### To Glory by the Rope Route.

An unknown man about 35 years of age was found on a recent evening hanging by the neck from a basswood tree growing on the bank of Grand River, just north of Eaton Rapids. He put up at the Eaton Rapids house the night before and registered under the name of J. Goodrich, Owosso. Nothing was found on his person to give a clue to his name or residence, two postal cards, a torn government envelope, two red handkerchiefs, two jack-knives and a pair of spectacles being his entire possessions. He was seen at the morning meeting of the Salvation Army, where he spoke and said he was on the road to glory,

and was not again seen alive. He was five feet nine inches tall, weighed about 130 pounds, wore a No. 9 shoe, dark clothes and hat, checked shirt and red suspenders; whiskers were cut short and were iron gray. He tied a "bowline" knot in his rope, from which fact it is thought he was a sailor. No money being found on his person it is supposed he became despondent and took his life. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide.

#### MINOR STATE HAPPENINGS.

Houghton will have the new mining school.

The Oscoda village board has decided to erect a jail at once.

There are 200 children in the state public school at Coldwater.

The Grand Rapids artillery company has been mustered as infantry.

Owosso gas works will run their pipes from that place to Corunna.

The Port Gratiot M. E. church is to have the electric light placed therein.

Lapeer county veterans hold their annual reunion at Lapeer, August 10-20.

The postoffice in Imlay City, Lapeer county, was burglarized the other night.

The "gentlemanly burglar" made another \$500 haul in Detroit the other night.

A 400-barrel flour mill is the latest addition to Jackson's manufacturing interests.

Five thousand dollars worth of lumber were burned on the docks at Au Sable a few days ago.

William Belderbock, one of the oldest pioneers of Cass county, died in Dowagiac recently.

Over 200 little ones between the ages of three and 12 years are in the state public school.

The authorities of the deaf and dumb asylum at Flint want the name of every deaf and dumb child in the state.

Col. Stewart Ives, a wealthy lumberman of Grand Rapids, has been adjudged insane and sent to an asylum.

All deaf and dumb persons between the ages of 9 and 20 years are entitled to admission to the asylum at Flint.

Jos. Hallon of Jackson died recently, aged 80 years. Mr. Hallon had been a resident of Michigan since 1842.

A hoop factory is to be erected at Elk Rapids soon, the product of which will be shipped by water to different points.

The state mining school, for which a small appropriation was made by the legislature, will be located at Houghton.

George B. Gregory, one of the most respected citizens of Lapeer, is dead. Mr. Gregory had been a resident of Lapeer 32 years.

D. C. Binn, editor of a labor journal at Bay City, and leader of the strike in that city, has been arrested on a charge of conspiracy.

In excavating for a water pipe at Jackson, the men struck an old stone pavement near the river bridge, three feet below the surface.

The new state law exempting soldiers and sailors from the payment of poll tax will become operative ninety days from June 20 ult.

The president has appointed William A. Lewis postmaster at Evert, in the stead of Joseph Sayles, whose commission had expired.

A special election will be held at Belleair on July 25 to decide the question of bonding the township in the sum of \$1,500 to build a town hall.

George Haire, a former resident of Lenox, Macomb county, but lately a ranchman in Texas, was drowned near Colorado City, Tex., last week.

Gov. Alger has presented to the town of Alger an entire block of ground, on which the school board will erect a building for school purposes.

Kennedy O'Brien, manager of the Mercier house of Mackinac City, while driving at Mackinac island was thrown from a carriage and instantly killed.

An attempt is being made to organize a co-operative furniture company at Grand Rapids with a paid up capital of \$50,000, which may be increased to \$100,000.

The Lapeer county soldiers and sailors' veteran association, which will hold a reunion in this city on August 19th and 20th, now numbers 606 members.—Lapeer Democrat.

Robert Clark, a free Methodist preacher on trial for assault and battery at Coldwater, has been found guilty and fined \$25 or 30 days in jail. He will appeal to the circuit court.

The house of K. Burger, at Watersmeet, burned to the ground and the 5-year old daughter of Burger perished in the flames. Two other children were rescued badly scorched.

A large force of men under Capt. Mercer are at work on the government piers at Whitehall, on the Lake Michigan shore. New cranes will be built and the harbor generally improved.

Gage Begole, a nephew of ex-Gov. Begole, was mortally injured while playing cricket on Recreation park, Detroit, a few days ago. He was taken to Harper's hospital, but died a few hours later.

It is claimed that the vein recently struck in the Calumet & Hecla mine will be a virtual renewal of the lease of life of that famous miner. The new vein shows up well with the native metal.

August Free of Fairfield, Lenawee county, has through Col. Eldredge secured a position as messenger in the internal revenue bureau of the treasury department at Washington at a salary of \$720.

The agricultural college triennial calendar now out, shows that 331 men have been graduated since 1861, of whom 161, or nearly half, became farmers. There are 213 of the graduates now living.

Great preparations are being made for the annual encampment of the soldiers' and sailors of southern Michigan, which is to be held at Devil's Lake, northeast of Hudson, the first week in September.

The coroner's jury in the Eliza Sage murder case at Allegan returned a verdict that death was not self-inflicted, but was caused by parties unknown to the jury. The authorities are as much in the dark as ever.

Chas. H. Booth, a prominent citizen of Kalamazoo is under arrest for embezzlement. There are several counts in the charge, among them one that he took from his cousin \$1,600 through fraudulent representations.

Brine 80 per cent strong has been struck in Ionia at a depth of 630 feet. They were not after brine, however, but were sinking an artesian well from which a supply of water could be procured for the city water works.

An injunction has been granted restraining Morgan Christopher of Delta from intercepting trains of the Detroit, Lansing & Northwest train passing through his farm. This is the result of the railroad trouble about two years ago.

D. G. H. & M., surveyors are looking over the line of a proposed cut-off from Coopersville to Muskegon, a distance of 20 miles. At present Muskegon has to be reached in a round about way—from Coopersville, via Grand Haven.

The branch reform school and prison road held a meeting for organization at Marquette, a few days ago. Three members of the board favor Marquette as a location for the branch prison. If the board is tied Gov. Alger will settle it.

Alva McGinn, a 14-year-old boy from Cleveland, O., a passenger on the schooner C. H. Johnson, was drowned at Marquette while out rowing in the yawl boat. His body was recovered a few hours later and was taken to Cleveland for burial.

## A HITCH.

### RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS OF A THREATENING NATURE.

#### Foreign News Epitomes.

The London Daily Telegraph says that the negotiations between England and Russia regarding the Afghan frontier question have become serious. Russia is preferring new claims and refuses to yield to Lord Salisbury whose tone, although abnormally friendly, is same subject, declares that England will never condone a second edition of the Penjdeh outrage.

The Standard, in an editorial on the reported advance of Russian troops to Zulzifer pass, says that although more reassuring news has been received from Col. Ridgeway, the chief of the British Afghan boundary commission, the news from other sources regarding the Russian movements is of the gravest character. The only redeeming feature of the intelligence from Afghanistan, says the Standard, is that the Afghans have attached themselves more firmly than ever to our side.

France is opposed to continuing the war in Anam.

Mormons are making a crusade in Berlin.

Gen. Lord Wolseley has arrived in London from Egypt.

Queen Vic has given orders that no reports be allowed to witness the marriage of Princess Beatrice.

Thirty thousand cases of cholera are reported in Spain from the outbreak of the disease to the close of the week ending July 11.

A statement has been published to the effect that El Mahdi offered to surrender Gen. Gordon for a ransom of £5,000, but that the British government refused the offer.

A dispatch from Gen. Stephenson, the commander of the British forces now in the Sudan, states that Gen. Brackenbury has received a letter from one of the friendly chiefs informing him of the death of the Mahdi.

The Montreal branch of the Irish National League has issued a manifesto to the Irishmen of Canada, calling upon them for support and subscriptions toward a national parliamentary fund for the payment of Irish members in the imperial parliament, and to defray their expenses in the coming elections.

Six men while running Calf Rapids, four miles from Mattawa, Ont., were upset: four of them clinging to the boat and the other two swam ashore. The four on the boat floated down to the Demichie Rapids half a mile below, and were there washed off the boat and drowned. Their names were George Hodd, William Christie, Phillip Martin and George Bauglier. None of the bodies were recovered.

The anniversary of the battle of the Borne was observed throughout Ireland on the 12th inst. In many places riots occurred between orangemen and catholics and many persons from both sides went home with badly broken heads. In Waterford a row occurred between soldiers and civilians, and a man named Peter Grant was bayoneted to death. The barracks were assaulted in retaliation, and not until many persons were seriously injured was order restored.

A mass meeting was held in London the other afternoon to consider ways and means to protect young girls from the horrible pitfalls of London. The meeting resolved that the laws on the subject should forthwith be made more efficient. They denounced the state regulation of vice and demanded a total repeal of the contagious disease act, and that the age of consent be raised from 13 to 15 years. The meeting also voted to send copies of record of its proceedings to the house of commons.

The Russians are becoming aggressive and appear intent on forcing a war with the Afghans. A correspondent of a London paper says that the Russian forces under Col. Alkhanoff are advancing en masse on Zulzifer Pass from the various points near the frontier held by the Russians, but principally from Sarikhs, and makes but little effort at concealing their intentions. The Afghans are much alarmed by this forward movement of the Russians and exhibit anxiety lest the Russians may take possession of the pass and march on Herat. They are determined, however, to oppose any further advances by the Russians with all the force at their command, and should the Russians persist in their course a bloody conflict cannot much longer be avoided.

Premier Salisbury has presented a memorandum to Russia offering the alternative of a *modus vivendi* or a cessation of negotiation. The memorandum presented by Salisbury summarily disposes of Persia and the ameer's territory within his new boundaries, as being beyond the sphere of diplomatic action and inviolable by either power; defines the Russian boundary, roughly speaking, as north of Zulzifer, in the west, to a point south of Penjdeh, in the east; the British boundary as the line marked on the English war office maps during the administration of the late Lord Beaconsfield, and known as the "scientific frontier," rugged mountain ranges running in a north-easterly direction towards Peshawar. This practically concedes to Russia a line well advanced beyond the new boundaries marked on the military maps of 1873, and to England the only frontier she has ever seriously claimed, leaving a large territory between the two. It is stated that Germany favors this solution of the dispute as disposing once and for all of the pretensions of the ameer and contending factions in Afghanistan, on the one hand, and the disturbing elements on the Persian side on the other.

An American correspondent paid a visit a few days since to Aranjuez, Spain, and found abundant reason to doubt the statement which has been put forth by the authorities that the cholera is decreasing. Frightful scenes were to be witnessed on every hand, not only evidence of the havoc of disease, but of the heartlessness and cowardice of the citizens. In several districts the corpses of the dead were literally rotting in the streets, where the rude boxes containing them had been placed outside of the houses. It was impossible to procure help to remove the bodies except in cases where the friends of the deceased could offer a large reward for such service. One of the causes of distress in the afflicted town has been the flight of nearly all the druggists, who initiated the shop keepers by running away. Finally some brave sisters of mercy from Madrid went down and reopened the drug shops, after the perfect of Madrid had vainly offered exorbitant salaries to regular chemists, if they would undertake the humane work of affording the stricken people access to the drugs, which alone could alleviate their suffering. By heavy bribes, a few grave-diggers were procured in Madrid to go down and bury the corpses which had remained undisturbed for many days. It may now be stated, with confidence, that the cholera exists to a greater or less extent in 250 places in southern Spain.



## WHEN SPRING COMES.

Along the yellow roads the grass  
Shall softly creep like noiseless feet,  
A thousand odors subtly sweet  
Shall breathe where'er the south winds pass.

The first pale blossoms shall unfold  
Beside the ling'ring drifts of snow,  
The dandelion wake and glow  
Ere fades the crocus' white and gold.

The swallow on his airy wing  
Shall soar where skies are softly blue,  
In thickets wet at noon with dew  
The hermit-thrush shall lurk and sing.

But who shall care for these, alas!  
If from a grave the flowers shall grow.  
And warm rains only melt the snow.  
To hide the dead beneath the grass.

—Mary H. Krout, in *The Current*.

## UNDER FIRE.

## A True Border Story of the War.

Some time before the war a Presbyterian clergyman from New Hampshire went South, with his family, for the benefit of his health. He purchased a little farm in Virginia, about three miles from Washington, D. C., access to which was had by the way of Georgetown and the Aqueduct Bridge. He gradually failed in health, however, and died, leaving a widow—Mrs. Gayes—and two girls and two boys. At the breaking out of the war in 1861, Mrs. Gayes and her elder daughter, who was about fifteen years of age, took a decided stand in favor of the Union cause. It required not a little moral courage to do this; but there was no element of fear in the make-up of any member of the family. At first their home was within the Confederate lines, and communication with Washington was very difficult and hazardous. Mrs. Gayes was ridiculed, and sometimes threatened, but it availed nothing.

After the Confederate lines were driven back a few miles in 1861, fortifications were constructed around Washington for the protection of the National Capital. They consisted of a chain of forts arranged in nearly a circle. The line crossed the Potomac near Chain Bridge, above Georgetown, extending thence down to Arlington Heights and some distance below, recrossing the river about half way between Long Bridge and Alexandria, and so on around until the circle was complete. Within this line, and about a mile and a half from Fort Smith, situated on a little eminence, was Mrs. Gayes' modest home, protected now from the enemy, but suffering more, perhaps, from her friends. Many regiments were encamped near by; and little by little her timber and fences and stock and crops disappeared, until there was scarcely anything left save the house and the land. Even the cook stove was missing one morning. Very frequently at night she was aroused by the beating of "the long roll," the shouting of words of command, and the tramping of "regiments as they swiftly formed in line of battle to meet the expected enemy. On such occasions all the members of the family would hastily dress, secure about their persons what valuables they had, and patiently wait. During all these trying years she and her daughter were devoted friends of the Union cause, and their willing hands were untiring in doing something for the soldiers.

It was a midsummer morning in 1864. Out in the field and over in the city it was scorching hot. But in Mrs. Gayes' house, protected as it was from the rays of the sun by the abundant foliage of the great oaks which surrounded it, the heat was not oppressive. Mrs. Gayes was in the sitting room reading a paper. The elder daughter was in Washington. Charley, the elder son—who was then near twelve years of age, was playing with the dog on the porch. It was a peaceful, quiet picture of Virginia country life. Suddenly there came a loud, whistling, screaming sound, followed by a terrific explosion directly over the house.

"Why!" ejaculated Mrs. Gayes, as she started from her seat, "what a heavy clap of—" thunder, she was about to say, but the unmistakable humming, twanging sounds which followed close upon the explosion, with the falling of leaves and broken branches from the trees, told her it was a shell from some heavy gun.

"Is it possible the rebels are making an attack?" she said. The children now came running in from their play, and one of them cried out, "Oh, mamma! the lightning has struck the trees." Mrs. Gayes went out on the porch and looked and listened, but nothing unusual could be seen or heard.

"It was a shell," said she. "I expect a gun at one of the forts went off accidentally."

"Well," said Charley, "when they load their guns I wish they'd point them toward Richmond. They ought to be ashamed of themselves."

"I don't think we shall be troubled any more," said the mother as she returned to the sitting-room, followed by the children. She had but just resumed her seat when another shell burst itself in the earth a few rods from the house and burst, throwing up clouds of dust and dirt.

"What can it mean?" said Mrs. Gayes.

"I know what it means, mamma!" cried Charley. "That New York regiment which has just been sent over to Fort Smith has put up a target in our field, and the fellows are firing at it. I wish I was a general! I'd put every one of them in the guard house!"

The boy was right in his surmise, and in a few moments another missile thrown from one of the huge siege guns with which the fort was armed, struck a quarter of a mile away, and came bounding or ricochet-

ing toward the house, striking the ground at short intervals in its mad course, something as a stone when thrown violently upon the water skips along the surface. With a shriek like a demon it plunged through the garden, destroying everything in its path, filled the air with dust, gave two or three more skips and screeches, and finally burst over near the road. Mrs. Gayes turned pale.

"Come down into the cellar with me, all of you," she said; and they obeyed with alacrity. After she had quieted Eliza, the negro servant, who was alternately praying to "de good Lord" and to "Missus Gayes" to save her, she said:

"Charley, you must run up to Mr. Pierson's just as fast as you can, and ask him to go around to the fort and have the firing stopped. And you remain at Mr. Pierson's until I send for you. Don't come back. You are not afraid to go, are you?"

"No, mamma, I'm not afraid," answered the brave little fellow as he clasped his mother's hand a little tighter.

"I knew you would not be; and now as soon as the next shell comes I want you to go." When it came she kissed him and said, "Now my brave boy, run!"

She would gladly have gone herself, but she thought it better to remain that she might be with the other two children in case the house should be struck and burned. It cost her a struggle to send her son forth on such a perilous errand, and her face was very pale as she kissed him. Away sped Charley through the garden glancing with wonder at the great furrows the shells had ploughed, climbed the fence and started to run with all his might toward Mr. Pierson's house, which was half a mile distant. He had scarcely left the garden fence, however, when another shell came tearing through the shrubbery he had just passed and burst close to the house. The mother's heart stood still for an instant—and there was cause for it. One of the flying fragments struck poor Charley and he fell to the ground with a cry of "Oh, mamma!" Down in the cellar the mother heard the cry of her wounded boy, and in a moment she was kneeling by his side. It was a sad sight for a mother to look upon. The cruel piece of iron with its ragged edges had stripped a great piece of flesh from the back of his ankle upward, completely severing the cord and laying bare the bone. He was lying upon his face, and the blood was already staining the green grass where he had fallen. Speaking words of encouragement, she removed his shoe and the fragment of stocking, and hastily bound up the wound with strips torn from her clothing. In this way she stanching the flow of blood and quieted his fears, though she could not alleviate his pain.

"Now, Charley, I must go up to Mr. Pierson's myself, for a shell may strike the house, and then Mary and Robby will be burned. I'll put you behind that tree, and you will not be in much danger."

"But you'll run, mamma, won't you?"

And the tears trickled down Charley's cheeks, though he tried very hard to keep them back. The tree was a large chestnut, and its generous trunk afforded a pretty ample protection against the shells, two of which had struck near by while Mrs. Gayes was binding up the wound. Arriving at Mr. Pierson's, she dispatched him in great haste to the fort, while she, with swift feet, returned to Charley. Beeky and Berty Pierson, aged seven and eighteen, with true girlish heroism, returned with her notwithstanding the bursting shells. On the way they passed several negroes sheltered behind stumps and stones, and Mrs. Gayes vainly begged them to follow her and assist in the removal of the wounded boy. They found Charley behind the tree, and he said, "Oh, mamma! I'm so glad you've come back." He could not walk at all, and he was weak from pain and loss of blood. So his mother and the two girls carried him in their arms as best they could. Down the hill, half blind-ed by the smoke and stunned by the awful explosions, slowly moved the strange procession. They waded the little stream in the hollow, stopping a moment to bathe Charley's face and hands, and carried their burden up the hill to Mr. Pierson's house.

By this time Mr. Pierson had reached the fort, and the firing ceased. The other children were sent for, and in a few moments the regimental surgeon and hospital steward came galloping down to express their sorrow at what had happened and to render assistance. The surgeon's proffered services were most gladly accepted. When he was ready to examine the wound, the mother said:

"Now, Charley, it will hurt you to have the wound dressed; but it must be done; and you must try and bear it. It will soon be over."

"I'll try," said Charley, "if you'll be sure, mamma, and not let my leg be cut off."

She pressed him to her heart, and assured him with loving words that there was no occasion for so serious an operation.

"Sing to me, mamma! Sing to me!"

"Why, Charley—I—I—don't believe I can sing now," she faltered.

"You must, mamma, you must! Please sing to me just the same as you always do and I'll keep awful still."

And he reached up and put his arms around her neck. There was a silence in the room as the little sufferer persisted in his strange request. Then the mother closed her

eyes and tried to sing. Her voice was tremulous at first, but by a mighty effort she expelled from her mind every thought save the remembrance of her love for her wounded child; and she was soon able to sing to him almost as sweetly and softly as if in her own quiet home. The boy's arms gradually relaxed and he lay back again quietly upon the blood-stained bed with his head resting half upon his pillow and half upon his mother's lap. His eyes were closed, and his pallid face had lost something of the roundness and fullness which marked it in the morning. The mother was bending over him with one of his hands in hers. On the other side of the bed sat Berty Pierson fanning Charley's face. At the foot stood the surgeon and the steward. Clustered around the room were half a dozen neighbors looking on with sympathetic, awe-stricken faces.

When the mother began to softly sing the song she knew he loved, there was a solemn hush in the room, and every eye was filled with tears. Even the rough, old surgeon, as he cut away the bloody bandages, was seen to turn away his head and hastily draw his sleeve across his eyes a number of times; and the steward was hardly able to distinguish his instruments. Under the soothing effect of his mother's voice the boy allowed the wound to be dressed and the cruel stitches to be taken. Later in the day he dropped asleep and awoke considerably refreshed. He was uncomplaining through it all; and the fortitude with which he bore his sufferings excited the admiration of every one.

In the cool of the evening Charley was taken home in an ambulance, sent for that purpose from the fort. The officers did everything in their power to atone for the suffering they had so carelessly but unintentionally caused. The surgeon and his assistants attended him tenderly and carefully until he was well. The surgeon offered to procure his mother a pension, but Mrs. Gayes declined, saying that she was too thankful that her boy was alive to think of asking aid from the Government. Charley was soon able to walk with the aid of crutches, but could not dispense with their use for many months.

Mrs. Gayes, now an aged woman, loves to tell of those perilous times. One of her daughters, a lady of rare qualities, fills one of the highest positions allowed to her sex in the Government departments in Washington. She has in her little cabinet at home the very piece of shell which did its cruel work that day. It is rusty, and when picked up was blood stained. Charley is a florist and brings his flowers regularly to one of the Washington markets. He limps a little and will always have cause to remember the summer morning when the New York regiment in Fort Smith bombarded his mother's house.—*New York Tribune*.

## How Some Letters are Lost.

When letters are lost it by no means follows that the postal authorities are invariably to blame. Sometimes it happens that, through culpable carelessness or sheer absence of mind on the part of people who mail them, important missives go astray to the great annoyance of everybody concerned. A postman in a northern town has just given the public the benefit of his own recent experience in this direction. In one case a gentleman hastily jerked a letter addressed to a business firm in France into the aperture of a letter-box, and left it sticking there. Fortunately, the postman was approaching at the moment to clear the box, or the letter might have been stolen by some unscrupulous passer by, or lost in the street. On another occasion a gentleman, who was running to overtake a friend, made a dash at the letter-box as he rushed past with two thin postal cards, which caught the edge of the opening and sprang back upon the pavement. The gentleman was quite oblivious of the accident, and eager to overtake his friend, was quickly out of sight. In the third case a gentleman was walking down the street with a postal-card in his hand, and as he drew near the letter-box a man at a shop door gave him an advertisement card. Instead of putting the postal-card into the letter-box, he carefully posted the advertisement card, and then deliberately folded the postal-card two or three times and threw it into the gutter. The vigilant postman was passing along at the moment and saw the curious blunder, and the postal-card was duly rescued from untimely oblivion.—*London Standard*.

In the town of Cortlandt, Westchester county, N. Y., there are twenty-nine brick-yards, capable of manufacturing 167,840,000 bricks in a season, worth a few thousand over \$1,000,000. These yards give employment to fully 1,200 workmen, not counting the men employed on the boats in carrying the brick to market, and about 230 horses and seventeen steam-engines were used. The item of wood used in the burning of the brick comprises nearly 25,000 cords for a season's work, which at last season's prices, \$5.00 a cord, aggregates \$136,000 for this item alone.

"Have you been vaccinated?" is the popular question when smallpox prevails. "Have you been inoculated with m. crobie germs?" is now the universal question in the cholera-stricken provinces of Spain.—*Cincinnati Times*.

During 1884 the number of persons killed on railways in Great Britain was 1,134 (as compared with 1,167 in the previous year). The number of injured was 4,100 (as compared with 4,137 in 1883).

## PARIS LEADS THE WORLD.

Her Murders More Atrocious and Fetes More Brilliant Than Any.

There has been an epidemic of murder in France for some time past, and many of the crimes have been of the most ghastly description. Britany seems to have the unenviable distinction of excelling in this respect. It is not long since a farmer's wife near St. Briene chopped her husband to pieces to make him quit drinking. A still more savage crime, writes a Parisian to *The New York World* occurred in the same district recently.

Jean Faure, a youth of 18 years, was employed as a farm-hand by Mme. Josselin, a widow. He fell in love with the widow's daughter, Celestine, who was 16 years of age. He knew he had no chance of marrying her, as she was wealthy and had hosts of admirers. Among them was a young farmer named Princemain, on whom all the jealous hatred of Faure centered. He vowed that Princemain should never marry Celestine. One day the latter went to visit her uncle, the parish priest of a neighboring village. She was to return home in the afternoon.

Faure determined to lay in wait for her. He armed himself with a rifle, a reaping-hook, and a sheath-knife. About three hours later Celestine appeared. Faure, who was concealed in a copse by the wayside, rushed forward and seized her. He untied her long hair, rolled it round his hand, and dragged her into the copse. He then sat down, placed her head between his knees, and proceeded to saw her head off with the reaping-hook. She fought desperately for a time, and then fainted. Faure picked up his rifle and tried to shoot her, but the cap had been wet from lying in the grass, and failed to go off. He then resumed his reaping-hook and the sawing operation. The girl, meantime, had recovered her senses, and fought her murderer with all energy of despair. After having her hands mutilated in a frightful manner she succeeded in wresting the bloody weapon from his grasp. He then drew his knife and hacked off her nose and slashed her face to pieces. "You are bound to kill me, then?" she moaned, as she fell back exhausted. "I am," replied the murderer, coolly, and hacked away leisurely. Her cries, meantime, had attracted two passers-by, Jean Couellan and Pierre Briand. As they approached Faure fled. Celestine was so disfigured with blood and wounds that they did not recognize her. On learning who she was it was agreed that Brian should go to the village for help, while Couellan should remain with the victim. But as darkness set in Couellan lost courage and, heedless of the entreaties of the wounded girl, abandoned her.

He had no sooner vanished than Faure, who had been concealed near by, reappeared. "Ah!" he exclaimed, "you told me I was the murderer. Well, you will tell it no more." And as he spoke he plunged his knife into her breast. He then jumped with his heavy boots upon her bleeding face, and having stuffed her mouth with clay and leaves left her for dead. Meantime Briand, accompanied by the priest and a score of villagers, returned and found the girl lying almost lifeless on the ground. They knelt around her and soon discovered signs of life. She was brought home, and for weeks hung between life and death. The doctors refused to do anything further than dress her horrible wounds, as they pronounced her recovery impossible. The liquid food she took used to pour out through the gaping wound in her throat. And yet, in spite of the doctors, she has recovered.

Her would-be murderer hid in the woods and swamp, occasionally venturing out to the farm-houses when compelled by hunger. One man, convicted of having given him shelter, was condemned to a month's imprisonment. For five weeks six brigades of gendarmes and a hundred peasants armed with rifles beat the country around in search of him. He was finally captured. Last Wednesday he was tried and condemned to life-long imprisonment at hard labor, although the jury—for all French juries do that—admitted extenuating circumstances in his favor. Several murders of an equally brutal character have occurred in the provinces.

Mgr. Sagoro, vicar apostolic of central Africa, residing in Cairo, has received a letter from one of the Sisters of Charity held in captivity by El Mehdi in Khartoum. The letter is dated from Undurman, where El Mahdi has his headquarters. It is written in pencil on a hair hankkerchief, and is illegible in many places. It narrates briefly the unspeakable sufferings to which the prisoners have been subjected. It suggests a plan for their relief, and recommends that thalers be sent instead of gold, as gold loses two-thirds of its value in the Soudan. It warns against writing to El Mehdi in their favor, as such intervention would in all likelihood result in their death. It states that the inhabitants of Khartoum were ruthlessly massacred, and that the number of victims slain with Gordon and the Austrian consul, Hansal, numbered over two thousand. This letter was brought by M. Santoni, who has been dispatched to Khartoum in the hope of rescuing the prisoners. He arrived at Undurman in the guise of a trader. He entered the four wretched huts occupied by the captives. Two of these are occupied by the missionaries and two by the Sisters. He was arrested and imprisoned as an English spy, but released at the end of three weeks. The

Sister's letter was sewed beneath the fold of the sleeve of his shirt. Means are being taken to effect the release of the prisoners.

The grand ball of the Hotel de Ville, last Saturday, surpassed all official fetes of the past season. The external decorations were of indescribable variety and grandeur. There were thirteen thousand persons present, and the receipts amounted to \$60,000. The money will be devoted to the relief of the poor of Paris and the wounded soldiers in the east. The ball was such a success that it is intended to repeat it from year to year.

## The Old Hoop Skirt.

An item is going the rounds of the papers to the effect that the old fashioned hoop skirts are coming into style again, and that within a year the hoop skirt factories that have been lying idle for years will be running full blast, and the ladies will grow larger around as the fashion is recognized as the thing. Who that was on earth twenty-five years ago, does not remember the first hoopskirt craze? Hoops came into fashion suddenly, and all women, whatever their condition, adopted the fashion at once. There were few regular manufactured hoop skirts at first, and only those who were very tony had elaborate hoops, but as hoops were the fashion everybody had to have something that would make the dress stick out. Merchants sold wire and rattan, and whalebone, and strips of brass, and ladies made them into skirts, and some of them were too ridiculous for anything. A lady would get her hoops made and find that the skirt of her dress was so small that she would have to use a shoe horn to get the skirt over the hoops, or grease the hoops, and then the dress was so tight over the hoops that every hoop showed as plainly as though it had been on the outside. Some queer scenes were witnessed when hoops first came in. Ladies were not accustomed to walking in a barrel, and the hoops would act awfully contrary, and show themselves on slight provocation. Modest ladies were frequently made to blush by some act of the hoops, which seemed to be endowed with as much cussedness as a mule. The wearer of a hoop could never be entirely certain what an hour would bring forth. The hoop was liable to go along all right, and appear to understand its business, and to have decided to be decent, and when the wearer attempted to go into a door, the hoops would get on a strike, and the lady couldn't drive it in with a club. Men were constantly laughing at some eccentricity they discovered in the hoops. Train conductors enjoyed a constant picnic in helping stranded females who got cast in trying to enter a car, or a car seat. Ladies who could not afford to buy the expensive brass hoops would utilize the hoops of barrels, and many a lady has so ingeniously pressed a barrel hoop into the service as to pass for a leader of the fashion, until some day she attempted to sit down in a pew at church, when the hoop would flop up and strike her on the nose two or three times, and leave her in a situation so uncomfortable as to bring tears to her eyes. It is a mean hoop that will strike a lady, and a meaner hoop that will strike her on the nose, and a confounded sight meaner hoop that will repeat the blow two or three times, but there are ladies living to-day with scars on their noses made from these hoops. School-girls would wear barrel hoops, and it was an impossibility to keep them anywhere except where they ought not to be, and there are men living to-day, who were boys twenty-five years ago, who could relate a good deal that they ought not to about the way the girls were made ashamed of the fashions. Later, hoop-skirts were reduced to a science, like making watches, and the ladies became so accustomed to wearing them that nothing ever happened worth mentioning, but when two lady friends of the first hoop year get together to talk over old times, and they get on the subject of those old fashioned hoop skirts and their experiences, they can keep the children of the present day laughing until their sides ache. Ladies who are leaders of fashion, and eminent in the affairs of the world to-day, can remember when they took the first hoop off a flour barrel and basted it into the bottom hem of a calico dress, and felt as proud as queens, as they sailed down the village streets, with everybody looking at them. Tragedies were enacted in the early days of hoop-skirts. A lady who is now the wife of a senator, carries a scar on the calf of her leg which causes her to often wonder, as she sits in the senate gallery, whether it was the dog, which got into her hoop-skirt one day, to hide away from cruel boys, that had bit her, or whether a corner of a barrel-hoop stuck through her stocking. If she was sure it was the hoop she wouldn't be half as nervous about herself as she is when she sees a dog near her. And so hoops are coming into style again? Well, let them come. In the language of the lamented Patrick Henry, "We repeat it, sir, let them come," and be darned to 'em.—*Pek's Sun*.

One day when the ground was white with snow, Mme. Dorian, a great whip among the Parisian "sportswomen," invited Victor Hugo to drive out to see the skaters in the Bois de Boulogne. As he got up beside her on the box of her turnout she remarked: "You have forgotten your overcoat, mon cher maitre." "My overcoat? I haven't any, and I never had one; and I dress just the same way in winter as I do in summer. My overcoat is my youth."



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**THE HERALD.**

THURSDAY, JULY 1885

LEGAL.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, }

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, on Tuesday, the 28th day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John C. Winans deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of George J. Crowell praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that he and Hannah S. Winans may be appointed executors thereof.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 27th day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; and it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in THE CHICAGO HERALD, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,  
(A True Copy) Judge of Probate.  
WM. G. DORR, Probate Register. 43

HOWARD CITY, July 15, 1885.

My Friend:—Thinking it may interest you, I will try and give some idea of last night's pleasure. A week ago invitations were out for a public installation of officers of the Odd Fellow's Order, with a banquet to follow. The skating rink, for like all towns, this place has its rink, is a building 80 feet in length. The hall on the second floor is used by Odd Fellows, Masons and Good Templars and here the company met to witness the installation.

Howard has a good Brass Band but the music was furnished by a family band, called the Hutchins' band. These people live about a mile from town. The mother played the base drum while the father, two young men, one young lady, small boy, and girl used horns. The selections were well rendered.

After taking off nearly twenty feet for kitchen, the rink had been fitted up for a dining room and here we found three tables the length of the room. For table cloths they had used bleached cotton, tacking on the edges as often as necessary. The usual amount of silver, glasses, Chinese napkins, and bouquets were all there, and this was not all, either, for there were nice biscuits, made from Howard's Roller Process flour, nice cakes in abundance, cold meats, oranges, tea coffee, the best of lemonade, and all those articles that make tables look nice and please one's taste. About two hundred were seated at one time and the tables were arranged the second time. While we were eating, band music was furnished and after supper a program, consisting of songs and toasts, was given. I must not fail to mention one of the singers. She is a Welsh girl of fifteen, who with her parents lives on a "claim" not far from here. Before leaving the old country, some professor there told her that her voice would be heard from in future years but that she must not sing for several years to come, and then only after she had been trained by the masters. As she is so poor that she works in the field, when money is offered for her singing, of course she accepts. She speaks every word distinctly, sings with ease, and has a very sweet voice. One of her pieces was that "No Sir" I can not think of the title.

While reading this, please bear in mind that Howard City is less than four years old. I was perfectly surprised with the whole affair.

As I write the "Dakota breeze" is coming at such a rate, keeps the house on a quiver and I tell the girls it moves my pen. These winds are common in the spring but there have been few such days since I came. Think it is only the second time that wind has prevented my walking. It blows so to-morrow it will spoil the pleasure of many as there is to be a picnic at lake Hermon, eighteen miles from here.

What would Chelseaites think of having no nearer lake or place for picnics?

Listening to the opinion of my own folks at home had given me unpleasant thoughts of Dakota, but I am very much pleased with this part and with the people. Nevertheless I prefer Michigan for my home.

I wish you might see some of the queer teams that come into town. One day I saw a horse and a small ox trotting along at a good rate. Yesterday I saw a very large horse and a pony as small as that one of Mr. Loomis' hitched to a lumber wagon. Sometimes the women ride to Main-st., but often they clamber out at the edge of town and "walk in." C. E. L.

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