

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

VOLUME 14.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

Space.	1 w	1 m	3 m	6 m	1 y
1 Inch.....	\$50	\$1 00	\$2 00	\$3 00	\$5 00
1/2 Column.....	1 00	2 00	4 00	6 00	10 00
1/4 Column.....	2 00	4 00	8 00	12 00	20 00
1/8 Column.....	2 50	5 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
1/16 Column.....	3 50	7 00	14 00	21 00	35 00
1/32 Column.....	4 50	9 00	18 00	26 00	45 00
1/64 Column.....	6 00	12 00	24 00	36 00	60 00

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

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

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

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

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

Address all communications to
THE HERALD.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

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

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

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

LUTHERAN.—Rev. Gottlieb Robertus, Services, one Sabbath at 10:30 A. M., alternate Sabbath at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

CITY BARBER SHOP

BOYD & SHAVER.

Two doors west of Woods & Knapp's hardware store. Work done quickly and in first-class style.

K. O. T. M.—Chelsea Tent No. 381, of the K. O. T. M., will meet at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month.
Wm. Bacon, R. K.

F. H. STILES,

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

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

For Reliable Insurance Against
FIRE OR TORNADO,
CALL ON
GILBERT & CROWELL,
—OR—
GEO. W. TURNBULL.

We Represent—	Assets.
Home, of New York,	\$7,908,489.
Continental, of New York,	4,450,534.
Phoenix, of New York,	3,295,326.
Underwriters, of New York,	5,121,956.
Hartford, of Conn.,	4,067,976.
Springfield, of Mass.,	2,395,288.

The State Teachers' Institute, for Washtenaw county, will commence at Ypsilanti August 17, at 10 o'clock A. M., and close on the 21, at 4 o'clock P. M.

"The exercises will be conducted by persons of extended experience, known ability, and eminent success.

The morning and afternoon sessions will be devoted to the discussion of topics of particular interest to teachers, while the evening lectures will be of a popular character.

There will be no enrollment or tuition fee."

The Grass Lake News has changed owners.

MAILS CLOSE.

GOING EAST.	GOING WEST.
9:35 A. M.	9:35 A. M.
5:15 P. M.	10:35 A. M.
8:15 P. M.	5:45 P. M.
	8:15 P. M.

G. J. CROWELL, P. M.

Threshers are busy.

A union picnic is talked of.

Hail hereabouts last Monday night.

We will try and be on time next week.

New red wheat is worth 90 cts.; old, 92 cts.

Manchester comes to Chelsea for whortleberries.

The HERALD office will be closed next Saturday.

Judson Bros. ship two hundred sheep east to-day.

The Lutherans have a picnic at Cavanaugh Lake to-day.

Woods & Knapp have been giving their store a coat of paint.

Born, August 4 1885, to Mr. and Mrs. John McKune, of Lyndon, a son.

The ex-pastor will preach at the Congregational Church next Sabbath A. M.

Wood Bros. bought the first lot of new wheat, 500-bushels, at 88 cts. It was raised by Geo. Whitaker.

A new floor and other improvements at the Chelsea House. No lack of enterprise in that quarter.

Commercial agents have done a good business here this week. Our merchants must be ordering new goods.

An adjourned meeting of the Vermont Burying-ground Association will be held on the ground at 1 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, 8th inst.

Married, at the M. E. Parsonage, Chelsea August 5 1885, by Rev. J. A. McIlwain, Arthur M. Hunter of Chelsea and Miss Phenia R. Shenk, of Lima, Michigan.

A number of our friends, both gentlemen and ladies, have made us friendly and encouraging calls, since we entered upon our new enterprise. Many thanks. Others cordially invited.

A heavy rainfall, last Saturday, Sunday and Monday, has once more saturated the earth, which had become very dry. The amount of water that fell was very great on Sunday night, and was accompanied by a high wind which did much damage to oats and corn.

During a shower last Saturday, lightning, having very much the appearance of a fire-ball, made a startling call at the telephone office. The lightning arrestor, against which it struck with a report resembling that of a rifle, and at which point the Manchester wire was melted, prevented it from entering the office.

While, in other places, signs of mourning for the departure of our Nation's hero, General U. S. Grant, are displayed in great profusion; only one store in Chelsea, the Housekeepers' Bazaar, has, up to this writing, displayed any drapery. Will neither our town board nor our citizens take any notice of this great, sad event?

Might not our Town Board at least request the tolling of the church bells during the hour of the funeral service; and shall not our stores be closed as a mark of respect to him, whom the whole civilized world has honored as no other man was ever honored? Chelsea, look to your laurels!

PERSONAL.

H. S. Holmes was in Jackson Monday.

Mrs. Brackbill has been quite ill, but is improving.

H. DuBoise, of Grass Lake, was in town last Tuesday.

Mrs. B. Arnold is the guest of Mr. J. Parker, of Lima.

Mr. Nathan Jewett, of Plano, Ill., was in town Tuesday.

Mr. B. Perry, of Norwalk, Ohio, is expected at C. H. Kempf's to-day.

Miss Irma St. John, of Plymouth, is the guest of Miss Nellie Lowry.

Ada and Cora Gorton are attending Teachers' Institute at Grass Lake.

Mr. O. D. Clark, of Sheridan, has been spending the past week with his parents.

Miss Minnie Howe returned home last Tuesday, after a few weeks visit at Parma.

G. A. BeGole and family will be absent a week visiting friends in Ypsilanti and Saline.

Our former genial editor, Wm. Emmert, Jun. made us a very acceptable call yesterday.

Dr. Wright's father and daughter Nina have been absent four weeks, visiting at New Haven.

J. F. and A. J. Wright, of Hesperia, spent Sunday and Monday with their brother, Dr. G. E. Wright.

William, Marian, Ella and Ida Pierce, of Chelsea are the guests of Mr. Hiram Pierce and family.

Post Master Codd and family, of Detroit, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Babcock at the lake.

Mrs. Aaron Durand left for Battle Creek last Tuesday, to visit her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Robertson.

Probate Judge Harriman and Prosecuting Attorney, Whitman made us a short call last Friday.

Samuel Hook and family, of Detroit, are spending the week at Cavanaugh Lake with Mrs. J. Bacon.

H. M. Woods has gone to New York. He will visit friends in Batavia and be present at the funeral of Gen. Grant next Saturday.

Miss Rena French, of Cleveland, Ohio, returned to her home, last Thursday. She was the guest of Mr. French and family.

Mrs. M. J. Noyes returned last week from a three weeks absence among friends at Port Huron and at her old home, New Haven.

Miss Minnie Robertson, who has been visiting her grandparents in Chelsea for several weeks, returned home to Battle Creek last Tuesday.

Miss S. E. Clark will be absent a few weeks, visiting friends in the state of New York. When she returns she will bring a fresh stock of millinery goods.

Mrs. Eliza Jewett, of Saginaw City, 80 years of age, the first white woman that settled in the Saginaw valley, is visiting the family of Thomas Jewett of this vicinity.

Jay L. McLaren has ordered his HERALD changed from Port Huron to Chelsea. We understand he has been removed from his place in the Custom House, and a man of another political stripe appointed in his place.

John R. Clark spent Saturday, Sunday and Monday at the lake with E. L. Negus, on his way to Battle Creek, Petosky, and Bay View on a lecturing tour. Will return about the 20th and would like to address the people of Chelsea on his favorite topic.

Toledo lost \$1,000,000 by fire last Sunday night.

Look well at H. S. Holmes & Co's new advertisement.

The remains of Gen. Grant lie in state in the City Hall at New York.

Lyndon has escaped the severity of the recent storms. Oats and corn are uninjured.

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

Louis Reil, leader of the late rebellion in Canada, has been sentenced to be hanged on the 18th of September.

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

The whortleberry trade this year is not so good as usual, owing to the low price offered for berries. The girls are not disposed to pick berries for nothing. Who blames them?

A. M. Streeter wishes us to inform the public that he is ready to attend any cases of disease among horses. He claims to have saved the lives of several horses already this season.

Miss Josie Ruche will close her place of business next Saturday for a two weeks vacation. When she returns, look out for new styles of dresses.

The M. C. R. R. has been relaying their track from Dexter to Grass Lake, using the heaviest and best steel T rails, and are now putting on a new coat of gravel.

Persons who have religious papers or S. S. books, that they wish to send to Talladega College, are requested to bring the same to the Congregational Church or to Dr. Champlain's office.

Five and one-fourth inches of water fell in Chicago between Saturday night, 12 o'clock, and Sunday night, 12 o'clock; nearly twice the usual amount for a full month. Within the limits of the city, including twenty-eight square miles, there must have fallen the enormous quantity of 2,554,675,200 gallons, equivalent to 10,644,500 tons of water, which would fill more than 21 miles of the channel of the Chicago river.

NOTICE.

Having been instructed by the Western Union Telegraph Co. to receive subscriptions from the general public, towards the fund for a monument to Gen. Grant, for which an informal receipt will be given the subscriber, to be subsequently receipted for by a formal receipt, from the Grant Monument Association, appointed by the mayor of the City of New York, the undersigned is now ready to receive such subscriptions.

J. D. SCHNAITMAN
Manager, W. U. T. Co.

In recognition of Gen. Grant's catholicity in religious matters, a representative clergyman from each of the leading denominations has been invited to be present at the funeral services next Saturday. The following is the list of clergymen invited: Assistant Bishop Potter, of the Protestant Episcopal church; Rev. Dr. Field, of the Presbyterian church; Rev. Dr. Bridgeman, of the Baptist church; Rev. D. Shaw, of the Roman Catholic church, (a room-mate of Gen. Grant at West Point); Rev. Dr. West, of the Congregational church; Rev. Robert Collier, of the Unitarian church; and Rev. Rabbi Brown, of the Jewish faith.

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.

The Housekeepers' Bazaar has just finished taking account of stock and have marked the following goods at prices to clean them up.

Children's Gauze Underwear from 25 cts. to 19 cts.

Ladies' fine Gauze Underwear from 50 cts. to 29 cts.

All their Silk Mitts and Gloves from 50 cts. to 39 cts.

If you need anything in Crockery and Glassware, you will find a clean assortment of new pattern goods at spot cash prices, at the Housekeepers' Bazaar.

Flavoring extracts, best in the market and at low prices.
Housekeepers' Bazaar.

If you want anything in crockery or glassware, come to the Housekeepers' Bazaar.

See our ladies' gauze vests, only 25 cents. Housekeepers' Bazaar.

See our immense stock of jerseys, all sizes and styles at Housekeepers' Bazaar.

Cheapest and best place to buy hosiery. Housekeepers' Bazaar.

See our 45ct. overalls and jacket, same as other dealers sell at 75 cts. Housekeepers' Bazaar.

An all linen towel, only 25 cents per pair. Housekeepers' Bazaar.

Those "High Art" hammered brass Cabinet frames are quite the thing now, and it is wonderful how the Housekeepers' Bazaar can sell them so cheap. Call and ask Frank to let you examine one.

The Housekeepers' Bazaar have marked all their ladies fine gauze under vests from 50 cts. to 29 cts. Be sure and ask to see them.

Everybody wonders why we sell Candy at so close a profit. We do it to advertise our store. Only pure candy kept at the Housekeepers' Bazaar. Try our mixture, 10 cts. a lb.

A few pairs of ladies black silk Gloves and Mitts, worth 75 cts. a pair, marked at 39 cts. to close out, at Housekeepers Bazaar.

Very fine and wide Hamburg Embroidery at 29 cts. per yard. Just look at it in the window as you pass the Housekeepers' Bazaar.

The Housekeepers' Bazaar sells their Jerseys at Detroit prices, and guarantees perfect shapes and correct styles. They have the largest assortment in town, and will sell you a fine worsted Jersey with Cuffs at one dollar, or a fine scolloped and braided Jersey for \$1.50. They have in stock all styles in plain braided, fan back, tailorplaited back, ribbon back, standing or rolling Collars and Vest Fronts, and can give you your choice of these styles at \$1.95 each; children of any age fitted at \$1.00 each.

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.

AROUND A GREAT STATE.

Harbor Improvements.

From the annual report of Capt. D. W. Lockwood, corps of engineers, concerning the improvement of the harbors on the lakes, we make the following extracts with reference to Lake Michigan:

During the past fiscal year \$31,217 has been expended on the improvement of the Michigan City harbor, Indiana, leaving \$3,718 available. The work to be done comprises the completion of the new east breakwater pier and the construction of the west exterior breakwater. It is estimated that \$450,000 will be required to complete the improvement, and that \$250,000 of this amount can be profitably expended during the next fiscal year.

The sum of \$6,225 has been expended on the improvement of Charlevoix harbor and entrance to Pine Lake, Mich., leaving \$4,802 available. It is estimated that \$30,000 can be profitably expended during the next fiscal year in extending the south pier 300 feet and in completing work already in progress. Capt. Lockwood estimates that \$115,000 will be required to complete the work.

An appropriation of \$50,000 is asked for Frankfort harbor, Mich., during the coming fiscal year, and \$80,000 is estimated as necessary to complete the improvement. Two thousand nine hundred and ninety-three dollars were expended during the year, leaving \$4,644 available.

For the improvement of Portage Lake harbor, Mich., \$9,074 were expended during the year and \$9,008 remain available. The improvement contemplates a channel entrance to Portage Lake 307 feet wide with a depth of 15 feet. It is estimated \$197,500 will be required to complete this work and that \$150,000 can be expended during the next fiscal year.

Only \$925 was expended on Manistee harbor, Mich., during the past fiscal year, leaving \$11,740 available. The improvement of this harbor consists in extending piers and having a dredged channel connect lower Manistee river with Lake Michigan. An appropriation of \$50,000 is asked for, and \$102,700 is estimated will complete the work.

On the improvement of Ludington harbor, Mich., \$13,478 was expended during the year, leaving \$4,945 available. It is estimated \$55,000 will complete the work, and \$40,000 can be profitably expended during the next fiscal year. The expenditure during the year on White river harbor, Mich., was \$6,340, and \$5,573 remains available. The improvement contemplates a dredged channel 200 feet wide. The report says \$24,225 will complete the improvement, and an appropriation of \$50,000 is requested. On Muskegon harbor, Mich., last year's expenditure was \$7,268, and \$17,559 remained available. The improvement of the channel has for its object an increase of width from 185 to 300 feet, and will cost \$113,625, of which \$100,000 can be profitably expended during the next year.

The sum of \$41,760 remains available after this year's expenditure of \$9,568 on the harbor of Grand Haven, Mich. The permanent completion of this harbor depends upon the extension of the present piers so that vessels can enter during any weather. It is estimated to cost \$210,000, of which sum \$150,000 could be profitably expended during the next fiscal year.

Eleven thousand nine hundred and forty-one dollars was expended on Black Lake harbor, Mich., during the past fiscal year. An appropriation of \$25,000 is asked for, which it is expected will complete the projected improvement. The amount available for the harbor of South Haven, Mich., after an expenditure during the past fiscal year of \$1,627 is \$8,714. To complete the improvement the piers should be extended and those already in place made sand tight. This will require \$55,500, of which \$40,000 is asked for the next fiscal year.

On St. Joseph harbor, Mich., only \$588 was expended, leaving an available balance of \$30,015. The estimate says \$50,015 will be required to complete the work and recommends an appropriation.

Deeper Water Ways.

Lieut. Col. Poe, having in charge the improvements of rivers and harbors in Michigan, has made his annual report to the Chief of Engineers. He recommends that the channel at the Lime-Kiln Crossing be made 400 feet wide instead of 300 as at first contemplated. In the Saginaw river it is proposed to secure a channel of 300 feet in width with a depth of fourteen feet from Saginaw Bay to Bay City and twelve feet thence to the head of the river, a distance of about twenty-three miles.

Hay Lake channel, in the Sault Ste. Marie river, Col. Poe says, should be deepened to twenty feet. He thinks fully seven years will be occupied in accomplishing these results and it will be well to remember that the improvements will not become available until the whole is completed.

A large appropriation is recommended for the improvement of St. Mary's Falls Canal and the river between Lakes Superior and Huron. The increase in tonnage urges in the strongest way that the work of preparing to take care of a commerce greater than the present canal and lockage system could accommodate shall be entered upon without delay.

The St. Clair Flats ship canal is used by nearly 40,000 vessels a year, carrying nearly 20,000,000 tons. It is proposed to widen and deepen the channel.

Appended is a tabulated statement showing the amount of money available and the amount asked for the next fiscal year and the amount required to complete the work:

Rivers and Harbors.	Available.	Asked for.	Required.
Detroit River....	\$149,385	\$167,986	None.
St. Clair Flats			
Ship Canal....	None.	153,298	\$153,298
Clinton River....	None.	32,926	\$32,926
Lake Huron Harbor of Refuge..	24,522	100,000	100,000
Saginaw River....	5,509	165,800	371,000
At Sable Harbor.....	4,900	None.	None.
Thunder Bay Harbor.....	4,535	10,000	10,000
Hay Lake Channel.....	124,207	500,000	2,334,155
St. Mary's Falls Canal.....	None.	220,000	1,750,000
Dry Dock, St. Mary's Falls Canal.....	None.	170,000	3,233,872

Will Soon be Determined.

The week ending July 26 was the third week since the strike was inaugurated in the Saginaw Valley and sixteen days since the mills shut down. Three shingle mills and two saw-mills at East Saginaw are in operation and five mills are running at the other end. This leaves seventy-eight mills and nearly as many saw blocks idle. A low estimate places the daily pay roll of these mills at \$12,000, from which the money taken out of circulation in the last three weeks may readily be computed. It is not alone this loss which the working element has to sustain, but the stoppage means 125,000,000 feet of lumber less in the production of the season and a corresponding decrease in the output of logs next winter. Nearly every branch of mercantile trade is suffering from the idleness of these plant industries. How long it will last is a problem not easy of solution. While there are ear marks of a slight weakening of the strikers, they possess confidence in their ability to hold out indefinitely, and an effort is to be made to effect a union of engineers,

sawyers and filers, skilled labor that cannot be easily replaced. If it should succeed the strike may be prolonged. Many of the men say they are ready to go to work, but are afraid to. Others demand concessions which the mill owners are unwilling to grant. It cannot be denied that the men have some grievances, but their mistake was in going out at a time of great depression, and the labor market is overstocked.

The salt block of Warner & Eastman, which was shut down by force and two of the men nearly killed by the strikers, has started again, also the mills of Bliss Bros., and C. L. Grant & Co. This will greatly weaken the cause of the strikers, and it is intimated they will use every effort to prevent any more mills from starting.

All of the deputies have been discharged by the sheriff, and the strikers are well behaved and quiet. It is believed the turning point one way or the other is near at hand.

After Five Years

Joseph Harris a prominent dealer in liquors on West Madison street, Chicago, has been arrested on a warrant obtained by a Detroit detective charging him with the larceny five years ago, of \$5,300 from the banking house of Fisher, Preston & Co., of Detroit. Ed Rice, who was arrested in Syracuse, N. Y., for the crime, is supposed to have given the Detroit authorities information concerning the matter and Harris' arrest followed. The latter has heretofore been regarded as a highly respectable citizen, and his apprehension is a source of great surprise.

We append a brief account of the robbery: The robbery of Fisher, Preston & Co.'s bank at No. 65 Woodward avenue occurred July 22, 1880. The first account was that shortly after 1 o'clock p. m. Fred. D. Gifford, clerk of the bank, happened to be alone in the office when a well dressed man asked him to step outside and see a gent in a carriage who wanted to buy some bonds. While Gifford was doing so, one of the robber's confederates, probably a boy, slipped behind the counter and stole \$5,120 in cash. When Gifford discovered what had been done he fainted away, and on recovering, in the first moments of his chagrin and mortification invented a slung shot story which was subsequently modified as above.

After long search by the detectives it was decided that the notorious Ed. Rice had a hand in the robbery, but Ed. always managed to keep out of the way until his recent arrest in Syracuse, N. Y.

Militia in Mourning.

The following order has been issued to the various military companies of the state:

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, MICHIGAN,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
LANSING, July 24, 1885.
[General order No. 15.]

With profound sorrow the commander-in-chief makes official announcement to the Michigan state troops of the death of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, who died at Mt. McGregor, N. Y., July 23d inst.

As a mark of respect to the illustrious dead the officers of the Michigan state troops are hereby ordered to wear the usual badge of mourning upon the left arm and sword hilt whenever in uniform, for the period of 30 days, from and after the receipt of this order, and to turl and drape all colors during that period.

The quartermaster-general will cause a gun to be fired every half hour, at the capital, from sunrise to sunset on the 8th proximo, that being the date fixed for the funeral ceremonies.

By order of the commander-in-chief,
W. C. HUMPHREY,
Captain and assistant adjutant-general.

Using Violence.

The strike in the Saginaw Valley which a day or two ago manifested symptoms of an early close may possibly be prolonged, it being claimed that the settled policy of the strikers is to prevent the mills from running through the intimidation of skilled workmen, whose places cannot easily be filled.

The mill of Rust, Eaton & Co. started on Monday, July 23 with a full force, under the same conditions existing previous to the strike. The second morning the mill did not start.

Mr. Wheeler, representing the firm, gave intimidation of some of the men as the reason. He said about 1 o'clock in the morning two men drove up to the house of Edward Spain, the head Sawyer, and with clubs smashed in the windows of the house. Spain was awakened and when asked for an explanation of the affair, was told that the damage done was but a slight inkling of what would happen if he did not stop running the saw at the mill. For this reason the Sawyer declined to go to work this morning. A number of others were also frightened, hence the mill did not start.

Like the Dog in the Manger.

A special from Bay City to a Detroit paper says:

The strike seems to have settled down to a test of endurance. The strikers say they can hold out as long as necessary and the Knights of Labor will keep them in supplies, which are now coming in by the carload from various parts of the state. The mill-men have planted themselves on the proposition to run their mills without dictation from out siders and are willing to await the result. They say they will make as much money with the mills lying idle as if they were running. Business of all kinds is paralyzed. The question is, will supplies continue to pour in to support the thousands of idle men and their families. It is well enough now, but what will be the result when winter comes.

A New Railroad.

The first survey of the St. Clair River & Detroit railroad has been completed. The survey was under the management of Assistant Engineer Torry, of the Michigan Central. The surveyor was H. F. Bean of Jackson. The line starts at St. Clair and runs down the river to Marine City, thence to Flat Haven, Anchorville, New Baltimore, Mt. Clemens, Fraser and Center Line, where it intersects the Detroit & Bay City branch of the Michigan Central. This is only a preliminary survey to get a map of the surrounding country. The leveling was done and the topographical features taken by Mr. Casey of Detroit. The country passed through is the easiest to grade and bridge of any in the state.

Bergeron's Murderers.

The two men who had the altercation with Dolphice Bergeron in resulting in the killing of the latter, have been arrested at their homes in Saginaw City. They are William Pearson, aged 31, and William Breckinridge, aged 28. They did not know Bergeron was dead. Pearson says they were in Bergeron's saloon pulling matches for drinks; that Bergeron lost, but refused to furnish the liquor, claiming that Pearson had lost; that angry words followed, when Bergeron threw a glass at Pearson, which missed him, and Pearson then took up the pitcher and struck Bergeron on the head; then ran away, followed by Bergeron, and went home.

A Brutal Murder.

Dolphice Bergeron, proprietor of the Montreal house on Water street, East Saginaw, was talking with two men in his bar room when one of them seized an earthenware pitcher and struck Bergeron on the forehead over the right eye. Both men then ran out, and were followed by Bergeron, who fell dead on the walk a few feet in front of his house. The men ran up the street and escaped. It was found that the blow ruptured the blood vessels of the brain. Bergeron was about 35 years old, and a peaceably disposed man. He leaves a widow and three small children.

Incinerated Horses.

A barn belonging to S. Behmlander of West Bay City, burned with six horses, which belonged to Parker's herd coach line, which made its headquarters at the barn. The building was enveloped so suddenly by the flames that a man sleeping in the barn barely escaped, and was unable to rescue the horses. The fire was undoubtedly incendiary.

Postponed.

Representative Barry was arraigned in East Saginaw, on the 31st ult., charged with inciting men to violence during the strike. Further hearing was postponed until Aug. 17th.

Michigan at the Obsequies

Gov. Alger and staff will attend the Grant obsequies in New York, an order to that effect having been issued.

MINOR STATE HAPPENINGS.

Charlevoix is to have a 100-barrel grist mill at once. The Oscoda village board has decided to erect a jail at once.

E. Ruckman of Saline, lost 32 sheep by lightning a few days ago.

The Ohio Eighth regiment will encamp on Mackinac Island in August.

The knights of labor have started a branch at Howell with a large membership.

The annual reunion of the 11th Michigan infantry will be held at White Pigeon, Aug. 24. The Ninth Michigan infantry will hold its third annual reunion at Fowlerville, Aug. 12.

Wilson J. Cooley, one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of Branch county, is dead.

Samuel M. Conely, one of the oldest and wisest known settlers in Livingston county, is dead.

A. A. Lewis' lumber yard and planing mill in Flint have been destroyed by fire, loss about \$17,000.

The army worm has made its appearance in various parts of the state and is making fearful ravages with the oat crop.

George Fick was run over by the cars in Kalamazoo a few days since, and so badly injured that he died in a few hours.

The Cadillac & Northeastern narrow gauge railroad is being rapidly extended and will reach Muskrat lake about Aug. 1.

The patrons of husbandry will hold a picnic at Charlotte, August 25, to be addressed by Hon. J. J. Woodman of Pontiac.

It looks as if the committee, to secure the additional \$20,000 in aid of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern railroad will succeed.

Fred. Schermerhorn of Stronach, aged 35 years, was taken with cramps while bathing in the Little Manistee river and was drowned.

Frank Rowley of St. Louis, aged 45 years fell dead in the harvest field from internal rheumatism. He leaves a wife and two children.

The Lansing district association camp grounds are to be located in Eaton Rapids, the necessary \$1,000 to secure them having been raised.

John Williams, a Negro 85 years old, who upon his emancipation in Virginia joined the Second Michigan cavalry, is dead at Paris, Kent county.

Richard Fletcher of Bay City, 15 years old, was found dead half-way between the residence of his two sons. It is supposed he died of heart disease.

Louis Reaume, who caused such a reign of terror in Chicago recently, and killed an officer in that city, has been declared insane, and sent to his relatives in Michigan.

The Lenawee county soldiers' and sailors' association, which merged into the Southeastern Michigan association some years ago, has been reorganized on an independent basis.

C. H. Booth of Kalamazoo, who not long ago was arrested charged with embezzlement, has been bound over to the circuit court for trial, bail being given to the amount of \$2,000.

It is stated that 10 girls from Olivet college are table waiters at the Harbor Point hotel, while several from Kalamazoo college perform the same services at the Belvidere house, Charlevoix.

John Gordon, inventor of the patent binder, and a former resident of Kalamazoo, has brought suit against the manufacturers of the binder under his patents for royalty. The case indirectly involves \$1,000,000.

One of Pinkerton's detectives was employed by Sheriff Fick of Allegan county, on the Sage murder case for three weeks. Nothing new was developed, and the detective was dismissed. The case is apparently to remain a mystery.

W. C. Bennett of Lansing, aged 60, while temporarily insane, shot himself through the head. He had until within a month been employed in the office of the auditor general, having been appointed by Whitney Jones thirty years ago.

Agnes, a 3-year old daughter of Jerome Bissonett, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern night switchman of Monroe, was missed by her mother, and half an hour later her body was found in the river that runs at the back of the house. The water was about two feet deep.

The gold seekers of the upper peninsula will devote a large part of their attention to the Holyoke river lead range this summer. Some remarkable discoveries are reported from that region. A chemist in Ishpeming assayed a specimen last week which ran over \$6,000 to the ton.

Samuel M. Conely, one of the very oldest and best known pioneers of Brighton, is dead. He was a settler from away back in the thirties. He was originally from New York city. He is the father of W. B. Conely, the Detroit artist, and uncle of John D. Conely and Edwin F. Conely.

Louis F. Noe, car inspector on the Michigan Central, was struck by a switch engine in Kalamazoo the other morning and dragged 15 feet. He was badly mangled, six ribs being broken and three fingers cut off. There is a bad hole in his head, and one arm badly jammed, and his recovery is doubtful.

Mrs. Nathan Ganson, a lady of about 75 years of age, while attempting to drive across the tracks of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, in the south part of Flint, was struck by the engine of the Detroit express, and almost instantly killed. The horse was killed and the buggy completely demolished.

Mr. Henry Ray, a contractor of Coldwater, who was laying stone walks around the court house in Charlotte, was taken suddenly ill the other morning and died the next morning at 1 o'clock. The doctors think his sickness was caused by extreme heat and too frequent indulgence in ice water. The remains were taken to his home in Coldwater.

Brighton taxpayers added to a man signed a bonus bond for \$10,000 in favor of the Toledo & Ann Arbor road after they had been addressed in favor of a railroad by Hon. I. W. Case, Hon. David Thompson and Father Doherty, the Catholic pastor there. The road will now come to Brighton. Howell will have its \$20,000 bonus ready in a few days.

At an adjourned meeting of the board of trustees of Kalamazoo college held in Jackson a few days ago, it was found that \$70,000 had been raised for paying off the indebtedness of \$18,000, and \$50,000 added to the permanent fund. Dr. Kendall Brooks tendered his resignation as president of the college, but it was not accepted. The college will continue in operation.

E. J. Landers of Imlay City and C. P. Thomas of Lapeer, attorneys for Wm. Bowman, whose son was killed by a train on the

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway at Imlay City last fall report having ample proof and will commence suit against the company, at once. The damages are fixed at \$10,000, which they say are small considering the circumstances under which the boy lost his life.

Edgar Weeks of Detroit is trying to prove that a number of people in Michigan and Canada are heirs to an estate of \$100,000,000 in Great Britain. Among his clients are Mrs. Dr. V. Bell, Mrs. F. H. Seymour and Mrs. Phoebe Macassar of Detroit. Mrs. J. W. Squires of Grand Rapids, Mrs. E. Merrifield of Lansing, Mrs. Lydia M. Wright of Memphis, and Mrs. Almira M. Zimmerman of North Branch.

Benjamin Van Anken of North Lansing has a rare botanical specimen, sent him from Central America, called the resurrection plant. It is a sort of lichen and has the peculiarity of reviving every fiber to a beautiful green after having been uprooted and dried in the sun for months. The plant was nearly 60 days in coming from its old home, but on being placed in water at once betrayed a lively state of existence. —*Lansing Republic*

A specimen of rock taken from the Ropes mine, shows free gold in innumerable places. The piece weighs about three pounds and there is at least \$50 of gold in it. The average of the rock from which it was taken is \$10,000 a ton and from a small quantity of rock six ounces of free gold was washed. It was taken from a small pocket but has caused wonderful enthusiasm among the gold men and all others who have seen it. The long delayed gold boom promises to set in at once.

THE COUNTRY AT LABOE.

LEE CHOSEN.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee has been nominated for governor by the Democrats of Virginia.

ROYAL SYMPATHY.

Queen Victoria, through Mr. West, British Minister, and the Prince and Princess of Wales sent dispatches of condolence to Mrs. Grant.

FRIGHTENED FRANCE.

Cholera has broken out on the French frontier. Panic seems to have seized the people, hundreds of whom are leaving the country daily.

PRISONERS CREMATED.

Five prisoners were cremated in the Batter City, Ore., county jail, the half-witted murderer who is supposed to have fired the building being rescued.

\$74,000 SHORT.

Investigation reveals the fact that the Manufacturers and Traders' bank of Buffalo, N. Y., is short \$74,000 in its funds. The bank, however, is unaffected, its capital of \$100,000 being unimpaired.

IRISH PROCLAMATION.

Gov. Hill of New York has issued a proclamation setting apart August 8 for appropriate religious observances throughout the state in connection with the funeral of Gen. Grant and declaring it a legal holiday.

AFTER BUDENBERG'S STYLE.

A portion of the old ferry rolling mill at South Wilmington, Del., operated by the Diamond state iron company fell and Geo. Ely, carpenter, and Wilber Jones, draughtsman, were killed and several others wounded.

MR. CHAIRMAN.

Chester A. Arthur has been made chairman of an organization formed in New York to raise funds for the erection of the National Grant Monument. Organizations will be formed throughout New York state for the same purpose.

THE COW DID IT.

An Swanece, Ga., on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, a ditch train ran over a cow throwing on car from the track. In the car were fifteen Negro train hands and six bars of iron. The car turned on its side and the iron fell upon the Negroes killing seven and wounding three more.

A WATER FAMINE.

Eight thousand people living at Gilberton, St. Nicholas, Marzerville and Mahanoy City, Pa., are threatened with an unprecedented water famine, owing to a prolonged drought. Water is strained and well is dried up. Water is brought in barrels from points several miles away and costs 50 cents per barrel.

LIEUT. NYE'S DEATH.

The secretary of state has received from Lima, a telegram announcing the death of Lieut. Nye, naval attaché to the American legation at that place. The lieutenant was instructed to accompany the remains of ex-Minister Phelps to the United States, but before the date of departure he became ill and died.

A FALLING PIER.

While an excursion steamer was loading with passengers at a pier at Chatham, the pier collapsed, throwing into the water 80 persons, principally women and children. Many persons were rescued half-drowned and unconscious and were taken to a neighboring hospital. It is believed several persons were drowned after being stunned by falling on the piers.

NO PLACE FOR A REVOLVER.

Miss Martha Brown, a beautiful young lady, was instantly killed at a ball at Rogersville, Tenn., the other night. While the ball was in progress a revolver fell from the pocket of a young man and was discharged. The ball struck Miss Brown in the breast and passed through her heart. The young man who dropped the pistol was almost crazed with grief and fled.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of the imports of merchandise during the twelve months ended June 30, 1885, were \$77,473,850, and during the previous twelve months \$667,697,696, a decrease of \$60,223,843. The value of the exports of merchandise for the twelve months ended June 30, 1885, were \$74,593,681, and for the twelve months ended June 30, 1884, were \$740,513,600, an increase of \$1,389,074.

SHORTENING SICK LEAVE.

The following order has been issued by the secretary of the interior: Leave of absence with pay will not be granted for a longer period than thirty days in any calendar year. The necessity for such sick leaves must be fully established by medical evidence and to the satisfaction of the officers of the department. This order does not affect the annual leave for thirty days. The practice heretofore has been to allow sixty days' sick leave in one year.

FORTY DAYS, NO MORE.

After a recent meeting of the cabinet the secretary of the interior sent the following telegram declining to extend the time within which cattle must be removed from the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian reservation:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, July 28, 1885.
To Geo. R. Blanchard, No. 1 Broadway,
New York:

After further consultation with Gen. Sheridan and full consideration in cabinet meeting on the subject of your application for extension of time until April next for the removal of the cattle from the reservation, the president declines to modify his late proclamation. I send you this to avoid misapprehension or delay.

L. Q. C. LAMAR, Secretary.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Lightning struck the Grant cottage a few days ago. The electric fluid entered the cottage, tearing off some of the plastering and extinguishing the electric light above the casket. Col. W. W. Beck, commanding battery A, fifth artillery, from Governor's Island, and Gen. R. H. Jackson, commander of Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, were rendered insensible by a shock from a bolt, and it was feared for a time that the latter would not survive. Both

are now, however, pronounced out of danger. Two or three others were also less severely hurt. The mountain telegraph wires were all prostrated, and dispatches had to be sent to Saratoga for transmission.

TO CARRY THE BODY.

At the request of Mrs. Grant, President Cleveland has named the following persons as pall-bearers for the Grant obsequies: Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. A., Lieut. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. A., Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Vice-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, U. S. N., Joseph E. Johnston of Virginia, Gen. Simon B. Buckner of Kentucky, Hamilton Fish of New York, Geo. S. Bontwell of Massachusetts, Geo. W. Childs of Pennsylvania, John A. Logan of Illinois, Geo. Jones of New York, Oliver P. Hoyt of New York.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE DEAD.

Sir Moses Montefiore, the well-known Hebrew philanthropist, who in October last celebrated the 100th anniversary of his birthday, died at Ramsgate, near London, July 28. Sir Moses Montefiore was

THE ODDIOUS ENGLISH PUG.

They ushered me into the drawing-room, and there, in an easy chair, sat a bow-legged brute that gazed at me with an insolent British stare; and a look of pride and folly born illumined his ugly mug; and he turned his back with lofty scorn—Did that odious English pug.

A beautiful maid came gliding in, stately and tall, and slim, and seated herself by the ugly pug, in the self same chair with him. And as he wildly he gawgled, and slavered, and fawned.

And she held him in loving hug, Over her shoulder he grinned at me—Did that ugly English pug.

But she gaily talked as she fondled him, And said, "Which do you think In ribbon ties becomes him best, Yellow or blue or pink?"

And "Marion Meirs has a horrid cat—I hate cat!"—with a shrug.

And she kissed—yes, kissed—the smoky phiz Of that odious English pug.

Oh, gentle dudes, where are ye now! With supercilious scorn The exalted pug from his mistress' breast Looks down on you forlorn. Ye tread the dirty streets; while arms His puffy carcass lug; And he's toted here, and he's toted there—The odious English pug.

He takes his drives and he's bouillon warm, And makes his social calls, And leaves his neatly graven card With his owner's in the halls. I've seen them—B jous by the score, Bennie, and Punch, and Stug; And every one was the silly name Of an odious English pug.

Oh, feline pets of the upper ten, I call on you, arse! Move on the pug with your rippling claws, Hook out his rogle eyes! His wealth shall be yours, as the spoils of war, His comfort and quarters snug; And the dude on the fence will cheer your flight With the odious English pug.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

When a young married clerk suddenly loses his situation in a provincial bank where employers are reducing their hands, it does not follow that work can be had for the asking in London; and so Mr. Tom Craven found himself still seeking employment many months after his savings had dwindled down to a few pounds. The last resources of the young couple was the sale of every available article of furniture they possessed, and when my story opens young Mrs. Craven was on the point of starting to sell the last remaining article of value, namely, her husband's boots.

"The children must live," said the young man, looking at two tiny figures in the bed, "and all my other clothes are done for, so the boots are of no use to me. The only trouble is that you should have to take them, Clara."

"But, Tom, you can't go without boots!"

"I've got slippers," replied Tom. "Make haste, dear—no one will see you in the dark."

Resolved to keep up, Clara stooped for the boots. "Something must turn up soon—perhaps you'll hear from Brown & Co. to-morrow," she said.

"Very likely," responded Tom in a desponding tone. Brown & Co. were his late employers, and he had written to them asking if they could possibly take him back—with faint hopes of success.

Quickly the boots were put into an old leather bag, and Mrs. Craven dressed herself in a shabby waterproof and bonnet, and covered her face with a thick veil. Then she crept down the creaking old stairs and out into the narrow street, with a heavy heart and eyes into which tears would come. Gusts of wind made the street lamps flicker and cast strange shadows as Clara Craven sped on toward the shop where "left-off" clothing was purchased. She paused a few doors off to let some persons go on their way, for she was sorely ashamed of her errand; and as she stood thus her eyes fell on a placard that was fixed under the light of a lamp on the wall of a police station.

"Fifty pounds sterling reward."

"Fifty pounds! How nice to get it!" thought Mrs. Craven; and then she took another look to see if the coast was clear for the business she had in hand. Two more people were coming. Back went her eyes to the placard, and she read that this reward was offered to any person who would give such information as would lead to the conviction of a daring jewelry robbery.

"Wish I could catch the thief," said Clara to herself, half laughing, half sadly, and when she looked again toward the wardrobe shop she saw she might venture in. After hearing her husband's boots depreciated in every possible manner, she timidly accepted the pitiful price offered, and then stole back into the street, where she purchased a few absolute necessities of life, and ordered some coal which a green-grocer's boy wheeled in a barrow behind her until they reached the door of the lodging-house.

"Would you mind carrying them up to my room in two baskets if I give you two pence?" asked Clara, gently. The boy nodded by way of answer, and the young wife opened the door with her latch-key, and ran up for an old basket. While she was getting this out of her room a man had swiftly entered the house and passed up the stairs. The coal boy never noticed him, for he was eagerly watching the signs of an approaching fight between two tom-cats on an opposite stairway.

The staircase was very dark, so when Clara came down the man had squeezed himself into a corner unnoticed; and when she went on her way the stranger passed on to the top of the house, and entered the room behind that occupied by the Cravens.

An hour later a snug glow of fire warmed the young couple and their children, and the latter, having been satisfied with a meal, went sound asleep. Tom watched his wife's busy fingers mending shabby clothes for a while, and then he, too, went to bed, sharing her fervent hope that "something would turn up to-morrow."

And so it came about that when all were asleep Clara sat on by the fire that still burned cheerily, and after eleven strokes had fallen slowly from the big clock, and the restless roar of traffic was somewhat less in the ever busy street, her hands lay idle in her lap, and she blew out the candle to save its light for another time, and turned such a sad young face, such troubled blue eyes, on the flickering fire that it seemed hard, hard that so young a life should be so old in sorrow.

A sound of voices in the next room roused her. There was a door communicating with the next room, which, of course, was locked, but which made sounds easily heard. Clara knew that her companion was an elderly lady—she had met her on the stairs sometimes—and she wondered who her visitor could be at such an hour. Then the sound of frightened sobbing and expostulation made her listen attentively, for she feared her neighbor was in trouble, and she determined to rouse her husband if necessary.

"Not yet, Joe! Oh, don't say you must go yet!"

"Mother, I've stayed too long already. They'll be after me sharp, now the reward's out. Think of fifty pounds sterling, mother! The men who tempted me, and got the jewels, would turn on me now and get the reward."

This was it, then! But one slight wooden door stood between Clara and the thief she wished she could find. Only to step round the corner. There she knew was the police station, and for the news she brought them she would get fifty pounds sterling. She clasped her hands tight and sat perfectly still, all the while knowing that every second lessened her chance of securing the living piece of property valued at fifty pounds sterling. In her present straits fifty pounds sterling seemed a fortune to her. As she sat, her strained ears caught the mother's voice again.

"I'll not keep you, though my heart is breaking. My bonny boy come to this! Oh, God, most merciful, save him from a felon's doom!"

"Mother, pray for me. If I escape I vow to lead an honest life and make a home for you. It has not been my fault. Pray God to forgive and help me."

Clara's grasp of her hands relaxed. Then, with white face and tearful eyes, she stood up and looked at her two tiny sleeping boys. Then upon her knees she fell and stayed in earnest prayer until she heard the stealthy footsteps creep down the stairs; then she stole to the window of her darkened room, and, looking out into the lamp-lit street, watched a quick walking figure in an old countrywoman's cloak, with a deep cape and large poke bonnet, such as her neighbors always wore, and she knew that the young man had escaped in his mother's clothes.

One of the most old-fashioned houses in an old country town was Miss Greybrook's. A steep flight of immaculately clean steps led from the pavement of High street to her hall door, with its shining brass knocker and bell handle.

Now, this old lady was Tom Craven's godmother, and on the very cold, dull winter morning of which I have now to speak, she had risen from her high-backed chair, in front of the bright steel fender, at the sound of the postman's knock, and advanced to meet the elderly servant who brought in the letters on a silver salver.

"None from him," said the old lady, when she was alone again, turning over four letters eagerly in search of a hand writing that was not there. "Poor and proud, like his father! Well, I've seen much folly in my time, but if he refuses my offer I question if there is a companion idiot for such a man."

It was three weeks since she had written to Tom Craven, addressing her letter to the office of Brown & Co., by whom she thought he was employed, and offering to overlook the hideous mistake he had made in marrying a penniless orphan girl, and to devote a substantial sum to further his prospects in life.

On the very morning that she was bewailing openly her godson's pride, and secretly her own, our friend Tom received a reply to the letter he had sent to Brown & Co., regretting that they could do nothing to help him, and inclosing Miss Greybrook's letter, which had been lying nearly three weeks at their office.

Clara, with the sadness of the night's struggle still upon her, ran down the rickety old stairs at the sound of the let-postman's knock and received the letter for her husband. When she arrived breathless at the top floor again she watched his face as he opened it. The few polite lines from the business men fell unread to the ground, while the envelope thus enclosed was torn eagerly open. Clara looked over his shoulder and read, too, and then with one glance at the renewed vigor in his worn, anxious face, she relinquished her role of bravery, and cried out the misery of months in his arms. Robbie walked and Bertie crawled to the scene of action, and, seeing their mother in tears, lent a shrill to the chorus, then in tears, they were kissed, blessed upon which they thought they had cried over till they thought the world (represented to them by their father and mother) had gone mad.

When partial calmness had returned, Tom spoke joyously:

"Now, wife, sell something of your small store and send a telegram from me to the dear old girl!"

"Tom," cried Clara, laughing through her tears, "how disrespectful!"

But the telegram was sent and brought in solemn wonderment to Miss Greybrook before ten o'clock by the postmaster himself. When once she had the opened paper before her eyes, and devoured the information that her godson was in London and desirous of seeing her immediately, she gave orders for a fly to be in readiness to catch the next up train, and that her fur traveling cloak and boots be put near the fire immediately.

In the anxiety that all the domestics felt to take a share in the general excitement, Miss Greybrook's cloak threatened to be torn in pieces, and, when wanted, one fur boot was found warming in front of the kitchen fire, the other reposing on the sheepskin rug beside the drawing-room fender. However, vouchsafing never a word of explanation, but, happily for the sanity of those she left behind her, dropping the telegram in the hall as she walked out to the fly, Miss Greybrook started alone on her travels.

The dull, foggy shades of a London winter evening had gathered, and two big and two little faces were pressed tightly against the grimy top window of a house in a Westminster street, as a cab drove up.

"Go and bring her up stairs, Clara," said Tom. "I can't go in my slippers."

"Yes—but I'm so afraid of her!"

All fears were obliged to disappear, however, for the object of them had not waited to be brought up. She had intimidated the landlady by the commanding voice in which she had desired to be shown to the apartments of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Greybrook Craven; and that fat and lazy person had preceded the strange lady rapidly up so many flights that on reaching the top landing Miss Greybrook stood silent and stately, for she could not speak. She waved the landlady down again, just as the latter wanted to look in and see what would happen next.

Then Tom advanced, and his godmother kissed him first, then his wife. Then observing Robby and Bertie, she grimly smiled, and remarked aloud, but to herself, evidently:

"Children, of course—being as poor as church mice."

Looking around the wretched room, and shaking the three chairs, she chose the least rickety and sat down.

"Pack up—haven't got much to pack that I can see. You must all come back with me to-night."

Tom Craven and his wife exchanged glances, and at last Tom deferentially ventured to speak:

"You see, dear godmother, we—we need a few things to make us presentable at your house."

"Eh! what? My house is my own. Come as you are."

"The worst must be said, then. But—please excuse such a state of matters, but—I've got no boots."

"Boots! my godson without boots! Here, Clara—that's your name I believe, run out and buy all you need for everybody, and let us get out of this place, for I can't breathe."

Away ran poor Clara, holding the fat purse Miss Greybrook pushed into her hand, and all unconscious what she carried in it. It felt so full, however, that she took a cab and drove first to a boot shop, where she purchased for her children, her husband and herself.

Then came a big overcoat for Tom, and wraps for the little ones, and she told the cabman to drive home fast. She had paid for her purchases with gold, and bank notes crackled as she closed the purse.

Miss Greybrook carried out her intention and hustled them all to the station. The children slept all the way in the comfortable first-class carriage. It was eleven o'clock when they drove up to the door of the old lady's house, and she grimly counted five heads in night-caps thrust out into the night air from her neighbors' windows, among them the rector's with a flannel rolled round as an extra protection.

Inside the house all was done in the right way as soon as the word was given.

"My godson and his wife and children have come to live with me. Light large fires in the two best rooms, and get supper."

Three years had passed. Tom was flourishing in a large firm in a seaport town where his godmother's money had bought him a partnership. It was only a short daily railway journey to his work, and he and his family were still happy inmates of Miss Greybrook's house. One day Clara accompanied her husband to this seaport town, and, before taking leave of him at his office door, and proceeding to make the purchase which was her ostensible reason for bringing her bonnie face and fresh winter costume through the grimy streets, she waited while he went in for a book he wanted her to change.

While she was standing outside, great crowds of poor, respectable-looking people came in and passed on to a large room beyond. She was told they were emigrants, just about to start for New Zealand. She watched their faces with kindly interest as young and old passed by, and presently a woman who seemed too old to be making the journey, dropped her purse just in front of Clara, who stooped to pick it up. In returning it she saw what made her stop the woman and eagerly question her. Yes, it was her fellow lodger in the old Westminster

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

POP OVERS.

Four eggs, four cups of flour, four cups of milk, small piece of butter, pinch of salt. Bake in gem pans and serve with sauce.

CHIPOLATA.

Slice an onion and fry it brown in a tablespoonful of butter; pour in two cups of cold beef soup, add a sprig of parsley, salt and pepper. When it boils thicken with a little flour and water; when ready to serve pour over buttered toast.

CUSTARD PUDDING.

One and one-half pints milk, four eggs, one cupful sugar, two teaspoonfuls vanilla. Beat eggs and sugar together, dilute with milk and extract, pour into buttered pudding dish, set in oven in dripping pan two-thirds full of water, and bake until firm, about forty minutes in moderate oven.

STEWED LAMB.

Take the neck or breast, cut into small pieces, and put in a stew pan with some thinly sliced salt pork, and enough water to cover it; cover closely and stew until tender, skim off all the scum, and add a quart of green peas, adding more water if necessary; when the peas are tender, season with pepper and butter rolled with flour.

ROLLS.

Two quarts of flour, one pint of cold boiled milk, one-half cup of yeast, one-half cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of melted butter. Make a well in the middle of the flour, pour in all the above, and let rise over night; knead and let rise until the middle of the afternoon; roll out, cut them about the edges, lap over, let rise again and bake in a hot oven twenty minutes.

GREEN PEA SOUP.

Put two quarts green peas with four quarts water, boil two hours, keeping steam waste supplied by fresh boiling water; strain them from liquor, return that to pot, rub the peas through sieve chop an onion fine, and small pigment, let boil ten minutes, stir a tablespoonful of melted butter, add pepper and salt to taste, stir smoothly into boiling soup. Serve with well buttered sippets of toasted bread.

MERINGUE RICE PUDDING.

Take a teaspoonful of rice to one pint of water; when the rice is boiled dry add one pint of milk, a piece of butter the size of an egg and five eggs. Beat the yolks and grated rind of a lemon and mix with the rice. Butter the dish, pour in the mixture and bake lightly. Beat the whites to a stiff froth; add a cup of sugar and the juice of a lemon. When the pudding is nearly done spread on the frosting and bake in a slow oven till the top is a light brown.

MEAL PUDDING.

Take three tablespoonfuls of Indian meal and one tablespoonful of wheat flour and mix evenly in two-thirds of a cupful of cold milk, add this with salt and two well-beaten eggs to one quart of boiling milk, cook twenty minutes briskly, then pour it into a well-buttered baking dish and bake one hour. Invariably keep a baked pudding covered, until about fifteen minutes before it is ready to come out of the oven, then remove cover and brown it slightly.

POOR MAN'S PUDDING.

One-half cupful of chopped suet, one-half cupful of seeded raisins, one-half cupful of currants washed and picked, one and a half cupfuls of grated bread, one cupful of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one-half cupful of brown sugar and one pint of milk. Mix all well together, put into a well-greased mold, set in a saucepan with boiling water to reach half up the sides of the mold; steam for two hours; turn out on the dish carefully; serve with butter and sugar.

ROAST BEEF.

Put beef in a dripping pan; pour cup of boiling water over it. Rub a little salt into fat parts; roast ten minutes for every pound. Bake soon as juice begins to flow. If meat has much fat on top cover fatty portion with paste made of flour and water. When nearly done remove this, dredge beef with flour, baste well with gravy. Sprinkle salt over top and serve. Pour fat from gravy, return to fire, thicken with browned gravy, season and boil up once. Roast most all other meats in same way.

FRIED SCALLOPS.

Drain two dozen scallops carefully, and after seasoning them with salt and pepper, roll them lightly in fine bread crumbs. Beat two eggs in a soup plate, with a spoon or fork, and after dipping the scallops in the egg, roll them in a quantity of crumbs and lay them on a large platter. Be careful that they do not touch each other. When all have been breaded, place in the frying basket as many as can be accommodated on the bottom and plunge into boiling fat. Care should be taken that the fish are thoroughly seasoned with salt previous to the breading, and that the fat is so hot that blue smoke rises from the center.

BUNS.

One quart of bread sponge, three pounds of flour, three-quarters of a pound of butter, one pound of sugar and milk as required. Into a pint of water stir enough flour to make a smooth batter, add nearly a pint of yeast, cream the butter and sugar together, rub the flour in by handfuls, work smooth, add the sponge and milk enough to make a soft dough, knead well and set to rise over night. In the morning knead it lightly and roll into sheets half an inch thick, cut into small round cakes and put in a buttered tin to rise. When light bake in a quick oven. When done wash over with the yolk of an egg and dust with powdered sugar.

How the Old Whigs Did.

Uncle Rube Claiborne, of Upatole, was in town Saturday. He is a jolly old bachelor, and always has his body full of fun when he comes to this town, where he was brought up. In a street conversation Saturday the talk turned upon the administration of Cleveland, and something was said about the delay in turning out republican office-holders.

Uncle Rube said:

"Well, they ought to do like we whigs did when we beat the democrats. There was no waiting. When the whigs got in, it wasn't five days before every democrat went out. And as to the postoffices, why, we just took 'em. No waiting for a commission, we walked in and took possession."

Capt. James McNeill smiled and said: "Yes. You remember how Uncle Billy Walker did Uncle Dick Rolfe about the Talbotton postoffice in 1840. Uncle Billy Walker was a great whig, and quite a popular old gentleman here, as well as a good joker. Uncle Dick Rolfe then held the postoffice as a democrat. Uncle Billy had an old negro servant, Neddy, by name, whom everybody knew and who in physique was said to have resembled Henry Clay. The night after the election of Harrison, in 1840, Uncle Billy was sitting in front of his hotel in Talbotton, for he was the keeper of the hotel, and he called Neddy and said:

"Neddy, take that large hamper basket of mine and go over yonder and tell your Mars Dicky Rolfe to send me the postoffice."

"Neddy presently appeared at the postoffice. Uncle Dick was sitting quietly in front with a party of friends, feeling sore over their defeat and discussing the incidents and result of the hot contest through which the country had just passed, and he was really in the midst of a very fiery denunciation of the whig party when Neddy appeared with a large hamper basket on his head. The democrat postmaster suddenly stopped and asked:

"What do you want, sir?"

"Mars Billy Walker sent me ober here an' say fer yer sen' 'im dat 'ar possoffis in dis 'ere basket, and 'e wants yer sen' 'im rite away."

"You black whig rascal, if you don't get away from here I'll smash you to the earth," said Uncle Dick full of spirit.

"Well, boss, Mars Billy son't me fer de pos offis in dis basket, and 'e tole me not ter cum back dar dout it. needer. An' boss I see gotter hab it, shore. Now den, boss, doan do ole nigger datter way. Doan fool longer de ole datter way. Des git up dar and go fetch it ter me, won't yer, boss?"

"Uncle Dick arose in silent wrath.

"You old scoundrel, if you stay here another instant I will kill you with this chair."

"Well, boss, Mars Billy sont—"
"Git out! Git out!" shouted Uncle Dick, at the same time starting for Neddy with his chair. Ned dropped his whig basket and left his hat and skeddaddled in double-quick time back to 'Mars Billy' and a large crowd of exultant and happy whigs who had been witnessing the fun at a safe distance."—Talbotton (Ga.) New Era.

Flirting With a Senorita.

Though the laws of propriety are so rigorously strict that a gentleman may not ride in the same carriage with the lady to whom he is betrothed, yet most desperate flirtations are openly indulged in in Mexico to an extent that would put to blush New York, Chicago, or San Francisco. Following a senorita up and down the promenade and staring intently in her face is an accepted mode of compliment—doubtless gratifying to the recipient, but fraught with danger to the adorer if she happens to have other devoted swains—and it not infrequently happens that duels are the result, she being pre-eminently the belle who can boast the greatest number of such encounters. The canal was completely hidden by boats, big and little, the majority being long, clumsy raft-like barges, each with a covered space in the middle and a deck at each end, propelled by three or four Indians, who push their long poles against the river bottom, singing as they go. Others were inclosed in an airy lattice-work of woven rushes intertwined with flowers, thus shading the happy occupants; many, gay with flags and awnings, were exact imitations of Venetian gondolas, and thousands were simply dug-outs—the same primitive *chupas* which Cortez found the natives using nearly four centuries ago. Most of the canoes carried guitar-players; a few were seen with harps, or violins, or reed instruments, which may have been patterned from that of "the great god Pan" among the river rushes. Here everybody sings, for these happy-go-lucky children of nature are full of music, and the air was vocal with their meaningless folk-songs rendered in soft Castilian, or high pitched patriotic hymns, which just now incorporate a great deal about the transcendent virtues of "Porfirio Di-i-az!" Which rank of society shows the best taste in its mode of enjoyment—those simple people or the proud patricians shut up in closed carriages, in full dress and solemn silence on shore—I leave for others to determine, but Betty and I invariably join the plebeian crowd, preferring to float lazily along the yellow water and enjoy the sweet air, soft breezes, and golden sunshine rather than the gilded discomforts of fashion.—Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

THE HERALD.

PUBLISHED BY
THOMAS HOLMES,
CHELSEA, MICH.

Subscription Price, \$1.40 PER YEAR

In the ancient German stories, that mothers are still wont to tell to their children, we read of the days when wishes passed into fulfillment.

Since we found ourself so unexpectedly in this new business, we have received so many congratulations and so many have expressed not only the wish that we might, but the confident expectation that we will succeed that we have almost wished, certainly ardently hoped, that all their good wishes may be realized. In the chronological order of events hope antedates faith; and faith must have a foundation to rest upon. The old maxim is "Faith cannot stand without legs". Now, we are anxious that the citizens of Chelsea and vicinity shall lay, as soon as possible, a firm and reliable foundation for our faith that we shall succeed.

We have already announced that we propose to conduct THE HERALD solely in the interests of Chelsea and the surrounding country; their business enterprises, their social, moral and intellectual improvement. In this direction, we believe that a well edited, well printed newspaper can exert a very great and salutary influence. It must, however, be manifest to all that it requires the cooperation of two parties to effect this end. A newspaper can not live upon its editor, nor upon itself. It must be heartily, unitedly, and perseveringly sustained by the people in whose interests it is published. If it is not for their interest to support a paper, no paper is needed, none should be published. If their interests require a paper, they should apprehend, and fully appreciate that fact, and act accordingly. They should understand that, when they build up the paper, they build up themselves.

Does the reader ask, What can I do to build up THE CHELSEA HERALD, and thereby benefit myself? My reply is this: If you are not a subscriber, you can become one immediately, and we will both be benefited; I, financially, to the amount of \$1.40; you, intellectually, socially and morally, and, probably, financially too. Whatever elevates the moral tone or social standing, or stimulates the monetary interests of a community, is a financial benefit to every member of that community. It furnishes work for the laborer, encourages honesty in dealing, and increases the happiness of all. If you are a mechanic, a merchant, a manufacturer, a physician, a lawyer, an artist, advertise your business. It is not true that advertising does not benefit you, because everybody knows already where you may be found and what you are engaged in; nor because you have no competitor in your line. The very presence of your advertisement in the HERALD will give emphasis to your business and popularity to your firm or to yourself. "That is a live firm". "That is a live man". "I will step in and see what I can find there". That is the way people talk; and then suit the action to the word. Furthermore, most people have competitors; and we will venture the opinion that, other things—convenience, agreeableness, prices—being equal, he who keeps the HERALD lively with his advertisements will get more custom than he whose name is never found there. We believe this will be found true even in the case of professional men. "Last but not least", if you are indebted for the HERALD, you can do us a good turn, and promote your own happiness by calling at our office, over the post office at your earliest convenience and paying up all arrears at least. The

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.

price of the HERALD is \$1.40 in advance: an advance payment is always most satisfactory to both parties. We believe it is also the easiest. Paying arrears on newspapers always seems to us like paying for a dead horse. Besides, we do not want to lose our subscribers; and those who allow themselves to get a year or two behindhand in their payments are almost certain to stop their paper, however well they may like it.

We appeal then to everybody, in and about Chelsea particularly, to lend a hand. Give us a general and hearty support, and we will do our best to give you a lively, newsy, readable, instructive, profitable journal; one that will encourage every legitimate business and calling; and one, if possible, that you will not be ashamed of.

Thousands and myriads of people are already assembling in New York City, anticipatory of the great event that is to take place there next Saturday—the burial of our Nation's hero, our Nation's pride, General Ulysses Simpson Grant. The pageant, on that great occasion will be without doubt, the most imposing that has ever been witnessed in this country. Not less than a million strangers are expected to be present. Probably every city, every considerable town, and almost every neighborhood of our broad land will be represented in that vast multitude. (We are glad that Chelsea will be there, in the person of our worthy and esteemed citizen H. M. Woods. Let Chelsea never be behind.)

The remains of the distinguished dead reached Albany by special train Tuesday P. M., were accompanied to the Capitol by a procession of more than 4300 men, and, being placed upon the catafalque in the corridor of the Senate chamber, the public commenced viewing them about 5 o'clock P. M. The procession walked two abreast on each side of the casket. All night long the procession continued, though after midnight it was not so dense. The morning hours, however brought the multitude. The crowd that pressed through the great hall was immense, but, owing to the efficiency and perfect arrangements of Col. John S. McKean and Superintendent Andrews, every thing passed off without the least jar or disorder. At precisely 10:30 A. M. the outer doors were closed, in the face of an immense throng that were still crowding the entrance. 77,200 people had passed the catafalque and viewed the remains in Albany.

As soon as possible after the doors were closed, the remains were conveyed to the H. R. R. depot and started on their last journey. At precisely 5 o'clock P. M. they arrived at New York

The scene that presented itself, as the solemn cortege moved from the Grand Central depot was indescribable. Roofs, porches, railings, lamp posts, telegraph poles, and every elevated point of observation were covered and crowded with occupants; all hushed in silence, reverently bowing their heads. On Fifth Avenue and Broadway many houses were draped in mourning.

It was past 7 o'clock before the catafalque reached the City Hall. Precisely at what time the doors were opened to allow the people to pass, we have not been able to learn. Of course the crowd was immense, and day and night until 1 o'clock A. M. of Saturday, the endless procession will pass by.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

CHELSEA, July 10.—Board met in regular session. Meeting called to order by president. Roll called by clerk.

Present, Thos. Shaw, president
Present, trustees Wood, Holmes, Schumacher, and Loomis.
Absent, trustees Palmer, Cushman.
Minutes read and approved.

Moved and supported that Attorney be instructed to draft ordinance for new walks in front of land owned by L. L. Randall and J. C. Winans on Main-st., land owned by the J. C. Winans estate on Park-st. west, land owned by A. Allison, on Fifth Ave., land owned by L. Miller, on 4th-st.—Carried.

Moved and supported that the Clerk be allowed to purchase 1 doz. burners for street lamps at \$15 per dozen.—Carried.

Moved and supported that bill of D. Alber of
20 rods ditching \$10 00
Making ditch deeper 3 00
Carrying and cleaning tile 2 00
be allowed at \$12 and order drawn on treasurer.—Carried.

Moved and supported that the following bills be allowed and orders drawn for the same.—Carried.
N. N. Garrett \$2 25
M. Lowry 9 00
G. Martin 3 44
C. Downer 4 50
S. Downer 25
T. McNamara 6
Lighthall & Staffan 80
S. Drury 4 50
T. Leach 3 00

Moved and supported that we adjourn to next regular meeting subject to call of president.
G. A. BEGOLE, Clerk.

CHELSEA, Aug. 3.—Board met in special session. Meeting called to order by president.

Present, Thos Shaw president.
Present, trustees Wood, Palmer, Schumacher, Loomis, Cushman.
Absent, trustee Holmes.

WE HAVE

Recently secured the exclusive sale of the well known

J. & R. CUMMINGS' MENS' ALL CALE 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 unequalled.

These coffees are sealed in tin cans so that it loses no strength.

TRY Our forty cent tea.

Respectfully,

B. PARKER & CO.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Moved and supported that special ordinance No. 3 be adopted and ordered printed.—Carried.

Moved and supported that the matter of putting tile under road at D. Raymond's be referred to street committee.—Carried.

Moved and supported that the following bills be allowed and orders drawn for same:

J. H. Durand	\$ 3 00
G. H. Foster	30 00
John Fay	218 75
Illinois Gas Co.	16 55
L. D. Loomis	5 00

Moved and supported that we adjourn to next regular meeting subject to call of president.
G. A. BEGOLE, Clerk.

SPECIAL ORDINANCE NO. 3.

A special ordinance relating to the construction of sidewalks on the west side of Main-st. on the south side of South-st. on the north side of North-st., and on the north side of First-st. in the Village of Chelsea.

Sec. 1.—It is ordered that sidewalks five feet in width be laid in front of the lands and premises of Lewis L. Randall and John C. Winans, deceased, respectively on the west side of Main-st. the same to be constructed of the materials heretofore set forth.

Sec. 2.—It is ordered that sidewalks five feet in width be laid in front of the lands and premises of J. C. Winans, deceased, on the south side of South-st., the same to be constructed of the materials herewith set forth.

Sec. 3.—It is ordered that sidewalks, four feet in width be laid in front of the lands and premises of Miller & Karcher, and Helen Miller, respectively on the north side of North-st. the same to be constructed of the materials herewith set forth.

Sec. 4.—It is ordered that sidewalks four feet in width be laid in

front of the lands and premises of Andrew Allison on the north side of First-st. from the east end of said Allison's sidewalk now laid to the west end of sidewalk already laid by Byron Wight, the same to be constructed of the materials herewith set forth.

Sec. 5.—It is ordered that said sidewalks shall be made of sound plank at least one inch in thickness and not exceeding 12 inches in width with three lines of sleepers at least two by four inches in size, and each plank nailed with at least two suitable nails to each stringer; all planks to be laid crosswise except at such points where teams are to cross the same and of the width heretofore set forth, and that the time allowed to the respective owners of said lands and premises to construct and lay the same shall be thirty days from and after time of publication of this ordinance, and the service upon them of a copy of said ordinance.

Sec. 6.—Said sidewalks and the construction of laying the same, and proceeding to be taken should said owners fail to construct and lay the same, will be governed, constructed and laid under the provisions of ordinance numbered one, of ordinances of the said Village of Chelsea.

Sec. 7.—This ordinance shall take effect and be in force after its publication.

Approved August the 3rd, 1885 by order of the Village Board.

THOS. SHAW, GEO. A. BEGOLE,
President, Clerk.

—Among librarians and book-publishers no word is more often used than the term, "Cataloguer." John Winter Jones, librarian of the London Museum, uses this word four times on one page. It occurs frequently in the reports of the proceedings of the International Conference of Librarians at London, and yet it is not given in Webster's or Worcester's or the Imperial Dictionary. It has certainly been in use for thirty years among well-educated men, yet every one of the dictionary makers have either missed or ignored it.—Boston Journal.


INDIAN WIDOWS.
...able Social Advance in Hindu-
stan.
...ish papers, which come to us
...columns of extracts from
...dian press, tell of a very remark-
...social advance effected under En-
...le in Hindostan. This is espe-
...noticeable in regard to the condi-
...of woman in India to-day,
...red to her situation at the begin-
...of this century. It was only in
...the practice of burning widows
...abolished by the Government; and
...that time, as Max Muller observes,
...were burned wholesale, even
...immediate neighborhood of Cal-
...During 1823, in the Bengal
...ency alone, 575 widows were
...in the very limits of the Cal-
...Court of Circuit 310 were burned.
...ers of these were beautiful young
...under twenty; and yet the first
...to secure the abolition of the hid-
...custom was made, not by a Euro-
...an enlightened Hindoo, Ram-
...Roy. He held, with good reason,
...the practice of suttee was not
...by the great teachers of Hindoo
...and not justified by the ancient
...texts. In the controversy which
...erled he invariably came out
...; but controversy alone will
...to exterminate a national
...to uproot an ancient supersti-
...Therefore it was that he estab-
...about 1818, the "Society of Be-
...the Supreme," or Brahma-
...Immediately the orthodox
...ical party founded an opposi-
...tion, called the "Society of the
...or Dharma-Somaj, and this so-
...once petitioned the English
...ment against the abolition of

...ould have thought that such a
...could not have been long dis-
...vain before enlightened En-
...ers—that the cause of humanity
...ly have had to plead once in
...to triumph. But such was not
...Governments act upon policy;
...abolition of suttee involved
...ial problems of the gravest
...It was only in 1831, when
...man Roy himself went to Lon-
...the Government finally re-
...the prayers of the orthodox
...decided to abolish the abom-
...monstrous custom of bur-
...en alive.
...new decree did not, however, do
...for women in India as had
...pected. While the practice of
...burning was indeed put an end
...fortunate young woman who
...husband was not protected
...merciless of prejudice and
...on. Her very existence was
...an indecent fact; she was
...treated with contempt, de-
...whatever property she pos-
...demanded to perform menial
...often driven to commit sui-
...adually this state of affairs
...but the idea of a widow
...was still considered shock-
...extreme. The next reform
...cepted was to make a second
...popular, and a new society
...for that purpose, which
...accomplished much good.
...a periodical devoted to its
...this paper, entitled the
...mer, is full of matrimonial
...ents of a very sincere and
...description. We cite some
...OF BENGALI BRAHMIN
...years of age, lost her husband
...ermarriage. Her father wishes
...marriage to a Bengali Brahmin
...LADY, OF BRAHMIN CASTE,
...ame a widow when she was 11
...and who possesses a fair com-
...long, beautiful hair, and whose
...ter is most unexceptionable, is
...married a gentleman of her own
...ing to orthodox rites.
...OF A KHATRI (CASTE)
...purs of age, 17, who is the
...ally respected family, and is re-
...tion in English and Persian,
...encourage the system of widow
...carrying him with a widow of
...A MATCH FOR A BENGALI
...Valdia caste, aged 14, who had
...at her 11th, and lost her hus-
...She is of wheat complexion,
...and can read and write
...very well, knows the alphabet
...is very intelligent; can knit
...stockings, etc., pretty well, and
...to work. The candidate must
...of the Valdia caste, and of
...family. He must be well edu-
...good moral character.
...AN EDUCATED WIDOW, 13
...of age. She should be of good
...complexion, temper and
...her 11th, and lost her hus-
...ter of a well-to-do gentleman,
...able caste—for an enlightened
...Zimidar (Union) of respect-
...family, accomplished, well-
...from every present and idio-
...He is prepared to meet
...and in order to en-
...new marriages amongst the
...tries; he is desirous of pre-
...at the wedding with jewels
...er.
...or America this sort of
...generally deemed either
...orse; but in India it is not
...mplishes much good for
...reform.—Calcutta Cor. N.
...ocrat.
...gh chiropodist says lad'es
...with corns on their toes
...gentlemen, but they bear
...heroically. It is a mis-
...to suppose that tight
...es always cause corns. If
...a lady's foot would be
...these excrescences. It is
...which rubs against the
...that brings on corns.
...not get boots that fit
...ly, and the result is the
...gentlemen. They do not
...and yell at the male
...a lady would not think
...a chiropodist. Now,
...seek relief from them
...er portion of humanity.

THE TEA PLANT.
An Enquiry Into the Expediency of Rais-
ing Tea in This Country.
Tea is easily grown from either seeds
or cuttings; and, as the soil and cli-
mate of a large portion of the United
States are adapted to the cultivation of
the plant, and as tea is a favorite bev-
erage, it may not be amiss to inquire
why this country may not raise its own
tea.
The seeds of tea are found within a
hard capsule, which is divided into
from two to five cells, each containing
a white seed as large as a pea. Tea is
generally cultivated upon sloping
ground, having good drainage, and
good sandy loam is favorable to the
growth of the shrubs.
In Japan tea is generally sown in No-
vember or December, upon prepared
beds, covered with soil an inch in depth,
and carefully protected from snow and
frost. The planting is sometimes de-
ferred until spring; but the growth is
not then so rapid. When one year old,
the plants are taken from the nursery-
beds and placed in rows or circles,
three or four feet apart, and in their
general appearance they resemble
gooseberry shrubs.
In its native state, the tea plant is
twenty or more feet in height; but in a
state of cultivation the plant is about
five or six feet. The flowers grow
singly, or two or three together, in the
axils of the leaves. They are white and
fragrant, and much loved by honey-
bees. The shrubs, in two or three years
from planting, bear leaves that may be
"cured," and the plants bear from ten
to twelve years. Three times in the
year are the leaves usually picked—in
April, May and July; the last picking,
however, making very inferior tea.
The roots of the tea plant need to be
shaded by pine branches or some sim-
ilar branches, until the leaves of the
plant are large and numerous enough to
shade their own roots, and no weeds
should be allowed to grow in the tea
garden. The flowers are smaller than
camellia blossoms, and they open early
in the spring while the seeds ripen in
the fall of the year. A southern ex-
posure, upon a hillside, is considered the
best position for the plants, and the soil
should be well prepared for the plant-
ing by deep plowing and harrowing. Green
and black teas are prepared from the
same kind of leaves, the black color re-
sulting from chemical changes caused
by longer exposure to heat and air. Of
course green is the natural color of the
leaves, although many green teas are
doubtless colored to hide the presence
of foreign leaves.
Tea picking requires much patience
and carefulness in the work, and it is
usually done by women and children.
With baskets strapped to one side, the
pickers go from bush to bush, plucking
only the three or sometimes six first
tender leaves of a shoot. Each leaf is
picked separately, or rather torn off by
finger nails, leaving about one-third
of each leaf behind to protect the small
bud that will, if undisturbed, develop
into new shoots. The older and larger
leaves are too stiff and brittle to twist
into proper shape, and are not fit for
tea.
The pickers empty their filled baskets
into two larger ones; and, when the lat-
ter will hold no more, a Chinaman
fastens a basket to each end of his bam-
boo stick and trots off, with the stick
on his shoulder, to the house for drying
or curing the tea leaves.
Green tea is usually prepared soon
after picking. Otherwise the leaves
wither, and injure the flavor and green
color of the tea. The leaves are simply
dried in a wicker basket over a slow
fire. Black tea requires more time in
preparation. The leaves are piled to-
gether, and allowed to heat and partial-
ly ferment. This sweating process pro-
duces a chemical change that gives a
different flavor to the tea. The Chinese
manipulate the leaves, and have
various tedious methods of pre-
paring them. After steaming
them, the leaves are spread upon
mats to cool; then they are heated
over a furnace, being carefully stirred
meanwhile by the hands. After knead-
ing and rolling and keeping the leaves
in continuous motion for about an hour,
they are again placed upon mats. Sev-
eral times this heating and cooling pro-
cess is repeated, and each heating causes
the leaves to become of a darker color.
After grading, the tea is reheated, and
when quite dry the dust is fanned out
and the leaves placed upon low tables,
that women and children may pick out
the uncured leaves and stems. One
person may prepare twenty-five or
thirty pounds of tea per day. It takes
about eight pounds of green leaves to
make one pound of cured tea.
Tea is now made more by machinery
than formerly; and much of the culti-
vat on is also done by machinery. But
the roasting of tea is simple, and it may
be done in an open pan, just as coffee
is sometimes roasted. Successful ex-
periments in raising tea have been made
in years past in North Carolina, Tennes-
see, Florida and other States. If agri-
culturists could be induced to experi-
ment with the tea plant, especially in
the warmer portions of the United
States, doubtless gratifying results
would follow. It will be an important
era when half a dozen tea plants are
found growing near each farmer's door
and the leaves are cured and roasted in
the farmer's kitchen.—Cor. N. Y. Inde-
pendent.
—The total annual catch of menhaden
in the United States is about 700,000,
000. This seems to be a great num-
ber, but blue fish alone are said to
consume about 3,000,000 menhaden
every day of the summer months on the
coast of New England alone. As a
matter of fact, menhaden are so prolific
that they are practically inexhaustible.

A Great Discovery
Mr. Wm. Thomas, of Newton, Ia., says
"My wife has been seriously affected with
cough for twenty-five years, and the
spring more severely than ever before."
She had used many remedies without re-
sult, and being urged to try Dr. King's
New Discovery, did so, with most gratify-
ing results. The first bottle relieved him
very much, and the second bottle has ab-
solutely cured her. She has not had so
good health for thirty years." Trial Bot-
tles Free at R. S. Armstrong's Drug Store.
Large size \$1.00.
There are scores of persons who are suf-
fering from some form of blood disorder or
skin disease, such as scrofula, boils, etc.
After a practical test, R. S. Armstrong as-
serts that Acker's Blood Elixir will cer-
tainly cure all such diseases, including sy-
philis and rheumatism. It is not a patent
medicine, but a scientific preparation. He
guarantees it.
An Answer Wanted.
Can any one bring us a case of Kidney
or Liver Complaint that Electric Bitters
will not speedily cure? We say they can
not, as thousands of cases already perma-
nently cured and who are daily recom-
mending Electric Bitters, will prove.
Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Weak Back, or
any urinary complaint quickly cured.
They purify the blood, regulate the bow-
els and act directly on the diseased parts.
Every bottle guaranteed. For sale at 50 c
a bottle by R. S. Armstrong.
R. S. Armstrong wishes to state that he
has at last found an article he can sell on
its merits. It is with pleasure he guaran-
tees to the public Acker's English remedy
as a sure and never failing cure for asth-
ma, coughs, whooping cough, croup and all
lung troubles. It is the standard remedy
for consumption. He has never found it
equal.
R. S. Armstrong wishes to make an as-
sertion which he can back with a positive
guarantee. It is all about Acker's blood-
elixir. He claims for it superior merits
over all other remedies of its kind, and
guarantees for it a positive and sure cure
for rheumatism, syphilis and all blood
disorders. It frees the skin from spots and
leaves the complexion clear. Ask him
about it.
ACHES! PAINS!
"I ache all over!" What a common ex-
pression; and how much it means to many
a poor sufferer! These aches have a
cause, and more frequently than is gen-
erally 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, DYSPEP-
SIA, etc., and yet it is simple and harm-
less. Science and medical skill have
combined with wonderful success those
herbs which nature has provided for the
cure of disease. It strengthens and in-
vigorates the whole system.
Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, the distinguished Con-
gressman, once wrote to a fellow member who was
suffering from indigestion and kidney disease:
"Try Mishler's Herb Bitters, I believe it will cure
you. I have used it for both indigestion and affec-
tion of the kidneys, and it is the most wonderful
combination of medicinal herbs I ever saw."
MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.,
525 Commerce St., Philadelphia.
Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup Never Fails
Merchants should re-
member that the HER-
B is the Best Advertis-
ing medium in this Sec-
tion. A bonafide circula-
tion.
—The Remona (D. T.) Express
observes this incident, which can best
be understood by one who has seen the
half-breeds and their primitive teams:
"A novel sight was witnessed here last
week. A half-breed living on the mount-
ains came to town for a hog, with his
pony and Red River cart. He found his
two brothers in town, both rather full
of profanity, whisky, and combative-
ness. After considerable difficulty he
loaded the two into the cart, in which
they soon fell asleep. He then got the
hog and placed it carefully between the
other two, and began his journey for
home."
—Rhode Island is the smallest State
in the Union, but she boasts of being
first in respect of manufactured prod-
ucts according to population. Rhode
Island makes \$373.07 worth of manu-
factures for every one of her inhabi-
tants, while Mississippi makes only
\$6.64, or in the ratio of \$1 to \$56.18.
Taking the area instead of the popula-
tion, the contrast is even greater.
Rhode Island produces \$79,757.75 per
square mile, while Mississippi produces
only \$159.45—about 500 to 1. Rhode
Island may congratulate herself upon
being so small that there is no room for
waste land within her boundaries.—
Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.
Subscribe for THE HER
ALD.

The Fountain of Youth
Dyspepsia is the prevailing malady of ci-
vilized life. A weak, dyspeptic stomach
acts very slowly or not at all on many
kinds of food, gasses are extracted, acrid
are formed and become a source of pain
and disease until discharged. To be dys-
peptic is to be miserable, hopeless, depres-
sed, confused in mind, forgetful, irresolute,
trowsey, weak, languid and useless. It
destroys the Teeth, Complexion, Strength,
Peace of Mind and Bodily ease. It pro-
duces Headache, Pain in the Shoulders,
Coughs, Tightness of Chest, Dizziness,
Sour Eructations of Stomach, Bad Taste
in mouth, 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.
Acquire GOLDEN SEAL BITTERS
Take no others. Sold by R. S. Armstrong
and Glazier, DePuy & Co.
Home Markets.
APPLES, Publ. \$ @ 1.50
BRANS 75 @ 1.00
BARLEY 1.00 @ 1.25
BUTTER @ 10
ORZ 20 @ 30
DRIED APPLES 3 @ 3
EGGS 10 @ 10
FISH 51 @ 6
FISH, dressed 5.00 @ 5.00
LARD 4 @ 8
LARD 32 @ 35
POTATOES 25 @ 25
WHEAT, red and white... 60 @ 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 prompt-
ness, and in the best possible style, at the
HERALD OFFICE.

C. E. CHANDLER,
GENERAL BLACKSMITH,
—A SD—
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER.

A nice assortment of
New and Second-hand
Carriages for sale at Bot-
tom 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.
693
MICHIGAN CENTRAL

The Niagara Falls Route.
90th MERIDIAN TIME.
Passenger Trains on the Michigan Central Rail-
road will leave Chelsea Station as follows:
GOING WEST.
Mail Train, Air line from Jack-
son to Niles 9:37 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.
An anti-malarial medicine
DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S
FAVORITE REMEDY
has won golden opinions. No traveler should con-
sider 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 ma-
larial poisons, and is the best preventative of chills
and malarial fever in the world. It is especially of
use in 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 un-
failing friend—a real blessing. Address the proprie-
tor, Dr. D. Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y. \$1 bottle, 6 for
\$5 by all druggists.
EBOILERS
STEPHEN PRATT'S
STEAM BOILER WORKS,
(Established 1865.)
Manufacture of high & low pressure and steam
heating boilers of all kinds; smoke pipes,
boilings, etc. Old boilers taken in ex-
change for new. Rivets, boiler plates and
boiler tubes for sale; Cor. Foundry-st. and
Mich. Cent'l R. R. track, Detroit, Mich. 21
"FACTS TO BE REMEMBERED"
NIMROD PLUG
TOBACCO
Is the BEST CHEW, the GREATEST
SELLER and more used than any other
Plug in the State. It is always in good
order NEVER TOO HARD AND NEVER
SWELLS; GIVES GOOD SATIS-
FACTION and is not a box of it is ever re-
turned. NIMROD is THE CHOICE OF
THE CHEWER; never sticks on the
dealer's hands. This cannot be said of
any other brand of Tobacco. For sale by
all jobbers and retailers.
S. W. VENABLE & CO.,
Petersburg, Va.
DELAND & CO'S

SALERATUS
SODA
Best in the World.

Chelsea Herald.

REV. THOMAS HOLMES, Pub.

CHELSEA.

MICH.

Timber Shipments.

The shipment of forest products from the Saginaw river during the month ending July 31 shows a marked decrease over former year. This was occasioned by the unsettled state of business brought about through the strike, which has occupied the time of the greater portion of the month. The shipments taken from the books at the custom houses at Bay City and East Saginaw, are as follows:

PORT OF EAST SAGINAW.

Port of destination.	Lumber, ft.
Tonawanda.....	13,191,000
Buffalo.....	5,435,000
Toledo.....	8,068,000
Oswego.....	1,822,000
Dunkirk.....	554,000
Black River.....	116,000
Total.....	29,566,000
Shingles.....	1,530,000
Buffalo.....	1,025,000
Tonawanda.....	303,000
Black River.....	300,000
Oswego.....	150,000
Total.....	3,275,000
Lath, pieces.....	500,000
Buffalo.....	500,000
Toledo.....	600,000
Detroit.....	100,000
Black River.....	60,000
Total.....	1,730,000

COMPARATIVE FOR JULY.

East Saginaw.

	1883.	1884.	1885.
Lumber, ft.....	32,023,000	25,090,000	29,566,000
Shingles, ft.....	7,721,000	12,018,000	3,275,000
Lath, pieces.....	1,140,000	4,550,000	1,760,000

PORT OF BAY CITY.

Port of destination.	Lumber, ft.
Tonawanda.....	29,230,000
Buffalo.....	13,459,000
Toledo.....	8,270,000
Chicago.....	1,650,000
Cleveland.....	1,641,000
Sandusky.....	1,025,000
Dunkirk.....	400,000
Wyandotte.....	283,000
Detroit.....	250,000
Total.....	56,205,000
Shingles.....	6,510,000
Tonawanda.....	1,877,000
Buffalo.....	680,000
Sandusky.....	400,000
Cleveland.....	400,000
Total.....	9,759,000
Lath, pcs.....	1,500,000
Buffalo.....	350,000
Toledo.....	350,000
Cleveland.....	150,000
Total.....	1,650,000

COMPARATIVE FOR JULY.

BAY CITY.

	1883.	1884.	1885.
Lumber, ft.....	70,011,421	93,549,000	56,205,000
Shingles.....	15,967,000	15,697,000	9,759,000
Lath, pcs.....	2,607,000	4,492,000	1,650,000

COMPARATIVE FOR THE SEASON.

	1883.	1884.	1885.
Lumber, ft.....	365,547,167	329,738,970	330,613,000
Lath, pcs.....	19,834,000	21,554,000	11,180,000
Shingles.....	65,474,000	73,343,000	48,546,000

MISCELLANEOUS FOR JULY, 1885.

Staves to Buffalo, 150,000; salt to Toledo, 2,000 barrels; timber to Kingston, 3,000 cubic feet of oak, 3,500 cubic feet of pine, 1,900 cubic feet of ash; to Collins' bay, 13,000 cubic feet of oak.

FOREIGN NEWS.

TO SUCCEED EL MAHDI.

Followers of the late Fatah Prophet will hereafter be led by Khalifa Abdallah.

STRIKES IN SPAIN.

At the close of the week ending July 26, over 25,000 deaths from cholera had occurred in Spain. Only eight provinces were free from the scourge.

A SATISFIED CZAR.

An article has been published in Moscow to the effect that Russia has reached the farthest limit to which she desires to go in Central Asia, and that her ventures there are at an end.

A PARIS CONFLAGRATION.

An extensive conflagration occurred in Paris a few days ago which destroyed five blocks of buildings. The loss will probably reach \$1,000,000. Several firemen were injured by falling walls.

FRIGHTENED LIBERALS.

Owing to the failure of Mr. Gladstone's voice his throat has been examined by Andrew Clarke and Felix Seman, throat specialists, who pronounce the affection obstinate catarrh of the larynx and entire rest. The report alarms the Liberals, as Mr. Gladstone will be unable to take part in the election campaign. Reassuring statements are circulating, however, to the effect that improvement is certain and will perhaps be rapid.

A REVENGEFUL SOLDIER.

A native soldier at Bombay was reported for misconduct. In revenge he shot and killed two sergeants belonging to a native regiment. He then barricaded himself within his quarters and shot his wife dead. After keeping up for a time an effective fire against those who attempted to assault his retreat, he lay down beside his wife's corpse and with his last bullet ended his own life.

FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM.

Sixty criminals who had been sentenced to exile in Siberia recently, while en route, rose against their guards, and although unarmed, began a desperate fight for liberty. The battle lasted a long time and the soldiers were absolutely unable to conquer their manacled assailants. Twenty of them were shot dead, and of the other forty three succeeded in making good their escape. Two of the soldiers were wounded during the fight.

San Francisco "pigtails" gave \$100 to the fund for a memorial to "Chinese" Gordon.

The population of the city of London proper is only a little over 50,000, and the area of the place only 668 acres.

Women are numerous in the British civil service. In a competition for 165 places in the post-office 2,384 women entered.

The majority of a special committee of experts have decided that iron axes are safer than steel ones for railroad cars.

New Hampshire authorities pay a bounty for crows' heads, and yet the crow pest seems to be on the increase in that state.

Minister Phelps is said to be the best bird shot in Vermont, and when it comes to driving four in-hand nobody can beat him.

THOUGHT OF THE HOUR.

Victor Hugo.

Praised above men be thou
Whose laurel-browed brow,
Made for the morning, droops not in the night;
Praised and beloved, that none
Of all the great things done
Flies higher than the most equal spirit's flight;
Praised, that not doubt nor hope could bend
Earth's loftiest head, found upright to the end.
—Swinburne.

It comes to every nation once, and seldom more than once, to have itself summed up in the genius of a single man. Victor Hugo was the epitome of the best traits in the Gallic character. Towards the French he holds a position similar to that held by Dante in Italy, by Camoens in Portugal, by Cervantes in Spain, by Goethe in Germany, and by Shakespeare in the great globe itself. —Philadelphia Bulletin.

He founded a school of fiction which was his own. He created a form of poetic expression unheard of before his day. He was a fierce political thinker and a writer of great force and strength. It would be unfair to compare him to any one man living or dead. He was himself the great original. —Quebec Morning Chronicle.

Victor Hugo was a pioneer realist. His men and women were of flesh and blood. Who has not been drawn tenderly to Cosette as a sweet young girl from real life; who has not admired that actual personality of brawn and muscle, Jean Valjean. —Cleveland Voice.

His like will never be seen again in the present age. France and the world may well mourn the loss of so great a man. —St. Joseph, Mo., Gazette.

His early poems and ballads, sonorous or sweet, full of color and vivacity, and his later Songs of the Woods and Streets, will always be read for their grace and genuineness—they are feasts whereat the champagne of the century is poured, and the honey of Hymettus is served. —Philadelphia Record.

Whatever place critics may give him all will unite in saying that he was a man who had talents that came nearer to genius than any man now living. —Boston Globe.

There are no great men. Massillon, over the body of Louis XIV., cried out: "God only is great!" A creature is only proximately great, and Hugo, who was poet, novelist, editor, essayist, patriot in the true sense and politician in the high sense, was as near greatness as is possible for humanity in the ordinary world-definition. —New York Mercury.

The giants are departing, one by one, from earth, and with Victor Hugo's death, possibly the most picturesque figure of this century has vanished. —The Jewish Messenger.

He was doubtless the foremost literary man of his time, and the greatest Frenchman in the world of letters since Voltaire. —Milwaukee Sentinel.

In his death the world loses incomparably the greatest literary mind of the century and one of the giants of the literary group of history. —Louisville Commercial.

Victor Hugo sternly reminded his country that virtue was not a mere sentimental whim, that morality was not mere prudery. —Philadelphia Bulletin.

In politics, he was largely instrumental in creating in France the sentiment upon which the Republic abides. —Cincinnati Times-Star.

For sixty years his reputation was bounded only by the civilized world. —Terre Haute, Ind., Saturday Evening Mail.

France has some extremely clever novelists, some men of genius—Daudet, Zola, Octave Feuillet—left, but they are the satellites. The sun has gone out. —Louisville Times.

"Well, then! Before this master, this triumpher, this conqueror, this dictator, this emperor, this all-powerful, there rises a solitary man, a wanderer, despoiled, ruined, prostrate, proscribed, and attacks him. Louis Napoleon has ten thousand cannons and five hundred thousand soldiers; the writer has his pen and his inkstand. The writer is nothing; he is a grain of dust, he is a shadow, he is an exile without a refuge, he is a vagrant without a passport; but he has by his side and fighting with him two powers—Right, which is invincible, and Truth, which is immortal." —Victor Hugo, in 1852.

He stood at the head of modern French literature, and as a patriot and friend of humanity there has been no more eloquent defender and advocate. —New Orleans City Item.

Fearless and strongminded to the last, the old poet died worthily. Slowly and quietly he sank until the feeble breath could keep the struggling spirit no longer. Around him were the greatest names of France. At his door were academicians, noblemen, authors. —Kansas City Times.

Of the three great representative men of the three great European nations, neither Bismarck in Germany nor Gladstone in England has enjoyed the undisputed pre-eminence accorded by universal suffrage to Victor Hugo in France. —Philadelphia Times.

To find a man as completely great in France as we must go back to Voltaire, whose genius that of Hugo perhaps least resembles. Indeed, the mere juxtaposition of the two names is full of suggestion, for to Voltaire the dead poet would have been a source of inexhaustible merriment, a fountain of epigrams, a new world to conquer and explore. —Brooklyn Eagle.

Few men who have ever lived are so secure in fame as Victor Hugo. —Richmond, Va., State.

For a score of years his literary fame blazed in Paris circles, before it

spread throughout the world. —Hartford, Conn., Evening Post.

He was the greatest writer of the century in France, if not the world. —Philadelphia Call.

Victor Hugo was one of the few writers whose works can be judged in the translations. His French is idiomatic, intricate and rugged, but its peculiar force lies in the antithesis and abruptness of the thought, and this peculiarity is maintained in the best of the English translations. —Denver Times.

That his works have been so acceptable among many nations whose rhetoricians smile at his style is the final and complete vindication of his genius. —New Haven Morning News.

Fond of ostentation, fond of humanity, fond of children, fond of liberty, fond of his own genius, which he treated as a theme of paramount importance, he passes away, while France mourns with theatrical grandeur, and few, even of the ignoble, fail to speak a smiling adieu to one whose weakness justifies a smile and whose achievements will endure to the end of time. —Chicago Herald.

He was one of the most unique and striking characters of an age marked by political vicissitudes unparalleled anywhere in the history of ambition and intrigue, achievement and failure. —Portland, Me., Advertiser.

There are three poets in modern times who tower above their fellows like mountain peaks crowned with everlasting fire. They are Shakespeare, Goethe, and Hugo. No death shade can ever eclipse their splendor. —Brooklyn Eagle.

From America peculiarly the tribute is due to this man who believed in the Divine Right of the people. He did not merely sing the brotherhood of man, he preached it; he was not merely its poet, but its apostle. —Indianapolis News.

He had all the vigor and power that marked Carlyle in England, but was a larger, broader man. He possessed a strong will, was egotistic, and yet he gave expression to thoughts which proved that a deep religious undertone controlled him. —Philadelphia Call.

He fed the birds in the parks because they were at his mercy. He worshiped the truth because it was so scarce and so very friendly. —Washington Critic.

He was "near to Nature's heart," but was even nearer to the affectionate esteem of the French middle and lower class people. —Milwaukee Wisconsin.

E. de Amicis the Italian poet, wrote in 1871 these glowing words of Hugo: "There is a writer in France who has attained such a degree of glory and power that no literary ambition can ever dream of surpassing him." He was celebrated with equal confidence and warmth fifty years before by the great Dumas. —Utica Press.

His mind took in everything of interest to humanity in whatever quarter of the world it occurred, and in unison with his great mind pulsed a heart whose warm sympathy knew no bounds except those limited by the wide domain of human nature. —Cleveland Herald and Leader.

He won the at first unwilling applause of men by transcendent genius and hard work. We may look the planet over, but we shall find few who can stand by his side as his equals. —New York Herald.

He outlived four generations of worshippers—admirers is too tame a word. —New Orleans Picayune.

A City Built on Gold.

Had not this particular part of the country been seized upon as the site for Nevada City, the whole section would have been turned upside down before now by the hardy miners in their hunt for gold. Underlying some of our largest business houses and finest residences are big and rich deposits of auriferous gravel and quartz. The Nevada County (Fleming) ledge, for instance, which has been profitably worked for some time under the National Hotel and through to Commercial street, while the Stiles ledge is beneath numerous private dwelling places on upper Broad street. Monday morning a hole was being dug in the ground on Broad street, nearly opposite the Methodist Church, to tap the main water pipe, when a fine looking stringer of quartz was encountered about a foot from the surface. It had the appearance of leading to a valuable deposit, but it will probably not be followed up, because no one wants to disfigure the heart of the city, even for the sake of finding a gold mine. It has been remarked that Nevada City should have been planted on some ground that had no gold in it, but the fact is that no such place can be found within many miles of here. —Nevada City Transcript.

A Modern Miracle.

"Did yez be ather hearin' about Grant, John?"
"Phwat Grant, Jim?"
"General Grant."
"General Grant that put down the raybellion?"
"The same, John."
"Oi thought he wur dead, Jim, wid the cancer."
"So it wur supposed, John, but instead av the general havin' the cancer, one av his docthors hed it."
"Oi thought from the furrest, Jim, they wur somethin' raymarkable about the case, Jim. Oi cudn't understand it at all, at all, Jim. It's a modern miraycle, as shure as yo're alive, Jim." —Weekly Maverick.

street, and with a face of quiet happiness she told the lady that a young son, who had gone to New Zealand three years before, had sent her money to join him. "He is my only one, ma'am, and was a trouble to me once; but, praise God, he is doing well now."

Then Clara, in gentle tones, wished her well, and when her husband came back to her, she reminded him of the event of that miserable night which seemed so far, so very far, from the prosperous to-day, and in a hushed and reverent tone she said:

"Thank God, Tom, we never had that fifty pounds sterling reward!" —The Argosy.

Great Gathering of Dunkards.

The national assemblage of that popular sect known as Dunkards, which opens on the 22d inst., on the farm of M. R. Beashor, four miles east of this place, and which, says a Mifflintown, Pa., telegram to The Philadelphia Mail, continues one week, will be the largest ecclesiastical meeting ever held in this state. Extensive preparations are making for this meeting, and sheds, hotels, tents, and meeting-houses are being erected capable of accommodating 40,000 persons. The tabernacle or preaching-house will be 190 feet long, 95 feet wide, and have a capacity of seating 5,000 persons. The dining-hall will be 200 feet long and 70 feet wide. A restaurant building 100 feet long and 20 feet wide has also been commenced. There is to be a baggage-room, a commissary department, and a hospital.

Representatives will be present from all over the United States, but more especially from Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Illinois. At a like gathering last year in Ohio over 35,000 persons were in attendance. All the means and details for the erection of the buildings and for the boarding of the multitude have been provided for by the brethren of the conference of the Middle district of Pennsylvania. The meeting will be a national one, and 1,500 delegates will attend to represent the Brethren church of the United States of America. Twenty-five steers, weighing about twelve hundred pounds each, have been secured, and are now in the course of fattening. In addition to the beef the bill of fare for the meeting comprehends 500 weight of ham, 1,000 pounds of coffee, 70 pounds of tea, 3,000 pounds of sugar, 600 pounds of bologna sausage, 350 pounds of dried beef, 150 pounds of cheese, 30 barrels of crackers, 300 dozen eggs, 10 barrels of pickles, 100 gallons of milk per day, and many other articles of food.

According to recent statistics, this sect has over 600 churches, with more than 50,000 communicants. Their church government is nearly the same as other Baptists, except that every brother is allowed to exhort. When they find a man who is apt to teach, they choose him to be their minister, and ordain him by the laying on of hands, attended with fasting and prayer and giving the right hand of fellowship. They have also deacons and deaconesses. From among the teachers who have been tried they appoint bishops. Their usual meeting in May is attended by the bishops, teachers, and other representatives chosen by the congregations. Important cases brought before these meetings are, in general, decided by a committee of five of the oldest bishops. They use great plainness of dress, language, and manners, and, like the Society of Friends, they neither take oaths nor fight. They will not go to law, until lately the taking of interest money was not allowed among them. They celebrate the Lord's supper with accompanying usages of love-feast and the washing of feet, the kiss of charity, and the right hand of fellowship. They anoint the sick with oil for recovery and baptize converts by laying on of hands and prayer, even while the person baptised is in the water. They also believe in general redemption, though it is not with them an article of faith.

Arab Oddities.

An Arab on entering a house removes his shoes, but not his hat. He mounts his horse upon the right side. In writing a letter he puts nearly all his compliments on the outside. With him the point of a pin is its head, while its head is made its heel. His head must be wrapped up warm, even in summer, while his feet may well enough go naked in winter. Every article of merchandise which is liquid he weighs, but he measures wheat, barley, and a few other articles. He eats scarcely anything for breakfast, about as much for dinner, but after the work of the day is done he sits down to a hot meal swimming in oil, or better yet, boiled butter.

His sons eat with him, but the females of his house wait till his lordship is done. He rides a donkey when traveling, his wife walking behind. He laughs at the idea of vacating his seat for a woman. He knows no use for tables, chairs, knives, forks, or even spoons, unless they are wooden ones. Bedsteads, bureaus, and fireplaces may be placed in the same category. If he be an artisan he does work sitting, perhaps using his feet to hold what his hands are engaged upon. He drinks cold water with a spoon, but never bathes in it unless his home is on the seashore. He is rarely seen drunk, is deficient in affection for his kindred, has little curiosity and no imitation, no wish to improve his mind, no desire to surround himself with the comforts of life.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pains in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a distention of the abdomen, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with staid 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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LADIES peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe and speedy cure. It gives a clear and healthy complexion. The strongest testimony to the value of DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is that frequent attestation of counterfeiting have only added to the popularity of the original. If you earnestly desire health do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL AND BEST.

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