

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

VOLUME 16.

CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1887.

NUMBER 23

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...	3 50	5 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
1/16 Column...	3 50	7 00	14 00	27 00	35 00
1/32 Column...	4 50	9 00	18 00	36 00	45 00
1/64 Column...	6 00	12 00	24 00	36 00	60 00

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

METHODIST.—Rev. Wm. Campbell. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 6 o'clock. Sunday school immediately after morning services.

CONGREGATIONAL.—Rev. John A. Kaye. 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. H. M. 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.

CATHOLIC.—Rev. Wm. Considine. Mass every morning at 8 o'clock. Sabbath services at 8 and 10:30 A. M. Catechism at 12 M. and 2:30 P. M. Vespers, 3:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAILS CLOSE.

GOING EAST.	GOING WEST.
9:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
4:40 P. M.	10:35 A. M.
7:30 P. M.	5:45 P. M.
	7:30 P. M.

THOS. MCKONE, P. M.

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

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

PHOTOGRAPHER,
E. E. SHAVER.
We are making Cabinet-Photographs at the reduced price of only **three dollars per dozen**; Card size **\$1.50 per dozen**. Gallery over H. S. Holmes & Co's store.

GEO. E. DAVIS—Resident Auctioneer of sixteen 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.

CHELSEA HOUSE BARBER SHOP. J. A. CRAWFORD
In basement of Chelsea House, has a spacious, pleasant room, runs two chairs, does first-class work and cuts ladies' bangs in very style.

Doctor Champlin's

OFFICE HOURS
—ARE—
8 to 9 a. m.
1 to 2 &
7 to 8 p. m.

FINE We are prepared to do all kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as Posters, Note Heads, Billheads, Tickets, Programmes, Tags, Cards, Pamphlets, Receipts, Etc., Etc., Etc. **PRINTING**

Office to Butter Makers and Consumers.
I will be constantly on hand at my new and under the postoffice to pay the highest market price, in cash, for all the best class butter I can get, and will also fill first class butter to any who may want, at all times, and at as reasonable prices as any one can sell a good article for. And guarantee satisfaction.
Cash paid for eggs. A. DURAND.

GO TO HESELSCHWERDT'S for fresh oysters, DIRECT FROM ALTMORE, by the plate or can, the Free Press and Spanish Pink Cigars, and warm meals at all hours.

F. W. DUNN & CO.'S, SPECIAL BARGAIN SALE.

We will sell all our Wool Hose, Ladies' and Misses Merino Underwear, Toboggan and Highland Caps, Facinators and Mitts at less than actual cost. They must be sold if prices will do it.

Finest quality of Germantown, Saxony, Shetland and Fairy Zepher, at 15c a skein. Any hood in the store for 25c, worth from 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Largest stock of fine stationary in town. We have just received a big bargain in fine Madras Curtains, fast colors, 44 & 48 inches wide, that we will sell at 25c a yd. They are worth 75c. Don't neglect this opportunity.

The Housekeepers' Bazaar, ON THE CORNER.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

SALT, \$1.00.
TURKEYS, 8c.
CHICKENS, 7c.
OATS, 28 cents.
EGGS, 18 cents.
CORN, 25 cents.
WHEAT, 78 cents.
BUTTER, 15 cents.
LIVE HOGS, \$4.65.
POTATOES, 35 cents.
CLOVER SEED, \$5.00.
HOGS, dressed, \$5.75.
BARLEY, 75c. to \$1.00.
St. Valentine's day next Monday.

Rev. T. Robinson, of Saline, will preach again in the Baptist church next Sabbath.

A few Lima farmers have organized themselves into the Lima Fruit Growers' Association.

Rev. and Mrs. Carl Haas spent a few days of last week with their daughter, Mrs. G. Robertus.

E. J. Foster, having bought H. Vinkle's undertaking and farm implement business will move to Grass Lake.

Robert Howlett, of Lyndon, father of County Clerk Howlett, celebrated his 79th birthday last Wednesday, 2nd instant.

Miss Minnie Davis, who has been keeping house several months for her brother Irwin, in Lodi, is spending a week or two at home.

Mrs. W. W. Williams, of Eaton Rapids, and her sister Miss Ella Whittaker of this place, visited Mrs. K. Kittridge of Ann Arbor, last week.

Mrs. R. Butterfield, having spent a week among her Chelsea friends, has returned to her home with her son in law, Edwin F. Conely at Detroit.

If you do not like chaff and other foreign substances in your oatmeal, get Hecker's Partly Cooked Oatmeal. You will find it at the Bank Drug Store.

F. W. Cooper, of the firm of Sparks & Cooper, will go to Zanesville, Ohio, next Monday, to start a new roller mill. Mr. C. will be gone about a month.

One week from next Sunday, Rev. G. Robertus will preach in Detroit, in the church of his father in law, Rev. Mr. Haas. On the following Sunday, the service here, in the Lutheran church, will be held in the afternoon, at the usual hour.

A Republican Caucus for the Township of Sylvan, will be held at the Town Hall Saturday, Feb. 12, 1887, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of choosing eight delegates to the County Convention to be held at Ann Arbor, Feb. 16, 1887.

By ORDER OF COM.

E. J. Foster has engaged the services of August Mensing to handle the Deering harvesting machinery in the Chelsea territory. Mr. Mensing has handled the Deering machinery for two years, and will make a competent man for the place.

DIED.—At the residence of Samuel Seney, in Lima, on Monday morning, Feb. 7, 1887, of brain fever, Miss Rosa Heber, aged 14 years, 7 months and 9 days. Rosa was the daughter of Jacob Heber, of Freedom, and has been living at Mr. Seney's about four years; during which time she gained many warm friends, who will sincerely mourn her premature death.

One of J. Bacon's insurance policies on his hardware expired at 12 o'clock, noon of the day following the fire.

You will find pure extracted honey in bulk, at CONKRIGHT & FLETCHER'S. Values are steady but prices are down. GEO. A. BEGOLE.

Parker, Kempf & Schenk complain that others help themselves from their wood pile, and think they know who it is. It is a pretty good rule generally to take things as you find them, but certain parties get themselves into trouble by following it. Got a pencil? Then make a note of this. I am selling goods at cost, to reduce my stock. GEO. A. BEGOLE.

Conkright & Fletcher are going into Chris. Klein's store room, on East side of Main street, recently occupied by Thos. McKone.

Sam Guerin & Fred Freer have formed a partnership, and will put a stock of variety goods into the store just being vacated by Conkright & Fletcher.

A collision of freight trains on the M. C. R. R., near Francisco, last week Wednesday night blocking the road, delaying all passenger trains until 7 o'clock the next morning. One man severely injured.

The weather is spring like to-day. There is no snow on the ground, roads are muddy and grass and wheat look green.

Old maid and old Bachelor prices—you can't find their match. GEO. A. BEGOLE.

Important matter, intended for this issue is omitted on account of the fire.

Wanted fifty more energetic farmers and their wives to join the forty seven already enjoying the social as well as instructive gatherings of Lafayette Grange. The patrons held their last regular session Feb. 4th at the home of brother E. Keyes. Considerable interest was taken in the discussion of the question, Resolved, That we read too much light literature, in which nearly all present took an active part. I think all were agreed before the meeting adjourned that the ladies could talk as well as read. The presence of brother Platt, of Ypsilanti, and brother Carpenter, of Pittsfield, added to the enjoyment of the meeting. At a late hour the meeting adjourned to February 18th., at the house of Wm. Wood Jr. All are cordially invited to be present. Question for discussion, Resolved that if the Prohibition Amendment is carried it will be a benefit to the people!

To Loan.
A few thousand dollars to loan on first class real estate security. J. C. FRENCH.

For Sale.
Eighty-five acres of good tillable land, fifteen acres of which are timbered, lying two and one-half miles northwest of Chelsea. Inquire on the premises. MRS. JOHN SUMNER.

Dissolution of Partnership.
Notice is hereby given that the partnership existing under the firm name of BeGole & Morton is this day dissolved by mutual consent. GEO. A. BEGOLE, ANDREW N. MORTON. Chelsea, Jan. 31, 1887.

I shall continue in business at the old place, where I shall be pleased to meet all of our old friends and customers as before. Very respectfully yours, GEO. A. BEGOLE. Chelsea, Jan. 31, 1887.

Special Notice.
Hereafter, we shall conform strictly to cash basis in our several branches of business. Thanking our customers for past favors, and asking a continuance of the same, we remain,
Yours very respectfully,
KEMPF, BACON & CO.
Lumber and general produce dealers.

Horse Owners, Attention!
The undersigned having had an extensive experience in the breaking and handling of horses, both in England and America, having had the experience of some of the largest racing stables in the world, will devote his time to the training, care and driving of horses. This advertisement is to solicit the attention of farmers who have young or vicious horses, and those who wish to have cared for and driven for speed upon the track. Special attention given to clipping horses. JAMES FAIRLEY Chelsea, Mich.

\$25,000 BLAZE!

FOUR STORES BURNED.

E. G. Hoag & Co.'s Bazaar, J. Bacon's Hardware, S. Drury's Meat Market, and Jacob VanHusen's Restaurant in Ruins.

The most destructive fire that ever visited Chelsea broke out in the basement of J. Bacon's hardware store on Tuesday night, at 10:30 o'clock. When first discovered, smoke was so dense as to preclude the possibility of throwing upon it the painful of water that would have undoubtedly extinguished it at that time. The alarm was sounded, and the people came together, but all that could be done was to rescue property, as far as possible, from the advancing flames. In this the people worked with a right good will. Large quantities of goods were carefully carried out of the stores of E. G. Hoag & Co., Geo. A. BeGole, H. S. Holmes & Co., E. Shaver's daguerrian rooms, the HERALD office, M. J. Lehtman's law office and Gilbert & Crowell's insurance office. Fortunately by the aid of a good brick wall and a good supply of water that was passed up to the roof through a scuttle, the Durand & Hatch block, on the second floor of which the last three offices were located with the postoffice and BeGole's store on the second floor, was saved.

The following building were totally consumed: One belonging to John R. Gates, value, \$2,500, insurance, \$1,500; one belonging to Mrs. B. J. Billings' value, \$2,500, no insurance; one belonging to Thos. Wilkinson, value, \$2,500, insurance, \$1,500; one belonging to S. G. Ives, value, \$1,500, insurance, \$800.

Occupants were E. G. Hoag & Co., bazaar stock, \$5,000, insurance, \$3,000, a portion saved; Mrs. F. M. Hooker, millinery stock, \$1,000, no insurance, mostly saved; J. Bacon, hardware stock, \$10,000, insurance, \$6,000, nothing saved; Jacob VanHusen, restaurant, furniture, \$500, insurance, \$200.

Besides the above, nearly all the windows in the neighborhood were badly shattered by an explosion of gunpowder that occurred early in the progress of the fire, and other parties sustained insignificant losses to goods and personal effects in their being carried out and returned to their places.

As for the HERALD office, our forms, hurriedly made up, all our cases of type, and everything of value except the large Washington hand press and the paper cutter, both of which are too heavy to be removed in a hurry, were carried out to a safe place and returned again without damage or loss; a very extraordinary circumstance, we think, due mainly to the forethought, energy and carefulness of our foreman, O. T. Hoover, and one of our compositers, Lewis Allyn, who greatly endeared themselves to us on the occasion.

Card of Thanks.
We desire to express grateful and earnest thanks to those gentlemen who showed so much interest and did such efficient and valuable service in the removal of our office furnishings from danger during the fire on Tuesday evening.

The celebrated German Russian Oil is a speedy and certain cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Chilblains, Corns, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Colic, Cramps, Burns, Pain in the Sides and Back, Pleurisy, Inflammation of the Kidneys, etc. Manufactured by U. H. TOWNSEND.

Protection.
Farmers who feel themselves victimized by the new plans of the Creamery Company, protect yourselves by raising a stock of cows that will give you a high quality of milk. The subscriber has just purchased a high bred Jersey bull for his own and his neighbors' use. Call and see him two miles east of town. C. M. BOWEN. 27

FOR SALE.—One good work horse, inquire of Geo. B. Fenn, or Geo. A. BeGole

DOWN WE GO.

WHAT A SILVER DOLLAR CAN DO AT GLAZIER'S BANK DRUG STORE

It will buy:

22 Bars Babbit's Soap,	1 00
22 Bars White Russian Soap,	1 00
21 Pounds C Sugar,	1 00
18 " " A "	1 00
17 " " Granulated Sugar,	1 00
20 " " Choice Prunes,	1 00
22 " " Rice,	1 00
25 " " Best Codfish,	1 00
5 1/2 " " Good Roasted Coffee,	1 00
5 " " Tea,	1 00
18 Cans Sardines,	1 00
11 " 3 lbs. Tomatoes,	1 00
11 " 3 " Corn,	1 00
5 " 1 lb. Baking Powder,	1 00
16 Pounds Jackson Crackers,	1 00

These prices are for the next Thirty Days only.

REMEMBER.—You can save money by buying your Groceries, Wall Paper, Crockery, Watches, Jewelry, Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Etc., at Glazier's Bank Drug Store.

We will have a choice assortment of Fish for the Lenten season, at Rock Bottom Prices. Yours for low prices, GLAZIER, DePuy & Co.

THE FUR FLIES!

try and do the same thing this year and hence the knife goes DEEP into the BOAT.

Last year we closed out all of our Overcoats, except 28, we know what it took to accomplish it **NAMELY, awful LOW PRICES.** We are going to try and do the same thing this year and hence the knife goes DEEP into the BOAT. **WINTER CAPS, CARDIGAN JACKETS, Gloves and Mittens are**

Rooms, 27 & 29 Main St. ANN ARBOR. **J. T. JACOBS & CO.,** The Famous One-Price Clothing House.

Chelsea Herald.

REV. THOMAS HOLMES, Pub.

CHLSEA, MICH.

Marion county, Virginia, boasts of Mary Crow, who asserts that she is 111 years old; and she is renewing her youth, too, for it is reported that her hair, for many years as white as snow, is turning black again.

Lord Stamford, who is now a resident of South Africa, married a Hottentot Countess he met in that country, and Lobouchere hopes there will be a son who will succeed to the earldom of his father. A mulatto in the house of lords would complicate the British question.

In Jersey City, where hundreds of men have been working eight hours per day for the last year, the number of saloons have increased by twenty-six and the number of frequenters by twenty-five per cent. About one workingman in ten used the spare two hours to better things at home.

It may be accepted as a fact that the senators who made the war-like speeches in the senate some time ago, are about the only ones who feel any inclination to fight Great Britain, or to pick a quarrel with her child across the border. The United States doesn't want to fight, England has no inclination to engage in warfare, and Canada certainly won't "go it a one," so what's the use of talking war?

The new law of giving land to the Indians in severalty may make the red brothers the richest class of our population. There is enough to give each Indian a cash value of \$1,500 at the present price of land. As he is not permitted to transfer it for twenty-five years, by that time with proper care and education, the Indian should be able to take care of himself.

Will scientists please explain this: The light from an electric-light tower at Davenport, Iowa, falls full upon a flower-garden about one hundred and sixty feet away, and during last summer the owner observed that lilies, which usually flower only in the day, opened in the night, and that morning glories unclosed their blossoms as soon as the electric light fell on them.

Annie Kohr of Lawrenceburg, Ind., though but nine years old, has been for months the leader of a regularly organized gang of girl thieves of about her own age, who have been very successful in their petty robberies. Her last performance was to board a train, ride to Aurora, and there enter the house of a well-known citizen, and steal his wife's watch and chain. That led to her arrest, and she will be sent to the house of refuge.

Rheumatism is the fashionable disease this winter. Pneumonia is left out in the cold, and diphtheria has its ugly nose put out of joint by the grinding, though less dangerous, torture of the "favorite" of the hour. If anybody has anything the matter with him now, it is rheumatism; a dig here, a shooting pain there, mark the presence of the fiend, and lucky the victim of its incipient attacks if it doesn't twist him into fiddle strings before he is cured.

Robert Ream, brother to Vinnie Ream Hoxie, the sculptress, recently died at Fort Worth, Tex. He was a noted character in the Indian Territory for more than twenty years, being an adopted citizen of the Choctaw tribe. He was a man of nerve, and was particularly noted for killing Ben Jones, the worst desperado in Indian Territory ever produced, at McAllister. He was never punished for it, the general verdict being that he had performed a righteous act.

Mrs. Spies, nee Miss Nina Clark Van Zandt has nearly ready for publication, it is reported, a work of 150 pages on the subject of anarchy and anarchists in general and her lover, August Spies, in particular. Fifty pages are devoted to a sketch of Spies' life, his address before Judge Cary and their correspondence. In one of his letters the anarchist compares himself to a "young, bright, generous, noble-hearted Jew, called Jesus," who, for upsetting the money tables in the temple of Jerusalem and calling the board of trade which held possession, thieves, was crucified— "legally murdered." "You can readily see the analogy between this and my own case," writes Spies.

There is a movement on foot for a reunion of the survivors of Pickett's famous charge at Gettysburg next July.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

CONGRESSIONAL, PERSONAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

The Inter-State Commerce Bill a Law. WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, '87. President Cleveland sent to the senate the other day a long communication regarding his distribution of the testimonials of the preservation of the survivors of the Jeannette expedition.

The bill appropriating \$10,000 for special distribution of seeds in the drought-stricken district of Texas has passed the senate, and also the sundry civil bill.

The house refused to pass over the president's veto the bill granting a pension to Carter W. Tiller, who claims to be the dependent father of a soldier who died in Andersonville prison. The president's veto is based on the belief that Tiller is neither deserving nor dependent.

Mr. McAdoo of New Jersey introduced a bill in the house the other day to provide for the manufacture by Americans of first-class modern guns for the navy and sea coast defenses. The bill which has been referred to the committee on military affairs, appropriates the modest sum of \$20,000,000.

The bill to prohibit the appointment of a congressional committee to attend funerals outside of the District of Columbia at the public expense, and also to prohibit the draping of public buildings in mourning except on the order of the president, received an airing the other day in the house, and afforded an opportunity for a little speech making. The bill did not pass, however, but was relegated to that receptacle for so many matters, the table.

The house committee on territories has favorably considered the bill for the organization of the territory of Alaska. The bill provides for the establishment of a civil government over all the country ceded by Russia to the United States under the name of Alaska and designates the town of Sitka as the seat of government. It also provides that the territory shall be entitled to a delegate in the national house of representatives to be elected by the qualified voters of the territory. All of which causes Gov. Swineford, to wear the blandest of smiles.

The senate finance committee has agreed to report favorably the bill refunding to the states the direct war tax. It is hoped to pass the bill this session. Judge Keightley of Constantine, is the agent for the state of Michigan for the collection of Michigan's rebate. Michigan was assessed for \$501,763.33, and none of it has been paid. She will get that amount should the bill become a law, and the knowing ones say that there is no doubt about the matter.

The military committee of the house had a "field day" the other night, and the calendar was nearly cleared of bills upon which that committee has made favorable reports. Gen. Cuthbertson of Michigan, a member of the committee, secured the passage of several bills of which he was the author, or upon which he made favorable reports. The most important perhaps of them, was the bill which he introduced in March last authorizing the president to confer brevet rank upon officers of the army now on the active or retired list, who have been recommended for brevet rank for gallant service by their department commander in action against hostile Indians since Jan. 1, 1867.

The department of the interior modestly asks congress for \$25,000 for salaries, expenses, &c., of special agents for locating Indians on lands in severalty.

The house committee on invalid pensions has reported a bill granting a pension to Walt Whitman and returned with adverse recommendations the senate bills granting pensions to the widows of Gen. Logan and Gen. Blair. These bills were placed on the private calendar and the friends of the bills will spare no efforts to have them passed. The argument used by the members of the committee opposed to the passage of the bill for Mrs. Logan, is that if congress should pass the bill, and establish this precedent it would increase the pension roll \$348,000 annually. The democratic members cannot see the justice in granting his widow a pension when she is not in want. The republicans of the committee dissent from these views, and urge that the cherished companion of Gen. Frank P. Blair, who "saved Missouri to the Union," and the widow of the brave and gallant Logan be tenderly cared for as long as they live.

The recapitulation of the debt statement issued on the 1st inst., shows that the interest bearing debt is \$1,137,279,532; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$7,514,112; debt bearing no interest, \$586,350,138; total debt with interest, \$1,724,183,783; total debt less available interest, \$1,137,279,532; decrease of debt during the month, \$9,515,000. The outstanding bonds at 4 1/2 per cent. are \$25,000,000, at 4 per cent. are \$737,786,600, at 3 per cent. are \$63,003,000.

Debate on the retaliation bill has been postponed for a few days owing to the absence of Chairman Belmont, who was summoned to New York by the death of his brother. Chairman Belmont has in his possession all the papers and data upon which the committee were to have acted, and hence no progress can be made until he returns.

The discussion of the bill amending the rules and articles of war called up the amendments recommended by the house military committee, which excited much criticism, the principal point of attack being the section providing that the pay of officers upon the retired list shall be 75 per cent. of the full pay they were entitled to receive when retired, and no more. In lieu of this section, Mr. Bragg of Wisconsin, on behalf of the committee offered a proviso that hereafter no increase of pay shall be allowed or paid to any officer by reason of service on the retired list. Mr. Bragg said that the retired list was the pension list of the regular army and he was opposed to allowing men serving on that list for five years an increase of 10 per cent. in their pay. Mr. Weaver of Iowa gave notice that it would take a quorum to pass the bill as long as it contained the brutal provision that deserters should be branded with the letter "D." In view of the fact that there was no quorum present Mr. Bragg withdrew the bill.

The senate has passed the bill for the relief of dependent parents and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who are now disabled and dependent upon their own labor for support.

The agricultural experiment station bill passed the senate without division. It directs the establishment in connection with the agricultural colleges of a department to be known and designated as an agricultural experiment station. Where there are two such colleges in one state the amount appropriated to each state and territory for this purpose (\$15,000) is to be equally divided between them unless the state legislature shall otherwise direct.

The pleuro-pneumonia bill has received some attention in the house, and been so amended as to increase the salary of the chief of the bureau of animal industry to \$3,500, and providing that the force employed shall include three experts of scientific attainments and not less than six year actual experience in sanitary and pathological work and especially in the investigation of contagious diseases, and securing reports upon the best means of extirpating hog cholera.

A number of petitions have been presented to the senate the past week for the repeal of the national revenue taxes, and in presenting the petitions Mr. Edmunds urged the importance of reducing it altogether, as the last remnant of the war.

The house has passed a bill appropriating \$10,000 to enable the commissioner of agriculture to make a special distribution of seed in the drought-stricken counties of Texas.

In the house, a resolution has been introduced and referred reciting that in view of the rumor that Great Britain will shortly send a fleet of war ships to aid the maritime provinces, our own defenseless harbors, and the fact that Canada and Great Britain are in possession of charts of our harbors, the president be requested as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, to inform the house what steps, in his judgment, are necessary to meet this emergency.

While there is little immediate prospect of war with England over the fishery question army officers located in Washington with little else to do are discussing our offensive and defensive condition as if there were. It is generally agreed among experts that cities on the Canadian border—such as Detroit, for instance—would be the first to feel the supremacy of England's navy. England has 111 light past boats. They have for some time past been hovering in the vicinity of Bermuda. Since the commencement of the fisheries imbroglio six light British gunboats have been ordered to New Brunswick. The entire fleet of 111 gunboats could navigate the St. Lawrence as far as Kingston. The canals built around the rapids in the St. Lawrence would enable the fleet to reach the lakes. All that the United States have to oppose them is the decrepit old gunboat Michigan. These facts are having their effect on Michigan members of congress. They are pretty generally in favor of the United States government building up a suitable navy with the least possible delay.

Whether these "rumors of war" are well founded or not, they evidently have some effect for since they became rife the naval sub-committee on construction has reached an agreement which will doubtless receive the approval of the full committee looking to an appropriation for the construction of two 4,000 ton cruisers of the Newark type; five 1,700 ton gun boats patterned after gun boat No. 1, and three sea-going torpedo boats. There is an intention on the part of several members of the committee when the construction bill is reached in the house to move an increase of the appropriation so as to provide for the construction of at least three vessels in addition to those already described.

The supreme court has just rendered a decision in a case of interest to every clerk of the United States court in that it involves his right to retain office fees. The case comes up under an appeal from the circuit court of Massachusetts. The original action was brought by the United States against C. H. Hill clerk of the United States district court, who had collected certain fees for naturalization papers. The United States sued to recover these fees. The court held that they belong to the clerk and the United States supreme court affirmed the decision.

President Cleveland has signed the inter-state commerce bill. His action is in full accord with the views of Attorney General Garland, and there is perfect harmony between the President and his cabinet on the subject. The attorney general is said to hold that the present bill does not confer judicial powers on the commission but puts them in the courts on report from the commission, and that it does not confer legislative power except in the fourth section (the long and short haul clause), and that this is warranted by numerous precedents in the legislative history of the government.

The senate has passed the bill to credit and pay to the several states and territories and the District of Columbia all moneys collected under the direct tax levied under the act of August 5, 1861. The bill passed with but one dissenting vote, Van Wyck of Nebraska voting in the negative.

An amendment in the nature of a substitute to the railroad attorney's bill, was introduced. The amendment makes it unlawful for a member of congress to accept employment as an attorney in opposition to the United States in any case in which the United States may be a party, or from any subsidized railroad company, if such member have cause to believe that measures specially affecting the interests of such railroad are pending before congress or are about to be so pending during his term of office.

The president has signed the bill for amending the bill relating to the muster and pay of certain officers and enlisted men in the volunteer service. The bill provides that where an officer served in a higher grade from that to which he was commissioned, and was subsequently commissioned to that higher grade, he should be mustered and paid from the date from which he was to take rank by the terms of his commission, whether that commission was actually issued to him at that time or not. At least 10 officers to every regiment engaged on the union side during the war will come under the terms of the bill. The electoral count bill recently passed is now a law, the president having signed the bill.

English sparrows, and paupers from every clime, have come to this country almost without a protest from the "powers that be." but the report that a cargo of Australian rabbits is bound for the United States has created wide-spread havoc at the seat of government. The matter has been laid before the ways and means committee. It is the general opinion that pleuro pneumonia, small pox or cholera is preferable to the English-Australian rabbit.

S. S. Cox, whose long continued illness has been a source of great anxiety to his friends, is greatly improved, and will, it is hoped, be convalescent in a few days.

The circulation of standard silver dollars is steadily decreasing. The amount outstanding to-day, \$53,634,267, is over \$2,000,000 less than the amount outstanding on the 1st inst. It is expected that the new \$5 silver certificates will be ready for issuance next week. The first impressions have already been received at the treasury department. The new notes contain a vignette of Gen. Grant on the face and fac-similes of five silver dollars in a group on the back.

Mr. Everts of New York introduced a bill in the senate the other day for the purchase of John Ericsson's Destroyer and enlarged steel vessels of the same type for defending the harbors of the United States, appropriating \$12,000 and \$2,000,000 for these purposes respectively.

While the astute senator from New York is fully alive to the danger threatening our harbors, he is equally vigilant where his own interests are concerned. When the bill to prohibit members of congress from acting as attorneys for subsidized railroad companies was under discussion, no one opposed it more vigorously than did Everts.

The bill to enable the people to elect their own postmasters has been reported adversely in the house, and we must be content with having postoffices dealt out as "political swag."

The President and Mrs. Cleveland entertained the diplomatic corps at a state dinner a few nights since. Covers were laid for forty-one guests. The White House was magnificently decorated with plants and flowers, and music was furnished by the marine band. All the foreign ministers residing at the capital were present, except the Japanese minister, who was absent on account of illness. The Haytian minister escorted Mrs. Cleveland to dinner and she had the secretary of state on her left.

The bill to prohibit members of congress from acting as attorneys for railroad corporations comes up for a daily airing. To attempt to say when action will be taken on this measure is impossible. It is doubtful if a measure has been before the senate in many years in which so many of the senators are personally interested, and its opponents will fight the measure, as only men can fight for the possession of fat fees.

THE LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS

For a Recess Until February 15—News Gathered in and About the Capitol.

LANSING, Feb. 7, 1887.

Just before the adjournment of the legislature for the "long vacation," the governor noted his approval of the bills to punish intoxicated persons, the bill relative to offenses against property, appropriating \$8,700 for the state weather service, and a grant of bills of incorporation and of a private nature.

In reference to the bill proposing to equalize soldiers' bounties the quartermaster general's office furnishes the following figures: From the records in the office it is ascertained that up to October, 1863, a total of 8,111 men had been paid a state bounty of \$50 each, the aggregate amount being \$405,550. Up to October, 1864, there were 5,824 men paid a bounty of \$100 each, aggregating \$582,400. From that date up to October, 1865, when bounties ceased, 4,645 men were paid \$150 each, aggregating \$696,750. The state paid these men in bounties a total of \$1,684,700. It is now urged that those who received no bounty should be placed on the same state bounty should be placed on the same footing as those who enlisted later and did not serve so long. Michigan furnished 90,000 men, and according to the above figures 71,420 of them received no state bounty. To give each one of these \$150, the highest state bounty received by any one, would require \$10,715,000. To further equalize it, the 8,111 men who were paid \$50 bounty should have an additional \$100, and this awarded would take \$811,100. To give the 5,824 who received \$100 an additional \$50 requires \$291,200, making a total of \$11,815,300.

To equalize the bounties at \$100 each would require the following sums: 71,420 men at \$100, and 8,111 at \$50 each, making a total of \$7,547,550.

Both houses adjourned at 11 o'clock and at 1 o'clock upwards of 100 members, some of them accompanied by their wives, took a special train on the Michigan Central railroad and departed for Jackson. All of the state institutions are to be visited and carefully inspected and on the 15th the legislature again convenes.

A bill is being prepared, and will soon be introduced, to reorganize the judicial circuits of the state and reduce them in number to 23; and another bill in course of preparation to enforce the constitutional provision that "no person holding any office under the United States (or this state) or any county office, except notaries public, officers of the militia, and officers elected by townships, shall be eligible to have any seat in either house of the legislature, and all votes given for any such person shall be void."

Among the bills passed by the house are many of a local character; and to provide for the adoption and change of name of minors and for making them heirs-at-law of their adopted parents; to provide for the change of name of adults; to amend the act relative to the registration of voters; to enable associations of persons to become a body corporate, to raise funds to be loaned only among the members of the association; to amend an act relative to the organization of the military forces of the state.

Petitions numerously signed have been sent to both houses, relative to the constitutional limitation affecting the terms of office of sheriffs. These petitions indicate that there is a pretty general feeling in favor of removing the limitations.

Representative Crocker is preparing a bill to amend the law relating to the canvass of votes. The bill will make it the duty of the board of county or district canvassers to reject as void all votes for members of the legislature, who hold any office "under the United States or this state, or any county office." The bill will give the persons voted for "a day in court" that is to say, they may appear before the district or county board of canvassers and make the application to throw out as void, votes for United States, state or county officers, and a valid defense shall be that at a certain time before the election the party complained of shall have resigned the office, which he had previously held. If he has not done so, or does not appear, the certificate of election must be given to the other qualified candidate having the next greatest number of votes.

Commissioner of Labor Pond's term expires on the 18th inst., but as yet the governor has not decided upon his successor, and probably will not until after the recess which begins on the 3d inst. There is much conjecture as to who will wear Pond's official shoes; but if the governor has decided, he's as much as an oyster, and no one is any the wiser.

The house committee on military affairs has made a favorable report upon a measure which, should it become a law, will be the largest expenditure the state has ever undertaken. This is the little matter of paying bounty to the amount of almost \$15,000,000. Under the present law no soldier enlisting prior to March 6, 1863, is entitled to bounty. After that date the law is as follows: March 6 to Nov. 10, '63, \$50; Nov. 11, '63, to Feb. 4, '64, \$75; Feb. 4 to May 14, '64, \$100; Feb. 4 to April 14, '64, \$150. This omits soldiers enlisting in '61, '62, part of '63 and '64, and after April 14, '65. The new measure takes in all these and in bounty goes to the widow or orphan in case of the soldier's death. The state will be required to pay \$11,815,300 according to figures compiled by the quartermaster-general. These show that the state furnished 90,000 men through the war. Under the old bounty law, only 18,580 men have received bounty, leaving 71,420 who will be affected by the new law. Allowing the necessary reductions for bounty previously received the total sum required under the new law reaches nearly \$15,000,000. No such stupendous expenditure has ever before been attempted by the state. Tax levy is usually about \$1,500,000 per annum, or 50 cents per capita. The passage of the bounty law would jump the levy to about \$18,000,000 and run the per capita tax up to \$6, or 12 times what it has ever been before.

The bill providing for the establishment of a home for feeble-minded children was introduced by Mr. Crocker the other day. The object of the home is set forth in the bill as follows:

"The object of the institution shall be to provide by all proper and feasible means the intellectual and physical culture of that unfortunate portion of the community who have been born or by disease may become imbecile or feeble minded, and by judicious and well adopted course of instruction and training, to ameliorate their condition, and to develop as much as possible their intellectual faculties, to reclaim them from their unhappy position and fit them as far as possible, for future usefulness in society."

The bill calls for an appropriation of \$10,000 this year and of \$15,000 in 1888. Trustees are to provide a temporary home and select a permanent site, to be reported to the next legislature. It should receive the hearty support of every member.

The house has passed the bill to abolish the superior court of Detroit, and an effort was made to have the bill considered in the upper house before the recess, but the attempt was a failure.

W. A. Baker of Berrien county is credited with doing some very skillful engineering. He introduced in the house a joint resolution requesting congress to remove the arrears of pensions limit, and to pension soldiers and sailors over 62 years of age, etc. at about 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Before 7 o'clock in the afternoon the resolution had been passed by both houses, engrossed and enrolled, and signed by the governor. Thirteen official copies of the resolution were at once sent to Washington.

Representative Ashton introduced a bill the other day asking for an appropriation for building four colony homes for chronic insane and a contiguous cottage for a resident physician at the Michigan asylum for the insane. The total cost of thus introducing the "cottage system" in connection with the institution named is estimated to be somewhat less than \$30,000, and it appears to be the most economical plan yet suggested for the matter of caring for the overflow of patients at the institution. The measure also provides for the erection of a chapel with seating capacity for 450 persons, containing in addition to the usual chapel equipments a separate stage for concerts and dramatic entertainments, the whole to cost about \$15,000, and a storehouse to be built at a cost of something less than \$7,000.

The bill providing that the primary money shall be forfeited in school districts where the study of the effects of alcohol on the human system is not taught, was defeated in the house.

A delegation of good men and women who want the "age of consent" in females raised to 18 years appeared before the judiciary committees of the senate and house the other morning. Dr. L. Anna Ballard of Lansing, representing the state department of social purity, opened the discussion by reading a carefully prepared paper in which she took strong grounds that the limit should not be fixed at 14 or 16, but should be placed as high as 18 years. Mrs. Rachel Bailey of Hastings, representative of the state-board of the W. C. T. U., Mesdames Ketchum and Elizabeth Eaglesfield of Grand Rapids, and one or two other ladies, followed in short addresses, while Bishop Gillespie of Grand Rapids and the Rev. M. M. Callan of Lansing also spoke in support of the same proposition. Other ladies of the delegation were Mesdames J. B. Porter and S. V. Emery of Lansing and Hodges of Grand Rapids. Notwithstanding the efforts of these earnest people it seems wholly improbable that the present legislature will raise the age of consent above fourteen years, which will be four years higher than it now is.

A memorial has also been received by the house from the association of prosecuting attorneys asking that the statutes relating to the age of consent be amended and the age be fixed at 14 years.

The bill creating an additional judge for the supreme court of the state, and increasing the term of office to ten years, instead of six, has passed the senate, and that, too, with but one dissenting voice: Kairden, the new senator from Wayne, voting in the negative. The bill as passed does not effect the increase of salary and that question will be made the subject of a special order.

Hubbell's joint resolution to the constitution, making the salary of governor \$5,000, the attorney general \$3,000, the state treasurer, the secretary of state and the commissioner of land office each \$2,500, and the superintendent of public instruction \$2,500, passed the senate without discussion, yeas 23, nays, 3.

The senate has passed a bill appropriating \$8,587 for a state weather service, and has also adopted a resolution asking Michigan senators and representatives in congress to take speedy action upon the measure for the purchase by the general government of the Portage lake canals, as recommended by the commission of the war department.

Senator Monroe has in preparation a bill to give to women qualified citizens the right to vote at township, village or city elections for all municipal officers. The measure is advocated by the woman's suffrage association of the state. The association is now engaged in organizing in all the cities and villages of Michigan, and some formidable petitions are expected.

UTTERLY DISCOURAGED
expresses the feeling of many victims of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica and nervous or sick headache. Having tried numerous so-called remedies, and physicians of all schools, without relief, there seems to be no hope. Many such have as a last resort tried Athlophoros, and to their surprise and joy have found that it was a safe, sure and quick cure. Athlophoros is not an experiment; thousands have been cured by its use and they testify as to its value.

William Blair, train dispatcher of the D. G. H. & M. railroad, Detroit, Mich., says: "For about fifteen years I have been a constant sufferer from neuralgia, almost unfitting me for my business duties as well as making life a burden. The strain on my nerves was so great that I nearly lost the use of one of my eyes. I was suffering very much, and had never succeeded in getting anything that would give me but temporary relief, and that was of very short duration. The first bottle of Athlophoros made a very decided change, in fact I had some relief from a few doses. I probably have used a dozen bottles, and it is six months since I had a severe attack. I keep the medicine on hand all the time; I have some at my office and some at home, so that in case I should need it I am well prepared. I have had times during my use of this medicine that my neuralgia would come on during my business hours, and by having the medicine close at hand a dose or two would drive the neuralgia away. For neuralgia Athlophoros is undoubtedly the best medicine, and I think I ought to know, as I have during the many years that I have suffered had occasion to try about every thing in the line of medicines for this complaint."

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is \$1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

For liver and kidney diseases, dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, nervous debility, disease of women, constipation, headache, impure blood, etc., Athlophoros Pills are unequalled.

We have Thousands of Testimonials to the Fact that



Imperial Egg Food

Will Largely Increase Egg Production. Strengthens Weak and Drooping Fowls, Promotes Healthy Growth and Development of all varieties of Poultry, and Insures Fine Condition and Smooth Plumage.

It will help them through moulting wonderfully, it will furnish bone and muscle for young chicks, and thus save them.

Prevents and absolute Cures the diseases incident to Poultry.

CHICKEN CHOLERA

is usually the result of weakness caused by a lack of the proper chemicals in the system. These are supplied by the IMPERIAL EGG FOOD.

It is no forcing process; you simply give them the chemicals to make eggs, at a cost of less than one cent a week for each fowl. Ask for it of your local tradesman; if he does not keep it, write to:

F. C. STURTEVANT, Manufacturer of Ground Oyster-shells and all Poultry Supplies, Mills, 122-124 Commerce Street, Office, 216 State St., Hartford, Conn.

PATENTS!

Patents, Trade Marks and Copyrights Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for moderate fees.

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain patents in less time than those made from Washington.

Send Model or Drawing. We advise as to patentability free of charge, and we make no charge unless we obtain patent.

We refer here to the Postmaster, Suppt. of Money Order Div., and to officials in the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual cases in your own state or country, write to:

C. A. SNOW & CO., Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

DELAND & CO'S

GALLERIEA SALERATUS SODA

Best in the World.

Mr. Farnell's Amendment.

The amendment which Mr. Farnell proposes to the address in reply to the queen's speech is as follows:

The relations between the owners and the occupants of land in Ireland have not been seriously disturbed in the cases of those who granted to their tenants such abatements as were demanded by the prices of agricultural and pastoral produce. The remedy for the crisis in Irish agrarian affairs will be found not in an increased stringency of criminal procedure or in the pursuit of such novel, doubtful and unconstitutional measures as those taken by her majesty's government, but in such reform of the law and system of government, as will satisfy the needs and secure the confidence of the Irish people.

John, Prairie Manger, and Scatches of every kind cured in 20 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. This never fails. Sold by Dr. R. S. Armstrong Drug Co., Chelsea, Mich.

A HUMAN HOLOCAUST.

A Fearful Railroad Disaster Near Woodstock, Vt.

Over 40 Lives Lost.

One of the most appalling railroad disasters ever known occurred near Woodstock, Vt., about one o'clock on the morning of the 5th inst. At that hour four passenger coaches of the Montreal express heavily freighted with pleasure seekers bound for scenes of carnival and fun, were hurled from the edge of an open Howe bridge, 600 feet in length, and while the train was running at full speed, were precipitated with the bridge itself down one of the wildest gorges of the Green Mountain state seventy feet on the icy surface of the White river, and they were burned to ashes, cremating over forty human beings, killing a dozen more and seriously, if not fatally, burning and maiming a score of others. All the cars were well filled, the Springfield and Boston sleepers being filled with people bound for the winter sports at Montreal. The weather was clear but cold. The engineer knew his ground thoroughly, and as the train was over an hour late, he was determined to make up lost time. Over the four mile straight-away stretch west of the station the train sped along at the rate of forty miles an hour, and all on board had settled down to a nap, wholly unconscious of the terrible death awaiting them a few rods ahead. Suddenly the train dashed around a curve and up a slight grade to the long wooden deck Howe bridge which crosses the White River, seventy feet above its rushing waters. The river at this point passes through a deep, rocky gorge, the jagged edge of the precipice on either side, with its perpendicular sides bordered by stunted pines, making a wildly romantic scene. At this point the train suddenly ended its journey. A broken rail 30 feet from the bridge made the train break the frosty rail, throwing the cars from the track, whether the rail was broken before the train arrived, or whether some wheel gave way and snapped the rail is not known, and may never be known. In an instant there was a jar, a bumping of trucks over the railroad ties; the coupling between the forward sleeper and the four following cars broke, the engine, baggage and smoking cars passed on to the bridge and over in safety, but the other four cars jumped along over the ties to the end of the bridge, knocked out the heavy timbers which rested on the abutments and then toppled over-bridge, cars and human freight, fully eighty souls, all told, falling with a tremendous crash down the jagged precipice seventy feet, striking upon the frozen surface of the river. Then followed a scene which beggars all power of human description. The splintered wreck took fire and the dark gorge was soon lighted up by the glare of burning coaches and bridge timber. The detached portion of the train was stopped and ran back to the scene as soon as possible. Those on board sprang into the deep snow and made their way as best they could down the steep bank to assist any in the wreck who were alive. Here and there a man or woman had succeeded in getting excited from the debris and were bravely rendering all the assistance in their power to rescue their less fortunate companions, but the rescuers were perfectly helpless because of the intense heat of the burning cars and bridge. Many of the unfortunates were pinned beneath huge timbers beyond all human aid. The groans of the half-conscious dying, the screams of the burning, mingled with the hoarse shouts of the trainmen and a few farmers who had arrived on the scene. Very little could be done to aid the injured and absolutely nothing towards quenching the flames. The ice on the river was three feet thick and no water could be procured. The sickening stench of burning human flesh soon arose from the seething mass. The cries of those enduring the martyrdom of being burned alive grew fainter and fainter. The injured who had been extricated from the ruins were soon conveyed to the neighboring farm houses or stowed away in the smoking or baggage cars, and when the relief train arrived from White River Junction the wreck had been entirely consumed. At least forty persons, and probably nearer 60, were killed outright or burned to death, and in only a few instances identification possible. Some of the passengers, as the remains show, were instantly killed in the fall and crash. Many with broken limbs and bodies were jammed in between seats and other portions of the wreck, vainly calling for succor and release. Some only slightly injured, were unable to move because of the weight upon them and others not hurt at all beyond a few bruises contrived to escape through wind and the broken sides of the cars. In the sleepers nearly all had laid aside their dress, except underclothing, and those of them as were so fortunate found themselves on the snow and ice with this scanty covering and the mercury marking 20 degrees below zero, and frozen feet and limbs, many of them so badly frozen as to necessitate amputation, add to the calamities. The number of wounded is very large and some will undoubtedly prove fatal, and the death toll be increased. Most of the bodies recovered were taken to the village of Hartford and placed in an undertaker's establishment. Forty bodies in all have been taken out of the wreck, and only five of this number are in any manner recognizable. It will be impossible to tell how many were on the train as the conductor had only begun taking up tickets after leaving White River Junction. Many bodies have probably gone into the river and under the ice.

The Philadelphia *Tribune* thinks that Mrs. Cleveland could be re-elected without difficulty. Archdeacon Farrar says that "in India the English have made 100 drunkards for one Christian."

I suffered for two weeks with "neuralgia" of the face, and procured immediate relief by using Salvation Oil.

Mrs. Wm. C. BALD, 433 N. Carey St., Balto., Md.

Dr. Bliss says that Rep. Cox has so far recovered as to be out of danger.

Lotta, who upon the stage looks about 20 years old, was 40 the other day.

Bishop Hurst of the Methodist church, is in Vera Cruz looking after missions.

C. Butts of Sorrento, Fla., has packed 8,000 oranges in sand, for experiment.

Mrs. Sol Smith Russell has induced her husband to retire permanently from the stage.

It is said that Mormon lobby in Washington has already cost the church \$250,000.

J. T. Trowbridge, writer of boys' stories, will live at Kennebunkport, Me., in future summers.

Uncertainty may attend business ventures and enterprises but it never attends the prompt administration of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

Rev. Dr. McGlynn of New York, says his friends will soon go to Rome.

The removal of Prof. Sanborn of N. H., after being pronounced incurable by a score of physicians, from Los Vegas, N. M., to his home, was effected by administering Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic, which has restored him to his former good health.

The investments in cattle in Colorado amount to over \$50,000,000.

You Can't Read This

without wishing to investigate, if you are wise. Send your address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and you will receive, free, full information about work that you can do and live at home, wherever you are located, at which you can earn from \$5 to \$25 and upwards daily. Some have earned over \$50 in a day. Capital not required; you are started free. All new. Both sexes all ages. Snug little fortunes await all workers.

A Saginaw lumber baron sports a steel toboggan with a chime of bells.

A Miraculous Escape from the Grave.

I have been in poor health with a diseased stomach and liver, causing a caked mouth continually for ten years. I kept about my house until a year ago last June. For three years prior to that time I had a severe pain in the region of my heart, at times seeming past endurance. It affected my shoulder, took all strength from my arm; could get no relief only by poulticing. My stomach being so diseased, my food caused me great distress. My age advanced seemed to be in the way of my recovery, and not the least of my ailments I employed the very best medical assistance I could get while in Caro, this state, but little encouragement could I get. Was moved to Vassar Oct. 1, 1885, on a bed, giving me every ten minutes a teaspoonful of brandy and ice with only a teaspoonful of nourishment at a time. I commenced bloating soon after arriving here, every appearance of dropsy. We called our Caro physician to come here, and he said my condition was worse than when in Caro. On the 27th day of May last we called a council of doctors from Vassar, "three in number." All of them pronounced my case incurable. I had with the rest inflammation of the bowels, and I lay almost lifeless, and one of the leading physicians said if I could be restored to a sane mind again it would be all my husband might expect, and anything that would soothe me was all that could be done. My husband got me some medicine at Johnson & Williamson's, druggists at Vassar, and commenced giving it to me, and in three weeks' time they began to put me in an easy chair, "for a short time each day," at which time I had no use of my lower limbs and my back was numb; it was a little more than two months before I could walk without crutches. I am now a well woman, have walked one and a half miles within a month, can eat all kinds of food and enjoy it, have gained from 82 pounds, since last May, to 116 now, could say more of sickness, but delicacy prevents. I want to say to my friends that Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup and Plasters are the medicines that cured me. I used four plasters with the first five bottles; have used ten bottles in all and am well. If any one who reads this has any doubt as to the authenticity of my statement, it will afford me pleasure to refer them to my neighbors all about here, as they are all astonished at my recovery. It is a great family remedy.

Very truly,
MRS. CHESTER GAGE.

VASSAR, Mich., Oct. 11, 1886.

This is to certify that I have known Mrs. Gage since she came to Vassar, and know the facts set forth in her statement above to be true.

Very truly,
GEO. E. WILLIAMSON,
Of the firm of Johnson & Williamson,
druggists, Vassar, Mich.

J. K. Delbridge, Conductor on the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad, Becomes Heir to a Large Fortune.

I have suffered more than language can express with sciatic rheumatism for twelve years, and have expended hundreds of dollars for medicines. I have never found anything that has done me as much good as Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup and plasters. They are truly a rheumatic specific, and I take great pleasure in recommending them to my friends.

Yours truly,
J. K. DELBRIDGE,
25 Pleasant street,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Down to Death.

The British ship Kapunda, which left London on December 11 for Fremantle, western Australia, with emigrants, came into collision near the coast of Brazil with the British bark Ada Melmore, and was sunk. Three hundred and four of those on board were drowned. The remainder were saved and have arrived at Bahia. The Kapunda was an iron ship of 1,084 tons. She was commanded by Capt. Mason.

A terrible riot occurred in Belfast on the 29th ult., and was renewed the next night. The trouble arose over an insult to a number of Catholic civilians by some of the troops of the West Surrey Regiment. The civilians stoned the soldiers, many of whom were injured. Many of the civilians were wounded by gunshot. Over 100 of the rioters were arrested.

Twenty lives were lost by the foundering of a British ship in the Black Sea.

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says he hears that the whole German army is to be called out in sections of 72,000 men to be drilled in the use of the repeating rifle.

Michael Davitt and his bride arrived in Queenstown on the 18th ult.

The English cabinet are engaged in framing a bill to deal with the people of the poorer districts in Ireland, in the light of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's idea of migration.

The Philadelphia *Tribune* thinks that Mrs. Cleveland could be re-elected without difficulty. Archdeacon Farrar says that "in India the English have made 100 drunkards for one Christian."

I suffered for two weeks with "neuralgia" of the face, and procured immediate relief by using Salvation Oil.

Mrs. Wm. C. BALD, 433 N. Carey St., Balto., Md.

Dr. Bliss says that Rep. Cox has so far recovered as to be out of danger.

Lotta, who upon the stage looks about 20 years old, was 40 the other day.

Bishop Hurst of the Methodist church, is in Vera Cruz looking after missions.

C. Butts of Sorrento, Fla., has packed 8,000 oranges in sand, for experiment.

Mrs. Sol Smith Russell has induced her husband to retire permanently from the stage.

It is said that Mormon lobby in Washington has already cost the church \$250,000.

J. T. Trowbridge, writer of boys' stories, will live at Kennebunkport, Me., in future summers.

Uncertainty may attend business ventures and enterprises but it never attends the prompt administration of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

Rev. Dr. McGlynn of New York, says his friends will soon go to Rome.

The removal of Prof. Sanborn of N. H., after being pronounced incurable by a score of physicians, from Los Vegas, N. M., to his home, was effected by administering Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic, which has restored him to his former good health.

The investments in cattle in Colorado amount to over \$50,000,000.

You Can't Read This

without wishing to investigate, if you are wise. Send your address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and you will receive, free, full information about work that you can do and live at home, wherever you are located, at which you can earn from \$5 to \$25 and upwards daily. Some have earned over \$50 in a day. Capital not required; you are started free. All new. Both sexes all ages. Snug little fortunes await all workers.

A Saginaw lumber baron sports a steel toboggan with a chime of bells.

A Miraculous Escape from the Grave.

I have been in poor health with a diseased stomach and liver, causing a caked mouth continually for ten years. I kept about my house until a year ago last June. For three years prior to that time I had a severe pain in the region of my heart, at times seeming past endurance. It affected my shoulder, took all strength from my arm; could get no relief only by poulticing. My stomach being so diseased, my food caused me great distress. My age advanced seemed to be in the way of my recovery, and not the least of my ailments I employed the very best medical assistance I could get while in Caro, this state, but little encouragement could I get. Was moved to Vassar Oct. 1, 1885, on a bed, giving me every ten minutes a teaspoonful of brandy and ice with only a teaspoonful of nourishment at a time. I commenced bloating soon after arriving here, every appearance of dropsy. We called our Caro physician to come here, and he said my condition was worse than when in Caro. On the 27th day of May last we called a council of doctors from Vassar, "three in number." All of them pronounced my case incurable. I had with the rest inflammation of the bowels, and I lay almost lifeless, and one of the leading physicians said if I could be restored to a sane mind again it would be all my husband might expect, and anything that would soothe me was all that could be done. My husband got me some medicine at Johnson & Williamson's, druggists at Vassar, and commenced giving it to me, and in three weeks' time they began to put me in an easy chair, "for a short time each day," at which time I had no use of my lower limbs and my back was numb; it was a little more than two months before I could walk without crutches. I am now a well woman, have walked one and a half miles within a month, can eat all kinds of food and enjoy it, have gained from 82 pounds, since last May, to 116 now, could say more of sickness, but delicacy prevents. I want to say to my friends that Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup and Plasters are the medicines that cured me. I used four plasters with the first five bottles; have used ten bottles in all and am well. If any one who reads this has any doubt as to the authenticity of my statement, it will afford me pleasure to refer them to my neighbors all about here, as they are all astonished at my recovery. It is a great family remedy.

Very truly,
MRS. CHESTER GAGE.

VASSAR, Mich., Oct. 11, 1886.

This is to certify that I have known Mrs. Gage since she came to Vassar, and know the facts set forth in her statement above to be true.

Very truly,
GEO. E. WILLIAMSON,
Of the firm of Johnson & Williamson,
druggists, Vassar, Mich.

J. K. Delbridge, Conductor on the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad, Becomes Heir to a Large Fortune.

I have suffered more than language can express with sciatic rheumatism for twelve years, and have expended hundreds of dollars for medicines. I have never found anything that has done me as much good as Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup and plasters. They are truly a rheumatic specific, and I take great pleasure in recommending them to my friends.

Yours truly,
J. K. DELBRIDGE,
25 Pleasant street,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Down to Death.

The British ship Kapunda, which left London on December 11 for Fremantle, western Australia, with emigrants, came into collision near the coast of Brazil with the British bark Ada Melmore, and was sunk. Three hundred and four of those on board were drowned. The remainder were saved and have arrived at Bahia. The Kapunda was an iron ship of 1,084 tons. She was commanded by Capt. Mason.

A terrible riot occurred in Belfast on the 29th ult., and was renewed the next night. The trouble arose over an insult to a number of Catholic civilians by some of the troops of the West Surrey Regiment. The civilians stoned the soldiers, many of whom were injured. Many of the civilians were wounded by gunshot. Over 100 of the rioters were arrested.

Twenty lives were lost by the foundering of a British ship in the Black Sea.

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says he hears that the whole German army is to be called out in sections of 72,000 men to be drilled in the use of the repeating rifle.

Michael Davitt and his bride arrived in Queenstown on the 18th ult.

The English cabinet are engaged in framing a bill to deal with the people of the poorer districts in Ireland, in the light of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's idea of migration.

WOMEN'S

Needling renewed strength, or who suffer from indigestion peculiar to their sex, should try

BROWN'S

IRON BITTERS

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine combines Iron with pure vegetable tonics, and is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It Enriches and Purifies the Blood, Stimulates the Appetite, Strengthens the Muscles and Nerves—in fact, thoroughly invigorates. Clears the complexion, and makes the skin smooth. It does not blacken the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—all other Iron medicines do.

Mrs. J. W. Holt, St. Charles, Mich., says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for female weakness with great benefit, and cheerfully recommend it to like sufferers."

Mrs. S. A. Corey, Lansing, Mich., says: "I have been troubled with weakness peculiar to females for years, but found no permanent relief until I used Brown's Iron Bitters, which has completely cured me."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Sold only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Quaker Testimony.

Mrs. A. M. Dauphin, Philadelphia, has done a great deal to make known to ladies the great value of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as a cure for their troubles and diseases. She writes as follows: "A young lady of this city while bathing some years ago was thrown violently against the life line and the injuries received resulted in an ovarian tumor which grew and enlarged until death seemed certain. Her physician finally advised her to try Mrs. Pinkham's Compound. She did so and in a short time the tumor was dissolved and she is now in perfect health. I also know of many cases where the medicine has been of great value in preventing miscarriage and alleviating the pains and dangers of childbirth. Philadelphia ladies appreciate the worth of this medicine and its great value."

Sent by mail in Pill and Lozenge form on receipt of price, \$1. Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. Also in liquid form, all at Druggists.

BENSON'S

CAPICINE

POROUS PLASTER

Highest Analysis of Metals in Europe and America.

The nearest, quickest, safest and most powerful remedy known for Rheumatism, Palsy, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Backache, Weakness, colds in the chest and all aches and pains. Endorsed by 500 Physicians and Druggists of the highest repute. Benson's Plaster promptly relieves and cures where other plasters and ointments fail. Inflammation and edema are absolutely useless. Beware of imitations under similar sounding names, such as "Capsicum," "Capicene," "Capicine," as they are utterly worthless and intended to deceive. ASK FOR BENSON'S AND TAKE IT. OTHERS: A. I. DRUGGISTS, SEABURY & JOHNSON, Proprietors, New York.

ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH

I was cured before the second bottle of Ely's Cream Balm was exhausted. I was troubled with chronic catarrh, gathering in the head, difficulty in breathing and discharges from my ears.—C. F. Chessnut, St. Phila.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price 50 cts. per bottle. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Oswego, N. Y.

IS \$400.00 FREE!

We offer the above amount of money FREE to 100 persons answering the following Bible question: "Where in the Bible does it say, 'If a man catch eggs he shall die'?" The first person answering this question correctly, will receive \$100 cash. If we receive more than one correct answer the second will receive \$100; the third \$50; the fourth \$25; the fifth \$15; the sixth \$10; and \$1 each to the next one hundred people answering it correctly. If you are not the first remember that you may be the second or third; so you stand a good chance for a large prize. Each competitor must, in every case, send 50cts with their answer for one year's trial subscription to "THE GOOD HOUSEKEEPER," a large 16-page illustrated family paper. If you will send \$1 we will send the paper one year, and

"HOW TO COOK AND KEEP HOUSE," a book of nearly 500 pages for housekeepers, the regular retail price is \$1.50, beautifully bound in extra cloth. It embodies the ripe experience of a veteran housekeeper, and its recipes of which there are great numbers on all branches of cookery can be relied upon as accurate and trustworthy. Send your answer at once. Postage stamps taken. Address THE GOOD HOUSEKEEPER, 79 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

SEEDS, ROSES, PLANTS

FRUIT OR ORNAMENTAL TREES, GRAPE VINES OR ANYTHING IN THE NURSERY LINE, without first writing for our valuable FREE Catalogue, the 121 LARGE GREENHOUSES BEST we ever issued containing the Latest New and 33d YEAR, 700 ACRES. Cheapest Old. THE STORRS & HARRISON CO., PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

BUY NORTHERN CROWN SEEDS

At special prices, we offer, POTATOES, BARLEY and VEGETABLES. SEEDS WARRANTED. 100,000 7 CENT Plants. Don't buy till you see catalog With Prize Offer. JOHN A. SILBER, Latrobe, Pa.

WIZARD OIL

CONCERTS

Have been enjoyed by citizens of every town and city in the U. S. Marvellous Cures have been witnessed by thousands of people, who can testify to THE WONDERFUL HEALING POWER OF

Hamlin's Wizard Oil.

Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Earache, Catarrh, Croup, Sore Throat, Lamé Back, Stiff Joints, Contracted Cords, RHEUMATISM, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Fever Sores, Wounds, Old Sores, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Sore Nipples, Caked Breasts, and All Aches and Pains, are quickly relieved by this magical remedy. Try it once and you will never be without it. For sale by Druggists. Price 50c. Our SONG BOOK free to all. Address WIZARD OIL COMPANY, CHICAGO.

HARTER'S IRON TONIC

THE ONLY TRUE

Will purify the BLOOD, regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS and restore the HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH. Dyspepsia, Weakness of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength and Tired Feeling, absolutely cured. Eases, muscular debility and nervousness, restores the mind and supplies Brain Power. Suffering from constipation peculiar to their sex will find TONIC safe and speedy cure. Gives a clear, healthy complexion. Frequent attempts at counterfeiting only add to the popularity of the original. Do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL AND BEST.

Dr. HARTEB'S IRON TONIC Cures Constipation, Liver Complaints and Sick Headache. Sample Dose and Dream Book mailed on receipt of two cents in postage.

Address DR. HARTEB MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE

And others suffering from nervous debility, exhausting chronic disease, premature decline of young or old are positively cured by Dr. Harter's famous Electric Magnetic Belt. Thousands in every State in the Union have been cured. Electricity is instantly felt. Patented and sold 10 years. Whole family can wear same belt. Electric Suspensory free with main belt. Avoid worthless imitations and bogus counterfeits. Electric Trusses for Hernia, 700 cured in 85. Send stamp for pamphlet. DR. W. J. HORNE, INVENTOR, 191 WABASH AV., CHICAGO.

ESTERBROOK STEEL PENS

Leading Nos.: 14, 048, 130, 135, 333, 161. For Sale by all Stationers. THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO., 26 John St., New York.

CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long cure. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Send me your name and address for a free trial. If you fail to receive a cure, send at once for a trousseau and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial. I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 185 Pearl St., New York.

Pages Arnica Oil

The best salve in the world for Burns, Wounds and sores of all kinds. Boils, Felons, Chilblains, Frozen Feet, Frost Bites, Sore Eyes, Chapped Hands, Sore Throat, Scald Head, Pimples on the Face, and all skin diseases.

For Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Constipation use Page's Mandrake Pills. Above remedies sold by Druggists or sent by mail for 25 cents by C. W. Snow & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

Best Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

PATENTS

15 years' experience 4 years' examination in U. S. Patent Office. Send model or sketch for free opinion whether patent can be secured. New book on patents free. References: Commissioner of Patents or any other official of the U. S. Patent Office. E. B. STOCKING, Attorney, 611 F St., Washington, D. C.

HOME TREATMENT

Any readers suffering from Organic Weakness, Nervous or Chronic Ailments, should write to DR. WILLIAMS, 129 W. 11th St., New York, N. Y., for a 64-page book, giving the proper treatment in full, and thus avoid quackery.

THE HERALD.

PUBLISHED BY
THOMAS HOLMES,
CHELSEA, MICH.

TERMS.—\$1.50 per year. To those who pay in advance (renewals or new subscriptions), 10 per cent. discount.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1887.

If you want any other paper with the HERALD, let us know.

COMBINATIONS.

For annual subscriptions until Jan. 1, 1887 we offer the following combinations

THE HERALD and—	PRICE.	BOTH.
The Century.....	\$4 00	\$5 00
The American Farmer.....	1 00	2 00
The Michigan Farmer.....	1 50	2 50
The Advance.....	2 50	3 50
The Christian Union.....	3 00	4 00
The Beacon.....	1 00	2 00
The New York Independent.....	3 00	4 00
Public Opinion.....	3 00	4 00
The Current.....	4 00	4 00
New York World.....	1 00	2 25
Youth's Companion.....	1 75	2 75
The Christian Herald.....	2 00	3 00
St. Nicholas.....	3 00	4 00

SPECIAL OFFER:

As a premium for new subscribers and for prompt renewals, we offer **The New Family Atlas of the World**, containing colored maps of each state and territory, each province of Canada and nationality of Europe, together with full descriptive matter relative to topography, history, climate, population, etc.; graphically illustrated by colored diagrams, representing area, assessed value, railroad mileage, cereal products, gold, silver and currency in the hands of the people, bonds held by banks, etc.

The price of this Atlas is \$2.00; and \$2.00, cash in hand, will pay for both HERALD and Atlas.

Ann Arbor had a gay time last Thursday evening and Friday, entertaining members of the Legislature. Of course they will get the appropriations they need now.

Quite an excitement has arisen in Ann Arbor over the question of the free delivery of the mail. While the citizens are, with great unanimity petitioning for the measure, the merchants are with equal unanimity remonstrating against it. The main reason given for this action on the part of the merchants seems to be that they want the citizens to come to the postoffice, thinking they will be more likely to drop in and trade. It seems to us that such a course will repel more customers than it will compel.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1887.

The Chaplain of the House of Representatives is nothing if not eccentric in his morning prayers. Since Dr. Milburn's petitions occasioned criticism last session he has been more conservative in his demands at the Throne of Grace, but a few mornings ago the Rev. Gentleman surprised the House by praying for the wife of Secretary Whitney and the babe.

This caused a certain Congressman whose infant daughter was the same age as the new "Cabinet bud" to accuse the Chaplain of "offensive partisanship," because he had neglected his wife and baby. So next day the other baby was prayed for. Never before in the Halls of Congress was the birth of any American citizen the occasion of official action. As both babies were girls the new departure was jocularly mentioned as a triumph for the cause of woman, to offset the snubbing that woman sufferage received in the Senate last week.

Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, is unwilling to treat the House with any more deference than that body shows the Senate, unlike the "Father of his Country," who was unwilling that a negro should be more polite than himself. When Senator Harris, of Tennessee, moved that at the conclusion of morning business each day the Senate proceed to consider House bills, Mr. Ingalls inquired whether the House had resolved to devote any particular time to the consideration of Senate bills, so that there should be a decent interchange of

courtesies in the matter.

Senator Dawes suggested that it was out of order to discuss modes of business in the House. Thereupon the Senator from Kansas hoped that the Senator from Massachusetts would possess his soul in patience. The idea that there was some divinity hedging about the House of Representatives, that nobody could mention it without going on their knees, was a superstition that ought to be abandoned.

When the bill appropriating \$10,000 for a special distribution of seed to the drought stricken counties of Texas was called up in the Senate, it was advocated by Senator Coke of that State, while several Republican Senators raised Constitutional questions. Mr. Edmunds asked if the people of those counties could not buy seed on credit, just as farmers of other states did. Senator Hoar asked the Texas Senator to state the constitutional ground on which he supported the bill, and the latter raised a laugh by saying "Not at this time." Mr. Hoar said he had hoped that if the Senate voted to furnish seed to Texas, Texas would furnish constitutional law to the Senate. Still he would vote for the bill with pleasure.

Here Gen. Hawley appealed to Mr. Cox to not press the bill, out of regard for the history of Texas—that great empire state, old and rich. He characterized the bill as passing round the hat, and said if his little state of Connecticut came here begging for \$10,000 for garden seed and got it, he would resign.

Mr. Coke repudiated the idea of this bill being a case of "passing the hat." Texas was not asking for charity. It was merely in line with bills in former Congresses, for relief of people in Ohio, Kansas, Alabama, and other states. Senator Ingalls admitted that there were many precedents for appropriation, and said if Texas could afford to take the money he could afford to vote for it. After Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, also admitted that there were plenty of precedents for it, but added that he never had voted for such bills and (so help him God) he never would, the seed for Texas carried the Senate by two to one.

The social world of Washington has been very brilliant for the past few weeks. Mrs. Cleveland has abandoned her semi-weekly "at home," however, because they were regarded by many as public receptions. They were instituted for the friends and acquaintances of the lady of the White House, but the opportunity was grossly abused by crowds of people whose respectful curiosity could not be appeased at her fortnightly receptions to the public.

But Mrs. Cleveland evidently intends to keep up the procession. She says she never feels tired from shaking hands, either at the time or afterwards, no matter how great the number of guests she greets. She laughed over a recent paragraph in a New York paper which reported her as completely exhausted after one of her three hour ordeals of hand shaking. A friend who was rather surprised at her powers of endurance remarked to Mrs. Cleveland that she had equaled the great hand-shaking feats of her husband, as she had shaken hands with 327 people by actual count, in an hour, lately. "Yes," answered she of course I could not allow him to get ahead of me.

GLEANINGS.

The State Normal School asks of our Legislature an appropriation of \$98,000.

The Junior High School class, Ann Arbor, have music and dancing at their socials.

Prof. Perry, of Ann Arbor High School, thinks the toboggan slide preferable, as a innocent sport, to the billiard room.

Rev. Anna B. Shaw, a Michigan girl and graduate of the University, is among the prominent advocates of "Equal Suffrage."

The Baptists of Michigan propose to raise \$20,000, with which to endow a professorship in Kalamazoo College to the memory of Professor Edward Olney, of the University.

Ann Arbor is talking of starting a fruit evaporator. That enlightened city seems determined to do something. We hope they will succeed, but do not think it becomes them to do everything.

Candidates for supreme judge are numerous all over the state. Why can't Washtenaw present the name of Hon. A. J. Sawyer? He would make a good judge.—Courier. We say amen to that. Andrew was a Chelsea boy.

"Minnie and Effie Reeves, of East Milan, while rummaging through the garret one day last week, came upon a pair of trousers which had done service for their grandfather, Gabriel Reeves, and they went through the pockets. The girls found \$400 in gold and a letter written by the grandfather just before his death, in which he willed the money to them."—Saline Observer.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

SYLVAN.

John Klambach Sundayed in Waterloo.

Mrs. Ira Glover is visiting her parents at Manchester.

Merrit Boyd of Reading spent Sunday with his parents.

Miss Cora Burchard has returned from an extended visit with relatives at Corunna.

Miss Fannie Warner has returned from Saginaw where she has been visiting relatives.

L. Tichenor's "Happy Family" of St. Bernard pups are fast being separated. One goes to Detroit, another to Mackinac, and others in different directions. There were ten in the family.

UNADILLA.

Lively times in town.

Wm. Marsh calls often at our town.

Miss Maggie Doyle Sundayed with the Chalker family.

Frank Marshall caught some fine fish in Bruin lake last week.

The Unadilla songsters met at Daniel Chapman's last Friday night.

Wanted, an agent for the Chelsea Herald in Unadilla. Who will it be?

Lyman Barton is moving back to our town, having lived in Howell for the past year.

F. T. Biggs has a writing school every night by going to the neighboring towns.

Wes. Canfield stopped at Ed. May's Friday, and at 1 o'clock had 26 pounds of pickerel. Ed. knows where to fish, you bet. Come again Wes.

We will hear who has the most brains or money Saturday night at Lyceum. Resolved that money is more beneficial to mankind than education.

LIMA.

Surprise party at J. Kliens last Tuesday night, which was Fred and Chris's birthday.

There will be a masquerade dance at the town hall, Friday night Feb. 11.

Social at Rev. H. Palmer's Friday afternoon of this week.

Ten couples of the young people spent last Thursday evening at J. Freer's.

Dave Lewick lost a valuable horse last week.

Lighty Lewick has been visiting at Hudson.

LYNDON

Fish! Fish! Let's go fishing boys. Did you hear how many fish were caught Friday? A wagon load.

Lydia May visited Lyndon friends last week.

Irwin Collins, our Lyndon farmer who bought a Davisburg flouring mill, has traded for Gregory property with John Daniels, and talks of starting a lumberyard at Gregory.

A. C. Collins made a trip to Dansvill last week on business.

George Scripter caught a coon with a strap around his neck, having having been a tame coon some day.

Eugene May had nine fish under the tent at once, and caught two of hem. Who beats that?

COMMERCE ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 6, 1886.—

This city, situated on the island of Vancouver, looks out upon the gateway of the northwest. From my window in the hotel I look across the shining water of the straits of Fuca and behold the Olympian range, in Washington Territory, with their fields of snow. Turning to the eastern horizon, I behold a stately ship, with its white sails spread to the favoring breeze, sailing in from the Pacific, loaded with tea grown in the green fields of Japan. A steam tug, with a wreath of black smoke curling up from its funnel, goes out to meet her, taking her in tow up through the straights between Vancouver island and San Juan, thence through the archipelago of islands to Port Moody, the present terminus of the Canadian Pacific railroad. Looking southeast, I see other ships coming down Admiralty inlet, seering west through the straits of Fuca, laden with lumber, to make a voyage to Valparaiso, Melbourne, Shanghai, or around Cape Horn for London. The commerce of the North Pacific, like a young dove, is just beginning to spread its wings.

With the map of the world spread out before us, let us take a look into the future of commerce, for we are on the eve of a great change. There are two transcontinental railroads reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific. By the Canadian Pacific the distance is 3,244 miles—145 miles less than via the Northern. A railroad is under construction from Minneapolis eastward, to be completed to the "Soo," as everybody calls the outlet of Lake Superior, next year, there to connect with the Grand Trunk & Canadian Pacific.

In the outlook for the commercial future, one can see that the Canadian Pacific is to be a mighty factor. Puget sound and the Golden Gate are to be the two entrepots for the China trade. I do not think San Francisco will be able to control more than a limited area of the trade. The great bulk of the tea to be consumed in this country will come in through the straits of Fuca, and, from present indications, will be sent east over the Canadian Pacific road. New York may make up her mind to bid farewell to the tea traffic.

From the window in this hotel, in British Columbia, I look out upon the gleaming waters of this magnificent arm of the sea, and I behold, in imagination, the mighty commerce which, like the tides, is yet to sweep through this gateway. Somewhere, across Admiralty inlet, will be a mighty center of commerce; bringing the wealth of the Orient to these forest-clad shores. I think of Java taking from the looms of England last year more than 100,000,000 yds. of cottons; of the Philippines purchasing nearly 100,000,000—cotton grown on American soil—and not a single yard sold in those islands manufactured in American looms; I hang my

head in shame when I think that scarcely a vessel furrowing these waters, bound for a voyage across the Pacific, carries the stars and stripes at her masthead, but the cross of St. George everywhere displayed instead. When will the people of the United States send men to congress who will be wise enough and brave enough to comprehend that the country is greater than a congressional district—that the chimneys above their own hearthstone is not the center of the world!

Things will not always be as they are. I have profound faith in the future of our country. The time is not far distant when a mighty impetus is to be given to the industries. Sooner or later we shall lay our hands upon the Orient and Australia, and through this great northern gateway will flow a measureless tide of commerce.—Boston Herald.

The "Nation" reports a singular question which has risen in Mexico in connection with Americans residing in that country. The Mexican Congress last June passed a law declaring that foreigners, who have acquired real estate or had children born to them within the Republic, would be considered Mexican citizens, unless, within three months of the publication of the law, they officially made known their intention to retain their own nationality. The American Minister in Mexico, on the publication of this law, made an earnest effort to avoid complications by inducing all Americans to comply with its provisions. But of necessity many either failed to receive notice or to take the necessary steps, and these Americans have suddenly awakened to the fact that by the law of the country they have become Mexican citizens. In order to take every possible precaution, the American Minister protested against the enforcement of the law so far as American citizens are concerned, basing his protest on the general principle "that the laws of citizenship cannot be imposed as a penalty, nor a new national status forced as a favor, by one government upon a citizen of another." This protest was addressed to the Mexican Secretary of Foreign Relations, who refused to discuss the validity of the law until the issue was raised in some actual case. Upon this refusal, the American Minister has made a request for the extension of the time during which the law may be complied with.

THE RUSSIAN PEASANT.

The vital relation of literature to life was never more clearly seen than in the growth of interest and the spread of information concerning the peasant class in Russia. The story of the great result of Tourgueneff's "Notes of a Sportsman" has been told many times, and it will be repeated from time to time as showing the tremendous power of a faithful and powerful portraiture of a class of people to spread information, to awake interest, and to quicken sympathy. Since the appearance of that remarkable story the world outside of Russia has again and again, in stories of almost equal power, surveyed the condition of the Russian peasantry. Gogol and Tolstoi have done almost as much as their famous compatriot to lift a veil from Russian rural life. In "Dead Souls" Gogol draws with many exact and powerful strokes a picture of wonderful completeness and vividness; in which, as in a great panorama, the varying conditions of Russian rural life are presented with appalling distinctness. If there be added to these more elaborate works of literary art such short stories as "Mumu," all penetrated by a profound insight into life and by a profound sympathy with human experiences, it will be readily seen that in Russia, as elsewhere, literature has been a potent influence

in the sum total of the civilization of the day. All these portraits of the Russian peasant, who was not long ago the Russian serf, are unacceptably pathetic and depressing. Through no other literature, fortunately, runs the same deep vein of melancholy and disillusion. In the presence of the facts of Russian peasant life there has been to these writers hardly any room for hope, hardly any chance for change. Out of such a world the very possibilities of idealism seem to have been banished, and nothing remains but a life stripped of beauty, of comfort, of the elements of progress, of any possible development into higher and happier stages of being.

A writer in the current number of the "Nineteenth Century" intensifies by careful collection of facts the general gloom of the situation. The emancipation of 1861 converted about 52,000,000 persons, or seventy-seven per cent, of the population, into owners or perpetual tenants of about one-half of the arable land of the whole empire, thus creating the most extensive landed peasantry which the world has probably ever known. To the cruelty, the neglect, the dense ignorance of the old system there have succeeded the want, the ignorance, and the suffering of a transitional age. One can readily understand the old peasant who said, "What have I gained by the emancipation? I have nobody to go to build my house and to help in the plowing time; the seigneur, he knew what I wanted, and he did it for me without my bother." Nothing could be more forbidding than the Russian village of to-day, situated on a wide, gray plain with a background of scrubby pine woods. The houses of the peasants are set down without reference to each other or to roads; the interior contains little besides an enormous brick stove five or six feet high; the whole family sleep on the floor in their rags, in a heat and an odor that are unendurable to one accustomed to any other kind of life. The hardest work is largely done by the women, who are more diligent than the men, and whose children, in consequence of neglect and ignorance die before they reach the age of ten years at the rate of eight out of every ten. There are so many festal days that the Russian laborer who chooses to be industrious, works only about 200 days in the year, and a large part of this time is lost on account of the severity of the climate. Much of the land allotted to each peasant is so bad that it cannot possibly afford a living and pay the taxes. The agriculture is of the most rude and wasteful kind, and the exhaustion of the soil has already made great inroads in various parts of the country. The peasants are described as being paupers with but few exceptions, and in a state of semi starvation from one end of the country to the other. The Moscow "Gazette" declares that nearly one-half of Russia is afflicted with famine to an extent hitherto unknown; and according to another report, in twenty-five years the Russian peasant has been reduced to a lower level than when he was a serf, and has exhausted the once rich soil of the country. The usurer is omnipresent, and is gradually getting all the good land into his possession. In spite of their terrible condition, the stolidity and ignorance of the peasants keep them passive victims of their condition, and they remain the only class who as a class, are loyal to the Government. Had it not been for this characteristic of the peasants the Nihilists would long ago have lighted a universal conflagration.

When there are added to these statements concerning the base of Russian society the facts that a great part of the business enterprises has fallen into the hands of foreigners, mostly Jews; that the nobles are

largely bankrupt; that the Government is bankrupt; and is every year accumulating immense deficits; that Nihilistic outbreaks occur from time to time; that an enormous military establishment is kept up, draining the very life-blood of the nation—the difficulties in the immediate future of the nation loom up with appalling magnitude. No man sees the way out of the present condition, and the policy of the men at the head seems to be identical with that of the French officials of the last century, whose only prayer was that the deluge might be postponed until their day was past.—Christian Union.

Free Trade.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefited the consumers, as well as relieved the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with Green's August Flower and Boschee's German Syrup, as the reduction of 38 cents per dozen, has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby the August Flower for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and the German Syrup for Cough and Lung troubles, have perhaps the largest sale of any medicines in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted, in every town and village in civilized countries. Sample bottles for 10 cents remain the same size.

For I Don't Care.

Dull, tired feeling, impoverished blood, dull pains in back and head, tantalizing, skin eruptions, Kemp's Sarsaparilla never fails to give relief. We always guarantee it. Price \$1.00 per bottle. 22 April 1 year. R. S. ARMSTRONG.

One Bottle Cured Him.

A. H. Thompson, Rockford, Ill., writes "I have been troubled with catarrh for years, nothing helped me until I tried Papiillon Catarrh cure. I followed directions and with less than one bottle, I am cured" Papiillon (extract of flax) Catarrh cure will positively and permanently cure Bronchial Catarrh, Acute or Chronic Catarrh, also Rose cold and Hay fever. Large bottles \$1.00.

Take Kemp's Liver

Pills for biliousness, headache, sallow complexion. Price 25 cents. 22 April 1 year. R. S. ARMSTRONG.

If you would enjoy your dinner and are prevented by Dyspepsia, use Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. They are a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency and Constipation. We guarantee them. 25 and 50 cents. R. S. Armstrong, Druggist

A SIAMESE EXECUTION.

United States Minister Child Describes How Three Criminals Were Decapitated. With a number of Europeans and Americans I attended a Siamese execution, where the sword is used in the furtherance of justice. The execution took place in the square near one of the wats, open to all. As the hour set for the dread event was four p. m., our party secured a carriage, and notwithstanding it was raining at the time, drove to the ground, but the shower soon passed over, the sun shone brightly, and after our arrival preparations were made by inserting in the ground three bamboo crosses about two feet in length, to which the arms of the doomed men were to be tied, they sitting on the ground, and three poles about six feet long upon which were to be placed the heads of the criminals. This done the crowd was driven back. The doleful sound of a gong beating at short intervals, the sudden hush of the crowd, told that the prisoners were approaching and in the center of a squad of soldiers and policemen they entered the place that had been reserved, about thirty feet square. The soldiers and police formed in the square as a means of keeping the spectators back, a Siamese nobleman examined the crosses to see that every thing was ready, the judges of the court were in attendance, escorted by attendants bearing swords in red velvet sheaths.

The prisoners, three in number, (the King, who is very humane, having commuted the sentence of fourteen to imprisonment for life on his birthday), seemed perfectly cool and collected. They had each a long bamboo pole, some six feet in length, on their necks, in the front of which was an oval piece of wood through which their hands were placed, with chains on their necks and legs. In a short time the yokes and chains on their necks were taken off and as the ground was wet and muddy by the tramping of the crowd, large banana leaves were placed on the ground and they were ordered to squat down on them; then they were fastened to the crosses, the flowers and sticks were stuck in the ground in front of them, the sticks lighted and for a few minutes the victims of the law prayed most fervently in silence, they having been engaged in prayer at the wat about four hours previous to being brought to the place of execution. This over, mud was inserted in their ears so that they could not hear the executioners when they approached, and were instructed to lean forward and keep their eyes riveted on the flowers and burning sticks. While waiting the coming of the executioners, the chief of the band of robbers smoked a cigarette, and it was only by the heaving of his chest that one could detect any emotion. All of a sudden the crowd parted, three executioners, dressed in red with gold fringe on their clothes, glided through the opening, dancing as they came, saluted with their shining swords, and on reaching the prisoners the bright steel flashed in the air, you heard a thud, the head fell to one side; hanging by a piece of skin, and the law was avenged. With another salute the executioners disappeared; then a man with a sharp knife severed the head and stuck them on the poles, a hideous sight, then coolly chopped the hands of the dead men off so as to get the irons that were solidly riveted on, and the bodies were left on the ground for the vultures to eat or for their friends to steal and give burial after nightfall. The heads were taken off simultaneously, so quick that I could scarcely realize it, and it seemed to me that death was instantaneous, save that the heads showed spasmodic action, the eyes and mouth opening and shutting, which lasted for some time after being on the poles.

The crowd in attendance was most orderly, not a drunken man to be seen, and entire silence prevailed, and when the execution was over left the grounds without the least confusion and there could not have been less than a thousand present.

The scene was one that could not fail to impress the crowd of spectators; the small grass plot, cordon of police soldiers with a mass of faces peering behind them, the three prisoners attached to the crosses with heads bent forward, the entrance of the scarlet-clad executioners with gleaming swords, their sinuous sidelong dance until they had reached the rear of the doomed men, then, like a flash of lightning, the bright steel gleamed and three violators of law had ceased to exist, the blood spurting in jets from the torso while the head hung by a small piece of skin, as the executioner never cuts the head clear off. Two of the bodies fell over on the ground while one remained erect. The prisoners were old offenders; one of them, I was informed, having been implicated in fifteen robberies and several murders. He was the chief, but had slipped through the meshes of the law repeatedly by the use of money; the others were younger men and one of worthy parentage, but his money did not save him, as an example was needed to put a stop to outlawry, and it has done it, for the robberies have ceased, and the band is broken up.—Bangkok (Siam) Cor. Richmond Conservator.

Saved His Life.

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., says he was, for many years, badly afflicted with Phthisis, also Diabetes; the pains were almost unendurable and would sometimes almost throw him into convulsions. He tried Electric Bitters and got relief from first bottle and after taking six bottles was entirely cured, and had gained in flesh eighteen pounds. Says he positively believes he would have died, had it not been for the relief afforded by Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by R. S. Armstrong.

Dr. Pete's Magic Pain Oil is

Good for both internal and external pain. Good for sprains, black and blue bruises, and swollen joints. Good for wounds made by knives, scissors, and implements of destruction. Good for Neuralgia's twinges and Rheumatism's horrible torture. Sold by R. S. Armstrong. 52

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems at first, only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist on getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all Throat, Lung and Chest affections. Trial bottles free at R. S. Armstrong's Drug Store.

Broken Down Invalids.

Probably never in the history of cough medicines has any article met success equal to that which has been showered upon Dr. Pete's 35 cent Cough Cure. Thousands of hopeless cases of Coughs, Colds, and consumption have yielded to this truly miraculous discovery. For this reason we feel warranted in risking our reputation and money on its merits. Sold by R. S. Armstrong. 52

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cut, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For Sale by R. S. Armstrong.

Don't trifle with any Throat or Lung Disease. If you have a Cough or Cold, or the children are threatened with Croup or Whooping Cough, use Acker's English Remedy and prevent further trouble. It is a positive cure, and we guarantee it. Price 10 and 50c. R. S. Armstrong, Druggist.

LEGAL.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.

In the matter of the estate of Jehiel White, deceased. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the twenty-eighth day of December, A. D. 1886, there will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the house on the premises herein described, in the town of Lima, in the county of Washtenaw, in said State, on Tuesday, the first day of March, A. D. 1887, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of the said Jehiel White) the following described Real Estate, to-wit:

The south half of the south-east quarter of section seven, in the township of Lima, Washtenaw county, Michigan;

The north thirty acres of the west half of the north-west quarter of section seven, in the township of Lima, Washtenaw county, Michigan;

Also, seven acres of land, in the north-west corner of the northeast quarter of section eighteen, in the township of Lima, Washtenaw county, Michigan, more particularly described as follows: commencing at the north quarter post of section eighteen, thence south thirty minutes east, eight chains; thence east, eight chains and seventy-five links; thence north thirty minutes west, eight chains; thence west, eight chains and seventy-five links to the place of beginning, containing in all one hundred and seventeen acres of land.

Dated, Dec. 29, 1886.
CHARLES H. KEMPF,
Administrator of the estate of
Jehiel White, deceased.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.

Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the tenth day of January, A. D. 1887, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Jeremiah Krum, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the eleventh day of July next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on Monday, the eleventh day of April, and on Tuesday, the eleventh day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, January 11, A. D. 1887.
WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
Judge of Probate.

ADVERTISERS

or others, who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of **LORD & THOMAS.**

A Warning.

Pain is given for the wise purpose of informing us of the presence of danger and disease. Any little excitement of an unusual nature disturbs the balance of the system, the nervous energies are exhausted and headache and a hundred other disturbances are the result. Many of the miseries of modern man and womanhood might be cured and prevented were their approach heeded and resisted, having their origin in derangements of the liver and blood, dyspepsia, jaundice, indigestion, costiveness and other unwholesome conditions. Evils of a diseased nature find certain cure by the use of Golden Seal Bitters. In this medicine, nature, aided by art, has produced a rare combination of medical properties, wisely adapted to the cure of diseases, common to mankind. The vitalizing principles embodied in Golden Seal Bitters will assuredly cure the broken down dyspeptic. Sold by R. S. Armstrong. 52

Thousands of cases of Consumption are cured every year by Acker's celebrated English Remedy. It is a guaranteed preparation; if it does not help you it will cost you nothing. Try it. A single dose will show its good effect. Trial bottles 10 cts. R. S. Armstrong, Druggist.

The reason why Acker's Blood Elixir is warranted, is because it is the best Blood Preparation known. It will positively cure all Blood Diseases, purifies the whole system, and thoroughly builds up the constitution. Remember, we guarantee it. R. S. Armstrong, Druggist.

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.....8:48 A. M.
Grand Rapids Express.....6:05 P. M.
Evening Express.....9:52 P. M.
GOING EAST.
Night Express.....5:35 A. M.
Grand Rapids Express.....9:53 A. M.
Mail Train.....3:59 P. M.
W. M. MARTIN, Agent.
O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.
Tickets may be obtained at this station to any part of U. S. or Canada by giving twenty-four hours notice to the ticket agent, Jas. Snee.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette R. R.

"The Mackinac Short Line."
Only direct route between the East and South and the Upper Peninsula of Mich.

WEST.		TIME TABLE.		EAST.	
Read down.				Read up.	
ACC.	EXS.			EXS.	ACC.
		P. M. L'Ve	[Arr.]	A. M.	
		5 40	.....	11 10	
A. M.	A. M.	L'Ve	[Arr.]	P. M.	P. M.
7 00	6 50	.....	St. Ignace	8 30	5 55
7 37	.....	.....	Allenville	.....	5 05
7 42	7 16	.....	Moran	8 01	5 00
8 15	7 35	.....	Palms	7 41	4 15
8 28	7 43	.....	Ozark	7 34	4 00
8 43	.....	.....	Trout Lake	.....	3 45
9 15	.....	.....	Hendrie	.....	3 05
9 45	.....	.....	Sage	.....	2 35
10 25	8 52	.....	Newberry	6 21	2 05
11 00	8 59	.....	Dollarville	6 14	1 45
11 25	9 14	.....	McMillan	6 00	1 15
12 20	9 40	.....	Seney	5 15	12 35
12 55	.....	.....	Driggs	.....	11 50
1 07	10 06	.....	Walsh	4 49	11 40
1 30	.....	.....	Creighton	.....	11 20
1 57	.....	.....	Jeromeville	.....	10 40
.....	10 42	.....	Reedsboro	4 15	.....
2 10	.....	.....	Gibbs	.....	10 25
2 30	11 00	.....	Munising	3 58	10 00
3 25	11 31	.....	Au Train	3 25	9 05
3 48	11 38	.....	Rock River	3 17	8 45
4 05	11 50	.....	Onota	3 06	8 25
4 12	.....	.....	Deerton	.....	8 15
4 26	12 05	.....	Sand River	2 50	8 00
5 05	.....	.....	Chocoday	.....	7 20
5 30	12 40	.....	Marquette 2	*2 15	47 00
			[L'Ve]		
P. M.	P. M.	L'Ve	[Arr.]	P. M.	A. M.
12 50	.....	.....	Marquette	2 00	
1 40	.....	.....	Negaunee	1 25	
1 55	.....	.....	Ishpeming	12 58	
3 05	.....	.....	Republic	11 50	
3 10	.....	.....	Michigamme	11 50	
4 10	.....	.....	L'Anse	10 40	
5 30	.....	.....	Houghton	9 20	
5 50	.....	.....	Hancock	9 01	
6 35	.....	.....	Calumet	48 15	
			[P. M. Arr.]		

Mixed train leaves St. Ignace at 7:00 a. m., arrives Marquette 5:30 p. m.; leaves Marquette 7:00 a. m., arrives St. Ignace 5:55 p. m.

CONNECTIONS—(1) Via M. T. Co.'s boats, with Michigan Central and Grand Rapids & Indiana railroads, and with the elegant sidewheel steamers of the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation company for Detroit, Cleveland and all points in the east, southeast and south. The boats of this line leave St. Ignace Monday and Wednesday mornings, Thursdays and Saturday nights. (1) With boat lines for Sault Ste. Marie, Chicago, Milwaukee and all shore points. (2) With M. H. & O. railroad for Houghton, Hancock, Calumet, etc., and points on Chicago & North-western railway.

Standard—Central time. *Daily.
†Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday.
A. WATSON, E. W. ALLEN,
Gen'l Supt. Gen'l agt.

Subscribe for THE HERALD.

STATE NEWS.

Canvass Saloons.

A correspondent to the Detroit Free Press, writing from Republic, says: Harrison and Green, the contractors who are building the extension of the Milwaukee & Northern railroad from Iron Mountain to this city, complain that a horde of saloon-keepers have settled along the line of the road and are taking in all the money that the men earn and are making them insubordinate and quarrelsome. Complaint has been made to the proper authorities, and the nuisance will at least be abated, if not entirely suppressed. These saloons are kept in canvass tents, or rough shanties, and are easily moved to evade the officers. The government taxes are paid but the county tax of \$300 is not paid, consequently the county officer must shut up these doggeries. Complaints are made that the same state of affairs exists on the line of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railroad from Sturgeon river to Bessemer. A special agent of the internal revenue department has been in the peninsula for several days investigating the matter.

Sheriffs in Convention.

The state convention of sheriffs met in Grand Rapids on the 1st inst, and the meeting lasted two days. At the preliminary meeting at the Morton a committee on order of business was appointed consisting of A. C. McCall, J. C. Barber, A. B. Slosson, F. C. Fifield and Max Bauman. Their business sessions were secret, but they adopted resolutions favoring the repealing of Section 5, Article 10, State Law, which limits the terms of sheriffs' office to four years. Also favoring a change in the constitution relative to fees allowed for services, so that supervisors may not cut the same at their discretion. A number of new names were added to the society. They then adjourned to meet in Detroit, May 10.

Murder at Perkins.

A Swede named Peterson, living at Perkins, 15 miles from Escanaba, was murdered the other night. Peterson and his wife had been having a carousal at the house of a man named Johnson, with whom they were stopping, and the murder was committed after Peterson had gone off into a drunken sleep. Johnson and the woman have been arrested, but they say very little. Peterson's head was split open with an ax.

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

The Newaygo county court house was damaged by fire about \$500 on the 3d inst, and the files and records somewhat injured by water. Prompt action prevented more serious consequences.

The Michigan mutual benefit association having refused to pay in full the amount of the judgement rendered against them for the insurance on the life of Floyd Miner, the supreme court has ordered the corporation to show cause why it don't fork over.

A 12-year old son of Eric Nelson, living at Pleasant lake, five miles from Cadillac, was playing with a loaded revolver and emptied, as he supposed, all the chambers, and then undertook the usual form of shooting at his sister, a girl of four years, with the usual result. The ball took effect in her breast and she will probably die.

Mrs. Phoebe Chase, mother of Mrs. Rev. S. M. Merritt of Coldwater, died the other night of dropsy, aged 89 years.

The wood are full of candidates for the additional supreme court judge.

Joel N. Brink, a resident of Coldwater since 1832, is dead.

Homer L. Gregg, a 50-year old resident of Jackson, is dead.

Northern Michigan's first farmers' institute was held at Grayling, Crawford county, recently, and was in every way a success. This display of grains and roots was large, and the papers read were carefully prepared. Prof. Beal of the agricultural college, delivered a lecture on plants suitable for growth in northern Michigan. Dr. Kedzie, on the agricultural problem of the plants; and Prof. McLouth on industrial education.

Francis Robinson of East Saginaw wants \$20,000 out of Port Huron to remunerate him for damages received from a defective sidewalk. Robinson offered to settle, but the council rejected his claims, hence the suit.

A fraudulent commercial agency claiming to do business in Bay City 'fleece' Port Huron merchants to the tune of \$300, and now the p. h. m. are seeking to recover their money.

James H. Baker sues the F. & P. M. railroad for \$30,000 damages. Baker's little boy lost a leg by being run over near Bay City.

Wm. Jones, a resident of Rockford, Kent county, and formerly of the Third Michigan Infantry, has been arrested for personating Wm. Jones, a veteran of the Michigan engineers and mechanics of Jack-son county, and collecting a pension certificate through the old national band. He is in jail awaiting trial in the United States court.

Dr. N. H. Williams has been appointed physician at Jackson prison.

Hiram Blanchard and wife are an aged couple, well known and well-to-do and living on a farm just west of Marshall. A few days ago Mr. Blanchard sustained a shock of paralysis, and as he fell to the floor his wife, thoroughly affrighted, rushed to his assistance. In a few minutes she also reeled and fell. In a few minutes she was paralyzed also. Both were in perfect health up to the time of the attack.

J. F. Miller, a machinist of Saginaw City, left his home to go to Flint the other day. Before reaching that place he entered the water-cool of the car, locked the door, and put a bullet in his brain. The suicide was not discovered until the train reached Milford.

Thomas Foster and Harvey B. Nye of Flint, and D. H. Deteah of East Saginaw have purchased a tract of 75,000 acres of land on the Current river in Shannon county, southwest Missouri, 150 miles from St. Louis. It is well timbered now and is good farming land.

The new paper mill project at Plainwell has collapsed, a Kalamazoo subscription of \$15,000 having been withdrawn.

A stock company with \$50,000 capital subscribed has been formed at Cassopolis to manufacture a new gang plow under patents obtained by A. Shaffer.

J. C. Potter & Co. of Pottsville have sold 2,000 barrels of flour, it is reported, for shipment to Scotland. Tecumseh and other mills ship large quantities to English customers.

A. S. Crane, one of Portland's oldest settlers, died of paralysis on the 25th ult., after a long illness. Mr. Crane operated a stage line between Portland and Muir before the construction of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern railroad was built. He also filled various village offices and was well known throughout that part of the state.

The Chicago & West Michigan railroad will commence to build their road from Baldwin to Traverse City in the spring. The surveyors have run a line through Luther and are at Sherman now. Two billion feet of lumber, 3,000 car loads of bark and other business has been promised them along the line.

Frank Gingenen of Oscoda, charged with arson, has turned out to be insane, and will be sent to the Pontiac asylum.

The Jonesville cotton factory has been sold to J. F. Mason of Des Moines, Ia. It will at once be put into active operation. New Yorker's reunion at Kalamazoo will be held on the 18th inst.

Chas. Harvey of East Tawas has substantially confessed that he shot Kennedy with a rifle, but that it was done while the latter was attempting to injure Harvey and his wife.

The examination of Dr. W. W. Waite of Brighton, charged with manslaughter in the Ida M. Lee tragedy, has been postponed until the 21st inst.

S. H. Van Leuven, recently arrested in Gratiot county and taken to Arkansas to answer to a charge of murder, was at one time a wealthy farmer near New Haven, Gratiot county.

Jeannette Kidd has brought suit for \$3,000 against James D. McCollum, a wealthy farmer near Ovid, claiming breach of promise.

Wm. Douglas, an old and respected resident of Otisco, while leading a horse, was injured by the animal rearing up and striking him on the head with his hoof. Erysipelas set in and he died the second night. He was one of the pioneers of Otisco, having lived there thirty-four years.

Large numbers of railway ties are being shipped from Alpena by rail to New Mexico.

There are eight pensioners of the war of 1812 in the four counties of Jackson, Ingham, Eaton and Livingston.

Great quantities of sulphite paper pulp are being made at Alpena.

Dr. Burnell of Grand Rapids was arrested some time ago charged with obtaining goods under false pretenses, but was afterwards released. He now brings suit for \$3,000 against Sheriff Kenney, and wants \$10,000 from Arthur Blazby, who caused his arrest.

John Howard of Port Huron, is dead. He had been a resident of Michigan for 66 years, and of Port Huron for 52 years.

Dr. A. H. Brookway an old citizen of Yassar, was stricken entirely blind the other day from some unknown cause. He has been taken to Ann Arbor for treatment.

Mrs. M. H. Cobb of Chase, Lake county, was convicted of slandering a neighbor woman and sentenced to jail for ten days, but this was finally revoked on her paying costs and signing a paper admitting that she knowingly lied when she uttered the slander.

The Hon. Peter White of Marquette has just presented that city with a new and elegant library room.

Dr. Palmer, the bribe-taking physician of the Jackson prison, has been formally arraigned on a charge of bribery. It is thought the case will be tried at the present term of court.

Thus far Michigan takes the lead in the number of petitions presented in congress.

Gussie Toogood of Three Rivers, recently convicted of the murder of a girl companion in a Des Moines brothel, has been acquitted on a second trial.

Mrs. J. F. Porter of Sturgis, and Mrs. Bunnell of Bronson, whose combined weight is something over 700 pounds, have gone to Chicago to appear in a museum.

Mertie Peeke of Mendon, who settled a breach of promise suit with Chas. Wakeman upon his giving her his note for \$1,000, which note was promptly allowed to go to protest, has secured judgment against the accused for \$1,700.

Henry Coleman of Pavillion has made complaint against the school master at place. The pedagogue punished an 11-year old son of Coleman's so severely that the boy has been in the doctor's care since Jan. 20. Another son had a rib broken by the same pedagogue.

H. L. Gregg, who came to Jackson in 1840, is dead.

Lumbermen are generally in a good frame of mind this winter. They agree that it would have been impossible to give them better weather for work in the woods than that which they have had thus far. The roads are hard and sprinkling has not been necessary. The swamps and low places have a good bottom. Every person hauling logs is satisfied.

Jerry Hanby of Cheboygan, while at work in the woods, was attacked by a bear. The only weapon of defense Hanby had was a pocket knife, with which he severely slashed the animal. Hanby was so badly bitten that it is not thought he can recover.

W. H. Powell, jeweler, and W. H. Huson, carpenter, both living at Fort Gratiot, are under arrest charged with passing counterfeit \$10 bills on the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

James H. Baker has brought suit against the Flint & Pere Marquette railroad, claiming \$30,000 damages for his boy, who lost a leg by being run over near Bay City some months ago. The boy had been in the habit of catching rides on the cars as they went through the city.

Dennis Lyon was killed by falling from a staging in the Superior mine at Ispheming the other day.

Ipe's saw mill at Cedar Springs, was destroyed by fire the other day.

Frank Lavarie, a well known citizen of Cheboygan, is dead.

The case of ejectment begun two years ago by Mrs. Burrell of Albion against the Hurd estate at Jackson, on a dower claim of \$33,000 has been settled, Mrs. Burrell, who is the widow of the late John Hurd of Jackson, taking \$11,000.

Cheboygan ministers have resolved that they will not perform the marriage ceremony where either party has been divorced.

Mrs. Wm. Glasgow, for over 50 years a resident of Jonesville, is dead.

F. R. Jenkins, known all over Branch county as the "pioneer barber," died the other morning at his home in Coldwater. His death was caused by kidney trouble. Mr. Jenkins was nearly 71 years of age. Born in slavery in Kentucky, of a Scotch father and negro mother, he served his master well, but gave him fair warning that when he reached the age of 21 years he should seek his freedom, which he quietly did, going to Buffalo, N. Y. He had resided in Coldwater over thirty-eight years, was a zealous Methodist and universally honored. He leaves an aged wife and three children, eight having died.

Red Jacket, near Hancock, was visited by a disastrous fire on the 1st inst.

There are eight pensioners of the war of 1812 in the four counties of Jackson, Ingham, Eaton and Livingston.

Mr. C. Gibson, son of the late D. W. C. Gibson of Whitzville, Genesee county, who has resided in Nebraska for some time, was found dead in his room in a Chicago hotel last week. He was a brother of the Hon. C. F. Gibson of Bay City.

George G. Crose, Jr., formerly of Prairie Ronde, Kalamazoo county, is speaker of the Dakota house of representatives.

Sarah McLean has been arrested in Jackson for an attempt to poison Mrs. Whitman. Sarah was at one time an inmate of the Whitman domicile, but her conduct with Mr. Whitman brought about a suit for divorce, instituted by Mrs. Whitman.

Minneapolis capitalists are investing heavily in Marquette county.

Harvey, the East Tawas murderer, has been sentenced to Jackson for five years.

M. P. Thurston of Nottawa, St. Joseph county, who recently died at the age of 75, was the father of twelve children, whom he named as follows: Ulysses Ithicus, Laodicea, Iphigenia, Epaminondas, Epaphroditus, Chrysothemis Andromache, Achilles Papius, Miltiades Aristides, Daleucia, Dulcerado, Cassius Brutus, Solon Kossuth, Agamemnon Highland, Patricia Antiochus and Wendell Phillips.

The New Yorker's reunion at Kalamazoo will be held Feb. 21.

The supreme court has refused an order compelling the Corunna school board to readmit Grace Wilcox to school. The court held that she is kept out of school by her own father's obstinacy in refusing to give her reasonable excuse for being absent on a certain day.

Gov. Luce has appointed Darius Ried of Gratiot county and David P. Beebe of Kalamazoo as county agents of the state board of corrections and charities for their respective counties, the former vice Joseph A. Guthrie removed because he lived so far from the postoffice, and the latter vice James Graceen, resigned.

The supreme court has just decided again in a saloon case that where a township board examine into and pass upon the sufficiency of a bond offered by a saloon-keeper, there is no appeal from their decision. The law gives them power to reject such a bond for insufficiency for reasons satisfactory to their judgment.

The annual meeting of the officers and directors of the state temperance alliance was held in Jackson on the 1st inst. Prof. Dickson was re-elected president; Hon. Chas. Mosher of Mosherville, treasurer; Rev. E. B. Sutton general agent and state lecturer. The constitutional amendment prohibiting the liquor traffic was heavily endorsed, and the alliance pledged itself to work for its adoption.

S. L. Shaw, a wealthy resident, and one of the pioneers of Saranac, is dead. He was quite prominent in spiritualistic circles in western Michigan, and owned considerable property, both at Saranac and at Pine Lake, near Lansing.

Dr. McLean has brought a second suit against the Detroit Evening News for \$50,000. The doctor amputated the leg of Mrs. Wang of Muskegon county, from the effects of which she died. An item in the News said the doctor manifested undue haste and greed in amputating the limb.

A brakeman named Lynch, employed on the Chicago & Grand Trunk railroad, while coupling freight cars in Lapeer the other night, slipped on some ice near the rail, fell under the car and had both legs taken off just below the thighs.

The St. John's manufacturing company's works were damaged by fire the other night to the amount of \$3,000.

The Jackson iron mine at Negawnee is reported sold to Cleveland people for \$1,500,000. This is the oldest mine in Michigan, and it is said to be better now than it ever was before.

DETROIT MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for various commodities including wheat, corn, oats, barley, clover seed, feed, buckwheat flour, apples, beans, peas, butter, cabbage, cranberries, cheese, dried apples, dressed hogs, eggs, honey, hops, hay, malt, onions, potatoes, poultry, provisions, and live stock.

CATTLE—Market steady and a hale strong; shipping steers, of 950 to 1,000 lb., \$3 50@5; stockers and feeders, \$2 40@3 60; cows, bulls and mixed, stronger at \$1 60@3 75; bulk, \$2 40@3 80; Texas cattle, \$2 40@3 25.

HOGS—Market active and 10c higher; rough and mixed \$4 20@4 75; packing and shipping, \$4 70@5 10; light, \$4 35@4 85; skips, \$4 20@4 85.

SHEEP—Market steady; natives, \$2 50@4 90; western, \$3 75@4 00; Texans, \$2 40@4 15; lambs, \$4 10@5 65. The Drovers' Journal cablegram from London quotes excessive supplies of cattle, and prices are lower; best American only marketing 11%.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City have baggage, expressage, and \$3 carriage hire, and stop at the GRAND UNION HOTEL opposite Grand Central Depot. 615 rooms, fitted up at the cost of one million dollars, \$1 and upwards per day, European plan. Elevator. Restaurant and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in this city.

A Great Tunnel Scheme.

A company with a capital of \$5,000,000 has been organized in Ottawa to undertake the construction of a sub-marine tunnel between Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, provided the government will guarantee four per cent. interest on the expenditure. It is claimed that the tunnel will shorten the distance between Liverpool and Canadian ports by several hours.

From Devil's Lake, Dak., comes the report that Mrs. Edward Walker, residing near there, perished in a blizzard while attempting to go to a neighbor's house. Her husband found her body buried in the snow half a mile from the neighbor's house.

John H. Reagan has been chosen U. S. Senator from Texas to succeed Samuel B. Maxley.

The Union Pacific railroad company will not issue any complimentary passes after the inter-state commerce law goes into effect.

The cost of the amount of silver bullion delivered on monthly purchases during the past fiscal year was \$24,398,002 and the face coinage was \$29,833,905.

HOME NEWS.

Out of the \$125 stationary fund allowed each congressman per session the Michigan men have drawn as follows: C. C. Comstock, stationary, \$16 97; cash, \$108 43. Wm. C. Maybury, stationary, \$14 43; cash, \$110 56. J. C. Burrows, stationary, \$35 40; cash, \$29 40. Jas. O'Donnell, stationary, \$22 71; cash, \$102 29. B. M. Cutcheon, stationary, \$26 66; cash, \$38 04. Spencer O. Fisher, stationary, \$26 81; cash, \$25 19. Edwin B. Winans, stationary, \$29 87; cash, \$115 13. Nathaniel B. Eldredge, stationary, \$9 74; cash, \$115 26. Ezra C. Carleton, stationary, \$20 56; cash, \$94 44. Seth C. Moffatt, stationary, \$20 57; cash, \$104 43. Timothy E. Tarnsey, stationary, \$22 73; cash, \$103 27.

The Spanish minister corroborates the report that he favors correction and retaliation unless the Spanish reciprocity treaty is passed by March 1.

The secretary of the treasury rules that the commercial meaning of "iron ore" as used in the tariff act means iron in its natural state in respect of moisture. Duty will now be assessed upon actual weight.

Hastings, Neb., had a \$65,000 fire the other night, and Hurley, Wis., a \$50,000 one the same day.

The Ohio river is on its annual rampage, and disastrous results are feared. People living in the lowlands have been compelled to leave their homes, and so replace of safety.

The overflowing of the Cumberland river has caused great damage to places on its banks.

William Comstock, the oldest convict in Auburn, N. Y., penitentiary, died on the 5th inst. He was received at the prison in 1855 on a life sentence. He killed his father and mother and cut out their hearts and ate them.

Silver men aver that Secretary Whitney has violated the law and talk of impeachment.

Secretary Manning, in a communication to the house, says that from August 4, 1884, \$1 and \$2 notes to the amount of \$7,738,433 were destroyed. No new \$1 and \$2 have been issued since July, 1885. He then calls attention to the fact that the \$1 and \$2 notes destroyed have been more than replaced by the \$1 and \$2 silver certificates issued between Aug. 4 and Dec. 31, 1885, which amounted to \$3,717,939.

The reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian Islands is to be extended seven years.

The entire business portion of Minooka, Ill., was burned on the 2d inst.

The International hotel at Helena, Mont., was destroyed by fire the other morning, and one man, an artist, was burned to death. The thermometer stood 40° below zero, and several firemen were badly frozen. The loss is \$855,000.

Three men who were walking on the Boston & Providence railroad track near Hyde Park, Mass., were instantly killed the other day.

Mrs. Elliott and a daughter aged 15, and a son aged 12, living on an island in the St. Lawrence, near Rockford, Ont., were burned to death on the 1st inst.

Fire broke out in the laundry connected with the state industrial home at Rochester, N. Y., and spread like wild fire throughout the building, which is a frame building, four stories in height. The inmates were all rescued. The loss will reach \$60,000 with no insurance.

The "Ohio Valley Cattle Growers' Association" was organized in Cincinnati the other day.

David Turpie, is the congressional nominee of the Indiana legislature.

A bill is now pending in the New York legislature to make murder in the first degree, when committed by a woman, punishable by imprisonment for life.

A high license bill has been introduced in the Minnesota legislature. It fixes the license at \$1,000.

A bill has been introduced in the Ohio legislature, appropriating \$60,000 for the purchase of a governor's residence and furnishing the same.

The George B. McClellan public school of Philadelphia, has been boycotted by 425 of the 500 pupils because the school board removed their teacher.

A deputy sergeant-at-arms of the senate has been sent to Texas with a list of twenty-five witnesses who are to be subpoenaed in connection with the political outrage which the committee on privileges and elections is directed to investigate.

The secretary of the treasury says he has no knowledge that any national banks are loaning money upon securities or discounting bills or notes which require payment in gold coin only.

A charter has been granted at Topeka, Kan., to a company which proposes to build a railway from Lyon county, Kan., through the Indian Territory to Fort Smith, Ark. The capital stock is placed at \$55,000,000.

The senate of the Tennessee legislature has adopted the prohibition amendment.

Mr. Charles Linesky, a society young man of White Haven, Pa., has brought suit for \$2,000 against the father of Laura Lecker, which he claims, is the cost of his courtship, Laura having jilted him for another fellow.

Frank James, the ex-ban-dit, has secured a position in the ladies' shoe department of a St. Louis shoe and clothing house.

Richard B. Coney, a nephew of War Gov. Coney of Maine, has just been pardoned from the Minnesota penitentiary where he was serving a life sentence for murder under the name of Richard J. Murphy.

Father F. C. Jean of Lyons, Ia., has been awarded \$300,000 damages against Bishop Hennessy of Dubuque, who deposed him from the rectory of St. Irene's parish at Lyons, 15 years ago.

The treasury department will not be prepared to issue the new \$5 silver certificate until about the middle of this month, and the issue will then be very slow and in small quantities, it having been decided that it is best to withhold the notes until they have been much more thoroughly dried than were the one and two dollar certificates.

A bill has been introduced in the Texas legislature co-operating with the interstate commerce bill.

Friends of Evangelist Moody are endeavoring to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his birth by raising a fund for the endowment of the schools established by Mr. Moody at Northfield, Mass.

Socialists Protest.

Chicago socialists to the number of about 500 met the other night and adopted resolutions protesting against the passage of a bill now pending before congress to establish a permanent military post near that city. The resolutions declare that the object is to intimidate the citizens of Chicago, and the garrison, as the post is called, is a menace to the liberties of the people. The meeting also demanded the abolition of the present standing army, and instead the establishment of an armed national militia embracing all males from the age of 18 to 50 capable of bearing arms. Several speakers were avowed Anarchists, but their utterances were in the main extremely guarded.

AUGUST AND NINA.

She Marries the Condemned Anarchist by Proxy.



AUGUST VINCENT THEODORE SPIES. August Spies, the condemned anarchist, was married by proxy to Nina Clarke Van Zandt on the 29th ult. Spies admits it and the justice who performed the ceremony, Justice Englehardt of Lakeview, has made a full statement of his share in the proceedings.



NINA CLARKE VAN ZANDT.

When Sheriff Matson, about two weeks ago, issued the order to the officials of the county jail not to admit Miss Van Zandt to see her lover, August Spies, nor to let any other unauthorized person in, it was thought that the matter was settled and that the couple would have to wait until Spies was given his liberty, if he should get it, before they could be married. Miss Van Zandt, however, remembered the sheriff's utterance that if she were Spies's wife she might be allowed the same privileges that were given to the wives of other prisoners. She did not want to submit to the separation from her lover, and finally determined that she must be married to him at any cost. The law about marrying by letter or marriages by proxy was looked up, but nothing was found to fill the bill except a marriage by proxy. This was finally decided on, and the ceremony performed, as soon as the necessary arrangements had been made. Henry Spies, a brother of the condemned anarchist, answering for him. Various opinions are current as to the legality of the ceremony, and, though Justice Englehardt claims to have chapter and verse for his action, it is reliably reported that Leonard Smith, Spies's leading counsel, repudiates the whole affair as illegal and highly imprudent.

A Young Murderer.

Two boys aged 10 and 8 years, while in the woods near Macon, Ga., gathering brush were set upon by Sam Bivins, aged 17 years, and murdered with an axe. Charles Rivers, the father of the boys, headed a searching party and found the bodies hidden in a gully. Bivins is jail and has confessed. He says he had a fight with the boys.

Nine Chinamen in camp about 11 miles from the west end of the Northern Pacific tunnel, were killed by a falling tree the other day.

A terrific dynamite explosion occurred on the old Dominion steamer Guyandotte, in New York harbor the other day. Fortunately no lives were lost, and only one person injured. The deed is attributed to striking longshoremen.

The supreme court at Jefferson City, Mo., has granted a stay of execution until April 1 next to H. M. Brooks, alias W. H. L. Maxwell and the Chinese highbinders pending an appeal for a new trial. The execution was to have taken place on the 3rd inst.

A Nebraska Earthquake.

Dispatches from Fremont, North Bend and other points within a radius of 100 miles west of Omaha, Neb., report that the people were startled the other evening by what is supposed to have been a severe earthquake shock. A loud rumbling of the earth was perceptible for several seconds, and buildings rocked in a violent manner. No damage is reported.

Mrs. Logan has decided that the General's grave shall be located in Illinois.

A quantity of dynamite was exploded under a San Francisco street car the other day. No one was hurt.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Dominion government has been asked to abate or materially reduce canal tolls.

The schoolhouse at St. Monique, near Montreal, was destroyed by fire the other night, and four young girls perished in the flames.

The Emperor of Austria says there is no danger of war in Europe, and that the dread alarms are nothing more nor less than German election maneuvers.

Farnell is suffering from Bright's disease and it is feared he cannot stand the strain of public life much longer.

The municipal council of Limerick positively refuses to celebrate the queen's jubilee.

An expedition to explore Brazil has left Bremen for Rio Janeiro. The party is composed of Dr. Carl Steinar, Wilhelm Steinar, and Drs. Ehrenreich, of Berlin, and Vogel, of Munich.

In the British house of lords, the woman suffrage bill was defeated without a division.

It is authoritatively stated that the British government, will, next spring, send men-of-war to the maritime provinces to co-operate with the Canadian cruisers in the enforcement of the fishing protective service.

Canadian marine pensioners under 55 years of age, must hold themselves in readiness for service at a moment's notice.

HALLUCINATION.

You ask me why I am going to marry? I can scarcely dare go confess to you the strange and inconceivable reason which urges me to this insane course. I am going to marry in order not to be alone.

I do not know how to tell it—how to make myself understood. You will pity me and you will despise me when you know in what a wretched state of mind I am.

I do not want to be alone any more—at night. I want to feel some being near, close to me, a being that can speak, say something, no matter what. I want to be able to rouse that being from sleep, to be able to ask that being any question suddenly—even a stupid question, so that I can feel my dwelling is inhabited—so that I can know that a mind is awake, that a reasoning power is at work—so that, if I suddenly light my candle, I can see a human face beside me—because—because (how can I dare avow my shame?)—because I am afraid when I am by myself.

Oh! you do not yet comprehend me? I am not afraid of any danger. If a man were to come in I would kill him without a shudder. I have no fear of ghosts; I do not believe in the supernatural. I am not afraid of the dead; I believe in total annihilation of every human being that passes away.

Then! Yes. Then! Well! I am afraid of myself! I am afraid of being afraid; afraid of the mental spasms that are driving me mad; afraid of the horrible sense of incomprehensible terror.

Laugh if you please! It is hideous; it is incurable. I am afraid of the walls, of the furniture, of familiar objects which seem to me to become animated with a sort of animal life. Above all I am afraid of the horrible confusion of my mind, the confusion of my reason which goes from me, all be-fogged, dissipated by some mysterious and inexplicable anguish.

First, I feel a vague disquiet that passes into my mind and makes all my flesh creep. I look around me. Nothing! And I feel a need of something. Of what? Something incomprehensible. Then I become afraid, simply because I cannot comprehend my fear.

I speak! I am frightened by my own voice! Then I am frightened by the Unknown which is behind the door, or behind the curtain, or inside the armoire, or under the bed. And nevertheless I know perfectly well there is really nothing in any of those places.

I turn round suddenly because I am afraid of what is behind me, although there is really nothing behind me, although I know it!

I become nervous, I feel the scare growing upon me; and I lock myself into my room, and bury myself in my bed, and I hide myself under my bedclothes; and covering there, gathering myself up like a ball, I shut my eyes in desperation, and thus remain for a seemingly infinite length of time, oppressed by the thought that my candle is still burning on the little table beside the bed, and that I should really blow it out. And I dare not!

Is it not frightful to be in such a condition?

There was a time when I never felt that way. I used to go home feeling calm. I went out and came in without anything to trouble the serenity of my mind. If I had been told what a stupid and terrible disease of fear—of incredible fear—would come upon me in after days, I certainly would have laughed. I used to open the doors in the dark with perfect confidence; I used to make my preparations for going to bed quietly, without even bolting myself in, and I never thought of getting up in the middle of the night to see if all the entrances to my room were strongly secured.

The trouble began last year in a singular way.

It was in autumn, on a certain damp evening. When my housekeeper had taken her departure, after I had dined, I asked myself what I was going to do. For some time I walked up and down my own room. I felt myself weary, unreasonably depressed, incapable of doing any work, lacking even the mental force to read. A fine rain was moistening the window panes; I was melancholy, all permeated by one of those causeless attacks of despondency which make you feel inclined to cry—which make a man want to talk to somebody or anybody in order to shake off the weight of one's own fancies.

I felt lonesome. Never before did my dwelling seem to me so empty. An infinite and heart sickening solitude surrounded me. What was I to do? I sat down. Then a nervous impatience seemed to pass into my legs. I got up and began to walk again. Perhaps I was a little feverish, for my hands, clasped behind my back, as one's hands often are when one walks about leisurely, seemed to burn one another where they touched, and I noticed it. Then a sudden cold shiver ran down my back. I thought that

the outside dampness was entering the room; and the idea occurred to me that it would be well to light a fire. I lit it; it was the first of the year. And I sat down once more, watching the flame. But soon—the impossibility of remaining quiet in any one position forced me to get up again, and I felt that I would have to go out somewhere to stir myself, to find a friend.

I went out. First I visited the houses of three different friends, no one of whom was at home; then I went on the boulevard, resolved to find some acquaintance or other.

It was dismal everywhere. The wet sidewalks were shining. A watery lukewarmness—one of those lukewarmnesses which nevertheless chill you with sudden shivers, the weighty lukewarmness of impalpable rain—seemed to bear down over the whole street, and to make the gas jets burn wearily and dim.

I walked along sluggishly, saying over and over again to myself, "I won't find anybody to talk to."

Several times I looked into all the cafes between La Madeleine and the Faubourg Poissonniere. Only miserable looking people, who did not seem to have vim enough to finish what they had ordered, were sitting at the tables.

I wandered about in this way for a long time, and about midnight I took my way home. I was quite calm, but very tired. My concierge, who always goes to bed before 11 o'clock, opened the door for me at once, contrary to his usual habit, and I thought to myself: "Hello! some other lodger must have gone up stairs."

Whenever I go out I always double-lock my door. This time I simply found it pulled to, and the fact impressed me. I thought that perhaps some letters might have been brought up stairs during the evening.

I went in. My fire was still burning, even brightly enough to light up the apartment. I took the candle in order to kindle it at the grate, when as I looked right before me, I saw some one sitting in my easy chair, with his back turned to me, apparently warming his feet at the fire.

I was not startled at all—no, not the least in the world. A very natural supposition occurred to me, namely, that one of my friends had come to pay me a visit. The concierge, to whom I had given instructions when I went out, had naturally told the visitor that I would soon be back, and had lent his own key. And then all the other incidents of my return flashed through my mind in a second—the opening of the door at once, my own door simply pulled to, etc.

My friend, whose hair alone I could see over the back of the chair, had evidently dropped asleep while waiting for my return, and I proceeded to wake him up. I then got a distinct view of him; his right arm hung down; his feet were crossed one over the other, and the way his head drooped, a little to the left of the arm chair, snowed plainly enough that he was asleep. I asked myself, Who is it? Anyhow the light in the room was not strong enough to see perfectly by. I put out my hand to touch his shoulder. My hand touched only the wood of the chair! Nobody was there! The chair was empty!

Mercy! what a shock it gave me. First I leaped back as if some terrible peril had made itself visible. Then I turned round, feeling that somebody was behind me; then, almost as quickly, an imperative desire to look at that chair again made me wheel round a second time, and I stood there panting with fear—so bewildered as to be incapable of thinking, on the very point of falling.

But I am by nature a cool man, and my self-possession soon returned. I thought to myself: "I have just had a hallucination—that is all!" And I immediately began to reflect on the phenomenon. In such moments, the mind operates very rapidly.

I had had a hallucination—that was an incontestable fact. Now my mind had all the time remained clear, performing its functions regularly and logically. There was consequently no real affection of the brain. The eyes alone had been deluded, and had deluded my imagination. The eyes had a vision—one of those visions that make simple minded folks believe in miracles. It was simply a nervous accident to the optical apparatus—nothing more; perhaps there was a slight congestion.

And I lighted my candle. As I bent down over the fire I found myself trembling, and I drew myself up again with a sudden start, as if some one had touched me from behind.

Certainly my nerves were out of order.

I walked to and fro for a little while. I talked aloud to myself. I hummed a few airs.

Then I double-locked the door of my room, and I began to feel somewhat reassured. At all events, nobody could get in.

Again I sat down, and for a long time I thought over my adventure. Then I went to bed and blew out my light.

For a few minutes everything seemed all right. I remained lying quietly on my back. Then I felt an irresistible desire to take a look at my room, and I turned over on my side.

My fire held only two or three red embers, which barely lighted the legs of the chair; and I thought I saw the man sitting there again.

I struck a match quickly. But I had been mistaken; I could see nothing.

Nevertheless I got up took the chair, and placed it out of sight behind my bed.

Then I made everything dark again, and tried to go to sleep. I could not have sunk into unconsciousness for more than five minutes when I saw in a dream, and as distinctly as reality itself, the whole incident of that evening. I woke up in terror, and after making a light sat up in bed without daring to try to go to sleep again.

Sleep, notwithstanding, twice seized upon for a few moments, in spite of myself. Twice I saw the same thing. I thought I had actually gone mad!

When daylight appeared I felt completely cured, and I took a peaceful sleep until midday.

It had passed, entirely passed. I had had a fever, a nightmare, or something of the sort. Anyhow I had been sick. Nevertheless I thought myself very much of a fool.

That day I was quite jolly. I dined at the cabaret, went to the theatre, and then started for home. But lo! as I drew near my house, a strange sense of uneasiness took possession of me. I was afraid of seeing him again—him! Not afraid of him precisely—not afraid of his presence, in which I did not believe; but afraid of another optical trouble, afraid of the hallucination, afraid of the fear which would come upon me.

For more than an hour I kept walking up and down the sidewalk. Then at last I decided this was absolute folly, and I went in. I panted so much that I could scarcely climb the stairs. I stood for fully ten minutes more on the landing, in front of my room. Then, suddenly, I felt a rush of courage, a bracing up of will. I plunged my key in the keyhole; I rushed forward with a lighted candle in my hand; I kicked in the unfastened door of the room, and I threw one terrified glance at the fireplace. I saw nothing. Ah!

What a relief! What joy! What a deliverance! I went to and fro with a swaggering air. But still I did not feel perfectly confident. I would turn round by fits and starts to look behind me; the darkness in the corners of the room frightened me.

I slept badly, being incessantly startled out of my rest by imaginary noises. But I never saw him. No. That was all over.

Ever since that day I have been afraid to be alone at night. I can feel it there, close to me—the vision! It did not make its appearance again—oh, no! And what matter, anyhow, since I don't believe in it, since I know that it is nothing?

—Still it annoyed me, because I keep all the time thinking about it. One arm was hanging down on the right side; his head drooped a little to the left, like that of a man asleep. Come, that's enough of it, non de Dieu! I don't want to think about it any more!

And still, what is this feeling of being haunted? Why does it persist in this way? His feet were close to the fire.

He haunts me; it is madness, but it is so! Who is he? I know perfectly well that he does not exist—that it is nothing whatever! He only exists in my apprehension, in my fear, in my anguish! There that's enough!

Yes, but it's no use for me to reason with myself about it—no use to try to brace up against it; I can't remain alone at home any more, because he is there! I know I won't see him any more; he won't show himself again—that's my thought. Because he remains invisible! Does not follow that he is not there! He is behind the doors, and in the armoire and under the bed—in all the dark corners, in all the shadows. If I stir the door upon its hinges, if I open my armoire, if I lower my light to look under the bed, if I throw the light upon the corners, upon the shadows, he is not there, but then I feel him behind me! I turn round—certain all the while that I am not going to see him, that I will not ever see him again. He is behind me still, for all that.

It is stupid, but it is atrocious! What would you have me do? I can do nothing.

But if there were two of us together at home, then, I feel—yes, I am perfectly sure—that he would not be there any more. For he is there because I am alone—and for no other reason than because I am alone.—Guy de Maupassant.—Translated for Times-Democrat.

Equalizing Home Work.

Arkansas Traveler.

"I have about come to the conclusion that no man is good enough for even a passably good woman," said the proprietor of the Coon Range all sorts store, as he glanced at a lank fellow who had just made a disastrous raid on a box of matches. "Every man has an easier time than his wife."

"I've thought of that a thousand times," replied old man Gatewood, known through the neighborhood as Lazy Sam; "I know that I have an easier time than my wife, but I'm bringing the thing down mighty nigh equal now. I don't believe in allowing a woman to mighty nigh kill herself at work, let me tell you, and for sometime I have been shaping my points so that she won't have such a hard time." "Equalizing it, eh?" "That's exactly what I'm doin', gentlemen. Last year my po' wife had to chop all the wood and fetch all the water." "And you have relieved her of that, eh?" "Wall, partly; she only has to chop the wood now. My boy is got to be big enough to tote the water. I tell you what's a fact, a man ought to think uv these things."

INJUSTICE CORRECTED.

Convincing Verification of Widespread Public Statements.

TO THE READERS OF THIS PAPER.

In common with many publishers and editors, we have been accustomed to look upon certain statements which we have seen in our columns as merely adroit advertising.

Consequently we feel justified in taking the liberty of printing a few points from a private letter recently received from one of our largest patrons, as a sort of confession of faith to our readers. We quote:

"We have convinced ourselves that by telling what we know to be true, we have produced at last a permanent conviction in the public mind. Seven years ago we stated what the national disease of this country was, and that it was rapidly increasing. Three years ago we stated that a marked check had been given it.

"The statistics of one of the largest life insurance companies of this country shows that in 1883 and 1884, the mortality from kidney disorders did not increase over the previous years; other companies stated the same thing. It is not presumptuous for us to claim credit for checking these ravages.

"Seven years ago we stated that the condition of the kidneys was the key to the condition of health; within the past five years all careful life insurance companies have conceded the truth of this statement, for, whereas, ten years ago, chemical analysis to determine the condition of the kidneys was not required, to-day millions of dollars in risks are refused, because chemical examination discovers unsuspected diseases of the kidneys.

"Seven years ago we stated that the ravages of Bright's Disease were insignificant compared with other unsuspected disorders of the kidneys of many misleading names; that ninety-three per cent. of human ailments are attributed to deranged kidneys, which fills the blood with uric acid, or kidney poison; which causes these many fatal diseases.

"The uric acid, or kidney poison, is the real cause of the majority of cases of paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, convulsions, pneumonia, consumption, and insanity; over half the victims of consumption are first the victim of diseased kidneys.

"When the recent death of an honored ex-official of the United States was announced, his physician said that although he was suffering from Bright's Disease, that was not the cause of death. He was not frank enough to admit that the apoplexy which overtook him in his bed, was the fatal effect of the kidney poison in the blood, which had eaten away the substance of the arteries and brain; nor was Logan's physician honest enough to state that his fatal rheumatism was caused by kidney acid in the blood.

"If the doctors would state in official reports the original cause of death, the people of this country would be alarmed, yet, nearly panic stricken, at the fearful mortality from kidney disorders."

The writers of the above letter give these facts to the public simply to justify the claims that they have made, that "if the kidneys and the liver are kept in a healthy condition by the use of Warner's safe cure, which hundreds of thousands have proved to be a specific, when all other remedies failed, and that has received the endorsement of the highest medical talent in Europe Australasia and America, many a life would be prolonged and the happiness of the people preserved. It is successful with so many different diseases because it and alone, can remove uric acid from the blood through the kidneys."

Our readers are familiar with the preparation named.

Commendation thereof has often appeared in our columns.

We believe it to be one of the best, if not the best ever manufactured. We know the proprietors are men of character and influence.

We are certain they have awakened a wide-spread interest in the public mind concerning the importance of the kidneys. We believe with them that they are the key to health, and that for their restoration from disease and maintenance in health, there is nothing equal to this great remedy.

The proprietors say they "do not glory in this universal prevalence of disease, but having started with the purpose of spreading the merits of Warner's safe cure before the world, because it cured our senior proprietor, who was given up by doctors as incurable, we feel it our duty to state the facts and leave the public to its own inferences. We point to our claims, and to their public and universal verification with pride, and if the public does not believe what we say, we tell them to ask their friends and neighbors what they think about our preparations."

As stated above, we most cordially commend the persual of this correspondence by our readers, believing that in so doing, we are fulfilling a simple public obligation.

When a woman gets on a street car and spreads out her skirts so that she occupies two seats, you can make up your mind that her husband sits on the edge of his chair and says "Yes m'm, 'No m'm," to her.—New Haven News.

Young gent (in furnishing store)— "I want to get a box of paper collars, fifteen and a half inch, an' a satin neck tie." Dealer (affably)—"Yes, sir; all right sir; and how is everything over in Boston?"—Life.

Photographer—Wear a pleasant expression, if you can; just imagine that the object of your affections has given you a sealskin saque. Lady (with a sigh)—He has given me the sack, but it's not sealskin.—Siftings.

Countryman (loose in a bookstore)—"Have you got prayer books, Mister?" Clerk—"Yes. The book of common prayer. I suppose?" Countryman—"No, it's for a young school-marm down my way, an' I want a book of the best prayers you've got in the buildin'—New York Sun.

"I feel like thunder this morning," complained a New Jersey citizen. "That's because you fooled with lightning last night," reverberated his wife quicker than a flash.

Young housekeeper.—Bridget, take these eggs right back to the store. They are much to old. Bridget—Yes, mum. "Tell the man if he hasn't any spring chickens we don't want any. He thinks because I'm inexperienced he can cheat me; but I'll show him."—Tid-Bits.

Tom—I hear that you struck for six hours. Bill? Bill—Yes, Tom, we did. Tom—Boss give in? Bill—No. Tom—Then you are still working ten hours? Bill—No, ain't working any hours at all. Lost my job.—Boston Courier.

Hans Hansen of Pipestone county, Minn. has a daughter twelve years old who has ploughed 112 acres of his farm for him. Where is the dude who could do that!

Baby falls and bumps its head. Baby bawls, they think it's dead. Mamma gets St. Jacobs Oil. Rubs the baby; stops turmoil.

Children's coats and frocks are as often made with full gathered as pleated skirts. Open embroidery is used by some dress-makers on wool frocks that are trimmed with bands of fur.

The newest fur collars are in the square sailor shape, with strings to tie or clasp fasten them in front.

Col. H. M. Duffield of Detroit, will be the orator at the unveiling of the Garfield equestrian statue at Washington next May.

Whittier has just finished a long historical poem. Whittier is one of the poets whose muse has not deserted him in age.

A prominent farmer of Bowling Green, Howard County, Md., Mr. J. T. Ridgely, said his four children were sick with sore throats and coughs at the same time. Red Star Cough Cure cured them in a week. No opiates.

The attempt to revive the old-time bon is only partially successful.

Evening mantles are appropriately trimmed with feather bands.

Sealskin is never used for trimming, but for whole garments, caps and bonnets.

MENMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. CASWELL, HAZARD, & Co., Proprietors, New-York. Sold by Druggists.

The hat of the fashionable young woman is of glossy beaver.

Many Forms of Nervous Debility. In men yield to CARTER'S IRON PILLS.

Polonaises trimmed with fur are coming into vogue.

Those complaining of Sore Throat or Hoarseness should use BRONCHIAL TROCHES. The effect is extraordinary, particularly when used by singers and speakers for clearing the voice. Price 25 cts.

Edison's recovery from his severe illness is now practically certain.

You can hardly realize that it is medicine when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; they are very small; no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use.

W. W. Corcoran of Washington, pays taxes on \$9,100,000.

3 months' treatment for 50c. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. Sold by druggists.

Princess Dolgorouki, widow of the late Czar, was once a Spanish actress.

Snakebite Cured by Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Back Ache plaster.

Dr. Mary Walker is beginning to show the effects of age.

Johnny's Composition on Medicine.

"There is two kinds of medicine besides the kind you Rub On and the first kind is the Soft Kind which you take with a spoon while A man holds your Head and you kick and Riddle some because it tastes so and the other kind is the Hard Kind which is called Pills and it is the Hardest of the whole because it is so Hard to go Down but it does not make any Difference which kind you Take when you get it Took you wish you Had not for It makes quite a Row in your Stomach and Riots Around."

Evidently Johnny's experience in medicine does not include Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are easy to take and do their work quietly and calmly. Neither does it include in the way of "Soft Medicine" Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which though powerful to cure all chronic derangements of the liver and blood, is pleasant to the taste and agreeable in its effects. Unequaled as a remedy for all scrofulous diseases, pimples, blotches, eruptions, ulcers, swelled glands, goitre or thick neck, fever-sores and hip-joint disease.

Detroit papers puts Michigan's wealth at \$2,000,000,000.

"Golden Medical Discovery" will not cure a person whose lungs are almost wasted, but it is an unfailing remedy for consumption if taken in time. All druggists.

Don't hawk, hawk, and blow, disgusting everybody, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Mrs. Jas. Brown-Potter has signed a contract with Mr. Henry E. Abbey, and will appear professionally in a short time.

The Reason Why.

It is said "there's nothing new under the sun," and it may be a true saying. But when the light of reason is thrown on some of the every day occurrences in life, it is astonishing how little we actually know as to the whys and wherefores of matters which attract our attention. In the hurly-burly of this world we are apt to take for granted facts as they appear, because we have not time to thoroughly investigate them. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company has endeavored to save the enquiring mind the trouble of much research, and has published in a little book entitled "Why and Wherefore," many reasons why various facts exist. The language is plain and simple, and the volume might be used with profit as a reliable class book in public and private schools. As a household reference it is invaluable, and children as well as grown people can read and understand it.

While this publication is in a measure an advertising medium for the Railway Company, that fact does not detract from its value, and a copy of "Why and Wherefore" will be sent free to any address by enclosing ten cents in postage to A. V. H. Carpenter, General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

The Berlin Borsen-Zeitung urges the German government to ally the war scares which are alarming the commercial world.

Why so limping around with your boots ran over when Lyon's Heel Stiffeners will keep them straight!

The Peruvian Government is doing its best to suppress gambling in Lima.

PATENTS obtained by Louis Hagger & Co., Attorneys, Washington, D.C. Jan'y 1884. Advice free.

Everything in Hosiery, Hoods, Jersey Gloves, Mittens and handkerchiefs, at one quarter off until March 1st. Come early and secure the plums

This sale also includes a quantity of towels, from 5c. to 50c. each. We pledge ourselves that none of these goods have been marked up, and that at one quarter off they are the best values to be found.

E. G. Hoag & Co.

The Greatest Discovery

Of the nineteenth century, can be truly said of Papillon (extract of flax) skin cure. Thousands testify to its wonderful curative powers in seemingly hopeless cases of Eczema, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas and every kind of skin disease. Mr. O. P. Alger, of Hartford, Ohio, tried everything he heard of or saw recommended, and suffered five years with Eczema until he found Papillon Skin cure which cured him. Large bottles only \$1.00.

To all Members

Of Society: Kemp's Balsam will cure your distressing cough. We guarantee it. Price 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial size free. 22 April 1 year. R. S. ARMSTRONG.

Business College
Clearly

School of Penmanship and Shorthand Institute
Expellanti, Mich.
Offers unequalled advantages for preparing Young and Middle Aged Men and Women to fill important and lucrative places in life. Superior system of Actual Business. No vacations. Large attendance. NINE teachers. Good board with well furnished room, \$2.00 to \$3.12 per week. Now is a desirable time to enter. Call or write for Circulars. P. R. CLEARY, Principal.

Doctors Prescribe

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, for three reasons:—it is perfectly safe for old or young,—can be relied upon in cases of emergency,—and possesses great curative powers.

I consider Ayer's Cherry Pectoral a medical success and a chemical triumph. I have found this medicine a powerful specific for Colds, Coughs, and Pulmonary Complaints. I use it in my own family and recommend it in my practice. Parker Cleveland, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Materia Medica, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is an invaluable remedy for Colds, Coughs, and all Pulmonary diseases. I use it myself and prescribe it in my practice.—A. S. Pettenger, M. D., Glen Gardner, N. J.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

No other medicine is so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, for the cure of coughs, colds, and all derangements of the respiratory organs. It relieves the asthmatic and consumptive, even in advanced stages of disease.

Council Proceedings.

CHELSEA, Mich., Sept. 10, 1886.—Board met in special session. Meeting called to order by president Palmer. Roll called by clerk BeGole. Present, J. A. Palmer, president, and trustees Lighthall, Bachman, Loomis, Schumacher and Schnaitman. Absent, trustee Holmes. Minutes read and approved.

Moved and supported that the following bills be allowed and orders drawn on treasurer for amounts.

J. Lawrence, 30 yds. gravel,	\$15 00
M. Conkright, cartage,	10 60
Thos. Holmes, 2d q'r salary,	10 00
G. A. BeGole, " " "	10 00
G. W. TurnBull, salary,	12 50
H. Lighthall, 4 1/2 days with team and extra wagon,	15 75
E. White, work,	6 00
Wm. Gray, " "	4 50
J. Kellen, " "	7 50
J. VanOrden, " "	68
J. VanOrden, " "	1 37
J. Lawrence, " "	3 00
Geo. Foster, salary,	30 00
J. VanOrden, work,	13 31
G. Martin, " "	13 31
J. Lawrence, " "	26 10
E. Winters, " "	11 94
M. Hunter, " "	13 06
Geo. Foster, horse,	1 00
G. Martin, work,	1 37
L. D. Loomis,	29 40
Carried,	

Moved and supported that the attorney be instructed to draft ordinance for new walks in front of the following property: H. S. Holmes, Emma J. Hatch, A. Durand, Cong. church, Mrs. Tucker, Mrs. Tyndall, J. Bacon. Carried.

Moved and supported that we adjourn (subject to call of the president), until our next regular meeting. Carried.
GEO. A. BEGOLE, Clerk.

CHELSEA, Mich., Oct. 23, 1886.—Board met in council rooms. Meeting called to order by the clerk. Roll called. Present, trustees Loomis, Schumacher, Schnaitman, Holmes, Lighthall and Bachman. Absent, J. A. Palmer, president.

Moved and supported that trustee Holmes act as president pro tem. Carried.

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

Wm. Clark, work,	\$ 1 78
J. Lawrence, " "	6 50
Geo. Foster, 2 mos. salary,	60 00
Jas. Geddes, ditching,	13 12
Miller & Kercher,	5 95
L. D. Loomis,	21 46
Thos. Kelley,	2 06
John Kellen,	68
A. Congdon,	68
Jas. VanOrden,	68
Ed. Winters,	68
Jay M. Woods,	6 00
G. Martin,	6 00
J. Staffan,	6 00
Carried,	

Moved and supported that Special Ordinance No. 7, as read by the clerk, be adopted and ordered printed. Carried.

Moved and supported that the following special ordinance, No. 8, as read by the clerk, be adopted and ordered printed. Carried.

Moved and supported that we adjourn. Carried.
GEO. A. BEGOLE, Clerk.

CHELSEA, Mich., Nov. 26, 1886.—Board met in special session. Meeting called to order by the president. Roll called by the clerk. Present, J. A. Palmer, president, and trustees Lighthall, Holmes, Bachman, Schumacher, Loomis and Schnaitman.

Moved and supported that the following bills be allowed and orders drawn on the treasurer for the same.

C. H. Carpenter,	\$ 1 45
Holmes & Co.,	5 53
L. D. Loomis,	3 00
Geo. Ward,	1 20
Thos. Holmes,	10 00
Geo. A. BeGole,	10 00
Geo. TurnBull,	12 50
Geo. Foster,	30 00
G. Martin,	4 12
J. Miller,	3 25
Carried,	

The following petition read by the clerk: To the President and Trustees of the Village of Chelsea:

You will please take notice that I received an injury on sidewalk in front of Frank Brooks', on Middle st., on or about the 15th day of Sept., for which I claim damages on account of defect in said sidewalk.
Dated, Nov. 16, 1886. THOS. O'NIEL.

Moved and supported that the petition be laid on the table. Carried.

Moved and supported that we adjourn until next regular meeting, subject to the call of the president. Carried.
GEO. A. BEGOLE, Clerk.

CHELSEA, Mich., Dec. 23, 1886.—Board met in special session at Kemp Bros.' Bank. Meeting called to order, by the president. Roll called by the clerk. Present, J. A. Palmer, president, and trustees Holmes, Loomis, Schumacher, and Schnaitman. Absent, trustees Lighthall and Bachman.

Moved and supported that the report of the Finance Committee on bill of Jacob Staffan be accepted and order drawn on the treasurer for the amount, \$2.00. Carried.

Moved and supported that the president be allowed to borrow \$300 at 7 per cent, payable on or before May 15, 1887, for use of the village. Carried.

Moved and supported that the following bills be allowed and orders drawn for the amounts.

Geo. Foster,	\$30 00
L. D. Loomis,	2 00
F. Leach,	68
John Conity,	50
Carried,	

Moved and supported that we adjourn subject to the call of the president. Carried.
GEO. A. BEGOLE, Clerk.

Monthly Report of Chelsea Union School for Month Ended January 28, 1886.

DEPARTMENTS.	Belonging	Enrolled	Per cent of Attendance
High School.....	53 48	.94	
Grammar Sch., 7th & 8th Grades	56 51	.94	
Intermediate, 5th & 6th Grades	52 50	.95	
2d Intermed., 3d & 4th Grades	54 52	.91	
2d Primary, 2d Grade.....	43 39	.92	
Primary 1st Grade.....	99 77	.85	

ROLL OF HONOR.

Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy for the month.

HIGH SCHOOL.
Lillie Beam, William Hoppe.
Blanche Campbell, Dorsey Hoppe.
Belle Chandler, Cora Irwin.
Kittie Crowell, Harry Morton.
Finley Hammond, Max Pierce.
Mary Hoppe, John R. Pierce.
P. M. PARKER, Principal.
MARY L. WRIGHT, Preceptress.

GRAMMAR ROOM.
Geo. Beckwith, Otto Steinbach.
Andros Gulde, Hattie Stedman.
Ed. Hammond, Bert TurnBull.
May Judson, Minnie Vogel.
Amelia Neuberger, Lewis Vogel.
Ora Perry, May Wood.
Ed. Schumacher, Nina Wright.
Henry Steinbach,
LIBBIE DEPEW, Teacher.

INTERMEDIATE.
Geo. Ahnemiller, Guy Lighthall.
Fred Ahnemiller, Conrad Lehman.
Matie Conity, Minnie Mast.
James Clark, Katie Staffan.
Etta Hepfer, Ida Schumacher.
Maggie Keusch, Eddie Winters.
TILLIE MUTSCHEL, Teacher.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE
Emma Ahnemiller, Estella Irwin.
Bennie Bacon, Ida Keusch.
Maud Brooks, Nellie Lowry.
Nina Crowell, Satie Speer.
DORA HARRINGTON, Teacher.

SECOND PRIMARY.
Miles Alexander, Ulysses Paine.
Frank Barthel, Burnett Sparks.
Nellie Bacon, Geo. Kantebner.
Bert Gerard, Lester Winans.
CORA LEWIS, Teacher.

PRIMARY.
Marie Bacon, Mamie Drislane.
John Drislane, Earle Foster.
Lillie Girard, Geo. Irwin.
Earle Lowry, Myron Lighthall.
Nellie Noyes, Edith Speer.
Frank Zulke, Charles Payne.
S. E. VANTYNE,
M. A. VANTYNE,
Teachers.

Letter List.

Following are the letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Chelsea, for the week ended February 5, 1887:
Brown, Rev. Jas.
Dixon, Jas.
Elliott, Miss Ellen
Holmes, R. B.
Him Yee.
Johnson, Mr. Amos P.
Mellendorf, Minnie
Schwark, Mr. Friederick
Thorp, Mrs. Paulin
Vogeding, Mr. G.
Welburn, Miss Ann
Persons calling for any of the above please say "advertised."
THOS. MCKONE, P. M.

For Sale.

Seventy acres of the old Letts farm, lying just north of this village. Terms, reasonable. Inquire of R. S. Armstrong, or, on the premises, of Geo. B. Whitaker.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. M. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

H. S. HOLMES & CO.
FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED.

GREAT CUTS
—IN—
SUITS, OVERCOATS, CLOAKS, ETC.

WE MUST TURN THEM INTO MONEY.

Respectfully,
H. S. HOLMES & CO.

Franklin Everett

Died, in Sharon, Washtenaw Co., Mich. Jan. 29, 1887, Deacon Franklin Everett, aged 61 years, 7 months, 29 days.
Franklin Everett was born in Troy, Oakland Co., May 30, 1824. When two years old, his parents moved into the township of Superior, this county. From superior they moved to Ann Arbor in 1830. In August 1833, the old home in Sharon was reached, where he resided upwards of 53 years. In May, 1853, he united with the Baptist Church at Sylvan, Rev. I. D. Hosford, Pastor. His Christian life was one of usefulness and self forgetfulness from the first, and during his sickness he rejoiced trustingly in the promises of God. In April, 1863, he was chosen Deacon, which office he faithfully held until death. In 1848 his father died having left to his family the rich legacy of an earnest Christian life, as well as a good earthly home. In 1854 he married Miss Mary A. Warren, who died in 1873. They lost their little son Frankie, aged 5 years, in 1861; and in 1872 mother Everett died, aged over 83 years. In 1874 he married Mary E. Fairchilds, who with four children, is left to mourn the loss of a kind husband and father, who feel the need of his counsels and sympathies, and yet rejoice in hope of a glorious reunion beyond the shadows of death. Deacon Everett was also called to positions of trust and honor by the citizens of his township. The family, neighborhood and church, sustain an earthly loss, which nothing but like faithful life and devoted love can ever supply. **

Prohibition Convention.

A Washtenaw county Prohibition Convention, to elect twenty-one delegates to the State Convention to be held in Lansing, on Thursday, February 24, 1887, at 11 o'clock, a. m., to nominate candidates for regents of the University, and Judge of the Supreme Court, and to transact such other business as may come before the convention, will be held in the

CITY OF ANN ARBOR,
AT THE COURT HOUSE;
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1887,
AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.

The several cities, wards and townships will be entitled to six delegates each. Business of importance will come before the Convention. We have already accomplished a grand good work, now let us push on to victory.
ALVIN WILSEY, B. J. CONRAD,
Secretary, Chairman.

Mackinaw & Marquette R. R.

"THE MACKINAW SHORT LINE."

Only Direct Route to Marquette and the Iron and Copper Regions of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Two Through Trains each way daily, making close connections in Union Deposits at all Points.

The territory traversed is famous for its Unexcelled Hunting and Fishing.

Tickets for sale at all points via this route. For Maps, Folders, Rates and Information, address, E. W. ALLEN, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt., Marquette, Mich.

Please Note.

A change of time goes into effect to-day (Jan. 26) on the Detroit Mackinac & Marquette railroad, and connections at all points are maintained; at Mackinac City, via the stanch transfer steamer Algoma from St. Ignace with the Michigan Central and Grand Rapids & Indiana railroads for all points in Canada, the east, southeast and south. The ice in the Straits of Mackinac is in excellent condition this winter, and the boat is having no trouble in making regular trips, while from the fact that the straits are frozen evenly and solidly no trouble is apprehended, the boat being able to maintain a channel, though in view of the fact that she goes readily, through solid ice twenty-four inches in thickness when occasion demands, it will be understood that the closing of her channel would be but a temporary difficulty. At Marquette connection is made with the 4 p. m. train on the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon railroad, which runs through to the copper country, so that "The Mackinac Short Line" with its daily fast express is in a position to successfully handle the business of the territory reached by it, and its connections in a manner to satisfy its patrons.

Annual Meeting.

The first annual meeting of the stockholders of Chelsea Recreation Park was held last Monday in the Town Hall, when the report of Treasurer Holmes was read approved and the following named persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year: L. Babcock, Wm. Judson, Chas. Canfield, J. L. Gilbert, Jabez Bacon, H. S. Holmes and John Conlan. The old Board were all reelected except President W. H. Dancer, who declined a reelection. The directors will meet next Tuesday to choose officers.

"My little son, three years of age, was terribly afflicted with scrofula. His head was entirely covered with scrofulous sores and his body showed many marks of the disease. A few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured him."—W. J. Beckett, Hymers, Ind.