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NO. 20.

NEW YEAR'S CALLS.

"Wish you a happy New Year, boys!" "Happy New Year!" responded three clear voices, and the loudest of them added:

"Going to make any calls to-day, Uncle Fred?"

"Of course I am, Johnny," responded the rosy, frosty-whiskered, middle-aged gentleman they were talking to, as he opened the door of his carriage. "What are you and your friends going to do?"

"We're going to make calls, too," sang out one of Johnny's comrades,—"he and I and Tracy Plumb."

"What is Tom Fitch going with you?"

"Where are you going to call?"

"Everywhere," sturdily replied Tom Fitch, with a hitch at his neck-tie. "All round the block."

"You are, are you! Have you any cards, for places where they are not at home?"

"Yes, sir, we've cards for everybody."

"Indeed! Let me see them."

Uncle Fred's good-humored face was all a broad grin as he held out his hand, for the two smaller boys could not have been much more than eight years old, and Johnny Cook himself, their head man, was barely ten.

"I wrote my own cards," said Johnny, with proud self-satisfaction, as he dragged a handful of bits of white paste-board from his coat-pocket.

"Tip-top!" exclaimed Uncle Fred; "only you should always spell your name in one way. J-o-h-n-n-y isn't nearly as good as J-o-h-n-n-y, and that one's J-o-n-e. But they'll all do."

"Mine are better than his," said Tom. "Mother gave me some of her old ones; and so did sister Belle, and Tracy Plumb has some of his own father's. Show 'em to him, Tracy."

"That is grand!" said Uncle Fred. "Now you must always send your cards in ahead of you, so they'll know who's coming."

He was getting very red in the face just then, and the boys did not hear him mutter, as he hurriedly stepped into his carriage and drove off:

"Mustn't let them see me laugh. Might scare 'em out of it and spoil the fun. But shouldn't I like to be somewhere when those three come in?"

There were no signs of laughter on the faces of Johnny Cook, Tracy Plumb and Tom Fitch. It was decidedly a serious business for them, and they marched steadily away up the street.

"Where'll we call first?" said Tom.

"Let Johnny tell. He knows," said Tracy.

"There's a basket on Mr. Jones's door-bell, boys. We'll go there first. That's to put our cards in."

Up the steps they went, and the bell was duly rung, but it had to be pulled again before any one came to the door.

"Well, then, what is it? What do yiz want?"

"Why, Biddy," exclaimed Tom, "we're calling! Didn't you know it was New Year's day?"

"It's callin' ye are? An' didn't ye see the basket? Mrs. Jones isn't at home the day?"

"Oh! said Johnny; she's out making her own calls. Give Biddy your cards, boys."

"How'd on, then, ivery wan of yiz, till I show her them cards."

"I thought you said she wasn't at home?"

"Dade an' she isn't; but I'd rather lose me place than not have her luk at them. Shtand where yiz are till I come."

The Jones family were too near neighbors for Biddy to know these three very young gentlemen; and in a moment more, a nice-looking lady upstairs was saying to herself:

"J-o-h-n-n-y, Johnny, C-o-o-o-k-e, Cook, and Miss Arabella Fitch, and Marmaduke Plumb."

"It's the three b'yes, mum!" exclaimed Biddy, with her plump sides shaking with fun. "Sure an' it's calls they're makin'!"

"Bring them in, Biddy. Call up the children, and bring a plate of cake quick as ever you can. I'll come right down to the parlor."

She was there, sure enough, just in time to hear Tracy say: "There, Tom, I told you Johnny Cook knew. And Mrs. Jones would not let Biddy tell stories about her."

"Wish you a happy New Year, young gentlemen. Have a chair, Mr. Cook. Please be seated, Mr. Plumb and Mr. Fitch. Our young people will be here in a moment."

"We're not calling on the children to-day," said Johnny, "but you might let them come in."

And in they came, a round half dozen of little Joneses, and Biddy after with a big plate of cake.

"Tom," whispered Tracy, "Johnny said we must not eat too much in any one place."

"I'll put the rest of mine in my pocket."

And so he did; but it was a good while before Mrs. Jones got through asking them about their plans for the day, and after that it was hard work to keep Ben Jones from going with them. In fact, the moment they were out of doors again, Ben sat down in a corner and began to howl over it, so that he had to stay in the corner till dinner time.

"Wish you happy New Year!"

"Happy New Year! Happy New Year!"

"Happy New Year, Johnny," said Mrs. Micklin. "But, Tracy, where's your father? Tom, why does not your mother come in?"

"Why, Mrs. Micklin," said Tom, "it's only the cards. We passed 'em at Mr. Jones's and at Judge Curtin's. Only I sent in Belle's there instead of mother's."

"Why, you mischievous boy! And here you're frightened me so! I thought something dreadful had happened."

"But at that moment the other visitors came pouring in, and Mrs. Micklin had to say 'happy New Year' to them, and shake hands and smile and talk, and the three boys were almost pushed out of the way, while Julius Caesar

"Are the ladies at home?"

"So? Very good. Walk right in. I take in dose card, too. De madame will be proud to see you. Walk in."

"Johnny knows," muttered Tom to Tracy. "They'll have cream here."

"May be some candy, too."

But the big waiter was bowing them into the parlor now, where Mrs. Curtin and her grown up daughters were entertaining quite an array of their gentlemen friends, and Johnny whispered back:

"Hush, boys! There's a table, and it's full."

A very large and stately lady was Mrs. Curtin, and it seemed to the three newcomers that everybody in that room was at least a size or two larger than common; but Johnny Cook led them on bravely, and all the ladies bowed very low when they said:

"Wish you a happy New Year."

"I am acquainted with Mr. Cook," said Mrs. Curtin, as she held out her hand to him; "but which of you is Mr. Marmaduke Plumb?"

"That's my papa, ma'am, and I'm Tracy."

"Oh, you are making his calls for him?"

"No, ma'am; he's out, too, but I use some of his cards."

"Exactly, I see. And this is Miss Arabella Fitch?"

"Please, ma'am, if you'll give me back Belle's card, I'll give you one of mother's," said Tom a little doubtfully.

"Oh, this is just as good. But I must introduce you to the company, while Pierre is getting you some refreshments. Plenty of cream, Pierre, and some confectionary."

"That's it," whispered Tom to Tracy, and the latter answered: "Hush, Tom. Johnny knows."

It was remarkable how very polite were all these tall ladies and gentlemen. One great, thin, yellow-whiskered man, in particular, kept them so long with his questions, that Tom at last felt compelled to remark: "Don't talk to him any more, Johnny; the ice-cream'll be all melted."

"So it will," said Mrs. Curtin. "Do let them off, Mr. Grant. Were you never a boy?—I mean, a very young gentleman?"

"Never," said Mr. Grant. "I was always old enough to want to eat my cream before it melted. Come, boys, I'll see you through. I like to associate with fellows of my own age. Come on."

He was very grave and dignified about it, but between him and Pierre and Mrs. Curtin, Johnny Cook was compelled to say to his friends:

"We must stop eating, or we can't be polite in the next house."

But he made no objection to Mr. Grant putting confectionery in their pockets, and then the whole company bowed, as Pierre showed them the way to the front door. They wondered what he meant, as he smiled in their faces and said:

"Bon jour, mes enfants."

"What's a bunjer?" asked Tom.

"Johnny knows," began Tracy; but their leader was thinking of something else just then.

"Can you eat any more, boys? I can, if we walk a little."

They said they thought they could.

"Then we'll go to Dr. Micklin's. He tended our baby when it had the measles."

"Do doctors have any New Year's day?"

"Don't you s'pose Johnny knows, Tom?" said Tracy Plumb. "Of course they do."

The doctor lived in a big brick house on a corner, nearly two blocks beyond Judge Curtin's; but the boys were only half sure they were hungry when they rang the bell.

The door was opened by a gentleman with a coffee-colored face and curly hair, and who could not have been more than twice as old as Tom.

"Is dey anybody took sick at your house?"

"Sick? No," said Johnny. "It's New Year's calls. Take our cards to Mrs. Micklin."

"She knows my mother," Tom had said to Johnny, "and I'll send in her card instead of Belle's."

Mrs. Micklin was a little, black-eyed woman, with a nose that was almost too sharply pointed, and when the coffee-colored youth handed her these three cards, her first remark was:

"Julius! Julius Caesar! How often have I forbidden you to laugh in that way when you come into my presence? Mrs. Fitch? On New Year's day? And why, what can have happened! And Mr. Marmaduke Plumb with her? It must be something serious. And Johnny Cook? How I wish the doctor was here. Show them right in, Julius, and stop that giggling."

She had bounced from her chair and was smoothing the folds of her silk dress, nervously, as Julius Caesar chuckled his way back to the front door, and just at that moment a whole sleigh-load of other callers came hurrying up the steps.

"Wish you happy New Year!"

"Happy New Year! Happy New Year!"

"Happy New Year, Johnny," said Mrs. Micklin. "But, Tracy, where's your father? Tom, why does not your mother come in?"

"Why, Mrs. Micklin," said Tom, "it's only the cards. We passed 'em at Mr. Jones's and at Judge Curtin's. Only I sent in Belle's there instead of mother's."

"Why, you mischievous boy! And here you're frightened me so! I thought something dreadful had happened."

"But at that moment the other visitors came pouring in, and Mrs. Micklin had to say 'happy New Year' to them, and shake hands and smile and talk, and the three boys were almost pushed out of the way, while Julius Caesar

stood at the parlor door and seemed to be trying to laugh without making any noise.

"Julius," whispered Tom, as he edged near him, "where's the ice-cream?"

But Tom's whisper was loud enough to be heard by everybody in the room, for it seemed to slip into a quiet little place in the conversation, and so did Julius Caesar's reply: "Dah ain't none."

Mrs. Micklin blushed, and one of her gentlemen guests remarked:

"My dear Mrs. Micklin, I'm delighted to see that you have joined the reform movement. You must ask your friends to stuff themselves."

And she said something in reply, and the others said something; but Tom Fitch put his lips to Johnny's ear, and said, pretty loudly: "Let's go. There's nothing in this house but medicine."

"Bow to Mrs. Micklin before you go," said Johnny; but everybody in the parlor, excepting the doctor's wife, was laughing about something or other when Julius Caesar opened the front door for those three boys to go out.

"Where'll we go now, boys?" said Johnny, when they reached the sidewalk.

"There isn't any other place so good as Mrs. Curtin's remarked Tom."

"Can't go twice to the same house," said Tracy. "Can we, Johnny?"

"No, I s'pose not. But we've plenty of cards. Let's try that white house over yonder."

"Who lives there?"

"I don't know. But we can find out when we get in."

It was a very nice house, and there were three young ladies in it, and one of them was at that very moment standing by one of the front windows, all hidden among the heavy curtains, and another was saying: "It's just too bad, girls. Here it is two o'clock, and we've only had five callers, and one of them was the minister."

"And nobody has eaten anything."

"Hush, girls; what can those three boys be coming here for? I've seen one of them before. They're making calls."

"Tell John to show them right in," said John, although Tom Fitch insisted that the cards must go in ahead of them.

"Happy New Year! Happy New Year!"

Three on each side, and then the girls talked right on, so fast their callers had no chance to correct their names.

"Johnny, you'll have some cake?"

"Marmaduke, I must give you some ice-cream."

"Now Arabella, some chicken-salad."

"My name's Tom."

"Your card says your name's Arabella."

"Here's my other card."

"No, my dear, you're not a married lady. And you must have a cup of coffee."

Very hospitable indeed were the three young ladies, and by the time they had helped their young callers to several times as much as any three boys could eat, Jenny was able to remark: "Now, girls, the table begins to look as if somebody'd been here."

"But I think we'd better go now," said Johnny Cook. "I can't eat any more."

"Oh, very well, my dear, and Arabella too, and Marmaduke."

"That's my father's name, and mine's Tracy Plumb."

"Just as good, Tracy. Won't you eat some more cream?"

"No, ma'am. Johnny says we'd better go."

The girls were in high glee over their young gentlemen callers; but when the latter reached the sidewalk, Johnny Cook remarked: "I guess we won't have any more calls. I'm going home."

"So am I," said Tom. "But I've four more cards."

"I've more'n that," said Tracy; "but I don't want to go anywhere else. I couldn't be polite."

Not one of them could have been polite enough to eat another mouthful, and that or something else made them a very sober-looking lot of New Year's day callers, as they walked down the street.

Tom and Tracy were not heard from again that day; but Johnny Cook wondered, when Uncle Fred came home that night, why he was compelled to give so careful an account of everything.

"You were very polite, everywhere?"

"Yes, Uncle Fred; and at the last place Tom Fitch forgot to bow when he came out, and I made him go 'way back into the parlor and do it."

"That was right. If there was any other place where he forgot it he ought to go back there next New Year's day and bow."

But Johnny only said: "I don't think I want to eat any supper, to-night, Uncle Fred."—*St. Nicholas.*

OPALS.—The opal mines of Queens land bid fair to rival at no distant day the far-famed depositories of that gem in Hungary. Opals have been found in many localities, but have not yet been worked to a profit. Those obtained from Listowel Downs were beautiful in appearance, but too thin and scaly to possess much market value. A resident of Winton has recently discovered some opal ground which promises to be really remunerative, and has found some specimens, among which is a solid angular cream-colored specimen on which great reliance is placed. It is said to indicate great heat, and to afford strong grounds for believing that large-sized commercial opals will be found beneath the surface.

The laboring classes of Switzerland are out of work, and much distressed.

Fencing Lessons for Ladies.

For some time past, especially since the opening of the present season, New York women have been receiving instruction in fencing, and they like it, as women usually like anything and everything new. Apart from its novelty it is so healthful an exercise that it has been recommended by different physicians on medical grounds alone. Those who have practiced it have, they say, experienced much benefit, and are enthusiastic in its behalf. It develops their chests and muscles, quickens their blood, steadies their nerves, and helps them in many ways. Fencing is particularly advantageous to persons of sedentary habits and delicate constitution, which includes the majority of American women residing in cities. They need exercise sorely, and to their lack of it must be ascribed many of their ailments, much of their invalidism. While fencing is active, excellent exercise, it is not violent, requires no special amount of muscle and no straining, and is, therefore, admirably adapted to women. Flexibility of limb, which the other sex commonly have in a conspicuous degree, as well as quickness of eye and delicacy of touch, are always important in sword play, and are, consequently, inducements to women to learn it. Foils are light enough, ordinarily, for any woman to handle, and can be made lighter if necessary. It is odd that women have not taken up fencing before this, so well are they qualified for it. They would probably have done so, had they not considered it a purely masculine accomplishment. The argument formerly employed against fencing—that it encouraged duelling—could not apply to women, even were this a duelling age and country, which, fortunately, it is not. A good many fashions and customs originate in New York that are unworthy of countenance or imitation. Fencing is not one of them, and we hope that the country in general will be eager and energetic to emulate the metropolis in this particular. A number of professors of arms, as they style themselves, advertise to give women public or private lessons, and some of them say that they have found their feminine pupils very apt and skilful. Married women are as much benefited as, indeed more so, by sword play. It is to be hoped that all women who can afford it will take lessons. Fencing will not only give new departure to their minds it will yield them a new pursuit; it will, too, redouble their brains, brighten their eyes, stimulate their brains, render their figures, augment their gracefulness, increase their agility and strength—in a word, improve materially both their health and beauty. When anything appeals to the aesthetic as well as hygienic in woman it ought to enlist her interest, especially when it is no trouble, and its advantages are palpable.—*New York Times.*

Adulterated Teas.

It is pretty generally known that the teas prepared in the East for America and European consumption are adulterated, but comparatively few people are aware of the extent to which this adulteration is carried on, or what substances are used. Mr. Hussen, a French chemist of note, has made thorough investigation of the subject, and the result of his researches has been laid before the academy of Science. He finds that Prussian blue, indigo and gypsum, in small quantities, are the principal ingredients employed to impart the "face," or "bloom," to teas, and that in the proportions used they are very innocuous. This adulteration takes place where the plants are raised; but more extensive adulteration is subsequently indulged in by the Europeans, who, with their superior knowledge, have surpassed the Asiatics in their fraud by the use of still more dangerous drugs, such as chromate of lead and arseniate of copper, besides making use of comparatively innocuous substances, such as sulphate of iron, stearates, carbonates of lime and magnesia. The Chinese have become most expert in manipulating green teas, which they color with a few simple substances some of them poisonous—for example, plumbago, Prussian blue, curcuma and kaolin. With or without the true leaf of the shrub, they can produce a tea of any desired tint. In order to give the inferior or false leaf the aroma of the tea, the Celestials mix a quantity of it with certain flowers, especially a species of olive. In short, according to Mr. Hussen, so injurious proceeding is omitted in the Celestial empire to palm on the outer barbarian inferior or false teas. In the leading tea-growing districts the government has a corps of inspectors who are required to see that the goods are dispatched in a pure state. The precaution, however, avails little—for at the shipping ports there is no attempt to prevent the merchants, or brokers from commencing their fraudulent practices, which they carry on to their heart's content.

A CENTENARIAN.

An old lady, aged one hundred and twelve years, has just died at Głowitz, a small town in Silesia. She possibly headed the list of European centenarians. This remarkable person, by name Judith Singer, was a Jewess, and furnishes another instance of the longevity of her race. It is stated that she was born on the 11th of June, 1768, and had already become the mother of two children when the present Emperor of Germany was born, nearly eighty-four years since. Of her fifteen sons and daughters, only three have survived their mother. Mrs. Singer had just buried her elder daughter at the good old age of eighty-four.

Steamer Life on the Red Sea.

Although it was so hot, our spirits—

that is, of the younger members of the party—were quite unaffected by the weather. The sea was calm as glass, and we had all got to be intimate and friendly. It was a comfort, too, to be assured by the older passengers that the heat on board was much greater than anything we should encounter at Calcutta. We youngsters did not mind the heat a bit; if India was no worse than this we should think nothing of it, and we could not understand why the others should make such a fuss about it. And, the heat notwithstanding, we all had excellent appetites, for staidly which ample provision was made in a rough sort of way. Stewed tea and coffee, with biscuits, at 6:30 in the morning; breakfast at 8:30, with fresh fruits, and eggs, very eatable; and a profusion of dishes, and light wine for those who preferred it to tea and coffee; at noon there was a slight luncheon, with cheese, sardines, and bottled stout; and then nothing further was supplied till dinner, at 4:30. This was an elaborate meal, served in the good old fashion, with all the dishes put on the table together, to send up the temperature of the saloon a degree or two higher, while there was hardly room for the stewards running about against each other, with helpings obtained from dishes at opposing ends of the cabin. Everything was carved at table, and there was always a great run on the roast pork, the preliminary sacrifice of which took place on the previous evening, and might be witnessed by those smoking forward, near the part of the deck partitioned off for the butcher. The butcher was one of the few Europeans among the crew, and a much-employed member of it. The dinner was followed by dessert, with plenty of good strong port and sherry, and everything suited to the climate and the temperature; the Peninsular and Oriental Company prided themselves on doing things in good old English style. Then there would be quiet playing or single-stick, or mild gymnastic exercises, appropriate to the hour and to the digestion, until tea-time—tea and coffee again, stewed in a caldron, with plenty of toast and liquid salt butter. This was served at 7. At 9, an array of spirit-bottles graced the saloon table, with lemons, sugar, and iced water; those who preferred it might have hot water instead; and hand sandwiches were supplied if asked for. We all partook heartily of these meals and refreshments, and then if any one was ill we put it down to the climate. And I have often since then noticed that in India the climate, and not the diet, is made responsible for all the illness there; nor is this mode of inference peculiar to India. Rough profusion, then, was the order of the day on board of all the Peninsular and Oriental vessels, and if now and then a steward or two tumbled down-deck, it was ascribed to heat-apoplexy.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

A COURTEOUS RECTOR.

A courteous Rector in a northern county was in the habit of not beginning divine services until he had satisfied himself that the square was duly enunciated in the family pew, but happening one Sunday to omit ascertaining the fact, he had gone into the reading-desk and had commenced "When the wicked man—" when he was instantly stopped by the faithful clerk, who exclaimed, "He ain't come in, sir!" This is a well-known story, and is perhaps apocryphal, but something similar happened to a friend of mine, who did his first duty after his ordination as deacon in a village church to which he had been appointed curate, his Rector being engaged at a second church in another part of the parish. The old parish clerk, after ringing the two bells at the west end of the church, came up to the chancel where the curate had put on his surplice behind the high-curtained end of the Squire's pew, the church not boasting a vestry, and was looking at his watch with a nervous anxiety to keep to the exact time for beginning his first service. To his surprise, the clerk, "you must wait a bit, sir, we ain't ready," stepped into the communion table, and stood upon it while he looked through the east window and carefully scrutinized the churchyard path that led past the window to a door in the wall of the Squire's garden, through which his wife, who was lady of title, was accustomed to come to church with her children. The curate was full of George Herbert's and Keble's reverence for holy places, and was agitated at the sight of the parish clerk thus standing on the communion table in full sight of the congregation, and coolly turning round from his inspection through the east window, and saying to the curate in an audible voice: "You must begin yet. Her ladyship baint come!" "Pray come down," exclaimed the curate. "I can see best where I be," replied the imperturbable clerk. Of the watching the garden door. Here she is, and the Squire! upon which he descended from his perch, greatly to the curate's relief. As the incident excited no surprise among the rustic congregation, it probably was of frequent occurrence.—*The Year Round.*

Remarkable Indian Costumes.

The graphic art is not unknown, it appears, to native journalists in India, for from one of them we get a most vivid portrait of the great nobles who attended the late durbar at Lahore. The puissant Maharajah of Cashmere is described as looking far younger than his real age, by reason of his having "dyed the hair about his face with a most powerful compound, which also straightened his features and twisted up his mustache into parallel lines to his nose." The scribe adds, rather needlessly, that the general result was "a truly formidable aspect." The Nawab of Bhawalpore has his portrait drawn at full length. "Dark, slim, awkward, weak, haggard and dissipated-looking," this young chief wore on his head a monstrous turban thickly incrustated with gems, "from under which long wisps of unclean-looking hair escaped on his shoulders, and his bloodshot eyes, surrounded by coatings of black lead, peered in a forbidding manner." Not a pleasant picture, but it may be as well to remember that the subject was a Mohammedan, the painter a Hindu. The old Rajah of Jheend pleased the critic immensely, chiefly on account of "his large, long eyes with a dignity in them." Unfortunately, the Rajah is stout, a personal peculiarity which did not harmonize with "a very tight kineeb coat, made tighter still by strings of massive jewelry." It thus fell out that when the old gentleman had to stoop his head, in accordance with the prescriptions of durbar etiquette, to have his neck encircled with a splendid necklace by the master of ceremonies, he could not perform the feat, strive as he might. The kineeb was stout, the sewing held firmly, the Rajah seemed likely to be seized with apoplexy, until the difficulty was surmounted by cutting the necklace in two and then throwing it loosely over his shoulders. He came to the assembly, we are told, in a "harouche, made of silver, drawn by four horses, with six elephants bearing silver howdahs in attendance." The Rajah of Nabha was chiefly remarkable for his "gloomy eyebrows," and for being the possessor of "a beard, black, inexpressive, though defiant." He seems to have been in a bad temper, for "his face was as dark as thunder" throughout the sitting. Of the Nawab of Malhar Kotia, the chronicler mentions that he has "a thin, scattered beard, and red teeth," a rather unimpressive combination, we should imagine.—*London Globe.*

An Interesting Invalid.

The Nachrichten of Basle adds a new anecdote to the rich collection of German stock-tales. During one of the great storms of the present year, the lightning struck a barn in the village of Lowenberg, and a stork's nest—in which there were some young storklings—was threatened by the flames. The two parent birds contemplated the horrible situation from a distance, with evident distress. At last the mother-bird darted down upon the nest, and, seizing one of her young family with her beak, bore it off to a safe spot upon a meadow. The father followed her, and settled down in the meadow, and the young one fell through the charred nest into the burning barn. It was no moment for thought. Down darted the mother into the smoke and fire, and, coming up with her appalling in her beak, flew off, apparently hurt.

On the next day a wounded stork fell to the ground in the market place of the neighboring town of Trebbin. She was unable to stand, and the policeman of the little town carried her into the guard-house, where it was discovered that both her legs were sorely burned, and she was recognized as the heroic mother who had done the brave feat of rescue at the fire in Lowenberg. A physician was sent for, and the burgo-master found her a temporary hospital in the Rathaus. Meanwhile, the spouse of the sick stork had discovered her whereabouts. He attended diligently to the two young ones, and paid daily visits to the mother, as if to inform himself how the patient was getting on, and to assure her that their children were doing well. The school children of Trebbin readily charged themselves with the task of finding food for the patient, bringing her every day far more than the necessary number of living frogs. The burgo-master paid an official visit every day to the sick guest of the municipality, to see that the doctor's orders were duly carried out, and in less than a fortnight the bird was sufficiently hale to fly away to her husband and children.

A NEW COLONY.

The Argentine government is endeavoring to found an English-speaking colony on the banks of the Rio Negro, and President Roca is prepared to grant land free for 50,000 Irish immigrants. Buenos Ayres Standard says that the fact seems to be ignored in England that the Plate is infinitely richer than Australia or New Zealand, whereas the lands in Buenos Ayres are to be had far cheaper.

A scheme is under consideration for a canal across the Malay Peninsula, by which it is believed that English galleys may be delivered in Hong Kong in twenty-nine days and a half, a saving of nearly seven days by the present route. The line would be from Bombay to Madras by rail, thence across the Bay of Bengal, and by the canal over the peninsula into the Gulf of Siam, and direct to Hong Kong.

To be beautiful in person, we must not only conform to all the laws of physical health, and by gymnastic arts and artificial appliances develop the elements of our physical being in symmetry and completeness, but we must also train the mind and develop the affections to the highest possible degree. To be beautiful, we must feed the spark of intellectual fire by reading and meditation, until it burns in a steady flame, irradiating the face by its brilliancy, suffusing the countenance with light. To be beautiful, we must put a great organizing and ennobling purpose into the will, and

Town Board.

CHELSEA VILLAGE, }
Saturday eve/g, Jan. 15, 1881. }
The Board met pursuant to the }
call of the President. }
Roll called. Present—James P. }
Wood, President. }
Trustees present—Messrs. Thatch- }
er, Armstrong, Woods, Crowell }
and Huddler. }
Trustees absent—C. H. Kempf. }
The reading of the three previous }
meeting read and approved. }
Moved and supported, that the }
bill of Glazier & Armstrong, for 50 }
ft. tile, \$28.00, be allowed, and an }
order be drawn on the treasurer for }
the same. }
Moved and supported, that the }
Finance Committee be instructed to }
settle with the Marshal and Treas- }
urer, in regard to highway and poll }
taxes. }
Moved and supported, that the }
Board adjourn, subject to the call of }
the President. }
C. H. ROBBINS, Clerk.

The End Draws Near.

No one can read of the ravages of the liquor power, or witness its increasing destruction of health and domestic happiness, without the conviction that there must be an end to this terrible traffic. The signs of the times indicate an early death to this terrible monster. The rum-devil, not satisfied to hold its sway over a large portion of society, is on the aggressive, determined to crush out all opposition to the business. A reaction must follow. Liquor defies the excise law in New York, murders Government revenue officers in Georgia; corrupts the press in Iowa, frightening politicians in one party, lest they should lose the German vote, and troubling the other party with fears of losing the Irish vote. But amid all this defiance, public sentiment is rapidly growing and revolution must surely come at no distant day. The Christian church is waking from its long dream of inactivity—thousands of its pulpits are giving the alarm. Already over 100,000 Christian women are banded together in a holy crusade to "watch and fight and pray," till the last armed foe to domestic happiness surrenders to the power of love and prayer. They have opened rooms in the Bible Building in New York as the chief office of this association. Some twenty-seven States have perfected their organization, auxiliary to the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union. It will be but a short time till all the States and Territories will present a solid front of heroic women in a united and holy crusade against this gigantic evil. Mrs. Hayes has banished the wine cup from the White House, at Washington. Through the united and persistent efforts of the women of Iowa, a constitutional amendment is now pending before the people, having passed the bar of the Legislature, forever banishing liquors as a beverage from the State. In Kansas the same heroic work is going on, led by their Christian Governor. A like work was barely defeated in the last Legislature of Wisconsin, only to come up again and again until it triumphs. In Maine the women have succeeded in introducing temperance text books in many of the schools of the State, and heartily indorsed by the State Superintendent of common schools. Life insurance companies, knowing how deadly the influence of strong drink is, are issuing circulars—notes of warning to the multitude. Within the last thirty days a petition has been read to Congress, signed by 23,481 women, begging Congress to raise a committee of inquiry as to what effect the liquor traffic has on the pauperism and crimes of society. The select committee in the House has reported favorably, and the bill will pass the House, either the present or next ensuing session. Such a measure having already passed the Senate three times, there is no doubt of the action of that body. This is the entering wedge to the destruction of the rum traffic in America, such an investigation of the statistics of crime and domestic sorrow would lead to a radical change of the Government revenue laws, and thereby hasten the end. God speed the day.

CELERY FOR RHEUMATISM.—In celery there must be some special virtue if we only knew what it is. Nothing is made in vain, and the powerful small and extraordinary taste of celery are intimations from nature

that it has some special mission. Mr. Ward, of Perriston Towers, Ross, writes that rheumatism becomes impossible if celery is freely used as an article of diet. Unfortunately he says cooked celery; and it is the article in its raw state to which we are all accustomed. "Cut the celery," he says, "into inch dice. Boil in water until soft. No water must be poured away unless drunk by the invalid. Then take new milk, slightly thicken with flour and flavor with nutmeg; warm with the celery in the saucepan; serve with diamonds of toasted bread round the dish, and eat with potatoes." "Permit me to say," he adds, "that cold or damp never produces rheumatism, but simply develops it. The acid blood is the primary cause and the sustaining power of evil. While the blood is alkaline there can be no rheumatism and equally no gout." And Mr. W. proceeds to say: "Let me fearlessly say that rheumatism is impossible on such diet, and yet our medical men allowed rheumatism to kill in 1876 3,640 human beings—every case as unnecessary as a dirty face. Worse still; of the 30,481 registered as dying from heart disease, at least two-thirds of these are due directly, more or less, to rheumatism and its ally, gout."

AMERICAN APPLES IN THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.—The Liverpool correspondent of the Chicago "Drovers' Journal" writes as follows: "Enormous quantities of American apples are arriving, and they are sold in nearly every fruiterer's, and on every apples stand in both London and Liverpool, and perhaps in other cities; women stand in front of the places of amusement at night and offer choice American apples for 'three for a penny.' The large arrivals are accounted for by the fact that American shippers of live stock, finding the English market against them, threw up their engagements for space, saying to the vessel broker, 'Rent the space for what you can get; and we will make up the deficiency, if there is any, and so the space was left for apples. Some of the steamers arriving had as high as 10,000 barrels on board. Lieut. Mayne Reid, meanwhile, writes to the papers that the apple crop last year throughout Herefordshire and elsewhere in England was almost an entire failure."

RYE AS A FARM CROP.—In speaking on the above subject the County Gentleman says: "We are not growing rye enough. This rough and hardy plant has more uses than perhaps most farmers are aware of, and for some of them no other plant is so well fitted. For its grain alone it can be grown profitably, as there is less risk and expense in growing it than with any other grain, unless it be oats. But it will grow where oats will not, or not so well—on sandy soil and in a cold climate, both of which are adapted to this plant as well as the potato. On the high plateau of the north woods, where frost sometimes occurs every month in the year, and where the soil is nearly all sand, I have seen heavy crops of it. Of course the land had to be enriched. Rye is a strong feeder, and with sufficient manure will hardly ever fail to make a great growth of straw and grain, the latter seldom failing, being less subject to shrinkings, attacks of insects and other mishaps than wheat; and is therefore the safer of the two. Yet the careless and injudicious treatment it receives often causes its yield to fall below that of wheat. Clay is not favorable to it, especially when heavy and undrained, and yet we see it frequently put on such land. A clay loam, with good drainage, will produce it, and, if rich enough, will make a large yield of straw, though the berry may not always be satisfactory. I believe general practice has made it clear that the berry is best on sandy soil, being plumper and of better quality. The straw, which finds a ready market, is about of equal value with the grain. Rye can be harvested early in the season, affording a chance to prepare the land well for autumn-sowing, or some other crop for supplementary summer feeding, giving still a chance for rye to be sown in the fall. Manure must be applied at the time of sowing, and harrowed in either at the summer or fall-seeding, or both if needed."

NO MORE HARD TIMES.—If you will stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style, buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of employing expensive, quack doctors, or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, but put your trust in that simple, pure remedy, Hop Bitters; that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see good times and have good health. See another column.

Hill's Buchu gives universal satisfaction in every case where tried. Sold by W. R. Reed & Co.

ON ACCOUNT OF IMPORTANT CHANGES

TO BE MADE IN MY BUSINESS ARRANGEMENTS THE COMING SEASON, IT BECOMES NECESSARY FOR ME TO REDUCE MY STOCK TO THE VERY LOWEST POINT POSSIBLE. I THEREFORE OFFER TO

CLOSE OUT!
\$50,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS!!

AT SUCH PRICES AS TO MAKE THE SALE A POSITIVE BENEFIT TO THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY.

Read every Item mentioned, and then COME AND GET YOUR SHARE OF THE BARGAINS.

These Goods are certainly to be Sold and Sold Cheap.

15 Pieces

Double-Width DRESS GOODS, considered very cheap a month ago at 35c, now 25c. per yard.

50 Cloaks

At one-half to two-thirds their value.

Six Thousand Yards

Of the best quality Prints, 41c. per yard.

Paisley Shawls and Beaver Shawls,

ALL AT PRICES TO Close them out.

SHAWLS.
BEST \$8.00
EXTRA \$7.50
BADGER STATE \$7.00
DOUBLE SHAWLS \$6.50

1,000 Yards

124c Unbleached Cotton

Flannels 10c per yard.

Superior Cotton Flannels

At 12½ and 15c.

Remnants, yard wide, Bleached Cotton, 5c.

9-4 Bleached Sheetings, 25c.

10-4 Bleached Sheetings, 25c.

10-4 Bleached Sheetings, 28c.

Any one of these Lots would Cost at wholesale, 2c to 6c

per yard more than we now ask for them in this Sale.

42-inch Bleached Pillow Case Cottons, 8c.

42-inch 15c Pillow Case Cottons, now 10c.

We shall make Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Trades

Specially Attractive during this Sale.

1,000 Papers Good Pins,

Full count, 2c per paper.

70 Pieces Cheviot Shirtings,

Sold elsewhere for 14c, we will sell during this sale at 11½c.

Double weight 18c. Shirtings,

In this Sale 15c.

A 46-in. BLACK CASHMERE \$1.00. Never sold ELSEWHERE for less than \$1.25, even at closing-out sales.

JOB LOT OF CHOICE new 25c DRESS BUTTONS, put to 10c per dozen, to SWEETEN this BEE-HIVE SALE.

\$1.50 CASSIMERES new Styles for Gents' suitings or Boys' wear reduced to \$1.20 per yard.

BEST GERMANTOWN & MANRO YARNS REDUCED during this Sale.

WE INTEND THE

BUSY BEE-HIVE!!

TO BE LIVELIER THAN EVER DURING

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

RESPECTFULLY,

L. H. FIELD,

JACKSON, MICH.

JACKSON, JAN. 13TH, 1881.

TO THE LADIES!

We have just received one of the finest lot of

CLOAKS AND DOLMANS

EVER BROUGHT TO CHELSEA.

—IN—

BLANKETS

We have a full line. All other kinds of goods suitable for the

WINTER TRADE.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS and SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.

Please call and examine our goods.

McKONE & HEATLEY.

Chelsea, Oct. 25, 1880. y-9-51

TO THE PUBLIC

AND EVERYBODY

IN PARTICULAR!

—NOTICE THAT—

DURAND & HATCH

Have the Best and Largest Assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES

In the Town, and are selling them at Less Prices than any other firm in Town the same quality of Goods. We have a Large Assortment of

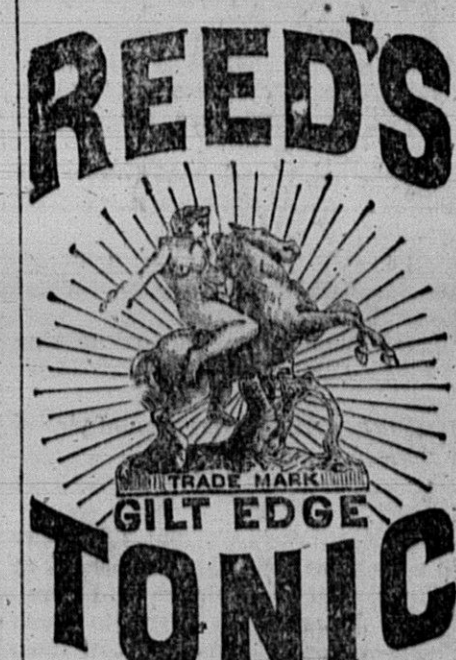
PLOW SHOES!

On consignment, which will be sold VERY CHEAP. No Shoddy Goods. All kinds of

GROCERIES, FLOUR,

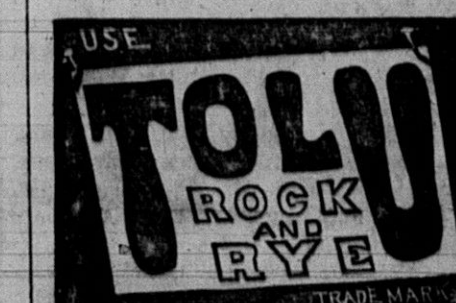
&c., &c., Cheap. All good Goods, and one Price to all. The poor man's money will buy as much as the rich; no two prices. All Goods delivered Free.

Give us a Call and be Convinced. y-9-35 DURAND & HATCH.



IS A THOROUGH REMEDY In every case of Malarial Fever, or Fever and Ague, while for disorders of the Stomach, Torpidity, of the Liver, Indigestion and disturbances of the animal forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent, and can have no substitute. It should not be confounded with reconstituted compounds of cheap spirits and essential oils, often sold under the name of Bitters.

FOR SALE BY Druggists, Grocers and Wine Merchants everywhere. y-9-43-ly



SURE CURE

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, And All Diseases of THROAT AND LUNGS.

Put up in Quart-Size Bottles for Family Use. Scientifically prepared of Balsam Tolu, Crystallized Rock Candy, Old Rye, and other tonics. The Formula known to our best physicians is highly commended by them, and the analysis of our most prominent chemist, Prof. G. A. WARREN, in Chicago, is on the label of every bottle. It is well known to the medical profession that TOLU ROCK AND RYE will afford the greatest relief for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Weak Lungs, and Consumption, in the simplest and most advanced stages.

Used as a BEVERAGE and APPETIZER, it makes a delightful tonic for family use. It is pleasant to take, if weak or debilitated, it gives tone, activity and strength to the whole human frame.

(CAUTION. DON'T BE DECEIVED) Beware of cheap imitations. Ask for TOLU ROCK AND RYE, which is the only bottled article made. Genuine having a GOVERNMENT STAMP on each bottle. LAWRENCE & HARTLEY, Proprietors, 111 Madison Street, Chicago.

Ask your Druggist for it. Ask your Wine Merchant for it. Children ask your Mother for it.

Sold by DRUGGISTS, GROCERS and WINE MERCHANTS everywhere.

y-9-14-8m.

"CAUTION." He who cares for his belly much more than his back, To free friends in his rage, is uncommonly slack; If Indigestion or Headache from Indulgence arise, Spring Blossom cures all who the Remedy tries. Prices: \$1.00 cts. and trial bottles 10 cts. W. R. Reed & Co.

M. C. R. R. TIME TABLE.

Passenger Trains on the Michigan Central Railroad will leave Chelsea Station as follows:	
GOING WEST.	
Mail Train.....	9:22 A. M.
Local Passenger.....	5:50 A. M.
Way Freight.....	12:55 P. M.
Grand Rapids Express.....	5:52 P. M.
Jackson Express.....	8:5 P. M.
Evening Express.....	10:38 P. M.
GOING EAST.	
Night Express.....	5:50 A. M.
Way Freight.....	6:47 A. M.
Jackson Express.....	8:02 A. M.
Grand Rapids Express.....	10:07 A. M.
Mail Train.....	4:40 P. M.
H. B. Ledyard, Gen'l Supt., Detroit.	
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger and Ticket Ag't, Chicago.	
Time of Closing the Mill.	
Western Mill.....	11:15 A. M. and 5:20 P. M.
Eastern.....	8:00 P. M. and 9:00 P. M.
Geo. J. Crowell, Postmaster.	

The Chelsea Herald.

IS PUBLISHED
Every Thursday Morning, by
A. Allison, Chelsea, Mich.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

OLIVE LODGE, NO. 156, F. & A. M., will meet at Masonic Hall in regular communication on Tuesday Evenings, on or preceding each full moon.
Theo. E. Wood, Sec'y.

L. O. O. F.—THE REGULAR weekly meeting of Vernon Lodge No. 85, I. O. O. F., will take place every Wednesday evening at 6 1/2 o'clock, at their Lodge room, Middle st., East.
G. E. Whitt, Sec'y.

WASHTENAW ENCAMPMENT, NO. 17, I. O. O. F.—Regular meetings first and third Wednesday of each month.
J. A. Palmer, Scribe.

R. Kempf & Brother,

**BANKERS,
AND PRODUCE DEALERS,**
CHELSEA, — MICH.

Interest Paid on Special Deposits.

Foreign Passage Tickets, to and from the Old Country, Sold.

Drafts Sold on all the Principal Towns of Europe.

The Laws of the State of Michigan hold Private Bankers liable to the full extent of their Personal Estate, thereby securing Depositors against any possible contingency.

Monies Loaned on First-Class Security, at Reasonable Rates.

Insurance on Farm and City Property Effectuated.

Chelsea, March 23, 1880. v9-28-1y

GEO. E. WRIGHT, D. D. S.,
OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL

DENTIST,
OFFICE OVER THE CHELSEA BANK,
CHELSEA, MICH. [7-13]

INSURANCE COMPANIES
REPRESENTED BY

WM. E. DEPEW.
Assets.
Home, of New York, \$8,100,247
Hartford, 3,292,914
Underwriters, 4,900,000
American, Philadelphia, 1,396,661
Etna, of Hartford, 7,078,224
Fire Association, 4,163,716

Office: Over Kempf's Bank, Middle street, west, Chelsea, Mich.

It is cheaper to insure in these stalwarts, than in one horse companies. v6-1

M. W. BUSH,
DENTIST,
OFFICE OVER H. S. HOLMES' STORE,
CHELSEA, MICH. 31

Elgin Watches

D. PRATT,
Watchmaker & Jeweler

REPAIRING—Special attention given to this branch of the business, and satisfaction guaranteed, at the "Bee Hive" Jewelry Establishment, South Main st., Chelsea. 47

Chelsea Flour Mill.

L. E. SPARKS, Proprietor of Chelsea Steam Flour Mill, keeps constantly on hand A. No. 1 Wheat Flour, Graham Flour, Buckwheat Flour, &c., &c. Custom Work a Specialty. Farmers, please take notice and bring in your grain. Satisfaction guaranteed. v9-23

Unclaimed Letters.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Chelsea, Jan. 1st, 1881:
Burlington, Mr. Will
Bale, Mrs. Elizabeth
Flynn, D. J.
Farland, Mr. Henry
Johnson, Willard
Kegan, Mr. Thomas
Kegan, Miss Mary
McGraw, Mr. Peter
McLennan, Rachel
McNevin, Mr. William
Wilson, Mr. Roy

Persons calling for any of the above letters, please say "advertised."

Geo. J. Crowell, P. M.

OUR TELEPHONE.

SLIGHTING is good.

SERVICES was held in our churches last Sunday.

Go to J. Bacon & Co's to get your cheap hardware.

Our Union School opened last Monday in full blast.

Our market is full of teams loaded with cord wood.

The snow-plow scaped our town Monday morning.

LAST Saturday and Sunday about a foot of snow fell.

THERE is quite a scarcity of coal in Chelsea—wood will be in demand.

Every printer is a galley slave. Yes, and his wife is the gal he slaves for.

Some of our physicians report a great deal of sickness through the country.

The Afghan war cost the British people \$30,000,000. How is that for a little fun. Next.

Good work is being done at the revival meetings at Sylvan. Keep on the good work.

THERE is only one case of diphtheria reported in this village, and that of a mild type—a little boy.

LAST Monday the weather was pleasant. Our inhabitants took the advantage by having a sleigh-ride.

THAT young lady ought to be careful, as she nearly killed the *Deed* while coming out of church last Sunday.

THE double track which the Michigan Central has just built from Jackson to Grass Lake is to be at once extended to Chelsea.

"Do your own licking," is on a play-card at our post office delivery. Remember and do your own licking of postage stamps hereafter.

CLEAN OFF YOUR SNOW.—We observed several sidewalks not cleaned off at noon Monday. Oh! where, oh! where is he gone, our Marshal?

NOTICE.—All highway and toll taxes not paid by Saturday 22nd day of January, I shall proceed by law to collect them.

JAY M. WOODS, Marshal.
By order of Village Trustees.

Mrs. ELIZABETH CULLINENE, of Chelsea, died June 11th, and was sent to Ann Arbor, last week, and placed in the Catholic vault. She was the wife of James Cullinene.

WE will pay until further notice, 18 cts. per pound for unsalted butter delivered at our store.

WOOD BROS.
Chelsea, Dec. 30th, 1880.

FUNERAL SERMON.—The funeral sermon of Archibald McLain, will be preached at the Baptist Church, in Chelsea, on Sunday morning, January 23rd, 1881; at 10:30, by the pastor, Rev. E. A. Gay.

Be on time; for prevention is better than cure. All Coughs and Colds and such affections of the throat and lungs as lead to consumption are cured by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

THIS afternoon express train from the west, due here about 5 o'clock. When between Grass Lake and Friesland, jumped the track, which caused it to be about five hours behind time. No serious damage done.

AN exchange says: "The editor wrote 'An Evening with Saturn,' and it came out in the paper, 'An Evening with Satan.' It was mighty rough, but the foreman said it was the work of the 'devil.' And it looked that way."

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will offer for sale his House and Lot situated on Main Street, north of railway.

FRANK McNAMARA.
Chelsea, Mich., Dec. 23rd, 1880. (9-w.)

THERE will be an Administrator's Sale of household furniture, at the residence of John M. Letts, in this village, on next Saturday, Jan. 2nd, 1881. An invitation is extended to all. Great bargains is expected. G. E. Davis, Salesman. See large bills.

—On Thursday last our Justice Court was occupied nearly all day by an assault and battery case. We can't see where the battery came in, as there was no blood split (only a little ink). The jury disagreed, and the trial was put off to some day in the near future.

ERROR.—In our issue of the 23rd ult., we mentioned the death of John Doyle, sen., as having died at his residence at Cavenader Lake, we made a mistake—he died at the residence of Dan Dorin, one and a half miles from Chelsea—his age was 86 years and 6 months.

CENSUS.—We were forwarded from Washington, a copy of the tenth census of the United States. We give Washtenaw county as follows: Total number of inhabitants, 41,848; male, 21,253; female, 20,595; native, 33,922; foreign, 7,926; white, 40,629; colored, 1,219.

WEATHER.—The following was below zero The temperature was reported at various western cities at 8 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 15th. Detroit, Chicago, 15. Milwaukee 17, Wiona 25, St. Paul 24, Dubuque 20, Davenport 20, Keokuk 12, Des Moines 15, St. Louis 3, Peoria 18, and Omaha 14.

"I HAVE long sought to understand what is meant in society by a friend, and I have made this discovery; a friend is a man who believes that he has the right on all occasions to tell you the truth that wounds you, to give you useless advice, and to borrow your money without returning it to you."

PERSONAL.—Miss Olive Conklin, of Sylvan, will probably leave this week for New Orleans, to fulfill her mission. She would have left before this; but on account of sickness. We wish her God speed.

THE good sleighing is bringing the farmers into market with their wheat. During the past week our streets were lined with wheat teams.

SEVERAL arrests were made for drunkenness on Tuesday last. If this state of affairs don't stop soon, we will publish the names of all the inebriates in full. Take warning.

Will somebody inform us how it is that the dog, the best, truest, most courageous and unselfish of man's friends, is used in various expressions as indicative of everything that is bad? An obstinate scoundrel is termed "dogged"; a lying scamp a "hound"; a coward a "cur"; and a blameless idiot, a "puppy." The road to ruin is called "going to the dogs."

NOTICE.

THE firm of MILLER & LIGHTHALL have this day dissolved by mutual consent, the name of the new firm will be known hereafter as LATHAN MILLER.

P. S.—All parties indebted to the above firm are requested to call and settle at once, or they can settle with our attorney MILLER & LIGHTHALL.

Chelsea, Mich., Jan. 8th, 1881. 19-3-w.

AN old bachelor, in Chelsea, was rather taken aback a day or two since, as follows: Picking up a book, he exclaimed, upon seeing a woodcut representing a man kneeling at the feet of a woman, "Before I would ever kneel to a woman, I would encircle my neck with a rope and stretch it!" And then turning to a woman, he inquired: "Do you not think it would be the best thing I could do?" "It would undoubtedly be the best for the woman," was the sarcastic reply.

A PARTY informs us that the eruptive disease so prevalent among children just now, and often called mock measles, is a distinctive disease and is termed "rotlin." It is contagious and resembles both measles and scarlet fever somewhat. Having had this disease is no protection to either, neither is either the measles or scarlet fever a protection to rotlin. It is not a malignant disease, and if properly looked after under favorable circumstances need not last longer than two days.

WINKING photographs are said to be produced in the following manner: One negative is taken with the sitter's eyes open; another without change of position, with the eyes shut. The two negatives are printed on opposite sides of the paper, "registering" exactly. Held before a flickering lamp, or other variable source of light, the combined photographs show rapid alternations of closed and open eyes, the effect being that of rapid winking.

THE cows continue their depredations in this locality. They run around loose, looking as if they had no owners. Their countenances are woe-begone, and their hair standing up straight. Hunger drives them into our yards to browse down the stubs of our trees a little more. Their owners think that all the feed they steal in this way is clear gain, and it is. Some of our wood-piles at the offices grow less during the night. We suppose it is the work of the poor hungry cows. They have been known to do so before.

ED. & FRANK, FASHIONABLE BARBERS.
When you wish an easy shave
As good as barber's ever gave,
Just call on them at their saloon
At more at eve, or busy noon.
They curl and dress the hair with grace
"It suits the contour of the face."
Their room is neat, their towels keen,
Scissors sharp and razors keen,
And every thing I think you'll find
To suit the taste and please the mind,
And all their art and skill can do
If you'll just call they'll do for you.
Please call on them and judge of their merits.

THE Chelsea German Working Men's Benevolent Association held its annual general meeting, Jan. 17th, 1881; and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

Pres.—Jacob Schumacher.
Vice-Pres.—A. Neuburger.
Rec. Sec.—M. Alber.
Cor. Sec.—B. Kramer.
Treasurer.—G. Mast.
Cashier.—F. Girbach.
Trustees.—Chas. Neuburger, J. Hoepfer, J. Schatz.
Standardbearer.—Ph. Keusch.
Physician.—Dr. T. Shaw.

The total expenses of last year amounted to \$310.00, and the income to \$395. As it will be ten years next fall, since the society organized, and has spent thousands of dollars for benevolent purposes. The membership at the present day numbers forty.

INSTALLATION.—The members of the Chelsea Grange, held a meeting at the house of Mr. Wesley Canfield, last Saturday, for the purpose of installing their officers for the ensuing year. There were about fifty present, and the time was very pleasantly spent in social converse, until called to sit down to a beautiful spread table, laden with all the good things that tempt the appetite. After satisfying the inner-man, the meeting was called to order by Mr. E. Pierce, Mr. Woods, of North Lake, then installed the officers, which was very ably performed, after which he followed up with a neat little speech. Mr. Smith, from Dexter, was then called upon, and responded to the call, also C. H. Wines and others. The following are the officers for the ensuing year:

M.—E. A. Pierce,
O.—T. Jewell,
L.—W. Canfield,
S.—O. M. Davis,
A.—S. J. Smith,
Chap.—T. W. Baldwin,
T.—P. Youngs,
Sec.—F. F. Tucker,
G. K.—H. Baldwin,
C.—Mrs. T. Jewell,
P.—Mrs. W. Canfield,
F.—Mrs. H. Baldwin,
L. A.—Mrs. J. Smith.

A. PATRON.

McGraw.—DeBoice.—Married in Stockbridge, Jan'y 11th, 1881, at the residence of C. W. DeBoice, by Rev. C. S. Smith, of Mason, Mr. Clairwin P. McGraw, of Sylvan, to Miss Emma DeBoice, of Mason.

CHELSEA is fast becoming a city. Our enterprising townsmen, Dr. G. E. Wright, has put up a telephone between his office and residence, a distance of several blocks. Success to enterprise.

MR. CHAS. RUSSELL, of Detroit, will lecture to the inhabitants of Chelsea, at the Baptist church, on Sunday evening next, on temperance.

GUILTY OF WRONG.—Some people have a fashion of confusing excellent remedies with the large mass of "patent medicines" and in this they are guilty of a wrong. There are some advertised remedies fully worth all that is asked for them, and one at least we know of—Hop Bitters. The writer has had occasion to use the Bitters in just such a climate as we have most of the year in Bay City, and has always found them to be first-class and reliable, doing all that is claimed for them.—*Tribune.*

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, }

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the seventeenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Elizabeth Cullinene, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of John Cullinene, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that Frank Sweetland, or some other suitable person may be appointed executor thereof.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday the fourteenth day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees, and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause if any they be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further Ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Herald, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
Judge of Probate.

[A true copy.]
WILLIAM G. DOTY,
Probate Register.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, }

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the seventh day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Albert Congdon, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Orrin Thatcher, praying that he may be licensed to sell the Real Estate whereof said deceased died seized.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the fifth day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the CHELSEA HERALD, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
Judge of Probate.

[A true copy.]
WILLIAM G. DOTY,
Probate Register.

Chelsea Market.

CHELSEA, Jan. 20, 1881.

FLOUR, per cwt. \$2 75
WHEAT, White, per bu. 93
CORN, per bu. 20 25
OATS, per bu. 30
CLOVER SEED, per bu. 4 75
TIMOTHY SEED, per bu. 3 00

BEANS, per bu. 50 100
POTATOES, per bu. 35 00
APPLES, green, per bu. 60 00
do dried, per bu. 3 1/2
HONEY, per lb. 18 20

BUTTER, per lb. 18
POULTRY—Chickens, per lb. 06
LARD, per lb. 07
TALLOW, per lb. 08
HAMS, per lb. 08
SHOULDERS, per lb. 06

EGGS, per doz. 3 00
SHEEP, live, per cwt. 3 00
HOGS, live, per cwt. 3 00
do dressed, per cwt. 5 00
HAY, tame, per ton. 8 00
do marsh, per ton. 5 00
SALT, per hbl. 1 25
WOOL, per lb. 33 35
CRANBERRIES, per bu. 1 00

10 bars SOAP, (good) 25c,
4 lbs. CRACKERS, (best made) 25c,
1 quart PEANUTS, 5c,
1 Gal. KEROSENE OIL, 25c,
A GOOD CHEWING TOBACCO, 40c, You can't duplicate it for 60 cts. in Washtenaw Co.

Our goods are all FRESH and
Taste and Odors all Prices, give us a call and be convinced.
FIRST-CLASS, we buy and sell for CASH.

RESPECTFULLY,
FARRALL & BOARDMAN.

LOOK AT OUR PRICES:

5 Boxes (1500) MATCHES, 25c,
5 bars Fine Bath SOAP, 25c,
1 Gal. KEROSENE OIL, 25c,
A GOOD CHEWING TOBACCO, 40c, You can't duplicate it for 60 cts. in Washtenaw Co.

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RESPECTFULLY,
FARRALL & BOARDMAN.

In Memoriam.

At half-past twelve, on Saturday, Jan'y 1st, 1881, Mrs. MARTHA H. ROYCE, died after an illness of 17 1/2 hours, while lifting a scuttle of coal to the stove, a blood vessel in her head burst, causing apoplexy and utter and permanent insensibility, her unconsciousness, painful as it was to her afflicted family, was, perhaps, fortunate in that she did not suffer. Mrs. Royce was born Jan. 23rd, 1818, was therefore near the age of 63. She was possessed of many virtues which endeared her to many, and was worthy of imitation; and her life of charity to the poor, kindly disposition and Christianly conduct has secured her a tender place in our memory, and felicity in Heaven.

Lines written on the death of the beloved Mrs. Martha H. Royce, by her niece, Mrs. N. A. Lessiter, Oakdale Farm, Mich.

'Twas New Year's Eve—the dying year,
Passed o'er its record to another,
That hour when Heaven and earth seem near,
When suddenly this faithful mother—
Stepped on the threshold of the stream
Which ope's from earth, the gate of
Heaven.

When o'er the waters came a gleam,
And every mortal fear was given.

The morrow dawned, auspicious, bright—
The harbinger of joys untold;
The willing soul had taken flight,
Leaving earth's casement—still and cold.
Three stricken daughters mourn her loss,
O, loved ones, 'tis our Fathers will,
His hand can lighten e'en this cross,
And bid the troubled heart—"Be still."

Hosts shall arise and call thee blessed—
The fairest garlands deck thy brow—
The suffering, and the sorrow-pressed,
Will ever weep for such as thou.
O, best of mothers! while we weep,
Love's tribute at thy feet we lay;
Thou art not dead, but fall'n asleep—
Thy memory shall live always.

Nay 'tis not death—but going home,
Where enters neither grief or pain;
Look up, ye mourners from the tomb
And say, "Our loss is but her gain."
No darkness there; that best abode
Requires no light of lamp or sun;
Father thy love hath all bestowed;
Help us to say, "Thy will be done."

Com.

The damp weather, and chilling winds of the approaching season subjects all to exposure, no matter how healthy, we are now the less susceptible to an attack of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Catarrh of the head, which if not properly attended to ends in Consumption.

Town's Bronchial Syrup is a positive cure. With but the nominal cost of 75 cents you procure this truly sovereign remedy.

Bronchial Syrup is guaranteed by all druggists and dealers in medicine to give entire satisfaction. Try it and be convinced of its real merit.

Marceus Liver and Anti-Bilious Compound cures all Liver and Bilious diseases, purifies the blood, equalizes the circulation and restores to perfect health the enfeebled system.

Farrand, Williams & Co.,
Agents, DETROIT.

LOOK AT OUR PRICES:

5 Boxes (1500) MATCHES, 25c,
5 bars Fine Bath SOAP, 25c,
1 Gal. KEROSENE OIL, 25c,
A GOOD CHEWING TOBACCO, 40c, You can't duplicate it for

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

The other night a child of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Wood, of Woodville, Newaygo county, was accidentally smothered in bed.

A route for the Detroit, Grosse Pointe & Mt. Clemens narrow gauge road is now being surveyed.

While laboring under temporary aberration of the mind, Mrs. Alice Williams of Alpine township, Kent Co., cut her tongue nearly out with a razor.

The decision of the supreme court on its specific taxes will have the effect of turning into the school fund, after this year's taxes are collected, about \$400,000, or \$1.20 per capita of the school children in the state. This will materially lessen local taxation for school purposes.

The eighth annual meeting of the association of superintendents of county poor is to be held in Mead's hall, Lansing, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January 18, 19 and 20, commencing Tuesday evening.

At the meeting of the State Agricultural Society, the treasurer reported: Cash on hand January 12, 1889, \$21,824; receipts, \$29,454.90; disbursements, business orders, \$16,970.44; premium checks, \$11,622.25; total disbursements, \$28,592.69; balance on hand at date, \$22,701.12. Included in the above balance is \$10,100 in registered 4 per cent government bonds.

Geo. W. Gregory, a wealthy farmer of Hastings, has been arrested, charged with illicit distilling of spirits. He is now in jail, where he is said to have three stills in operation. One at his residence, one in Kent Co. and one at Middleville.

The Union Mills boiler at Detroit, exploded Wednesday morning. Several men were killed.

The eastern insane asylum, at Pontiac, received 363 patients during the year 1888. The daily average in the asylum was 425; percentage of mortality 4.7; receipts \$183,312.77; expenditures \$191,844.25; weekly cost per capita \$8.84; now under treatment at private expense 26 patients, county expense 233, state expense 172.

Gov. Jerome has appointed Fred. J. Russell, of Hart, Judge of the 14th circuit, to succeed Judge Brown, resigned.

Another series of gifts from the munificent Mrs. Valeria Simon of Massachusetts, announced, amounting to nearly \$250,000. Olivet college will receive \$20,000.

It is reported that the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern is negotiating for the purchase of the Grand Rapids & Newaygo railroad, now operating as far as White Cloud, 20 miles north of Newaygo.

The Michigan State Association at Washington will give Gov. Jerome a reception when he attends the inauguration ceremonies. The governor's reception will be on the evening of March 23. All citizens of Michigan are invited.

At the farmers' institute to be held at Vassar, February 3 and 4, papers will be read by Professors Kettie, Cook and Carpenter and President Abbott of the agricultural college, Prof. C. L. Whitney of Muskegon, and others.

Prof. Beal, of the agricultural college says the peach buds in that part of the state are generally killed.

The jury in the case of W. T. Lawrence, owner of the "grand stand" on the Adrian fair grounds, brought in a verdict of "guilty." It seemed to be the general opinion that Mr. Lawrence was not at fault.

The court house and jail at Rogers city were totally destroyed by fire Friday. Cost \$15,000; insured for \$10,000. The advance printing office, which was a veritable "hot bed" of crime, was also burned. Loss \$15,000; insured for \$750.

The preliminary steps have been taken for the organization of the Episcopal church at Caro.

Advance sheets of the Auditor General's report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1888, show that for the first time in many years the fiscal year has closed with a surplus treasury.

In Ithaca, Gratiot county, Levi Huffer carelessly brushed off the shaving on a planing machine with his left hand. The sudden was caught by the planing knives and his arm was drawn in and chopped off some distance, so that it had to be amputated below the elbow.

Mrs. David Sterling of Eaton Rapids, slipped from her chair and sprained the muscles of her leg. "How the knee feels," she exclaimed, "that leg may be said to be amputated, as it has grown steadily worse."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Another cold wave passed over the western states. Thus far nearly 7,000 miles have been introduced in the house and placed on the calendar. Both the house and senate calendars are full.

Two feet of snow has fallen, which added to the two feet on the ground, makes four feet on the land.

Work on the enlargement of the Welland canal is being pushed forward vigorously, and it is expected will be completed by midsummer. The completion of the canal work will be likely to have considerable influence on the carrying trade of the country.

The fish village on the ice in Saginaw bay is in tall blast. There are already 125 shanties from 10 to 12 miles out from the shore.

Ben Harrison was unanimously nominated for United States senator by the Republicans of the Indiana legislature.

The Western Union, American Union and Atlantic and Pacific telegraph companies have been consolidated, say Gould having a controlling interest in the new company. The capital stock is \$50,000,000.

The Republican caucus of the Ohio legislature unanimously nominated Secretary Sherman for U. S. senator.

The Democrats of Delaware legislature unanimously support Thomas F. Bayard for re-election to the senate. He will be elected.

James B. Fair was formally elected United States senator by the Nevada legislature.

The Maine house of representatives declared that H. M. Planted had been elected governor.

Great demand for American railroad bonds in London.

Rumor says that one of the first nominations by Garfield will be that of a new minister to Peru, in place of Christianity.

Great damage has been done to the cotton and rice crops of the south by the winter weather.

A dispatch from Vincennes, Ind., gives a report that the grave of the late Gov. Williams has been rifled, and the casket and body stripped of valuables.

The thousand feet of the railway wharf at Sandy Hook has been carried away by the battering of the outgoing tide.

Great apprehension is felt for the safety of winter wheat and rye throughout northern Illinois and Wisconsin, a larger acreage than ever has been sown to these crops.

The report of the robbery of the grave of the late Gov. Williams of Indiana turns out to be a hoax.

It is said that all the coal companies, with one exception, in the Pennsylvania region, have agreed to resume work at the mines on last week.

The execution of James Hamilton of Greenboro, Greece county, Pa., took place at Washington, Pa., January 13. Six friends of the family of the deceased accompanied the remains.

CONGRESS.

January 10.—In the senate a number of bills were introduced, including one by Mr. Logan authorizing the President to put Gen. Grant on the retired list with the rank of general, and to call on him, if necessary, in case of public emergency, also to restore the franking privilege to senators and representatives for all official business. The bill for the relief of Ben McKelley was then taken up. Mr. Bayard spoke vigorously against it. The army appropriation bill was reported with amendments and placed on the calendar. The senate then went into executive session and adjourned.

In the house of representatives a large number of bills were introduced and referred. A resolution was passed inviting France to participate in the Centennial celebration. The bill for the relief of Ben McKelley was reported and the house went into committee of the whole upon it.

An amendment to transfer Chief Joseph's band of Nez Perces to a reservation north of the 46th parallel was rejected after debate.

January 11.—In the senate the military academy appropriation bill was reported from the committee and placed on the calendar; the bill to reorganize and discipline the army of the United States was reported adversely. The bill for punishing vagrancy in the District of Columbia was discussed and laid over without action.

In the house Mr. Blackburn (Dem.), introduced a resolution, which was adopted, appointing a committee of six members to examine into the charges that unfrankable matter had been sent through the mails under frank. The house then went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill. It was subsequently reported to the house and passed without important amendment.

January 12.—In the senate Mr. Davis (Dem., W. Va.) again introduced his resolution proposing a new organization of the treasury department in order that the accounts might be kept in a different manner. Mr. Logan (Rep., Ill.) called up his resolution extending the franking privilege to letters. Messrs. Edmunds (Rep., Vt.) and Thurman (Dem., O.), favored it. No action was taken. The senate then took up the army appropriation bill and discussed an amendment to pay the land grant railroads for transportation, but adjourned without action.

The house passed the bill with the morning hour and went into committee of the whole on the bill. Debate on the pending amendment fixing the rate of interest on the bonds at three per cent, being limited to 30 minutes. After a long and excited debate the amendment was adopted, yeas 132, nays 92. Mr. Sanford (Dem., Ala.) moved an amendment providing for the paying out of all silver and gold coins, and the exchange of \$30,000,000 before issuing any of the bonds authorized by this act. Carried, yeas 85, nays 25. The Republicans not voting. Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.) moved to make the bonds taxable. Lost, yeas 57, nays 94.

January 13.—In the senate the franking bill was discussed. The committee on the committee on postoffices. The army bill was taken up, and an amendment in regard to railroad transportation moved by Mr. Edmunds (Rep., Vt.) was agreed to, yeas 25, nays 85. The bill then went into committee of the whole on the bill. In the house of representatives the bill for the relief of Gen. Ord was reported and placed on the calendar. The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill. The bill was passed, yeas 132, nays 92.

January 14.—In the senate the house resolution authorizing the President to invite France to participate in the centennial celebration of the surrender at Vicksburg was reported favorably. The army bill was taken up and passed. The military academy appropriation bill was also passed. A house joint resolution appropriating \$2,500 to pay the expenses of the military academy was passed in spite of the objection of Senator Carpenter (Rep., Wis.) that it was unconstitutional. The senate then went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

In the house of representatives most of the time was spent on the private calendar. A discussion arose over a bill to pay for cattle taken from a settler by Indians. When the committee reported, the house passed the bill. The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill. The bill was passed, yeas 132, nays 92.

January 15.—The house of representatives went into committee of the whole on the bill. The bill was passed, yeas 132, nays 92.

January 16.—In the senate the bill for the relief of Gen. Ord was reported and placed on the calendar. The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill. The bill was passed, yeas 132, nays 92.

January 17.—In the senate the bill for the relief of Gen. Ord was reported and placed on the calendar. The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill. The bill was passed, yeas 132, nays 92.

January 18.—In the senate the bill for the relief of Gen. Ord was reported and placed on the calendar. The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill. The bill was passed, yeas 132, nays 92.

January 19.—In the senate the bill for the relief of Gen. Ord was reported and placed on the calendar. The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill. The bill was passed, yeas 132, nays 92.

January 20.—In the senate the bill for the relief of Gen. Ord was reported and placed on the calendar. The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill. The bill was passed, yeas 132, nays 92.

January 21.—In the senate the bill for the relief of Gen. Ord was reported and placed on the calendar. The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill. The bill was passed, yeas 132, nays 92.

January 22.—In the senate the bill for the relief of Gen. Ord was reported and placed on the calendar. The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill. The bill was passed, yeas 132, nays 92.

January 23.—In the senate the bill for the relief of Gen. Ord was reported and placed on the calendar. The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill. The bill was passed, yeas 132, nays 92.

January 24.—In the senate the bill for the relief of Gen. Ord was reported and placed on the calendar. The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill. The bill was passed, yeas 132, nays 92.

January 25.—In the senate the bill for the relief of Gen. Ord was reported and placed on the calendar. The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill. The bill was passed, yeas 132, nays 92.

January 26.—In the senate the bill for the relief of Gen. Ord was reported and placed on the calendar. The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill. The bill was passed, yeas 132, nays 92.

January 27.—In the senate the bill for the relief of Gen. Ord was reported and placed on the calendar. The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill. The bill was passed, yeas 132, nays 92.

January 28.—In the senate the bill for the relief of Gen. Ord was reported and placed on the calendar. The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill. The bill was passed, yeas 132, nays 92.

January 29.—In the senate the bill for the relief of Gen. Ord was reported and placed on the calendar. The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill. The bill was passed, yeas 132, nays 92.

January 30.—In the senate the bill for the relief of Gen. Ord was reported and placed on the calendar. The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill. The bill was passed, yeas 132, nays 92.

February 1.—In the senate the bill for the relief of Gen. Ord was reported and placed on the calendar. The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill. The bill was passed, yeas 132, nays 92.

February 2.—In the senate the bill for the relief of Gen. Ord was reported and placed on the calendar. The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill. The bill was passed, yeas 132, nays 92.

February 3.—In the senate the bill for the relief of Gen. Ord was reported and placed on the calendar. The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill. The bill was passed, yeas 132, nays 92.

February 4.—In the senate the bill for the relief of Gen. Ord was reported and placed on the calendar. The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill. The bill was passed, yeas 132, nays 92.

February 5.—In the senate the bill for the relief of Gen. Ord was reported and placed on the calendar. The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill. The bill was passed, yeas 132, nays 92.

February 6.—In the senate the bill for the relief of Gen. Ord was reported and placed on the calendar. The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill. The bill was passed, yeas 132, nays 92.

February 7.—In the senate the bill for the relief of Gen. Ord was reported and placed on the calendar. The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill. The bill was passed, yeas 132, nays 92.

February 8.—In the senate the bill for the relief of Gen. Ord was reported and placed on the calendar. The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill. The bill was passed, yeas 132, nays 92.

February 9.—In the senate the bill for the relief of Gen. Ord was reported and placed on the calendar. The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill. The bill was passed, yeas 132, nays 92.

February 10.—In the senate the bill for the relief of Gen. Ord was reported and placed on the calendar. The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill. The bill was passed, yeas 132, nays 92.

February 11.—In the senate the bill for the relief of Gen. Ord was reported and placed on the calendar. The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill. The bill was passed, yeas 132, nays 92.

February 12.—In the senate the bill for the relief of Gen. Ord was reported and placed on the calendar. The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill. The bill was passed, yeas 132, nays 92.

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February 19.—In the senate the bill for the relief of Gen. Ord was reported and placed on the calendar. The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill. The bill was passed, yeas 132, nays 92.

BARLEY—Canadian, 2 25/21 per 100 lbs. State, 1 50/1 50.

REANS—Picked, \$1 70/1 75.

CORN—47/48 per bu; OATS—36/39 per bu.

RYE—65/75 per bu.

APPLES—1 25/1 40 per bbl.

BUTTER—Prime quality 19/21.

CHICKENS—12/12 per lb.

CHEESE—10/10 per lb.

CRABAPPLES—5 00/7 50 per bbl.

DRIED APPLES—4 c's per bu.

DRESSED HOGS—5 20 to 5 40 Medium.

EGGS—Fresh 22/23.

GARAGE.

as follows: Turkeys, 10c to 12c; venison carcasses, 6c to 8c; do saddles, 10c to 12c; quail, 2c to 2.25; partridges, 6c to 7c; Mallard ducks, 10c to 12c; common do, 20c to 30c; woodcock, 25c; snipe, 1c; rabbits, 60c; squirrels, 60c.

HAY—Choice Timothy, \$15/16.

HOPS—15/20 per bu.

HONEY—Comb, 14/16 per lb.

MAPLE SUGAR—12c.

ONIONS—\$3.50 to \$3.75 per bbl.

POTATOES—45 to 50 per bbl.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 7 to 7 1/2c; do turkeys, 10 to 11c; do geese, 10 to 11c.

PROVISIONS—Pork mess, \$14.00 to \$16.00; do lard 6c; hams, 10/10; do shoulders, 6 1/2c; bacon, 10c; extra mess beef, \$5.50 to 10c per bbl.

SALT—1.05/1.12 per bbl.

SEED—Clover, \$4.50 to \$4.90 per bu. Timothy, \$2.50 to \$2.70.

SWEET POTATOES—\$1.25 to \$1.50 per bbl.

TALLOW—5c per lb.

WHEAT—\$2.75 to \$3.00 per cord.

WOOD—\$2.75 to \$3.00 per cord.

Wool—\$2.75 to \$3.00 per cord.

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RECORD OF THE YEAR.

January, 1889.

8. Benjamin Bogert, treasurer of New York produce exchange, commits suicide.

13. Gambetta chosen president of French chamber of deputies. James A. Garfield elected United States senator from Ohio.

17. Daniel F. Davis (Rep.) elected governor of Maine by the legislature.

18. James Russell Lowell, nominated minister to England—John H. Hayden murder trial at New Haven, Conn., disbarred and discharged.

21. Bill for abolition of slavery in Cuba passed by the senate.

21. Colliery explosion at Newcastle-under-Lyme, Eng.; 70 lives lost.

30. British training ship Atlanta sails from Bermuda with 311 officers and men, and is never heard from again.

February.

3. Extermination of the Donnelly family at Lucan, Ont., by an armed mob.

4. Pennsylvania Republican state convention instructs for Grant.

9. Theatre Royal, Dublin, burned; \$1 lives lost.

10. Destruction by fire of city hall, Albany, N. Y.

11. Emperor William, of Germany, sustains a serious fall.

17. Explosion of dynamite in Winter place at St. Petersburg; 10 soldiers killed.

18. Abolition of slavery in Cuba promulgated.

25. New York Republican state convention instructed for Grant—Gen. Mellick appointed dictator of Russia.

29. Completion of St. Gothard tunnel.

March.

2. Attempt of Vlasovskiy to assassinate Gen. Mellick at St. Petersburg.

23. British parliament dissolved.

April.

1. Colliery explosion at Anderlues, Belgium; 42 lives lost.

17. Explosion of giant powder mill near San Francisco. More than 20 lives lost.

19. Marshall, Mo., destroyed by tornado; 100 lives lost.

20. British victory over the Afghans near Ghuznee.

21. Great fire at Hull, P. Q.; 500 buildings destroyed.

21. Charles DeYoung, editor of the San Francisco Chronicle shot by I. M. Kalloch.

25. French chamber of deputies, destroying 22 houses and killing 17 persons.

26. New British parliament convenes, and Hon. Mr. Brand elected speaker.

May.

5. Anti-third term convention assembled at St. Louis.

9. Oil fire at Rixford, Pa.; 80 houses and thousands of barrels of oil destroyed.

14. Milton, Pa., destroyed by fire—Senator Gordon of Georgia, resigns, and ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown is appointed his successor.

17. Postmaster General David M. Key appointed United States postmaster for eastern and middle Tennessee, and Horace Maynard postmaster-general.

23. Leon Say, elected president of the French senate.

25. Sevier, Texas, destroyed by cyclone; 9 persons killed.

26. Powder mill explosion near Ghent, Belgium; 10 lives lost.

June.

2. National republican convention meets in Chicago.

3. Africa, Peru, captured by the Chileans.

8. James A. Garfield nominated for the presidency at Chicago, and Chester A. Arthur for the vice-presidency.

11. Twenty persons killed by tornado in Potawatomi county, Iowa.

JIM WOOD AND 110.