

# THE CHELSEA HERALD.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Domestic Hints.

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## MY CASTLES IN THE WEST.

When the purple evening shadows  
Fall across the blooming meadows,  
When the sun is sinking downward, and the  
birds have gone to rest;  
Rising from the sunset's glory,  
Like some court of olden story,  
I can see the lofty turrets of my castles in the west.

Rocky towers by Nature built,  
Massive pillars, sunshine gilded,  
Shining domes that pierce the heavens, capped  
by snows that never die;  
Time the work of men may humble,  
Profound cities fade and crumble,  
Still through centuries years my castles tower  
grandly to the sky.

Terraced gardens on the ledges,  
Greenest forests on their edges,  
Where dwell my little people in many a cozy  
nest;  
Fairer than the elfin races,  
Full of native airs and graces,  
Are my thousands of small subjects in my king-  
dom in the west.

Trilling robins, scarlet breasted,  
Chattering blue-jays, golden crested,  
With throngs of happy humming-birds and  
myriads of bees;  
Whistling thrushes, satin throated,  
Dainty bluebirds, satin-coated,  
What inhabitants of fairyland could lovelier be  
than these?

The fairest of all flowers,  
Bloom within my woodland bowers,  
In my hillside gardens, where flashing  
mountain streams  
Bursting through the ice that bound them,  
And the snow fields all around them,  
Dash downward, rainbow-tinted, like the won-  
derland of dreams.

Though the sunset's glow is hidden,  
And the blast, by storm clouds ridden,  
Sweeps over the darkening prairie, thunder  
pulsing in its breast;  
Still I know, beyond the gloaming,  
That my castles are foaming,  
And the sunset rays are falling on my castles  
in the west.

—Woman's Journal

## DR. JEX'S PREDICAMENT.

It was the funniest thing that I ever  
saw in my life. Cruikshank would  
have gloried in it. I wish I had him  
here to illustrate that scene with the  
spirited vigor that only his dancing  
pencil gives.

It was in Kentucky that it happen-  
ed—that pleasant land of blue-grass,  
and tobacco, and fine stock, and white-  
teethed girls. Mabel, my sister, had  
married Dick Hucklestone, and they  
had begun life in great contentment  
and a little three-roomed house scarcely  
big enough to hold the bridal presents.  
But they were happy, healthy, healthy.  
They had two cubs, ice-cream every  
day, a charming baby, and Uncle Brim-  
mer. Who said they their cup was  
not full? Indeed, they thought it full  
before Uncle Brimmer added himself  
thereto—a very ponderous rose leaf.  
He was one of our old family servants,  
who fondly believed that Miss Mabel  
and her young husband would never be  
able to get on without him. He walk-  
ed all the way from Mississippi to Ken-  
tucky, with his things tied up in a meal  
sack, and presented himself before  
Mabel announced affably that he had  
come to "stay on."

"But I haven't any place for you, Un-  
cle Brimmer," said Mabel, divided be-  
tween the hospitality and embarrassment.

"For, honey, you kin jes' tuck me  
around anywhere. I don't take up no  
room."

Mabel looked thoughtfully upon the  
big, brown-grained whistler of old negro,  
whose proportions were those of a Her-  
cules, and shook her head. "You are  
not a Tom Thumb, Uncle Brim-  
mer."

"No, ma'am," said he submissively,  
"but I've got his spirit. Couldn't I  
sleep in de kitchen, honey?" he went  
on, with insinuating sweetness.

"No, indeed," cried our young house-  
keeper; "I put my foot down on any-  
body sleeping in the kitchen."

Aunt Patsey, the cook, stood by  
balancing a pan of flour on her head,  
one fat hand on her hip. I suspected  
her of a personal interest in the matter,  
and indeed, she afterwards acknowl-  
edged that she thought Uncle Brim-  
mer's coming would prove a "blessin'  
to her feet." Those feet of hers had  
been saved many steps through the ser-  
vice of her ten-year-old daughter Nancy  
Palma Kate—called Nancy Pal for  
short. But the late Nancy's services  
had been called into requisition as a  
nurse, and Aunt Patsey, who was fat  
and scant of breath, thought she had  
much to do; and so she viewed with  
evident delight the stalwart proportions  
of our good-natured giant from the south.

"Dar's de lof," Miss Mabel, she sug-  
gested.

"It's too small, and is cluttered up  
with things already."

"Oh, sho, chile, dar ain't nothin' in  
dat lof 'cep' de taters, an' de apples,  
an' some strings o' backer, de broken  
plough, an' some odds and ends o' de  
children's and Lucy Crittenden's pups.  
Laf' dar ain't nothin' ter speak of in de  
lof."

"He can't get in at the window," said  
Mabel, shifting her ground.

"Lemme try," said Uncle Brimmer.

The kitchen was a small log-cabin  
some distance from the house—in good  
hollierin' reach, to quote Aunt Patsey.  
Above it was a low room, or loft, crowd-  
ed with the miscellaneous articles  
enumerated. The only way of getting  
into it was from the outside. A ladder  
against the side of the cabin admitting  
one through a little window, no larger,  
I am sure, than that of a railway coach,  
into this storehouse of treasures. Nanky  
Pal, who was as slim as a snake, was  
usually selected to fetch and carry  
through the small aperture. But Uncle  
Brimmer?

"I'm pretty sho I kin do it," he said,  
squinting up one eye, as he took off his  
coat and prepared to try.

We stood in the doorway as he cau-  
tiously went up to the ladder; and, after  
an exciting moment he pushed himself  
through the window, and turning,  
smiled triumphantly.

This settled the matter. A cot bed  
was procured for Uncle Brimmer, and  
he soon became the mainstay of the  
family. Cheerfully avoiding all the  
work possible; indifferently as an ostrich  
eating all he could find in cupboards or  
highways; grimly playing hobgoblin for  
baby; gaily twangling his banjo on  
moonlight nights—memory recalls that  
with a smile, Uncle Brimmer! I can  
close my eyes now, and recall him, fat,  
shapeless, indistinct in the semi-dark-  
ness, as he sat under the mulberry-tree  
singing:

"Wish I wuz in Tennessee,  
A-sittin' in de cheer,  
An' wuz in my deo,  
An' arms around my deo!"

This was his favorite. Who shall  
doubt that it expressed to him all the  
poetry, romance, passion, of life?

After a time Uncle Brimmer fell ill,  
and we sent for a doctor.

Dr. Trattles Jex, was the medical  
man of our country. He lived in Mid-  
deburn, seven miles away, and he  
came over trotting on a great bay horse,  
with a pair of saddle-bags hanging like  
Gilpin's bottles, one on each side. He  
looked as diminutive as a monkey  
perched on the tall horse's back, and  
indeed, he was "a wee bit pawky body,"  
as he said of Tommy Moore. But bless  
me! he was as pompous and self impor-  
tant as though he had found the place  
to stand on, and could move the world  
with his little lever. A red handker-  
chief carefully pinned across his chest  
showed that he had lungs and a  
mother. His boots were polished to  
the last degree. His pink and beard-  
less face betrayed his youth; and his  
voice—ah! his voice. What a treasure  
it would have been could we have let  
it out to masqueraders! Whether it  
was just changing from that of youth to  
that of a man, or whether, like reading  
and writing, "it came by nature," I  
can't tell. One instance it was deep  
and bass, and the next, squeaking and  
soprano. No even tenor about that  
voice.

He held out his hand, with "good  
morning, Mrs. Hucklestone. I hope  
the baby has not had an attack?"  
I popped into the dining-room to  
giggle, but little well-bred Mabel did  
not even smile.

"Oh, no," she cried, "it is Uncle Brim-  
mer."

The doctor offered to see him at once.  
Mabel got up to lead the way. Up to  
this moment I warrant it had not  
struck her as anything out of the way  
that she must invite Dr. Jex to climb a  
ladder and crawl through a window to  
get at his patient. But as she looked  
at him speechless, spotless, gloved,  
scented and curled, then at the ladder  
leaning against the wall in a disreputa-  
ble, rickety sort of a way, a sense of  
incongruity seemed borne in on her  
soul. To add to her distress and my  
hilarity, we saw that Uncle Brimmer  
had hung out some mysterious under-  
riggering that he wore. Long, red, and  
ragged, it "flaunted in the breeze" as  
picturesquely as the American flag on a  
Fourth of July.

"I am afraid, Doctor, it will be a lit-  
tle awkward," faltered Mabel; "Uncle  
Brimmer is up there, and she waved  
her little hand."

"An' you'll have to climb de ladder,"  
put in Nanky Pal, with a disrespectful  
chuckle.

I thought the little Doctor gasped;  
but he recovered himself gallantly, and  
said:

"As a boy I have climbed trees, and  
think I can ascend a ladder as a man,"  
and he smiled heroically.

We watched him. He was encum-  
bered by the saddle-bags, but he man-  
aged very well, and had nearly reached  
the top, when suddenly Uncle Brim-  
mer's head and shoulders protruded  
giving him the look of a small half out  
of his shell.

"Here's my pulse, Doctor," he cried,  
blandly, extending his bare arm. "Tain't  
no place for you up here. An' here's  
my tongue," then out went his tongue  
for Dr. Jex's inspection.

The Doctor seated himself on a rung  
of the ladder, quite willing to be met  
half way. Professional inquiries be-  
gan, when

"A deep sound struck like a rising  
knell."

"Good gracious!" exclaimed Mabel;  
"what is that?"

Nanky Pal sprang up, with distend-  
ed eyes, almost letting the baby fall.

Again.

"Nearer, clearer, deadlier than be-  
fore."

"Sakes alive! Miss Mabel," cried Nan-  
ky, "ole Mr. Simmon's bull's broke loose!"  
She was right. A moment  
more, and in rushed the splendid, an-  
gry beast, bellowing, pawing the  
ground, shaking his evil, lowered head  
as if he were contradicting him.  
Dr. Jex turned a scared face.  
My lord! he caught sight of the fluttering  
red rags, and charged the side of the  
house. And I give my word, the next  
instant the ladder was knocked from  
under the Doctor's feet, and he was  
clinging frantically round the neck of  
Uncle Brimmer.

Fearful moment.

"Pull him in Uncle Brimmer—pull  
him in," shrieked Mabel, dancing about.

"I can't honey—I can't," gasped the  
choking giant; "I'm stuck."

"Hold me up," cried the doctor, "send  
for help."

Uncle Brimmer seized him by the  
arm-pits. The saddle-bags went clat-  
tering down, and about the head of  
Master Bull a cloud of quinine, calo-  
mel, Dover's and divers other powders  
and pills, broke in blinding confusion.

"Aunt Patsey, go for Mr. Huckle-  
stone at once," called Mabel.

Aunt Patsey looked cautiously out  
from the kitchen door. "Yer don't  
ketch me in de yard wid ole Simmon's  
bull," she said, with charming indepen-  
dence.

"Then I shall send Nanky Pal."

"If Nanky Pal goes out dat house  
I'll break every bone in her body."

Then Mabel began to beg: "Aunt  
Patsey, let her go, please. I'll give you  
a whole bagful of quilt pieces, and my  
ruby red polonaise that you begged me  
for yesterday."

Aunt Patsey's head came out a little  
further. "An' what else?"

"And a ruffled pillow-sham," said Ma-  
bel, almost in tears, "and some white  
sugar, and I'll make you a hat—and  
that's all. Now."

"I reckon dat's about as much as de  
chile is wuth," said the philosophic  
mother. "Let her go."

"Fly! Fly!" cried Mabel.

"I ain't skeered, said Nanky. I ain't  
dat sort. Mammy ain't nuther. She  
was jes' waitin' ter see how much  
you'd give."

Many a good square man loafs round  
the corners till he goes home at tye  
tangles.

## RESIGNED.

Senator Conkling Forces his Fight  
With the President.

And Both he and Senator Jett Resign—  
The Letter and the Administration

When the senate assembled on Mon-  
day messages were read from Senators  
Conkling and Platt stating that they  
had forwarded their resignations as  
senators to the governor of New  
York.

### THE RESIGNATIONS

set forth that some weeks ago the Pres-  
ident sent to the senate in a group  
persons for public office already filled.  
One of these offices is the Collectorship  
of the port of New York, now held by  
Gen. Merritt; another is the Consul-  
Generalship at London, now held by  
Gen. Badesau; another, Charge d'Aff-  
aires to Denmark, held by Mr. Cramer;  
another is the mission to Switzerland,  
held by Mr. Fish, son of a former dis-  
tinguished secretary of state. Mr. Fish  
had, in deference to an ancient prac-  
tice, placed his position at the disposal  
of the new administration, but like  
other persons named, he was ready to  
remain at his post, if permitted to do  
so. All these officers, save only Mr.  
Cramer are citizens of New York. It  
was proposed to displace them all not  
for any alleged faults or for any al-  
leged need or advantage of the public ser-  
vice, but in order to give the great of-  
fice of collector of the port of New  
York to Mr. Wm. H. Robertson as a  
reward for certain acts of his, said to  
have "aided in making the nomination  
of Gen. Garfield possible."

Believing this action unwise there  
was sent to the President the follow-  
ing:

TO THE PRESIDENT:  
We beg leave to remonstrate against the  
change in the Collectorship of New York, by  
the removal of Mr. Merritt and the ap-  
pointment of Mr. Robertson. The propo-  
sal was wholly a surprise. We heard of it only  
when the nominations involved in the plan  
were announced in the Senate. We had only  
two days before this been informed from  
you that a change in the customs office at New  
York was contemplated, and were quite  
ignorant of the purpose of the action until  
the present Collector and his successor, Mr.  
Robertson, in his stead. Our opinion is quite  
the reverse, and we believe no political ad-  
vantage can be gained for either the Republican  
party or its principles. Believing that no in-  
dividual has claims or obligations which  
should be liquidated in such a mode, we ear-  
nestly and respectfully ask that the nomination  
of Mr. Robertson be withdrawn.

(Signed)  
CHESTER A. ANTHONY,  
J. C. PLATT,  
THOMAS J. JAMES,  
ROBERT CONKLING.

Mr. Conkling then goes on to say  
that although it has been customary  
to withdraw nominations, on less se-  
rious representations than these, the  
President refused to do so. Immedi-  
ately the public press, especially in  
articles and dispatches, written by  
those in close and constant association  
with the President, and with influen-  
tial members of his cabinet, teemed  
with violent denunciations of the  
administration and "dictating to the  
President."

Some days ago the President abrupt-  
ly withdrew in one and the same acts  
the names of Gen. Woodford and Mr.  
Tenny and of two marshals. This un-  
precedented proceeding, whether per-  
missible by law or not, was gravely  
significant. The President had nomi-  
nated these officers after they had been  
weighed in the balance. Their official  
records were before him and had been  
fully scrutinized and approved. It  
must be presumed he thought the  
nominations fit to be made, and that  
it was his duty to make them. There  
is no allegation that he discovered any  
unfitness in all of them alike. What,  
then, was the meaning and purpose of  
this peremptory step? It was im-  
mediately stated, as if by authority, and  
seems to be admitted, that the purpose  
was to coerce the senate or senators to  
vote as they would not vote left free  
from executive interference. The de-  
sign was to control the action of the  
senators touching matters committed  
by the constitution to the senate, and  
to the senate exclusively.

After characterizing this policy as  
"vicious and hurtful," Mr. Conkling  
says: Only about two years ago the  
senate advised that Gen. Merritt be  
appointed Collector at New York. It  
is understood that among the Senators  
who so advised was Mr. Windom,  
now secretary of the treasury, and the  
head of this department whose subor-  
dinate Gen. Merritt is. Another Sena-  
tor known to have given this advice  
was Mr. Kirkwood, now secretary of  
the Interior. It is said that like the  
Postmaster General from our own State,  
these Cabinet officers were not taken  
into consultation touching the removal  
of Gen. Merritt, but their sworn and  
official action as Senators is none the  
less instructive. That the late secre-  
tary of the treasury and the late admin-  
istration, up to its expiration, less than  
ten weeks ago, approved Gen. Merritt  
as an officer is well known, and it is no-  
where suggested that any citizens had  
petitioned for his removal, or that  
official delinquency on his part is the  
reason of it. In place of the experi-  
enced officer in midst of his term, fixed by  
law, it is proposed suddenly to put a  
man who has no training for the  
position.

Reference is then made to Robertson's  
action in the Chicago convention, and  
it is remarked that whether he was, or  
was not himself bound, not only by  
honor and implication, but by express-  
ly giving his word to vote for Grant,  
becomes quite immaterial in view of  
the claim made for him. It is insisted

that he "organized the bolt," or, as it  
has been sometimes stated, "he was the  
leader of the bolt." This is to say that  
he invited, persuaded and induced  
others whom he knew had given their  
word and had obtained their seats by  
doing so, to violate their word and be-  
tray not only the Republicans assem-  
bled in the state convention, but  
Republicans of their districts as well,  
who had trusted in their honor.

The letter closes as follows: "Such  
distrust has been expressed of the  
correctness of our positions that we  
think it right and dutiful to submit  
the matter to the power to which alone  
we are bound and ever ready to bow.  
The legislature is in session. It is Re-  
publican in majority, and New York  
abounds in some quite as able as we  
to bear her message and commission in  
the senate of the United States. With  
a profound sense of the obligation we  
owe, with devotion to the Republican  
party, and with reverent attachment to  
the great state whose interests and  
honor are dear to us, we hold it respect-  
ful and becoming to make room for  
those who may correct all the errors  
we have made and interpret aright the  
duties we have misconceived. We,  
therefore, inclose our resignations, but  
hold fast the privilege as citizens and  
Republicans to the stand for the con-  
stitutional rights of all men and all  
representatives whether of the states,  
the nation, or the people."

### THE PRESIDENT.

when spoken to about the matter, said  
he was advised this morning of the in-  
tended resignations and was prepared  
for it. He said Conkling's action did  
not in the least discount the adminis-  
tration; that the sun will rise  
and set to-morrow the same as when  
Conkling was a member of the senate.  
As soon as the news reached the de-  
partments all the Cabinet officers ex-  
cept Hunt went to the White House  
and had a talk with the President.

The unanimous conclusion was that  
the resignations, if they had hurt any-  
body, had not hurt the administration.  
The President's opinion was that  
Conkling had found himself too weak  
to meet a final issue; that he had not  
found himself so powerful as he sup-  
posed, and that on resigning Conkling  
forewent overwhelming defeat and pre-  
ferred to temporarily vacate his seat  
rather than meet it. The President  
felt satisfied with the position he had  
taken and that the country is within him.  
He had only maintained the prerogative  
of the President which was his  
under the Constitution.

### FROM LANSING.

Railroad Legislation—Another Com-  
mission—Asylum Bill Passed—Miscellane-  
ous.

LANSING, May 20, 1881.

Much of the time and attention of  
the legislature, particularly the house,  
has been occupied during this week by  
the two very important matters pertaining  
to railroads. One is the consideration  
of the bill "to confer certain lands,  
rights, franchises, powers and privi-  
leges upon the

ONTONAGON & BRULE RIVER  
railroad company, which were granted  
to the Ontonagon & State Line rail-  
road company, by an act disposing  
of certain grants of land made to the State  
of Michigan for railroad purposes by  
act of congress, approved June 3, 1856."

This bill has filled the hotels and leg-  
islative halls with interested members of  
the "third house," almost from the or-  
ganization of the legislature in Jan-  
uary down to the present time, and  
there has been no bill pending for years  
that has had more lobbying for or  
against than this. The house began  
its considerations under a special order  
yesterday morning, and after two  
whole days of speech-making on the  
part of members, are still at it, and it  
is very uncertain as to how soon a vote  
will be reached on the bill. The ques-  
tion is a complicated one and involves  
the rights of those who claim to be  
homesteaders, those who propose to  
build the road, and those who consti-  
tute the canal company at Ontonagon.  
The case is likely to occupy several  
days before both houses finally get  
through with it.

The other item of railroad legisla-  
tion asked for, and one which is calling  
out just as much lobbying, and one  
which has the sympathies of the whole  
city of Detroit enlisted, is the

### UNION DEPOT BILL.

drafted and urged by Hon. James F.  
Joy and backed up by the entire board  
of trade in the city and by very many  
of the prominent citizens of the city as  
well as the state. It is opposed by a  
newly organized company styling them-  
selves the "Transit Railway Company,"  
which professes to have been organiz-  
ed for the purpose of building a transit  
railway along the river front. The  
company is composed of Bela Hubbard,  
his brother-in-law, Mr. King, his son,  
Representative Hubbard, John Atkin-  
son, and one or two others. Extensive  
meetings have been held before the  
committee on railroads of the two  
houses and long arguments made by  
the leading railroad men of the state.  
It is pretty generally believed that the  
bill will pass by a large majority.

### THE TAX COMMISSION.

bill has been signed by the Governor,  
and now the question is as to whom he  
will select for the five members of the  
commission. It is understood that  
there are quite a large number of men  
in the state who consider themselves  
equal to the occasion, and who would  
be willing to sacrifice themselves on  
their country's altar, if called. Good  
men should be chosen, with no regard  
to political influences or party lines.

### ADDITIONAL ASYLUM.

The senate bill appropriating \$400,-  
000 for the location and erection of an  
additional asylum for the insane, that  
was passed, reconsidered and tabled on  
its final passage last week was called  
up by Senator Tooker, on the 18th, and  
was passed by a vote of yeas 24, nays  
2. It is understood that this action  
meets with the hearty approval of  
Governor Jerome, who it will be re-  
membered, recommended the passage  
of such a bill in his inaugural message.  
Possibly the house may defeat the bill.

### SUNDRIES.

A preamble and resolution express-  
ing sympathy with President Garfield,  
in his difficulty with Conkling, offered  
by Senator Billings, on the 17th, was  
promptly tabled, the senate evidently  
declining to go into the fight without  
cause.

The joint resolution proposing to  
again submit to the people the question  
of increasing the salaries of the circuit  
judges from \$1,500 to \$2,500, was re-  
ported favorably by the senate com-  
mittee on constitutional amendments,  
and when printed will be again before  
the legislature. It will quite likely  
pass, and if so, it is now thought that  
the people will adopt it for they came  
very near doing so the last time the  
question was submitted.

The concurrent resolution fixing the  
final adjournment day on June 4th,  
which was tabled in the senate last  
week, was taken up by that body on  
the 16th, and adopted by a vote of 23  
to 2. The house, however, felt that it  
was not possible to fix the day until  
more of the important matters of legisla-  
tion were disposed of, so decided to  
make its consideration a special order  
for the 24th. It is now generally  
thought that the house will quite likely  
be obliged to extend the time another  
week, making it the 11th. If so  
the senate can do no better than to  
concur.

The senate has passed the house bill  
to create another judicial district mak-  
ing twenty-seven in all.

The house bill for the revision of  
the highway laws that has been so long  
under consideration was finally dis-  
posed of by its final passage by the senate  
on the 18th by a vote of yeas 26, nays  
none.

The house bill to appropriate \$25,000  
for frescoing and decorating the capitol  
was amended in the senate by cutting  
the appropriation down to \$10,000, and  
limiting the rooms to be frescoed at  
the present time to the Governor's  
rooms, the main corridor, etc., and  
then the bill was defeated by a vote  
of yeas 15, nays 10. It was re-con-  
sidered and will doubtless pass at some  
other time, when the work will be at  
least commenced.

Both houses have passed the bill so  
much petitioned for, for the publication  
of 30,000 additional copies of "Robert-  
son's Michigan in the war," and the  
soldiers or their children can now all  
have a copy.

Representative Wycoff's bill for the  
restoration of the death penalty, was  
lost in the house on the 18th, by a vote  
of yeas 45, nays 35.

Both houses have passed the bill ap-  
propriating \$10,000 to enable the state  
to take part in the Yorktown celebra-  
tion.

### BOHEMIAN.

Proclamation of Charles II. in Regard  
to Theatres.

Charles R.—Whereas complaint hath  
often been made unto Us, that divers  
persons do rudely press, and with evil  
Language and Blows force their way  
into Our Theatres (called the Theatre  
Royal in Bridge street, and the Dukes  
Theatre in Dorset Garden) at the time  
of their Publick Representations and  
Actings, without paying the Price es-  
tablished at both the said Theatres, to  
the great disturbance of Our Servants,  
Licensed by Our Authority, as well as  
others, and to the danger of the Pub-  
lick Peace; Our Will and Pleasure  
therefore is, and We do hereby straight-  
ly charge and Command, That no Per-  
son of what Quality soever, do presume  
to come into either of the said Theatres  
before and during the time of Actings,  
and until the Plays are quite finished,  
without paying the Price established  
for the respective places. And Our  
further Command is, That the Money  
which shall be so paid by any Persons  
for their respective Places, shall not be  
returned again, after it is once paid,  
notwithstanding that such Persons  
shall go out at any time before or dur-  
ing the Play; And (to avoid future  
fraud) That none hereafter shall enter  
the Pit, First, or Upper Gallery, with-  
out delivering to the respective Door-  
keepers the Ticket or Tickets which  
they received for their Money paid at  
the first Door. And forasmuch as 'tis  
impossible to command those vast En-  
gines (which move the Scenes and Ma-  
chines) and to order such a number of  
Persons as must be employed in Works  
of that nature, if any but such as be-  
long thereunto, be suffered to press in  
amongst them; Our Will and Command  
is, That no Person of what Quality so-  
ever, presume to stand or sit on the  
stage, or to come within any part of  
the Scenes, before the Play begins,  
while 'tis Acting, or after 'tis ended;  
And We strictly hereby Command Our  
Officers and Guard of Soldiers which  
attend the respective Theatres to see  
this order exactly observ'd; And if any  
Person whatsoever shall disobey this  
Our known Pleasure and Command,  
We shall proceed against them as Con-  
temptors of Our Royal Authority, and  
disturbers of the Publick Peace. Given  
at Our Court at Whitehall the Second  
day of February in the Twenty Sixth  
Year of our reign.—Notes and Queries.

### Chocolate Eclair.

Take four ounces  
of flour, half a teaspoonful of baking  
powder, and a very small pinch of salt,  
and sift them together; beat the yolks  
of four eggs light; beat into these six  
ounces of pulverized sugar; beat the  
whites of four eggs light, and add  
the flour and whites of egg, a table-  
spoonful at a time, to the sugar and  
yolk; put a sheet of well-buttered paper  
in a baking-pan, drop your cake into  
small oblong forms on it, and bake to  
a light brown in a quick oven; grate  
two ounces of chocolate, add to it four  
ounces of pulverized sugar, moisten it  
with cold water, mix smooth in a tin  
and set in a pot of hot water on the  
fire; let it boil until it candies; put it  
while hot on under part of the cakes,  
and put them two and two together;  
then put the chocolate on top of each  
two, and put them for a few moments  
in the oven to dry.

Cream Sauce for Pudding: To make  
a bowlful of cream sauce take a piece  
of butter the size of a small egg and  
beat it up with powdered sugar until it  
is a light cream. Then set it aside.  
Then into a small tin sauce pan put a  
coffee-cupful of water and add to it a  
teaspoonful of flour mixed in a little  
cold water. Cook this thoroughly un-  
til it is like thin starch. Then take up  
the butter and sugar mixture, and while  
you are beating it energetically let some  
one pour into it slowly and gradually  
the hot flour sauce. If the beating is  
not stopped for a moment the whole  
sauce will rise and be foamy as sea-  
foth. Flavor with wine, brandy or  
vanilla, as preferred. This is the best  
sauce made. Potato flour is sometimes  
used instead of wheat flour.

Cocanut Cake: One cup sugar, one  
cup flour, half teaspoon cream tartar,  
one-fourth teaspoon soda, one table-  
spoon boiling water, three eggs. Beat  
the yolks of the eggs, stir in the sugar,  
then the whites of the eggs beaten to a  
stiff froth, then the flour, with the  
cream of tartar mixed through it, then  
the soda, dissolved in the boiling water.  
Bake in three or four cakes, in a pretty  
quick oven. Make an icing of the  
whites of two eggs and six heaping







# N. C. R. R. TIME TABLE.

| GOING WEST.  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| Mail Train.....  | 9:22 A. M.                 |
| Local Passenger.....   | 7:35 A. M.                 |
| Grand Rapids Express.....  | 5:52 P. M.                 |
| Jackson Express.....   | 8:05 P. M.                 |
| Evening Express.....   | 10:38 P. M.                |
| GOING EAST.  |                            |
| Night Express.....   | 5:50 A. M.                 |
| Jackson Express.....   | 8:03 A. M.                 |
| Grand Rapids Express.....  | 10:07 A. M.                |
| Mail Train.....  | 4:40 P. M.                 |
| H. B. LEVARD, Gen'l Supt., Detroit.                              |                            |
| HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago. |                            |
| Time of Closing the Mail.  |                            |
| Western Mail.....  | 11:15 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. |
| Eastern.....   | 8:00 P. M. and 9:00 P. M.  |
| Geo. J. CHOWELL, 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.

**I. 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. WRIGHT, Sec'y.

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

**R. M. SPEER,**  
**DENTIST.**  
(Formerly with D. C. Hawxhurst, M. D.; D. D. S., of Battle Creek.)  
Nitrous oxide gas for the painless extraction of teeth administered.  
ROOMS OVER HOLME'S DRY GOODS STORE, CHELSEA, MICH. [10-23]

**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 25, 1889. v9-28-1y

**ED. E. WRIGHT, D. D. S.,**  
**OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL**  
**DENTIST,**  
OFFICE OVER THE CHELSEA BANK, CHELSEA, MICH. [7-13]

**INSURANCE COMPANIES**  
REPRESENTED BY  
**WM. E. DEFEW.**  
Assets.  
Home of New York, \$6,100,527  
Hartford, 3,292,914  
Underwriters' 4,600,000  
American, Philadelphia, 1,296,661  
Zana, of Hartford, 7,078,224  
Fire Association, 4,165,716  
OFFICE: Over Kempf's Bank, Middle street, west, Chelsea, Mich.  
It is cheaper to insure in these stalwarts, than in one horse companies. v9-1

**M. W. BUSH,**  
**DENTIST,**  
OFFICE OVER W. R. REED & Co's STORE, CHELSEA, MICH. 31

**Elgin Watches**  
  
A. GLOCK, TIME TO GO  
**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. v9-33

## TONSorial EMPORIUM.

**EDWARD FRANK** would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Chelsea and vicinity that they are now prepared to do all kind of work in their line, also keep on hand sharp razors, nice clean towels, &c. They are up to the time, and can give you an easy shave and fashionable haircut. A share of the public patronage is solicited. Shop under Reed & Co's Drug Store, Main street east, Chelsea, Mich.

# CHURCH DIRECTORY.

**CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.**  
Rev. THOS. HOLMES, D. D., Pastor. Services at 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday School at 12 M.  
**M. E. CHURCH.**  
Rev. J. L. HUDSON, Pastor. Services at 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock. Sunday School immediately after morning services.  
**BAPTIST CHURCH.**  
Rev. E. A. GAY, Pastor. Services at 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 P. M. Young people's meeting Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday School at 12 M.  
**CATHOLIC CHURCH.**  
Rev. Father DUBOIS. Services every Sunday, at 8 and 10 1/2 A. M. Vespers, 7 o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 12 o'clock A. M.  
**LUTHERAN CHURCH.**  
Rev. Mr. METZGER. Services every alternate Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M.

## OUR TELEPHONE.

The weather is warm, dry and dusty.  
Hon. J. Gorman was in town Saturday.  
Strawberries are in market at 18 cents per quart.

Our street sprinkler does us a heap of good these warm days.

Saline, Mich., had a \$35,000 fire last Saturday morning.

A slight change on the M. C. R. R. time table this week. See corrected time card on this page.

A large amount of wheat was brought into market the past week—ranging in price from \$1.05 to 1.08.

The Chelsea band intends to take a part in the grand band Tournament to be held at Lansing on the 8th and 9th of June. We hope they may come off with a prize.

Mrs. O. N. Allyn of this village left last Wednesday for McBrides, Montcalm Co., where she intends to spend a few months for the benefit of her health.

Rev. J. Shank of Lima will preach at the M. E. Church in this village next Sunday morning. Rev. J. L. Hudson has been appointed to preach the annual missionary sermon at Lima.

A camp of Gypsies was encamped just outside of the village last Saturday and Sunday, and a number of our inhabitants paid them a friendly visit Sunday afternoon.

WANTED.—Pasture for 25, 50, 75 or 100 sheep, two or three months. Parties having any pasture to let, call at, or address this office. Give amount and kind of pasture.

Frank Wright, son of our marshal, who works on a farm north of this village, got his face and body badly poisoned with schumac on Wednesday last. He is now at home and doing as well as could be expected.

Chelsea and Dexter played a game at base-ball last Saturday, resulting in favor of Dexter. Our boys say the cause of their defeat was caused by two of their number getting badly hurt. They propose to beat them in the near future.

The fourth quarterly meeting of the Washtenaw County Pioneer Society will be held at the Congregational Church in Chelsea, Wednesday, June 1st, 1881. A picnic dinner will be served in the basement. By order of Com.

James Speer and Chas. Downer were the two unfortunates who got wounded at the base-ball match at Dexter last Saturday—one got a stroke in the mouth with a bat, which came very near taking his head off—the other got one of his fingers broken by a ball. They will both survive to "wax" Dexter.

One day last week a tramp entered the residence of Mr. E. Freer of Lima, during the absence of the family and appropriated some clothing and a pocket-book containing \$45.00. The tramp was seen by a neighbor to throw something over into the field, and on investigation it was found to be the empty pocket-book. Mr. F. pursued the tramp and caught him—but an examination failed to discover any money.

Supervisor Dancer of Lima reports 28 births and 11 deaths in his township during 1880. Dog tax collected for the same year \$143, all of which was consumed in payment of sheep, owners receiving 68 cts. on the dollar for their claims. Dog tax assessed in 1881, \$145. Prospects are if weather proves favorable wheat will yield from 8 to 9 bushels per acre in the township.

The success and material prosperity of a country town depends more upon the character of its people than upon the mere accident of its location. True, a favored locality, everything else being equal, will lead to a more rapid growth than would have otherwise been the case, but a place like Chelsea peopled with live, enterprising citizens, will advance in spite of circumstances, while the best situation in the world is as nothing, if there be none quick to seize upon its advantages and to turn them to account.

A \$10.00 BIBLICAL PRIZE.—The publishers of *Railroad's Monthly* offer the following easy way for some one to make \$10.00: To the person telling us how many times the word "Galilee" is found in the New Testament Scriptures, by June 10th, 1881, we will give \$10.00 in gold as a prize. The money will be forwarded to the winner June 15th, 1881. Those who try for the prize must send 10 cents with their answer, for which they will receive the July number of the *Monthly*, and excellent Magazine of 32 pages, in which will be published the name and address of the winner of the prize, with the correct answer thereto. Address, ROUTEDGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Lansing, Mich.

Memorial day at Chelsea, on Monday, May 30, will be observed at Oak Grove Cemetery. The Procession will form at 4 P. M., at Congregational Church, in the following order: Chelsea Cornet Band, Flag and Escort, Soldiers and Sailors, President, Speaker, Chaplain and Reader; Pupils of the Public Schools, and Citizens. Procession will march to the Cemetery, where the exercises will be as follows: Vocal music, Prayer, Reading of the Roll of Honor, Music by Band, Oration by Hon. Chas. Rynd, Vocal music. Recitation: "Cover them over with beautiful flowers." Music by band. Procession will re-form and Decorate the Graves of Our Soldier Dead.  
Ladies are requested to bring Flowers and Evergreen, for Decorating, to the Cemetery or Basement of the Congregational church, where the Committee on Decoration will take charge of them.  
R. KEMPE, Pres.  
W. E. DEFEW, Sec'y.

**The Trade in Canaries.**  
The importation of canaries from Germany to this country amount to nearly 80,000 birds every year. The importation began about the year 1847, and has been steadily increasing ever since. Almost without exception the imported canaries now come from the little town of Andresberg, in Hanover, Prussia. The town nestles among the Hartz mountains, and most of the men are miners, the mines of cobalt, lead, nickel and iron being among the best in that part of the country. The women of the town, the population of which numbers about 4,000 souls, make almost as much money as the men by breeding canaries. The industry sprang up about 150 years ago, and has since been carried on steadily, certain families having world wide reputations among bird fanciers for the peculiar excellence of their birds, the training of the birds being a matter of skill handed down in families from generation to generation. The birds pair in February and begin to come to this country about June. They come in crates of little boxes, such as they are sold in, 300 in a crate, and the losses on the voyage are usually very small, not amounting to more than 5 per centum. The little wooden cages in which the birds are imported and sold are made by the children and women of the Hartz mountains, and cost there 4 cents apiece. Dealers pay an average price of 50 cents for their birds and take the risk of transportation. There is no duty on canaries. The highest priced birds come from Belgium, and are recognized at a glance by their long, thin forms. In New York a fair Belgian singer, is worth six to ten dollars, but excellent Andresberg birds which sing pleasantly, may be bought here at from two to three dollars. A canary has no natural song, and if not taught will not sing at all. Bird fanciers say that American-bred canaries are of no great value, because their notes never possess the musical qualities of imported birds. No reason for this degeneration is known, unless, as is surmised, the German canaries profit by the nightingales, linnets and other birds which they hear, and which cannot be brought to this country.

**A LOSING JOKE.**  
A prominent physician of Pittsburgh said, jokingly to a lady patient who was complaining of her continued ill health and of his inability to cure her, "try Hop Bitters!" The lady took it in earnest and used the bitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She now laughs at the doctor for his joke, but he is not so well pleased with it, as it cost him a good patient.

## Is it Profitable for You

To pay \$2.00 for a Black Silk that you can buy of us for \$1.50.  
To pay \$1.50 for a Black Silk that you can buy of us for \$1.00.  
To pay \$1.00 for a Black Silk that you can buy of us for 75c.  
To pay 75c for a Black Silk that you can buy of us for 50c.  
To pay \$1.50 for Satins that you can buy of us for \$1.00.  
To pay \$1.00 for Satins that you can buy of us for 75c.  
To pay \$1.00 for Black Cashmeres that you can buy of us for 80c.  
To pay 85c for Black Cashmeres that you can buy of us for 60c.  
To pay 75c for Cashmeres that you can buy of us for 50c.  
To pay 50c for Dress Goods which you can buy of us for 35c.  
To pay 25c for Dress Goods which you can buy of us for 15c.  
To pay 15c for Dress Goods which you can buy of us for 10c.  
To pay 15c for Dress Gingham which you can buy of us for 12 1/2c.  
To pay 75c for Table Linens which you can buy of us for 50c.  
To pay 50c for Table Linens which you can buy of us for 35c.  
We sell the BEST QUALITY of Turkey Red Table Linen WARRANTED FAST COLOR 35c yd.

Is it economy to pay from 25 to 40 per cent more for goods than you can buy them of us for? If you were borrowing money, would you pay that rate of interest? You certainly would not—yet you do this every time you purchase any Dry Goods. The distance here is short—one person can trade for three or four, and divide up the expense—which is very little. You can save your expenses on every purchase of Five Dollars, beside you will find large stocks to select from, and can suit your taste.  
We mail samples to any one requesting them—should you desire samples sent you, please state definitely the kind of goods, the color, and price you wish to pay.  
Any orders intrusted to us will be attended to with as much care as though the parties were here in person, and if satisfaction is not given, we will refund the money.  
Our Prices are marked in Plain Figures from which there is no deviation.  
Respectfully,  
**TUOMEY BROS.**  
Jackson, Mich.

**! VARIETY !**  
IS THE SPICE OF LIFE; WHICH MEANS,  
THAT THE  
**VARIETY STORE**  
—OF—  
**WOODBROTHERS**  
IS NECESSARY TO THE HAPPINESS OF ALL.

Look at the Advantage we offer.

IN OUR STOCK MAY BE FOUND ALL KINDS OF Seasonable Dry Goods,

BOOTS & SHOES, CROCKERY, GLASS WARE, HATS, CAPS, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, WALL & WINDOW PAPER, PROVISIONS, &c.,

And last, though by no means least, we have the Largest and Best Selected Stock of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND PLATED WARE, Ever shown in this city.

—O—

Any one wishing to purchase a Clock, can save 25 per cent, by buying of us. If you want a watch, we will save you 10 to 20 per cent. If you want Jewelry, we will save you 25 to 50 per cent. All the Best Makes of Clocks on hand. Waltham, Elgin and Springfield movements in

**GOLD AND SILVER CASES,**  
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

**RODGER BROS.,** Triple-plated Goods and Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co's Quadruple Plated-ware always in stock.

—O—

## BELOW WE GIVE A FEW OF OUR PRICES AS FOLLOWS:

Black Cashmere, all wool, 85 cents—usual price \$1.00.  
Black Cashmeres, 75 cents—usual price 90 cents.  
Prints, 5 to 8 cents.  
Cheviot Shirtings, 10 to 12 1/2 cents.  
Beautiful Table Linen, very wide 45 cents.  
Splendid Quilts, \$1.00 to \$1.50  
Corset Jeans, 10 cents,  
Bleached and Brown Sheetings, at lowest prices, Towels, Crash, Hosiery and Gloves at reduced prices.  
Special attention is called to our 50 cent Corset—would be cheap at 75 cents.  
Best Water-white Kerosene, Oil 13 cents.  
Beautiful Loose Muscatel Raisins, 12 1/2 cents.  
All styles and sizes of common lamp chimneys, 5 cents, or 6 for 25 cents.  
Matches, 300 in a box for 5 cents.  
Five bars of Anti-Washboard soap for 25 cents.  
German I X L Soap, 15 cents a bar. And other groceries in proportion.

Remember our goods are all marked in plain figures and no deviation. You don't have to spend time to drive us down. We are at the bottom, always.

A good fine or coarse boot, \$2.50.  
We show a large line of Men's and Boy's shoes.  
A large line of Lady's and Misses shoes, and in fact, a good assortment of everything in that line.

Yours Respectfully,  
**WOOD BRO'S.**

**THE BEE HIVE.**  
**THE BOTTOM**  
OF THE  
**DRESS GOODS MARKET,**

**THAT'S THE REASON**  
We are selling a Beautiful, All-Wool Double Width Cashmere for 50c. We have them in all the favorite Spring Colors.

**ONLY**  
Buying on a broken market would enable us to sell handsome Lace Bunting, in colors and blacks, at 12 1/2c per yard.

**A**  
Demoralized market the only thing that helps us to buy a good All-Wool, Black Bunting to sell at 20c per yard.

**WONT IT PAY YOU**  
To think of BLACK SILKS at 25c per yard less than the closest price any one else will sell them for? Every piece of our silks this season we get directly from the importers. They are the VERY BEST MAKES. WE KNOW they are cheap.

**SOME PARTIES**  
Who have looked a good deal and are well posted, have sent A GOOD MANY MILES for our \$1.50 Black Silk during the last week.

**WE HAVE**  
EXTRA GOOD bargains in Brocade Silks, Colored Trimming, Silks & Satins, Fringes, Buttons and all other Trimmings.

**DID YOU EVER**  
Hear of Such a 46 inch Black Cashmere as we are selling for \$1.00 per yard. It is doing our customers good.

**Elegant Furniture CRETONES and Fringes to Match.**

**WE THINK**  
We are selling Table Linens and Towels CHEAP. PERHAPS WE DONT KNOW.

**L. E. FIELD,**  
Jackson, Mich.



