

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

VOLUME 18.

CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY MARCH 24 1887.

NUMBER 29

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 inch.	1.00	2.00	4.00	6.00	10.00
3 inch.	1.50	3.00	6.00	9.00	15.00
4 inch.	2.00	4.00	8.00	12.00	20.00
5 inch.	2.50	5.00	10.00	15.00	25.00
6 inch.	3.00	6.00	12.00	18.00	30.00
7 inch.	3.50	7.00	14.00	21.00	35.00
8 inch.	4.00	8.00	16.00	24.00	40.00
9 inch.	4.50	9.00	18.00	27.00	45.00
10 inch.	5.00	10.00	20.00	30.00	50.00

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

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAILS CLOSE.

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

THOS. McKONE, P. M.

GO TO HESCHL-SCHWEDT'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, DeFay & Co's. Drug Store. CHELSEA, MICH. v11-46.

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

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

CHELSEA HOUSE BARBER SHOP. J. A. CRAWFORD

under Miss Clark's millinery shop, has a spa cious, pleasant room, runs two chairs, does first-class work and cuts ladies' bangs in every style.

Doctor Champlin's

OFFICE HOURS

—ARE—

8 to 9 a. m.

1 to 2 &

7 to 8 p. m.

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

Notice to Butter Makers and Consumers.

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

The Housekeepers' Bazaar,

Immense bargain sale of Ladies' and Misses' Hose, fancy and solid colors, at 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c., 25c., and 35c.

Ladies' and Children's Muslin Underwear in styles, quality, and prices that cannot be beat.

A large stock of White Muslin Embroidery, good quality and elegant patterns, fully 50 per cent below regular prices.

Every lady who has tried them will tell you that without any exception

TAYLOR'S FOLDING BUSTLE is the most comfortable bustle she has ever worn. It is light, cool, well fitting and correct shape. It cannot get out of order and is sold at a less price than any other first-class bustle has ever been offered.

A few pairs left of those fine Madras curtains at 25c. per yd.

New styles in Jerseys and Boucle Jackets.

Fine selected Messina Oranges at 12 1/2c. per dozen. Confectionery and Stationery.

F. W. DUNN & CO. Chelsea, Mich.

J. T. JACOBS & CO.

Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Hats and Caps for spring. We would call special attention to our Hat and Cap department, we have the newest shapes and defy competition. A large stock of Children's Suits. Mothers should see our line of Cotton and Flannel Waists.

J. T. JACOBS & CO.,

27 and 29 South Main St.,

Ann Arbor, Mich.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

SALT, \$1.00.

TURKEYS, 8c.

CHICKENS, 7c.

OATS, 28 cents.

Eggs, 10 cents.

CORN, 25 cents.

WHEAT, 75 cents.

BUTTER, 18 cents.

LIVE HOGS, \$4.75.

POTATOES, 40 cents.

CLOVER SEED, \$5.00.

HOGS, dressed, \$6.00.

BARLEY, 75c. to \$1.00.

Election, Monday, April 4th.

Election tickets. We print them.

Is it not time to renew your subscription?

The sun crossed the equinoctial line last Sunday.

Burt Sparks is spending the week at Jackson.

Mrs. J. E. Durand spent last Sunday at Toledo with her husband.

Correspondence from North Lake and Unadilla arrived too late.

Dr. Champlain is comfortably situated in his new home on Park street.

Election slips printed and put up neatly in convenient books at this office.

J. P. Wood's hay scales have been re-laid and are now in good working order.

New satins, new seersuckers, new toilet du nord, at PARKER, KEMPF & SCHENK'S.

Lost.—A gold quarter of a dollar, attached to a very small gold chain. Finder please leave at this office.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Paul, of Sylvan, on Wednesday, March 9, 1887, a nine pound daughter.

A large amount of important matter, written for this week's issue, is crowded out and will appear next week.

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

The first staff put up for local signal service was found, on trial, to be too short. A longer one will soon take its place.

Lima, Sharon, Lyndon, Sylvan, bring in your orders for tickets and slips as soon as possible. It takes time to do such work.

New Robinson & Burtenshaw ladies' shoes, new men's shoes, at

PARKER, KEMPF & SCHENK'S.

Rev. Mr. Kaley has moved into A. A. Van Tyne's house on Middle street, to give place to Rev. Mr. Robinson in the Baptist parsonage.

Will Emmert, of the Eaton Rapids Herald, made us a pleasant visit last Saturday, in the old office that he ran for several years.

F. W. Cooper returned last week from Zanesville, Ohio, where he has been engaged in fitting up a flouring mill with the new roller process.

Thomas Ewing and wife, of Reading, and Forest Rowley, of White Lake, Dakota, have been spending a few days with friends in this vicinity.

Rev. Mr. Robinson, late pastor of the Baptist church at Saline, has been called to the Baptist church at this place, and commenced his labors last Sunday.

I. M. Whitaker is moving into town from Lima. His home will be the Dr. Robertson house, more recently occupied by Dr. Champlin, on South street.

New spring clothing, hats, etc., at

PARKER, KEMPF & SCHENK'S.

Bring in your orders for ticket and slip printing as early as possible. We will work late Saturday night and early Monday morning, but not one minute on Sunday.

Will Emmert and wife and baby, of Eaton Rapids, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Sparks last Saturday and Sunday. Mr. Emmert has returned, but Mrs. E. will spend a few weeks among her many friends here.

Officers of the W. C. T. U. for the year 1887 are, Pres., Mrs. M. Bowen, 1st V. P., Miss Olive Conklin, 2nd V. P., Mrs. J. P. Wood, Sec., Mrs. K. J. Taylor, Treas., Mrs. H. M. Taylor.

H. S. Holmes took the 4 p. m. train last Thursday for New York and returned on the 10 p. m. train Sunday night, having made the entire journey, and transacted business in Detroit, Buffalo, Rochester, Albany and New York within three days and six hours.

Prof. Parker has been highly complimented by being called to take charge of the schools at Quincy, that he taught several years ago. He will commence labor there on Monday, April 4th.

W. J. Knapp is confined to the house by a severe injury to the spine, the result of overlifting.

Later.—Mr. Knapp walked down to his store yesterday.

There will be a Republican caucus for Sylvan township, at the Town Hall, Thursday, March 31st, at 2:30 p. m.

By order of com. W. J. KNAPP, Ch'n.

FOR SALE.—Some second hand stoves and pipe. H. W. CHAMPLAIN.

Will I. Wood, of Lima, made us a present last Monday of two eggs, the circumference of one were seven and three eighths by six and one half; the other, eight by six and seven sixteenths. These were the largest hen's eggs we ever saw until yesterday morning, when Mrs. H. F. Gilbert showed us one that measured nine and one eighth by six and seven eighths. We measured them ourself. Who can beat these?

Everybody will be sorry to learn that the most fashionable avenues of the Chautauqua Assembly grounds were stripped by fire, on Monday morning, 21st inst., of eighty-six cottages and boarding houses, all furnished and equipped for summer use. Some of these buildings cost from \$5,000 to \$15,000 each; and the total loss is estimated at more than \$100,000.

FOR RENT.—Several very pleasant rooms near business part of town. H. W. CHAMPLAIN.

Report of school in district No. 4, Lima, for the month ended March 11, 1887.

Number enrolled 21. Average number in attendance, 17.8. Average per cent. of punctuality, 95.

Otto Luick, 97; Herbert Dancer, 97; Lewis Stocking, 91; Inez Stocking, 100; Anna Steinbach, 91; Willie Grau, 98; *Georgia Covert, 92; Johnnie Finkbinder, 94; *Betty Finkbinder, 95; *Libbie Finkbinder, *Adiana Strieter.

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

MYRTA CORNWELL, teacher.

Sad Bereavement.

Mabel McKone, the sprightly and beautiful little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Timothy McKone died on Monday night, March 21st, 1887, of diphtheria, aged 8 years, two months and twenty-one days. Owing to the nature of her disease no public funeral services were held but on Wednesday, her remains were carried away, in a sealed coffin, to her final resting place in the dust, followed by a long procession of relatives and others who sympathized with the bereaved family in their sorrow. It was very sad.

Letter List.

Following are the letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Chelsea, for the week ended March 19, 1887:

Hass, F. Kinsley, Jacob. Neff, Miss Katie. Persons calling for any of the above please say "advertised."

THOS. MCKONE, P. M.

White Leghorns Exclusively.

I have been breeding the above variety for several years as a pleasure and a pastime, without regard to time or expense. I can safely say my stock cannot be excelled in the state. It is first class, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Ten hens layed 327 eggs in the months of January and February. Eggs \$1.00 for 13, here; \$1.50 if shipped.

W. D. ARNOLD Chelsea, Mich.

FIRE! FIRE!!

If you want insurance call on Gilbert & Crowell. We represent companies whose gross assets amount to the sum of

\$45,000,000.

New Tin Shop.

A. R. Congdon has opened a tin shop in the basement of R. S. Armstrong's Drug Store, where he will be pleased to see all of his friends and customers and as many new ones as will please favor him with their patronage. Eave-troughing and roofing a specialty.

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, DeFAY & CO.

Loans, Real Estate And Insurance.

GEO. P. GLAZIER, CHELSEA.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM Mortgage Security. GEO. P. GLAZIER, Chelsea.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, the largest and oldest insurance company in America, and the strongest Insurance Company in the World. Offers superior advantages to those who wish to make an excellent provision for their families or old age.

GEO. P. GLAZIER, Agent.

FOR SALE.—AN EIGHTY AC- re farm in township of Lodi; also a 100-acre farm in Lodi; and 270 acres in the township of Sylvan; all good farms. Will be sold cheap, on long time, at low rate of interest.

GEO. P. GLAZIER.

INSURE YOUR BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY IN RELIABLE COMPANIES. GEO. P. GLAZIER, Agent.

WANTED.—A FARM NEAR Chelsea or Stockbridge, also a good dwelling house in Chelsea or Stockbridge, in exchange for excellent timbered land. The land is very favorably situated in the premium wheat growing region of Michigan. The winters are less severe to endure than in Washtenaw county, the air being dryer (no asthma or hay fever there). The country is protected from the winds. The ground rarely freezes. Good and ready employment in timber in the winter, at \$26.00 and found, to \$52.00 per month. For further particulars call at Chelsea Savings Bank. GEO. P. GLAZIER.

Chelsea Herald.

Rev. Thomas Holmes, Pub.

CHELSEA.

MICH.

HOME NEWS.

Oscar Cook, who was arrested some time ago for complicity in the celebrated express robbery on the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad, has been sentenced to the criminal court at Independence, Mo., to three years' imprisonment. He pleaded guilty to the charge of receiving stolen goods and the three other counts against him were withdrawn.

A panic occurred in the Roman Catholic Church of the Nativity in Chicago on St. Patrick's day. The steps on which a vast crowd was standing, gave way, and 23 persons were seriously injured. The people inside the church heard the crash, and rushed for the door. A number were injured by being tramped upon.

Instructions have been issued to the superintendents of the life-saving districts embracing the lakes to man their stations and put them into operation at the opening of navigation. Stations in the lower districts will begin operations April 1, and the others between that date and the 15th proximo.

The will of the late Henry Ward Beecher directs the executors to collect the life insurance and invest and pay the proceeds of the investment to Mrs. Beecher during her life; the net residue, and remainder of the estate, both real and personal, is to be held in trust for the benefit of his children.

Mrs. Peiton, a sister of the late Samuel J. Tilden, died in New York on the 12th inst. of pneumonia. Although a beneficiary of her brother's will, she had not received anything from the estate, owing to the indisposition on the part of the executors to close up the estate.

The supreme court of Tennessee has decided that "bucket shops" are liable for money lost by people who wager on margins. If the loser does not sue, his wife may sue in the next 12 months, and if she fails to sue any creditor may bring suit in the next succeeding 12 months.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints during the week ending March 12 was \$447,252. The issue during the corresponding period of last year was \$411,780. The shipments of fractional silver coins since March 1 amount to \$132,838.

The late A. Newlin Keithler, registrar of the water department of Philadelphia for several years, is a defendant for a large amount, and suit will be brought against his bondsmen. Mr. Keithler died a few days before his delinquency was discovered.

The county clerk has returned the marriage certificate of the anarchist Spies and Nina Van Zandt. The clerk reminds the justice that as Spies was in jail at the time of the alleged marriage he could not have been present at the ceremony.

The Connecticut state senate passed resolutions on the death of Henry Ward Beecher, "one of the brightest and greatest of her sons, who has greatly aided the cause of human progress and left the world better for having been in it."

The treasury department has decided that certain vulcanite box wood and nickel-plated cases containing clinical thermometers used by the medical profession for taking the temperature of the human body, are entitled to free entry.

The President has pardoned J. J. C. Dougherty, convicted of embezzling \$3,226 in money orders, and sentenced, Oct. 3, 1884, to three years' imprisonment in Baltimore and to the payment of a fine equal to his theft.

Miss Ann Fleming, a domestic in the employ of Jacob Richie of Winchester, Ohio, started a fire in the kitchen stove with coal oil. The oil exploded, setting fire to her clothes and literally roasting her alive.

Preparations for the eighteenth annual reunion of the army of the Cumberland to be held in Washington May 11 and 12, are nearly completed. Col. Duffield of Detroit is to be the orator.

Pierre Solidor Milan, who died at Philadelphia recently, was born in Nice, Italy, Nov. 19, 1787, and distinguished himself in battles under Napoleon Bonaparte between 1805 and 1817.

Supt. C. A. Swineford, Asst. Supt. Cowan and Train Dispatcher Lawson, of the Northwestern road, are being investigated for coercing employees of the road into total abstinence.

The Illinois soldiers' and sailors' home at Quincy, Ill., is ready for occupancy. Preference will be given to the disabled veterans who are now inmates of the poor houses.

A number of towns surrounding Atlanta, Georgia, are terrorized because of the alarming prevalence of hydrophobia. Horses and cattle, as well as persons, have died.

The Missouri at Bismarck, Dakota, overflowed its banks, and several days was over six miles wide. The town of Mandan, Dakota, was under water for several days.

San Francisco has been designated as a port from which imported merchandise may be shipped in bond on transit through the United States from British possessions.

William Beck of Wayne county, Ind., a blind veteran of the rebellion, has been granted a pension of \$73 per month. He received \$10,370 for the first payment.

A cyclone swept over Tampa, Fla., the other day. Two children were killed, one woman was fatally injured, and number of persons were seriously injured.

Twenty-four coal miners imprisoned at Pittsburgh for conspiracy have been pardoned, after serving three months of an eight months' sentence.

The Canadian government has decided to send an exploratory expedition to Hudson's bay this year to report on the question of its navigability.

Charles E. Bowman of Danville, Ky., has been appointed a special timber agent under the general land office at a salary of \$1,200 a year.

CAPITAL CULLINGS.

Matters of General Interest from the State Capital.

And Legislative Resumes.

The bill to regulate the conditional sale of personal chattels has passed the house committee of the whole and is likely to become a law. This act is framed to overcome the frauds which occur by reason of selling goods on contract. It is a profitable custom of furniture and sewing machine companies to sell goods on monthly payments. The company retains a nominal ownership of the goods by means of a contract which recites that the purchaser shall not be regarded as owner of the goods until the last payment is made. This provision gives the company perfect immunity for the goods can be seized at any time under the contract. The plan requires such small cash payments that the most extravagant prices are charged for goods. The business has grown to be much like that of the chattel mortgage shirks. The worst feature of the custom has been that it offered an unlimited opportunity for frauds. Persons in impecunious circumstances have frequently secured large credits from the extensive stock of goods or furniture they have had. This had been bought on contract, and was therefore not owned by the owner. In many cases these goods have been sold by the one in possession, but the purchaser soon found that there was a prior title in the merchant who had sold them on contract. The Mayo bill makes all three conditional contracts void unless a copy is filed with the town or city clerk, the same as in chattel mortgages. This will stop frauds, as the entire contract will be a matter of record, subject to public inspection.

William A. Smith of Grand Rapids has been appointed game and fish warden.

The Traverse City asylum for the insane should be turned over to the homeopathic doctors, according to the report of the committee for that institution. This will precipitate a war between the parties.

Hotel heats can still heat, as the bill for hotel-keepers' protection has been reported adversely in the house.

The joint judiciary committee of the two houses have agreed to fix the limit of the "age of consent" at 15 years. A majority favored a limit of 14 years.

On St. Patrick's day the house adopted a resolution expressive of sympathy with the Irish, and hopeful of the triumph of home rule.

Not long ago there passed both houses without dissenting votes a bill to organize the Township of Gustin, Alcona county, out of a part of the territory of Harrisville. An action being made by citizens against the governor had approved the act, another bill was introduced repealing the first one, and this too has been passed without a dissenting vote.

The bill to prevent the sale of apples affected by the codling moth has been adversely reported by the house committee on horticulture, and the bill has been tabled. A similar course has been taken with the bill relating to telephone companies and to regulate the use and rental of telephones; also the bill prescribing duties of telephone companies, prohibiting discrimination between patrons to regulate the rental allowed for the use of telephones and fixing a penalty for its violation.

The joint committee on insurance will hold a public meeting in representative hall on the 10th of April at which time all persons interested in pending insurance bills are invited to be present and make their arguments.

The ways and means committee of the house have cut down the estimates for the "soldiers' home" \$10,000 or more and may make still further reductions. The items thus far reduced are for soap, gasoline, care of horses, salaries and grading.

The house has passed the senate bill which permits live stock insurance companies to deposit with the state treasurer, as security for liability to insured parties, county and city bonds as well as United States bonds.

All after the enacting clause has been stricken out of the bill to increase the salaries of the judges of the supreme court to \$7,000 a year. An amendment to make the salary \$8,000 was also rejected.

The senate has agreed to Mr. Stark's bill enumerating who shall be subject to military duty, in short, all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years not exempted by the laws of this state or of the United States. The enrolled militia shall not be subject to active military duty except in case of war, rebellion, invasion, the prevention of invasion, the suppression of riots, tumults and breaches of the peace, and to all civil officers in the execution of the law and the service of process, in which case they may be ordered out for actual service, by draft or otherwise, or so many of them as the necessity demands.

The persons exempted from military duty are the judges of the supreme, circuit, district and probate courts, members and officers of the legislature, officers and guards of prisons and all state and county officers except notaries public. The amendments to the existing law consists in excluding from the exemptions they now enjoy ministers of the gospel, teachers in public institutions and public schools between the ages of 18 and 45, and commissioned officers of the state militia who have served eight years.

The Ohio men who hold office in the capital have organized an association and sent their compliments to the Ohio general assembly. The membership here includes the governor, Senator Stark and fifteen representatives. Gov. Luce is president and Representative Hosford is secretary.

Amendments were proposed to strike out from the exempt list members and officers of the legislature. Senators Palmer and Hubbel enforced the view that while such an amendment might be a matter of merry making at the present time and under tranquil circumstances, it would be a serious affair in case of war, insurrection or invasion, when, if at other time, the necessity for government is most apparent. The amendments were rejected.

The manual for the present legislature has been published. The statistics of the senate show the oldest member to be Mr. Potter, aged 59; the youngest Mr. Giddings, age 28. The nativity of senators is as follows: New York, 15; nearly half of the entire membership; Michigan 9; Ireland, 3; Scotland, 2; Canada, 2; Ohio, 1. For the first time in many years the German population, so extensive in this state, is not represented in the senate, by a member of the nationality. This fact gave occasion to the German new papers, commenting on the passage of the prohibitory amendment, to deplore the absence of some of their honored and trusted representatives of form-

or sessions. It may be said, also, that never was the membership of the senate concentrated so numerously in sons of New York.

The oldest member of the house is Representative Stuart of Wayne, age 65; the youngest Representative Hosford (senior) followed by Ogg of Wayne, age 28. The nativity of members of the house is distributed as being from Michigan, 32—nearly one-third of all; New York, 30—one-fifth of all; Ohio, 15—one-seventh of all; Canada, 10—one-tenth of all; Ireland, 3; England, 3; Massachusetts, 2; New Brunswick, 2; Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Indiana, Tennessee, Mississippi, New Jersey, Sweden, Prussia, Baden and Switzerland each 1.

The bill to prohibit Pinkerton detectives or similar bands of men from being employed under official authority at private or public expense to suppress disorder, has been agreed to by the senate committee of the whole. The bill passed the house, but in such a shape that it would have occasioned considerable trouble, inasmuch as it punished by serious fines and imprisonment sheriffs who appointed as deputies or under sheriffs any person not "a citizen of this state and duly qualified elector of the county." The senate changed the bill so that "any bona fide resident of this state" can do duty as a deputy sheriff.

The house devoted one afternoon and evening to the discussion of Mr. Oviatt's bill to punish murder in the first degree by death by hanging, when the jury so recommended. Speeches in favor of the measure were made by Messrs. Oviatt of Lake, Wood of Grand: Henry Watson of Montcalm; Thompson of Delta; Seward, Baker of Monroe; Tom Williams of Jackson; Perkins of Chubbuck; and Manly of Washnaw. The bill was opposed by Messrs. Snow of Saginaw, Ramsey of Ingham, McKie and Baker of Berrien, Grinnell, Hosford and Stuart of Wayne, Simpson of Van Buren, Beecher of Genesee and McCormick of Allegan. A count upon a division of the house showed forty seven in favor of the bill and twenty-eight against it. Mr. Oviatt counted six friends of the bill absent and is confident that it will pass the house but not the senate.

The concurrent resolution for the investigation of co-operative life insurance companies, aimed particularly at grave-yard insurance companies, came up for discussion in the house the other day. The debate was animated and interesting. A vote was taken on the resolution, and it was overwhelmingly defeated. The unexpected defeat of the resolution calling for an inquiry into the mode of business of companies that, by their own showing, are to say the least, not at all calculated to inspire public confidence—an investigation that could in no wise do harm, one intended to discover wherein it could be remedied and that protection accorded to citizens of which they stand in need—caused another long debate as a result of which the resolution was reconsidered, resumed and passed. Just before the matter was closed a resolution was offered and adopted, for a similar investigation of the fire and marine insurance companies doing business in the state.

The governor has signed the bills prohibiting saloons within one mile of the soldiers' home; and authorizing supervisors to purchase cemeteries of burial places for deceased soldiers.

The announcement that all railroad passes would be withdrawn from members of the legislature will result in quite a saving to the state, and the railroads will prove benefactors to the common wealth. Many of the members could not afford to go home every week, and would therefore work from Monday morning till Saturday night. They would naturally want to close the session as early as possible and would not waste a half day each week in useless speech making and b-y's play. They would confine their attention to legislating for the state of Michigan and not try to regulate congress or to establish home rule in Ireland. They wouldn't have time to pass as many bad laws as they expect to, and they would finish up about the middle of May instead of the first of July.

Messrs. Perkins, Bates and Lincoln have been appointed the special committee to investigate fire and marine insurance companies doing business in this state.

A resolution for adjournment from March 30 to April 6, was introduced in the house the other day, but was laid over. The object of the vacation is to give members an opportunity to go home to vote.

Senator Giddings' bill amending the game laws as agreed to by the senate committee of the whole, is intended to stop the spring shooting of duck. The amendment reads: "Or any partridge or ruffed grouse, or any wild duck, wild goose or wild water fowl or snipe save only from the first day of September in each year to the first day of January next following. Senator Holbrook offered an amendment in reference to deer, shortening the season for hunting them.

The committee on the mining school at Houghton recommend \$20,000 for the purchase of a site and building, and for the equipment and furnishing of a suitable structure for the institution, and \$10,000 for the expense of running the school. The mining school is no longer an experiment, its history during its first year's existence proving conclusively its utility, and establishing it as one of Michigan's permanent institutions.

The house felt musically inclined the other morning and adopted a resolution to buy a piano for the executive parlor. A wave of practical common sense rolled over the house later, and the matter was reconsidered and the resolution laid on the table.

The committee examining the mineral statistics of Michigan say that 49,550 net tons of copper have been produced in Michigan from 1845 to 1886—valued at \$178,517,519; that 2,290,000 tons of iron, worth not less than \$150,000,000, and the business of mining is increasing from year to year; that Michigan is the leading producer of salt, the total being nearly one-half of the entire product of the United States. The committee, speaking of gypsum, say it is another mineral product in which Michigan takes the lead. "In 1885 of 76,100 tons of domestic land plaster and stucco made in the United States, Michigan produced 45,400. All of the industries cited—and there are many more—are not only of great importance, but they are so steadily growing as to insure a stability in the future. It is to them that the state will owe a large share of her prosperity; and in them numbers of her young men will seek employment. The aim and object of the mining school is to fit the young men to intelligently aid, and ultimately lead in, the further development of these great industries. The time has arrived when all of the processes of production must be cheapened, and practical science must be brought into requisition if Michigan is to remain in the forefront as the greatest producing mining country in the world, and as her products are to successfully compete with those of the world."

Commissioner Dix has informed the house that Michigan has \$5,570 worth of swamp lands at present unentered.

The house has passed the following bill: Section 1. The people of the state of Michigan enact, That if any male person or person over the age of 14 years shall assault a female child under the age of 15 years, and shall take indecent and improper liberties with the person of such child, without committing or intending to commit the crime of rape upon such child, he shall be deemed a felonious assaulter, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not more than ten years, or by fine not exceeding \$1,000, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 2. Any indictment or information charging any person or persons with rape, or an attempt to commit rape upon any female, if such female shall be at the time such offense is claimed to have taken place, under the age of 15 years, may also contain a count charging such person or persons to be a felonious assaulter under section one of this act; and the jury who shall try such case may convict of either offense, and may find a l or any of the persons indicted or informed against guilty of either of the offenses charged in such indictment or information.

The senate committee has passed the bill to allow a clerk for the board of pardons at a salary not exceeding \$1,000 per year, in spite of the following very facetious argument by Senator O'Reilly: "The state is taxed to support a university to make lawyers; these lawyers in time become judges, and again become a tax on the people; then the state is taxed to support a board of pardons to pardon out the persons sentenced by the judges; and now the proposition is to create a clerkship for this board. It's a little too much."

Senator Babcock retaliated by saying that for 15 years the law department of the university had more than paid all its expenses; and that last year it paid \$3,000 over and above its expenses into the general fund of the university.

The bill for indeterminate sentence: has been reported to the senate without recommendation, and has been placed on the general order.

The bill to allow the state agricultural society to locate permanently its place for holding the annual fair has been reported favorably in the senate.

Ninth Encampment of G. A. R.

The ninth annual encampment of the Michigan department of G. A. R. of Michigan was held in Grand Rapids. From the annual report submitted it is seen that the total number of posts of the G. A. R. in the department of Michigan, Dec. 31, 1886, was 338; total membership, 22,032, showing a net gain of 2,212 members for the preceding nine months; total number of posts organized to date, 373; number of applications for posts still pending, 16; expended for relief in the department during the year, \$6,862 16; number of members and their families relieved, 853; number of persons not members relieved 607. During the last quarter the sum of \$2,408.44 was expended for relief purposes.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Commander, L. G. Rutherford of Hart; W. E. Thorp of Hart, assistant adjutant general; senior, vice-commander, Wm. Cooke of Leslie; junior, Thos. H. Williams, Jackson; medical director, C. P. Brow, Spring Lake; chaplain, Henry W. Thompson, Escanaba; council of administration, Louis Huntz of Muskegon, B. F. Graves of Adrian, Wm. J. Bailey of Mt. Clemens, Ira H. Wilder of Flint, R. A. Parker of Detroit; committee on the soldiers' home: J. B. Feltis of New Lethrop, F. D. Newberry of Coldwater and John G. Berry of Vanderbilt; delegates at large to the national encampment, Gen. Russell A. Alger (by acclamation), Luther S. Trowbridge, Detroit; alternate: first district, Ed Irving, Wayne; alternate, C. G. Hampton, Detroit; second, H. M. Parker, Blissfield; alternate, T. I. Hough, Hillsdale; third, F. D. Newberry, Coldwater; alternate, J. F. Loder, Hillsdale; fourth, C. L. Eaton, Mattawan; alternate, N. G. Cooper, Sturgis; fifth, J. H. Kidd, Ionia; alternate, M. R. Griffin, Coopersville; sixth, C. S. Howell; alternate, E. F. Mulliken, Eaton Rapids; seventh, W. M. Smith, Lapeer; alternate, W. H. Smith, Blissfield; eighth, John A. Harris, Mt. Pleasant; alternate, W. H. Beasley, Ithaca; ninth, George M. Gatebell, Big Rapids; alternate, Wm. Meyers, Boyne Falls; tenth, John E. Berry, Vanderbilt; alternate, Geo. E. Tracy, Harrison; eleventh, C. Y. Osburn, Marquette; alternate, John C. Van Duzer, Escanaba. Eighth district delegates at large were also elected. The newly elected officers were installed by Past Department Commander Pierce.

The committee to visit the soldiers' home, though its chairman, B. F. Graves, reported that they had found the home in a splendid condition, and all of the inmates satisfied. They thoroughly indorsed the management at the present, and alleged that the abuses of the inmates were all inflicted by hired nurses before removed to the present building. The committee recommended the erection of a new hospital building, and also recommends the criminal prosecution of Nurse Downs. The report was placed upon the file and given to the press for publication.

John A. Logan post No. 1 G. A. R. was organized at the soldiers' home during the encampment, in accordance with a resolution adopted at the dedication of the home Dec. 31 last at the suggestion of Gov. Alger.

Lansing was chosen as the place for the next department encampment.

The fifth annual encampment of the Michigan department of the woman's relief corps was held at the same time. The following officers were elected:

President—Mrs. S. A. C. Plummer of Lansing.

Senior Vice-President—Mrs. Louise A. Robbins of Adrian.

Junior Vice-President—Mrs. Hattie R. Murray of Homer.

Treasurer—Mrs. Mary L. Smith of Lansing.

Chaplain—Mrs. Francis I. Stephens of Grand Rapids.

Council of Administration—Mrs. Sarah E. Lyons of Howell; Mrs. Hattie Thompson of Flint; Mrs. Susie Atkins of Muskegon; Mrs. Kirby of Fenton; Mrs. Emerette E. Reynolds of Coldwater.

Delegate at large to National Convention—Miss Lydia C. Hopkins, of Detroit.

RUSHING TO DEATH.

In the attempt to swim the Niagara Whirlpool Rapids is no more reckless or dangerous than to trifle with disease which each day seizes a stronger hold and hastens the end of life. This is specially true of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, and nervous headache, which though perhaps slight at first are extremely dangerous, and steadily secure a firmer grip until at last the agony is unendurable and sudden death brings relief.

These diseases can be cured by the use of Athlrophors which, in connection with Athlrophors Pills, never fails when properly read. Read the following from those who have tested it.

Charles Robles, Appleton, Wis., says: "Athlrophors is certainly an excellent medicine for rheumatism. While I have never had occasion to use it myself I have seen some wonderful cures from its use. My son took one bottle of the remedy for rheumatism, and it cured him; never has been troubled with the disease since. The case of my father-in-law, E. Marrit, was much more severe; the disease was over his entire system; he was a terrible sufferer. He used three or four bottles of Athlrophors, which entirely cured him, and since that time, about two years ago, he has had no rheumatism."

Madison, Wisconsin. I have been a victim of a severe rheumatism for the past three years, and having tried almost every known remedy without avail, was discouraged. Last winter I was afflicted much worse than ever and was induced to try Athlrophors, and am now glad to state I am free from pain, and pronounce it a god send for the afflicted.

MARY I. WHITING, No. 810 University Avenue.

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

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

Rich, Prairie Mumps, and Scratches of every kind cured in 30 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. This never fails. Sold by Dr. R. S. Armstrong Druggist, Chelsea, Mich.

FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES		
Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Muscles,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Eruptions,
Burns,	Stitches,	Hoof Ail,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Screw
Stings,	Backache,	Worms,
Bites,	Galls,	Swinney,
Bruises,	Sores,	Saddle Galls,
Bunions,	Spavin,	Files.
Corns,	Cracks,	

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine. The Lumberman needs it in case of accident. The Housewife needs it for general family use. The Canner needs it for his teams and his men. The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.

The Miner needs it in case of emergency. The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it. The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.

The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply aboard and ashore. The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.

The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.

The Railroad man needs it and will need it as long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.

The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.

The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.

Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.

Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.

Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

We have Thousands of rest-moistals to the fact that



Imperial Egg Food

Will Largely Increase Egg Production, Strengthen Weak and Drooping Poultry, Promote the Healthy Growth and Development of all varieties of Poultry, and insure Fine Condition and Smooth Plumage.

It will help them through moulting wonderfully. It will fatten hens and make for young chicks, and thus save them.

Prevents and cures the diseases incident to Poultry.

CHICKEN CHOLERA

Is usually the result of weakness caused by a lack of the proper chemicals in the system. These are supplied by the IMPERIAL Egg Food.

It is no forcing process; you simply give them the chemicals to make eggs, at a cost of less than one cent a week for each fowl. Ask for it of your local tradesman; if he does not keep it, write to F. C. STEUBERT, Manufacturer of Ground Oyster-shell and all Poultry Supplies, Mills, 32-34 Commerce Street, New York City.

BUFFALO'S HORROR.

The Richmond Hotel Burned and Thirty Persons Said to Have Perished.

A Number of Persons Injured.

The splendid new Richmond hotel at the corner of Main and Eagle streets, Buffalo, N. Y., was totally destroyed by fire early on the morning of 18th inst., together with St. James's hall and other adjacent property. The most distressing part of the disaster is the loss of several human lives. The rapidity of the fire cutting off means of escape led some persons to leap for life from the windows. Others got down the fire escapes or on ladders raised by the fire department. The shrieks and cries of the poor people in the upper stories of the burning structure were heartrending. One man mad with terror leaped from a third story window and was picked up from the stone sidewalk on Main street a mangled and bleeding corpse. Several who succeeded in making their escape were badly injured and burned and some of these will probably die. Others, more fortunate, escaped with slight injuries.

The spread of the flames is said to have been frightful in rapidity. The elevator shaft served as a flue for the flames and they rushed up to the top floor in a very few moments. As the guests were roused and saw the interior exits cut off they turned to the windows. They could be seen in their night clothes, standing out clear and vivid before the lurid background of the flames. Their screams were horrible to hear, and they could be heard for blocks.

William H. Alport, night clerk, was sitting in the office at 3:40 o'clock when he saw a reflection on the floor. Turning round he discovered a blaze in the coat and cloak room directly under the stairway of the main floor. The flames at once darted up the elevator shaft with tremendous force, and in an incredibly short space of time the interior of the hotel was filled with smoke and flame. Then the terrible scenes began. The second and third alarms brought the entire fire department to the scene, but it was impossible to save any portion of the structure. The fire had reached the roof in less than five minutes from the time it was discovered. It soon reached and gutted St. James hall occupied as Bunnell's museum and Tivoli hall adjoining and fronting on Washington street. The fire which was under control by 5 o'clock was confined to the Richmond hotel and museum property together with the saloon of James Creighton and the cigar store of J. C. Palacio on the Main street side. The Main street stores of the Richmond hotel were occupied by Ulbrich and Kingsley, booksellers and stationers; Peter Paul and Bros., in the same line of business, and Fuller & Townsend, proprietors of the Boston clothing store. The stocks in these stores were totally destroyed, entailing heavy losses. As usual the firemen were hampered terribly by the mass of telegraph wires and cables strung in front of the building on Main street.

The walls of the burned building are a menace to life and until they are razed and the ruins cooled, no search for bodies can be made. It is undoubtedly a fact that at least thirty persons perished.

Of the seven bodies recovered soon after the fire was checked, five were servants of the house. Twenty other persons were seriously injured, many of them fatally, and were taken to the different hospitals of the city.

Many narrow escapes are reported. James McGuire, night engineer at the postoffice, got into the hotel soon after the fire broke out. He saved a man who was coming down stairs in his night clothes and who was prostrated by the flames and smoke. After getting him out he returned and tried to rescue a young girl from a room on the third floor, but she was lost in the fire. Mr. McGuire said: "It was terrible to hear her cries. For some reason she could not open the door and I was unable to break it in. Finally I was driven away by fire and smoke and had to leave her to her fate. I could only tell from the voice, but I supposed she was a young girl anywhere from 10 to 15 years old. She was in a room on the third floor facing on Main street."

R. H. Hughes occupied a room on the third floor. He was awakened by the electric bells, and after arousing several people on the same floor, jumped through a window to the kitchen roof. There everything was in flames. After bidding good-bye to several others on the same roof he made a rush for the Eagle street door, going through the kitchen skylight and out through the flames and escaped. He left five persons on the kitchen roof, and thinks they must all have perished, as they did not attempt to follow him through the flames.

Henry B. Rumsey was on the top story. He ran down one flight of stairs and started for a rear window. Seeing a little girl in the hallway he returned, got her and jumped with her in his arms on to Bunnell's museum. The skin and the beard on his face were burned off. He was severely burned about the body. He will probably die.

Among the brave deeds of the firemen was one deserving of special mention. District Engineer Edward Murphy was on a ladder rescuing some of the occupants of the hotel. At an upper story window was one of the female domestics. He shouted to her to remain where she was and he would save her. The poor creature, frantic with terror, instead of obeying, leaped from the window and literally threw herself at Murphy. This caused him to lose his balance on the ladder, but he hung on with one hand and caught the girl around the neck, holding her thus firmly until he could regain his equilibrium, when he slid down the ladder, bearing her safely to the ground.

Five girls who roomed on the fifth floor made a rope out of the bed clothes and hung it out of the window, but none of them seemed to have the courage to start. At last one of the five took hold and swung down to a window ledge from which she was rescued. Three others came down in the same manner, and then the fifth girl started down. She had gone but a little distance when the rope parted and down she went four stories. Strange to say she was not killed. Her legs were severely cut and bruised, her back badly

injured and her face and arms in a frightful condition from burns.

H. M. Johnson says: "I awoke and found my room full of smoke. I dressed quickly and rushed out into the hallway. Men, women and children acted perfectly wild and did not know which way to go. Women raved like maniacs and rushed pell mell for the stairway and in every direction. The smoke was almost suffocating. I cannot remember anything about how I got out."

Perhaps the most thrilling escape of any was that of Pres Whitaker, stepson of Proprietor Stafford. He roomed in the fifth story and when aroused stepped to window and looked down for a few seconds. Then he deliberately dressed himself and emerging from the window stood on the stone capping above the window beneath. From this capping he stepped to the next one along the front of the building and proceeded in this manner to the Hayes truck ladder at the other extremity of the front. The nerve and coolness displayed were remarkable.

Several other fires in the vicinity of the Richmond about the same time lead many to believe that these fires are due not to accident but design. The mayor has issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$500 for the apprehension and conviction of any person guilty of the crime of incendiarism. The mayor said that he would probably ask the council to offer a standing reward for the conviction of any one caught setting fire to buildings.

DOWN TO DEATH.

Appalling Disaster on the Boston & Providence Road.

Twenty-Five Killed and a Number Injured.

A frightful accident occurred on the Deadman branch of the Boston & Providence railroad on the morning of the 14th inst., on what is known as the Bussey Park bridge, about six miles from Boston. The five rear cars of the train went through the bridge, the other two passenger coaches, baggage car and engine passed over in safety. There were seven passenger coaches in all. The last car of the train was the smoker, and in its fall, a distance of some 30 feet, it turned completely over, falling on the top of the other coaches, and crushing them out of all semblance.

The bridge was a comparatively new structure. The accident is attributed to several causes, but it is now stated that it was caused by a truck under one of the cars becoming detached and striking against the abutment of the bridge. Almost immediately after the smoker fell flames began pouring out of the windows. The car had taken fire from the stove. The fire department, however, was promptly at the scene, and soon extinguished the flames.

An inspection of the wreck reveals the fact that the eight cars comprising the train are jumbled into a complete wreck, not one of the coaches escaping almost complete demolition. From the location of the wrecked cars it would seem that the first three cars passed over the bridge safely. The structure evidently gave way when the fourth car was passing over it. The five rear cars went through to the roadway, landing in a mass of splinters in the street. The strain of the five falling cars pulled the three coaches in advance from the rail. They remained on top of the embankment, but were pulled off their trucks and the floor of each was forced nearly to the roof, while the seats were jumbled together in great confusion. The end of the second coach was a mass of splinters, caused by the car ahead grinding against it when the others went down the embankment. The third coach was flattened to the ground as if it had fallen on its trucks from a great height, although it remained on the edge of the embankment. The roof of the fourth remained on the edge of the embankment, having evidently been shaved clean from its fastenings where the coach went through. The next four cars went down in a heap, the smoker, which was on the rear of the train, falling into the midst of the coaches and being actually ground into small splinters. The inmates of the smoker were all either killed or injured, not one escaping without injury of some kind. Two of the coaches went clear across the roadway, landing against a stone wall that bounded a large field at the foot of the hill. As the cars lie in their present location they present a picture of such absolute demolition that it seems remarkable that any person in them escaped alive. Cushions from the seats are scattered over the roadway and into the adjacent pasture, while car wheels and trucks are distributed in all directions. In the mass of splinters in the roadway are pools of blood and occasionally a portion of a human body can be seen, although such portions of human remains as are found are hurried away to the morgue. Still there are pieces of flesh to be seen, sometimes fastened between timbers, as if actually gouged from some victim.

A gentleman who left the scene about an hour after the accident, said that when he left some 25 bodies had been taken out and that two of the persons who were injured had been removed to the city hospital and had died after reaching there from the effects of their injuries. Ten others are fatally injured, and death is but a question of time. The number of those slightly injured is about 120. The bodies of most of the victims were horribly mangled, in several cases being decapitated and arms and legs strewn for rods along the track. Some of the bodies were so frightfully mutilated that identification was impossible only by clues found on their persons.

Over the theater entrance most patronized by ladies should be posted conspicuously, "Hang your bonnets in the outer room." The cry is, "We must see!"—Baltimore American.

The grateful coachman—"I am going to make you a handsome Christmas present," said a Wall street broker to his coachman. "Thank you, sir," replied the coachman, who expected something handsome. "I'll give you all you have stolen from me during the past year." "Thank you, sir; thank you. I hope all your customers will treat you as liberally."—Texas Siftings.

LIVER, BLOOD AND LUNG DISEASES.

LIVER DISEASE AND HEART TROUBLE.

Mr. MARY A. McCLURE, Columbus, Kansas, writes: "I addressed you in November, 1894, in regard to my health, being afflicted with liver disease, heart trouble, and female weakness. I was advised to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, Favorite Prescription and Pellets. I used one bottle of the 'Prescription,' five of the 'Discovery' and four of the 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets.' My health became back. My difficulties have all disappeared. I can work hard all day, or walk four or five miles a day, and stand it well; and when I began using the medicine I could scarcely walk across the room, most of the time, and I did not think I could ever feel well again. I have a little baby girl eight months old. Although she is a little delicate and appearance, she is healthy. I give your remedies all the credit for curing me, as I took no other treatment after beginning their use. I am very grateful for your kindness, and thank God and thank you that I am as well as I am after years of suffering."

LIVER DISEASE.

Mr. J. V. WEBSTER, of Yorkshire, Cataraugus Co., N. Y., writes: "I wish to say a few words in praise of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets.' For five years previous to taking them I was a great sufferer from liver and severe pain in my right side continually; was unable to do my own work. I am happy to say I am now well and strong, thanks to your medicines."

Chronic Diarrhea Cured.—D. LAZARRE, Esq., 275 and 277 Cedar Street, New Orleans, La., writes: "I used three bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and it has cured me of chronic diarrhea. My bowels are now regular."

INDIGESTION BOILS, BLOTCHES.

Rev. F. ASBURY HOWELL, Pastor of the M. E. Church, of Silberton, N. J., says: "I was afflicted with catarrh and indigestion. Boils and blotches began to arise on the surface of the skin, and I experienced a tired feeling and dizziness. I began the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as directed by him for such complaints, and in one week's time I began to feel like a new man, and am now sound and well. The 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets' are the best remedy for bilious or sick headache, or tightness about the chest, and bad taste in the mouth, that I have ever used. My wife could not walk across the floor when she began to take your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' Now she can walk quite a little ways, and do some light work."

HIP-JOINT DISEASE.

Mr. IDA M. STRONG, of Atsworth, Ind., writes: "My little boy had been troubled with hip-joint disease for two years. When he commenced the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets,' he was confined to his bed, and could not be moved without suffering great pain. But now, thanks to your 'Discovery,' he is able to be up all the time, and can walk with the help of crutches. He does not suffer any pain, and can eat and sleep as well as any one. It has only been about three months since he commenced using your medicine. I cannot find words with which to express my gratitude for the benefit he has received through you."

"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, and bodily health and vigor will be established. Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the worst Scrofula, or blood-poison. Especially has it proven its efficacy in curing Salt-rheum or Tetter, Fever-sores, Hip-joint Disease, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Enlarged Glands, and Eating Ulcers.

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CONSUMPTION, WEAK LUNGS, SPITTING OF BLOOD.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating and nutritive properties. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. While it promptly cures the severest Coughs it strengthens the system, and builds up the system, and increases the flesh and weight of those reduced below the usual standard of health by "wasting diseases."

Consumption.—Mrs. EDWARD NEWTON, of Harrosville, Ont., writes: "You will ever be praised by me for the remarkable cure in my case. I was so reduced that my friends had all given me up, and I had also been given up by two doctors. I then went to the best doctor in these parts. He told me that medicine was only a punishment in my case, and would not undertake to treat me. He said I might try Cod Liver oil if I liked, as that was the only thing that could possibly have any curative power over consumption so far advanced. I tried the Cod Liver oil as a last resort, but I was so weak I could not keep it on my stomach. My husband, not feeling satisfied with everything he saw advertised for my complaint, procured a quantity of your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I took only four bottles, and, to the surprise of everybody, am today doing my own work, and am entirely free from that terrible cough which harassed me night and day. I have been afflicted with rheumatism for a number of years, and now feel so much better that I believe, with a continuation of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' I will be restored to perfect health. I would say to those who are falling a prey to that terrible disease consumption, do not do as I did, take everything else first; but take the 'Golden Medical Discovery' in the early stages of the disease, and thereby save a great deal of suffering and be restored to health at once. Any person who is still in doubt, need not write me, inclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope for reply, when the foregoing statement will be fully substantiated by me."

GIVEN UP TO DIE.

Ulcer Cured.—ISAAC E. DOWNS, Esq., of Spring Valley, Rockland Co., N. Y. (P. O. Box 28), writes: "The 'Golden Medical Discovery' is sold by Druggists. Price \$1.00 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for \$5.00. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors, No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y."

BLEEDING FROM LUNGS.

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ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

The Leader Cash Word Contest.

To the persons sending to us the largest number of words composed of letters in the sentence,

"Subscribe for the Leader,"

together with one dollar for one year's subscription to THE WEEKLY LEADER, before April 25th, 1897, we will give FIFTY DOLLARS: to the one sending us the next largest list a prize of THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS will be given; to the next largest, a sum of FIFTEEN DOLLARS. Understand, this competition costs you really nothing, as the price of THE LEADER is \$1.00 per year, and this is all we ask you. You get value received for your money and stand an even chance for winning one of the three prizes at no additional outlay.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1887

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Lewis Risdon, one of Washtenaw's oldest pioneers, died at Ann Arbor, March 15th, aged 63 years.

THE saloon keepers and manufacturers of alcoholic beverages do not believe that "prohibition does not prohibit." They are pouring out free money in large sums to prevent the trial of the experiment, at any fate.

A wonderful change of sentiment is said to have taken place among the Hollanders of Ottawa county. The Rev Mr Staplecamp, who wavered between two opinions for sometime, in regard to the constitutional amendment, is now working earnestly for its adoption, and it is expected that the county will give a majority for "the home against the saloon"

ONE of the most important reforms ever introduced into the management of high grade schools is investing them with legislative powers, that is requiring them, in certain matters of general interest, to enact their own laws, thus making the responsibilities of citizens one of the branches of their education. In the Ann Arbor High School, recently, the throwing of chalk and paper about the halls became such a nuisance, that the school enacted a law that the first student convicted of the act of throwing anything in the halls should be required to take care of the halls and keep them clean, not for a day, or a week, or until he got tired of it, but until the school releases him from the obligation. The wholesome effect of such an enactment by the school and for the school must be readily seen. Here is the beginning of genuine statesmanship.

In our zeal for the prohibitory amendment, we should not forget that another important amendment is also submitted for the people's decision. It proposes to raise the salaries of some of the important officers of the state from the pitiful figures at which they now stand to a sum that may furnish an excuse, if not an inducement, to able and worthy men to accept these offices without actual pecuniary loss. Our Governor's salary is now \$1,000, an amount that, in all probability, does not pay the necessary expenses attending the discharge of his official duties, and affords no remuneration for his arduous and responsible labors. This is wrong, and is well calculated to make wealth the most essential qualification for the office.

Citizens of Michigan, let us pay our officers at least remunerative salaries. The amendment proposes to fix the salaries as follows: Judges of circuit court, \$2,500; governor, \$5,000; state treasurer, \$2,500; secretary of state \$2,500; commissioner of land office, \$2,500; attorney general, \$3,000; superintendent of public instruction \$2,500. These sums are not too large.

The jubilee celebration of the University of Michigan will take place on the 25th to 30th, inclusive, of next June. It will be a grand occasion. Her distinguished sons and daughters, from many distant parts of the world will, doubtless, take that occasion to visit their Alma Mater, and the meetings and greetings of old friends and classmates will be joyful and never forgotten. Former members of the University will receive a circular, giving full information, by sending their address to J. H. Wade, Ann Arbor.

LECTURES on the amendment question have been numerous and good the past week. On Friday evening there was speaking at Lima Center by two students from Ann Arbor, and Saturday evening by the same, at the stone school house near Thos. Jewett's. On Sunday evening, the same students addressed a crowded house in our Town Hall; on Monday evening, Thomas E. Barkworth, Esq., of Jackson, spoke in the Town Hall; on Wednesday evening, two students, not those mentioned above, spoke in the Vermont schoolhouse, and Rev. Mr. Campbell at Tucker schoolhouse. All these addresses were good—sound reasoning well stated; and good will be the undoubted result. The address of Mr. Barkworth on Monday night was worthy of especial mention. His line of argument was unlike that of the other speakers, who have addressed us, more fundamental in its premises and broader in its conclusions. The only pity was that so many who should have heard it, were not there.

OBSERVATIONS AND EXPERIENCES ABROAD.

NO. 32.

The German universities graduate the best scholars in the world. Their system of education is no better than ours, but their methods are better. The thoroughness of instruction, practiced in German schools, if practiced in ours, would soon transfer the laurel crown from the German to the American brow; for our system of common schools, graded schools, high schools, colleges and universities is undoubtedly superior to theirs. Still, in scholarship they surpass us, because, from the very beginning they do their work more thoroughly than we do. They also require a higher grade of scholarship before they give their diplomas. It is not my purpose to make this an exhaustive comparison of the two systems of education, but a few facts will substantially justify my statements as to their superior scholarship. For instance, no student receives the degree of Dr. of Philosophy, the degree conferred at the close of a literary course, who is not able to both write and speak the Latin language fluently. The applicant for such a degree must write a thesis in Latin and read it in the University Hall, called the Aula, in the presence of the faculty and a large congregation, made up largely of the best scholars of the university. This thesis is usually the presentation of some peculiar theory of science or speculative philosophy, from which he presumes that many of his auditors will dissent. Having finished its reading, he lays aside his paper and submits himself to be questioned by any one present. Questions are put orally, always in Latin, and may express serious objections or simply present opportunities to display his skill in answering and his familiarity with the language. The situation is very embarrassing, and requires a high de-

gree of both knowledge and nerve to get through with it successfully.

The following incidents will also illustrate the same point. One day, while at dinner at my accustomed dining place, perhaps twenty students being present, a gentleman, sitting next me, inquired of me, how many states there were at that time in our Union. I answered 32. Said he, let me see if I can name them all, and, suiting action to word, he began at Maine and repeated the whole of them without an omission. This gentleman had been several years assistant astronomer in the observatory, subsequent to finishing his university course, which course had followed the six years gymnasium course, in the early part of which he had studied geography. Had he named all the constellations of the heavens or all the states of Germany, I should not have been surprised, but that he could thus name thirty-two states of a foreign land, after the lapse of so many years, during which his thoughts and labors had been occupied in an entirely different channel, I did regard remarkable. How many American school boys or even teachers, much less grown up men, who have not looked into a geography for fifteen years, can name the German states?

The following is another case, the like of which we think not likely to happen among the students of an American University. Walking one evening with a student of the theological department of the University at Bonn, conversation turned upon the lectures he was then attending upon the Gospel of St. John, when he remarked, almost as if talking to himself, "The professor uses the Greek so much in his lectures that I shall be obliged to commit the whole Gospel to memory. I can do it in two or three days."

Perhaps the thoroughness of German scholarship was made the more impressive to me by the ignorance sometimes displayed by English students. In June, 1856, my wife and I were riding on the top of an English coach, the most favored seat for a traveler who wants to see the country he is passing through. We were on our way from Brussels to the field of Waterloo, about nine miles distant. The coach was filled mostly with English, and several students of Oxford University were seated near us on the top of the coach. At length the following conversation occurred:

Question.—"Sir, I take you for an American. Am I correct?"

Ans.—"Yes Sir."

Q.—"You have been in New York I presume?"

A.—"Yes, Sir."

Q.—"New York is a very large city, is it not?"

A.—"Yes, Sir; but not so large as London."

Q.—"Let me see. New York is—ah—is on the St. Lawrence, I believe."

If you can imagine the effort it required to not laugh the young man in the face, you can do well. The ludicrousness of this scene was, however, highly intensified a few weeks later. A young Englishman, with whom I had become well acquainted, even intimate, was boasting, one day, in true English style, of the superiority of the English, their institutions, laws, customs, etc., when I endeavored to "take him down" a notch or two, by relating the above conversation. It was, however, all in vain, for, lifting his head proudly, with a lofty air he replied, "Ah, how stupid! Did he not know that New York was the Capital of the United States?"

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON, Mar. 18, 1887.

During the past winter Washington has had as many as six national organizations sitting in convention here at the same time. This week it has only two, namely, the National Department of Superintendence, and the National Association of Passenger agents of the United States and Canada. Probably a jollier body of business men never assembled in this city than these representatives of railroads, who have been tenderly discussing baggage rates and other kludged matters.

They are from all parts of the country, and of all sizes, ages, and descriptions, from the daintily dressed dude to the coarsely clad, thorough going, rough business man. Many of the prominent, widely known railroad men were present, a sufficient number by whom to identify the organization, while some of the old familiar faces were missing. The President gave them a special reception in the East Room, and each member was introduced to him individually.

The large convention held by the leading educators of the country was to be found at the National Museum. Probably no visitors who come to Washington deserve a warmer welcome than the superintendents and teachers of the public schools. Many of them prodded Congress vigorously for its neglect of educational matters, and especially for its responsibility in the defeat of the Blair bill.

President Young, in reply to the address of welcome made by the Commissioner of Education, Mr. Webb, said that Washington was rapidly becoming America's educational Mecca. Referring to the Bureau of Education, he mentioned that it was inaugurated by a bill introduced into Congress by Gen. Garfield more than twenty years ago. Its work had been a good one, but there was much yet to be done, as there were now over six millions of our people who could neither read nor write. He said the inspiration of Congress seemed to be, Millions for defense but not one cent for education; and that the people would see that the three leaders in the last Congress, who were instrumental in smothering the Blair bill should remain at home after the next election.

It has been decided that the contemplated carnival, which was to have been held here in May, shall be postponed until October. The reason for the change is that there would not be sufficient time between now and the time of the Drill to make the preparations necessary to carry it out on the magnificent scale proposed October, however, will be a delightful month for such a display. It is probable that the New Orleans Mardi gras material will figure in the procession.

Indications point to a grand drill here during the month of flowers. The total number of military organizations which have up to this time made arrangements with regard to entry and transportation is 226. These are divided among thirty-six different States. They comprise one brigade, nine regiments, sixteen battalions and 145 companies of infantry; one battalion, fifteen light batteries and five machine-gun platoons in artillery; six cavalry companies, seven zouaves, thirteen corps of school cadets; five regimental bands and three drum corps. One of the important occasions of the drill will be Governor's Day, when the chief magistrates of the different States represented will review the troops.

The headless Treasury Department still remains intact, but before this reaches you a new Secretary may be named. The last of Secretary Manning's belongings have been taken from the building, and although

both he and Treasurer Jordan are crossing the Atlantic, their resignations were not to take effect nor the vacancies to occur until the first of April. Many officials of the Department with whom this period of suspense has dragged, hope that Mr. Fairchild, the Assistant Secretary, will be the new Cabinet officer.

THE LIQUOR TAX HUMBUG.

To the Voters of Michigan:

So much is said about the revenue produced by the liquor tax, it is time to present some facts concerning it.

The liquor tax law was passed in 1875. Its passage was strongly advocated by the Detroit liquor league. In 1876, The Public Leader, of Detroit, organ of the liquor dealers, declared the liquor trade had secured its adoption.

It is in no sense a temperance measure, or temperance law, and the only merits that can be claimed for it are its regulating features and the revenue it produces.

Does the law regulate? It says saloons must close at ten o'clock at night, but everyone knows that they do not. They are required to close on holidays, Sundays and election days, but they do not. In Detroit the saloon keepers impudently announce through the newspapers, that they intend to close on the next election day so as to work all day at the polls against the amendment; thus virtually admitting it is their habitual custom to violate the law on other election days. They are forbidden to sell to minors, but boys of sixteen can readily obtain liquor, even on Sunday. The law, then, does not regulate.

The tax produces some revenue, but if it is of any value, other taxes ought to be less than before. Has it decreased other taxation? Before 1876 liquor taxation was unknown in this state. In 1875 the state levied a tax of \$521,232. In 1879, your state taxes had jumped to \$1,153,096 and in 1885, after enjoying the "revenue" for ten years your state taxes had increased to \$1,655,261, three times as much as they were without it. The rum sellers boast they pay a million a year of your state taxes, but of what benefit when your state taxes are still a million dollars a year more than they were in 1875.

Why do taxes increase? Because every session of the legislature since the tax law was adopted has had to provide a new state institution for the care of the wrecks of the rum traffic. You have built a new prison at Ionia, a new insane asylum at Traverse City, a reform school at Adrian, an insane asylum at Ionia—the fourth in state, a new prison at Marquette—the third in state; and the legislature is now considering a project for an asylum for idiots. Every tax payer can judge for himself what portion of these expenses are caused by the liquor traffic. But what portion is paid by the liquor tax money?

NOT A CENT. Not a dollar of the liquor tax money goes into the state treasury.

The effect of the liquor traffic on county taxes is worse than on state taxes. Every arrest by a sheriff, constable or policeman is paid for by the county. All expense of criminal cases is borne by the county. And the poor become a county charge.

How much of this expense is caused by the liquor traffic? Judge for yourselves. But how much is paid by the liquor tax money?

NOT A CENT. Not a dollar of the liquor tax money goes into the county fund.

The state law gives the liquor tax to the city or incorporated village in which the saloon is situated. If not in either, then it goes to the township. The effect of the law has been to greatly increase the number of incorporated villages. There were, in June, 1885, forty-eight of these in the state with less than 500 inhabi-

MICHIGAN NEWS.

UNION LABOR PARTY.

The New Organization Nominates Candidates for Judges and Regents.

The mass convention of the Cincinnati Union and Labor party met in Lansing on the 15th inst. A. A. Griffin of Saginaw, was chosen chairman, and E. S. Grece secretary. F. D. Phillips of Port Huron, W. G. Baird, Bay City, and Milo H. Dakin, Saginaw, were chosen as a committee on organization and rules. A platform committee was constituted as follows: A. J. Chapman, Wayne; Abel N. Howe, Jackson; Mrs. J. Culbertson, St. Joseph; W. A. Berkey, Kent; L. E. Lincoln, Sanilac; L. E. Backus, Montcalm; W. G. Baumgardner, Manistee; John Kies, Bay; P. H. Burns, Iron.

A recess was taken, and when the convention reassembled the committee on permanent organization reported in favor of J. W. Baumgardner for permanent chairman, Lewis P. Granger of Jackson for secretary, and George Callahan of Bay for assistant secretary. Mr. Baumgardner declined and the temporary chairman was made permanent.

Albert J. Chapman, chairman of the committee on resolutions, submitted the report of that committee. It reaffirmed the Cincinnati platform, which, briefly summarized, is as follows:

1. A graduated land tax to prevent monopoly in land.
2. The government issue of all money direct to the people without the intervention of banks, the same to be legal tender for all debts public and private.
3. Government loans to the people at a low rate of interest.
4. Government ownership or control of all railroad lines and means of transportation.
5. Arbitration and co-operation.

6. Woman suffrage and the enforcement of labor reform as an aid to temperance.

The committee in addition to the Cincinnati platform reported the following which was adopted:

We further recommend the passage of the bill now pending in our legislature, house file 132, to provide for a competent inspector of mines in each county possessing mines and providing for his duties. We demand this in the interest of a large number of citizens who earn a livelihood in the mines and who should be protected.

This bill is one introduced by Mr. Breen and is now on general order in the house. Nominations for justice of the supreme court being in order O'Brien S. Atkinson was nominated by acclamation. After considerable discussion about the shortcomings of the democratic, republican and greenback parties, called forth by the remarks of some speakers in opposition to Mr. Atkinson's nomination, the following resolution was submitted:

Resolved, by this convention, That because both republicans, democrats, and greenbackers have heretofore rendered allegiance to Jesus Christ, therefore we will not recognize him.

This was ruled out of order, and the motion to nominate O'Brien S. Atkinson was carried by about a three-fourths vote. Mr. Whitman proposed Albert J. Chapman of Wayne for judge for the long term, but Mr. Chapman positively refused the use of his name. Mr. Grece proposed John C. Blanchard of Ionia, who was supported by L. E. Backus and unanimously nominated.

The nominations for regent gave rise to another general discussion of the parties. The name of W. H. Miller of Otsego was proposed, and he was nominated unanimously.

For second regent W. G. Baumgardner, of Manistee, was nominated, and accepted in a pleasant little speech.

The following state central committee was appointed:

Chairman, John M. Potter of Ingham; first district, Henry A. Robinson of Detroit, Wm. Bailey of Trenton; second John O. Zable of Monroe; third, George S. Wilson of Jackson and P. H. Barnes of Calhoun; fourth, Daniel Johnson of St. Joseph and R. Baker of Kalamazoo; fifth, Samuel Stowell of Ionia and Louis L. Lannier of Kent; sixth, B. H. Daniels of Ingham and James Sweeney of Clinton; seventh, Wm. O'Connor and J. W. Anderson of St. Clair; eighth, S. T. Wheeler of Shiawassee and L. E. Backus of Montcalm; ninth, George W. Hopkins of Manistee and Clifford S. Gamble of Muskegon; tenth, Jesse M. Miller of Bay and P. M. Angus of Arenac; eleventh, P. H. Burns of Menominee and Thomas Brady of Baraga.

The Hon. John C. Blanchard, Senator Rairden of Detroit, and others made brief addresses, and the convention adjourned.

HOWELL'S LOSS.

Fire Destroys Property to the Amount of \$200,000.

About midnight on the 13th inst., fire was discovered in F. N. Monroe's hardware store in Howell, and in a short time the entire row of business blocks on Grand River street, between Winans avenue and East street, three blocks on Winans avenue and a row of wooden buildings on East street, were a mass of flames. The fortunate crushing in of the walls of the Greenaway block, instead of falling outward was all that saved the remainder of the business part of the town.

Mr. Monroe is chairman of the county prohibition party committee and a hard worker for the amendment, and about March 1 received the following letter, which some prohibitionists think explains the probable cause of the fire:

DETROIT, Feb. 28, 1887.

F. N. Monroe, Howell, Mich:

Sir—I wish to inform you that you must stop your work in the prohibition cause or we will burn you out, root and branch. You may prepare for the worst as we are on your track.

MANY SALOONKEEPERS.

As the fire engine was drawn upon the ground a voice in the court yard, which is just opposite Monroe's, said, "Tom Clark," and added some kind of remark and a pistol shot just grazed Night Watchman Clark's clothes, struck the engine, and glancing, buried itself in Al Fishbeck's collar bone. A revolver with one empty

chamber was afterwards picked up in the court yard.

This fire coming so soon after the incendiary fire, less than two weeks before, has thrown the city into a fever of excitement. Engines from Lansing and Ann Arbor were sent for and came to the ground and gave valuable assistance in checking the progress of the flames.

The losses all told, aggregate nearly \$200,000, for the most part covered by insurance, although a number whose movable property was destroyed were unprotected.

Michigan Crops.

For the March report of the Michigan crops returns have been received from 1,043 correspondents, representing 778 townships. Six hundred and eighty of these reports are from 447 townships in the southern four tiers of counties; and 194 reports are from 170 townships in the central counties.

In answer to the question, "Has the ground been well covered with snow during February?" eighty correspondents in the southern four tiers of counties answer "Yes," and 298 "No;" 144 correspondents in the central counties answer "Yes," and forty-eight "No;" and 168 correspondents in the northern counties answer "Yes."

In answer to the question, "Has wheat during February suffered injury from any cause?" 423 correspondents in the southern four tiers of counties answer "Yes," and 227 "No;" in the central counties forty-two correspondents answer "Yes," and 136 "No;" and in the northern counties six answer "Yes," and 124 "No."

The injury in the southern counties is due to the ground having been bare, or very nearly bare, of snow during the greater part of the month. Taking this section of the state as a whole, it is accurate to say that the wheat plant was not sufficiently well protected during February.

The weather since March 1 has been no less unfavorable than in February. On nine of the first eleven days of the month the temperature has both dropped and risen above the freezing point, giving a constant succession of freezes and thaws. Such weather can hardly fail to injure the wheat plant.

The estimates show that in the southern counties there is 16 per cent., in the central counties 14 per cent., and in the northern counties 13 per cent. of the 1886 wheat crop yet on hand.

Reports have been received of the quantity of wheat marketed by farmers during the month of February at 266 elevators and mills. Of these 233 are in the southern four tiers of counties, which is 52 per cent., and 33 are in the fifth and sixth tiers of counties, which is thirty-five per cent. of the whole number in these sections respectively. The total number of bushels reported marketed is 648,209, of which 168,546 bushels were marketed in the first or southern tier of counties; 179,759 bushels in the second tier; 95,053 bushels in the third tier; 152,581 bushels in the fourth tier; 49,514 bushels in the fifth and sixth tiers, and 2,756 bushels in the northern counties. At 43 elevators and mills, or 16 per cent. of the whole number from which reports have been received, there was no wheat marketed during the month.

The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed in August, September, October, November, December, January and February is 9,785,448 or about 37 per cent. of the crop of 1886. The number of bushels reported marketed in the same months of 1885 and 1886 was 10,006,957, or 34 per cent. of the crop of 1885. For these months in 1885-6, reports were received from about 44 per cent. of the elevators and mills in the southern four tiers of counties.

The act establishing the state weather service provides that the director shall furnish a summary of observations monthly to the secretary of state for publication and distribution.

The report for the month of February is published in connection with the last report. The service has progressed very rapidly, and weather and temperature signals are now displayed in 102 cities and towns in the state, and applications are being filed for an increase in this valuable aid, replacing the daily indications furnished by the signal service within the reach of hundreds of thousands of the citizens of Michigan. Applications for indications should be made to the director, N. B. Conger, Lansing, Mich.

STATE ITEMS.

No blanks are provided or needed in applying for a claim under Gen. Cutchson's muster and commission bill. Such claims should be instituted by letter addressed to the adjutant general of the army, accompanied, if practicable, by the claimant's discharge from prior service, his commission or appointment and muster-in roll in this grade claimed, and a statement setting forth in detail the facts, so far as they can be given, upon which the claim is based. These letters, when received, will be regarded as filed in the adjutant general's office, and the requisite further action will be taken as speedily as possible.

The Southwestern Michigan sheep breeders' association held their annual meeting at Kalamazoo recently. Fifty persons from ten counties were present. The annual shearing will be held at Kalamazoo, April 23. Officers were elected as follows: President, E. B. Welch, Paw Paw; vice-president, S. B. Hammond, Kalamazoo; secretary and treasurer, George S. Pierson, Kalamazoo; directors, E. S. Lawrence, Battle Creek; Barney Vosburg, Galesburg; A. W. Marling, Mendon; J. H. Skinner, Cooper; Ed. Bissell, Richland, and Hobart Jackson, Galesburg. Several interesting papers were read and discussed.

Rufus Thayer of Plymouth, one of Wayne county's pioneers, is dead. He was a New Englander by birth, and came to Michigan in 1825, taking up from the government the farm in Plymouth on which he lived so long. He was a captain of militia in an early day, was supervisor of Plymouth for many years, and was a leading citizen of the township in every good word and work through all the years of his active life. He was an early abolitionist, and helped many a poor fugitive slave on the underground railroad.

In a justice's court in Saginaw the other day, Louise Bunnell, a pretty 15 year old girl, was charged with being a disorderly person. The child told a sorrowful tale. She had lost her parents and had been living for several months with a man known as Clarence Thomas, as his mistress. Seven months ago the man married a second wife who has just learned of the illicit relations sustained. The girl was tried and sentenced to the industrial home at Adrian until she is 21. She says she is glad to get a good home.

Plank's Grand hotel will be the name of the new hostelry at Mackinac island, which is to be built this spring. It will cost \$300,000, will have 620 feet frontage, and will accommodate 1,000 guests. The owners will be the Michigan Central and G. R. & I. railroads, the Detroit & Cleveland steam navigation co., and John O. Plank of Thousand Islands, N. Y., and it will be leased to Mr. Plank for six years.

The report of the bureau of statistics just out shows that during the month of February the exports of beef, pork and dairy products from Detroit amounted to \$13,331; from Port Huron, \$32,225. The exports of breadstuffs for the month from Detroit were \$21,179; from Port Huron, \$28,490. The general export business of the country shows most satisfactory increases.

Louis Eeklesdoffer, who murdered Lena Obitt in Belmont, Kent county, because she would not marry him, and then shot himself, is rapidly recovering from his self-inflicted wounds. He has been lodged in jail in Grand Rapids. He threatens to commit suicide, but as he is carefully watched, the probability is that he will have to stand trial for the crime.

Wm. H. Jones of New York, has begun a suit in the United States court at Grand Rapids against Lawrence Barret to recover moneys claimed to be due by Mr. Barret. The suit grows out of Mr. Barret's transactions with Henry F. Gillig of the American Exchange during the former's tour in Europe in 1884. Mr. Gillig's claim was transferred to Mr. Jones.

William Armstrong of South Bay City has just been granted a patent on a vehicle wheel which promises to be a bonanza. The device is so adjusted that the spokes are tightened from the hub, making the wheel stronger and more durable than the old style. The collar fits each side of the spokes, and is a very simple piece of machinery.

The case against Jim Carr for the murder of Frankie Osborn was nolle prosequed in the Gratiot circuit. He was at once rearrested on a warrant charging him with arson—the burning of the "ranch" of one Jas. Silkworth in Franklin township on the night of December 4, 1884. He is out on \$4,000 bail.

Andrew Kester, a prominent farmer of the town of Deerfield, Lapeer county, dropped dead of heart disease the other night. He had just returned from attending the funeral of a relative in Canada who left him between \$5,000 and \$6,000, and the excitement, it is thought, was the direct cause of death.

A verdict for \$4,000 in favor of the plaintiff was rendered by the jury at Big Rapids in the case of Manning vs. Detroit, Lansing & Northern railroad, for killing the plaintiff's brother four years ago. The supreme court twice reversed a decision in the case, which has been tried four times in a lower court.

J. O. Sullivan, treasurer of White Cloud village, visited Grand Rapids on the 8th to draw the money due for the recently constructed water works. Mr. Sullivan secured several hundred dollars, and since that has not been seen. It is expected that he has been murdered for the money.

Land Agent Worden of Reed City has gone to the upper peninsula to investigate the alleged trespasses of land there. He has been looking into the trespassing on government lands by lumbermen, and already several heavy firms have paid heavy damages rather than stand trial.

Mrs. Rachel Norton, widow of the late Hon. Pleasant Norton who was a member of the state legislature of 1883, died at her home near Cassopolis on the 18th inst. at the age of nearly 80 years. She had been a resident of Cass county on the farm where she died since 1832.

The third annual sale of the surplus shorthorn, Hereford and Holstein cattle will be held at the agricultural college grounds on the afternoon of March 23. A total of thirty-two head of thoroughbreds will be sold, including 25 shorthorns, six Herefords and one Holstein.

Warren township, Macomb county, has a mutual aid society, with a membership of 119. Each member pays \$3 per year, and in case of sickness received \$4 per week, or if he dies \$100, with which to defray the funeral expenses. The society has \$1,600 in its treasury.

The Saginaw bay lighthouse stands on leased land for which the government has been paying \$1,000 a year. The lease is about to expire, however, and the owner says Uncle Sam may have it now for \$250 per annum as the fishing isn't very good around there anyway.

The banker's association of southwestern Michigan was organized in Niles the other day. Fifteen banks were represented and they elected C. H. Kingsbury, president; A. F. Ross, vice-president; Chas. A. Johnson, secretary, and E. F. Parks, treasurer.

In the United States court in Grand Rapids a verdict was rendered for \$350 against the city of Charlotte in favor of James Cathcart, salvation army captain, who was arrested a year ago for parading the streets against the orders of the council.

On a Grand Rapids & Indiana train near Cadillac John Wallace was robbed of his pocket book containing \$825 in cash, receipts and a railroad ticket. Wm. Rowe and Frank Bissell were arrested on charge of having performed the theft.

Warren, 13-year old son of Mrs. Crone of Naomil, Berrien county, met with a painful accident, having the end of his nose bitten off by a vicious horse. Two physicians from Dowagiac were summoned, and the flesh was sewed into place. E. C. Chapman's salt block at Zilwaukee and 4,000 barrels of salt were burned the other night. Loss \$2,500, partly insured.

It's "multiplex wheat" now, and is being sold in Isabella county. It is claimed that a bushel of wheat, sown at the rate of 15 pounds to the acre, will yield 100 bushels, and is sold under a sealed contract for \$100 a bushel.

The state association of spiritualists will hold an annual meeting at Grand Rapids March 25, 26, 27, in occult science hall. The last day, Sunday, will be a celebration of the 59th anniversary of modern spiritualism.

The saloonkeepers of Fowlerville have been asked to defray the expenses of Mr. Fred Mather, who was thrown from his wagon while returning to his home in an intoxicated condition a few weeks since.

Sheriff Cook of Livingston county has offered a reward of \$500, and the common council of Howell a similar amount for the capture of the incendiaries who started the fire in that place on the 12th inst.

Under the new English sparrow act the hunter has only to deposit the heads of not less than 25 of the little pests with the clerk of his township, village or city and get a cent apiece for them.

George McMullen, a collector for about six business men and doctors in Caro, is reported to have skipped with about \$200 worth of accounts. Fifty dollars' reward is offered for his arrest.

During the coming summer a United States geological surveying party will make a tour of the upper peninsula and thoroughly investigate the supposed copper-bearing regions.

Joseph Quantrell, a miner at the Nelson mine near Negaunee, fell into an open shaft the other night and sustained fatal injuries. He died the next morning. He leaves a family.

The cigar manufacturers about the state are said to be somewhat alarmed over the prospect of prohibition. They think their business would suffer badly if the amendment carries.

It has been definitely settled that Ann Arbor is to have free delivery. The routes have been marked out, and five carriers will begin operations about June 1st.

John Laporte, well known at Cheboygan, had his skull crushed by a falling tree in the woods. He was taken to the hospital at Cheboygan, but died shortly after.

Lizzie Murphy, whose prolonged fast of eight weeks was broken on the 12th inst., is now taking a reasonable amount of predigested milk and similar light food.

Mrs. Joel Bate of Saginaw became insane over religious excitement, and was taken to the Pontiac asylum, in which institution she died on the 15th inst.

The Northwestern Lumberman anticipated a rise in prices of lumber on account of the advance in lake freights and the increase in saw mill tariffs.

J. R. Holden, father of ex-Secretary of State Holden, and one of the first settlers in Grand River Valley, died in Grand Rapids on the 18th inst.

The 12-year old son of Thomas Kay, section foreman on the Michigan Central, was drowned at Delhi the other afternoon. He fell from the dam.

Prof. Lewis McLouth, for many years connected with the state normal school, has accepted the presidency of the Dakota agricultural college.

Fred Vance of Midland was run over by the hose cart the other night, and sustained injuries which caused his death the next day.

An aged negro was burned to death in the fire which destroyed a house near the Saginaw street bridge in Flint the other day.

Mrs. Amanda Bugbee, an old resident of Flint, sat down on the sofa after dinner the other day, and immediately expired.

The Pittsburg company which has been hunting for oil or gas in the vicinity of Royal Oak, struck salt instead.

Up to the 15th inst. Traverse City had 94 days of good sleighing, with no prospect of a break-up.

Nearly 60,000 young trout from the state hatchery have been placed in the streams near Battle Creek.

William Dougherty, for 50 years a prominent citizen and business man of Berrien Springs, is dead.

Railroad trains between Sturgis and Goshen, Ind., will be in operation about July 4.

The largest grain elevator at Ludington is in operation for the first time in six years.

Frank Younquist was killed by a falling tree in a camp near Harrison the other day.

Mrs. Margaret Wallis of East Saginaw, dropped dead of paralysis the other night. Muskegon is to be boomed as a summer resort.

Now They're Ready.

The fisheries department of Canada have completed their plan of campaign for the coming season and it has been adopted. Speaking in regard to it Sir John Macdonald said: "The protective fleet will if anything be even more efficient than last year, and the Yankee smack that succeeds in trespassing within the three-mile limit without molestation will have to be commanded by an uncommonly cunning old sea dog."

Died Together.

The refreshment house, a frame building near the railway station in Bracebridge, Ont., belonging to Hugh Dennison, was destroyed by fire. When discovered the flames had made such headway as to render it impossible to save the building or contents. An effort was made to reach the inmates, Dennison and wife, but it was impossible. Their charred remains were found in the ruins.

Down to Death.

A terrible accident happened on the Marietta mineral railroad, near Parkersburg, W. Va., the other morning. An engine on which were five men, tumbled over a trestle 90 feet high, and two of the firemen were instantly killed and crushed out of every semblance to anything human. The other three men were so badly injured that recovery is impossible.

"Mamma, am I really so naughty as you constantly say I am?" "Yes, you are a bad boy." "Well, then you ought to thank Heaven that I am not twins."

Tender hearted young lady—"Oh! you cruel, heartless, little wretch! to rob those poor birds of their eggs! Wicked little boy—"Ho! That's the old one 'at you've got on yer bo-net, 'cause she won't care."—Forest and Stream.

France wants the territory back which Germany absorbed a few years ago, but she will not be able to Goblet with the present Cabinet.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

Impecunious lover—"Be mine, Amanda, and you will be treated like an angel." Wealthy maiden—"Yes, I suppose so. Nothing to eat and less to wear. No, I thank you."—Texas Siftings.

I remember a poor little boy of my acquaintance who was so bullied into the polite "shall" by a would-be genteel governess that at last he was driven to speak of a "Shall-of-the-Wisp" and "Shall-Iam the Conqueror."—London Truth.

Young Spendthrift Smythe has escorted Miss Marshall-Neal home from the theater party and has apparently taken root in his chair. Miss Marshall-Neal—"You don't know how much I enjoyed the play last night!"—Puck.

Dobson erected a danger signal. "You are fixing it, I suppose," remarked Tompkins, "so that he who runs may read." "On the contrary," replied Dobson, "I am fixing it so that he who reads may run."—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

"Ma, what is this coal pool I read about in the papers?" asked little Johnny. "I'm sure I don't know," was the reply, "unless it is where miners go in swimming." Hazleton, Pa. Sentinel.

An austere looking lady walked into a furriers yesterday and said to the yellow headed clerk: "I would like to get a muff." "What fur?" inquired the duke: "To keep my hands warm, you simpering idiot," exclaimed madame, crushing him like a thunder storm.—Washington Cricle.

"Why do the heathen rage?" asked a religious paper. If they got a larger percentage of the money collected for them perhaps they wouldn't rage so much. "We merely offer this as a suggestion."—New York Graphic.

Faith is sometimes represented by the figure of a drenched female clinging to a sea-washed rock; but a better personification would be a bald-headed man buying a bottle of pate 'a hair restorer.—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

A Christian clergyman once went to an orthodox synagogue with a Jewish friend. He listened to a congregation chanting "Mismar L'David" with the usual congregational discord, and was told by his Jewish friend that it was sung to the same tune in the days of David. "Ah!" said the clergyman, with a sigh of relief "that accounts for it. I have often wondered why Saul threw his javelin at David."—Hebrew Standard.

There is one day when the St. Louis girl snaps her fingers at her small-footed sisters from other cities. That day is Christmas. Her stocking holds so much.—Davenport Breeze.

Words and their use: She—"I see, Jack, you are buildin castles in Spain." He (gazing into his cup)—"Oh, no my dear; only surveying my grounds in Java."

A machine has been invented which will sew on buttons as fast as seven girls could do the work. Thus perisheth another inducement to commit matrimony.—Boston Herald.

DETROIT MARKETS.

WHEAT, White.....	\$1 @ 82
WHEAT, Red.....	82 @ 82 1/2
CORN per bu.....	40 @ 41
OATS per bu.....	30 @ 31
BARLEY.....	1 07 @ 1 15
CLOVER SEED.....	2 10 @ 2 15
RED clover per keg.....	4 50 @ 4 75
FLOUR—Michigan patent.....	13 00 @ 13 75
Michigan roller.....	4 00 @ 4 25
Minnesota patent.....	4 75 @ 5 00
Minnesota bakers'.....	3 75 @ 4 00
Michigan rye per bu.....	50 @ 53
APPLES, per bu.....	2 50 @ 3 50
BEANS, Picked.....	1 28 @ 1 30
BEANS, Unpicked.....	75 @ 1 10
BEESWAX.....	25 @ 30
BUTTER.....	19 @ 20
DRIED APPLES.....	4 @ 4 1/2
CABBAGES per 100.....	2 00 @ 2 50
CIDER per gal.....	10 @ 12
CRANBERRIES, per bu.....	1 75 @ 2 25
CHEESE, per lb.....	13 @ 14
DRIED APPLES, per bu.....	4 @ 5
DRESSED HOGS, per cwt.....	6 50 @ 6 75
EGGS, per doz.....	13 @ 14
FIELD PEAS.....	60 @ 70
HONEY, per lb.....	10 @ 11
HOPS.....	82 @ 80
HAY, per ton, clover.....	8 00 @ 8 50
" " timothy.....	9 00 @ 10 00
MALT, per bu.....	80 @ 85
ONIONS, per bu.....	2 75 @ 3 00
POTATOES, per bu.....	40 @ 50
POULTRY—Chickens per lb.....	10 @ 11
Geese.....	8 @ 9
Turkeys.....	12 @ 13
Ducks.....	12 @ 12 1/2
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork.....	20 00 @ 21 00
Family.....	15 50 @ 16 75
Lard.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Hams.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Veal, dressed.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Shoulders.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Bacon.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Tallow per lb.....	3 @ 3 1/2

LIVE STOCK.
CATTLE—Market active, strong; steers, 900 to 1,800 lbs, \$3 75@3 85; stockers and feeders, \$2 00@3 00; cows, bulls and mixed, \$2 00@3 00; bulk, \$2 50@3 15.

HOGS—Market slow, 5 to 10 cents lower; rough and mixed \$5 25@5 35; packing and shipping, \$5 75@6 05; light, \$5 15@5 70; skips, \$3 90@4 00.

SHEEP—Shipments 800; market strong; 10c higher, natives, \$3 25; western, \$3 50@4 00; Texas, \$3 50@4 00; lambs, \$4 50@5 00. The Drovers' Journal special London cablegram quotes no American cattle on the market; prices steady at 1 1/2 cents per pound dressed.

SET IN DIAMONDS.

Charlotte M. Braeme.

[CHAPTER V.—CONTINUED.]

freedom of a forest bird. I do not know one single rule of etiquette."

"You are more adorable as you are," he interrupted. "You are a queen by nature. Just as you are, I love you. I would not have one hair changed on your dear head. It is because you are what you are that I love you, and for no other reason."

The summer wind stirred the rose, the light seemed to die on the white lily leaves; the sweet, faint harmonies came to them from the open window over the trees; the wood-pigeons were calling each other; a faint twitter, as of sleepy birds, came from the green boughs. He grew bolder, and drew her to him; there was no shy shrinking from him, nothing but wonder and amazement.

"My darling!" he cried, "let me persuade you. I will take all the risk of your happiness, of your life, I will answer to Heaven for it."

They were strong words, and she trembled when she heard them. The time came when those same words rose before them both like accusing spirits.

"Say yes to me, my Marguerite," said Lord Stair.

She looked into his face; her own eyes were clear and unshadowed.

"I tell you quite frankly," she said, "that I do not love you, but I should like the life you sketch for me."

"The love will come. Only marry me, Marguerite, the love will come. I will teach you. You must love me, because I love you so passionately."

While the light died on the lily leaves, and the birds fell fast asleep, he gave her his first kiss, and then took her back to her father.

CHAPTER

"TEARS ON THE DIADEM."

The introduction of the young Lady Stair to the world of fashion was an event not easily forgotten. Even amongst the fairest women of England a face so perfectly exquisite had never been seen. The course of true love in this case had run most perfectly smooth. When, after winning his fair young love, Lord Stair had taken her back to her father, and told him that Marguerite had promised to be his wife, Cyril Nairne had not expressed much surprise. The affairs of this world did not trouble him much. He looked up from the violin.

"You want to marry Marguerite, Lord Stair? Why she is a child—my poor Daisy's little child."

"She is the fairest girl in England!" he replied, "and I want you to give her to me for my wife."

"I think," was the grave reply, "that it would be much better to leave her alone; she is but a child."

"I will make her the happiest woman in the whole wide world," he said, earnestly. "If you will give her to me!"

"Marguerite," said the dreamy, troubled musician, "do you want to go?"

"I have promised, papa," she replied. At those words Cyril Nairne looked up with awakened interest.

"You have promised?" he said; "then the responsibility of deciding does not rest on me?"

"We should be much happier with your free consent," said Lord Stair.

Then he awoke in earnest to realities. His eyes seemed to deepen in intensity; his eyes grew brighter. He looked from one to the other—from the fair sweet girl to the dark chivalrous man.

"The marriage is not equal," he said, "and I have been told that unequal marriages are never happy ones."

"This is an equal marriage," said Lord Stair. "Your daughter gives me more than I give her; she gives me her rich dowry of youth, beauty, and innocence; that makes us equal."

"But," said Cyril Nairne, "you are a great lord, you have a noble name, you have great possessions, and my child has nothing; there is no equality."

"Trust her to me," said Lord Stair. "You shall see."

Just at that moment a glorious strain of Paganini's rose from the next room, where David Anson was seated at the organ, a strain that seemed to go straight to the dreamer's heart.

"Do you love my daughter?" he asked.

"With all my heart," was the reply; but Cyril Nairne forgot to ask Marguerite if she loved him.

"After all," he said, "what does difference of rank matter? Love like art levels all things."

"Then you give your consent? I may marry Marguerite?"

The father, who had no life outside his art, looked wistfully at his child.

"I wish," he said, "that her mother had lived, she would have known so much better than I. You will take care of her, and be kind to her, Lord Stair?"

"I shall be far more likely to spoil her than anything else," he replied, and on that, the night of their betrothal, he kissed again the sweet young face under the light of the moon.

"Am I surprised to hear it?" asked David Anson, when he was told of the news. "No, that I am not. If a king had come a wooing Marguerite it would not have surprised me."

The news soon spread, and one of the first to hear it was Mrs. Spar. She came at once to the cottage and asked Marguerite if it were true.

"I may ask you questions," she said. "I nursed you," and Marguerite told her.

Yes, it was quite true; in July she was going to marry Lord Stair of Oakliffe.

"They tell me he is a great lord," said the old woman.

"Do you love him, my dear?"

"Yes," was the brief reply; but there was no love-light in the beautiful eyes she spoke.

"May I look at your hands, my dear?" she continued, and Marguerite, laughing, held them out to her. She scanned them closely.

"This is what I saw," she murmured to herself; but she said no more.

So, when the long sun-lighted days of July came, Lord Stair married his fair young Marguerite. There was no disguise about this marriage, no mystery. The wedding was to take place at the old church of St. Alpague, and every poor person in Insfall was to profit by it. True, Lord Stair's only sister, the Lady Thamer Perth, haughtily refused to come, and Lord Stair's nearest relative, the gay and handsome young captain, was abroad; but he found friends—Cyril Nairne was there, and the wedding was pronounced to be one of the prettiest ever seen.

Bride and bridegroom went away, Cyril Nairne returned to his beloved art, the wonder and gossip all died away, and Insfall regained its calm.

The great world rather enjoyed the romance; the papers all spoke of Lord Stair's fair young wife as being the daughter of a rising composer. "Art makes everything level." Nothing was said or known about the pianoforte manufactory, and Lord Stair would not have cared if the whole world had known it.

He was wonderfully proud of his lovely young wife. He took her to Paris and to Rome; he lavished a fortune on her, and before the first year of their wedded life was over she was so changed that no one would have known her. She had grown taller; her beautiful figure was full of the most gracious lines and curves; there was a subtle, nameless elegance about her; like all clever girls, she was wonderfully adaptive. She knew nothing of the etiquette; the habits, the manners of the "upper ten," but in less than three months she was so perfect that no one could have told that she had ever lived in any other class.

The only thing she retained of her old life, was a love of freedom; and an utterly unworshipful habit of speaking her thoughts.

What a year that was for her, no shadow of a mysterious fate hung over her. Her husband worshipped her with a perfect madness of adoration. She could not frame a wish that was not gratified; she enjoyed every luxury, every pleasure that wealth could purchase for her. That one year of travel and constant association with a man like Lord Stair educated her; she was so quick and so intelligent that she caught the languages of the two countries. France and Italy, with wonderful skill, and then, in June, Lord Stair brought her home to England.

It was the end of the season, but her debut seemed to prolong it; the whole of the fashionable world were delighted with her; they had seen nothing so lovely, so piquant, so brightly original. There was nothing conventional about Marguerite Lady Stair; if she had been born in the purple, she could not have held herself in higher state, she could not have carried herself with more royal grace; if she had lived in the society of the keenest wits all her life, she could not have been bright, wittier, or more apt at repartee.

The world raved about Lady Stair, and she laughed at it; she never took anything seriously that it said or did—and in some measure defied it. She said things no one else could say; she did things that in her were adorable, but that in another would have been risqué. Her own wild, beautiful fancies swayed her; the dreamy genius of the father was transmitted to the child, but in her it took the shape of fire, impulse, action.

If Lady Stair liked any one, she made no secret of it; if she disliked, no matter whom she showed it with equal frankness. She was daringly original; but the strange fate hanging over her, she would have been a power in the great world.

"Lady Stair says so," was the passport for many a witty saying—"Lady Stair did it," was the excuse for many a frolic.

She was presented at court, and the queen's eyes dwelt on her with indulgent admiration. She looked as beautiful as a vision in her court costume of white satin, the "Stair diamonds," and costly plumes. The eyes of many a royal duke brightened as they gazed upon her. Her success in society was great and immediate. She did not realize much of what was passing during the two or three weeks that she remained in London. To the girl brought up in the country, heart and soul filled with the love of beautiful nature, it was a marvelous change; to her it seemed like a grand phantasma—like a dream from which there was no waking. Then the season ended, and Lord Stair took her home.

It was the last day in July when they reached Oakliffe. The drive through the magnificent park where the sun was setting was delightful.

"Oh Douglass," said the fair young wife, with a sigh of ineffable satisfaction, "how glad I am to be amongst the trees and flowers again. I have heard nothing so delightful since I left Insfall as the song of those birds!"

She started to find Lord Stair looking at her with an anxious expression on his face.

"Marguerite," he said "I have been so entirely wrapped up in you, I have hardly given a thought to any creature. I am very much afraid I have really neglected or forgotten what is of importance; and now that we are drawing near home, I have just awoke to it."

He looked really troubled, but Marguerite laughed. What could effect her?

"I have talked to you often," he said, "about my sister Lady Thamer Perth; yet I believe I have forgotten to tell you that she lives here at Oakliffe Towers."

Never a shadow crossed the lovely young face.

"Does she? Why need that make you anxious, Douglass?"

"I am not sure that you will like her. She is very good, but peculiar."

"Is she like you?" asked Marguerite. He looked just a little embarrassed, laughed with some confusion.

"If I say 'No, you may think I am praising myself. I must leave you to find out what she is like. The question is, shall you be happy with her?"

"She will have nothing to do with me," said fair Marguerite. "I belong to you."

"You do my darling, Heaven be praised! but Thamer has been mistress of Oakliffe for some years; she is peculiar. Her's is a sad story. She married Sir Robert Perth, and she loved him very much. She was very happy for a year or two, then he died. And the strange thing is that he left all his money away from her, and she has nothing to live upon except what I give her."

"Why was that?" asked Marguerite.

"No one knows. I wrote to her at once, and asked her to share my home."

"Do you mean," asked Marguerite, with wide-open eyes, "that she will not be pleased at my coming here?"

"Not exactly that," he replied; "but if she seems a little proud, or hard, or cold with you bear it patiently for my sake."

"I shall not mind it," answered the girl-bride, carelessly. "Oh, Douglass, what a place, how beautiful, how magnificent!"

"This is home my darling," said Lord Stair, "and Heaven send you a long and happy life here."

Alas! Alas! The summer winds stirred the grand branches of the old oaks, and they sighed a warning. The rays of the setting sun fell slanting over the magnificent pile of buildings, which in that ruddy light seemed wrapped in flames.

"A long and happy life my darling," he repeated, kissing the lovely face, and again the wind seemed to sigh through the branches.

They had a magnificent, welcome home. The fine entrance hall was lined by servants in livery. There was not one amongst them whose heart did not go out in loyal homage to the beautiful girl who was to be their mistress. So perfect was her manner of going through the ceremony, she might have rehearsed it a hundred times. She spoke so kindly that she carried their hearts by storm. She had a kindly remark for Graves, the butler, for Mrs. Shelton, the housekeeper, and then Lord Stair asked for Lady Perth. He was told that her ladyship was still in her room, and then Lord Stair knew for certain there was stormy weather ahead.

"Mrs. Shelton," he said, "will you show Lady Stair the rooms prepared for her? And have you found a maid for her?"

Lady Stair's maid had left them unexpectedly, just as they were quitting London.

I have found a very suitable maid, my lord," was the reply "Her name is Phoebe Askern, and she is waiting in my lady's room."

No warning came to them of the part that name was to play in their lives. My lady, in her sweeping robes, passed upstairs, followed by Mrs. Shelton. Waiting in her room she found a tall, fair-faced fair-haired girl, slender and elegant, a perfectly well-skilled maid, and Lady Stair greeted her with kindly words.

She found her rooms were sumptuously furnished; every luxury that could be gathered together was there. She was well pleased, yet it still seemed like part of a dream that she should be mistress of all this magnificence. There was not one thing wanting. When her husband came to her some time afterward to take her down to the drawing-room, he found her, looking as beautiful as a vision, in a dress of white silk and summer roses.

She looked at him with happy laughing eyes.

"Do you believe in forebodings, Douglass?" she asked.

"Do I? No, my darling, I do not," he replied.

"If I did I should be miserable enough," she said.

"Why?" he asked, looking fondly at her beautifully radiant face.

"You will laugh. I laugh myself, and yet it has struck me painfully. There are some pretty books lying about in my room. What do you think was the title of the first one I took up?"

"I could not tell, darling," he replied. "It was 'Tears on the Diadem,'" she said.

"There will be none on yours, Marguerite," he said.

"Your diadem shall be of jewels of happiness; but not one tear shall darken it."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Church Sponge.

He flourishes everywhere. We are now acquainted with the genius Americanus, but we have no doubt he grows in equal, if not greater luxuriance in other lands and climes. The principle on which he lives is the same as that of the Mediterranean namesake—to absorb all he can and never to give out anything unless he is squeezed.

It is not the calls of regular parishioners that wear out our pastors in large places; it is the demands of the church sponge that weary him and wear him out. If, however, he should refuse to accede to the demands of the sponge and refuse to be absorbed, that very sponge would be the first to raise an outcry about the venality of the clergy.

We know not how to eradicate this unpleasant species, but it may be worth while to try the remedy which his prototype suggests. Whenever possible give him a righteous squeeze. Get a dollar for missions out of his unwilling pocket; make it a shameful thing for him to steal his preaching. Create a public sentiment against such meanness. By heroic treatment even a sponge may be converted.—Golden Rule.

A Washington dispatch gives the opinion of several lawyers connected with the telephone case. The best thing they can do is to ring off until the courts have finished.

The call to arms—"John, take the baby." The most fashionable fabrics for spring wear will be of cotton.

Angels of midnight may be horrible-looking things in curl papers in the morning. Jewelled hoop earrings have returned to favor. Bangles are sold of corresponding designs.

"June, do you like fish?" "No." "What are you going to fast on then?" "Pie and pickles."

A news item states that a New York man recently eloped with his mother-in-law. Well, he deserved it.

A sentimental writer thinks that lips don't ripen nowadays. That may be, but green lips are pretty good.

A Rockland, Ill., man advertised for a wife recently and got so many answers that he took to the woods in alarm.

An Ohio man and his wife have not exchanged a word for twenty-five years. The woman has done all the talking.

The skirts of almost all walking dresses are made quite plain, or with a very narrow fluting set underneath the edge.

"Man proposes, but"—upon thinking it over we don't believe he proposes half so often as the girls would like him to.

Christian at Work: "The wedding was strictly private, owing to the bridegroom being still in mourning for his first wife."

The woman whose favorite hymn is "I would not live always," has spent \$250 for patent medicines during the past ten years.

No matter how good natured a young lady may be her gentlemen friends can look for a tie raid when she determines to make a silk quilt.

It is said that during the recent earthquake in Nice the beds in the hotels there for the first time in many years received a thorough shaking.

The fresh importation of French white toilets, embroidered and lace-trimmed, are marvels of Parisian skill, art and matchless delicacy.

A horrid eastern paper sarcastically observed that the Chicago woman's weapon is her mouth, but you never hear of her being arrested for carrying a concealed weapon. It can't be concealed.

Jennie Gray has a farm of 100 acres in Battineau county, Dak. She works it successfully, and says she could work another if the plagues men would stop bothering her with proposals of marriage.

The stitching on the backs of the fashionable four button English gloves grow broader and broader, and the buttons constantly increase in size. The favorite is a reddish mahogany shade with the stitching of black.

"My daughter," exclaimed a fashionable mother, "is innocent itself. You can't say anything in her presence that will make her blush."

"Well, but if you can't hear her what made you promise?" "Well, we had danced three dances and I couldn't think of anything else to say."

The judge says that "a valentine means a great deal to a widow." It will in six months mean a mighty sight more to the man who sends it.

"There is a pleasure in reaching after higher things," said Jonnie, as he put a box on a chair to reach the top shelf where best preserves were kept.

Mason Bey is now the only American in the service of the khedive of Egypt. He was formerly an officer in the confederate navy.

A lot of immigrants arrived at Butte, Mont., the other day, having been 30 hours without food in a Northern Pacific snow bank.

The Suez canal is to be made ready this month for night traffic through its entire length by steamers provided with electric light.

A Miss Proctor of Oregon, only 17 years of age, has killed seven bears this winter, and sold their pelts for the benefit of the heathen in Africa.

The prefect of the Seine allows 800 ex-curtious a day to visit the sewers and catacombs in aid of the sufferers from the floods in the south.

The name of a Connecticut salvationist is "Little Johnny Bull, the devil-killer, man-slayer, devil-hunter, and son of a king, fresh from the old country."

An eastern woman is lecturing on the subject "What Tires Us." She talks and talks, and the audience guesses what it is before she gets through talking.

1,000 \$2 WASHING MACHINES FREE.—To introduce them. If you want one send at once to Monarch Laundry Works, 22 Warren St., N.Y.

The burglar doesn't generally prowl around in a toboggan suit, but when he departs hastily through a window he sometimes wears a sash for a couple of blocks.

RHEUMATISM AND CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., May 28, 1886.
Pardee Medicine Co.,

GENTLEMEN:—Nearly all winter I was confined to my room with inflammatory rheumatism. I commenced using Dr. Pardee's Rheumatic Remedy, but after taking it for a time the pain became more intense and I was alarmed and feared the remedy was making me worse, but continued its use and soon the pain left me, and I gradually improved, the soreness leaving my arms and shoulders and seeming to pass out at my toes. It has completely cured me. At the time I commenced using the remedy I had a throat difficulty and the catarrh, which I found to be better after taking it, and it occurred to me to use it as a gargle, which I did, and to my great satisfaction I improved rapidly, and to-day am free from both rheumatism and catarrh. I consider it indispensable as a family medicine. I take one teaspoonful after breakfast and find it a splendid tonic. I would advise you to recommend it as a gargle for throat troubles and catarrh, for I know it will cure. I have seen some remarkable cures from the use of this remedy and it is one I can recommend to all.

I am, very truly yours,
E. R. McCALL.

Less than one-half the Amount cured him.

John C. Heron of 46, 4th street, Rochester, has been troubled for years with rheumatism in the shoulders and about the heart. He gave a physician ten dollars for an examination, and he merely informed him that he had rheumatism of the heart. He was cured by Dr. Pardee's Rheumatic Remedy, and for less than one-half the money paid for the examination.

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

Pardee Medicine Co., Rochester, N. Y.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

United States Ahead—The Famous "Buckeye" Wins a Great Victory.

All patriotic citizens will join with Messrs. Aultman, Miller & Co., of Akron, Ohio, in general congratulations over the big victory which their "Light Draft Buckeye Folding Binder" gained at Shepparton, Victoria, Dec. 14, 1886, over various competitors, by which the great national gold medal was won. The following article taken from the Melbourne Argus of Dec. 16 last, tells how it was done:

The Argus says: "The field trial reapers and binders in connection with the National Show at Shepparton was held on Tuesday, the 14th instant, on Mr. Guthrie's farm, about two miles from Shepparton. Owing to the pressure of harvest work, crops in all directions being ripe, the attendance of farmers did not exceed 150, but great interest was taken in the proceedings. As at the late show, the judges placed the Hornsby machine first, McCormick second and the Woods third; the "Buckeye" representative disliked being left out in the cold, and demanded a field trial as provided by the rules, the McCormick also sharing in the protest; so the prizes were held over pending the field trial. The crop was ripe wheat, and the land was so rough that none of the machines could show very low cutting, and the jolting over the hard clods was tolerably severe on horses, machines and drivers. Two o'clock was the hour fixed for the trial, but as the "Buckeye" was the only machine then ready, a delay was caused by the Hornsby and McCormick experts giving their machines a preliminary run in the adjoining block of crop, and a start was not made until a quarter past three. The five judges gave great attention to their duties, and were ably seconded by the sub-committee appointed by the society and the secretary, Mr. Harold B. Turnley. About two acres were allotted to each machine, and they finished in the following order: "Buckeye," 1h. 10 min.; Hornsby, 1h. 19 min.; McCormick, 1h. 26 min. The two latter machines were drawn by three horses each, while two lighter horses worked the "Buckeye" binder with equal ease. The decision of the judges was based on the following scale of points:

	Clean Cutting.	Best Binding.	Simplicity of construction and light draft.	Forward Stopping.	Low Cut.	Total.
Maximum points.....	15	15	10	5	5	50
"Buckeye".....	15	15	10	5	5	50
Hornsby.....	15	15	5	3	5	43
McCormick.....	10	15	5	3	5	37

The judges (Messrs. A. Kinkaid, H. Wilkinson, J. Grieve, J. McIntyre and J. M'Guinness) thus awarded the "Buckeye" the first prize, with the maximum number of points; Hornsby second, with 43, and McCormick third, with 37, adding that the work performed was the best they had ever seen, and their decision was cheered by the farmers present.

She—Your little wife made that cake with her own dear little hands!

He—Well, now, if my little wife will eat that cake with her own dear little mouth, I will be satisfied.

A Miraculous Escape from the Grave.

I have been in poor health with a diseased stomach and liver, causing a cankered mouth continually for ten years. I kept about my house until a year ago last June. For three years prior to that time I had a severe pain in the region of my heart, at times seeming past endurance. It affected my shoulder, took all strength from my arm; could get no relief only by poulticing. My stomach being so diseased, my food caused me great distress. My age so seemed to be in the way of my recovery, and not the least of my sickness. I employed the very best of medical assistance I could get while in Caro, this state, but little encouragement could I get. Was moved to Va sar Oct. 1, 1885, on a bed, giving me every ten minutes a teaspoonful of brandy and ice with only a teaspoonful of nourishment at a time. I commenced bloating considerably after arriving here and every appearance of dropsy. We called our Caro physician here, and he said my condition was worse than when in Caro. On the 27th day of May last we called a council of doctors from Vassar, "three in number." All of them pronounced my case incurable. I had with the rest inflammation of the bowels, and lay almost lifeless, and one of the leading physicians said if I could be restored to a sane mind again it would be all my husband might expect, and anything that would soothe me was all that could be done. My husband got me some medicine at Johnson & Williams on's, druggists at Vassar, and commenced giving it to me and in three weeks time they began to put me in an easy chair for a short time each day. At which time I had no use of my lower limbs and my back was numb; it was a little more than two months before I could walk without crutches. I am now a well woman, have walked one and a half miles within a month, can eat all kinds of food and enjoy it, have gained from 83 pounds, since last May, to 116 now. Could say more of my sickness, but delicacy prevents. I want to say to my friends that Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup and Plasters are the medicine that cured me. I used four plasters with the first five bottles; have used ten bottles in all and am well. If anyone who reads this has any doubt as to the authenticity of my statement it will afford me pleasure to refer them to my neighbors all about here, as they are all astonished at my recovery. It is a great family remedy.

Very truly,
MRS. CHESTER GAGE.

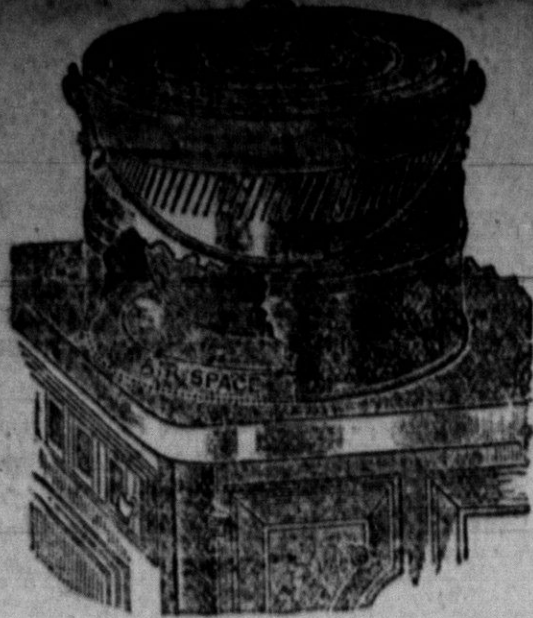
Vassar, Mich., Oct. 11, 1886.
This is to certify that I have known Mrs. Gage since she came to Vassar, and know the facts set forth in her statement above to be true.

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

The little brother who persists in hanging around the parlor when his big sister is entertaining her best young man is committing a heinous offense. It is dedance of the court.

Vitality of Great Men

is not always innate or born with them, but many instances are known where it has been acquired by the persistent and judicious use of Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic



IT SAVES TIME, FUEL
AND LABOR.

THE PATENT FIRE PROOF

EXCELSIOR

COOKING

CROCK.

The CROCK is made of genuine fire-clay, and is surrounded and supported by a heavy tin shield forming a hot air chamber around it. The bottom of the Crock is from half to three-quarters of an inch from the stove, allowing the equal circulation of hot air around the sides and bottom, which prevents the possibility of food burning in it. We guarantee the glazing acid proof and not to crack, chip off or become rough. It is well known that, in no other utensil, will food retain its delicacy of flavor as when cooked in a crock. For cooking oatmeal, rice, and foods likely to burn, it is superior to the clumsy double boiler, and requires no watching. Milk may be left to boil in it without fear of burning. It is a most excellent soup kettle. It is unequalled for cooking vegetables of all kinds, as it preserves their delicate flavors and does not discolor them. Anything can be cooked in it. As a preserving kettle it cannot be excelled. Try it and you will never be without it. The trial crock is the 3 or 4 quart size.

Prices of crocks (2 qts., \$.50) 4 qts., \$1.00.
including cover. (8 qts., .75) 6 qts., 1.00.
(8 qts., 1.50)

E. G. HOAG & CO.

JOHN BURG,
OF ANN ARBOR, will open an entirely new stock of

CARPETS
at his shoe store, No. 43 South Main Street, about March 25th. All the novelties in Persian, Turkish and Floral designs. A large assortment of VELVETS, BODY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES, THREE PLY and EXTRA SUPERS. INGRAINS as low as 25cts. per yd. BRUSSELS as low as 50cts. per yd. He will also have an extensive assortment of Art Squares, Smyrna Rugs, Mats, Oil Cloths and Matting. Before making your spring purchases give us an opportunity to show our CHOICE VARIETIES.

Ladies who wear fine shoes will find, in our SHOE DEPARTMENT, a full assortment of French and Curcio Kid, also Dongola hand sewed, turned Shoes, in all the latest Styles. Kid and Dongola flexible sole Shoes, at \$2.50. Kid Shoes, worked button holes, \$1.00. Large line of gentlemen's Shoes, in Kangaroo, Dongola, mat Kid and Calif. Also a complete line of farmers' Kipp and Calif Boots and Shoes.

JOHN BURG,

No. 43, South Main St.,

Ann Arbor, Mich.

Catarrh

Is frequently an indication of a Scrofulous taint in the system. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and thus restores health to the affected membranes. It also stops the nauseous catarrhal discharges, and prevents the infection from reaching the lungs and stomach. Catarrh should be treated as a blood disease.

I suffered for years from chronic Catarrh. My appetite was very poor, and I felt miserably. None of the remedies I took afforded me any relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, of which I have now taken five bottles. The catarrh has disappeared, and I am growing strong and stout; my appetite has returned, and my health is fully restored.—Susan L. W. Cook, 909 Albany st., Boston Highlands, Mass.

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

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 Egan 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.

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.

Eggs for Hatching.

Langshans, Wyandottes, Golden Polish, Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, and Brown Leghorns. C. W. MILLER, 30 Dexter, Mich.

Insure Against Fire.

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

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. FONDA & Co., Druggists, 70 and 72 State st., Albany, N. Y.

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.

The Raymond Baby Jumper, Hat and Wardrobe Hook, Broom Holder, Spring Steel Anti-Rattler for buggy shafts, and some other contrivances made of spring steel wire, are useful, durable, cheap and very convenient. Agents make money selling them. Address Isaac N. Aldrich, General Agent, Ann Arbor, Mich. - 30

Notice.

R. P. Carpenter Post, No. 41, will hold its regular meetings every first Wednesday and its special meetings every third Wednesday of each month. By order of Commander. A. NEUNGER, Adjutant.

Do not forget that we have gummed paper, cut into narrow strips, and can put up election slips into little books in the neatest and most convenient style.

Peter Reider, Dexter, Mich., breeder of thoroughbred fowls; Wyandottes, Langshans, Houdans, and B. Leghorns. Eggs, \$1.00 per 13. All eggs warranted. 31

Mrs. Schnaitman has opened her confectionery and lunch room in the basement of Parker, Kempf & Schenk's store, where she will keep Jackson Vienna bread, cream bread, pies, cakes etc., and asks the patronage of those who want her wares.

DIED.—of pneumonia, at the residence of her daughter in Chelsea, on the 17th of March, 1887, Mrs. Mary Ferguson, in the 77th year of her age. She was born in the state of New York, and her maiden name was Sanford. Fifty-four years ago she was married to Wallace Ferguson, who, we trust, preceded her to the better land three months ago. Early in life she was converted to God, and was for many years with her husband a worthy member of the M. E. church. For more than fifty years she lived in Michigan, most of the time in Sharon and Lima. Two daughters survive to mourn her loss. Her son was killed in the war of the Rebellion, being a member of the First Michigan Infantry. Life's conflicts were numerous, but so were its victories; and bright was the transfer to the "better country," where conflict and sorrow are unknown. Her funeral occurred at the old home in Lima, on Sunday afternoon, Rev. H. Palmer preaching the sermon from these words, "What wilt thou do in the swelling of Jordan?" Jer. 12: 5.

DIED.—On the evening of March 10, 1887, at the M. E. Parsonage, in Lima, Mich., Phebe C., wife of Rev. H. Palmer, in the 44th year of her age. She died of apoplexy, and suffered but a few hours. She was born in Ontario county, N. Y., and with her parents, during her childhood days, came to Michigan. For several years they lived near Adrian. She soon became an orphan, and at ten years of age she found a home in the family of B. W. Hoag, in Adrian, where she lived until her marriage, which occurred September 16, 1868. During a gracious revival of religion in the old Toledo st. M. E. church, in Adrian, which occurred soon after her going there, she became a subject of redeeming grace, and ever after was an earnest Christian worker. Her greatest delight was to labor in the Sabbath School. For two years after her marriage, she lived with her husband on a farm in Rome, Mich., and then entered upon the self-denying yet joyous work of good, as a minister's wife. The fruits of her work may be seen in the several fields of her labors. She was cut down amidst labors abundant, and amid sorrowing friends who can scarcely yet feel the force of their loss. She was unfortunately a victim of poor health, but overcame largely because of buoyancy of spirit and faith in Christ. A husband and two sons mourn her loss. There is a painful vacancy at the parsonage. They sorrow not as those that have no hope, for she "is not dead but gone before." The funeral occurred on the 13th, Rev. W. M. Campbell, of Chelsea, preached an appropriate sermon.

Distressing and Fatal Accident.

Last Sunday afternoon, as Mr. Dennis Warner and wife, of Dexter village, were on their way to their son's, they had occasion to cross the track of the M. C. R. R. As they arrived at the track, the New York Express was approaching at a high rate of speed. Mr. Warner stepped across the track safely, but Mrs. Warner, in attempting to cross, was caught by the train and instantly killed. Mr. Warner is an old pioneer resident of Dexter, a man of wealth and standing, though now in advanced life, and Mrs. W. was a most estimable and excellent lady, beloved by all who knew her.

ARTHUR TERRY.

DID HE ATTEMPT TO POISON HIS FAMILY?

Some time last summer we mentioned in the HERALD the sad and untimely death from poisoning, at Aurora, Ill., of Mrs. Arthur Terry, cousin of Mrs. Milo Baldwin, and well known to many of our readers. Other members of the family were very sick at that time, from eating of the same food, but Mr. Terry escaped all danger by being suddenly called to Chicago on business.

Again, on Thursday morning, March 30, Mr. Terry being again mysteriously called to Chicago, in the preceding night, a very unusual occurrence, at breakfast, the members of the family, which consisted of Richard Terry and wife, parents of Arthur Terry, with two daughters and a niece of Arthur Terry, and a hired girl, noticed a

H. S. HOLMES & CO.

HAVING PURCHASED THE

G. A. BEGOLE

STOCK OF

Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Gents' Furnishing

GOODS, ETC.,

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

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

TURN THEM INTO CASH

as fast as possible.

Respectfully,

H. S. HOLMES & CO.

disagreeable flavor in the coffee, at breakfast. A greenish powder was also noticed on the sausage, on discovery of which, the old lady at once emptied and thoroughly rinsed the coffee pot and burned up the sausage and the remnant of coffee on hand. The girl, who, it seems, had drank most freely of the coffee, became seriously ill immediately and was saved only by prompt treatment for arsenical poisoning. It then transpired that, only a week before, the pancakes served at breakfast were impregnated with poison, that being the second attempt during the winter to poison the family, Mr. Terry being absent on each occasion.

The object of these repeated attempts to destroy the whole family seems to be money. Mr. Terry has squandered about \$10,000 of his father's money within two years, and was defaulter in a large sum to a Masonic body, which his father paid, had become dissipated, and was infatuated before the death of his wife with a disreputable woman. There is, however, considerable property left, which would come into his hands, if the rest of the family were out of the way. Mrs. Terry was a lady of rare excellence, very active in benevolent and church work, and universally beloved.

At last accounts the State's Attorney had taken the matter in hand. We shall give our readers further particulars as they transpire.

Signal Service.

A staff has been placed upon our Town Hall for the constant display of flags indicating weather changes. Instructions will be received daily, and perhaps oftener, from the State Signal Officer at Lansing, and the changes of the flags will indicate the approaching changes of weather. Four different flags will be used each speaking its own language.

No. 1, a square white flag, announces the approach or continuance of fair weather.

No. 2, a square blue flag, predicts rain or snow.

No. 3, a triangular black flag, relates to temperature. When displayed above Nos. 1 or 2, indicates warmer weather; when below, colder; when not displayed, temperature will remain stationary.

No. 4, a square white flag with a square black patch in the center, indicates the approach of a sudden and decided fall in temperature.

Announcement of Ben: Perley Poore's Book.

Sixty years of a busy journalist's life at Washington are epitomized in Major Ben Perley Poore's two superb volumes. One of the admirers of the Major recently said that "at a judiciously ripe period of life the Major stopped growing old, and since then, like some of the choice Maderia of which he writes with so much feeling, he has only been accumulating bouquet and flavor." Major Poore has been one of the best known and one of the most knowing men in Washington society for half a century. His is the sunny temperament, delighting in bright, social intercourse. Yet his connection with daily journalism and his position in the U. S. Senate placed him always in the thick of political affairs and social gossip. He was ever in the Washington "Swim," breasting the waves with jovial vigor, and never failing to hear or see what was said and done.

The Major could never be very solemn and in his ripened sketches of Washington life every phase reminds him of half a dozen amusing anecdotes. He has a rare gift in telling a story, and his anecdotes are inexhaustible.

His book will not only add lustre to his fame as a writer, but is of so unique a character and so intensely interesting in matter that it will prove a valuable contribution to the literature of the country. It has mirth for the mirthful, wit for the witty, information for all, and we doubt if it has been equalled by any subscription book since the war.

It is being issued by the well-known house of Hubbard Bros., and is sold exclusively by subscription. A. W. MILLER, Tecumseh, Mich., General Agent.

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 closes the address of five other ladies interested in art matters, to whom we can send our new catalogue of art goods, we will close extra and without charge, a beautiful 30 inch, gold lined plaque. Address, The Empire News Co., Syracuse, N. Y.