

# THE CHELSEA HERALD.

VOLUME 18.

CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1887.

NUMBER 26

## ADVERTISING RATES.

Space.	1 w	1 m	3 m	6 m	1 y
1 inch.	50¢	1 00	2 00	3 00	5 00
2 Column.	1 00	2 00	4 00	6 00	10 00
3 Column.	1 50	3 00	6 00	9 00	15 00
4 Column.	2 50	5 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
5 Column.	3 50	7 00	14 00	21 00	35 00
6 Column.	4 50	9 00	18 00	27 00	45 00
7 Column.	5 50	11 00	22 00	33 00	55 00
8 Column.	6 50	13 00	26 00	39 00	65 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. Kelly. 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 Robertus. Services, one Sabbath at 10:30 A. M., alternate Sabbath at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

**CATHOLIC.**—Rev. Wm. Considine. Mass every morning at 8 o'clock. Sabbath services at 8 and 10:30 A. Catechism at 12 M. and 2:30 P. M. Vespers, 8:30 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 HESLSCHWERDT'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 SHAVER. Two doors west of Woods & Knapp's hardware store. Work done quickly and in first-class style.

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

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

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

**CHELSEA HOUSE BARBER SHOP.** J. A. CRAWFORD. Under Miss Clark's millinery shop, has a spacious, pleasant room, runs two chairs, does first-class work and cuts ladies' bangs in every style.

**Doctor** ...

**PRINTING** ...

## Our Splendid Bargains

Possessing the most of honest quality and true worth for the money.

Look over our New Stock of Tinware, Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Etc.

Prices that will make you happy. Come in and let us save money for you.

## Candies, Fruit, Nuts.

Our assortment of Candy is larger than ever, and is strictly fresh and pure.

## Stationery and School Supplies.

## F. W. DUNN & CO.

CHELSEA, MICH.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

**SALT,** \$1.00.  
**TURKEYS,** 8c.  
**CHICKENS,** 7c.  
**OATS,** 25 cents.  
**EGGS,** 13 cents.  
**CORN,** 25 cents.  
**WHEAT,** 75 cents.  
**BUTTER,** 16 cents.  
**LIVE HOGS,** \$5.00.  
**POTATOES,** 40 cents.  
**CLOVER SEED,** \$5.00.  
**HOGS,** dressed, \$6.00.  
**BARLEY,** 75c. to \$1.00.

H. M. Woods was in Detroit Wednesday. Is it not time to renew your subscription?

The Pigott sisters claim first attention Friday night.

Blue birds and robins were singing yesterday morning.

Lost.—A small gold earring. Please leave it at this office.

J. E. Durand spent a few days last week and Sunday with his family here.

Will. Dancer, wife and baby were in town last Sunday, the guest of grandma Hoag.

New spring clothing, hats, etc., at PARKER, KEMPF & SCHENK'S.

Prof. Hubbard and wife are drilling a class of about fifty in singing, including voice culture.

Mrs. Aaron Durand has gone to Battle Creek to spend a few weeks with her daughter Mrs. Dr. Robertson.

Look at the date appended to your name on this paper. It shows to what date you have paid for the HERALD.

New Robinson & Burtenshaw ladies' shoes, new men's shoes, at PARKER, KEMPF & SCHENK'S.

N. G. Butts and Ambrose Kearney, of Ann Arbor, were here last week working up a new life insurance company.

The Pigott sisters concert will be a rare treat for the people of Chelsea and vicinity and ought to be well patronized.

Mrs. Charles Steinbach and Miss Minnie Steinbach have been visiting relatives and friends at Ann Arbor the past week.

Milo Baldwin has a Shropshire Down ram, has brought him five lambs in the last ten and a half months.

Mr. Kempf and Miss Ella Whit call last Friday and will bring of our large press.

The U. will meet at Mrs. C. S. Laird's, next Tuesday, at 3 p. m. The members are urgently requested to be present.

At the masked ball at Manchester last week, T. G. Speer took first prize, a silver cup, for being the best costumed person present.

John R. Gates and family returned from their New Jersey visit last week, their return being hastened, to their great disappointment, by our recent fire.

Lorenzo Sawyer has returned to his old home and farm, having employed his nephew, Andrew Sawyer and wife to work the farm and keep the house.

MARRIED.—At the M. E. parsonage in Lima, by Rev. H. Palmer, on Feb. 23, 1887, Mr. Leander Easton of Lima, and Miss Minta Canfield of Lyndon.

Pigott sisters, Friday night, at Town Hall.

Col. Smiley's lectures, last week, were well received by large and interested audiences.

W. J. Knapp has bought of Rose and Kate Conity the lot west of Chas. Steinbach's harness shop, on Middle st., for \$300.

It is said that a piece of sheet zinc, soldered to the inside of a sloop pail will keep it from rusting, whether the pail be painted or not.

Mrs. D. G. Hoag was at Stockbridge yesterday, visiting her daughter, Mrs. Dancer, and attending the Sunday School Association at that place.

E. G. Hoag & Co., right on the corner next the postoffice, invite everybody to read their new advertisement this week and to call and see them.

W. J. Knapp has bought of Geo. Mast the lot next south of Mr. Sherry's harness shop, on west side of Main st. The price paid for it was \$1500.

Chauncey Hummel has taken up his residence in town. He occupies Frank Shavers's new house on Summit st., a nice place for a newly married couple.

Are you in the poultry business? Come to this office and get a package of Imperial Egg Food, advertised in another column of this paper. Just read the ad. at least.

Remember the mass meeting, at the Town Hall, on Monday evening, to discuss the question of ways and means of most effective work for the prohibitory amendment. Come everybody. Come early.

From less than fifty hens, Mrs. Ann Smith, of Dexter township, has sold ninety dozen eggs since the 1st of December last, and used several dozen herself at home. North Lake correspondent take notice.

New dress goods, new buttons, new bead trimmings, at PARKER, KEMPF & SCHENK'S.

C. S. L. Circle commemorated Longfellow's birthday, last Friday evening, at the residence of H. M. Woods, by appropriate exercises, quotations, recitations, essays, etc. Their next meeting will be at the residence of G. P. Glazier, March 11th.

Raymond Wright, who has been in the medical department of the University since last autumn, received a letter from Dighton Kansas, last Thursday evening, informing him that his father was lying at the point of death, and requesting him to come on immediately, to which request he responded by taking the next westward train.

New satins, new seersuckers, new toll d' nord, at PARKER, KEMPF & SCHENK'S. Claude Martin and wife, Chas. Guerin and family, James Speer and wife, Theodore Wood, and Mrs. Stephen Clark, of our town, attended the reunion of the teachers and pupils of the Dexter Union School last Friday afternoon. The occasion was one of very great interest, as being the last public assemblage that will ever be held within the old walls that are soon to give place to others better adapted to the growing wants of the village. We regret very much our inability to be there.

Report of school in district No. 4, Lima, for the month ended Feb. 11, 1887. Number enrolled 12. Average per cent of attendance 80. Average per cent of punctuality 93.

Herbert Dancer, 95; Inez Stocking, 97; Lewis Stocking, 88; Johnie Finkblinder, 90; Betty Finkblinder, 96; Libbie Finkblinder, —; Willie Grau, 97; Otto Lulker, 90; Georgia Covert, 94; Anna Stienbach, 93.

Those marked with a star were neither absent nor tardy during the month.

MYRTA CORNWELL, Teacher.

## Registration.

The Board of Registration for the Village of Chelsea will meet at the Council rooms on Saturday, March 12, 1887, and will sit from 8 o'clock a. m. until 5 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of registering any qualified electors of the village, and performing any duties that may devolve upon them by law. Geo. A. BeGolz, Clerk.

## Election.

An election for the village of Chelsea, for the purpose of electing a President, Clerk, three Trustees, a Treasurer and Assessor, will be held at the Town Hall on Monday, March 14, 1887.

Geo. A. BeGolz, Clerk.

Be sure and hear the Pigott sisters, tomorrow night.

FOR SALE.—One good work horse, inquired of Geo. B. Fenn, or Geo. A. BeGolz.

To buy a ticket for the Pigott sisters concert at Town Hall, Friday evening, Mar. 4th, will be money well invested.

Mr. Schnaltman has given up his cabinet shop. He will, in the course of a week or two, move into one of our basements, where he intends to devote his entire time to the telegraph, insurance, news and cigar business. Mrs. S. intends to engage in the sale of bread, cake, pies and confectionery, running a lunch counter in connection with the same.

MARRIED.—Feb. 16, 1887, by Rev. Theodore Schumann, Miss Lydia Kruse to Philip Riemenschneider, at the residence of the bride's father. The ceremony was performed in the presence of over one hundred friends and relatives, among whom were Elder Beal, of Pittsburg, and Mr. and Mrs. Nicolai, of Allegan. The happy pair intend taking up their residence immediately on the groom's farm north of Lake Kavanagh.

The following are some of the numerous and useful presents received:

Bride's father and mother, set dishes and couch; groom's father and mother, \$3; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Riemenschneider, plush album; Mr. Wm. Riemenschneider and family, linen table cloth and two pair of towels; Mr. P. Riemenschneider, \$1; Mrs. Broesamle and sons, clock; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kalmbach, set silver tea spoons; Mrs. Schumann, table spread; Mr. and Mrs. Nicolai, pair pillows and table spread; Anna Nicolai, bed spread; Frank Nicolai, handsome cup and saucer; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gleske, center table; Mr. Oldenborge, set knives and forks; Mr. and Mrs. P. Schweinfurth, oil painting; Mr. and Mrs. Peter Kalmbach, bedspread and standard lamp; Mr. and Mrs. Musbach, castor; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Riemenschneider, silver tea pot; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ortring, lace shams; Mr. and Mrs. Hatt, mirror; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lehman, wash bowl and pitcher; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Heselschwerdt, camp rocker; Mrs. Ortring, table cloth; John Kalmbach and sisters, lamp; Mrs. Notten and Geo. Schatz, rocking chair; Mrs. Croman, two pair towels; Mr. and Mrs. J. Heselschwerdt, one dollar; Mr. and Mrs. August Mensing, water set; Mr. and Mrs. Seeger and family table cloth and two pair towels; Mrs. J. Notten, linen table cloth; Geo. Kempf and Co., one dozen fine linen napkins; Herman and Mary Kalmbach, individual castor; Herman Kruse, \$4; William Herzer, \$1; Martha Riemenschneider, 1/2 dozen tumblers; Carrie Riemenschneider, pair towels; Ida and Bessie Lantis, set glass dishes; Josie Hoppe, \$1; Ed. and Minnie Riemenschneider, carving knife and fork; Mary Riemenschneider, one pair towels; Caroline Musbach, one pair towels; William Wolfe glass castor; Charles Riemenschneider, handsome book; Willie and Frank Kruse, one dozen goblets; Lena Kruse chopping knife; Albert Notten, pair towels; John Miller, thirty-five cents; Fred Kruse, coffee grinder; Adolph Kruse, silver butter knife; Geo. Schumann, book; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wolfe, set gold band dishes.

## For Rent.

Two rooms, for business purposes, on Main st.,—one 10x44 feet and one 22x44 feet. Enquire of W. J. KNAPP.

## 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.

## 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.

## 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. U. M. BOWEN.

## DOWN WE GO.

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

It will buy:  
22 Bars Babbit's Soap, 1 00  
22 Bars White Russian Soap, 1 00  
21 Pounds C Sugar, 1 00  
18 " A " " 1 00  
17 " Granulated Sugar, 1 00  
20 " Choice Prunes, 1 00  
22 " " Rice, 1 00  
25 " Best Codfish, 1 00  
5 1/2 " Good Roasted Coffee, 1 00  
5 " " Tea, 1 00  
18 Cans Sardines, 1 00  
11 " 3 lbs. Tomatoes, 1 00  
11 " 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.

Miss Harrington's is the banner room, during the month of March, for least amount of tardiness during the month of February.

Do not fail to read, on our last page, Henry Vinkle's great auction sale of village lots, farming utensils and hardware, at Grass Lake, commencing on the 7th of March and continuing day after day until closed out. It will certainly be a rare opportunity for farmers to supply themselves with almost every utensil they need.

## 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. SCHWARTZMAN.

## Mass Meeting.

The following call, signed by more than forty of the voters of Chelsea and the surrounding country, we hope will commend itself to the attention and approval of all who read it; and we hope every body will read it.

## ONLY THIRTY DAYS.

We, the undersigned, believing that every voter should vote upon the constitutional prohibition amendment, and that he should vote understandingly, for the best interest of himself, his home and his state, unite in a call for a mass meeting of the citizens of Chelsea and vicinity, without regard to party, sex or color, at the Town Hall, on Monday evening, March 7th, at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of consultation and to devise means for placing the facts before the people. Let everybody turn out.

## Farmers, Attention!

If you are troubled with any plagues such as balky horses, hunting sheep, squealing hogs, breechy cattle, or kicking cows, use the Bonded Red Line Wheat. For kicking cows, tie a bag of this wheat to each hind foot, or strap six bags of it on her back; that will cure her. If you get kicked in doing this, put on Kick-a-poo Salve, or poultice made of Bonded Red Line Wheat. If all these remedies fail, apply to the HERALD's North Lake correspondent, W.

## Latest List.

Following are the letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Chelsea, for the week ended February 26, 1887:  
Hildebrandt, Mrs. Caroline.  
Haunewert, Mr. Charles.  
Hurd & Co., Mess. J. L.  
Miller, Mr. Madison.  
Roberts, Mr. David.  
Persons calling for any of the above please say "advertised."

THOS. MCKONE, P. M.

## A Cook Book Free.

A copy of the famous Albany Journal Cook Book will be sent free of charge to the wife of any clergyman, physician or postmaster who will send the names of five persons suffering from asthma to D. H. KANDA & Co., Druggists, 70 and 72 State st., Albany, N. Y.



# Chelsea Herald.

REV. THOMAS HOLMES, Pub.

CHELSEA, MICH.

It is doubtful if there is a law upon our statute books broken so often and so flagrantly as the one prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons. The violators of this law are confined to no particular class, but are found in every walk of life. Only the other day a young boy, a student in the grammar schools in one of the towns of the state, was shot and seriously wounded while sitting at his desk in the school room. The young man was in the habit of carrying an old-fashioned revolver in his pocket, and while attempting to change his position the weapon was discharged. The same day in another school room in the state a young boy carried a revolver to school with him, and by its accidental discharge came near shooting another pupil and the teacher. It is a difficult if not an impossible thing to attempt to disarm men and boys on the streets or in places of business, but is a comparatively easy matter to know whether or not the boys in our school come armed. If necessary they should be searched as they enter the room and punished in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of a repetition of the act.

For some time past the members of the Christian and M. E. churches at Mauckport, Ind., have been quarreling over their religious views, the members of each denomination claiming that there was but one sure way of reaching the happy land, and that was through the church to which they belonged. It was agreed that representatives of each denomination meet in some public place and discuss the matter, and accordingly a place was agreed upon and a date fixed for the discussion. A jury of disinterested men, who were members of no church, was selected and a moderator was chosen. The discussion began and the longer it continued the hotter it got. At times it was thought that the discussion would end in a row. All the inhabitants of the village were present, and the speakers were loudly applauded. When the discussion finally came to a close the jury returned a verdict in favor of the Christian church. A loud shout followed the announcement of the result, and the Methodists left the place wearing elongated countenances.

If the bill now before the legislature should become a law the first Monday in September will be known as "Labor Day" and will be a legal holiday. But whether it passes or not, it will be "Labor Day," because organized labor has resolved to make it so. The movement began in New York, and the custom was first inaugurated in this state by the council of trade and labor unions of Detroit two years and a half ago. The advocates of the bill argue that another holiday is needed to break the long monotony between July 4 and Thanksgiving day.

Edison, it is claimed, has invented a machine or contrivance called the miragephone. The description of this wonderful machine relates the fact that by placing the miragephone on the end of a telegraph pole in St. Louis, and fixing the corresponding instrument at another point, say Detroit, you have a picture of what is going on in St. Louis. What a blessing the miragephone will be to wives whose husbands have gone to the lodge (?) or club (?) or elsewhere on some pressing business (?) engagement.

It is reported that all the anarchists who figured as witnesses for the state in the great trial at Chicago have mysteriously disappeared from that city. Some are in France, some in Germany and a few in Switzerland. Theodore Fricke, late manager of the Arbeiter Zeitung, is conducting a saloon and grocery store in Oakland, Cal.

A local physician of Mason City, Ia., had a faith cure doctor arrested in order to test the law for practicing without a certificate. What the result will be is not known, but from this distance it looks as though the "medics" are a little frightened at the wonderful success which follows the wake of the man of faith.

Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland is hard at work upon a new novel, which she hopes to have ready for publication in the early spring. The scene of the story is laid in and around Holland Patent.

## THE REPORT SUBMITTED.

The Soldiers' Home Investigating Committee Make a Report.

Miscellaneous News from Lansing.

LANSING, Feb. 28, 1887.  
The report of the committee appointed to investigate the irregularities of the soldiers' home has been finally submitted to the house. It is voluminous and calculated to avert any consideration of the irregularities. No mention is made of Col. Wells or Maj. Long, and the only one censured in it is the chief nurse. The report says: "We recommend that in the case of Edwin Downs the board of management take immediate steps to have justice done by any action that they may feel right in taking. By the evidence, as it appears upon the report presented before us, they leave the testimony referring to any other irregularities in the hands of the board of management and invite their close and careful attention thereto, in the matter of censuring attaching to any person connected with the home your committee do not deem it their duty to go farther than to submit the evidence for the consideration of the legislature and the board of managers of the home." Numerous minor recommendations are made as to buildings, hospitals and routine management. The entire committee signs the report, and the house adopted it unanimously.

One of the most animated debates of the session occurred in the senate the other afternoon over a joint resolution that our senators and representatives in congress be requested to use their influence and vote for such legislation as will give to the state of Michigan, in trust for the university of Michigan, all the government lands subject to entry within the state, together with such other lands within the state as may hereafter be subject to entry or shall revert to the general government by reason of forfeiture." To this Senator Seymour moved as an amendment the proviso that all of the lands described situated in the upper peninsula of Michigan shall be given in trust for such schools or institutions in the upper peninsula as the legislature may direct. In spite of all the eloquence and arguments in favor of the amendment, it was voted down and the resolution as introduced was agreed to.

In order to facilitate matters the railroad committees of the two houses have arranged for a joint meeting for the purpose of considering all the railroad bills introduced. In this way the committees hope by consideration or substitution to largely reduce the number of bills and still cover all the objects aimed at.

The senate committee on the state house of correction and branch of the state prison in the upper peninsula, reports that under the act of 1885, a site had been purchased two and one-half miles east of the business center of Marquette, in a healthful location, convenient for drainage and easily supplied with pure water. The plans for the building were made by Wm. Scott of Detroit, and are modeled largely after the Ionia house of correction. Work was commenced in July last. The engine house is nearly completed. The dining room and hospital building is nearly ready for siting and the foundation walls of the administration building and west cell wing are nearly finished. The buildings will be completed within one year from date. The appropriation asked for the building and furnishing is \$30,582.

The bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within a mile of the soldiers' home at Grand Rapids, brought out a pretty sharp discussion participated in by Senators Palmer, J. W. Babcock, Edwards and Hubbell, though Senators Deyo, Mayo, W. T. Babcock and Sharp each had a few remarks to make. To the general purpose of the bill there was little dissent, though there was some disagreement as to details. It was amended so as to insert "knowingly and wilfully" in the clauses prohibiting sale or gift, and in this shape passed the committee of the whole and subsequently passed on the order of third reading by vote of 28 to 6.

The senate has confirmed the nomination of Col. Heath to be commissioner of labor statistics.

The house has killed the bill providing that no one can be appointed or elected judge of probate unless he be a practicing attorney.

Hardly has the legislature settled down to active work ere the question of the probable length of the session is raised. Members who have been talking about getting home the first part of May are appalled at the work before them. In the house there are 200 more bills than there were two years ago, and in the senate the number is also in excess of any previous record.

Among the petitions sent to the house is a very carefully drawn memorial from F. A. Baker of Detroit. At the time Mr. Baker sent to the legislature his paper on the Baker conspiracy law, he promised at some future time to consider some of the relations between employer and employee. The memorial presented to-day consisted chiefly of a statement of existing laws and decisions upon the subject of damages to employees through accidents or negligence. Mr. Baker holds that juries ought to be allowed to award damages in excess of actual damages in cases of injury through the negligence of corporations. He discusses the doctrine that a servant cannot recover for damages caused by the neglect of a fellow servant. He refers to the employers' liability act adopted in England in 1880, and states that he has a bill adapting that act to this state. The bill was sent to a member from Oakland, with the memorial, and has been introduced.

One of the bills to be considered by the house is one amending the law in reference to "compensation for causing death by wrongful act, neglect or default." The amendment incorporates into the section the word "including such general damages for the feelings and affections and for loss of society as the jury under all facts and circumstances of the case may deem just and reasonable, and in cases of wilful act and gross negligence exemplary damages may be awarded as in both cases."

A bill introduced by Representative Herrington is intended to extend and regulate the liability of employer to make compensation for personal injuries suffered by workmen in their employ.

Representative Dawson is of the opinion that whatever law for the regulation or prohibition of the liquor traffic may be passed, it should be enforced, and he has introduced a bill providing for the appointment by the governor of a state marshal whose duty it shall be to enforce the law. The marshal is given power to appoint a deputy in every county, and whenever a complaint is made of a violation of the law, the marshal or his deputies shall proceed against such person and shall have the same powers in executing the laws as the sheriffs may have.

A number of important state boards are to be thoroughly investigated. Senator Babcock introduced a bill a few days since abolishing the state board of health. He has procured figures and statistics showing that the institution costs something like \$15,000 per year, and he has information that the expense reaches \$2,500 per annum. A secretary is employed at salary ranging from \$500 to \$1,000 annually. The purpose of the bill is to investigate whether the state is getting full value for this large outlay. Senator Babcock is not radical for abolishing the board if it can show that it serves a valuable purpose, which is in some doubt. He says it was originally intended that the board should not cost over \$5,000 per year.

The state board of auditors among others will come in for a share of attention, a bill having been introduced for the reorganization of that body. The author of the bill says that at present they have sweeping powers, and his design is to add the governor as a member of the board. It is now composed of the treasurer, secretary of state and commissioner of the state land office. Other bills have been introduced for a reorganization of the state board of agriculture and for the reorganization of the management of the state prison board.

A bill is before the house prohibiting railroads from issuing passes to officials, government, state, county or judicial. All the members of the legislature, state officials, sergeant-at-arms, and janitors are supplied with passes, and it would be a good-end to the railroads if such a law could be enacted. It is not very probable, however, that the members will vote these passes out of their own pockets. The penalty for violation of the law is a fine of not less than \$300 or more than \$500, and the forfeiture of the office by the person accepting the pass.

Almost every other phase of the liquor question is represented by some measure. The committee on the liquor traffic have seen to it that measures are in hand to reach the main questions that may arise, either with or without the adoption of the prohibition amendment, and individual members have introduced many bills. Prohibition, high license and local option are all provided for in measures presented and will be a fruitful subject of discussion after the fate of the amendment is decided.

The scope and objects of these bills are clearly set forth in the long petition by F. A. Baker of Detroit, referred to elsewhere. The house has agreed to Mr. Hosford's bill appropriating \$5,000 for frescoing and decorating the capitol.

Another bill is before the house which has a direct bearing on the liquor traffic. It provides that where a business which has been legalized is subsequently made unlawful, compensation shall be made to those engaged in such business for damages that may be caused by its destruction. This bill, though general in its terms, and in some contingencies applicable to other classes of business, will be seen to have its most prominent application to the brewers in case prohibition is adopted in the constitution or by legislation.

The committee to investigate the management of the soldier's home are unable to agree upon a report. Some of the members favor censuring Colonel Long as well as his subordinates, while others dissent from this plan. One thing is certain: if there be but one grain of truth in the testimony of the inmates as published the report ought to not to be a white washed affair. Let the people know how the manager and his subordinates have betrayed their trusts, and then meet out to them the punishment they so richly deserve. Only conjectures can be made as to the nature of the report, that document being wholly inaccessible. The subcommittee's intention is to leave to the legislature the censure of the management; if upon perusal of the testimony of thirty-two witnesses, covering 730 folios of paper, the members find themselves inclined to censure. They further say that they used every means to procure the whole truth about the institution, held private sessions so that the witnesses should not be overawed or brow beaten and adjured all the witnesses to speak freely of everything about the institution, with the knowledge that they should fully be protected by the committee.

The senate has adopted a resolution requesting the secretary of the state board of health to furnish a detailed statement of all money expended and for what purpose, for the year ending December 31, 1886.

The governor has approved the joint resolutions asking Congress to pass the states, and appropriating \$4,000 for the relief of certain residents of Lyons who have suffered losses by the floods in Grand River.

## THE VETO SUSTAINED.

The House Refuses to Pass the Dependent Pension Bill.

Miscellaneous News and Congressional Summary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1887.  
The house, by a vote of 175 to 125, has refused to pass the dependent pension bill over the president's veto. The debate on the report of the pension committee recommending the passage of the bill over the executive's veto, was the chief event in the house the past week. The event had been looked for, and the number of petitions from the G. A. R. from Maine to California had awakened more than usual interest.

Officers who served in the volunteer armies of the United States during the late war, who are entitled to remuster and readjustment of pay accounts under the Cuthbert act, which was approved by the President a few days ago, have only a very short time in which to file their claims. Under a decision of the department the act will be inoperative on all claims filed after June 1. The law referred to gives the adjutant general the power to muster officers from the date of their assumption of the duties of the grade to which they were promoted, instead of requiring them from the date on which their commissions were actually delivered. It is estimated that least ten and possibly twenty officers to every regiment which entered the war are affected by this act. Applications for remuster should be forwarded to the adjutant general at once, and applications for pay allowances to the second auditor of the treasury.

Gen. Cutcheon has received a communication from Gen. John Robertson, Adjutant General of Michigan, in reference to the former's bill revising the statutes so as to allow pay to officers during the war from the day of taking command actually, instead of from the date when commissions were issued, and Gen. Cutcheon has replied by suggesting that the Adjutant General call the attention of the volunteers to the fact that applications must be filed before June 1, as they will be barred after that date under law.

There is a great diversity of opinion as to whether the president has the power to appoint the inter-state commerce commission after the adjournment. It is held on one side that the power conferred by the constitution to fill vacancies which may happen during a vacation of the senate does not cover the right to appoint to a newly created office which is to be filled by and with the advice and consent of the senate. On the other hand, it is argued that a vacancy "happens" as much by the act of creation as by the death or resignation of an incumbent and there are believed to be decisions by attorney generals covering the point, to the effect that the president has the power to appoint.

In support of the president's right to appoint the commissioners during a recess of the senate, those who take this view quote the appointment of court officers for the southern district of California during the recess of the present congress. A law was passed at the last session of congress creating the judicial district of Southern California. No appointment of the new officers thus created was made by the president, however, until congress had adjourned, when the judge, attorney and marshal created by the bill were appointed and entered upon the discharge of their duties.

Senator Sherman received a personal note from the President stating that he has conferred with a number of senators on the subject and has reached the conclusion that there exists no necessity for a special session of the senate. He says he will call none unless some unforeseen contingency arises.

The senate has passed the bill an inquiry into the management of affairs of the Pacific railroad. The bill as passed provides for the appointment of the three commissioners with a compensation of \$750 a month, traveling expenses and board bills, with power to examine all books, papers and methods of the railroad companies. It appropriates \$100,000 for the purpose of the investigation and it authorizes the president (if deemed necessary by him) to redeem or otherwise clear off all prior liens, mortgages or other incumbrances by paying out of the treasury the sums due thereon; on which the government shall be subrogated to all the rights of the first mortgages. The sinking funds held in the treasury as security for the indebtedness of the companies may be invested in the subsidy bonds or in the first mortgage bonds of the companies.

The seismoscope set up in the physical laboratory at the United States signal office in this city was disturbed by and accurately recorded at 7:50 meridian time, Feb. 28 inst. the arrival at this point of the recent earthquake that occurred in France and Italy. A rough calculation gives about 500 miles per hour as the velocity of transmission.

The following resolution was introduced in the senate the other day and laid away for future reference: Resolved, That if the judgment of the senate that under present circumstances no negotiation should be undertaken with Great Britain in regard to existing difficulties with her province of Canada, which has for its object the reduction, change or abolition of any of our existing duties on imports.

The senate has expressed itself very emphatically upon the original bill, and it will not agree to the house amendment. The measure will now go to a conference committee, and it is very probable that nothing will be done at this session of congress.

The secretary of the treasury recommends that an appropriation of \$1,438,16 be made to refund to Michigan expenses incurred in raising volunteers during the war.

The house has voted an appropriation for new war vessels. The appropriation calls for \$2,470,000 for the construction of two swift double bottomed steel cruisers, each of about 4,000 ton displacement, of the type of the Newark, except boilers and machinery; four of about 1,700 tons displacement, of the type of gunboat No. 1, and one swift torpedo boat—said vessels to cost altogether, exclusive of armament, not more than \$4,950,000.

President Cleveland has vetoed the bill for a public building at Portsmouth, Ohio, and very plainly says the government business of that city must be done in a rented building.

A bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to sell, at cost price, surplus copies of public documents, not more than one copy to any one person, and the bill making appropriations for the military academy have passed the senate.

It is rumored that Martin V. Montgomery, commissioner of patents, has grown weary of the strain upon his nerves which the position causes, and that he will shortly resign. The report lacks confirmation.

Washington's birthday was generally observed in this city as a holiday. All the executive departments and many business houses were closed. Both houses of congress, however, were in session. Several treat parades took place during the day. The first was composed of veterans of the old volunteer fire department of this city and Baltimore, who subsequently participated in the celebration in Alexandria. The Washington continentals made a pilgrimage to Mt. Vernon, where appropriate exercises were held.

By a strictly party vote Senator Ingalls has been elected president pro tempore of the senate. Mr. Ingalls took the oath of office Saturday, Feb. 26. When he took the oath he said that, while he would inevitably share the responsibility of the executive order, he would strive to be a grateful appreciation of the high cost of honor conferred.

The senate adopted Mr. Edmunds' substitute for the pleuro-pneumonia bill, appropriating \$100,000, to be expended by direction of the president for the suppression of the disease, but subsequently reconsidered it, and laid it aside. There is very poor prospects that the measure will be considered again at the present session.

In the house of correction at Detroit there were on June 31, 1885, 224 United States prisoners confined. To this institution are committed by the authorities of the city of Detroit only offenders against petty offenses and sentenced to terms not exceeding one year. In that institution the manufacture of chairs is extensively carried on, and to such an extent as to work great injury to the furniture manufacturers of that city and state. The manufacturers who have their capital invested in manufacturing furniture in Michigan, as well as the workmen, complain at this unjust competition. It is obvious that were it not for the long-term prisoners in that institution some of them under sentence for life, this industry would not be, as it is, practically ruined outside of the prison. It is estimated that one-third of the prisoners received at the Detroit house of correction, outside of Wayne

county, are United States prisoners from other states and territories. The Detroit house of correction is a city institution, and is not on the contract plan. The United States prisoners are all long-termers, none of them less than a year, and most of them from five years to life. Each United States prisoner reports a day's work every working day in the year, and in view of their long sentences, and skilled workmanship, they are kept by the institution without charge to the government, while any county of Michigan, including Wayne, outside of Detroit, pays a minimum rate of \$1 per week for board. The labor of the prison is devoted entirely to chair, cradle and bedstead making. So much detriment has been visited to the industries of that state from the concentration of United States prisoners at this institution that the legislature of the state has taken hold of the subject and passed a law absolutely prohibiting the importation of prisoners to that institution. We think the time has come when the government should adopt measures to take care of its own convicts. Wherever United States prisoners are confined in any number in prisons not directly under control of the government they work great hardship to honest enterprise and labor, and are a profit only to the prison contractors and authorities.

The house of representatives by a vote of 135 to 123 practically decided that there shall be no retaliatory legislation at this session of congress. The vote was on the Belmont substitute for the bill which passed the senate four weeks ago, and by this vote the house determined to substitute the more radical for the more moderate measure. Belmont wanted absolute non-intercourse between the two countries, and to bring this about he was willing to extend the embargo to the rolling stock of Canadian railroads. The debate on the matter extended from 11 o'clock a. m. to 2 p. m., and called forth all sorts of patriotism and gush from the able representatives on the floor. The members from New England were far more moderate in their demands than those from the southern states. Massachusetts' and Maine's representatives declared that the fishermen most interested did not ask for the Belmont bill, but would be entirely satisfied to apply the same treatment to Canadian vessels that Canada metes to those sailing under the United States flag. But the house was not disposed to pay any attention to the wants of New England, and the northwest, which is directly concerned in the proposition to exclude Canadian cars and engines, but no figure in the controversy. The bill as amended was passed by a vote of 232 to 1.

The bill to create the department of agriculture and labor has passed the senate. The bill creates an executive department to be known as the department of agriculture and labor, with a secretary and assistant secretary to be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. The secretary is to receive the same salary as the heads of the other executive departments and the assistant secretary the same as the assistant secretary of the interior department. The bureau of labor and the weather service of the signal service bureau are to be transferred to the department of agriculture.

The bill reported by Senator Morgan from the committee on foreign relations, to encourage the holding of a colored world's fair in 1888, authorizes the president to appoint six commissioners upon the recommendation of the directors of colored world's fair association and five additional commissioners upon the recommendation of the subscribers to the enterprise in the city in which it may be located, to constitute a board of management of the exposition. The president is also authorized to appoint one commissioner for each state and territory.

With reference to the bill introduced by Mr. Gallagher a few days ago, providing for the dismissal from any branch of the government service of all persons not citizens of the United States and prohibiting the appointment of any more such, it can be stated that there is no department in this city where unauthorized foreigners are not on the rolls, and some of them in responsible and well paid places.

The evils resulting from the want of a penitentiary under the direct supervision of the United States for the confinement of United States prisoners, has been repeatedly brought to the attention of congress, but nothing has ever been accomplished to change the present practice of boarding them at different state institutions. The house committee on judiciary have given the matter some attention but the committee refuse to recommend that a government prison shall be built and run by the government. The minority report contains a statement relative to the Detroit house of correction, which we give as an item of interest to our readers.

The senate has passed the river and harbor bill as amended and reported by the committee. The senate has also passed the bill to incorporate the ship and canal company of Nicaragua. The bill incorporates the maritime and canal company of Nicaragua, with the principal office in New York city. The United States is to exercise such control over the canal as provided for by the treaty with Nicaragua, and not inconsistent with any obligations of the United States.

are they to be pitied?—Detroit Free Press. The 13th of February, 1887, was a day when the heart of the nation was beating with the news of the discovery of the skeleton of a man who had been buried alive in the sand at the bottom of the road.

A recent number of the *Enterprise* (Cal.) gives an account of the discovery, recently, of the skeleton of a man who had been buried alive in the sand at the bottom of the road.

In regard to the remains, that have been found in the sand at the bottom of the road, the *Enterprise* gives an account of the discovery, recently, of the skeleton of a man who had been buried alive in the sand at the bottom of the road.



# SET IN DIAMONDS.

By Charlotte M. Braema.

## CHAPTER II.

### THROUGH THE STARS.

When the little child, for whom so strange a destiny had been predicted, was born, her young mother, Daisy Nairne, would call her "Marguerite," not the Scotch "Margaret," most queenly of women, but the beautiful French Marguerite, which means a daisy or a pearl.

The little child they laid in the fragile arms was so wondrously fair, so exquisite in feature, with a skin like the smooth leaf of a lily.

"She is a little pearl," said the nurse, and from that moment her mother called her Marguerite.

Did the stars burn with stronger brilliance that night when she was born? Did those who read the planets say there was some unusual conjunction? Did the wind whisper of some strange destiny on the night when Marguerite Nairne was born, and the most cruel of all dooms fell upon her mother?

A beautiful June night, musical with the song of nightingales, fragrant with the breath of flowers; the moon shone and the stars gleamed over the pretty cottage called "Woodlands," where the old tragedy of life and death was enacted. Cyril Nairne, the father of little Marguerite, lived at the Woodlands; and Cyril Nairne had a history quite his own. He was born a genius, and the lot of a genius is rarely a happy one. Why he should have been a genius would have puzzled any one; his parents were common-place people; his father gained an honest living by making pianofortes, and his son had been brought up to the same business; but there was a wonderful difference. The father was a tradesman who made a good piano, and sold it for its proper value; he knew to the quarter of a cent the tone and value of the piano; he understood, in its most perfect detail, the mechanism, but he could not hear the voice imprisoned in it. Supposing the wood and brass work to be the body, and the sound the soul, he knew nothing of the soul—no divine voices spoke to him through the white keys; he was quite content if he made a profit out of a piano, and he studied hard to produce a better one. But his son, his only child, was a genius, born to hear less of earthly than heavenly music—born to hear music that sounds but seldom in mortal ears—born to grasp divine harmonies. They thought him a dull, quiet child, who took but little interest in outward things, but whose face flushed with keen light at the sound of music. When his father made a piano, he was quite content to listen while others drew sweet sounds from it. When the son, in his turn, made one, he did not rest until he had drawn its very soul away in sweetest sound.

"My son is a genius," the father would say, and he would resolve that when he had saved money, and business was better, he would send him from the shop to study; not till then, for the father, not having the least bit of genius in him, was both wise and prudent. He wanted to see the future clearly mapped out for his son and himself; but he died before he had time either to save money or increase his business, and Cyril had to keep on in the old groove to maintain his mother.

He invented a patent piano which, instead of ruining him, as most patents do ruin their inventors, brought him in a small fortune. At the age of forty he found himself able to retire from business and to give himself up to the dream of his life—the study of music. Then his mother died, and Cyril Nairne found himself alone in the world; but he did not know he was alone. He was free for the first time in his life, and his soul was filled with the rush of harmonious divine. He would live no longer in the dull streets of a town where the voices of nature all stifled, and her sweet music drowned.

He would go where his ears could drink in the free, grand harmonies of nature—the rush of the river, the music of the wind, the song of the summer brooks, the rippling whisper of the green leaves, the murmur of the summer breeze over the green grass and golden gorse, the hum of the busy bees, the singing of happy birds, for he believed, with all his heart, in the great theory that all music arises from the sounds of nature. He heard the music of grand psalms in the song of birds, the bleats of lambs, the falling of water, the rustling of green boughs. His soul had hungered and thirsted for these sounds, and now that he had time and freedom, he determined to enjoy them.

He was some little time in choosing a home—there were so many beautiful spots he could hardly decide—but Inisfall seemed to him fairest of all. It had every beauty of hill and dale, of forest and stream, of grand old trees and flowers; the fields were greener, the trees taller, the limped streams deeper and cooler there than in any other spot. Poets and painters all knew Inisfall, with its bonny woods and deep clear river. Legends of Inisfall woods, and stories of the grand River Falls were to be found both in song and prose. What decided Cyril Nairne was that he saw there the prettiest little cottage he had ever beheld. It was built under the shadow of tall trees, and stood near the bend of the river, all day long it was full of music—the music of the waters, which ran swiftly and fell over a picturesque piece of rock into a clear basin, where it seemed to take heart again and flow on to the sea; the music of a thousand birds, a sweet songster who loved their leafy homes; the music of the wind, which wooed the trees at times in sweetest whispers, at times in tempestuous roars; always music, the beautiful music of nature.

Cyril Nairne said often that the grandest chorus in the grandest oratorio or opera could not equal in volume, in magnificence, in true harmony, the roll of the wind amongst the pine-trees, the rush of the wind over the river; but people laughed at him very kindly. Was he not a genius, and is not all genius just a little mad? If he wrote beautiful and subtle harmonies, gathering them from the music of nature, and protesting that nature was the keynote of art, who should say him nay? So he took the Woodlands, with its large, homely rooms and quaint, old-fashioned charming garden. People smiled when they saw him sitting there, listening intently to every sound, and finding divine melodies in all. To them the hum of the bee was a simple sound of one note—to him it was a prayer of praise; to them the ripple of the leaves, as the sun warmed and the wind stirred them, was simply a pleasant sound—to him it was the chorus of a Divine orchestra singing Hosannas.

They passed on with kindly pitying smiles.

"A genius, you know, and slightly—" The phrase was never ended, but a significant touch on the forehead said the rest. It is, indeed, Heaven help those whose genius leads them into lowly places.

One day when the music of the church-bells ran like wine in his veins, and each bell of the octave called to him, "Come! Come! Come!" he went to church—a beautiful old church standing in the midst of Inisfall, with a square Norman tower and Norman windows—a church half buried in ivy and half hidden in trees, with a sweet mellow chime of bells. One could have fancied, as the old poet says, that "the souls of saints were imprisoned within"—the sound was so sad and so sweet. Cyril Nairne followed the sound, and he was weaving in his mind a melody that should embrace all the sweet, sad music. He did not recover from his dream until the whole congregation stood up to sing, and one voice led the others—a clear, ringing, rich soprano, and he could not help thinking that in sound it resembled the mellow, sweet bells, and the words were so beautiful. The clear, ringing voice seemed to pierce the old groined roof—to soar through the white clouds and blue ether—to carry its passion, its prayer right into the golden heavens.

"O Paradise! O Paradise! Who does not crave for rest, Who would not seek the happy land, Where they that loved are blessed?"

"O Paradise! O Paradise! The world is growing old, Who would not be at rest and free, Where love is never cold?"

"O Paradise! O Paradise! I feel 'twill not be long, Patient! I almost think I hear Faint fragments of thy song."

All day long that voice with its seraphic cry of "O Paradise! O Paradise!" ran in his ears, until the very melodies of heaven were brought down to earth, and earth became heaven for him.

He found the sweet singer, fell in love with her after the mad fashion of poor genius, married her, and took her home to the woodlands. How happily he lived with that fair young wife no human tongue could tell. His music told, for though it rang the sweetest melody, Daisy Nairne was not beautiful, but she had a sweet, flower-like face, with dark eyes and fair hair. They were married in May, and for a whole year she lived a life of most perfect happiness. Ah, me! who would not give forty years of pained and troubled life for that one year of perfect bliss?

Then the end came, and it is better to die with gold on your hair, in the warmth of the sunshine, with all the foam still on the chalice of love, than live to be old, gray, and comfortless uncheered and unloved by human love. The end came. One night in June the little daughter Marguerite appeared among the flowers and stars, and the flat went forth that the young mother must die. Not at once she might linger for many days, but the glorious voice would never raise again in song; nor would the light feet tread the woodland paths more. She had sung so much of Paradise that dying seemed like going home.

She lived long enough to learn to love that tiny child with a great passionate love that surged like the waves of a tempest through her failing heart. When she grew weak in the strong clutch of death, they carried the little one away into the empty sitting-room, but her eyes looked ever for it.

There was no picture on earth so sad or so sweet as the fair young mother lying dying with the child in her arms. She kissed the little face with passionate kisses, while Cyril Nairne stood by, bewildered with grief.

"My Marguerite—my pearl!" she said. "Oh, Cyril, let her never be called by any other name than Marguerite. Tell her how I loved her; tell her I held her in my arms while I lay dying. Oh, Cyril, let me keep her until I am dead. Tell her about Paradise. Say it for me—"

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The night and the fragrance of Paradise seemed to be about her.

"I wish I could take her with me, Cyril," she said faintly, "she would be so safe."

And the old nurse who heard the words shook her head with sad prophesy. The sun set and the stars shone, the songs of Paradise came near, the light on the dying face grew brighter—

"Who would not be at rest and free, Where love is never cold?"

With the breath of the flowers, with the uprushing of the summer wind that June night—a soul went to heaven, and the dark shadow fell over the head of little, motherless Marguerite Nairne.

(See as continued.)

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(See as continued.)

In attempting to enter the canal at Kenasha, Wis., a 140-pound sturgeon grounded on a sand bar and was captured.

A prudent man is like a pin, his head prevents him from going too far. To prevent a cough from going too far, we should say: Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Fifteen cows huddled together in a northern Pacific cut to keep from freezing to death, and a freight train came through and killed all of them.

Henry Irving says his unsuccessful attempt to establish the reserved seat system in the pit of his London Lyceum theatre cost him \$15,000.

John Good, an inventor, who a few years ago was a day laborer in a Brooklyn cordage factory, now has an income of \$150,000 a year.

Sarah Bernhardt believes that touching the shoulder of a humpback person brings good luck, while Patti will not sign a contract on Tuesday.

In a large cake of ice recently cut in the Illinois river near Ottawa, the dead body of a man was found imbedded. It was Joseph Johnson of Peru.

Quick work.—To do a thing quickly and at the same time thoroughly will unfailingly secure attention. This is said of Salvation Oil, the great rheumatic remedy.

The snow is so hard and deep at Bear Lake, Idaho, that people travel around regardless of fences, which are buried far out of sight.

Cerber's Little Liver Pills will be found an excellent remedy for sick-heads. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Ask your druggist for them.

Nevada wants to annex Idaho and citizens of the territory threaten to go to war if the scheme is carried out.

Lyons' Patent Metallic Sufferers prevent boots and shoes from running over, ripping in the seams or wearing unevenly on the heels.

Goat Island at Niagara Falls is said to be worth \$1,000,000.

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The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed Red Lines on wrapper.  
TAKE NO OTHER.

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It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all Obstructions, Inflammation and Irritation, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use. It removes flatulency, restores all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headache, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the Female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed. Price \$1. Six bottles for \$5.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents a box at all druggists.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1887

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The price of this Atlas is \$2.00; and \$3.00, cash in hand, will pay for both HERALD and Atlas.

Jury cases in the Washtenaw circuit court will commence next Tuesday.

THE Washtenaw County Agricultural Society meet in Ann Arbor to day.

PROF. Dickey, of Albion, will deliver the first of a course of lectures before the Ann Arbor prohibition lecture association, at the opera house to-morrow evening.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made by the executive committee of the State Publishers' Association for an excursion, probably down the St. Lawrence, on the 26th of July next. May we be among them.

We had an invitation to attend the reunion at Dexter, last Friday, anticipatory of the demolition of their old school house, but were unable to accept it. Very sorry. No doubt lost a very pleasant occasion.

THE great historical cyclorama of the battle of Atlanta was opened for exhibition, Tuesday, March 1st. This is said to surpass all other works of this kind. We have received a manual, and are sure the painting must be a very exciting one, especially to an old soldier. It is exhibited in Detroit.

We were in Ann Arbor last week and were shown a certificate of admission to the Washtenaw Bar, presented by Judge Joslin to his honor, J. J. Robison. Friend Robison seems to have struck a rich vein of good luck when he went to Ann Arbor. He who is worthy of good luck has a right to it.

SENATOR GORMAN seems to have evoked the fiercest displeasure of Michigan Catholics by the bill he recently introduced into the Senate, providing that the right to ownership of church property should be vested in the congregation instead of the Bishop. Last week's Michigan Catholic has an editorial of more than three columns, devoted to this case, in which our Senator is handled very roughly, whether justly or unjustly. The tone of the article seems to us unnecessarily severe and denunciatory, and reminds us more forcibly of the spirit shown by England towards Ireland than of the spirit of him, who is called "the Lamb of God," or the Spirit that inspired the unworlly announcement, "vengeance is mine,

I will repay with the Lord." Respecting the merits of the bill, it is perhaps in our province to say that the inability of a congregation to dispose of church property is not exclusively in the Catholic church. The case is the same in the M. E. church, and, we presume though we do not know, in the Episcopal church; and we know of other churches, in this state, where church property is held by a State Conference instead of the congregation.

## THE CENTURY FOR MARCH.

The Century for March is at hand, and, in variety of topics ability of treatment, high tone of art in illustration, typographical execution, and every thing else that goes to make up the best magazine in America, is not a whit behind preceding numbers. How any family can afford to be without it especially while the surpassingly interesting and important history of Abraham Lincoln is being published, is a mystery to us.

## CONFLICTING OPINIONS.

Two columns of last week's Courier are devoted to opinions of prominent citizens of Ann Arbor respecting the need and practicability of the prohibitory amendment. Some of them favor the amendment in strongest terms, while others, of equally sound mind and judgment on other subjects, regard it as illy adapted to secure the end sought. The following are some of them:

W. W. Beaman—I am in favor of the amendment.

Sheriff Walsh—I don't care whether it passes or not.

Moses Seabolt—I am a license man clear to the backbone.

Prof. V. C. Vaughan—I do not think it will be effective if adopted.

Register of Deeds Kearns—My opinion on that question is private property.

Postmaster Duffy—I believe a good, stringent high tax law is the best prohibitory law.

Justice Eugene K. Frueauff—I am opposed to the amendment. It means free whiskey and more taxes.

E. B. Hall—I am a temperance man but I do not believe prohibition will bring about the desired result.

Ambrose Kearney—I do not think prohibition practicable. I do not believe the amendment will be adopted.

Nelson Sutherland—It is not practicable. Our present tax law rigidly enforced is better than the adoption of the amendment.

Thos. J. Keech—Unless I change my mind I shall oppose the amendment. I think it would be a dead letter if carried.

Prof. J. B. Davis—No prohibition for me, in comparison with other and better methods. My objection to prohibition is its impracticability.

Rev E. P. Goodrich, Court Stenographer—I shall vote for the amendment, and I think it will pass unless the prohibitionists themselves defeat it.

Supervisor Butts—It would be a repetition of the history of other states which have adopted prohibition. Drinking would be none the less and all revenue would be shut off.

A. M. Doty—I go for getting the most prohibition possible, and the law that gives us that in my opinion is the present tax law. It is certainly far preferable to the old prohibitory law.

Chas. H. Worden—My opinion has been formed for twenty years. It is either right to sell whiskey or it is wrong and I believe it is wrong, and shall vote according to my convictions.

Elder Davis—I wouldn't give a snap of my finger for the present liquor law. I see drunken men every Sunday, made drunk in our saloons, right in the face of our laws. I believe in prohibition. Our old prohibitory law was as full of holes as a skimmer, and we cannot judge of the effect of prohibition by its workings.

J. Q. A. Sessions—I think the time has come for us to adopt such an amendment, and begin to wipe out the saloon business. I don't expect it to be done in one year or five years, but it is time to stick a stake. This argument that prohibition does not prohibit because it fails to close all the saloons is no argument. My preference would be a local option law, but we cannot get the legislature to do anything.

Under these circumstances, it is certainly very difficult, for many at least, to decide what to do. Our rule in such cases, is, Act in the direction of that which is right abstractly considered. Take God's side of every question. Stand for truth, righteousness, humanity, the greatest good of the greatest number. Time servers and policy planners are poor counsellors on moral questions. Against any citadel of wrong, of sin, of error, of social and moral ruin, let your assault be direct. Storm the fortress at the front. Flank movements, efforts to circumvent the devil, only waste energy and time. The battle is the Lord's not ours. Strategy may be a good thing in political warfare—nation against nation and party against party—but the hosts of God's anointed are disciplined in no such tactics. In all such conflicts, inscribe "Victory or death" upon one side of the banner and "Unconditional surrender" upon the other, and rush into the face of the foe. Harrah for the amendment!

## OBSERVATIONS AND EXPERIENCES ABROAD.

NO. 30.

### IRREGULARITIES OF GERMAN STUDENTS.

Learning is held in high esteem among all classes in Germany, hence a high degree of scholarship is popular. Examinations for degrees are also very severe, hence the alternative is scholarship or disgrace. For these reasons, dissipating irregularities are not so common there as Americans have often been let to suppose. There are, however, irregularities, in which nearly all of them engage, and in which they indulge so regularly that they too become regularities, and are, by that circumstance, robbed of their most disastrous effects, because kept within bounds of moderation. The man, who becomes moderately tipsy every Saturday night, and attends to his business steadily through the week, will not waste his energies as he who has a high carouse for a week or two every three or four months. Thus the regularity of the German students' irregularities result in moderation and a minimum of evil consequences.

Of these irregularities, I will mention first Sunday dancing with the peasant girls, which I can not better describe than by giving an account of my first Sunday in Bonn. It was a lonely day. I had secured my lodgings in the suburbs of the city only the day before. I had not yet learned German nor made acquaintance with any of the numerous English families that were residing temporarily in the city. Having learned that a forenoon Episcopal service was conducted in English in one of the rooms of the University, though alone, I went to that. Towards night, becoming weary of inaction, I sauntered out of the town, on a beautiful country road amid the strange beauties of the strange land, not knowing whither I was going. Nightingales were singing in the hedges, and nature never appeared more lovely. At length I neared a small village, about a mile and a half from the city, and as I approached notes of band music fell upon my ear. As I had seen men in military uniform wherever I had been since landing on the continent, I presumed it was a military band, going through with their daily practice. Arriving in the near neighborhood of the music, which seemed to be in the rear of a building, and

hidden from my view by a high wall, I observed men and women, some in small groups, some single, entering a door. Presuming, from this circumstance, that the place was public, I entered; not however, until I had considered and settled in my mind the moral rightness of so doing. This appeared clear to me in consideration of the fact that I had come to that land for the purpose, among other things, of learning the habits and customs of the people, both good and bad.

The scene that presented itself to my senses, when I reached the farther end of the hall I had entered was one I shall never forget. It was a dancing floor, in the open air, upon which were whirling, in the evolutions of a rapid waltz, a number of the peasant girls, in their peculiar Sunday costumes, with their neat, white, frill caps, the only head dress they ever wear, each locked closely in the arms of a university student—and it was Sunday.

Of course I was shocked; but I had seen, at the very commencement of my European life—a sight. The large grove, that adjoined the house in the rear, was furnished to its remotest corner with small tables and benches, where other students and peasant girls were seated chatting and drinking beer and wine. I never visited that, or any other similar place, again during my sojourn abroad of more than two years. I took in the whole situation at once, and the picture was indelible. It needed no repetition. In my next I will give an account of the students' weekly carousals (kneipen) and the duels that grow out of them.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1887.

This is an era of resignation in Washington. The Secretary of the Treasury is about to resign, the U. S. Treasurer will follow, the Vice President *pro tem* of the Senate resigned this week, the Commissioner of Patents will resign during the coming month, Mr. Mathews, the colored Commissioner of Deeds of the District of Columbia must resign, and with regard to some of these, at least, the country is resigned to their resignation. Last but not least, the Forty Ninth Congress will resign at noon on the 4th of March. Much work remains to be done, several important appropriation bills have not only not been passed, but are only half digested in committee; but during the next five days of its life Congress will do in a hurried and imperfect manner the work which should have been done deliberately and carefully in the earlier part of the session. In addition to the appropriation bills, there are a number of important public and private measures which will be hurried through, if possible. But with the vast number of bills occupying prominent places upon the calendar, there is hardly enough time to pass the appropriation bills, and it is probable that Congress will hold several night sessions, and also a Sunday session.

In the Republican Senatorial caucus, held Thursday, it was stated with some positiveness that a special session of the Senate would be called immediately after the adjournment of Congress. It was said that the President had intimated to leading Republican Senators that he would call a special session to act upon some treaties and confirm some important nominations.

There is much speculation as to what the President will do with the bill which passed the House some days since and the Senate Thursday, creating a new Cabinet office, the Department of Agriculture. The bill has been pending for some years, and once passed both houses, but was vetoed by President Arthur. Mr. Hatch, Chairman of the Agricultural Committee, and other friends of the measure who have talked with the President on the

subject, say he will sign the bill. In case he does, it seems to be well established that Mr. Hatch will desire to go into the Cabinet, and it is not improbable that the President will recognize him. Commissioner of Agriculture Coleman will also expect to be promoted. The agriculturists have very generally petitioned for the passage of the bill, and upon this it is argued that the President cannot, from a political point of view, afford to disapprove the bill.

The weather service of the United States Signal Service Bureau is to be transferred after July 1, 1887, to the new Department of Agriculture.

The question of who will be the Secretary of the treasury is as unsettled as ever. According to the knowing ones, Minister Pendleton and ex-Mayor Grace have about equal chances of being selected, while others are mentioned with nearly equal frequency. It is positively asserted that the office has been offered to Representative Scott and to Speaker Carlisle and that both declined it, the latter only last Sunday. Those who think that an outsider will be nominated hold that Mr. Fairchild stands no chance, because, if the President had any idea of taking him into the Cabinet he would probably have been nominated before this, and at any rate the President would not have found it necessary to consider any other names in connection with the matter. Mr. Fairchild's friends, on the other hand, are firm in the belief that he will be Mr. Manning's successor, and think that the President has not done as much considering and consulting in the matter as has been represented, and that he will nominate his man before Congress adjourns.

Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, was on Saturday elected President *pro tem* of the Senate, in place of Mr. Sherman, resigned. His election will result in increasing his salary from \$5000 to \$8000 a year, in allowing him an additional private Secretary, and in affording him a great many little personal conveniences of that kind. He can and will retain his chairmanship of the District Committee, and his committee membership.

We clip the following from the Courier of last week. It seems to be to the right point, and since it comes from one of our own citizens we doubt not that all our own readers will be glad to read it.

## BELIEVES PROHIBITION DOES PROHIBIT.

CHELSEA, MICH., FEB. 27, 1887.

EDITOR OF THE ANN ARBOR COURIER:—In your last issue you ask the following question: "If prohibition does not prohibit or restrict and a tax law restrains and governs an evil, wherein are the people to be benefited by casting off the tax law and adopting the other?" In this article you seem to assume that prohibition does not prohibit or restrict. Believing that article is worthy of a respectful reply, and knowing that the COURIER in all probability honestly believes that prohibition is a failure, I would most respectfully submit the following, taken from the message of Gov. Martin of Kansas, the Republican standard bearer of that State. In his late message to the legislature he said upon the subject of prohibition as follows:

"Three general elections have been held in Kansas since the adoption of the prohibition amendment to the constitution. At each of the elections the people have re-affirmed their decision against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, by electing legislatures pledged to the support of the amendment. At the election last November this was a paramount issue; and again, by an emphatic majority, the sovereign verdict was pronounced against the saloon. No fair mind-







## MICHIGAN NEWS.

### Life Lake's Loss.

Life Lake, Grand Traverse county, was visited by the most destructive fire Feb. 23 ever known in its history. E. C. Bonnell's large store was burned with all its contents. Loss \$5,000, with no insurance. The Comet newspaper office was also completely destroyed and unfortunately had no insurance. This is a severe blow to the enterprising publisher, Mr. E. B. Dennis. Mr. Bonnell was supervisor and the records, a town library valued at \$400, were all burned, and \$400 of township money belonging to the treasurer and kept in the safe in the store is in the ruins, whether saved or not cannot yet be determined. The night was still. Had there been anything like a heavy wind the town would have been swept.

### The Banquet.

The second annual banquet of the Michigan club, given in Detroit February 22, was a great success, and called together leading men of the party from all parts of the state and country. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Luce, Palmer, Boutelle, Wise, Doherty and Hawley.

### STATE ITEMS.

East Saugatuck is to have a new basket factory.

Kalkaska reports a shower of ashes the other day.

Salt has been found in Denmark, Tuscola county.

St. Charles, Saginaw county, had a \$30,000 fire Feb. 25.

Rock's school of practical education near Lansing has again suspended.

Washtenaw and Oakland county pioneers held their annual meeting Feb. 22.

Henry Bruce of Harrison was killed while unloading logs in his father's camp.

Over \$70,000 have been paid out at Dowagiac for railroad ties this season.

J. C. Adams, a pioneer of East Tawas, dropped dead on the street the other day.

The examination of Dr. W. W. Waite of Brighton has been postponed until March 8.

Mrs. Helen Stanley, aged 75, and Mr. Ala Brown, aged 75, pioneers of Pontiac, are dead.

Saloon-keepers of the upper peninsula have organized to fight the prohibitory amendment.

The stock holders of the proposed Detroit, Charlevoix & Escanaba railroad have organized for work.

A four-year old son of Benj. Tolby of Fort Gratiot fell into the cistern and was drowned the other day.

Mrs. Cleveland's grandmother, Mrs. Ruth H. Hannon, is seriously ill at her son's residence in Jackson.

A petition is being circulated asking the legislature to appropriate \$50,000 for the improvement of Thornapple river.

A company has been organized in Benton Harbor, with a capital of \$50,000, for the manufacture of church, hall and opera house furniture.

Charles Lalond of Owosso was kicked in the stomach by a vicious horse, and died the next morning.

Peter De Man, a wealthy farmer living near Port Austin, was killed by a kick from a colt a few days ago.

Two Vermontville hunters have killed this season 800 rabbits, 295 quail, 182 partridges, and any amount of smaller game.

The fourth annual convention of the women's relief corps department of Michigan, will be held in Grand Rapids, March 17 and 18.

Holders of tracts of cedar timber in the upper part of the state are beginning to appreciate its value and are steadily squeezing up prices.

The organization of the Muskegon car company has been completed and it will take possession of the Muskegon car works on or before March 15.

The lumber of the Newwayo manufacturing company, and the livestock of the Newwayo county dairy company have been seized by the tax collector.

John A. Corbin of Alpena, on the recommendation of Congressman Fisher, has been appointed additional postal clerk on the Detroit, Bay City & Alpena railroad.

Louis Pankari, an Italian, was fatally stabbed by a man whose name is unknown in a saloon in Iron Mountain. Both were drunk, and Pankari was stabbed six times.

Rev. J. R. Bouney has been pastor of the Congregational church in Bronson for over 20 years. He has resigned to accept the pastorate of a church in De Smet, D. T.

Senator Conger has secured the passage of a bill in the senate donating 50 unserviceable muskets to the Birch Run G. A. R. post.

John Campbell, employed on the Flint & Pere Marquette railroad, fell between the cars on a log train near Lake Station and was severely injured about the head. It is thought the injuries will prove fatal.

In the northern part of the state the wheat prospect is not so favorable as it was a couple of weeks ago, the second wheat and freeze in that section making the crop look sick.

Robert Nichol was accidentally shot in the shoulder by Miss Pink Curtis, in the dining room of the Pacific house at Lathrup the other day. The wound will not prove serious.

Mrs. Joseph Metcalf of Saginaw City, while riding behind a fractious horse became frightened at the animal's antics, and in a short time after returning home died in spasms.

Justice Sherwood of the supreme bench, says the election of a fifth judge will not relieve the supreme court very much so far as the individual work of the members of it is concerned.

Marcus Young of Port Huron has sold 200 acres of the Bunce farm on the St. Clair river, to the Alkaline works of Brooklyn, who will locate there. They will begin operations at once.

Under the specifications of Gen. Cutcheon's muster and roll bill the 1,000 or 1,500 Michigan soldiers who are to be benefited should take notice that all claims must be in before June 8 next.

## HOME NEWS.

Haverhill, Mass., had a \$100,000 fire Feb. 22.

Nebraska City had a \$10,000 fire on the 25th ult.

Mormon missionaries are at work in several counties in Maryland.

Boys under 16 years of age cannot buy tobacco at Grass Valley, Cal.

Fred George of Orno, Maine, killed his wife and then himself. Jealousy.

The name of St. John county, Kansas, has been changed to Logan county.

The Tennessee legislature has agreed to pension Confederate and un pensioned Federal soldiers.

A new treaty with the Piegan Indians opens up a large tract of timber land in Montana territory.

A mining school has been opened at Rapid City, Dakota.

Rhode Island prohibitionists have nominated a full state ticket, headed by Thos. H. Peabody for governor.

Mayor Cleveland of Jersey City, N. J., has been sued for \$25,000 damages by the Pinkertons for alleged libel.

The center of the circle of the north end of South park in Chicago, has been selected as Gen. Logan's burial place.

Rumored that Secretary Bayard is soon to be married to Miss Sophie D. Markoe, a clerk in the state department.

A Florida fruit schooner capsized in the St. John's river below Jacksonville, Fla., and four persons were drowned.

Henry Hawthorn of Saratoga, ex-proprietor of the Union hotel and former member of congress, is dead, aged 74.

Sales of property at St. Louis in payment of taxes for the past dozen years, are void because of an informality.

The personal effects of the late Mrs. A. T. Stewart are soon to be sold at public auction, at her late residence in New York.

The recent snow storm in the northwest covered the prairies with from three to six feet of snow, and was the worst in 20 years.

Geo. W. Voice and P. O'Neill, two policemen of East St. Louis, have been indicted for the murder of ex-Mayor Bowman of that city.

Warden Howard of the Jeffersonville, Ind., prison, not only swindled the prison, but robbed the prisoners of little sums of money they had.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey will shortly begin the erection of a building in Chicago, to cost \$250,000. Nearly all the money has been secured.

A scaffold in Bellefonte, Pa., gave way the other morning, and the five men at work on it were instantly killed, and two others seriously injured.

One woman and three Negro men at Union City, Tenn., have been severely whipped by the "law and order committee," no one knows why.

Treasurer Jordan says he will need \$50,000 to meet the deficiency which will be created in the expense of printing small notes during the current year.

Gen. Quincy, city surveyor of Rochester, N. Y., sues the Erie road for \$1,000 damages in not getting him to New York in time to witness the unveiling of Bartholdi's statue.

Mr. and Mrs. Drew, an aged couple of Big Falls, near Palmyra, N. Y., were burned to death in their dwelling. They were alone in the house and no one knows how the fire started.

Judge Conard of Des Moines, Iowa, decides that the manufacture of liquors to be sold in other states is a violation of the Iowa prohibitory law. The case will be appealed to the supreme court.

Dairymen of Elgin, Ill., find that the oleomargarine law has largely diminished the demand by Chicago manufacturers for creamery butter. It is thought that the genuine article will not bring over 30 cents per pound for years to come.

Commissioner Coleman of the agricultural department says the demand from the drought-stricken counties of Texas for rye, wheat, turnip and corn seed continues, and that the method suggested by the president is not at all feasible.

A band of Mormons, under command of the notorious Lot Smith, have taken possession of the store and ranch of Edward Stone, near Tuba City, Arizona, and driven out the owner and his family. The aid of the governor has been invoked to dispossess the invaders.

John H. Hall, sentenced to the Illinois penitentiary for life for murder, died in that institution the other day. Hall was convicted upon the evidence of a man who swore that he (Hall) had confessed to the murder. Just before Hall's death this convict confessed that he had sworn falsely.

A special meeting of the executive committee of the national educational association was held at Washington recently. The time for the next meeting of the association, which is composed of delegates from all the states and territories in the union, was fixed for September 9 to 10, at Denver, Col.

A lamp in the hands of Mrs. Mary May of Litchfield, Ill., exploded the other evening. The contents were scattered over her clothing, which became ignited, enveloping her in a sheet of flame. The woman was burned to death, and her husband who rushed to her assistance was so badly burned that he cannot recover.

Ho Tien, president of the Chinese cigar makers' union of New York, died in that city February 23. The body has been embalmed and will be sent to China by the first vessel that sails directly from New York to Hong Kong. This will be the first body of a Chinaman ever sent back from this country without first being buried here.

John Scanlon, aged 23 years, son of Michael Scanlon, was the victim of a fatal and terrible accident at Flint. He was engaged in coupling cars, when his foot caught in a plank, crossing and he was thrown to the track. One car passed over his abdomen, causing instant death. Young Scanlon was unmarried and the almost sole support of his aged father and mother.

Ira Martin, son of Henry Martin of Richfield, was instantly killed while hunting foxes on the farm of R. G. Conke. A

gun which he was carrying slipped from his hands while he was standing on a stump and was accidentally discharged, its contents striking him in the lower part of the abdomen and causing instant death. The deceased was 25 years of age, and leaves a wife and small child.

James W. Forsyth, late president of the Broadway and Seventh avenue railroad company, died at his home in New York on the 18th inst. Indictments are on file against Mr. Forsyth for being a party to the giving of bribes to the hoodlums. The portions of the money paid the alderman and the securing of their votes was all the direct work of Forsyth, who acted under Richmond's and Sharp's directions.

Mrs. Frank Schoten has brought suit against Lyman Blakeslee, a prominent farmer residing in the suburbs of Kalamazoo, for \$10,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been received last June from an assault committed on her by Blakeslee. Blakeslee's cattle were impounded on Mrs. Schoten's premises, and she alleges that Blakeslee struck her with a board while rescuing them and that she has been confined to her bed since.

### May Yet be Saved.

John C. Richberg, a Chicago lawyer, claims to have discovered evidence that may prove of great importance in the anarchist's trial. During the trial witnesses swore that they saw two men, supposed to be Spies and Schwab, in the alley at the time of the explosion, but the information obtained by Mr. Richberg, substantiated by the affidavits of citizens of Pullman and Kensington, would go to show that the men who were in the alley were Otto and Carl Blank, alias Andrie, desperate characters and avowed socialists. The Blanks fled from the city last June, and it was only through the arrest of Carl at Dresden, Saxony, and inquiry here as to his reputation by Richberg and the German consul, that his connection with the Haymarket tragedy was ascertained.

Mr. Richberg has been pursuing his investigations on behalf of the German consul, for the purpose of identifying Carl Blank, and on comparing the photograph of the two brothers he found a striking resemblance between them and August Spies and Schwab, in the evening or by the gaslight. These men were undoubtedly at the Haymarket, and Richberg says they must have been taken for Spies and Schwab by the witnesses.

### Accident on the Wabash.

As a passenger train on the Wabash was entering Sidney, Ill., about midnight, Feb. 22, the hot water heater in the chair car exploded with startling effect. The windows were blown out, both ends of the car were shattered and the entire structure was demoralized. The next car received some of the shock, several of the windows being broken. At the time the car was filled with sleeping passengers who were thrown in confusion about the floor. Some were seriously injured by broken glass and pieces of iron and wood, but fortunately none received injuries that are likely to prove fatal. Almost before the train could be stopped and the passengers rescued from their predicament the car caught fire from the lamps which had been shattered and from the fire under the heater and was almost entirely destroyed. Enough time was afforded however, for the passengers to gather their scattered effects and secure a safer place. Had the train been going between stations at the usual high rate of speed there might have been another terrible holocaust. The car was side tracked.

### Thousands Killed.

Later returns from southern Europe shows that the earthquake was much more serious in its results than at first reported, the number of deaths at the present time exceeding 2,000, and is constantly being increased. It is reported that at Bussana, a village of 600 inhabitants, successive shocks leveled nearly every house. One-third of the people are said to be buried in the ruins and there is no hope of rescuing them. Not one of the 106 communes in the populous Province of Porto Maurizio escaped injury. The villages built on terraces on the sides of the hills are almost all destroyed. The distress is great everywhere.

The shocks were strongly felt at sea, and several fatalities are reported.

### List of Dead and Wounded.

Dispatches from Rome give the following official list of killed and wounded by the earthquakes: Bejardo, 300 killed and wounded; Diano Marina, 250 killed and injured; Bressana, 50 killed and 36 injured; Diano Castello, 30 killed; Castellano, 30 killed and many injured. The number of persons killed is less than was supposed. It is estimated that in the province of Porto Maurizio 570 persons were killed and 150 injured. In the province of Genova 34 were killed and 37 injured. Bajardo and Diano Marina were the only places destroyed. Cervo was only partially damaged. The churches at Bajardo, Castellano and Aurigo were thrown down by the severity of the shock.

### Gen. Logan's Estate.

Mrs. Mary S. Logan, has taken out letters of administration in the estate of the late Senator John A. Logan in the probate court of Cook county, Ill. The papers of administration were made out making Mrs. Logan administratrix, there being no will. The estate consists of household furniture, books, notes, accounts, live stock, and of contracts for royalties on books, besides real estate in Cook and Jackson counties. The value of the real property was not given, but the personal property was valued at \$10,000. The bond was for \$20,000.

### Will Conform to the Law.

The railroad managers of the west, at a recent meeting in Chicago adopted resolutions to comply with the requirements of the interstate law to the end that the commerce of the country shall be conducted in a manner conducive to the public interest and the preservation of railway revenues. The general passenger agents of the central traffic association have arrived at about the same conclusions as the western men, namely, that the law prohibits all special rates, theatrical rates, passes, etc., except those distinctly mentioned in the act.

## A SEISMIC HORROR.

### SOUTHERN EUROPE SHAKEN BY TERRIFIC EARTHQUAKES.

### Hundreds of People Killed and Many Injured by Falling Buildings.

The entire Italian Riviera was devastated by earthquake shocks early on the morning of February 20.

Two shocks were felt at Nice, Toulon, Marseilles, Geneva, Genoa, Pavia, Lugano, Canco, Albisola, Porto, Maurilio, Oneghi and Noli.

At Cannes three shocks were felt at the same hour. The first shock, which was very violent, lasted for a minute. The second and third shocks were not as heavy as the first. Many persons at this place rushed to the seashore for safety. No one was injured.

At the time of the earthquake the Riviera was crowded with English and American tourists and persons of distinction. When the first shock occurred the streets of Nice were fairly thronged with persons in ball room costumes returning to their homes from the last carnival ball of the winter season. To these the earthquake came with peculiar terror.

The first shock created an immediate panic. Women screamed in terror, there was a wild rush in all directions for safety from what everyone thought was an overwhelming calamity. Barking dogs and clanging church bells added to the momentary terror. The people first rushed to the church of Notre Dame and beseeched the confessionalists, and a dramatic scene was presented of many strong men on their knees praying. Then came a second shock. Terror was depicted on every face, and the praying crowds hastened outside for safety. Troops were called out to keep order among the crowds besieging the railways throughout the city.

Several slight shocks were felt at Rome, but with no damage. At Leghorn the earthquake had a strong undulatory movement, accompanied by underground rumblings, and lasted twelve seconds. At Genoa, Turin and Milan the effects were similar. At Lucca the shock lasted forty seconds. At Geneva it lasted one minute, and created the greatest excitement.

At Savona eight persons were killed and nearly 100 severely injured. At Cervo near Diano Marina, 300 persons were killed by being buried in the ruins of falling buildings. Railway traffic is suspended beyond Savona. The prisoners in the government jail at Finalborgo alarmed by the earthquake, attempted to escape, but were overcome by the guards.

At Leghorn, Milan and in many places in the province of Geneva shocks were also felt, badly frightening the inhabitants. No other damage is reported. Telegraph wires are working badly as only meagre accounts have so far been received.

The Prince of Wales being at Cannes, Queen Victoria telegraphed to his royal highness and received a reply that he was injured. A second dispatch was sent informing him that the government requested him to return home at once, so as to allay the anxiety of the people regarding his safety.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

Prince Alexander of Battenburg is seriously ill.

Prince Alexander of Battenburg has the small-pox.

John Albertson of Morton, Kings county, N. B., is dead, aged 105.

Gladiators have written a letter to Irish Protestants to favor home rule.

The British government has decided to wait awhile before passing any coercive laws.

Russia rejects the overtures of the Vatican for diplomatic relations, owing to excessive demands.

The German government is arranging for extensive maneuvers of the German fleet in the Baltic.

London merchants doing business with German firms await with feverish anxiety the result of the German elections.

Socialists in England believe a war between France and Germany would be attended by a socialistic revolution in both countries.

In the dominion elections which occurred February 22, Premier John Macdonald scored a decided victory, as he and all his ministers were re-elected.

French and German government agents are visiting all fairs in the north of England, and making large purchases of horses suitable for military purposes.

A rich Christian in Se-Chuen, China, has been executed in spite of the protest of the French minister. The Christian of the province are in a state of terror.

The Queen has thanked the people of India for their loyalty to her as shown by their celebrations in honor of her 50th anniversary of her accession to the throne.

Prince Bismarck's organ, the North German Gazette, says the Reichstag will be again dissolved unless the government secures a majority in the coming elections.

Dr. Peral, professor of chemistry in Graz university, Vienna, was stabbed to death by a valet whom he had dismissed. The murderer committed suicide by poison.

The German bishops have to take an oath to be loyal and obedient to the king of Prussia, and to have no relations which might be prejudicial to the security of the country.

As a result of the recent elections in Germany, Bismarck gains his point by a large majority, and the new German liberals received a blow, almost crushing in its magnitude.

Advices from the Tongo, or Friendly Islands, show that great excitement continues among the natives over the trial and punishment of the men arrested for the attack on Missionary Baker. Five more prisoners have been sentenced to death, and thirty others are awaiting trial.

The Comte de Paris is winning renown in England, not as a statesman or author, but as one of the most graceful skaters in London.







## E. G. HOAG & CO.

On the Corner. BeGole & Morton's old stand.

Keep your eye on this space for the next sixty days. It will do you good.

Sugar Corn—the best, per can,	10c.
Full Cream Charlotte Cheese, per lb.	16c.
15 lbs Granulated Sugar,	\$1.00
25 boxes Matches,	25c.
5 bars White Russian Soap,	25c.
1 quart Choice French Mustard, in jug.	25c.
Raisins—Choice Ondara Layers, per lb.,	12½c.
Good Baking Powder, per lb.,	25c.
Choice Dates, per lb.,	8c.
Good Mixed Candy, per lb.,	10c.
Fresh Roasted Peanuts, per lb.,	15c.
Oranges, two grades, per dozen,	15c. and 20c.
Lemons, fresh and good, per doz.,	20c.

You will find our Groceries fresh, clean and best quality.

4 lbs. Crackers,	25c.
Regular 60c. Tea, per lb.	50c.
Regular 50c. Tea, per lb.,	40c.

We are receiving some new shapes in Crockery. Come and see them.

E. G. Hoag & Co.

## Clergymen

Lawyers, Actors, and Singers, are often troubled with loss of voice, resulting from a slight cold, weakness of the vocal organs, or inflammation of the throat, and in all such cases may be promptly relieved by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

I would not be without Ayer's Cherry Pectoral on any account. It is an invaluable remedy in Bronchitis and Lung Complaints, and speedily relieves Hoarseness or Irritation of the Throat, caused by public speaking.—Rev. E. Bethune, Janesville, Tenn.

I have been so much afflicted with Bronchitis that I should be unable to perform my clerical duties without the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.—A. G. Kirk, Pastor Baptist Ch., Hillsville, Pa.

**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.**  
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Sold by Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$4.

A purgative medicine should possess tonic and curative, as well as cathartic properties. This combination of ingredients may be found in Ayer's Pills. They strengthen and stimulate the bowels, causing natural action.

### 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 finely 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 Songs of Home; Mother, Watch the Little Feet; O, You Pretty Blue-eyed Witch; The Passing Bell; I Saw Esau Kiss Kate; Blue Eyes; Katy's Lett'r, Won't You Tell Me Why; Robin; The Old Garden Gate; Down Below the Waving Linds; 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 Clock; 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; Whisper 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 \$11.20. 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 cts. Send immediately.

The EMPIRE NEWS CO. SYRACUSE, N.Y.

Almost miraculous are some of the cures accomplished by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In the case of R. L. King, Richmond, Va., who suffered for 47 years with an aggravated form of scrofula, Ayer's Sarsaparilla effected astonishing results.

At Grand Opera House, Ann Arbor.  
Washington, Dec. 14th.

"RIENZI" AT ALBAUGH'S.—The production of "Rienzi" at Albaugh's last night before an overflowing and most distinguished audience, was a noteworthy event. It is a revival of a play formerly successful, but which has not been seen on the American stage for nearly thirty years. Its reception was enthusiastic throughout. The stage setting is superb, and is probably the finest ever attempted in a Washington theater. Mr. Barrett has in Rienzi a part which is admirably suited to his method and abilities. As the earnest scholar, finding among the stones of Rome the memorials of her former greatness, as the fond father, as the eloquent advocate of Liberty, and as the proud and ambitious Tribune, he realized in each scene a just conception of a difficult and somewhat complex character, and in the delivery of some of his lines carried the house by storm. The other members of the company did very fair work, though throughout there were evidences of anxiety and nervousness. The supernumeraries, as soldiers, priests, choristers, etc., were very effective, and the music, both in the magnificent bridal scene and in the equally superb cathedral setting, was well rendered. Altogether, the first production of "Rienzi" was an unmistakable success. Mr. Barrett was recalled at the end of each act, and on being repeatedly called, at the end of the fourth act, he expressed his thanks in felicitous terms.

Among the distinguished persons in the boxes were the President and Mrs. Cleveland, Chief Justice Waite and family, Gen. and Mrs. Sheridan, Gen. Sherman, Speaker and Mrs. Carlisle, and Judge John Davis.

Mr. Barrett will present this great drama at the Grand Opera House, Ann Arbor, Mich., Tuesday evening, March 8th.

### 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. GEO. A. BEGOLE,  
ANDREW N. MORTON.  
Chelsea, Jan. 31, 1887.

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

### 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.

- R. Mackie, Wyman, fence.
- M. Miles, Oxford, cultivator.
- A. Clark, Mendon, bolt holder.
- J. S. Russell, Detroit, lamp burner.
- T. W. Mudgett, Coldwater, road cart.
- E. Densmore, Grand Rapids, cement.
- T. H. Bottomley, Cape, tire tightener.
- I. H. Lamoreux, Holland, fanning mill.
- H. R. Walker, Detroit, smoke consumer.
- W. W. Haviland, Plainfield, lamp trimmer.
- W. C. Davidson, Grandville, potato planter.
- S. A. Parke, Bay City, saw tooth swaging machine.
- C. D. Bennett, Vassar, machine for cutting paving blocks.

### 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.

Devotional services will be held every Friday evening at 7 o'clock, in St. Mary's church, during Lent.

### Pinckney in Ashes

A fire broke out in Pinckney yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, and consumed a large part of the business portion of the town, including the bank, postoffice and one residence.

### NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

#### SHARON.

Mr. Jacob Wellhoff is very sick with heart disease.

Baby Ortring is quite sick with inflammation on the lungs.

Miss Emma Everett attended a wedding at Grass Lake last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Whipple of Chelsea, are visiting among friends here this week.

Last Thursday Mr. Fred Houk was taken with a fainting spell, and since then has been very sick.

They have extended the time of the singing school at the Center through the month of March.

William Chadwick will close his winter term of school in district No. 4, to-morrow. Exercises in the afternoon.

Mrs. Geo. Cook, who has been visiting relatives and friends here this winter, started for her home in Kansas this week.

Mrs. F. Everett and daughter returned home from Toledo, last Friday. They left Mrs. E's brother, Stephen Fairchild, feeling much better.

The donations given to Rev. D. R. Shire, at the Center and school house, amounted to \$125; so it is plain to be seen that his preaching is appreciated by all who hear him.

Sharon is increasing in population quite rapidly of late. Five newcomers are reported as follows: A girl at Mr. Taber Feldkamp's, a boy and a girl at Mr. T. Koebe's, a boy at Mr. G. Rooler's, and a girl at Mr. H. Marshall's. All are doing well.

Mr. Wm. Chadwick closed a very successful term of writing school, last Friday night. The house was well filled with visitors, and, to make the occasion enjoyable to all, there were several songs sung by Mr. Smith and declamations by Messrs. Chadwick and Bowmiller.

#### LIMA.

To Fred Nealhouse and wife, a son, Feb. 24th.

Grange meets at Rev. H. Palmer's, Friday of this week.

Social at J. McLaren's Wednesday evening of this week.

Over fifty couple were at the old folks' dance, Feb. 22nd.

Mrs. English from N. Y. is here visiting her son George.

Mr. Clark from Ill. has been visiting his sister Mrs. J. Cooley.

Mr. Wing will speak on Prohibition at the Town Hall, Friday evening.

Married at the M. E. Parsonage, Wednesday, Feb. 23, Mr. Leander Easton of Lima to Miss Mintie Canfield of Chelsea.

#### UNADILLA.

Our thaw caught a cold Saturday.

Several joined the M. E. Church on probation last Sunday.

Hurrah for the railroad! Talk of a road is real exciting here.

Maurice Biggs acts as landlord while A. G. Weston is away to Kansas.

Miss Lorena Biggs returned to her household duties at Jackson last week.

Rev. O. N. Hunt was visiting and was not in the pulpit last Sunday evening.

James Mackinder is in his glory having a lawsuit on hand. He was arrested by T. F. Biggs, for threats of shooting Mr. Biggs.

## 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 up too many goods, and we must

TURN THEM INTO CASH

as fast as possible.

Respectfully,

## H. S. HOLMES & CO.

# READ THIS!

SOMETHING HERE FOR EVERYBODY.

I will sell at public auction in the Village of Grass Lake, commencing on the 7th day of March, if the weather is fine, if not, on the 8th, and continuing day after day until closed out, the following property, to wit:

My store lot, 23x99 feet; the Anderson lot 25x99 feet; one village lot adjoining Foster's 4x8 rods; Lot No. 1 and sheds and hay scales in rear of old store; my iron-clad building where I now stay, coal sheds and buildings west of Bowen's mill, one steam Threshing Rig complete, 5 Lumber Wagons, 10 Top Carriages and Buggies, 1 two-seat Top Carriage, 1 large Platform four-seat Wagon, 1 Cassidy Sulky Plow, Four-plow Sulky, 1 Plows complete, 1 Wheeled Wilder Cultivator, 1 Ann Arbor Cultivator, 3 Albion Wheel Spring-tooth Cultivators, 1 Brown Corn Cultivator, 2 single Buggies, 4 Wheel Climax Cultivators, 1 Reed Spring-Tooth Wheel Cultivator, 1 Hay Tedder, 17 Hay Rakes, 1 Disk Harrow, 2 sets of Scales, 9 Reed Spring-tooth Harrows, 5 Ajax Cultivators, 15 five-leg Cultivators, 4 Spread Cultivators, 5 three-leg Cultivators, 5 Kittydid Cultivators, 20 Wood Pumps, 8 Iron Force and Lift Pumps, Iron and Wood Tube pumps 500 feet, 10 tons of Ohio Coal, 10 tons of Chestnut Hard Coal, 50 Corn Planters, 1 Standard Deering Binder, 1 Standard Mower, 1000 pounds extra Binder Twine, 8 sets of Bob Sleighs, 50 Kegs of Nails, 200 pounds of Staples, 2 Cutting Boxes, 3 Corn Shellers, 3 Angular Churns, Coal Stoves, Cook Stoves, Oil Stoves, 4 new Sewing Machines, 20 sets of Single and Double Whistle-trees, 15 Screen doors, 4 common Doors, 1 Window Sash, 5 bunches of Shingles, 6 Wheelbarrows, 1 Cutter, my span of Black Horses, 1 Bay Colt 4 years old, 1 Black Mare 25 years old, Plow Repairs, Pump Repairs, Rope, Horse Hay Forks.

I have not time or space to mention all, but come on that day, if not before. I shall sell until that time at wholesale, and all debts not settled by that time will be sold that day. TERMS:—Sums of \$10 or under, cash. Sums over \$10, eight months' time with bankable notes at 7 per cent interest.

HENRY VINKLE.

GEO. E. DAVIS, Salesman.

P. S.—Remember that the above Goods are ALL NEW.