

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

VOLUME 16.

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NUMBER 24

ADVERTISING RATES.

Space.	1 w	1 m	3 m	6 m	1 y
1 Inch.	50¢	1 00	2 00	4 00	8 00
2 Columns.	1 00	2 00	4 00	8 00	16 00
3 Columns.	1 50	3 00	6 00	12 00	24 00
4 Columns.	2 00	4 00	8 00	16 00	32 00
5 Columns.	2 50	5 00	10 00	20 00	40 00
6 Columns.	3 50	7 00	14 00	28 00	56 00
7 Columns.	4 50	9 00	18 00	36 00	72 00
8 Columns.	5 50	11 00	22 00	44 00	88 00

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

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

CONGREGATIONAL.—Rev. John A. Kaley. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Young people's meeting, Sabbath evening, at 8 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 Roberts. 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.

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

CITY BARBER SHOP. FRANK SHAEVER. 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, DePay & Co's Drug Store. CHELSEA, MICH. v11-46.

PHOTOGRAPHER. E. E. SHAEVER. 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, Sylva, 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 every 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, Bill Heads, Ticket Blanks, Programmes, Tags, Cards, Pamphlets, Receipts, Etc., Etc. **PRINTING**

Notice to Butter Makers and Consumers.

I will be constantly on hand at my new stand under the postoffice to pay the highest market price, in cash, for all the first class butter I can get, and will also retail first class butter to any who may want, at all times, and at as reasonable figures as any one can sell a good article for. And guarantee satisfaction.

Cash paid for eggs. A. DURAND.

F. W. DUNN & CO.'S,

Housekeepers' Bazaar

Great Sale of White Muslin Embroidery at 50 per cent less than regular prices.

The best stock of Crockery, in town.

Fine Confectionery, Fruits and Nuts.

F. W. DUNN & CO.

Chelsea, Mich.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

SALE. \$1.00.
TURKEYS. 8c.
CHICKENS. 7c.
OATS. 28 cents.
EGGS. 15 cents.
CORN. 25 cents.
WHEAT. 75 cents.
BUTTER. 15 cents.
LIVE HOGS. \$5.00.
POTATOES. 35 cents.
CLOVER SEED. \$5.00.
HOGS, dressed. \$6.00.
BARKLY. 75c. to \$1.00.

Is it not time to renew your subscription?

Blue birds were seen in this vicinity on Tuesday.

Born, February 3, 1887, to Mr. and Mrs. N. Cook, a son.

Clare Durand, of Ann Arbor, spent Sunday with friends here.

J. V. Bayer has gone to Gratiot county to seek for a new home.

A. W. Wilkinson, of Detroit, spent Sunday with his parents here.

H. S. Holmes & Co. has a new ad. this week. Do not fail to read it.

C. E. Letts wants to sell 70 acres of good land, lying just north of town.

We had a call last week from C. E. Letts, of Detroit. He takes the HERALD.

BeGole has sold his stock of boots, shoes clothing and furnishing goods to H. S. Holmes & Co.

Miss Florence Bachman, who is attending school at Ypsilanti, spent Sunday with her parents in this place.

Do not fail to hear Connel Smiley in his interesting and popular lectures at the Town Hall, Feb. 24th and 25th.

B. J. Billings of Toledo, was in town Saturday, looking at the heap of ashes left from the store owned by his wife.

L. D. Loomis has sold his residence on West Middle Street, and moved into his new house opposite the Congregational church.

Rev. John Patchin, of Grass Lake, and Rev. J. A. Kaley exchanged pulpits last Sunday, Mr. Kaley preaching for Mr. Patchin at Manchester.

The mission band—"Happy Messengers"—will give a concert next Sabbath evening, Feb. 20, at the Cong'l church. All are invited to be present.

North Lake items got mislaid last week and the Unadilla items have mysteriously disappeared this week. We hope our correspondents will not be discouraged.

E. S. Cooper, formerly of this neighborhood, late of Detroit, has removed to East Saginaw. He still takes the HERALD and pays for it in advance. He will undoubtedly prosper.

Information respecting a book entitled Uncle Frank's Museum, and having the name Carrie Negus on the back, is desired by Mrs. E. L. Negus. The book has been gone two years.

Mrs. Hooker will, for the present, occupy rooms with Mrs. Allyn over the Savings Bank, where she hopes to see her former patrons. It will be a favor if those indebted will call and settle.

A number of adjusters of insurance have been here this week, auditing and paying losses in their several companies, but their work is not completed, so we reserve the full report until next week.

We learn that a wedding occurred yesterday at the residence of Mr. R. Kruse; his daughter Lydia being married to Philip Riemenschneider. It was to be a grand affair. We shall probably hear about it by another week.

E. G. Hoag & Co. have taken the remnant of their stock, saved from the fire, into the upper room over Wood Bros's block, where they will be glad to see their old customers and new ones too. See their change of ad.

Since the fire last week our town has been literally sown with beautifully printed pamphlets, entitled, "The Best Fire Protection for Small Towns," issued and circulated by the Silsby Manufacturing Co., of Seneca Falls, N. Y.

We have received a partial report of the McLaren-Schenk wedding, and were promised more particulars, but reporters have failed to come to time, so it must go over to next issue. Parties who want us to publish notices of this kind should remember that we cannot publish matter of which we have not the necessary information.

Whereas, we the Chelsea Debating Club, have challenged the North Lake Lyceum (at their request) for a joint debate, which they accepted, but on account of the roads have failed for five or six weeks to appear:

Resolved, That they have our heartfelt sympathy in their afflictions, trials and tribulations, from bull dogs, small pox, diphtheria and impassable roads. It is further

Resolved, That our Senator be instructed to frame a bill providing for their immediate relief by electing new pathmasters, muzzling all bull dogs and importing a car load of M. D.'s to look after their physical wants.

BY ORDER OF COM.

The clergy of Ypsilanti are taking hold of the prohibitory amendment question earnestly and vigorously. Not content to work in their own immediate neighborhood, they have issued a circular letter to the clergy of the state, urging them all to prompt and energetic efforts in support of this measure. After calling attention to the fact that it is "wholly non-partisan" and that "no day should be lost," they inquire, "Will you allow us to suggest that a Christian ministers of all denominations in our state do as we plan to do here, viz: To give especial time to the discussion of the point at issue in our own congregations, and in union public meetings, and by exchanges; and in neighborhoods in the vicinity? Are we not come to the kingdom for such a time as this?" We certainly approve this action and offer our services, so far as health and circumstances will permit, to aid the good work.

Card of Thanks.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to the citizens of Chelsea for so carefully removing my goods at the time of the fire, which would have been a total loss, had it not been for the kindness of friends.

MRS. HOOKER.

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.

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.

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.

Special Notice.

Hereafter, we shall conform strictly to a 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.

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. G. O. A. BeGole, ANDREW N. MORTON, Chelsea, Jan. 31, 1887.

A Cordial Reception.

A very pleasant social event occurred at the M. E. parsonage on Wednesday evening, the 9th inst., in the form of a reception, given by the members of the Church and congregation to Rev. W. M. Campbell, pastor of the Church, and his wife, on their arrival from Kalamazoo, where they were married the same day at 10 o'clock A. M. at the home of the bride's father, H. M. Peck, Esq., by Rev. A. M. Gould, pastor of the First M. E. Church of Kalamazoo, in the presence of a large company of the family relatives. After very cordial congratulations, the large company sat down to a collation, after which a pleasant social hour was passed, during which the many valuable, useful and ornamental presents were exhibited and admired. The newly wedded couple then bade adieu to the many friends they left behind, and took the 12:17 train for their home in Chelsea, where, on arriving, they found a large company at the parsonage to receive them, and extend to the new mistress of the parsonage a hearty welcome, which they did right royally. The ladies having charge of the affair did themselves great credit, besides making glad the hearts of the newly married couple. After partaking of a rich and bountiful supper, the company dispersed, leaving more real sunshine in the parsonage than probably had ever before been in it at one time.

Dr. Henry J. Ewing.

Dr. Henry J. Ewing, a well known New York dentist, died of pneumonia and pleurisy at his residence, No. 155 West Forty-eighth street, at six o'clock Sunday morning, Jan. 30, 1887, after a brief illness. He caught cold on Thursday. It developed into pleurisy, followed by pneumonia, and in spite of the skill of two physicians he died suddenly. Dr. Ewing was born in Dexter, Mich., October, 1849. After a course in college at Ann Arbor, he studied dentistry, was graduated sixteen years ago from the College of Dentistry in Philadelphia and then he came to New York. Dr. Ewing's practice here was extensive. He was a member of several associations and clubs. His brother is a New York physician of standing—N. Y. Herald. Dr. Ewing was the son of Dr. Alexander Ewing, one of the pioneers of this county, whose widow is a sister of Thomas S. Sears, and is widely known in all this region of country. He was a young man of much promise, and will be sincerely lamented by all who knew him. Besides his mother, two brothers and many other relatives and friends, he leaves a wife and one son, about ten years of age, to mourn his early and untimely death.

Insure Against Fire.

I write policies on the Washington Fire and Marine Insurance Co., of Boston. Cash capital, \$1,000,000. Also on the Union of Philadelphia. Cash capital, \$500,000. A liberal bestowage of patronage gratefully appreciated.

J. D. SCHNAITMAN.

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.

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

Subscribe for THE HERALD.

DOWN WE GO.

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

It will buy:
23 Bars Bobbit's Soap, 1 00
23 Bars White Russian Soap, 1 00
21 Pounds C Sugar, 1 00
18 " " " 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 " 2 " 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, DEPUTY & CO.

THE PUR FLIES!

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 prices. WINTER CAPS, CARDIGAN JACKETS, Gloves and Mittens are in the BOAT.

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.

Miss Eliza Morehouse, a semi-mute and also a very worthy lady, living near Burton, Shiawassee Co., has originated a plan to establish a home for aged and infirm deaf mutes and orphan children of Michigan, and at her earnest solicitation a society has been organized by some of the leading citizens of that place for that purpose, consisting of a president, vice-president, secretary, board of trustees and general manager. The home is to be located in Shiawassee county, and Miss Morehouse proposes to purchase a farm with suitable buildings, and locate such persons as shall be considered worthy of admission by the officers of the institution. There has already been quite an amount raised, and it is hoped that all benevolent minded people, and particularly the deaf mutes of Michigan, will interest themselves in the matter and assist Miss Morehouse in her noble work. For particulars address Mrs. D. S. Cramer, Burton, Mich.

James G. Blaine, Jr., went into the office of the Mail and Express a few days ago and applied for a position as a reporter. Managing editor Coates informed him there was no opening. The young man had prepared his request for work in a modest way on his personal appearance, his experience and his recommendations from Pittsburg newspapers, which he mentioned without giving his name. Before departing he laid his card on the editor's desk, where it was found a half hour later by that busy man. It is said that Mr. Coates nearly jumped over his chair and sent out to find the man, recognizing at once that his employment would be a "earl" for the paper. Blaine is settling down to a persistent effort to win his own way in the world, and his hasty marriage has proved a good thing in this respect.

Gen. Charles P. Stone, Stone Pasha, late lieutenant-general and chief of the staff of the army of Egypt, engineer of great works and commander of the great military and civil operations, including the building of the statue of liberty, is dead, and his personal estate is proven at less than \$100. A man of domestic and economical habits, pious and dutiful, indulging in no extravagances, and with a range of amusements all measured by the radius of his household circle, and yet so large a man that the impress of his work will long remain on the public affairs of three continents, he dies practically without a dollar.

A dispenser of dry groceries at Grand Island, Neb., politely requested a debtor to pay a bill of \$40 before leaving town. The latter jingled the coin in his pocket and invited the grocer to take it out of his hide. "I'll go you," he responded as he ordered the clerk to lock the door. There was a brief but lively embrace, boxes and barrels danced around, and in the height of the matinee a smothered cry was heard, "Hold, enough." The meek and mutilated repudiator forked over the cash and departed. This forcible process of tanning and extraction is commended in its naked beauty.

Mr. Barnes of Georgia is the heaviest member of the national house of representatives. He weighs three hundred pounds. Messrs. Sawyer of Wisconsin, and Stanford of California, are the portliest men in the senate and have the fattest pocketbooks. The smallest man in congress is General Wheeler of Alabama; the tallest man is Mr. Stewart of Texas, who stands six feet three inches in his boots.

A Philadelphia court recently awarded a newsboy \$18,000 damages, whose leg had been cut off by a cable car. The case was carried through by the managers of the Newsboys' Mission. The corporation, fearful that other ambitious youth might emulate his example, immediately issued an order prohibiting the sale of papers on the cars.

The daughter of General Logan married a Mr. Tucker, while the daughter of Representative Randolph Tucker married a Mr. Logan. Each couple have a son. The name of one is Tucker Logan and the other Logan Tucker.

There is a volume of truth in the answer made by the late Prof. Olney to a young man: "The best genius God ever gave man is worthy purpose and hard work."

HE VETOES IT.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND VETOES THE PENSION BILL—MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR LOGAN—CONGRESSIONAL DOINGS.

General Epitome of Capital News.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 14, '87.

In an exhaustive and very comprehensive document, the President has returned to the house without his approval 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."

His veto message the scope and probable effect of the bill are considered, and the president's reasons stated very plainly. He considers the language of the bill very uncertain and liable to conflicting constructions, and this alone he considers sufficient ground for disapproval. In short, the evils threatened by the bill are such that duty and the interests of the country impel a veto. The bill and its accompanying message has been referred to the committee on invalid pensions. It is not at all probable that the bill will be passed over the veto, although the friends of the bill look mysteriously wise and say this will be done.

The senate has passed a bill granting to the state of California 5 per cent. of the net proceeds of the sale of lands in that state.

The conferees on the anti-polygamy bill have reached a complete agreement on the points of difference between the two houses, and the bill will be reported in a few days. The bill repeals the charter of the Mormon church. Churches will not be interfered with. The charter of the Mormon immigration society is revoked. Important features of both house and senate bills are included.

According to the provisions of a resolution adopted by the senate a few days ago the committee on education and labor will continue its investigation during the coming recess, as to the relations between labor and capital.

Conferees have been appointed on the Detroit postoffice bill as follows: On part of the senate—Mahone, Vest and Palmer; on the part of the house—Worthington, Owen and Maybury. It will be seen that the city's interests are to be well looked after by having Messrs. Palmer and Maybury on the committee. It is also believed that the differences between the two houses can be satisfactorily arranged in a few days and it is possible that final agreement may include the senate appropriation of \$1,300,000 which is \$275,000 more than the house amendment allows. As an item of news any reference to the Detroit postoffice bill partakes of a decided chestnut flavor, and every M. C. from Maine to California is thankful that there is a prospect of a settlement of some sort.

While the conference committee on fortifications has not reached a definite agreement there is every prospect of the final passage of the bill making adequate appropriations for this purpose before the close of the session. There seems to be a very general demand for an adequate appropriation of this character, so that it is probable that a much larger amount than is asked for by the senate amendment will be recommended.

The message of the President vetoing the pension bill is the one topic of conversation in the city. The diversity of opinion about the matter creates no little surprise, but one and all agree that, no matter how apprehensive they may be of the result, the President will be sustained.

The house has passed the senate bill for the retirement and recoinage of the silver dollar, first amending it so that the recoinage of this coin shall not be considered as part of the monthly purchase of silver bullion now required. One of the principal addresses in support of this bill was made by Mr. Tarsney.

The senate has passed the South American mail subsidy bill.

The question of Gen. Hazen's successor is still being agitated, inasmuch as no steps are being taken at present to transfer the signal service to a civil branch of the government. Col. Black of Fort Wayne, still stands foremost in the rapidly increasing list of applicants. It is believed by army officers here that if the transfer is not made that promotion lies between Col. Black and Capt. Greely, the present acting signal officer.

The senate has passed a bill providing for the printing of 30,500 copies of the Logan eulogies delivered in the senate. The bill was introduced by one of the speakers, and of course received the hearty endorsement of the others, all of whom are anxious that their friends should be supplied with printed copies of their eloquence, and are just as anxious that the government should foot the bill.

The commissioner of pensions has had prepared a letter of introduction and blank forms of application and affidavits of witnesses for the use of applicants for pensions under the Mexican pension law of January 23, 1857. Upon receipt of an individual application an appropriate letter of instruction and set of blanks will be forwarded to the applicant. The letters of instruction are full and explicit and the blank forms plain, and all may be easily understood without the necessity of a legal education.

Since the railroad accident in Vermont, the patent office has been flooded with inventions for heating passenger-cars that will obviate the danger of fire. Not only are inventions coming in from every source, but the demands for drawings and copies of the patents continue to come from all sections of the country. Attaches of the patent office express the opinion that the number of car heaters patented in the next year, will be equal to, if it does not exceed, the annual list of car couplers.

The naval and defense bills now before congress are receiving considerable attention, the general opinion being that while all talk of war with England is simply nonsense, yet there is imperative necessity for immediate legislation in the matter.

The following is the status of the appropriation bills: The army bill is a law. The Indian, sundry civil, pensions and postoffice bills have passed both houses and now await concurrence by the house in the senate amendments or adjustment of differences by conference. The river and harbor, military academy, District of Columbia and agricultural bills have passed the house and are in the hands of the senate committees. The legislative, diplomatic and consular and naval bills await the action of the house. The deficiency and fortifications (this year's) bills are yet to be reported by the house. Last year's fortifications bill is still in conference with little prospect of agreement. Appropriation bills will undoubtedly engross the attention of the house during the greater part of this week.

The senate devoted one entire session to eulogizing the memory of the late Gen. Logan. Mrs. Logan and her son, daughter, and friends to the number of about 25, occupied seats in the private gallery.

Senator Cullom offered the resolution that business be suspended and that the friends and associates of the deceased pay fitting tribute to his public and private life. Mr. Cullom delivered a very able and brilliant address, sketching in brief the principal events of a life so full of honor, and paid a glowing tribute to the honor and probity of the man who had so suddenly been called hence. The eulogy closed with a quotation ending: "Rest, soldier, statesman, rest; thy troubled life is o'er."

Mr. Morgan did not think of Logan as a force that had passed away, but as a living, moving energy, still useful in the great purposes of divine economy. No guile, no evasion, no finesse, characterized Logan, but he was a bold, pronounced, dignified, earnest, manly, firm, generous, true man.

Senator Edmunds said Logan was entitled to the highest praise for his candor, simplicity and persistence, and for the noble, generous spirit which inspired his life. He thought of Logan, not as dead, but as promoted, leaving friends to mourn his departure, not for his sake, but because his example, experience in public affairs and the wisdom of his counsels were withdrawn.

Senator Manderson spoke of the brilliant military qualities of Logan, and Senator Allison also dwelt upon his brilliant military career.

Senator Hampton said that none were more willing to pay due tribute to the memory of Gen. Logan than those who had been his political opponents. As a democrat, a southern man, and a Confederate soldier, he was called upon to speak of Logan as a republican, honored by his party, a northern man who had given his blood to prove the sincerity of his convictions, and as a federal soldier whose fame was as widespread as it was fairly achieved.

Senators Hawley, Spooner, Cockrell, Frye, Plumb, Sabine, Ransom, all spoke of the noble qualities of the man whom the nation mourned, as a fearless, honest man who had entered into that blessed rest and glorious immortality.

Senator Evarts said the looms of time were never idle: the busy fingers of the fates were ever weaving, as in a tapestry, the many threads and colors which make out men's several lives; and when these were exposed to critics and admirers, there would be found few of a brighter color or of nobler pattern than that of Logan.

Mr. Palmer said that if Logan had been a Frenchman during the throes of the revolution he would have been the Danton of the day, and his motto that of his great prototype—"to dare"—and by that sign he would have saved his country. If born in Switzerland he would have been a Winkleride. If there was to be a distinctive type of the Caucasian race, it would have as a substructure the virtues which have made the name of Logan famous—integrity of spirit, honesty of purpose, generosity for the vanquished and catholicity of view for all.

The senate bill to encourage the manufacture of steel for modern naval ordnance and other naval purposes came up in the house the other day, but did not go through easily as its friends anticipated, and after wrangling over it nearly the entire session, the matter was finally referred to the committee on appropriations.

The house has devoted portions of several sessions the past week to services in honor of its deceased members, so that practically but very little legislation has been accomplished by the lower house of our national legislature.

The members of the house committee on foreign affairs had an interview with the president the other day in connection with the retaliatory fisheries legislation now pending in congress. The interview was strictly confidential. The president sought to impress upon the members of the committee the necessity of making very clear and free from ambiguity any measures relating to the subject of the fisheries which congress might see fit to pass. If there was to be any legislation on the subject, he said, it should state definitely whether railroads and all other carriers were to be included in the prohibition.

Invitations have been issued to the third annual reunion and dinner of the Washington association of the university of Michigan, at Willard's hotel Thursday evening, Feb. 17. It is expected that President Angell as its friends anticipated, and the exercises will be in celebration of the semi-centennial of the university. The list of residents of Washington who recognize the institution as Ann Arbor as alma mater include about ninety, the names embracing senators, members of congress, officials of various degrees of prominence and all the leading professions. The officers are: Senator T. W. Palmer, '49, vice-president; the Hon. B. M. Cutcheon, '61; the Hon. J. H. McGowan, '61; Mr. J. R. Cook, '54; Mr. R. H. Thayer, '70; treasurer A. A. Birney, '73; secretary D. E. Fox, '81.

At last, after weary months of waiting, the bill to increase the limit for the Detroit public building has been agreed to by the house, and that body has passed the bill appropriating \$125,000 for the completion of the building. As it stands the entire appropriation is \$1,025,000.

Some time ago a resolution was adopted in the senate calling for information regarding the Apache captives at Fort Marion, Florida. The secretary of the interior has submitted a report, showing that all of the youth among those Indians between the age of 12 and 25 years, numbering forty-four, have been transferred to and placed under educational and industrial training at Carlisle, Pa., and that upon recommendation of the officers of the army in charge of the confined Indians provision has been made for the education of sixty of the younger children by the sisters of charity at St. Augustine, Fla. The reply is accompanied by communication from Dr. C. B. Agnew of Florida, asking that the department erect school buildings for the education of all Apaches and offering in the name of the "Augustine Aid Society" to procure teachers for an annual free of cost. The reply of the department to these communications is also submitted and shows grave doubts as to the advisability of pursuing this course, and that the department had no authority to spend money for the buildings desired.

Mr. Steele of Indiana created considerable amusement in the house the other day, when he attempted to call up for consideration the bill for the reorganization of the army, suggesting that as war had been declared it was important that action should be taken on the measure. The house could not look at the matter in the same light, and declined to take up the special order.

Only nineteen working days remain to the present congress. Thirteen of the fourteen annual appropriation bills, including the river and harbor bill are not yet ready to go to the president. Ten remain to be acted upon in the senate. Nine require the action of senate committees. Five have not yet passed the house and two have yet to make their initial stop from house committees. In addition to these the last year's fortification bill yet lingers in conference. In view of all this it is safe to say that the present congress is decidedly a dilatory one, and that fewer adjournments in memory of those who have finished their labors and gone hence, and fewer sessions devoted to eulogies and the like, and more hard work, will be just as pleasing to a "grateful constituency."

The attorney for the Michigan Central railway is in Washington to see what can be done toward securing congressional sanction toward the erection of a bridge across the Detroit river. The proposed bridge is for winter use only, the expenses of the present winter having demonstrated the utter futility of depending upon the transfer boats as a means of transit between the two shores. The new bridge will in no way obstruct navigation. The expense of the proposed bridge will be in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000. The attorneys feel reasonably certain that the necessary concessions can be secured from the Canadian government if congress will authorize the bridge. Mr. Maybury has a bill prepared which will be introduced in a few days.

The president's reception to the army and navy the other night was a brilliant affair.

Miss Rose Cleveland is a guest at the white house. The most amicable relations exist between the president's wife and sister, and Rose doesn't feel at all vindictive because her position as mistress of the executive mansion has been given to another.

The army appropriation and immediate transportation bills have been signed by the president.

The bill for the erection of a United States prison is virtually killed, as the judiciary committee has made an adverse report on the matter. The republican members, however, of that committee recommend the passage of the bill in a long minority report.

The house committee on public buildings has reported a bill appropriating \$75,000 for the erection of a public building in Kalamazoo. The original bill called for \$150,000, but the majority of the committee thought the amount asked for excessive. However \$75,000 will erect a very creditable structure if the amount be judiciously expended. It is to be devoutly hoped that Kalamazoo will not have to wait as long for a settlement of site, amount, etc., as Detroit has.

Senator Palmer in company with Senator Gorman visited the white house a few days ago in behalf of Senator Conger. Mr. Palmer made a very able speech in support of his colleague for inter-state commissioner, and he is of the opinion that Mr. Conger will be appointed, although the president gave him no definite assurance of this fact. Judge Reagan, who has worked faithfully for the passage of the bill during the past twelve years, was summoned to the white house in relation to this subject, and it is understood that Judge Reagan recommended the appointment of Gov. Ireland of Texas as one of the commission.

It seems a settled fact that Judge Cooley will not get an appointment on the interstate commerce commission, as the president has expressed a determination to appoint no one who has been in any way connected with railroads. This, of course, will bar Cooley.

The president has sent to the house, in answer to the resolution introduced by Mr. Belmont, copies of correspondence which has taken place since December 8 last, between the department of state and the government of Great Britain on the fisheries dispute. The lowering of the flag on the Mary Grimes, the action of Canadian authorities toward the fishing vessel Crittenden, and the refusal of the authorities to allow the schooner Sarah H. Pryor to enter the port of Macquarie, are discussed in the correspondence, as is the seizure of the Everett Steel and Pearl Nelson, detained for non-compliance with Canadian customs regulations, the letter of Lord Lansdowne emphasizing the statement that the British government does not desire to curtail any of the privileges enjoyed by United States fishermen in Canadian waters. The correspondence between the two governments is exceedingly spicy, and partakes not a little of ceremony. The position of the United States, however, on this matter, is for a direct settlement of the matter.

The senate has passed the house bill to prohibit government officers hiring or contracting out the labors of prisoners, and amending the statutes in relation to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods.

The house has passed the senate bill prohibiting the importation of opium by the Chinese, and substituted and passed the house bill to indemnify certain subjects of the Chinese empire for losses sustained by mob violence at Rock Springs, W. T., in September 1885.

A general order is being prepared at the war department designating fixed courses of studies at colleges and schools where army officers are detailed as military professors. The effect of the order will be to have a course prescribed as high as to first years' course at West Point. This change in our educational system has been brought about by Major Rogers of the Michigan Military Academy.

A joint resolution has been introduced in the senate proposing an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of senators for a term of four years, and requiring that but sixteen of these be elected at every alternate election of a state legislature. The resolution seems to conflict with section one of article four of the constitution, and has been referred to the judiciary committee.

The events of the week ending Jan. 23, were the seating of John Ralston as senator from the first senatorial district, and the passage of the constitutional amendment in the senate by the necessary two-thirds vote submitting the question of prohibition to the people at the spring election. The contest is now changed from the legislature to the people, as the governor has approved the joint resolution. Nothing else of importance transpired. Luce acting as governor because of his being made only a passing ripple on the current of events. But the report of the judiciary committee to whom it was referred left no doubt among the fair minded that as soon as Mr. Luce took the oath of office as governor of Michigan his position in the state board of agriculture became vacant.

The supreme court has rendered a decision in the polygamy case of Lorenzo Snow, which came up on an appeal from a decision of the third judicial court of Utah, denying the application for a writ of habeas corpus. Snow was tried and found guilty of polygamy on three indictments, alike, except that they covered different periods of time. Snow was sentenced to pay a fine of \$300 and six months imprisonment upon each indictment, the several terms of imprisonment to follow each other. After the first term had expired Snow filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus and discharge from prison on the ground that he could not be sentenced to three terms of imprisonment for the same offense. His application was denied, and he appealed to the supreme court, and that tribunal holds that there was only a single offense committed prior to the time, the indictments were found, and the order and judgment of the Utah court is reversed.

OFF ON A JAUNT.

Legislative Solons "Doing" State Institutions—Items Gathered in and About the Capital.

LANSING, February 14, 1887.

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 5,834 men paid a bounty of \$100 each, aggregating \$583,400. 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 a 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 5,834 who received \$100 an additional \$50 requires \$291,700, making a total of \$11,815,800.

Thus far a little less than 400 bills have been introduced—about 275 in the house and about 135 in the senate. Of these 150 have been ordered printed, either through having been recommended by the various committees, or which they were referred to by the house or senate for the benefit of the committees interested.

No public act has yet been signed by the governor, although several have been passed. He has, however, signed four joint resolutions and 10 private acts. The senate has passed some 20 bills and the house about 45. A few have been killed by striking out all after the enacting clause, but as only eight days will remain after the recess in which to introduce bills, it is probable that the motion of the legislature, both as respects passing and killing, will be faster. Now much time is spent in committee of the whole over private acts. When matters of great importance begin to press, these will be acted on by an explanation from the introducer of the bill and a yeas and nays vote, without debate.

The churls may grumble and find fault because the legislators are enjoying themselves at the state expense, but it's really money in the treasury in the long run, inasmuch as this vacation is taken inside the 60 days allowed by the constitution for the introduction of bills, as the number to be acted upon will certainly be reduced, and therefore more time be given for their consideration. It is not probable that this will materially affect the length of the session, but there is something wonderfully pleasing in the thought that matters of considerable importance will not be rushed through with a rush and a bang.

Tennessee's peanut crop this year is worth \$700,000. The average yield per acre is forty-two bushels.

The non-prohibitionists in the United States senate only used four dozen corkscrews during the past year.

The list of New York "society" people who now write for the press or the magazines foot up thirty-two.

New York city needs twenty-five new schools, all above the high school grade, costing over \$2,500,000.

Out of the twenty-five babies born in Douglas county, Oregon, since the 1st of January, all but two are girls.

Exactly 150 lives have been lost so far in the construction of the new Croton aqueduct near New York city.

It is suggested by *The Buffalo Courier* that passes be given to every theater-going woman who will doff her hat.

Near Trendinaga, Canada, one day last week, was killed a hog that weighed 530 pounds when dressed.

Fifty colored men hold clerkships in the departments at Washington at salaries ranging from \$1,000 to \$1,600 per year.

A widow at Oakland, Cal. has sued a local paper because the reporter said her husband had "gone to a happier home."

Telephoning between New York and Philadelphia is now as easy as it was between points a block apart a few months ago.

It is estimated that it will cost about \$4,000,000 to establish the boundary line between Alaska and British North America.

Fifteen thousand of the forty-eight thousand votes cast in the recent election in Washington territory were cast by women.

H. P. Forwood, the insolvent cotton merchant of Louisville, has been adjudged insane. His brother was once lord mayor of Liverpool.

Twenty-five years ago there was only one Catholic church in Cincinnati, O.; now there are twenty, with forty-eight thousand members.

J. B. Phillips stole a hog near Palestine, Tex.; one day recently, and Monday was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for the offense.

A London tailor has invented a dress coat and waistcoat combined, by which means the coat is kept in place much better than when separate.

Burchard A. Hayes, an attorney of Toledo, the eldest son of the ex-president, will next week be married to Miss Mary N. Sherman, of Norwalk, Ohio.

One hundred Swedish servants, through agents, have secured situations in Orange county, Florida, and are expected over in the next steamship.

THE HERALD.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1887.

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SELFISHNESS defeats the end at which it aims, while benevolence secures, without direct effort, the end at which selfishness aims in vain.

MEASURES should be immediately inaugurated to organize all the forces in this neighborhood that favor the prohibitory amendment. There is no time now for croaking nor for considering whether something else would be better. Now is the time to work. Off with your coats and go into the business with a will. This is your opportunity, and the time is short.

OUR great fire last week so shattered the rear wall of the building in which our office is situated, that it was deemed prudent not to work our handpress, so we took our forms to Ann Arbor and had the HERALD printed at the Register office. They did us a beautiful job, for which we have no doubt our readers were thankful. They must have observed, however, the numerous typographical errors, the deficiency in variety of matter and the unartistic "make up" of the paper, that were due to the tremendous hurry in which the work was done, on account of the amount of extra work caused by the fire. We will try and do better hereafter.

AN EFFORT is being made by the Y. P. C. A. to secure the Pigott sisters, of Detroit, to give one of their literary and musical entertainments at this place. Should the effort be successful, a rich treat would be in store for us. Read what Rev. Moses Smith, pastor of Woodward Avenue Cong'l church, says of them: "The Misses Pigott sing for Jesus. Their wonderful voices were God given. They have sung as long as they have talked. They sing at home, sing in our Sabbath School, sing in our Missionary Meetings, sing in our Church socials, sing in our weekly conferences, and sing in our Lord's Day services. They have a mission from Him who said, 'Have ye never read, out of the mouth of babes, Thou hast perfected praise.' And they fulfil it wherever they go.—Moses Smith."

ON THE matter of the nomination of candidates for judges of the supreme court of this state, the Register has the following:

It is practically settled that the state is to elect two judges of the supreme court at its spring election. Among the number already mentioned in connection with the important office we notice the name of our fellow townsman, Hon. Andrew J. Sawyer.

A better nomination could not be suggested to the coming Republican convention. Mr. Sawyer has a large state acquaintance and his nomination would add material strength to the ticket. There are few men possessing better qualifications for the office, and his election would bring to the bench a judicial mind, thoroughly conversant with our laws. He has had an extensive experience in the practice of the law in the various courts of this state, and has won an enviable reputation of active and successful labor in his profession. His integrity and conscientious devotion to duty are a guarantee that any public trust would be faithfully executed in his hands. We can not hope for a better outcome of the Republican convention than the nomination of Mr. Sawyer to the position of Judge of the Supreme Court.

We publish the above, not in the interest of the Republican party, any more than we have published compliments to Senator Gorman in the interest of the Democratic party, but Andrew was a Chelsea boy, and Chelsea has an interest in his successes because she has done something to make him what he is.

LICHT-UND-SCHATTEN-SEL-TEN

Is the name of a new German paper, edited and published by Louis J. Liesemer, at Ann Arbor, and devoted to light literature. We have received the first number, which is a credit to the publisher and a prophecy of success. May light prevail and shadows grow fainter until they disappear entirely. The enterprise has our best wishes.

THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

"There are thousands of honest, conscientious, pure and noble temperance men in Michigan, however, who find themselves compelled to vote 'no' on this amendment. There are thousands of citizens who lived under prohibition in the constitution, and found it to be free license and free liquor. In fact it was the terrible in-cense of the traffic under prohibition on that led to the primary steps—taken in this very city of Ann Arbor—that brought about this present tax law."—Courier.

Now this is just the kind of argument we do not believe in at all. It by no means follows that a governmental measure that has once failed must of necessity and for that reason, fail again. The world is sometimes said to move; and the temperance workers that are now living in this state, aided by a prohibitory constitution, and aroused and inspired by the effort that will undoubtedly be necessary in order to carry this amendment, are not going to fall asleep as soon as it is accomplished and let the brewery rats eat off their finger nails. The victory of the Confederates at the first Bull Run battle did not render futile further resistance to the rebellion. Let the world note the fact that this is "an irrepressible conflict" in which ultimate victory is certain, and that will be pushed until the end is reached. In every such case, and especially in this case, let no one who approves the end sought oppose the means proposed. If you will not stand in the ranks and fight for the cause you profess to favor, then stand aside, like the man whose wife was fighting the bear. Do not go over to the enemy and fight against your own kin, and aid the foe in demolishing your own house and home. They are moving already. The sinews of war are being called into action. The "Long Roll" is sounding. Who are going to "fall in" with distillers and liquor dealers to fight against God, humanity, home, peace, prosperity? Just read the following, clipped from the Detroit Evening Journal, and then be careful what company you get into:

FRIENDS IN NEED.

TOLEDO TO SEND MONEY AND SPEAKERS TO TALK AGAINST PROHIBITION.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 7.—(Special)—It is said to-day that an important meeting of the Liquor Dealers' Association has been held here to discuss the coming prohibition election in Michigan, and \$5,000 was subscribed to help fight the amendment. Dr. Cranens, one of the most influential speakers of Toledo, will deliver lectures in every school district of the state in favor of high license and against prohibition. If needed two other speakers will be sent from Toledo and an active fight made all along the line.

Ypsilanti rejoices in the possession of a new fire engine. It is named Edward Batwell after the chief of their fire department.

AN IMPORTANT MEASURE.

The Presbyterians of Ann Arbor have inaugurated a new and very important enterprise, looking to the prosperity and increase of that denomination in this state and in the West. It is the endowment and opening of a theological school at that important seat of learning, for which purpose they propose to erect upon the vacant lot, lying north of the M. E. church, on State street, an edifice to be known as Tappan Hall, in honor of the late President Tappan of the University. The following, taken from the Register of last week, is a concise statement of the work proposed:

1. Our ultimate purpose is threefold: 1.—To draw University students into the ministry of the Presbyterian church, and to provide wholly or in part, for their theological training; 2.—To confirm the faith of students coming from Presbyterian families; 3.—To take an active part in the religious conversion of unbelieving students.

II. As means toward the accomplishment of these ends, we propose: 1.—To procure an eligible site for a building to be known as TAPPAN HALL; 2.—To secure funds for the endowment of theological chairs, lecturerships, and a library, in said TAPPAN HALL.

III. Our immediate purpose is to form a legal corporation to be known as the TAPPAN HALL Association, providing for a board of trustees of seven members, four of whom shall be appointed by the Session of the First Presbyterian Church of Ann Arbor, and three by the Synod of Michigan, and also determining the conditions of membership in said society.

One incentive to this movement at this time was the desire of Mrs. Edward Sackett, a very worthy and benevolent lady of the church, to make a gift to such a cause, provided it was started here. Since the meeting of January 31st, Mrs. Sackett has deeded to the trustees of the Presbyterian church the vacant lot on State street next to the Methodist church, and has also inserted a clause in her will, giving at her death her large brick residence and the lot on which it is situated on the corner of State and Huron streets, to the same trustees, to be handed over to the trustees of the new Association as soon as it is completely organized. Mrs. Sackett gave \$12,000 for this property, and in the estimation of good judges of its value it has not depreciated at all in value since she has owned it. This

FIRST GENEROUS GIFT

Is very encouraging to its projectors, and is a worthy "prelude" for similar gifts on the part of some of the wealthy and benevolent members of this denomination in Michigan.

A committee consisting of Professors W. H. Payne, Byron W. Cheever and ex-Gov. Felch was appointed to draw up articles of incorporation which were submitted and adopted at an adjourned session of the Association held on Monday evening of this week. The provisions of these articles, which will soon be signed and deposited with the Secretary of State at Lansing, cover the plans stated above.

The projectors hope to raise \$50,000, of which probably \$15,000 would be used in erecting a suitable building to be known as "Tappan Hall" in honor of the revered ex-President Henry L. Tappan, and the remaining fund would be used in endowing professorships, and providing for lectures, a denominational library, etc. Further particulars of this enterprise, which will be surprising to many who may have thought the church was worthy of the charge of apathy on this subject, will be given from time to time.

OBSERVATIONS AND EXPERIENCES ABROAD.

NO. 28.

BONN.

In our journey up the Rhine, we passed, with a mere mention, one of the most important cities (and to us the most interesting of them all on account of an entire year spent there in study), with the intention of returning and giving our readers a more minute and particular description of it than we have given of any other.

Bonn is as old at least as the Christian era, was fortified by the Romans and occupied by them at a very early period, under the name Bonna or *Castra Bonnensia*, is situated about fifteen miles above Cologne on the river, in the midst of most beautiful and attractive surroundings, and is the seat of one of the most distinguished German universities. It has a population of about 20,000, and is visited annually by from 800 to 1000 students, who listen to the lectures of one hundred professors. On account of its educational advantages, and cheap living many English families reside here temporarily, that their children may acquire a knowledge of German and French, while others, not overstocked with patriotism, have dwelt here many years, to avoid taxation.

In the day when walls were a sufficient defense against attack, Bonn was a walled town, and some portions of the walls still remain, giving the town an antique picturesqueness, that is very attractive, and affording the American traveler an idea of the firmness of ancient defenses, that he surely cannot get in this country.

The university buildings are said to be the finest in Europe; but one who is acquainted with the university buildings of this country, particularly of the West, will be disappointed, when he sees them. They were erected in 1717-1730 as an Electoral Palace, and, although remodeled after the establishment of Prussian supremacy, they still retain many of the features of their palatial grandeur, being 1500 feet in length and forming half of the south side of the ancient city. Besides a large number of lecture rooms, the building contains a library of 200,000 volumes, adorned with the busts of Niebuhr, Schlegel, Welcker, Arndt and others; a very valuable numismatic collection, consisting of 4000 Greek and Roman coins; a museum of antiquities containing an extensive collection of monuments and other relics of the Roman period, and a museum of art—paintings, statues, busts, casts, etc. One large, grand hall, called the Aula, is richly decorated with frescoes emblematical of the departments of the university— theology, jurisprudence, medicine and philosophy. In this hall applicants for degrees are required to present theses, written in Latin, before an assemblage of robed professors, students and the literati of the city, after reading which they are plied with questions addressed to them in Latin by any one present who has the timidity to attack the writer's position or statements, to which he is expected to reply, impromptu, in Latin. The ordeal is one of the severest to which a graduate can well be subjected, testing not only his knowledge but his nerve. One room of this great building is also granted to the English residents for religious worship, where the English Church service is held every Sabbath. One of the conditions of this privilege is that a prayer for the German Emperor and government shall be added to their litany. When this prayer is read I have often observed certain high toned Englishmen to withhold the amen, with which the audience are accustomed to respond to each particular petition. There

is also another service in Bonn, held in the English language. It is conducted by a Scotch Presbyterian, whose name is Graham. He has been there about thirty-five years, doing mission work among the Jews, and affording at the same time all English dissenters opportunity to attend worship, not conducted after the manner of the English Episcopal Church. At this service, on a beautiful Sabbath morning, I had the privilege of seeing a fair young Jewess baptized into the Christian faith. It was an occasion of much interest to all who witnessed it. In my next I purpose to give some account of student life in the University of Bonn.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1887.

The past week in Congress has not been one of great importance in legislative matters, but both houses of Congress discussed questions of wide national interest, and the transcendent subject of tariff legislation has been settled, at least so far as the action of the present Congress is concerned. From the formal correspondence between Carlisle and Randall it is evident that the efforts of those who wish to reduce the revenue will be futile.

Neither party will concede a point, and it is plain that their correspondence has had for its object to define the attitude of the respective factions before the public, and was not written with the hope of reaching a basis or tariff legislation.

The relegation of tariff legislation to the future brings up the question of an extra session of Congress. Idle money is accumulating in the national coffer at the remarkable rate of \$100,000,000 a year, and the American voter, whether Democrat or Republican, does not need to be a financier to know that it is business like to hoard so much dead capital. An extra session will doubtless be called, possibly soon after the adjournment of the present Congress, but it is the opinion in political circles that the extra session will not be convened until the first of October.

There is much speculation as to whom the President will appoint Railroad Commissioners under the provision of the Inter State Commerce bill. Many have called themselves to Washington, but only five can be chosen. The President is very much harassed with the opportunities of applicants, many of whom are men of such influence and distinction that their suits cannot be wholly ignored. Mr. Cleveland doubtless regrets that Congress in passing the bill did not make a provision that this commission should be chosen under civil service rules and by competitive examination.

It has been said that Colonel Morrison has been offered the chairmanship of the commission, also that he has been offered the Secretaryship of the Treasury Department, which Mr. Manning is expected to resign in the early spring. Many other things are said and denied but they have no denser consistency than rumor and I will not repeat them.

Notwithstanding the closeness of the final hour of this session it is believed by many that Congress will pass a bill changing inauguration day from Hyperborean fourth of March to the Madrigal thirteenth of April. There are perhaps not less than one hundred bald headed members and Senators of the present Congress with Presidential bees buzzing in their bonnets. To them the vision of riding down the Avenue, bare headed, on the windy fourth of March, from the White House to the Capitol is not an agreeable episode in political air castles. They will form a powerful nucleus for the passage of the bill and what ever may be their

native, the country and humanity will be benefited if the proposed bill becomes a law. Its passage must be in the nature of an amendment to the constitution, and therefore must be ratified by the legislative assembly of two thirds of the states. Hence the importance of passing it in the present session, in order that it may be in time to receive ratification and take effect with the inauguration of the President on the thirtieth of April 1889. The passage of such a bill would be a great benefit to the country, in that it would protect the short session of Congress, which now adjourns on the fourth of March.

The country has grown so great, its interests have become so complex, that the limited legislative term appointed by the founders is now too brief. Of course it will be urged by some smart and original people that Congress does more harm than good and that the sooner it adjourns the better; but this talk is always shallow and insincere and those best acquainted with the legislative history of the country know that subjects of great national pith and moment have suffered most from neglect or hasty legislation.

In national polity the legislative function is not less important than the judicial and executive, and if its personnel shows more ignorances and demagogues than the other branches of the government it is because it is far too numerous.

A branch of the M. C. R. R. from Dexter to Mason is talked of.

Prof. Estabrook, of Olivet College, visited his old friends at Ypsilanti last week.

The Senate Normal School committee visited the Normal last week officially.

Manchester tax payers refuse to pay their new bridge tax. Trouble is anticipated.

Revival meetings are being held in the Webster Congregational church with large success.

The Prohibitionists of Ann Arbor expect a speech from ex-Gov. St. John in the near future.

They have a lyceum in Cleary's business college, where they discuss questions relating to business.

Dr. Donald Maclean has brought another suit against the Detroit Evening News, this time for \$50,000.

Sheriff Walsh has taken thirty-seven prisoners to Jackson for high crimes within a little more than two years.

Wednesday, Feb. 2nd., was candlemas day (ground hog day). According to weathermongers, he will not go back into his hole for six weeks.

Alvin Wilsey has sold his stock of music to Mr. Clements of Chicago, and will give his own attention to the sale of pianos, organs and the standard sewing machines.

Among the Mexican war veterans who will receive pensions in due time are Frank Muir, of Clinton, G. H. Putnam of Grass Lake and Charles Sanford of Manchester.

It is very probable that the whole Michigan brigade will go to Washington in May. This will be a treat for those who are fortunate enough to belong to the state militia.—Register.

We learn that Wm. Graham has purchased a house and lot in the village of Chelsea and has hired Byron C. Hill, to go over and paint and paper the house.—Manchester Enterprise.

The families that have telephones in Ann Arbor, find the use of them very much disturbed at night, by the noise of the electric light dynamo, taken upon the telephone wires by induction.

County Clerk Howlett, was the recipient, last week of a very choice box of oranges, from his brother-in-law,

in Florida. The oranges were raised on the farm of Wm. Glover, formerly of this county.—Register.

Last week's Register has an exceedingly and bitterly ironical letter, headed "Free D-livery? No Never," holding up the merchants and business men of the city, who oppose free postal delivery, in a most unenviable light.

A vote of the convicts in the state prison at Jackson has been taken on the question of the prohibitory amendment. The astonishing result was a unanimous vote in its favor. Saloon-keepers will vote almost to a man against this measure, but many of those addicted to drink will vote for it.

The Cornell people are desirous of obtaining the services of Professors Hutchins and Rogers and even Judge Cooley to take charge of the law school which they contemplate opening there. We do not think that the U. of M. will consent to lose those professors who are so competent to fill the honorable positions assigned to them at this institution.—Argonaut

The following is the text of the joint resolution submitting the question of prohibition to a vote of the people at the April elect on:

There shall be submitted to the electors of this state for their approval or rejection, the following amendment to the constitution of Michigan, to stand as section 49 of article 4:

Sec. 49. The manufacture, gift or sale of spirituous or malt liquors in this state is prohibited, except for medical, mechanical, chemical or scientific purposes. No property rights in such spirituous, malt or vinous liquor shall be deemed to exist, except to manufacture for the foregoing excepted purposes. The legislature shall enact laws with suitable penalties for the suppression of the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale or gift of intoxicating liquor. This proposition shall be submitted to electors at the next Spring election, taking place on first Monday in April, 1887, and the ballot shall be canvassed as in the election of supreme court judges and regents of the University.

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, 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 seventy-seven acres of land.

Dated, Dec. 29, 1886.

CHARLES H. KEMPF,

Administrator of the estate of

Jehiel White, deceased.

Good Enough For Him.

Mr. Asa P. Rowlew, druggist, was induced to try some of the Papillon Catarrh Cure by his customers, after several physicians predicted he would soon have a catarrh from an aggravated case of Catarrh. He says: "The result was unprecedented. I commenced to get well after the first applications, and am now, after a few weeks, entirely cured." Papillon (extract of flax) Catarrh cure will do all that is claimed for it. Large bottles \$1.00. For sale by all druggists.

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.

DELICATE SURGERY.

Successful Removal of a Portion of a Hospital Patient's Backbone.

One of the rarest and most dangerous operations in surgery has been performed at the Cincinnati hospital. It consisted in removing about three inches of the backbone and exposing the spinal cord. The patient was a young colored man about twenty-one years of age. When first admitted to the hospital he was suffering from disease which had broken out over the head, neck and back in the form of large abscesses, the chief one of which was about the middle of the back, and had eaten away the backbone to a considerable extent. The poor fellow could not lie in a recumbent posture nor on his side, in consequence of the extreme pain attending such a position, and was compelled to lie all the while on his face. Slowly he had lost the power of motion and of sensation in his legs, so that he was completely paralyzed from the body down. It was decided that his only chance of life lay in an operation for the removal of a part of the backbone, so as to stop the process of decay. He was then turned on his face, and the plucky surgeon made an incision right down on the spine. A large quantity of pus was revealed, and the cavity was sponged out carefully in order to see just where the knife was going. In this region where one slip of the knife or one false move would have been fatal to the patient, the surgeon with a chisel and hammer went down on the bone until he cut out all that which was in any way affected, never touching the spinal cord. There lay the white shining cord at the bottom of the wound in all its pristine beauty, and not a scratch marred its surface. The operator smiled with complaisance when he saw how nicely he had accomplished his purpose. He had removed the cause of the suppuration, hence the abscess would disappear. He had also removed the cause of the paralysis, and felt assured power would now return to the paralyzed legs; and, more than all, he knew time would accomplish the filling up of the place where the bone had formerly been. The patient recovered from the ether and was placed in bed on his face. In three days motion returned to the legs, and he was able to move his feet the first time in nearly a year. About the same time sensation began to return in the limbs. In about three weeks he could bear some weight on his legs, and at the same time he assumed the position on his breast and knees which he has kept ever since. He at length became strong enough to stand, with assistance, and take a step or two. He is now able to walk and sit down in a chair with comfort. Of course his back is yet weak, and probably never will regain its former power, but he will be a useful man. The wound has gradually closed up, leaving only a slight scar, and causes him little or no pain. His appetite has returned, and he eats as much as a laboring man.—N. W. Christian Advocate.

COAST DEFENSES.

The Risk to Which American Towns and Property are Exposed.

As for the public at large, it is doubtful if it is as yet actively in favor of forts. The cities of St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville know very well that no foreign force can directly injure them, and they hardly realize the indirect injury which would result to their trade from a loss of property in New York or other seaports. The vast population of the interior States is much more anxious to see the public money spent for improving their rivers, from which, in spite of the abuses of the river and harbor bills, they see an immediate advantage, than to have it invested in insurance for sea-coast cities. Even on the lakes people do not realize their danger. They have seen comparatively small expenditures in making lake harbors and ports result in building up a commerce which rivals that of the entire seacoast.

They do not realize that while under existing treaties neither England nor the United States can maintain any naval force on the lakes, yet on the outbreak of war England can send through the Welland canal one hundred and eleven vessels, with over four hundred guns, while we are absolutely powerless. The Welland canal can carry vessels of thirteen feet draught, the Erie only seven feet. So long as we leave the Erie canal in its present condition we leave it in England's power on the outbreak of war to destroy Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit and a number of smaller cities, and, unless the English vessels could be stopped by torpedo boats in the Detroit river, Chicago and Milwaukee as well.

The question finally resolves itself to this: Our harbors on the ocean and lake shores are defenseless against existing navies. Is it wise to leave them so when we have the means to protect them? It never has been so considered until within the last few years. Who can name any reasons why such a risk is more justifiable now than it has been in the past? Does not the enormous increase in property values render the risk greater now than it ever has been before?—Scraper's Magazine.

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 Bucher's German Syrup, the reduction of 25 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.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL



The Niagara Falls Route.

90th MERIDIAN TIME.

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

GOING WEST.

Mail Train.....8:45 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.....1:53 A. M.
Mail Train.....3:59 P. M.
Wm. 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. Sneed.

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. [Arr.] P. M. A. M.

5 40.....Detroit.....11 10

A. M. A. M. [Arr.] P. M. P. M.

7 00 6 50.....St Ignace.....8 30 5 55

7 37.....Allen.....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 12.....Hendrie.....3 05

9 45.....Sage.....2 35

10 25 8 53.....Newberry.....6 21 2 05

11 00 8 59.....Dollerville.....6 14 1 45

11 25 9 14.....M. Millan.....6 00 1 15

12 20 9 40.....Seney.....5 15 12 35

12 55.....Driggs.....11 50

1 17 10 06.....Walsh.....4 49 11 40

1 30.....Creighton.....11 20

1 57.....Jeromeville.....10 40

2 10.....Reedsboro.....4 15

2 30 11 00.....Munising.....8 55 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 59 8 00

5 05.....Chocoma.....7 20

5 38 12 40.....Marquette 2.....2 15 7 00

[Arr.] [Live] [Arr.] P. M. A. M.

12 50.....Marquette.....2 00

1 40.....Negaunee.....1 25

1 55.....Ishtepemung.....12 58

3 05.....Republic.....11 53

3 10.....Michigan.....11 50

4 10.....L'Anse.....10 40

5 30.....Houghton.....9 20

5 50.....Hancock.....9 01

6 35.....Calumet.....8 15

P. M. [Arr.] [Live] A. M.

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. (2) With boat lines for Sault Ste. Marie, Chicago, Milwaukee and all shore points. (3) With M. H. & O. railroad for Houghton, Hancock, Calumet, etc., and points on Chicago & Northwest railway.

Standard—Central time. *Daily.

†Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday.

A. WATSON, E. W. ALLEN,

Gen'l Supt. C. & T. K. T. K.

Business College

School of Penmanship and Shorthand Institute, Ypsilanti, 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. F. R. CLEARY, Principal.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of America.

N. W. AVER & SONS, our authorized agents.

A Favorite with the Fair Sex.

Papillon (extract of flax) Skin Cure is superior to all the much advertised skin beautifiers with the advantage of being beneficial, and not like the mineral preparations usually sold which are very poisonous. It will remove all impurities, chafing and roughness of the skin, sunburn, freckles and unevenly blotched, and leave the cuticle fair and soft as an infant's. An actual necessity for the complete toilet. Large bottles only \$1.00 for sale by all druggists.

Wonderful Cures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., wholesale and retail druggists of Boston, Mass.: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucher's Arnica Salve for two years. Have never handled remedies that sell so well or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold by R. S. Armstrong.

The Homeliest Man

In Chelsea as well as the homeliest and others call at our store and get free, a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. It cures acute and chronic coughs. Price 50 cents and \$1.00. 15 April 1 year. R. S. ARMSTRONG.

Many Of the good things of this life are sorrowfully let alone on account of Dyspepsia. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation; sold on a positive guarantee at 25 and 50 cents, by R. S. Armstrong, Druggist.

Active, Pushing and Reliable.

R. S. Armstrong can always be relied upon to carry in stock the newest and best goods, and sustain the reputation of being active, pushing and reliable, by recommending articles with well established merit and such men as are popular. Having the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs, and colds, will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of throat, lungs, or chest, and in order to prove our claim, we ask you to call and get a trial bottle free.

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 a 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

Can't Sleep nights is the complaint of thousands suffering from Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, etc. Did you ever try Acker's English Remedy? It is the best preparation known for all Lung Troubles, sold on a positive guarantee at 10c, 50c. R. S. Armstrong, Druggist.

For 25 Cents

Get Kemp's Liver Pills for Torpid Liver for Constipation, for the Complexion 15 April 1 year. R. S. ARMSTRONG

Dr. Peto'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

Acker's Blood Elixir is the only Blood Remedy guaranteed. It is a positive cure for Ulcers, Eruptions or Syphilitic Poisoning. It purifies the whole system, and banishes all Rheumatism and Neuralgic pains. We guarantee it. R. S. Armstrong, Druggist.

Bucher'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.

Save the Children. They are especially liable to sudden colds, Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. We guarantee Acker's English Remedy a positive cure. It saves hours of anxious watching. Sold by R. S. Armstrong, Druggist.

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. Peto'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 in its merits. Sold by R. S. Armstrong, 52

Subscribe for the 1 BRALD.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

MICHIGAN FLOODS.

Every Town Through Which a Stream Passes, Suffers.

Advices of the 13th inst., show a very serious state of affairs in all the streams in the lower half of the state. At Kalamazoo no one remembers ever to have seen the river so high. The low lands are completely flooded. Ice gorges have been prevented by the use of dynamite, and the bridges have been protected by loading them with stone and preventing the accumulation of drift wood. At Coldwater the low mill grounds are all afloat. Barnhart's mill dam and that at Branch are gone. The water at Petersburg, Monroe county, is higher than ever known, but fences and hay and straw stacks are as yet the only sufferers. Three dams have been washed away in the vicinity of Colon, St. Joseph county. Several bridges are gone and across country travel greatly impeded in the region of Hudson. At Union City the flats are under water and the railroad bridge is in danger. The ice having gone out of the Raisin at Monroe the chief danger there is past, but the river is full to its banks. At Owosso the Shiawassee has flooded all territory adjacent to its banks, carried off considerable lumber and damaged buildings to a considerable extent. At Mair the same serious conditions prevail as at other points in the vicinity, and merchants have abandoned their stores, and things are generally afloat. At Three Rivers the shops are all closed in consequence of the high water. The immense lumber piles are only kept from taking French leave by being held by booms but this will probably prove effectual. Strenuous efforts have thus far preserved the railroad track from serious washouts. There is an extensive ice gorge in the St. Joseph, east of the town, which may yet make still more serious mischief. At Vermontville the Thornapple river is higher than ever before known. Two large bridges have been swept away, and the railroad submerged. At Ionia the flats south of the city are under water and the roads in that direction rendered impassable. The bridges are being held by loads and chains and are being closely watched. None have gone as yet. At Belding the high water has invaded the shops and compelled a stoppage. Take it all around, it is a moist spell of weather.

The business part of Lyons, Ionia county was under from four to eight feet of water for several days. A part of the Cornell works were swept away, the tool factory of J. & P. Arnold badly damaged, the walls of the woolen mill of O. A. Ansdn crushed in by the force of ice and water. And the bridge is badly wrecked. The damage is between \$75,000 and \$100,000, and nearly every business man in the place is a loser.

Death of Judge Lawton.

Judge George W. Lawton, while reading a newspaper in the depot at Lawton the other morning about 7 o'clock, dropped dead of heart disease. He was about to take the train for Paw Paw.

Judge Lawton was 52 years old and was a native of Auburn, N. Y. He attended school at the Auburn academy and afterwards Geneva college. In 1818 his father, Nathan Lawton, owned the land upon which the business portion of Lawton village is located and where the place was soon after selected as a station for the Michigan Central railroad. Mr. Lawton laid out a town there and it was named after him. He had previously donated ten acres of land for depot buildings. He was himself at no time a resident of the place, but his sons, George W. and Chas. D., have been citizens of the place since June, 1861.

Having completed his law studies the deceased was admitted to the bar in Detroit early in 1861, and entered on the practice of his profession at Lawton. In 1862 he entered the army as second lieutenant of company C, Fourth cavalry. Early in June, 1864, he was wounded in the battle of Dallas, Ga., being shot through the body, the ball entering his breast and being taken out at the shoulder. He was brevetted major in the Atlanta campaign. His record as a soldier was that of a brave and most excellent and efficient officer in camp, on the march and in battle.

After the war Maj. Lawton resumed the practice of law at his home and has been quite successful, achieving a reputation as a wise counselor and able advocate. As a writer upon legal matters he won a high reputation, having been for years a contributor to law journals. His efforts in the supreme court were regarded as very clear and excellent. Maj. Lawton had given much attention also to pomological matters and he became an extensive and valued writer and speaker on subject connected with horticulture. In political and social matters he was a leader and trusted adviser. His literary abilities were remarkable and rendered him a most delightful conversationalist, companion and authority. He had great love for the classical, and possessed a good knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages as well as the literature of the ancients. He was a connoisseur in art and all his tastes were refined. He had been a leading and efficient leader of the republicans of Van Buren county for many years and had served as judge of probate for two terms. He was being prominently named in connection with the circuit judgeship this spring.

He has been in apparent good health except symptoms of heart disease. In his death the community, the county and the state have experienced the loss of a most valued citizen in all the walks of life. He leaves a wife and son, the latter about 26 years old.

The Portland Sensation.

On the morning of Nov. 20 last, the wife of Myron O. Collins, a farmer living near Portland, was found dead in her bedroom with a bullet wound in the breast. It is averred that she had previously declared that her husband had threatened her life, and it is certain that they had some quarrels over money matters. On the morning in question he claims that, while he was writing in the house, she went into the bedroom and fired the fatal shot. Her friends insist that Collins killed her. A niece who was in the yard says she heard the woman exclaim, "Oh Myron!" Collins has always borne a good reputation, and there is no adequate motive assigned to sustain the charge of murder. Mrs. Collins's father committed suicide several years ago, which is urged by Collins's friends to strengthen their claim of her suicide. The parties were in comfortable circumstances and had a child, a boy of 3 or 4 years. An inquest was held immediately after the occurrence, and they returned a verdict of suicide. This woman's relatives have strenuously resisted, boldly charging Collins with murder, and have finally secured a second examination.

The body of Mrs. Collins was disinterred on the 8th inst. and Justice Curry of Ionia and a coroner's jury commenced a second inquest. Drs. Dellenbaugh and Alton after long search succeeded in finding the bullet which caused the woman's death. The object in securing the ball was probably to ascertain if it was the same size as the empty shell found in the revolver at Mrs. Collins' side at the time of the shooting. C. J. Jones, attorney for the relatives, however, says his case in no way depends upon this point.

Monroe Flooded.

Monroe experienced a few days ago the worst flood ever known there. A jam of ice had come from up the river, stopped against the one below the city, and the water in the upper part of the city soon reached the highest point by several feet it has ever attained.

A number of residence were flooded, the ice crashed up against them, and the cries of distress from the occupants could be heard for blocks. All were rescued. The Macomb-street bridge was lifted off its abutments and carried about thirty feet down stream, and carried about thirty feet down stream, completely wrecking the Macomb street bridge. The north span stopped 100 feet west of the Lake Shore bridge and at 7 o'clock sank to the bottom. The water had fallen considerably in the upper part of the city, but is very high in the lower part.

STATE ITEMS.

The summary in advance of the annual report, showing the financial condition and Michigan business of the Stock Fire, Fire Marine and Marine Insurance companies reporting to the insurance bureau for the year ending December 31, 1888, shows the condition of Michigan companies to be as follows: Paid capital, \$700,000; admitted assets, excluding special deposits, \$1,400,000; liabilities, exclusive of liabilities on special deposits, \$287,077; surplus as regards policy holders, \$1,173,372.

Ex-Gov. Alger and family and a party of friends have gone on an extended trip through Mexico and the west. The route is to be over the Michigan Central railroad to Chicago, thence over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad to Kansas City, and over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe to El Paso, near which town Gov. Alger is interested in a cattle ranch in charge of Col. Mothersill, formerly of Detroit. The party will then go into Mexico. The Southern Pacific will be taken to California, where the ladies will be left temporarily while Gen. Alger and other gentlemen of the party will travel into the redwood country to take a look at timber lands. The party will come home by the way of Salt Lake City and Denver.

Geo. W. Platt, formerly mayor of Niles, is dead, aged 73. He was a native of Massachusetts and came to Michigan fifty years ago. He was engaged in active business until quite recently, and was treasurer of the Niles gas company at the time of his death.

Dr. W. H. Slocum of Buchanan, a member of the district pension examining board, died suddenly the other morning, thus putting Dr. Hemingway of Kalamazoo who was appointed to act during his absence, in possession of the office.

Four hundred and fifty miners at Champion are on a strike because the managers refuse to discharge two mine bosses.

James L. Jennings, ex-receiver of the land office at Ionia, and his bondsmen, Geo. W. Webber and Wellington C. Paige, must account for a shortage in Jennings' account of \$900.

A mortgage for \$1,000,000 has been filed in the Kent county register's office, by the Toledo, Saginaw & Muskegon railroad to the American loan and trust company of New York.

Charles Campbell of Hillsdale was arrested in Jackson the other day, charged with embezzlement.

The inspection of salt in Michigan during January as shown by the report of the state inspector was as follows: Saginaw county, 78,799 barrels; Manistee, 39,103; Bay, 34,085; Mason, 8,990; St. Clair, 8,400; Midland, 5,360; Huron, 4,458; Total, 150,063 barrels.

Michigan has 253,000 citizens liable to military duty.

Schuyler S. Olds of Lansing, is to be private secretary to Senator Stockbridge.

Rev. E. B. Sutton, general agent of the temperance alliance, reports that during the year ending January 31, he received \$13,533.51, and paid out \$4,901.84, leaving on hand \$9,631.67. Mr. Sutton traveled 8,000 miles during the year, and delivered 415 lectures.

A man named Hamilton shot and instantly killed a man named Patterson, with whom he was boarding. Patterson was threatening the life of his wife.

William F. Turner of Stanton, lumberman, ex-supervisor, banker, owner of the rink, and prominent citizen generally, has been sued on a capias by Elizabeth Downer, a poor widow, for \$60,000, for seducing her 15-year-old daughter. Turner is over 50 years old and has a family. The act is alleged to have been committed at Turner's rink, during last fall, after hours, and is charged to be the result of promises to furnish funds to send the girl to school. Affidavit shows the girl to be pregnant. Bonds have been filed at \$30,000 by the defendant.

O. C. Thompkins of Jackson has been appointed deputy warden of Jackson prison. Mr. John Fitzsimmons, one of the oldest residents of Reading, Hillsdale county, is dead.

Mitchell Rivard, one of the oldest residents of Chesterfield, Macomb county, is dead.

H. B. Hayes and wife of Battle Creek sojourning near Jacksonville, Fla., were living in a tent. Their tent was entered by burglars, the occupants chloroformed and \$1,500 in cash and notes stolen.

A Catholic college, to cost \$500,000, is talked of at Sault Ste. Marie, and two citizens have given twenty acres of ground for the buildings.

Another Muskegon man has drawn \$15,000 in a southern lottery, making the third announcement of that sort in three months.

Martin Holdforth of Genoa, Livingston county, had been teaching in the Ratz district for several months. But he has been compelled to resign, having been strangely seized with stammering which he cannot overcome. Physicians are at a loss to account for the peculiar affliction.

Michael Vinski has sued the city of Albion for \$5,000 damages for injuries sustained by falling into a sewer.

The Chicago & West Michigan authorities are credited with saying that their road will not stop till it reaches the straits. The authorities of the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie and Atlantic road declare that their road will be built and trains running over it to the Sault before the close of 1887.

An Elk Rapids man was carried to his grave on a toboggan.

The jury in the case of E. T. Woodbury vs. the city of Owosso, returned a verdict of \$2,333 for the plaintiff. The case was brought for damages resulting from a threshing engine breaking through a bridge at Owosso. Woodbury claimed damages for personal injuries as well as damage to the engine. At a former trial he was given a verdict of \$550. The city appealed the case and the supreme court sent it back for a new trial.

Port Huron is troubled with counterfeit United States treasury notes.

The Democratic state convention will be held in Detroit, March 2.

About two weeks ago a man was found lying unconscious near Smith's Creek, St. Clair county. He was taken to the village, when it was found that his hands and feet were frozen. His feet were amputated and then the doctor discovered that the man was insane. He cannot remember his name, nor can he give any information of himself.

Ex-Gov. Jerome has gone to the Bermuda Islands.

George Terrill of Grand Rapids has been convicted of man-slaughter, with a recommendation to mercy. Terrill and a young man named Skinner quarreled about a girl, when Terrill fired at Skinner and killed him. The case will be appealed.

Frederick Hall of Dundee, who was charged with incest with his 14-year-old daughter, pleaded guilty; but the court before accepting his plea called in two physicians to report on his mental condition. After an examination the doctors agreed that the man was a "religious crank." He maintained that the word of God justified him in all he had done, but the physicians thought him responsible and the judge sentenced him to ten years at Jackson.

Mrs. W. D. Marks, wife of the superintendent of the state fish hatchery died in Paris recently.

The Detroit, Bay City & Alpena railroad company have commenced the erection of the railroad bridge across Thunder bay river at Richardson's dam.

Miss Ida Jones of Bay City, sues Walter R. Dyer of Standish, for \$50,000 for seduction.

Vermontville has organized a business men's protective association.

A company has been organized in Bronson to bore for salt.

The Greenville base ball association has been organized with a capital of \$500, and will put a strong team in the field this spring.

Mr. Carleton has introduced a bill in the house at Washington to restore the name of Lena Pollard of Michigan, to the pension rolls. Mrs. Pollard's first husband died in Libby prison and she lost her pension by marrying a second time.

Arnot's livery stable in St. Louis, Mo., burned the other night. Three firemen were killed by falling walls, and a number of spectators seriously injured. Of the 300 horses in the stables, 100 were burned.

Mormons can no longer vote in Nevada, a resolution to that effect having been adopted by both branches of the legislature.

The Texas legislature has passed a bill to punish by fine, not to exceed \$50, and imprisonment of not more than six months, any striker who interferes with the lawful employment of another person.

O. C. Headstrom of Perkins, a Swede, aged 38, fell from a log house he was building and was found with his neck broken. He leaves a wife and considerable property in Escanaba.

Ida E. Peterson, charged with murdering her husband, Alfred Peterson, Jan. 29 with an ax, has been held for trial at Escanaba. She accused P. M. Peterson of the murder, but he was not held. Circumstances point strongly to the guilt of the woman.

Thomas Tobin, a convict from Calhoun county, under sentence for two years from June, 1886, for burglary, was found dead in his cell in the state prison the other morning. A coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the cause of death was heart disease.

A building is to be erected by the board of managers of the soldiers' home, to be used as a hospital. The new building will cost \$25,000.

Mrs. Mary J. Lathrop of Jackson will stump the state in favor of the prohibition amendment. She says the amendment will win.

Gov. Luce is vice-president of the American agricultural and dairy association.

Frederick Hall of Monroe, has been sentenced to Jackson for ten years for incest. John Green, colored, of the same place, a clothes-line thief, convicted of breaking into a barn and stealing a harness, got four years in the same place.

Vermontville voters will decide about building two new iron bridges at the spring election.

The annual meeting of the Great Council of Red Men was held in Kalamazoo. The regular work of the order was transacted, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: Great Sachem, T. J. Bromeling, Eaton Rapids; senior sagamore, W. A. Crouch, East Saginaw; junior sagamore, W. T. Cole, Ishpeming; prophet, W. W. Tanner, Grand Rapids; chief of records, C. C. Howell, Grand Rapids; keeper of wampum, F. H. Adler, Jackson; sanip, J. Levinson, Traverse City; representatives to United States counsel, M. H. Bailey, A. Harper, both of Grand Rapids; guard wigwam, E. Winn, Grand Rapids; mechinute, H. Turner, Grand Rapids; insurance directors, R. Worch, Jackson; J. M. Herz, Detroit; P. Trezleme, Ishpeming. The next annual meeting will be held in Grand Rapids in May, 1887.

A stock company with \$30,000 capital is being organized in Benton Harbor for the manufacture of school furniture. A Chicago firm is at the bottom of it and want a bonus. All but \$3,000 is raised. The factory is to begin with a force of fifty men.

Patrick Manly, an inmate of the soldiers' home, has been discharged without reasons therefor. Manly says the order was read before the others so that all might know what their fate would be did they not keep silent about affairs. Manly's testimony was the same as told by Mrs. O'Day of the treatment received by her husband before his death.

H. B. Freer, a stranger, died at the Exchange hotel in Owosso a few days since. His home was in Alliance, Ohio.

Wm. Jones, a veteran of the soldiers' home, has been arrested on a complaint of William Jones of Leon, Jackson county, charging him with falsely personating the latter to obtain a pension. The defendant had applied for a pension and been refused, at the same time the plaintiff had his claim pending. Later on, a check for \$115 was sent directed to William Jones, Grand Rapids, and delivered to the veteran at the home. He is charged with getting the check cashed and using the money. He was held for trial at the next term of the United States court, bail being fixed at \$500, in default of which he was sent to jail.

Michigan will get \$500,000 under the provisions of 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 Aug. 5, 1861. It involves the payment out of the treasury of about \$20,000,000.

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. Restaurants supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in this city.

HOME NEWS.

Out of the \$125 stationary fund allowed each congressman per session the Michigan men have drawn as follows: C. C. Constable, stationary, \$16 97; cash, \$103 03. Wm. C. Maybury, stationary, \$14 43; cash, \$110 56. J. C. Burrows, stationary, \$35 00; cash, \$89 40. Jas. O'Donnell, stationary, \$22 71; cash, \$103 29. B. M. Cutcheon, stationary, \$36 66; cash, \$58 04. Spencer O. Fisher, stationary, \$96 81; cash, \$35 19. Edwin B. Winans, stationary, \$9 87; cash, \$115 13. Nathaniel B. Eldredge, stationary, \$9 74; cash, \$115 26. Ezra C. Carleton, stationary, \$30 56; cash, \$94 44. Seth C. Moffatt, stationary, \$30 57; cash, \$104 43. Timothy E. Tarney, stationary, \$29 73; cash, \$102 27.

Henry Ward Beecher denounced the knights of labor at a banquet in New York the other night. He doesn't believe in a whole nation being implicated because a few men in Jersey are not pleased with their employers.

The conferees on the bill to repeal the pre-emption timber culture and desert land laws are unable to agree.

John Boyd, formerly a doorkeeper for the house of representatives, has become king of the lobby in the place of the late Charles Sherrill.

Boston Corbett, the man who shot Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, is now assistant doorkeeper in the Kansas legislature. He lives in a dug-out in Cloud county, and is very poor.

It is reported that Brigham Young is alive and is hiding near Lincoln, Neb.

Work is to be commenced at once on the Grant monument to be erected in Lincoln park, Chicago.

The private carriage and some other personal effects of the late President Arthur were sold at auction in New York the other day.

The petition to declare the civil service reform law unconstitutional has been thrown out of court at Washington.

Mrs. M. W. Raub of Chales, Ind., has gone insane from fright by robbers, and her insanity has overthrown her husband's reason.

A deadly affray occurred between two families near DeKalb, Texas, on the 8th inst., and four men were killed.

Lorenzo Snow, the Mormon, has been released from the Utah penitentiary, by reason of the decision of the supreme court, that put one sentence could be imposed on the three indictments brought against him.

The Sunday law passed by the Louisiana legislature has been declared constitutional by the supreme court.

The recent explosion of an areolite near Terre Haute, Ind., was heard for a distance of ten miles.

A bill before the state legislature of Tennessee makes it a criminal offense to preach polygamous doctrines in the state.

The Missouri state geologist, Van Cleave estimates the undeveloped wealth of Missouri at \$300,000,000,000. He estimates the area of land to contain 5,000,000 acres.

Secretary Manning has prepared a statement of the expenditures on account of volunteer soldier homes, from which it appears that from 1866 to 1886, \$17,153,340 was disbursed on that account, while the receipts were \$17,335,128, leaving a balance of \$181,888 to be accounted for on June 30 last.

A farm house near Jefferson, Iowa, was burned on the 10th inst., and three of the inmates perished in the flames. A gun and revolver found near the remains indicate foul play.

Ald. O'Neil, another of New York's boodle aldermen, has been sentenced to four and a half years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of \$2,000.

Thomas F. McGowan of Duluth, fell from an upper proscenium box in a Minneapolis variety theater and broke his neck.

On the 1st inst. 333 blast furnaces in the United States were in operation, with a weekly capacity of 35,255 tons. There were out of the blast 235 furnaces, having a weekly capacity of 54,316 tons. The estimated production of pig iron in January was 375,900 tons.

Mrs. A. R. Long of Denver, Col., has fallen heir to one quarter of an estate valued at \$75,000,000 in Holland.

The Nebraska legislature has passed the bill raising the age of consent to 15 years. During a severe wind storm in Tyrone, Pa., a tree under which four laborers had taken shelter, was blown down, and the four men were instantly killed.

It is claimed that Calvin Garmany, a Negro living on Hog Back mountain, near Greenville, S. C., has been the slave of a man named Holly until a few days ago, when he was rescued by a brother of his, who had just learned of his whereabouts. Garmany was never informed of the emancipation proclamation, and was flogged as often as his master thought expedient.

The Dennison paper company of Mechanic Falls, Maine, have failed with liabilities of \$450,000, and only their works and pulp mill as assets. Strikes in the mills caused the suspension, which is directly charged to the K. of L.

The number of lives lost by the blizzard in Dakota the past winter exceeds the number of killed in the railroad disaster in Vermont.

A bomb was thrown on the stage of the grand opera house in San Francisco the other night while Patti was singing. No one was injured except the man who threw it. He was at once arrested.

The supreme court of Louisiana has decided that the Sunday law passed last year is a legitimate exercise of the police power and is constitutional.

The President has respited John Washington and Simmons, the Indians who were to hang at Wichita for rape committed in the Indian Territory.

After Ben's Money.

The trial of a suit for \$100,000 damages in which Gen. Butler is both defendant and counsel was begun before Judge Cox in New York a few days ago. John H. Lester, the plaintiff, was engaged in business in Richmond in the early part of the war. He came north through the national lines on January 25, 1864. He went to Washington, took the amnesty oath and, he says, showed his papers to Secretaries Seward and Stanton, and satisfied them that his representations were true. Gen. Butler, he alleges, came to the conclusion that he had taken part in the transfer of \$180,000 in gold from the confederates from Richmond for safe keeping and caused him to be arrested and held in confinement. Lester had sent for his wife and children and Gen. Butler had agreed to allow them to go to Fortress Monroe on a true boat, but when they arrived, without informing Lester, who was in prison at Cape Hatteras, he caused Mrs. Lester and her daughter to be searched and took from them, as Lester says, \$12,000 in gold, but gave them a receipt for only \$3,000, which was returned after the war. Lester was tried by a court-martial and was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, but was released after one year and one month. While serving under the sentence of the court-martial he was compelled to wear an iron chain with a heavy ball attached.

Our Forces.

The secretary of war has sent to the senate the annual abstract of the military forces of the United States, organized and unorganized. The document represents, in addition to the two thousand and some odd officers and 25,000 enlisted men of the regular army, the total strength of our land forces. The report is based upon reports submitted by the adjutant general of the states and territories to the adjutant general of the army. In many cases no returns of the unorganized strength are made, and of the figures, based upon the population of the state not heard from, are estimated in the office of the adjutant general of the army. The abstract will show a total organized militia force of 89,497, being an increase over the number reported last year of 7,787. The total number of men available for military duty, not organized, is reported as 7,400,592, an increase of 62,597 over the return given last year. The organized force consists of 7,236 commissioned officers and 82,361 enlisted men, an increase of 701 and 7,096 respectively.

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.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Liquor men of Mount Bridges, Ont., are annoying clergymen who are active in a temperance crusade. Several houses have been stoned and one fired into.

While the Toronto express was running forty miles an hour the other night, the sidebars of the engine broke and a wreck was threatened. The engineer rushed back and cut the air brake tubing, stopping the train.

The bridge over Jeannette creek on the main line of the Grand Trunk railway, about thirty-five miles from Windsor, Ont., was washed away the other night, and traffic over that section of the road was stopped for some time. The bridge was over 100 feet long, built of solid iron. The work of reconstruction was commenced at once.

Four hundred houses were burned at Bangalore, Burmah, on the 13th inst. The same day, Hull, England, had a \$250,000 fire.

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 gun shot. 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.

An association for the suppression of vice in general, and intemperance in particular has been organized among Roman Catholics in Montreal.

The Grand Trunk yards at Montreal were flooded for several days, resulting in serious loss to the company.

Many burglaries and robberies have taken place in Montreal recently. They are attributed to the gang of American burglars and confidence operators now in that city.

The police tried to break up a socialist's meeting near Berlin the other night, but were powerless, and the militia had to be called in. The people were driven from the hall at the point of the bayonet, and a number were seriously injured. Three were killed.

The miners' strike is spreading throughout Scotland. Riots are of almost daily occurrence.

Socialists in London are becoming very troublesome.

It is stated that the Abyssinians lost 5,000 men in the battles in which the Italian forces were defeated near Massowah in the Soudan, on Jan. 3 and 27.

At a meeting of the Toronto ministerial association a memorial was sent to the mayor and city council protesting against the exemption of the Roman Catholic clergy from the payment of municipal taxes.

Traders from the interior report that the explorer Dr. Holub, his wife and the entire party accompanying him have been massacred by natives.

Mrs. Henry Wood, the novelist, died in London on the 11th inst.

DETROIT MARKETS.

WHEAT, White.....	\$ 83	@ 84
WHEAT, Red.....	83	@ 84
CORN per bu.....	40	@ 41
OATS per bu.....	31	@ 33
BARLEY.....	1 12	@ 1 15
TIMOTHY SEED.....	2 15	@ 2 20
CLOVER SEED per keg.....	4 85	@ 4 90
FED per cwt.....	13 00	@ 13 25
FLOUR—Michigan patent.....	4 75	@ 5 00
Michigan roller.....	4 00	@ 4 25
Minnesota patent.....	4 75	@ 5 00
Minnesota bakers'.....	4 00	@ 4 25
Michigan rye per bu.....	53	@ 54
APPLES, per bu.....	2 25	@ 3 00
BEANS, Picked.....	1 35	@ 1 38
BEANS, Unpicked.....	75	@ 1 10
BEESSWAX.....	25	@ 30
BUTTER.....	16	@ 1 18
CABBAGES per 100.....	1 75	@ 2 00
CIDER per gal.....	10	@ 13
CRANBERRIES, per bu.....	1 75	@ 2 50
CHEESE, per lb.....	13	@ 15
DRIED APPLES, per bu.....	4	@ 13
DRESSED HOGS, per cwt.....	5 75	@ 6 00
EGGS, per doz.....	20	@ 25
HONEY, per lb.....	10	@ 14
HOPS.....	32	@ 30
HAY, per ton, clover.....	8 00	@ 9 00
" " timothy.....	11 00	@ 12 00
MALT, per bu.....	80	@ 85
ONIONS, per bbl.....	2 75	@ 3 00
POTATOES, per bu.....	45	@ 50
POULTRY—Chickens per lb.....	9	@ 10
Geese.....	9	@ 10
Turkeys.....	11	@ 12
Ducks.....	12	@ 12 1/2
Rooters, live, lb.....	3	@ 4
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork.....	13 75	@ 14 00
Family.....	13 75	@ 14 00
Lard.....	7	@ 7 1/2
Hams.....	11	@ 12
Shoulders.....	7	@ 7 1/2
Bacon.....	7	@ 8
Tallow.....	8	@ 9

A STRANGE FRENCH STORY.

The counsel for the defence had pleaded insanity. How could so strange a crime, he asked, be otherwise explained.

Among the reeds, near Chatou, two dead bodies had been found one morning with their arms twined about each other—a man and woman—both well-known members of fashionable society, rich, not young, and married only the year before—the lady having been three years a widow.

They were not known to have had any enemies—the bodies had not been robbed. It appears that they had both been stabbed with some long, pointed instrument, and then flung from the bank into the river.

The inquest has not brought out any fresh facts. The boatmen of the neighborhood were questioned in vain, and the authorities were on the point of abandoning the investigation when a young cabinetmaker of the neighboring village, named George Louis, and nicknamed "Le Bourgeois," voluntarily gave himself up as the murderer.

In reply to various questions asked, he answered only this:

"I knew the man for two years; I knew the woman only for six months past. They used often come to get me to mend old furniture for them, because I am a good hand at the business."

And when they asked him:

"What did you kill them for?"

He replied, obstinately:

"I killed them because I wanted to kill them."

Nothing further could be got out of him. The man was of illegitimate birth no doubt; as a child he had been first left in the care of a paid nurse in the country, and had been subsequently abandoned by his parents. He had no other real name than George Louis, but, as he grew up, he proved to be a remarkably intelligent boy, with naturally fine tastes and good manners, and his comrades had, therefore, nicknamed him "The Bourgeois," by which name alone he became subsequently known. He had the reputation of being remarkably skillful at the trade of cabinetmaker, which he had adopted. He was even able to do some wood carving. He was also said to be very excitable in his disposition—a believer in communism and also nihilistic doctrines—a great reader of sensational novels and tragical literature; also a man of some influence at elections, and a first-rate stump orator at workmen's meetings or political gatherings of farmers.

The counsel for the defence had pleaded insanity.

How, indeed, was it possible that this workman could have knowingly killed his best customers—rich and generous customers, as the prisoner himself had admitted—customers who had given him more than 3,000 francs' worth of work to do in the last three years (there were his books to prove it)? There was only one explanation possible—insanity—the insanity caused by the long haunting of one persistent idea—the idea of a detestable, the man who deems himself a social outcast, and who avenges himself on two bourgeois of all the bourgeois. Here the lawyer made a skillful allusion to the nickname of Le Bourgeois given by the country people to this foundling, and he cried out:

"Is not the very name an irony, and an irony well calculated to intensify still more the nervous exaltation of this fatherless and motherless boy? He is an ardent Republican. Nay!—what do I say? He belongs to that very same political party which the republic shot down or transported for life in former days, but to which she opens her welcoming arms to-day—the party of those with whom incendiarism is a principle, and murder the most ordinary of political methods."

"Those atrocious doctrines—publicly proclaimed to-day at mass meetings—are the cause of this man's ruin. He heard Republicans—yes, he even heard women, women!—clamor for the blood of M. Gambetta, and for the blood of M. Grevy—his ill-balanced mind capsize under the shock—a thirst for blood came upon him—a thirst for the blood of the bourgeois! It is not this man should be condemned—it is the Commune!"

Murmurs of applause passed through the court-room. Everybody felt that the counsel for the defence had won his case. The counsel for prosecution did not even make an attempt to reply.

Then the judge put the usual formal question to the accused:

"Prisoner, do you wish to say anything further in your own behalf?"

The man got up. He was of low stature and frail aspect, with flaxen-fair hair, and bright steady, gray eyes. A powerful, frank and sonorous voice burst from the chest of the slender youth, and immediately—with the utterance of his very first words—he entirely changed the opinion that the audience had previously formed of him.

He spoke loudly, and in a declamatory manner, but so clearly that every syllable was plainly audible, even at the further end of the vast court room.

"Your Honor, as I do not wish to be placed in a madhouse, and as I

would prefer even the guillotine, I am going to tell you all about this affair.

"I killed that man and woman because they were my parents."

"Now listen to me and judge me."

"A woman was secretly delivered of a son and sent him far away, somewhere, to a professional nurse. Did she even know whether her accomplice bore the little innocent creature—inocent, yet doomed to endless misery, to worse than to death, since he was abandoned, since the nurse, failing to receive the monthly stipend, might, as nurses often do, let the child waste away, suffer from hunger, die from neglect?"

"The woman who nursed me was honest—more honest, more noble, more of a woman, more of a mother than my own mother. She brought me up. She erred in thus doing her duty. Better far to leave such children to perish—such miserable foundlings cast away at the outskirts of villages, even as refuse is dumped beyond the limits of towns."

"I grew up with a vague idea that I bore the brand of a disgrace. The other children called me 'bastard' one day. They did not know what the word meant—one of them having that day heard it uttered for the first time by his parents. I did not know what it meant either—but I felt it."

"I may state that I was one of the most intelligent boys in the school. I would have been an upright man, your Honor—perhaps a man above the common run—if my parents had not committed the crime of abandoning me."

"That crime was committed against me. I was the victim—they were the criminals. I was helpless—they were pitiless. They ought to have loved me—they flung me from them."

"I owed them my life—but is life a gift? Mine, at all events, was simply a curse. After their shameful abandonment of me, I owed them nothing but revenge. They perpetrated against me the most inhuman, the most monstrous act which it is possible to commit against a human being."

"The man who is cursed at strikes back; the man who is robbed seeks to wrest back from the robber by force, that which belongs to him. The man who is duped, mocked, martyred, kills; the man who has his face slapped in public, kills; the man who is dishonored, kills. I have been worse robbed, worse duped, worse martyred, worse insulted, and dishonored morally than any one of those whose anger you might condone."

"I have avenged myself; I have killed. That was my legitimate right! I took their happy life away, in exchange for that hideous life which they imposed upon me."

"You may talk of parricide! Were they ever to be considered my parents—these people by whom I was regarded merely as an abominable burden, a terror, a load of infamy—these people for whom my birth was a calamity, and my life a perpetual menace of shame? They sought only their own egotistical will, they had a child they did not want. They suppressed that child. And my turn came at last to suppress them likewise."

"And, nevertheless, it is only a little while ago, that I was ready to leave them."

"About two years ago, as I have already told you, the man who was my father entered my shop for the first time. I had no suspicion then. He ordered two articles of furniture made. He had previously—as I afterward learned—made inquiries about me of the parish priest, under promise of secrecy, as you may well imagine."

"He came back often; gave me plenty of work to do, and paid me well. Sometimes he would even converse with me about this topic or that topic—different things. I felt an affectionate regard for him."

About the commencement of the year he brought to my place, for the first time, his wife—my mother. When she came in she trembled so much that I at first supposed her to be afflicted with some nervous disease. Then she asked for a chair and a glass of water. She said nothing; she stared at my furniture like a crazy woman; and when he asked her anything she could only answer, 'Yes,' 'No,' at random. By the time she left I had begun to think that her mind was slightly affected."

"She came again the following month. That time she was calm and self-possessed. They gave me quite a large order, and chatted with me for quite a considerable time. I saw her three times more after that without suspecting anything; but, lo and behold, one day she began to question me about my life, about my childhood, about my parents."

"'Madam,' I said 'my parents were miserable wretches, who disowned me.'"

"When I said that she pressed her hand over her heart and fell senseless to the floor. I thought to myself at once, 'That is my mother!' But I knew better than to betray myself. I waited to see her come again."

"You may be sure I made inquiries. I learned they had only been married the July before, my mother had then been a widow three years. There were whispered rumors that they had loved during the lifetime of the husband; but there was no proof. I was the proof—the proof they had begun by hiding, and had afterwards hoped to destroy."

"I waited. She came again one evening accompanied, as usual, by my father. That day she seemed to be very much affected. I do not know why. Then, just as she was going away, she turned and said to me:

"I wish you well, because you ap-

pear to be a good young man and an industrious one. You will be thinking about getting married one of these days; I want to help you to choose yourself a wife that you know will suit you. I myself was once married against my will, and know how much suffering an unfortunate match may cause. Now I am free, without children and rich—mistress of my own fortune. Here is your dowry."

"She handed me a big sealed envelope. I looked at her very hard. I said to her:

"'You are my mother.'"

"She shrank back a little and hid her face with her hands, so as not to see me. He—the man—my father—caught her in his arms and shouted to me:

"'Why, you must be crazy!'"

"I answered: 'Not a bit. I know you two are my parents. You cannot fool me that way. Confess the truth and keep your secret; I will have no ill will against you; I will remain just what I am—a cabinetmaker.'"

"He moved back toward the door, supporting his wife in his arms she was sobbing. I rushed to the door, locked it, put the key in my pocket, and said again:

"'Look at her, and dare to deny again that she is my mother.'"

"Then he lost his temper, turned white—terrified at the idea that the scandal which had been so long hushed up might burst out all of a sudden—that their position, their honor would all be lost at once; he stuttered out:

"'You are a villain trying to blackmail us. This is what comes of trying to do good to the people—trying to help and befriend clowns and brutes.'"

"My mother, completely overwhelmed, could only cry out, over and over again:

"'Oh, let us get out here!—let us get out.'"

"Then, as the door was locked, he cried:

"'If you don't open this door at once I'll have you arrested for assault and attempt to blackmail.'"

"I still kept my temper; I opened the door and watched them disappear in the darkness."

"Then, all of a sudden, it seemed to me that I had suddenly been made an orphan—had been again abandoned—flung out into the gutter. A frightful oppression, mingled with anger, with hatred, with disgust, came upon me; I felt within me something like an uprising of my very life—an uprising in the name of justice, in the name of honor, in the name of truth, in the name of affection trampled upon. I ran to over take them—along the bank of the Seine, which I knew they would have to follow in order to reach the railroad station of Chanton."

"I came up with them very soon. The night had become perfectly black. I walked stealthily through the grass, so that they could not hear me. My mother was still crying. My father said: It was all your fault. Why did you insist on seeing him? It was simply madness for people in our position to do such a thing. We could have done him all the good imaginable without showing ourselves at all. Since we cannot possibly recognize him, what was the use of making these dangerous visits?"

"Isaw everything red that moment—don't know how it happened—I had my compass in my pocket, and I struck him with it—struck him as hard as I could, and as many times as I could."

"Then she began to scream, Help, murder!—and pull out my beard. It seems I killed her, too. How do I know what I did in that moment?"

"Then I leaped right in front of them and supplicated. I stammered out: 'You know very well you are my parents—you have rejected me once; will you now repel me a second time?'"

"Then, your honor, he raised his hand against me—he did—I swear it by my manhood, by the law, by the republic! He struck me!—and when I took him by the neck he pulled a revolver out of his pocket."

"Then, when I saw them both lying there dead, I pitched them into the Seine, without reflection."

"That is all. Now, judge me!"

The prisoner resumed his seat. In view of this revelation the case was held over to be tried at the next session. It will soon come up. If we were on the jury what would we do with this parricide?

His Composition.

Most of us can remember our early efforts at composition—writing as having been expended on "Hope," "The Seasons," and like topics. Owing to the nature of the subjects, we had nothing very original to say. Here, however, is what is said to be the first literary work of a boy who had at least a unique mode of statement, even if he necessarily dealt with commonplace facts. The composition is written upon "The Cat."

A cat is a curious animal. It has fore feet, and also has fore legs. Its head is at one end of its body, and its tail is at the other. When it walks, its head goes before, and its tail follows along behind. Its front feet walk before, and its hind feet walk along behind. It is not good for a cat to ti a bunch of fire-crackers to its tale, either. Cats can climb trees. Dogs can't. That is lucky for cats. When a dog gets after them, they can climb a tree, where they can sass back without gettin' hurt. You can't hit a cat. Wunnt I throw a bute, and hit a nold rustur. The old rustur he dide, but the cat didn't.—Columbus Sun.

THE WITCHE'S FATE.

The Cruel Prejudice of Old Times More Than Equalled Now.

Not many decades ago in this country, the people were excited over witchcraft. Persons suspected were thrown into the water; if not witches they would drown; if they were witches, they would swim ashore; and would be put to death! In any event, they were doomed!

Not many years ago if a person were taken sick with advanced disorder of the kidneys, the physician would pronounce the disease Bright's disease, and when so declared, he regarded his responsibility at an end, for medical authority admitted that the disease was incurable.

When the physician found a patient thus afflicted, he would say: "Oh, a slight attack of the kidneys; will be all right in a little while." He knew to the contrary. But if he could keep his patient on his hands for a few months, he knew he would derive a great revenue from his case, and then when the disease had progressed to a certain stage, he would state the facts and retire, exonerated from all blame.

But the error of supposing the disease incurable, has swayed the public mind, long after the fact has ceased to be. But public opinion has been educated to the true status of the case by those who have discounted the incurability theory, and the public recognizes and testifies to the fact that Warner's safe cure is a specific for this disease. This has been shown with thousands of testimonials.

Upon referring to them in our files we find that \$5,000 reward will be given to any one who can prove that so far as the manufacturers know they are not genuine, and that hundreds of thousands similar in character could be published, if it were necessary.

This condition of things is very amusing to the journalist, who looks upon all sides of every question. Proof should be accepted by all, but prejudice fights proof for many years. It seems strange that when a proprietary medicine is doing the good Warner's safe cure is that the physicians do not publicly endorse it. Many of them, we are told, privately prescribe it.

A few years ago, as stated, when a man had Bright's disease, the doctor boldly announced it, because he thought it relieved him of responsibility.

To day when prominent people are dying (and hundreds of thousands of common people die of the same disease), we are told that doctors disguise the fact that it is Bright's disease of the kidneys and say they die of paralysis, of apoplexy, of pneumonia, of consumption, of general debility, of rheumatism, of heart disease, of blood poisoning, or some other of the names of the direct effects of kidney disease. They are not the real disease itself.

We sometimes wonder if they avoid stating the real cause of disease for fear they will drive the public into patronage of the only scientific proprietary specific for kidney diseases and the thousands and one diseases that originate in inactive kidneys.

We do not believe every advertisement we read. Some people perhaps may regard this article as an advertisement and will not believe it, but we are candid enough to say that we believe the parties above mentioned have stated their case and proved it, and under such circumstances the public is unwise if it is longer influenced by adverse prejudice.

The wearing of wool materials on all occasions by children has greatly diminished the use of silken stuffs for their best frocks.

The most desirable hair dressing ever offered to the public is Hall's Hair Renewer.

Physicians prescribe Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, on account of its great curative powers.

Ex-Minister Washburne, interviewed in Chicago regarding the Paris story about his receiving bribes, says the article is false in every particular.

To be free from sick-headache, biliousness, constipation, etc., use Carter's Little Liver Pills. Strictly vegetable. They gently stimulate the liver and free the stomach from bile.

There it is again going the rounds of the paper that Frank Hurd has made \$25,000 as a fee in a case for MacKay, the millionaire, recently.

All Men are not Bad.

Neither are all prepared remedies unreliable. This is proven by the results following the use of Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic for dyspepsia, rheumatism, scrofula, jaundice, torpid liver, and general weakness.

Young Girls

are at a critical period when they are about maturing and developing into women. The lack of watchful care at this time may result in fixing irregularities upon the delicate organs and entailing a long list of "female weaknesses." All this may be avoided, and the young woman come through this period clothed in all the beauty and strength of a perfectly healthy organization by the aid of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," prepared especially for female troubles by one of the most successful physicians of the day.

The annual examination at West Point has just been completed. Thirty-nine cadets were found deficient, and have been dismissed.

Russell Sage

is a well-known operator in Wall street, who is generally considered as "up in snuff." Hence, it may have been quite natural that a countryman who reads the papers recently called at his office and asked for a package of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. He discovered his mistake, but he made no mistake in the article called for. This Remedy, when applied with Dr. Pierce's "Nasal Douche," will surely and rapidly eradicate the most aggravated case of catarrh, with all its unpleasant and dangerous accompaniments.

There are so many different ways of using fur as a dress accessory for warmth or ornament as there are different kinds of furs.

Male week and loss of power promptly cured. Book, 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Large plaids in vanishing effects of blue and brown are combined with golden brown plush for young girls' and little children's frocks.

Little boys of three and four wear their hair in long loose curls, and love locks hanging over the ears and a straight bang across the forehead.

Bold color combinations, such as sky blue and mauve, scarlet and pale blue, heliotrope and orange, are made to fraternize in late French evening toilets.

The Russian bang, nearly straight, and only slightly curled under at the ends, is the accepted arrangement of the front hair of little people and young girls.

A movement is on foot to form a national assembly of blast furnacemen similar to the national organization of miners and glass workers.

S. S. CONOVER

Rejoicing Over His Late Great Success.

I have been afflicted with rheumatism twenty years. For the last ten years have been obliged to use crutches. Often my left hip and knee would entirely give out. Have expended a large amount of money for remedies recommended as a cure for that terrible disease, have used the most powerful liniments on my hip and knee to soothe the pain, that I might get a little sleep. My hip and knee had lost nearly all strength by the use of the liniments, and I could get no help. I saw an advertisement of your remedy in a paper and ordered half a dozen bottles of Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup, took them and received some relief, ordered another dozen. Have taken seven of the last dozen, and I am happy in saying that I know I am being cured. Have not used any liniments since I commenced taking your syrup. When I began taking your syrup I could not take a step without the use of a cane; neither could I turn myself in bed without aid; can now turn in bed without any trouble; can walk about my house and office without the use of my cane. After losing track of it, for the reason when I take a long walk I take it along. My office is four blocks from my house; I have not walked to or from it in over a year until last Thursday week. Since that time I have walked to and from it every day, except Sunday. I am truly rejoicing that I am fast being relieved from such a terrible affliction.

Wishing that I might herald to all who are afflicted with disease the merits of your wonderful medicine, I write you of the benefits which I have derived from its use. Send me one half dozen bottles syrup and one-third dozen plasters by express C. O. D. This I want for a friend in the northern part of this county. He is a great sufferer with rheumatism.

Very truly,

S. S. Conover.
Ag't. of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., Manistee, Mich.

Special Notice.

GREENVILLE, Mich., Oct. 23, 1896.
Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup Co., Jackson, Mich.

DEAR Sir:—In reply to your letter, I am glad to grant your request. In nature my disease was a severe case of inflammatory rheumatism. It had been running five years and affected me in all parts of my body from my head to my feet. I was at times so crippled in my hands and limbs as to be unable to help myself. I have used your medicine about six weeks; in all about three bottles. I am now able to do my own work in better spirits, no pains, and continually improving. My age is 65, and my condition a year ago and now speaks very highly of what your medicine has done for me.

Am happy indeed to recommend its true merits. It is the best remedy we have ever used.

Respectfully,

Mrs. A. W. CALDWELL.

Silver threaded crape worn over satin and combined with plush for the bodice, is the favorite ball gown for the season.

If You Use Tobacco or Stimulants.

You certainly should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills.

Glossy beaver hats are worn by young ladies with dressy afternoon toilets as well as with tailor-made suits in the morning.

If a cough disturbs your sleep, take Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

During the past winter no less than one hundred children have burned to death.

Deep Sea Wonders

exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex of all ages, can earn from \$5 to \$25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have earned over \$50 in a single day at this work. All succeed.

Entire dresses of English crape are made for widows.

For DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms also as a preventive against Fever and Ague, and other Intermittent Fevers, the "FERRO-PHOSPHATED ELIXIR OF CALINA," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from Fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

MacMahon's daughter's wedding presents only filled eleven specially made tables.

Persons Suffering from Piles Will Find Relief by using CARTER'S LITTLE PILLS.

Pale blue and rose pink cashmere, trimmed with moss green plush, make pretty party frocks for young girls.

MORE WORDS OF PRAISE.

Rheumatism a Blood Disease entirely Cured.

ROCHESTER, April 1, 1886.

To the Pardee-Medicine Co.,

Gents:—Allow me to say a few words in praise of Dr. Pardee's Rheumatic Remedy; and if what I have to say will induce others who are afflicted with neuralgia or rheumatism to use it, I shall feel that I have been the means of doing some little good to my fellow men. December 27, 1885, while at work in the shop, I was taken suddenly with sharp, piercing pains, and was compelled to leave the shop. The next morning I was unable to rise, and I grew worse daily although I was under the best medical treatment. But I obtained no relief until I began using Dr. Pardee's Remedy, which I did March 17th, and after using it three days, I could walk about the house. I continued to use it and improved rapidly every day. I am now at work and entirely free from pain, and have gained five pounds in weight, but I shall continue the remedy until I feel sure the poison is out of my blood, for I am certain that rheumatism is a blood disease. You are at liberty to use my name or refer any one to me, for I shall only be too glad to recommend it to any one who is suffering as I was. I know it will cure any case of rheumatism, if used as directed.

I am, very truly yours,

GEORGE DOANE.

Foreman at Goodger & Nayloy's shoe factory, 65 South St. Paul street; residence, 6 Griffith St.

Forty Years a Sufferer.

Mr. E. W. Howell, of No. 3 College street, writes that he has suffered with rheumatism in his hips, knees and arms, for forty years, and that he has not known what it was to be free from pain until he began the use of Dr. Pardee's Remedy. He has used ten bottles and has not felt any rheumatic pains or symptoms since.

Ask your druggist for Dr. Pardee's Remedy, and take no other. Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles \$5.

Pardee Medicine Co., Rochester, N. Y.

We are now located over Wood Bro's. old stand. Through the kindness of our friends we saved about \$1500 worth of goods.

It is our desire to close out the entire lot, and of course realize that it cannot be done at this season of the year unless very great inducements are offered.

Our assortment of lamps is still very large—we must sell every lamp before the 1st of March, and are satisfied that at the prices we will make none will be left.

We have several china tea sets that we will offer at cost.

Almost our entire stock of glassware was saved, uninjured, but that too will be offered at a great reduction. We intend to make it well worth the trouble you go to in reaching us by selling you goods at prices never before known in Chelsea.

We have a good many odd pieces of crockery, jugs, mugs, plates, scollups, etc., that we shall close out at half their real value.

H. G. Hoag & Co.

We desire to thank all for the good work and careful manner in which our goods were moved the night of the fire.

Worth Knowing.

THAT as a household remedy, for children and adults, Ayer's Pills are invaluable.

THAT in Colds, with headache, backache, coated tongue, symptoms of fever, and a constant feeling of weariness, Ayer's Pills will often effect a cure when other remedies fail.

THAT these Pills are sugar coated, perfectly safe to take, do not gripe, and contain neither calomel nor any other dangerous drug.

I have used Ayer's Cathartic Pills in my family for the past thirty-five years. For stomach or liver troubles, or any irregularity of the bowels, and in case of Colds, Ayer's Pills are unequalled. I am never without them.—Frank Tisdale, Montpelier, Vt.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the 16 day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Martha E. Wellman.

Elijah H. Keyes executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such executor.

Thereupon it is ordered, That Saturday, the 19th day March, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the devisees, legatees, and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why said account should not be allowed: And it is further ordered, that said executor give notice of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Herald, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
[A true copy.] Judge of Probate.
WM. G. DORR, Probate Register. 27

No other spring medicine has won for itself such universal confidence as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the most powerful combination of vegetable alternative ever offered to the public, and is acknowledged by the medical profession to be the best blood purifier.

As a toilet article, Ayer's Hair Vigor stands unrivaled. It cleanses the scalp and removes dandruff, cures itching humors, restores the original color to faded and gray hair, and promotes its growth.

Reunion at Dexter.

A grand reunion of the teachers and scholars of the Dexter Union School will be held at the Dexter Opera House, in the Village of Dexter, Mich., on the afternoon of the 25th day of February, A. D. 1887, just previous to the tearing down of the old school building.

Teachers, Attention!

MICHIGAN STATE READING CIRCLE.

The State Reading Circle has been in operation a little over a year and now numbers over 1000 members. The object of the circle is to give teachers an opportunity to pursue a systematic course of professional and literary reading at their homes, while in discharge of their duties.

Any person may become a member of the circle by paying to the secretary of the State Council a small fee which will admit him to all the privileges of the Circle, including the purchase of books at reduced rates, examination questions, etc., etc. Five members are necessary for the organization of a local circle in any locality.

Circulars of information, examination questions, blank reports, and other aids are in preparation and will be ready for distribution March 1.

For particulars apply to Mary E. Tilton, secretary of State Council, or to D. Howell, assistant secretary, Lansing, Mich.

LYNDON, Feb. 12, 1887.

Mr. Editor—I see in your paper of Feb. 8d that Mr. Joe. T. Jacobs has a H-stein cow that gave 20 pounds of milk to a milking. He does not say how often he milks her, nor what he feeds her. I have a short horned Durham cow, from Mr. Hindelang's stock of cattle, that gives from 20 to 21½ pounds morning, and from 14 to 18 pounds at night. She is fed cornstalks in the morning, straw through the day, and marsh hay at night, and a half bushel of mangel wurtzel a day mixed with bran. She is six years old and a deep red. She came in the 29th of December.

JOHN R. MOORE.

Another Good Cow.

Paul Chase, of Lima, seeing our report of J. T. Jacobs's cow, concluded to weigh the milk of one of his cows, a grade Durham, six years old. Weighing the morning mess, he found 25 pounds, the evening mess, 19½ pounds, total 44½, average 22¼. The cow is fed stalks in the morning and at noon, and hay at night, with a peck of ground feed—corn and oats—a day, in two measures. Next.

Patents Granted.

Patents granted to citizens of Michigan during the past week and reported expressly for the HERALD by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

B. McCoy, Detroit, lubricators.
J. E. Richardson, Detroit, piano.
C. E. Ring, Saginaw, feed motion.
C. A. Chase, Ewart, galvanic battery.
J. Travis, N. Adams, paper exhibitor.
F. S. Seagrave, South Bay City, running gear.

C. Cornwall Ypsilanti, cooking wood pulp.

G. L. Slater, Buchanan, table leaf support.

L. Scofield, Grand Haven, furniture caster.

F. A. Hubel, Detroit, machine for cutting gelatine capsules.

Report of Sylvan Center School for month ended Feb. 11, 1887.

Whole number enrolled, 38.

Average attendance, 34.

Harry Beach, Carrie Beckwith,
Harry Beckwith, Cora Beckwith,
Nath'l Laird, Charles Boyd,
Mary Forner, Christian Forner,
Herman Forner, Matthew Forner,
William Forner, Helen McCarter,
Hattie McCarter, Andrew Haller.

IRA GLOVER, Teacher.

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 WISE, Secretary. B. J. CONRAD, Chairman.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

LIMA.

Miss Fannie Storms is quite sick. Mrs. Brink and sister-in-law from Coldwater are visiting at Mr. Cooley's.

Mrs. Emily Dancer, who has been sick for some time, is improving slowly.

Fred went to the wedding all the same if he did lose his hat in a mud-hole.

On account of the bad roads, the masquerade dance was not very largely attended, only 21 numbers sold.

Lima will celebrate the 22nd. An old folks' dance at the Town Hall. This no doubt will be the grandest event of the season.

Those Chelsea boys were determined to stay in Lima all night if the dance was out when they came. Come again boys, come earlier and go home earlier.

SHARON.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Sawyer Sundayed with friends here.

Mr. Chas. Fellows has turned to be an auctioneer. What next?

The singing school at the Cook school house, holds out well.

A large number have joined the M. E. Church at the Center this winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Peckins visited friends a few days last week at Grass Lake.

The ladies Home Mission Society last met at Mr. Aaron Clark's they are doing a good work.

The youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Kooster is very sick with the chicken pox.

The good people gave Rev. D. R. Shire a donation yesterday at the Center. Particulars next week.

Wedding bells are quite numerous now, and others are heard coming this way slowly this side of winter.

Dancer and Baldwin recently drove a well for G. Vogeding, which is over 120 ft. deep and contains nearly 70 feet of water.

Recently Mr. James Wade lost one of his stock by its swallowing while eating straw, wire that was used in binding grain.

It looks as though Sharon was going to be fenced all over anew, by the immense quantities of timber being hauled to the Feldkamp farm to be sawed into pickets.

I desire to express my grateful and earnest thanks to the kind friends and neighbors who lent their kindly aid during the long illness of my late lamented husband, and for their assistance in my great bereavement.

MRS. FRANK EVERETT.

Mrs. F. T. Everett went to Toledo last Tuesday, to make perhaps the last visit with her sick brother, Stephen Fairchild. The recent death of her husband and the steady decline of the health of her brother make a heavy load for her to carry. May she have the deepest sympathy of all who know her.

NORTH LAKE.

Mink and weasel are destroying poultry around here of late.

Miss Millie Watts visited her uncle and aunt at Unadilla last week.

The sleet storms of late stopped hundreds of windmills and some were broken.

A creamery will be started here if Rob Hawley don't come more regularly after cream.

But little news in the country. The granger and the woodchuck are dormant these cold days.

Elder Marshall's horse is down with the distemper and his carriage top has a new cover, pure crystal ice. Many other top carriages are in the same fix.

H. S. HOLMES & CO.

HAVING PURCHASED THE

G. A. BEGOLE

STOCK OF

Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Gents' Furnishing GOODS, ETC.,

We shall offer the same at prices never before known in Chelsea.

The stock, together with our own, makes us too many goods, and we must

TURN THEM INTO CASH as fast as possible.

Respectfully,

H. S. HOLMES & CO.

That Mr. Charles Cooper, though very sick of late, will soon be out again, is the hope of his friends.

Wanted, to trade a kicking cow for a flock of sheep. You can learn more about the cow of Wes. Canfield.

Good luck follows the Reeves family. A large sum of money has come to them from an aunt lately deceased.

Misses Minnie and Lou Glenn visited the school of Mr. Charles Cooper on Monday and report a good school.

Mr. Geo. Fuller wants to get to Berry's Island, but can't on account of high water up to the planking on Cook's bridge.

Geo. Webb can be seen almost every day, drawing wheat to Chelsea. Going to help the Dexter out off from the Central to Mason.

Mrs. R. C. Glenn and Mrs. Wm. Wood are the champion poultry raisers of this township. From about fifty hens they have sold over sixty dozen of eggs this winter.

One of the Dutton boys nearly severed his foot with a sharp ax last week. Dr. Duboise of Unadilla was called and Mr. Dutton is fast improving. The Dr. thinks he can save the toes.

Lyceum interests keep up, although our new President failed to put in his appearance on Saturday evening. Many good resolutions and suggestions were offered. One in regard to seating hall with chairs. A committee was appointed for furtherance of that project. A social will be held Friday evening of this week for the benefit of the hall. A good time will be had. It was resolved to let the junior members of the lyceum occupy every other evening for the balance of the term. They have the next evening, question, Resolved, that water is more destructive than fire. Full staff and essayists. The young members are coming to the front.

Another Art Craze.

The latest art work among ladies is known as the "French Craze," for decorating china, glassware, etc. It is something entirely new, and is both profitable and fascinating. It is very popular in New York, Boston and other Eastern cities. To ladies desiring to learn the art, we will send an elegant china plaque (size 18 inches), handsomely decorated, for a model, together with box of material, 100 colored designs assorted in flowers, animals, soldiers, landscapes, etc., complete, with full instructions, upon receipt of only \$1.00. The plaque is alone worth more than the amount charged. To every lady ordering this outfit who incloses the address of five other ladies interested in art matters, to whom we can mail our new catalogue of art goods, we will enclose extra and without charge, a beautiful 30 inch, gold tinted plaque.

Address, THE EMPIRE NEWS CO. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

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

Bargains in Music.

The Favorite Album of Songs and Ballads, containing thirty-two pieces of choice and popular music, full sheet music size, with complete words and music and piano accompaniment is only printed upon heavy paper with a very attractive cover. The following are the titles of the songs and ballads contained in the Favorite Album—As I'd Nothing Else to Do; The Dear Old Song of Home; Mother, Watch the Little Feet; O, You Pretty Blue-eyed Witch; The Passing Bell; I Saw Esau Kiss a Girl; Blue Eyes; Katy's Lett'r; Won't You Tell Me Why, Robin; The Old Garden Gate; Down Below the Waving Lanes; Faded Leaves; All Among the Summer Roses; Touch the Harp, Gently; My Pretty Louise; I Really Don't Think I Shall Marry; Dreaming of Home; The Old Cottage Chick; Across the Sea; A Year Ago; Bachelor's Hall; Ruth and I; Good-Night; One Happy Year Ago; Jennie in the Orchard; The Old Barn Gate; Jack's Farewell; Polly; Whistler in the Twilight. This is a very fine collection of real vocal gems, and gotten up in very handsome style. Published in the usual way and bought at a music store, these 32 pieces would cost you \$11.25. We bought a job lot of this music at a Great Sacrifice and as the holidays are past, we desire to close out our stock at once. Will send you the entire collection well wrapped and postpaid for only 40 cents. Send immediately. THE EMPIRE NEWS CO. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

WANTED. FIVE HUNDRED subscribers for THE HERALD, within five days.