

Next to love, sympathy is the divinest passion of the human heart.—*Burke.*

The heart is the only thing that is better by being broken.—*Persian Proverb.*

Never fear to bring the sublimest motive to the smallest duty, and the most infinite comfort to the smallest trouble.—*Phillips Brooks.*

The sin you now tremble at, if left to yourself, you will commit; therefore, be humble, playful and watchful.

Christian charity is a calm, wise thing. It will sometimes appear to the superficial observer a very hard thing—for, it has the courage to refuse.

The Sabbath is the green oasis, the grassy meadow in the wilderness, where after the week-days' journey, the pilgrim halts for refreshment and repose.—*Dr. Reade.*

The ocean of tears that affection has shed over the victims of the winecup would bear fleets of war upon its bosom. The songs of Bacchus and the wail of suffering innocence might drown the din of battle.

A religion that is false is usually intricate. The only two rites that characterize the religion of Jesus are noted for their simple beauty. The Christian worship comes out of the soul and not out of symbols.—*John Reid.*

When God would educate a man, he compels him to learn bitter lessons. He sends him to school to the necessities rather than to the graces, that, by knowing all sufferings, he may know, also, the eternal consolation.

Infidelity is the joint offspring of an irreligious temper and unholy speculation, employed not in examining the evidences of Christianity, but in detecting the vices and imperfections of professing Christians.—*Robert Hall.*

The Christian must expect opposition from the world; because he is going just the contrary road from the multitude, and has to pass through them.

When that illustrious man, Chief Justice Jay, was dying he was asked if he had any farewell address to leave his children. He replied, "They have the Bible."

To err in modes of prayer may be reprehensible; but not to pray is madness.—*Isaac Taylor.*

As there is nothing in the world great but man, there is nothing truly great in man but character.—*W. W. Beecher.*

One great cause of our insensibility to the goodness of our Creator is the very extensiveness of our bounty.—*Paley.*

One life; a little gleam of time between two eternities; no second chance for us forever more.—*Thomas Carlyle.*

The example of Christ is living legislation—law embodied and pictured in a perfect humanity. Not only does it exhibit every virtue, but it also enjoins it. In showing what it is, it enacts what it ought to be. When it tells us how to live, it commands us to live.—*John Eadie.*

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Pure silver is the best conductor of heat and electricity known.

The tarnishing of silver when exposed to the air is due to sulphuretted hydrogen, the metal having a strong attraction for sulphur.

Ink used in England was formerly more lasting than at the present day. A deed of the reign of Richard II. is preserved in which the ink is as black and brilliant as though of last year.

Cholorine was suggested as a bleaching agent by the accidental discovery that this gas changed the color of the corks of the bottles in which it was confined.

In bread making, one of the products of decomposition by fermentation, besides carbonic acid, is alcohol; which, during the process of baking, is dissipated in the oven. The quantity thus produced is equal to a quart of proof spirits for every four hundred pounds of bread.

The Japanese have discovered that a few seconds previous to an earthquake the magnet temporarily loses its power. They place a cup of bell metal under a suspended horseshoe magnet which has a weight attached to its armature. On the magnet becoming paralyzed the weight drops upon the cup and gives the alarm and out rush the families to the open air for safety.

STORED ENERGY.—Ever since M. Faure of Paris sent the four batteries charged with electricity to Sir William Thomson of the Glasgow university the papers have been speculating as to the wonderful results that are to flow from this illustration of the storage of electric energy. The London Times predicts the evolution of stored electricity from Niagara Falls and its transmission by electric railroads to all parts of the country; and the N. Y. Evening Post expands and glorifies the scheme as follows: "With stored energy every household may keep his electric light supply in his own cellar; with stored energy ships may plough their way across the ocean without the aid of steam or the fuel which is consumed in creating it; with stored energy railroads may be operated free from smoke and cinders; with stored energy manufactures may be conducted on a large or small scale safely and inexpensively; with stored energy coal may be largely dispensed with, and the question, what will become of England when her mines are exhausted, will be of no consequence.

The following translation of a local item in the *Wah Kwe*, a Chinese paper, and which appeared in the San Francisco Post, is curious and interesting:

"Last Tuesday a Chinaman was passing one of the markets in this city, and happened to see a large fish, a sturgeon, which had been just brought in and was yet alive. The Chinaman, by inherent wisdom, or perhaps by inspiration, discovered that his mother's soul was in the fish. After some dickering he bought the fish, which weighed 300 pounds, paying \$15 therefor, and procuring a wagon, transported it to the bay, where he engaged a boat, placed the fish therein, and had it rowed far out into the bay and put back into the water. He couldn't bear the thought of having the soul of his mother devoured by San Francisco barbarians."

To select well among old things is almost equal to inventing new ones.

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

TERMS—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Annum

"ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY"

Invariably in Advance.—Single Copies Five Cents

VOL. X.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1881.

NO. 45

THE WAYSIDE WELL.

He stopped at the way side well,
Where the water was cool and deep;
There were feathery ferns 'twixt the mossy stones.

And grey was the old well sweep:
He left his carriage alone;
Nor could coachman or footman tell
Why the master stopped in the dusty road
To drink at the way side well.

He swayed with his gloved hands
The well-sweep creaking and slow;
While from seam and scar in the bucket's side
The water plashed back below.

He lifted it to the curb,
An' bent down to the bucket's brim;
No furrows of time or care had marked
The face that looked back at him.

He saw but a farmer's boy,
As he stooped o'er the brim to drink,
And rudely and taunted was the laughing face
That met his over the brink.

The eyes were sunny and clear,
And the brow undimmed by care,
While from under the brim of the old straw hat
Strayed curls of chestnut hair.

He turned away with a sigh—
Nor could coachman or footman tell
Why the master stopped in his ride that day
To drink at the way side well.

—Walter Larned, in Good Company.

THE HOMESTEAD.

"But, my dear Katy, won't you listen while I explain how it was that I was unable to be with you yesterday."

"No, Mr. Amory, I will listen to no excuses, nor do I wish to continue your acquaintance. Did you not promise, for certain, to be at the picnic and row me on the lake? And was I not asked to keep the first dance for you?"

A nice laughing stock you made of me before Lizzie Randall and Clara Ward. Of course they knew why I refused to dance the first set—although Frank Churchill would scarcely take a refusal. Then to think you should have slighted me before them all! Don't think, sir, I allowed them to see I was annoyed; I just danced all the evening, and enjoyed myself thoroughly."

"Dear Katy, I am so sorry I disappointed you; but—"

"Disappointed! Mr. Amory, not at all. I found Mr. Churchill a most amusing companion, and a much better waltzer than you are. Lizzie Randall was cross enough when she saw that he did not leave my side all the day. But the most delightful part was his driving me home in his charming Stanhope; I never enjoyed myself so much in my life. He drives admirably—as he does everything else I fancy. I expect him every minute, for he said he should certainly call and inquire how I was after the exertion of yesterday."

"Then, Miss Langley, I have the honor to wish you good-afternoon. I should be sorry to intrude my unwelcome presence upon so entertaining a companion as is expected."

Each turned from the other, Katy going toward the house, and Mr. Amory walking with quickened pace toward the village.

The above dialogue had taken place at the gate of an old-fashioned farmhouse. The speakers had for some time been looked upon as lovers, although no pledge had been made on either side. Katy's angry words will explain in what manner Harry Amory had offended.

She was an only child of Farmer Langley's, who, having lost his wife when she was five years old, had since done his best to spoil his pretty daughter. At the time we make her acquaintance, she was just eighteen, and although a warm-hearted, affectionate girl, yet, from her position as beauty of the village, had met with such homage from the village swains that she could ill brook the apparent neglect of her most favored lover.

Could Harry have seen her as she hastened to her own little room, and there, throwing herself on the bed, gave way to a hearty cry, he would not have felt so bitterly angry at the petulant beauty's harsh words.

"I won't cry any more," said she; "I will be sure to come to-morrow, and then I will be good and make it up with him. He must know I did not mean what I said of that conceited Frank Churchill! I hate him, and, on my dance with him to tease Lizzie Randall, who makes love to him so openly, Harry is worth a thousand such as he! Coming, father!" she cried, as she heard his voice.

"Where have you been, pussy? I have good news for you. Harry Amory was sent for yesterday by the squire, and has been promised the steward's place. I always thought the lad would do well. I met Humphrey, the head gardener, and he tells me it is quite settled. Harry was with the squire all day yesterday, going over the accounts. I fancy some one knows who will be mistress of that pretty cottage near the park gates," he added, pinching her cheek. "Ah! here comes Harry. I suppose he'd rather tell the good news to you alone; so I'll be off to the kitchen and get something to eat."

Katy's cheek flushed with pleasure as she heard the latch raised, and she rose to welcome her lover. What was her disappointment and disgust to see not Harry, but Frank Churchill, who, noticing Katy's eager joy, came forward with the greatest alacrity to take her outstretched hand.

Poor Katy could scarcely command herself to give the intruder a civil greeting. Her guest, however, evidently considered his presence acceptable, and took no notice of her embarrassment; if he remarked it at all, he rather put it down to the overpowering honor he was conferring in visiting a mere farmer's daughter.

Frank Churchill had come on a visit to his uncle, the village doctor. He had studied medicine, but having a small independent income, was too indolent to make much progress in his

profession. He was to stay with his uncle six months, and then see if he would like to be taken as his partner.

As yet, he had done nothing toward ingratiating himself with his uncle's patients; but, on the contrary, had caused great heart-burnings in the younger portion of the inhabitants. The men despised him for his conceit and foppishness, while he looked upon them as mere clods. The village lasses were dazzled by his fashionable clothes and his many perfumes. Then, again, he had brought from London a Stanhope, which had never been seen in those parts before.

Lizzie Randall, the lawyer's daughter, laid furious siege to this Adonis, but he treated all with the most supercilious air. Kate Langley alone had passed him by as unworthy of notice; and this from the village beauty, had plighted his vanity. On the day of the picnic, what was his delight to find that he had made a favorable impression? He thought it would be a good way of passing his six months' probation to make love to the village belle.

Little did Frank Churchill think that he was making slight impression by his liping talk, while he stroked his mustache with his delicate-looking hand. Even his conceit would have received a check had he known how indifferent his companion was to his most flattering attentions.

Katy was greatly relieved when her father entered the room, and so took her visitor's attention from herself. Farmer Langley was not pleased to see who his guest was, for, like most others, looked upon him as an empty-headed, affected fellow. The young man soon took his leave, after vainly asking Katy to allow him the pleasure of taking her for a drive on the morrow.

Just as he was leaving the house, he came upon Harry Amory, who, being struggling with his anger and love, was wandering about the neighborhood of the homestead, undecided whether to call and make it up with Katy or not. He had loved her for a long time, and had only waited to have some settled income before asking her to be his wife.

The rector had early taken a fancy to the intelligent lad, and had devoted many hours to the improvement of his mind. Harry Amory was consequently better educated than most of his class. His good friend had not stopped at this, but had recommended him to the squire, who, finding him useful, had employed him in many ways. He was often called upon to perform the duties of the steward, who was old and infirm. No direct promise had been made by the squire, but still enough had been said to lead Harry to suppose that upon the death of the old man he should fill his office. All in the village looked forward to his then asking Katy to be his wife, and installing her as the mistress of the steward's lodge.

"So, Amory, I have to congratulate you on your rise in life," said Churchill. "Well, my good fellow, make haste and find a way to keep your company in your pretty cottage. Shouldn't mind living there myself, and fancy I know one who would be glad to go with me, and he nodded toward the homestead farm. 'Katy Langley is not so much amiss, eh, Amory?' And she's dearest fond of your humble servant. Well, she shall be glad to hear just such an offer; has taken a fancy to you."

"The heartless coquette! So this is the fool's game she has been playing with me!" exclaimed the irate lover. "So that is the fellow she prefers to me who has loved her so long! Let him have her, then, I say—but I won't stop here to witness their courtship. So this is the end of all my hopes! Just as my desire is accomplished, and I can offer her a home, I am balked of the greatest treasure. I will be off to the squire, and let him know I have altered my mind about accepting the steward's office. Ned Glover will be glad to have it, so I shall be doing no harm. So good-by, Katy Langley!" he cried, as he waved his hand toward the homestead. "May you be happy with your new-found lover!"

"Katy, what is this I hear? Giles the ploughman, has just brought the news that Harry Amory has thrown up his new situation and gone to London! I wonder if the lad is mad! But what is the matter with the lass? Here, Martha! hurry! Why, the child has fainted!"

Katy had not fainted; she was keenly alive to her sorrow. So Harry had taken her hasty words in earnest, and was gone—forever, perhaps! Should she never see him again?

Taking the weeping girl in his arms, her fond father soon learned the particulars of the lovers' quarrel. He saw his child was to blame, but could not understand Harry's not attempting to see her again. He did not know of his meeting with Frank Churchill, and the wrong impression that had been made on him.

Poor Katy! she was indeed severely punished for her petulance.

Three years had passed away, and she had only heard that Harry was in a merchant's office in London, and was doing well. All this time he had never visited his native place. She hated Frank Churchill so thoroughly for being connected with her quarrel with Harry that even he could not mistake her sentiments toward him.

Katy passed her time chiefly in attending to her old father. She seldom joined her companions in any of the village gayeties, and was entirely changed from the hasty, coquettish beauty who had smitten so many hearts. Many were the offers she had, but she turned

a deaf ear to them all, vowing within to remain true to her love for Harry.

"Katy, there is to be a grand cricket match next week; so get your finery ready, child, and we will both go to see it," said Farmer Langley. "I was good hand with a bat in my young days, but I hear they have some new-fangled mode of bowling, and I should like to see it."

Katy remembered with a sigh that Harry had been the best bowler in the village; but she smothered it quickly and promised to be ready.

Very lovely she looked on the Saturday afternoon when she went with her father to the cricket field. Her complexion was still as purely white and her cheeks as rosy red as when, three years ago, she had parted from Harry. But now, added to this, was more sensibility—more heart in the expression of her face; and her soft blue eyes, though bright as ever, were more often cast down. Not a word had her father said as to who was expected to take part in the match.

Harry Amory, after so long an absence, had come on a visit to an aunt in the neighboring town. His old comrades of the cricket club had soon looked up their best bowler, and upon his play they chiefly depended to beat their antagonists.

"Ah, Amory, glad to see you again!" The voice was Churchill's. "Just married, you know, and spending a few weeks with the old man before settling in London. Dashed slow hole, this, to pass one's days in. Got the old fellow to advance me enough money to purchase a practice. You know my wife, I think; will go and bring her to speak to you."

"Ah, Harry, how are you, my lad? Glad to see you again! How long do you intend to stop among us? But I must not keep you," said Farmer Langley. "For there's the umpire calling you to play. I'll see you again presently."

Harry's party were very nearly disappointed of their victory. He played so recklessly at first that the Almsworth Club was delighted. All at once he seemed to brace himself for the struggle, and one after the other threw down their bats to make room for others, till the match was gained at a single inning, with forty runs to spare.

"Gloriously done, Amory!" said Churchill. "See your hand has not forgot its cunning. But come, my wife is in yonder tent, and wishes to congratulate you. Here she comes to speak for herself!"

Turning quickly around to make his escape, Harry came face to face with Lady.

"So glad to see you, Mr. Amory! Charmed to think that you have beaten the Almsworth Club! Don't you find the country dull after London? Perhaps we shall be neighbors there."

"Neighbors, Miss Randall! Your father is not going to London, is he?" "Oh, dear, no! And I am not Miss Randall," she simpered. "Why, you have been talking to my husband; and only think, you did not know I was married! Frank, I thought you had told Mr. Amory of our marriage."

Harry never knew what answer he made, but just then catching sight of Farmer Langley coming toward him, he hurried to him and astonished the worthy man by drawing him aside and eagerly asking if Katy had not once been engaged to Frank Churchill.

"Engaged to Frank Churchill!" exclaimed the farmer. "What are you dreaming of? Katy despised the fellow! He's got his match now. Lizzie Randall was always a rare vixen, and her father was only too glad to give Churchill a round sum of money to marry her. I don't envy him his life with her."

"But Katy! Is she single—where is she?" cried Harry.

"Ah, lad, you were over hasty to take notice of a spoiled child's angry words. She is not far off. I left her in one of the tents."

Katy watched the game with the greatest interest; she had at once recognized the famous bowler, and her heart beat fast as she did so. Would he notice her? There was her father talking to him; and—yes, they were coming toward the tent! Seized with a sudden fit of shyness, Katy made her way out at the back of the tent, but was soon overtaken and brought back by Harry.

"Katy, dear Katy!" he exclaimed; "three years ago I left you, thinking you had thrown me over for Frank Churchill. I was a mad simpleton for believing his boasting talk. I came to-day expecting to find you his wife, and only just now found out how vilely I have been deceived. Katy, will you forgive me when you know I have been wretched ever since we parted?"

Katy's answer was not recorded; but what it may be guessed from the fact that Harry left the cricket field with Katy leaning on his arm.

Katy being unwilling to leave her father, and the post of steward being again vacant and a second time offered to Harry, he threw up his appointment in London and once more settled down in his native place. A month after, the bells of the village church rang out merrily in honor of the handsome couple who were that day united.

It would improve some people very much if they were as careful of their daily life as they are of their orthodoxy.

The man said he couldn't hire the applicant. Said the young man: "I can prove that I'm perfectly honest."

"Yes, I know," said the other. "That's the trouble. You see, I'm in the ice business."

An editor received a letter from a subscriber asking him to publish a cure for apple-tree worms. He replied that he could not suggest a cure until he knew what ailed the worms.

THE FARM.

Farm Notes.

The proper curing of clover is a matter of very difficult achievement, and considerable loss is almost inevitable. The stems are coarse and thick while on the contrary the leaves are thin and very tender. If, therefore, the stems are sufficiently dried, it is altogether probable that a portion of them will be lost in handling. The nature of the loss will be appreciated when it is remembered that the leaves are particularly rich in protein, and that this is much more easily digested than that in the stems. At least it is said to be by those who have given the matter attention. All that can be done to prevent such loss is to cure rapidly, handle carefully and not handle too much; but even the greatest care may not wholly prevent loss.

The army worm which was said to have made its appearance some time ago in different sections of the country is, after all, not the army worm proper, which does not make its appearance till July. The worm referred to is the Bronze Cut worm, and belongs to a different species.

Amateur fruit-growers are very chary of performing the operation known as thinning out the promising crops on their trees and vines. They cannot bear to remove a single pear or peach or a bunch of grapes. But judicious thinning of the crop is one of the surest ways of securing a bountiful harvest of the best quality. A little nerve at the beginning will afford a vast deal of satisfaction at the end of the season.

Mr. Bergh, president of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, says in the organ of that society, what every reasoning being ought to know, and that is to never whip your horse for becoming frightened at any object by the roadside, for if he sees a stump, a log, or a heap of tan-bark in the road, and while he is eyeing it carefully, and about to pass it, you strike him with the whip, it is the log, or stump, or the tan-bark that is hurting him in his way of reasoning, and the next time he will be more frightened.

Give him time to smell all of these objects, and use the bridge to assist you in bringing him carefully to those objects of fear.

By the most experienced and most successful breeders in Scotland, much stress is laid upon the maintenance of unchecked progress in young stock, and it is held that in feeding young cattle, if a loss of flesh be allowed to occur, it can never be altogether made good again.

Those who have carefully watched the growth and development of cattle will allow that it is at least much easier to make up lost time, as regards growth of frame, than to restore flesh wasted at an early age. Particular care, therefore, is exercised at weaning time to feed as well as possible, and the calves are still kept tied up beside the dams, so as to have their companionship for a while, thus avoiding the violent break of a sudden separation, with the following, the pinning, the refusal of food, and consequent loss of condition.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Certain Accidents.

Accidents of various kinds are constantly occurring. It is wise to guard against them. Burning kerosene in a careless way has been the means of destroying a large amount of property and producing a large amount of suffering.

Use proper kindling, but never use kerosene for starting ignition. Avoid turning the wick of a kerosene lamp far down, either to reduce the amount of light, or to extinguish it. Guard against explosions. Overturning or breaking a lighted lamp is very sure to ignite the oil. But if any of these things occur, smother the flame with woolen carpets, rugs, or clothing.

If none of these can be reached, use anything near at hand that will smother it. Those who burn kerosene should always have on hand, near the keeping room, some one of these means of checking the burning of this inflammable oil. Throwing water upon it may extend the oil over a large surface, and so increase the danger. Other combustible liquids and their vapors may form with air a mixture that is dangerously explosive and easily ignited, so that a flame should not be brought near the vessel containing them. If kept in a dwelling for any purpose, the vessels should be distinctly labelled. Among these combustible liquids are gasoline, benzine, naphtha, ether, chloroform, turpentine, and alcohol.

See that all flues are tight and protected so that they cannot ignite woodwork. Stoves of all kinds should be surrounded by zinc or sheet-iron on the sides to which woodwork is exposed. Every house should be provided with fire escapes of some sort. A very cheap one is a knotted rope. Attaching to it a strong canvass bag adds but a little to its cost. The rope should be long enough to extend from a bedstead, to which it may be firmly attached, to the ground. This simple means of escape has saved many lives. School houses, work shops, and factories should have a proper supply, so that all persons likely to be within the building may escape in a short time. All such buildings, especially school houses, churches, theatres, and other large structures in which multitudes are daily assembling, should have many doors opening outwardly. School children and families should be taught what to do in case the house in which they are, or the clothes they wear, ignites. Especially should they be taught how to check the extension of flames, and that cotton fabrics ignite and burn very rapidly, and that woollens burn very slowly, and so should be used in extinguishing flames. Teachers should drill their pupils and instruct them how to leave the house in which they may be in regular order, and at a rapid rate, and still not trample upon each other. Teachers themselves should learn to control their own minds and prevent panic in their pupils. In passing through fire or smoke, bring a wet cap, having eye-holes or bonnet, over the face; take a full breath and stoop low, and so escape the heat, flames, and smoke.

In former essays on burns and scalds we have given minute directions how

pounds of corn per pound of increase was 5.05 to 5.31; or 4.78 to 4.84, with $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of bran. With the pigs in the yard it took 5.21 to 6.02 pounds of corn, or 5.39 to 6.17 lbs. of corn with $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of bran, to make a pound of gain. For the pigs fed exclusively on corn, it took an average of 5.15 lbs. of corn to make a pound of increase, when kept in warm pens; for those in the yard it took 5.48 lbs.

The total loss from feeding in the open yards was quite marked throughout, and the variations in individual cases were considerable. It was noticeable that the quietest animals, the best feeders of those fed "outside," endured the severe weather the best, and gave the largest returns for the food consumed. These, during the severe weather which prevailed during the 6th, 9th and 10th weeks, passed much of the time in a condition closely resembling hibernation; they came to their feed during severe weather with great apparent reluctance, and rarely offered than once each day, during the remainder of the time lying very still, the vital functions apparently moving at the slowest pace.

The very uniform increase in the amount of feed required to produce one pound of increase during each subsequent week of the experiment, after the first and second weeks had been passed, (a fact fully brought out by the experiments of Mr. Miles and others), was plainly shown. The diminished amount of food consumed for each 100 pounds live weight during each subsequent week of the experiment, after the animals had become measurably "ripe," was also noticeable.

The importance of a ration of bran or other coarse food in connection with corn, for fattening pigs, is frequently urged by writers on theoretical grounds. It was chiefly to test this question that bran was used with corn in two of the pens of each of the two series. The value of the bran fed in this experiment may be shown in a brief summary and comparison of the results obtained. In pens 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 and 10, in which corn exclusively was fed, 901 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs of increase cost 4.778.5 lbs of corn, and in pens 3, 4, 8 and 9, in which corn and bran were fed, 570 lbs of increase cost 2.975 lbs of corn and 432 lbs of bran. That is, 8.42 lbs of corn had in this experiment a feeding value equal to that of 75.78 lbs of bran—a fact which seems to show that corn alone can be more profitably used for fattening hogs than a mixed feed consisting of corn and bran.

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Legal Printing.—Persons having legal advertising to do, should remember that it is not necessary that it should be published at the county seat—any paper published in the county will answer. In all matters pertaining to this vicinity, the interest of the advertisers will be better served, by having the notices published in their home paper, than to take them to a paper that is not as generally read in their vicinity, besides it is the duty of every one to support home institutions as much as possible.

To Correspondents.
Correspondents will please write on one side of the paper only. No communication will be published unless accompanied with the real name and address of the author, which we require, not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.
All communications should be addressed to
"THE HERALD,"
Chelsea, Washington Co., Mich.

The Chelsea Herald.

CHELSEA, JULY 14, 1881.

Village Board.

CHELSEA VILLAGE,
July 6, 1881.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, J. L. Gilbert, President.
Trustees present—Woods, Vogel, Thatcher, Armstrong, and Robertson.
Trustees absent—Cushman.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

The ordinance committee submitted ordinance No. one (1) and recommended its passage, viz:

ORDINANCE NO. 1.

An ordinance relative to the construction of side-walks in the village of Chelsea. It is hereby ordained by the board of Trustees of the village of Chelsea,

Sec. 1.—All side-walks constructed and laid in the village of Chelsea, shall be at the expense of the owners of the lots and parcels of land in front of which such side-walks may be laid according to their respective fronts owned by them, and such side-walks shall be constructed in the manner hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2.—Whenever the village board shall, by special ordinance, provide for the construction of any side-walk within the village, under the provisions of the charter of the village. It shall be the duty of the marshal, (or other competent person appointed by the board for that purpose) within ten days thereafter, to make and complete a list of all the property liable under the charter for the expense of making such improvement, showing the names of the owners of such property, a description of the property owned by such person therein named, the number of front feet thereof, and the total length of such improvement.

Provided that when the name of the owner of any such property cannot be ascertained, such property shall be entered upon such list by description, and the word "unknown," shall be placed opposite the same in the column used for the names of the owners of the property; and the taxes shall be levied thereon, as in other cases, and when said statement is completed, the person or officer making the same shall return such statement to the village clerk.

Sec. 3.—The village clerk shall, upon the receipt of such list record the same in the book whereon the proceedings of said board are entered, and shall append thereto his certificate, setting forth that the same is an assessment list upon such street or streets, naming the same, where such side-walks are ordered to be constructed and laid down. And, further, shall refer to the special ordinance authorizing the same by its number, title, and date of approval, and he shall further certify the date of the filing of such list in his office.

Sec. 4.—The village board shall, in the special ordinance providing for the construction of any such side-walks, specify the streets, or portions thereof, on which the same is to be laid; and shall further specify the material to be used therein. The manner in which such side-walks are to be constructed, together with the time which will be given such owners as may prefer so to do, to grade and construct such side-walks in front of the lots or parcels of land respectively owned by them. Provided, however, that the time allowed by said special ordinance to such owners as may prefer to grade and construct such side-walks in front of their respective lots or parcels of land shall not be less than 20 days, nor more than 40 days after the publication of the special ordinance directing the same.

Sec. 5.—As soon as such special ordinance shall have been duly published, the president shall cause the owners of property mentioned in said list, to be notified that the same has been passed and duly published; and it shall be sufficient for the president in such notice to refer to said ordinance by its number, title and date of approval to notify said owners that they are required to make the improvements therein mentioned in front of their property, (describing the same, within the time provided, failing in which, such improvement will be made by, and at the expense of the village, and the cost thereof, together with a penalty of ten per centum, thereon levied as a special tax on the owner or holder of such property, and collected in the manner provided by the charter; and further, that specifications of the required work can be seen in the office of the village clerk.

Sec. 6.—The marshal shall serve all notices required by the special ordinance, and shall make return thereof, as in other cases.

Sec. 7.—For cases where any owner of property included in such list is unknown, or if known, is a non-resident of Washington county, and cannot be found within the village limits, such notice may be published in any newspaper printed and published in said village for two successive weeks.

Sec. 8.—The president shall cause all such notices to be either served or published, as heretofore required, within ten days after the publication of said special ordinance.

Sec. 9.—All persons who shall elect to grade and construct such side-walks, shall notify the marshal, or other persons having charge of said work, of their intention so to do, and all such work done by the owners of property, shall be done under the supervision and control of the marshal, or other persons having charge of said work, and it shall in all such cases be his duty to see that such side-walks are graded, constructed and laid in the manner required by said special ordinance.

Sec. 10.—At the expiration of the time fixed by said special ordinance, for the completion of said work by said owners, the clerk shall certify to the village board the names of those parties who have complied therewith, the number of front feet completed, the number of front feet un-

completed, and the names of the owners thereof, so far as the same are known. The village board shall thereupon, by resolution, direct the clerk to advertise for sealed proposals for grading, constructing and laying said side-walks, to be done on such streets, and such resolution shall provide the manner in which such advertisement shall be published.

Sec. 11.—For such advertisement, the clerk shall state that specifications of the work required can be seen in his office; that all bids must be made by giving the rate per front foot; and, further, shall give the time when such proposals will be opened and considered by the village board, and a copy of such advertisement, with the proper proof of publication thereof, shall be attached to the papers and kept on file in the office of the clerk.

Sec. 12.—At the time mentioned in said notice, the village board shall have such proposals as have been delivered to the clerk, opened and proceed to consider the same, and shall thereupon, let the contract for such work to the lowest responsible bidder, unless the village board shall be satisfied all the bids are unreasonable, in which case they shall reject all bids and proceed to advertise for new proposals, as in the first instance.

Sec. 13.—Whenever any bid shall be accepted, such acceptance shall be by resolution duly passed by the village board, and such resolution shall require the village attorney to prepare a contract, a duplicate in legal form, and in accordance with said specifications, and said bid, which shall provide, among other things, that no payment shall be made for such work until the same shall be fully completed and accepted and which shall be signed by the president and clerk on behalf of the village, and delivered to the persons proposing to do said work. If such contract shall, when properly signed and executed, be approved by the village board, the clerk shall so certify in both copies thereof, and one copy shall be kept on file in the office of the clerk for the use of the village.

Sec. 14.—When such work shall have been completed and the cost thereof fully ascertained, the village board, shall, by resolution, cause a special tax to be levied upon the owners of all lots in front of which the village shall have such side-walks graded, constructed, and laid in the manner herein provided, according to their respective fronts owned by them. And the amount to be levied on each owner aforesaid, shall be the amount of the cost of grading, constructing, and laying such side-walk in front of his or her lot or parcel of land, together with ten per cent thereof added thereto as penalty; all of which separate amounts shall be specified in said resolution opposite the respective names therein; and said resolution shall further recite, opposite the name of each person named therein, the number of feet in length of such walk, and the street upon which the lot in front of which such improvement has been made, is situated.

Sec. 15.—A copy of such resolution shall, within ten days after being adopted by said village board, shall be delivered to the village assessor, whose duty shall be to make the necessary assessment roll for such special tax, and the same shall be assessed, levied and collected, as provided by the charter of the said village, and the laws in such cases made and provided.

Sec. 16.—All side-walks shall be made of sound plank, one inch at least in thickness, and not exceeding twelve inches in width, with three lines of sleepers, at least two by four inches in size, and each plank nailed with at least two suitable nails to each sleeper, all planks to be laid crosswise, if oak, except at such points where teams are to cross the same. No walks to be less than four feet wide nor more than twelve feet wide.

Sec. 17.—All ordinances and parts of ordinances conflicting herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved July 6th, 1881.

By order of the village board.

J. L. GILBERT, President.

GILBERT GAY, Clerk.

Moved and supported that the ordinance be accepted and adopted. Carried.

The village attorney, in accordance to previous orders of the village board, reported that he had drawn notices for removal of obstructions in east end of North street, as follows:

State of Michigan, }
Co. of Washenaw, } ss.
village of Chelsea, }

The undersigned president and trustees of the village of Chelsea, commissioners of streets and highways of the said village of Chelsea, having ascertained that a part of North street, in said village, included within the limits of the following description, viz: All that part of said street lying north of lots two (2) and three (3) of block eight, according to the recorded plat of said village, and east of the east line of the street running north and south, along the west side of said block eight, is encroached upon on the north side thereof by a fence erected by James Taylor, said encroaching fence so erected by James Taylor, commencing on the east line of street that runs north and south, at a post four rods north from the northwest corner of said lot two (2) of said block eight, and running thence south into said north street twenty-seven feet and six inches, thence eastwardly, near the center of said North street, one hundred and fifty feet, and having ascertained that all that strip or piece of land which lies under said encroaching fence and between said encroaching fence and the fence erected some years ago, along the north line of said North street, being twenty-seven feet and six inches wide at the west end and twenty-seven feet and nine inches wide at the east end, and one hundred and fifty-one feet long east and west, is a part of said street or highway.

It is therefore ordered by said president and trustees of said village of Chelsea, commissioners of highways in said village, that said fence be removed so that said street or highway shall be open and unobstructed, and of the width originally intended, which was four rods.

Giving under our hands, this sixth day of July, A. D. 1881.

J. L. Gilbert, President.
Geo. A. Robertson, Orrin Thatcher, Fredric Vogel, R. S. Armstrong, H. M. Woods, Warren Cushman, trustees of the village of Chelsea, commissioners of streets and highways in said village.

Gilbert Gay, clerk.

To James Taylor:

Take notice that an order, a copy of which is herein served upon you, has been made by us and you are required, according to the statute in such cases made and provided, to remove the fence therein mentioned within 30 days after service upon you of a copy of said order.

Dated this sixth day of July, A. D. 1881.

J. L. Gilbert, President.

Geo. A. Robertson, H. M. Woods, R. S. Armstrong, Orrin Thatcher, Fredric Vogel, Warren Cushman, president and trustees of the village of Chelsea, commissioners of streets and highways of said village.

Gilbert Gay, Clerk.
Moved and supported that the notice be adopted, and the marshal be instructed to serve the same on Mr. James Taylor. Carried.

Moved and supported that a sidewalk be laid on the east side of school grounds. Carried.

On Motion, an order of \$30 in favor of Byron Wight, was allowed, for one month's services as marshal.

Moved and supported that the marshal be instructed to open the gutter along the south side of Middle street from Mrs. Calhoun's east line to A. Vantyne's west line. Carried.

Moved and supported that the marshal be instructed to build the steps in front of Mrs. Flagler's, provided she will furnish the lumber. Carried.

Moved and carried that the bills as certified to by the marshal, be allowed and orders drawn, viz:

Dixon Burchard - \$150
Hiram Barrus - 68
Gill Martin - 68
Theo. Swarthout - 60
Jas. Beasley - 30
Stephen Laird - 138
John Conaty - 40

On motion, the bill of Glazier & Armstrong for \$8.65 was allowed and order given.

Moved and supported that the bill of Kempf, Bacon & Co., be referred to the finance committee. Carried.

Moved and supported that the bill of M. J. Lehman, for \$2.59, be allowed and an order drawn.

Moved and supported that the board adjourn, subject to the call of the president. Carried.

GILBERT GAY, Clerk.

TOO MUCH LAND.—In the older States experience has shown about how much land a farmer can well manage. As a consequence it is not so common to see farms too large as it is in newer states. Many a man who can successfully manage a farm of 50 acres loses money when he attempts to run a 100-acre farm. Encouraged by their success on 50 acres they added 50 acres more with the hope of doubling the profit. But their expenditure in manure and labor was not proportionately increased, and as a natural consequence the products were diminished in proportion. Not seeming to understand the cause of the falling off in profits, they have gone on purchasing more land without increasing their active capital, until a point is reached where profit ceases altogether, and their farm operations actually begin to run them in debt. As a rule profits decrease with the increase of business. The reason seems to be that after a certain point the overseeing has to be deputized to others who do not take the same interest in the work as the owner would; and in this way there is such a thing as owning too much land.

Faith which still trusts though answers are long delayed, is difficult of attainment. Under such a strain the Psalmist's feet will nigh slipped. It is, therefore, a good thing to keep in close relations to the promises; and to remember that it is the Savior who bids us persist in prayer, and hold fast to the divine faithfulness.

Be ye of good cheer, every one that is afflicted, for the Lord is preparing for you the city of God. Whatever be your sorrow, it is the token of His love; for the Man of Sorrows is our King, and the path of sorrow is the path of His kingdom; there is none other that leadeth unto life.

Problems of life are often solved by the simple law of self-denial. Many a life has been made a miserable failure because it undertook to grasp more than its capacities could provide. Self-denial is not then alone essential in order that we contribute to the happiness of others, but to our own.

Our Budget.

In describing a new organ, a rural musical critic says: "The swell died away in a delicious suffocation, like one singing a sweet song under the bed-clothes."

WOMAN'S WISDOM.—She insists that it is of more importance that her family shall be kept in full health than that she should have all the fashionable dresses and styles of the times. She therefore sees to it that each member of her family is supplied with enough Hop Bitters, at the first appearance of any symptoms of ill health, to prevent a fit of sickness, with its attendant expense, care and anxiety. All women should exercise their wisdom in this way.—Ed.

A three-year-old discovered the neighbor's hens in the yard scurrying. In a most indignant tone she reported to her mother that Mr. Smith's hens were "wiping their feet on our grass."

"Sweets to the sweet," said the funny young man, as he handed the waiter-girl a faded bouquet. "Beets to the best," returned the girl, as she pushed him a plate of the vegetables.

How often persons have been annoyed by burrs clinging to their dress or clothing, and how seldom have they, when cleaning them, given it a thought that Burdock root is the most valuable blood cleanser and purifier known, and is sold by every druggist under the name of *Burdock Blood Bitters*. Price \$1.00. Sold by W. R. Reed & Co.

Some men have hard luck. A Boston, artist painted a picture of a bull-frog having a spasm in a pot of red paint, and the critics pronounced it a fine copy of Turner's great painting, "The Slave Ship."

The Chicago Inter-Ocean asks what have our babies done that they should not have a column in the census reports? And suggests that they should be enumerated in the schedule of "domestic products."

TROUBLE SAVED.—It is a remarkable fact that *Thomas Electric Oil* is as good for internal as external use. For diseases of the lungs and throat, and for rheumatism, neuralgia, crick in the back, wounds and sores, it is the best known remedy, and much trouble is saved by having it always on hand. Sold by W. R. Reed & Co.

When Miss B— started for Paris she said to her aunt, a practical lady. "I shall bring you back a shawl; Now, what color would you like?" The aunt after reflection: Black and white, my child—your poor uncle is so sick."

A judge and a joking lawyer were conversing about the doctrine of the transmigration of the souls of men into animals. "Now," said the judge, "suppose you and I were turned into a horse and an ass, which would you prefer to be?" "The ass, to be sure," replied the lawyer. "Why," rejoined the judge, "because" was the reply, "I have heard of an ass being a judge, but of a horse—never."

TO PERSONS ABOUT TO MARRY.—To persons about to marry, Douglas Jerrold's advice was "don't," we supplement by saying, without laying in a supply of *Spring Blossom*, which cures albuminaria, and other kidney and bladder complaints. Price 50 cents; trial bottles 10 cents. Sold by W. R. Reed & Co.

You may say what you please, but there is no luck in horseshoes. A woman nailed one up against the woodshed a month ago and last week her husband eloped with the hired girl. The man had not earned a cent for more than two years.

"No, Mr. Editor," said he, "I don't object to your politics and you haven't slandered me, but you are always publishing descriptions of new styles of bonnets, and I want to know if that's the sort of reading matter for a wife and six grown-up daughters?"

RUN IT IN.—John Lockman, 274 Clinton street, Buffalo, N. Y., says he has been using *Thomas Electric Oil* for rheumatism. He had such a lame back that he could do nothing; but one bottle entirely cured him. Sold by W. R. Reed & Co.

Nothing is more tantalizing to a gentleman paying his addresses to a young lady than to see her kissing a pet dog and hear her calling it darling. "You never treated me so," observed a youth to his beloved. "No," she replied, "you ain't that sort of a puppy."

Bergh is always getting up something new in the philanthropic line. It is understood that he offers a large cash prize for the best essay in answer to the question "How shall we make out-door life attractive to the mosquito?" We've got it! "Go outdoors yourself!"

VISIBLE IMPROVEMENT.—Mr. N. Bates, Elmira, N. Y., writes: "About four years ago I had an attack of bilious fever, and never fully recovered. My digestive organs were weakened and I would be completely prostrated for days. After using two bottles of your *Burdock Blood Bitters* the improvement was so visible that I was astonished. I can now, though 61 years of age, do a fair and reasonable day's work." Price \$1.00. Sold by W. R. Reed & Co.

Lessing, the German philosopher, being absent-minded, knocked at his own door one evening, when the servant, looking out of the window, and not recognizing him, said: "The professor is not at home." "Oh, very well," said Lessing, composedly, walking away, "I'll call another time."

"Who," asked Lampy of the slave who attends to the sordid advertisers, "who is the most disagreeable tradesman to deal with?" "My shoe-maker," for I issue booties from his shop." "Nay," smilingly responded the jester, "it is my shirtmaker, for he collars and cuffs his customers."

THE BOUND UNLOOSED.—Chas. Thompson, Franklin street, Buffalo, says: "I have suffered for a long time with constipation, and tried almost every purgative advertised, but only resulting in temporary relief, and after constipation still more aggravated. I was told about your *Spring Blossom* and tried it. I can now say I am cured, and though some months have elapsed, still remain so. I shall, however, always keep some on hand in case of old complaint returning." Price 50 cents; trial bottles 10 cents. Sold by W. R. Reed & Co.

Those who are indebted to us on subscription, please call and settle.



The Michigan Central Railroad, with its connections at Chicago, affords the most direct and desirable route of travel from Michigan to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoba, etc. Michigan Central trains make sure and close connections at Chicago with through express trains on all Western lines. Rates will always be as low as the lowest. Parties going West this Spring will find it to their interest to correspond with Henry C. Wentworth, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Line, at Chicago, who will cheerfully impart any information relative to routes, time of trains, maps and lowest rates. Do not purchase your tickets nor contract your freight until you have heard from the Michigan Central.

G. W. R. R. TIME TABLE.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Depots foot of Third street and foot of Brush street. Ticket office, 151 Jefferson avenue, and at the Depots.

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
(Detroit time.) (Detroit time.)	
Athletic Ex. \$4.00 a. m. \$10.00 p. m.	
Day Express \$3.35 a. m. \$9.30 p. m.	
Detroit & Buf.	
fast Express \$2.45 noon \$7.00 a. m.	
N. Y. Express \$7.05 p. m. \$4.45 a. m.	
[Except Monday. *Sundays Excepted.]	
Daily.	

J. F. MCCLURE,
Western Passenger Agent, Detroit.
WM. EDGAR, Gen. Pass'r Ag't, Hamilton.

We have now in Stock a fine Line of

SHOES

AND— BOOTS,

For the SUMMER WEAR.

Our stock of LADIES' fine SHOES and SLIPPERS are complete, and Prices are Low.

Our Stock of GROCERIES are FRESH, and of the best quality.

Please give us a call on the East Side of Main street.

Thos. McKone.

Chelsea, Apr. 21, 1881. v-9-51

AT COST!

ON AND AFTER FEB. 7th, 1881, and until our Stock of

BOOTS & SHOES

GLOVES, MITTS & RUBBER

GOODS ARE

CLEARED OUT!!

we shall sell the same at COST, and many goods at MUCH LESS.

We have a fine an

ASSORTMENT

as can be found, and

BOUGHT VERY LOW!

which will give our patrons a double advantage. Come one and all, and avail yourselves of this desirable chance. Will take in exchange

Wood and all kinds of Produce, and will give an extra price for

A No. 1 BUTTER at ALL TIMES

[v-9-55] DURAND & HATCH.

NOTICE TO FARMERS!!

BRAN and SHIPSTUFF, per ton \$14. Fine MIDDINGS, \$15.

At the PENINSULAR MILLS, Dexter, April 21, 1881.

JAMES LUCAS.

MISS NELLY M. WHEDON,

—TEACHER OF—
Vocal and Instrumental Music,

AT L. BABCOCK'S RESIDENCE, CHELSEA, WASHINGTON CO., MICH.

On Wednesday's of each Week. Reference—New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass. [v10-1-3m]

Subscribe for the Chelsea Herald.

GRAND SPECIAL

AND

UNPRECEDENTED

SALE

OF

BLACK, PLAIN COLORS and FANCY

SILKS

FOR THE NEXT

30 DAYS!!

Desirous of Reducing our Stock as much as possible previous to Inventory, we offer for NEXT 30 DAYS our entire Stock (some \$25,000) AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Black Silks, 45c to \$3.50 per yard, well worth 25 per cent. more. One Lot Plain Colored Silks, recently sold at \$7.4, \$1.00 and \$1.25, all go in at 75 cents per yard.

Fancy Silks, Checks and Stripes, 100 Pieces to select from—45 cents to 85 cents per yard—cheap at 15 cents per yard, more.

DON'T FAIL to examine. It will pay you to go miles to see them.

RESPECTFULLY,

M. W. Robinson.

Jackson, Mich.

C. R. R. TIME TABLE.

GOING WEST.	
Train.	9:22 A. M.
Passenger.	7:35 A. M.
4 Rapids Express.	8:05 P. M.
5 Express.	8:05 P. M.
6 Express.	10:38 P. M.
GOING EAST.	
Express.	5:50 A. M.
Passenger.	8:03 A. M.
4 Rapids Express.	10:07 A. M.
Train.	4:40 P. M.
B. LINDVALL, Gen'l Supt., Detroit.	
C. W. WORTH, General Passenger & Ticket Ag't, Chicago.	

Time of Closing the Mail.

7:15 A. M.	11:35 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
7:50 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:00 P. M.

Geo. J. CROWELL, Postmaster.

Chelsea Herald.

IS PUBLISHED

Thursday Morning, by

Allison, Chelsea, Mich.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

OLIVE LODGE, NO.

156, P. & A. M., will meet at Masonic Hall in regular communication on Tuesday Evenings, on preceding each full moon.

Theo. E. Wood, Sec'y.

L. O. O. F.—THE REGULAR

meeting of Vernon Lodge No. 83, L. O. O. F., will take place Wednesday evening at 6:30 o'clock, at the lodge room, Middle St., East.

G. E. Wright, Sec'y.

WASHTENAW ENCAMPMENT, No.

L. O. O. F.—Regular meetings first and third Wednesday of each month.

J. A. PALMER, Scribe.

Dr. Robertson & Champlin,

Physicians & Surgeons,

Office on Main St. (Over Holme's Drug Store).

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

45-6m

M. SPEER,

DENTIST,

Formerly with D. C. Hawklurst, M. D.; D. S. of Battle Creek.

Finest gold gas for the painless extraction of teeth administered.

OVER HOLME'S DRY GOODS STORE, CHELSEA, MICH. [10-33

Kemp & Brother,

BANKERS,

AND PRODUCE DEALERS,

CHELSEA, - - MICH.

Interest Paid on Special Deposits.

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

Passes Sold on all the Principal Towns of Europe.

The Laws of the State of

Michigan hold Private Bankers able to the full extent of their personal Estate, thereby securing Depositors against any possible contingency.

Loans Leaned on First-Class Security, at Reasonable Rates.

Insurance on Farm and City Property Effectuated.

Chelsea, March 25, 1880. v9-28-1y

W. 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.

One of New York, \$3,109,327

Fire Insurance Co., 4,000,000

American, Philadelphia, 1,996,001

Ins. of Hartford, 7,078,224

Ass'n Association, 4,165,716

Office: Over Kemp's Bank, Middle St., west, Chelsea, Mich.

It is cheaper to insure in these

States, than in one horse companies. v6-1

W. W. RUSH,

DENTIST,

OFFICE OVER W. R. REED & Co's STORE, CHELSEA, MICH. 31

Elgin Watches

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER

REPAIRING.—Special attention given to the repair of the business, and satisfaction guaranteed at the "Bee Hive" Jewelry Establishment, South Main St., Chelsea.

47

TONSorial EMPORIUM.

ED & FRANK would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Chelsea vicinity that they are now prepared to do all kind of work in their line, also keep hand sharp razors, nice clean towels, and supplying first-class to suit their customers are up to the times, and can give an easy shave and a fashionable hair.

A share of the public patronage is invited. Shop under Reed & Co's Drug Store. Main street east, Chelsea, Mich.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Rev. THOS. HOLMES, D. D., Pastor. Services at 10:4 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 10:4 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 10:4 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 DUNN. Services every Sunday at 8 and 10:4 A. M. Vespers, 7 o'clock. P. M. Sunday School at 12 o'clock A. M.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Rev. Mr. METZLER. Services every alternate Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M.

OUR TELEPHONE.

H. S. Holmes is adding an addition of twenty feet to his brick store.

Money to loan—from \$1 to \$5000, and upwards. Thos. Taylor.

Boys, "dare to do right," Chelsea is without a marshal.

Wood Bros. have shipped so far this season 400 bushels of huckleberries.

A good many of our citizens went to Ann Arbor last Tuesday to see P. T. Barnum's big show.

Miss Jennie Hoag is spending the summer with relatives at New York city.

A thunder, lightning and rain storm passed over this section last Monday, cooling us somewhat and doing a heap of good.

Last Saturday was the hottest day that we have had this season, the mercury arose to 110 in the sun and 100 in the shade.

A young man, on Saturday last, while working on a farm at Freedom, got sun-struck, and died that evening.

On account of the small attendance, the annual meeting of the Chelsea Library Association, was adjourned, until Saturday afternoon, July 16, when they will meet at the library rooms.

At a regular meeting of the Chelsea school board, held at the school room on Monday last, the following officers were duly installed: H. M. Woods, Thos. S. Sears, Geo. P. Glazier, J. G. Crowell, Dr. Robertson and J. P. Wood.

Attention is called to the business card of Drs. Robertson & Champlin, in another column. Dr. K. has associated with himself in business Dr. A. W. Champlin, formerly of Pennsylvania, and a graduate of Michigan University. The Doctor comes highly recommended, and we bespeak for the new firm a liberal patronage.

Our principal has been hired for another year at the same salary as last. The following teachers have been employed for another year: Miss Wright of Wayne is to be preceptor; and Mrs. Miller, Miss Dora Harrington; and Miss Libbie Depew, are continued the same as last year. Miss Fote goes back to Albion to school; her place is yet to fill.

NOTICE!!!—Lost Notes: Notice is hereby given that on or about the 17 day of June, 1881, I lost two notes, one given by Seymour Tindall for \$50.00, drawing seven per cent. interest, due in six months from date, dated on or about the 28th day of December, 1880, and are given by John Stoddle and Gottlieb Stoddle. The public is warned against buying these notes.

GEORGE J. KING.

Last Sabbath evening an open air meeting was held on Main street, which was well attended, and an interesting discourse delivered by Rev. Dr. Holmes. Let us have more of them. The open air is much more agreeable on a hot summer evening than any meeting house can be. Moreover, you will hear the gospel when preached upon the street, who never see the inside of a church.

Mr. A. K. Conrad says that in his opinion, Chelsea is one of the "bores" towns of this country. He reports business as being brisk with him and the prospect flattering for numerous sales. Among his customers the past week may be mentioned the following well-known gentlemen: The Hon. S. J. Ives, Geo. P. Glazier, Esq., Bernard Parker, Esq., Theo. E. Wood, Esq., H. S. Holmes, Esq., C. E. Babcock, Esq., and others. We heartily wish him all manner of success, and our merchants and others will do well to give him samples a thorough inspection.

Castors, cake-baskets, Roger Brothers knives, forks and spoons, cheaper than the cheapest, at Wood Bros.

Short Sermons.

The undersigned would like to ask the unknown author of the appeal for "sermons of only 15 or 20 minutes duration," published in last week's HERALD, a few practical questions. 1st. What is the object of preaching? 2nd. Can that object be attained by discourses that do not habitually exceed twenty-minutes? 3rd. Has a minister of the gospel any right to depart from the grand object of his mission, and preach a fifteen or twenty-minutes sermon to please the whim of those who have no interest in the gospel anyway? 4. Fifteen or twenty minutes may suffice for a farce or a comedy—but who would patronize a show, a play, an entertainment of any kind, whose most important part was limited to that length of time? Does my respected complainant want to degrade the pulpit below the stage? 5th. How would those who complain of long sermons like a fifteen or twenty minutes dance on a hot summer evening? Was ever a summer evening too hot to dance till mid-night? "O! consistency, thou art a jewel!" 6th. Why should a sermon of any given length be more tedious than a discourse of the same length on other topics? Because the hearer is more interested in other topics than in the gospel. 7th. Did complainant ever know or hear of a preacher of thought, of study, of any reputation as a preacher, who preached "sermons of 15 or 20 minutes duration"? He never did, and he never will know such a preacher. 8th. Can anyone name a christian doctrine or a gospel theme of any kind, that can be intelligently discussed or impressively presented in 15 or 20 minutes? The demand for short sermons is only an effort to degrade preaching to mere twaddle. 9th. Should not a man who undertakes a newspaper censorship of the pulpit be truthful in his representations? The first clause of the article before us. "If in weather like this a preacher imposes an hour long sermon on his people," contains an intimation that is thoroughly and entirely false, as far as Chelsea clergy are concerned.

10th. Ought not a writer for the press, who claims that "nearly every sermon" should be "boiled down to half its present bulk" (a most forcible (?) and elegant (?) figure of rhetoric) to use better English, more condensed, more grammatical at least, than some that characterize his article?

Many other questions, more caustic than these, might be asked respecting the cry of worldly minded, irreligious persons, sometimes infidels. The tendency of all such complaints is to cripple the ministry, bring the gospel into disrepute, and make the downward road easy and swift to ruin. No other object has so high a claim upon the public for a full, candid, patient, solemn, attentive hearing as the gospel—and we advise the people of Chelsea to so regard it.

THOS. HOLMES.

Does it Suit You

To pay 75c. for FRINGES which you can buy of us for 60c.?

To pay \$1.00 for FRINGES which you can buy of us for 75c.?

To pay 50c. for FRINGES which you can buy of us for 35c.?

To pay \$1.00 for GIMPS which you can buy of us for 75c.?

To pay 75c. for GIMPS which you can buy of us for 50c.?

To pay 50c. for GIMPS which you can buy of us for 35c.?

To pay one-half more for LACES than we sell them for?

To pay one-third more for EMBROIDERIES than you can buy them of us for?

To pay \$1.50 for Kid GLOVES that you can buy of us for \$1.00?

To pay \$1.00 for a Kid GLOVE that you can buy of us for 55c.?

We sell the "TOMMY" Kid GLOVE, 2 buttons, for 85c.; 3 buttons, \$1.00, and warrant every pair. If you order any sent by mail, send sample of goods you wish matched, and add 5c. for postage.

Does it suit you to pay as much or more for American-made Hose, with great ugly seams to hurt your feet, as we sell Foreign-made for, in which the colors are bright and lasting?

Does it suit you to pay fully one-third more for CORSETS than you can buy them of us for?

Does it suit you to pay one-half more for LACE Mitts than we sell them for?

Does it suit you to pay almost double the price we ask for every little article you buy to adorn yourself, your husband, your children or your home?

Does it suit you to pay as much for a poor quality of UNDERWEAR as we sell a very good quality for?

Does it suit you to pay 25c. for a LINES HANDKERCHIEF which we will sell at 12½c.?

Count the difference in the price we sell goods at and what you pay for the same kinds and qualities—subtract from the expense of coming here. The difference will keep you in boots and shoes and many other things for a year.

Does it Pay to Trade Here? A hundred voices from all around you will answer: "IT CERTAINLY DOES."

TUOMEY BROS., JACKSON MICH.

The marshal has resigned his position as marshal of this village.

Who will be the next lucky one to fill that honored position? It is our opinion that Chelsea can as well do without one, as have one. Chelsea has constables enough to do all the work needed. Why not do without a marshal entirely and let that amount of money go into the village treasury, and expended on making improvements. There is another thing we wish to say to the village board, that of allowing the Marshal to arrest all strangers who come into town who he thinks has been taking a "drink" when those at home go "scott free," without even being molested. We think it is a great shame for a village board to allow such carrying on. If a man seems drunk and makes no noise, Chelsea or elsewhere, he has no right to be taken up, except he is drunk and disorderly. It can be proved by many good citizens that the above statement is true. It has also a tendency to drive away strangers who are good peaceful citizens, and debar them from trading here.

A Chelsea Cow Doctor.

Adrian Press: There are continual improvements going on in surgery all the while, and even a cow doctor now and then feels the impetus of progress and his mind branches out into new channels, and new methods of treatment are resorted to. A friend of ours, just returned from a visit near Chelsea, Washtenaw Co., relates the following which transpired there during his stay: A farmer there had a cow that was suddenly taken with bloat, and when discovered had swelled up to the size of Prof. Hogan's balloon. Something must be done for the cow right away, and a cow doctor was hastily sent for. But when the kind benefactor of the bovine race arrived he found that he had left some of his important surgical outfit behind. He wanted to make an incision on the animal's side, and insert a tube to let out the wind. There was no time to be lost, for the groaning critter was ready to bust. A dinner horn with a reed squawker in the nozzle was the only thing handy, and it was brought. The bovine surgeon drew forth an old jack-knife, and made a stab at the cow, inflicting a deep gash and rammed the dinner horn into the incision. Then the fun commenced. The horn as the compressed-air from the beast's interior rushed through it, began to blow with a noise sufficient to drown Gabriel, and the frightened cow fearing it was the end of the world, broke from her attendants, and ran with the horn still hanging to her side, and blowing like blazes all the while. The animal made straight toward a small lake bellowing at every jump, with the learned sdrgeon and the owner of the cow, and his family in hot pursuit. They were too late. The poor dumb brute would have been willing to swell till she popped, and then attribute it to an apt of providence, but her conscientious nature rejected the new dinner horn theory, and suicide to her was preferable to life, prolonged by such surgery. She took one hasty glance at the cold world, then sprang into the wild waves, and the racket of the dinner horn subsided into a gurgle as the heart-broken beast disappeared beneath the surface. When the cow professor and the family arrived at the lake, it was only to gaze on the placid form of the late lamented. She was dead.

By the way we never had a very high opinion of that Chelsea anyhow

HUSBANDS AND WIVES.—A good husband makes a good wife. Some men can neither do without wives nor without them; they are wretched alone in what is called single blessedness, and they make their homes miserable when they get married; they are like Thompkin's dog, which could not bear to be loose, and howled when it was tied up. Happy bachelors are likely to be happy husbands, and a happy husband is the happiest of men. A well matched couple carry a joyful life between them, as the two spies carried the cluster of Eshcol. They are a brace of birds of Paradise. They multiply their joys by sharing them, and lessen their troubles by devoting them. This is life arithmetic. The wagon of care rolls lightly along as they pull together; and when it drags a little heavily, or there is a hitch anywhere, they love each other all the more, and so lighten the labor.

Unclaimed Letters.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Chelsea, July 1st, 1881:

Able, Mr. J.

Coe, Mr. William

Douglas, N. J.

Hackett, Miss Mannie

Lawrence, L. B.

Mower John.

Markham, Mr. M. B.

Pent, Mr. Jay

Race, Miss Alice

Richards, Mrs. Mary S.

Richardson, Mr. John

Stevens Mrs. Jennie.

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

Geo. J. CROWELL, P. M.

Chelsea Market.

CHELSEA, July 14, 1881.

FLOUR, per cwt. \$2 75

WHEAT, White, per bu. 1 10

CORN, per bu. 20c 25

OATS, per bu. 40

CLAYTON SEED, per bu. 4 00

TIMOTHY SEED, per bu. 3 00

BRASS, per bu. 2 50

POTATOES, per bu. 20c 30

APPLES, green, per bu. 12c 15

do dried, per bu. 3½

HONEY, per lb. 18c 20

BUTTER, per lb. 12

POULTRY—Chickens, per lb. 10

LARD, per lb. 10

TALLOW, per lb. 10

HAMS, per lb. 10

SHOULDERS, per lb. 10

Eggs, per doz. 11

BEEF, live per cwt. 3 00c 3 50

SHEEP, live per cwt. 3 00c 5 00

Hogs, live, per cwt. 3 00c 4 00

do dressed per cwt. 5 00c 5 40

HAY, tame per ton. 10 00c 12 00

do marsh, per ton. 5 00c 6 00

SALT, per bu. 1 25

WOOL, per lb. 33c 35

CRANBERRIES, per bu. 1 00c 1 50

Estate of Elizabeth Begole.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.

COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Thursday, the sixteenth day of June, 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 Begole, deceased.

Dora A. Begole the Administratrix of said estate, comes into court and represents that she is now prepared to render her final account as such Administratrix.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday the sixteenth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, 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, in said county, and show cause if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed: And it is further Ordered, that said administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, 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.

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 noon, at eve, or busy noon.

They curl and dress the hair with grace

'Til suit the contour of the face.

Their room is neat, their towels clean,

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.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

There were 710 prisoners in the state prison at Jackson June 25; 25 were received during the month of June and 22 discharged.

Levi Parker, a farmer living near Hillsdale, was killed by the discharge of an old gun he was using to shoot a muskrat. The muzzle went off the back of his head. He was 60 years old, and leaves a wife and three children.

Ex-Governor Brewster has been appointed consul general at Berlin.

Geo. Hulet, aged 25, son of Wm. Hulet, a wealthy farmer near Bellevue, shot himself fatally with a navy revolver. It was a deliberate suicide. A letter was found under his head, in which he wrote: "Dear Mother and Sister, Excuse me for this rash deed, but my father drove me to this."

Accident on the Fourth A boat upset on the Huron river near Ann Arbor, and the bodies of Mrs. Mary M. Murphy and a child were drowned.

Maud S. made a mile in 2:13 1/2 on the Detroit track, July 4.

Mrs. L. Fort was shot at Meccola on the 4th while an officer was attempting to quell a disturbance. The bullet hit her in the temple, killing her almost instantly.

The Farwell Register notes a remarkable migration of toads a short distance south of this village last week. They were moving southward by the millions, covering the road for about a mile in length and in some places to a depth of six inches. Where they came from or whither bound is a mystery.

On the Flint & Pere Marquette railroad they load and unload gravel by machinery run by steam.

Dr. Bliss, who has charge of the President's case, was a resident of Michigan previous to the war. He commenced his practice at Grand Rapids, removed to Ionia and thence to Detroit. At the beginning of the rebellion he was commissioned as surgeon of the Third Michigan volunteers.

Haven's planing mill at West Bay City is burned, total loss \$7,000; insurance \$1,500.

Reinhardt Dreyer, a cigar maker, was drowned in the mill pond at Jackson.

Mrs. Wm. Bradley, who has been in the Kalamazoo asylum for six months, was being removed by her husband to Wisconsin, and just as the New York express came along she threw herself from the balcony of Coney's hotel and broke her hip and received internal injuries.

Over 60 teachers attended the state institute at Lansing. The usual discussions of educational topics occupied the time.

Scarlet fever of a malignant type at Allegan.

A child fell from an emigrant train going west at Michigan Centre and was badly hurt. The child's mother had not missed it when a telegram reached her at Battle Creek describing the child's condition.

Charles Spencer, telegraph operator on the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad at Big Rapids, left town, leaving a shortage in funds and stealing several railroad tickets and a watch.

George Johnson, a well-to-do farmer three miles from Olive, shot himself with a large revolver, and died at 10 o'clock. He had been dependent on his crops looking so poorly, but nothing in his appearance led his family to think he was in such a bad way.

He was a good citizen, industrious, and well situated financially, and in home surroundings. He leaves a wife and one child, a daughter about eight years old.

Hayling is mostly done. The crop is a good one and in secure fine condition. The wheat is well filled and yield better than was at one time expected; yet it will be a light crop.

The state military board invite proposals for 500 dress uniforms with which to equip six new companies of state militia. No state equipment will be held this year. Three companies will represent the state at the Yorktown celebration.

The state auditors have abolished the office of superintendent of state property.

A new potato destroyer, which eats the tubers, has appeared in Jackson county. Farmers have been compelled to dig their potatoes in order to save them.

The "cotton boss" along the Central railroad have been instructed to increase their gangs of men and to put the road bed in the best possible condition.

Cerv Duman, a Frenchman, 22 years old, was drowned at Gould's mill, East Saginaw, while bathing.

A singular reaction is reported in Traverse Bay, about 40 rods from the mouth of the Boardman river. It was witnessed by a large number of people. The Eagle says: "The commotion lasted 15 or 20 minutes, and was sufficient to bring up large quantities of sand and shelling, throwing some of them 10 feet into the air above the surface of the water. The water presented the appearance of a boiling cauldron, the eddies and other debris tumbling about and rising over in a manner that was truly surprising."

The army of the military company at Coldwater burned Saturday. The guns were saved, but some of the trappings were burned. It is but a few days ago that the old army was burned.

At the greenbackers' meeting at Lansing 21,000 tickets of admission were sold and the committee will have \$250 left after paying all expenses.

At the opening of the academic year, in September, at the University of Michigan, the new School of Political and Administrative Law, under the direction of President Angell, will be opened. The degree of doctor of philosophy has been created in connection with this school. President Angell will lecture on international law, political economy, and the history of diplomacy. Judge Cooley on constitutional and administrative law; Dean Adams on political and constitutional history; Dr. Dunster on social science; Prof. Morris on political ethics; Prof. Hudson on political and constitutional history; Dr. Spaulding on the science of forestry; Dr. Vaughan on sanitary science; and Prof. Adams on political economy, finance and statistics.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the event of the President's death it is almost certain that an extra session of congress will be called. It is reported in Washington that a call is already drafted and will be signed by President Garfield if he grows much worse. There is neither a possibility of the President nor a speaker of the house upon whom the office of President may devolve in case of the death of the Vice President.

The deposits in the national banks have increased over \$100,000,000 during the past year. The reduction of the public debt during the fiscal year ending June 30, was \$101,873,485.

Upwards of 100,000,000 five per cent coupon bonds have been presented at the treasury for renewal at 74 per cent.

The Republican members have secured sixty signatures for a caucus call in the N. Y. legislature which it is hoped will break the dead-lock.

The committee to investigate charges of bribery in the N. Y. legislature, report that the direct evidence is positive on both sides; that Senator Sessions was bribed by the grand jury; and that as the case is to be tried in the courts they submit the evidence without giving any judgment, which if given might prejudice the case in the courts. A minority report also submits testimony in reference to the offer of the marshaling made by J. L. Davenport to Senator Strahan.

On Sunday, at 11:30 a. m. a man who was walking on Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, suddenly stopped and called out: "I came on here to be righted, and if I am not I will shoot Blaine or any other of the authorities who turn me off." He was at once arrested. He made no opposition, and his manner was perfectly calm. The detective recognized in him Daniel Christie McNamara, who a few months ago had come into the office one morning utterly destitute and asked for a breakfast. After he had been searched and his weapons removed he began to talk at random, and he answered all questions in a rambling way.

On Tuesday an insane individual appeared at the door of the White House and said that the President was about to die and that he sent for him. He was impatient to get in, and said that every moment might be a fatal delay. It was apparent that he was crazy, and the door keeper told him the situation and matched him out of the gate. The man had no pass, but had managed to slip in somehow.

Wednesday another lunatic appeared on the scene. He did not get any further than the gate. He had a remedy for the President's wound, and wanted to supply it right away. He knew that it would cure him. It had been successfully used, he said, in many cases. He was invited to promenade, and went promptly down the avenue.

Another crazy man went into the Adjutant-General's office, slapped Gen. Drum on the back and said he had a revelation that he must kill Vice-President Arthur. He was promptly arrested.

Brooks is a clerk in the war department and liked others during the excitement has been drafted. He got very drunk and entered Gen. Drum's room saying that if no one killed Arthur he would. An outsider, hearing it, sent for the officers, who arrested him. He will be released as soon as he sobers up.

The reported massacre of the surveying party of the Mexican Central railway is confirmed. Several of the bodies were burned beyond recognition. The Apache Indians are credited with the massacre.

In five minutes the New York chamber of commerce raised by subscription for the President's family \$45,000. They propose to make it \$50,000.

A heavy fire, with a loss amounting to half a million and one life is reported at Cincinnati.

Three persons were killed and six injured by a boiler explosion at Baltimore.

A terrible affair occurred at South Lyons, Ohio. Some time ago the postoffice was robbed, and since that time Postmaster C. E. Carter has been very anxious on the subject of burglary. The other night his attention was aroused by seeing a figure on the roof of the postoffice building. Examination soon revealed the horrible fact that he had killed his 14 year old son Elmer, who had to be cut out of the postoffice building and gone to the hospital.

The symptoms of the President continue favorable. The wound is healing and the patient is gaining strength. If it were not for the bullet in the President's body, he could be pronounced out of danger.

The trade report for last week says the dull season of warm weather has begun, and that the dullness has been augmented by the attack upon the President and the uncertainty and excitement which followed. A very quiet time is anticipated for a few weeks to come.

The dead-lock in the N. Y. legislature was broken by a Republican caucus on Friday, attended by 15 senators and 49 assemblymen. Mr. Depew's name was withdrawn and Mr. Depew's name was withdrawn and Mr. Depew's name was withdrawn.

The ballots in the N. Y. legislature on Saturday were: For the short term—Lapham 67, Potter 50, Conkling 31, Wheeler 1. For the long term—Miller 68, Kernan 50, Wheeler 19, scattering 12. The "walkers" had a caucus and decided to stick to Conkling. Thus the dead-lock is continued.

Of the six per cent bonds which matured July 1, the redemptions Saturday night amounted to \$6,901,250.

The California university gets a gift of \$75,000 from D. O. Mills to endow a chair of moral philosophy and civil polity.

There were 244,439 silver dollars distributed last week.

Saturday was the hottest day of the season. At Louisville 102 in the shade; and at Chicago and Cincinnati several cases of sunstroke are reported. Eighty-two deaths from sunstroke were issued in Chicago, the largest number ever issued in one day.

Griscom's fast exhibition at Chicago was a financial failure.

Over 500 houses were destroyed by fire at Minsk, Russia.

Five Turkish ironclads have been sent to Tripoli to maintain order and protect against French invasion.

Mr. Foster announces a provision in the land bill for the government to loan tenants 50 per cent of their arrears for rent, in case where landlords will accept that proposition as full payment.

During a sham fight at Aldershot, England, four soldiers died of sunstroke.

French frigates and gun boats are reported sailing east.

The monetary conference adopted a resolution desiring that the state participating shall open negotiations, and that a conference meeting for settling details be held April 2, 1882. The conference then finally adjourned.

Leffroy, charged by the coroner's jury with the murder of gold on the Brighton, England, railway, has been arrested, and has confessed the crime.

Progress on the land bill is so slow that parliament is not likely to rise on the 6th of August the time for the government to loan tenants 50 per cent of their arrears for rent, in case where landlords will accept that proposition as full payment.

Two Turkish ironclads have been sent to Tripoli to maintain order and protect against French invasion.

Lord Beaconsfield's manuscripts and works of art are to be sold at auction.

The French and American delegates to the monetary congress favor the fixing of a relative value between gold and silver.

The wheat and grape crops of France are excellent.

FLOUR—Michigan brand... \$5 75 @ 60
WHEAT—No. 1 white... 1 17 1/2 @ 18 1/4
No. 2 white... 1 14 @
No. 2 red... 1 19 @

CORN—No. 1 @ 61 cts per bush.
OATS—White 42 @ 45 cts. Mixed 40 @ 41 cts.
BARLEY—No. 1 @ 52 cts per bush. No. 2 @ 50 cts.
BUTTER—15 @ 16 cts, for best grades.
CHEESE—Ohio and Michigan @ 10 cts per lb.
EGGS—16 cts per dozen.
SALT—No. 1 @ 20 cts per bush. No. 2 @ 18 cts.
WOOL—32 to 36 cents.

DETROIT STOCK MARKETS.

The cattle market was dull with prices on good butchering stock 25c lower and on stockers and feeders 15c to 20c lower than last week. Sheep were also dull at a decline of 25c on all grades.

Among the quotations. Among the sales 4 steers at 1,220 lbs. at \$5; 13 feeders, av. 700 lbs. at \$4; 14 steers, av. 600 lbs. at \$3.25; 2 extra steers, av. 1,470 lbs. at \$4.75; 3 extra steers, av. 1,254 lbs. at \$5; 1 steer 850 lbs. at \$4; 2 extra steers, av. 1,245 lbs. at \$5.25. These were average prices.

STRIP—Sales of 25 av. 123 lbs. at \$4.25; 51 av. 77 lbs. at \$3.75.

THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The attending surgeons sent the following telegram to the consulting surgeons this afternoon:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 1 P. M.
DR. FRANK H. HAMILTON and J. H. AGNEW.
The President continues to improve slowly. The acid eruptions have not recurred during the last twenty-four hours. An ounce of milk with a teaspoonful of rum has been taken every two hours during the day and at long intervals during the night, without producing any gastric embarrassment.

At 9 a. m. he took ten grains of bisulphate of quina, which did not disturb the stomach. Yesterday towards evening he became restless, wearied and anxious for morphia. A quarter of a grain was given hypodermically at 8:30 p. m., after which he passed a tranquil night, sleeping most of the time. Yesterday afternoon he had a small, solid passage from the bowels, in which a notable deficiency of biliary coloring matter was observed. The yellowish tinge of the skin continues about as at the last report. At 8 p. m. his pulse was 108, temperature 101.3, respiration 24. This morning at 8:30 a. m. pulse 100, temperature 99.4, respiration 24. At 1 p. m., pulse 104, temperature 101.2, respiration 22.

The dressing of the President's wound gives him considerable pain, but the position which he has to assume in order that the doctors may accomplish their designs. He calls this operation his torture. When Dr. Bliss told him he is going to dress the wound the President always says, "How long will the torture last this time?"

The sick room is kept comparatively cool by air passing over ice and forced through pipes into the room.

Laws of General Interest.

Among the laws passed by the Michigan legislature at the session just closed was one to amend act No. 138 of 1875, relative to

SUBJECTS FOR DISSECTION.

for the advancement of science. Act No. 16, section 1, provides that the boards of health, common councils, trustees, or executive officers of any city, village, or township, the sheriff, coroner, keeper of any jail or prison, superintendent or managers of any charitable or penal institution, maintained in whole or part at public expense, having in his or their possession or control the dead body of any person, not claimed by any relative or legal representative, and which may need to be buried at public expense, shall deliver such dead body within 36 hours after death, or after he or she shall become possessed thereof, to the express or railway company at the nearest station, placed in a coffin, etc., and directed to the "demonstrator of anatomy of the university of Michigan, Ann Arbor," except only dead bodies of such persons as have died from infectious disease.

Section 2 provides that the bodies so delivered or shipped shall be used for the advancement of anatomical science in the state at the following institutions of learning only: The university of Michigan, Detroit medical college, and Michigan college of medicine, in proportion to the number of students in actual attendance. Each institution shall pay quarterly its ratable portion of the expense.

The demonstrator of anatomy, upon the receipt of every such body, shall immediately notify the relatives of such deceased person, if known, of the receipt of such body, either by mail or telegraph, and that said body will be preserved intact for ten days, during which time such relative will be entitled to said body for the purpose of private interment, upon payment of expenses already incurred.

This law seems to have been carefully considered, and is well guarded in details. It was approved March 2, 1881, and took immediate effect.

DEPENDENT INVALID CHILDREN.

Act No. 138, "to provide for medical and surgical treatment of dependent children at the hospital of the Michigan university," provides that any dependent children who are or shall hereafter be inmates of the state public school at Coldwater, and those not inmates, but who, if not affected by disease, or requiring surgical treatment, would be entitled by law to admission to said institution, who may be suffering from chronic disease, or may need surgical treatment, for any cause which is calculated to disable them in whole or in part from self-support, shall be entitled to and receive medical and surgical treatment, or either, together with board, lodging, nursing and other proper care, free of charge, at the hospital established in connection with the Michigan university at Ann Arbor, under the rules and regulations thereof. The expenses of conveying said dependent children shall be paid by the state.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE POLICIES.

Act No. 149, "to provide for the adoption and use of a standard form of fire insurance policy," declares that as soon as practicable the governor shall appoint some suitable person who, with the commissioner of insurance, shall constitute a state board to be known as the insurance policy commission. It shall be the duty of this board to adopt a standard form of fire insurance policy for use in this state, and they shall file in the office of the insurance commissioner a printed copy of the same. Such form shall be so worded and printed as to secure as far as practicable the accomplishment of the following results:

1. Fairness and equity between the insurers and the assured.

2. Brevity and simplicity.

3. The avoidance of technical words and phrases.

4. The avoidance of conditions, the violation of which by the assured would without being prejudicial to the insurer, render the policy void or voidable at the option of the insurer.

5. The use of as large and fair type as is consistent with a convenient size of paper or parchment.

6. The placing of each separate condition in a separate paragraph, and the numbering of the paragraphs.

Under this law it is the duty of the commissioner of insurance to fix a time when the use of such policy shall become obligatory on all companies and persons authorized to do business in this state, and after the time so fixed, no person or company shall make or issue any policy or contract of insurance upon any property situated in this state, containing any other or different terms or conditions than those expressed in this standard policy. A proper penalty is provided for any violation of this act.

Proviso.—The provisions of this act do not apply to policies issued by farmers' mutual insurance companies, organized under act No. 82 of 1875, or the acts amendatory thereof, or under the provisions of act No. 262 of 1869, or the risks amendatory thereof and insuring farm risks only.

DISCHARGE OF CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

Act No. 117, "to provide for the discharge of chattel mortgages," etc., declares that if any mortgagee or his personal representative or assignee, after full performance of the conditions of the chattel mortgage, whether before or after the breach thereof or if the same be entirely due and payable, after a tender of the whole amount so due thereon, and a tender of the lawful charges of such mortgage, personal representative or assignee shall for the space of seven days after being requested so to do in writing by the parties interested, refuse or neglect to discharge the same, or to deliver up such chattel mortgage to the mortgagee, after performance or tender, or to execute a discharge or release of the same, he shall be liable to the mortgagee in the sum of \$25 damages; and for all actual damages caused by such neglect or refusal, to the person who shall perform the conditions of such mortgage, or make such tender, to be recovered from the mortgagee, in an action on the case, or be awarded by a court of equity upon a bill filed to procure a discharge or release of such mortgage, with double costs, in the discretion of the court.

FORM OF DEEDS AND MORTGAGES.

Act No. 187, "in relation to the form of deeds and mortgages of

real estate and to the form of acknowledgments of the same," provides that any conveyance of lands worded in substance as follows: "A. B. conveys and warrants to C. D. (here describe the premises) for the sum (here insert the consideration) the conveyance being dated and duly signed, sealed, and acknowledged by the grantor, shall be deemed and held to be a conveyance of the fee simple to the grantee, his heirs and assigns, with covenant from the grantor, for himself and his heirs and personal representatives, that he is lawfully seized of the premises, has a good right to convey the same, and guarantees the quiet possession thereof; that the same are free from all incumbrances, and that he will warrant and defend the title against all lawful claims.

Section 2 provides that any conveyance of lands worded in substance as follows: "A. B. quitclaims to C. D. (here describe the premises) for the sum (here insert the consideration)," the said conveyance being duly signed, sealed, and acknowledged by the grantor, shall be deemed a good and sufficient conveyance in quitclaim to the grantee, his heirs and assigns.

The act further provides that it shall not be necessary to use the words "heirs and assigns of the grantee" to create in the grantee an estate of inheritance, and if it be the intention of the grantor to convey any lesser estate, it shall be so expressed in the deed.

This act makes substantially the same rule apply to mortgages.

It also provides that the following, or any other form substantially the same, shall be good and sufficient acknowledgment of any deed or mortgage: "Before me, E. F. (a judge, justice of the peace, commissioner, or notary public, as the case may be), this day of A. B. acknowledged the execution of the annexed deed (or mortgages)."

Provided, that the signing, sealing, and delivering of every such conveyance shall be witnessed by two persons, who shall subscribe their names thereto.

Ocean Ship-Building.

What with the vast increase in trade the rush of immigration and the ever-growing stream of American travel to Europe, the ocean steamship business is likely to be very profitable for some years to come. That the companies are alive to the opportunities is evidenced by the great number of steamers building and projected. All the lines are increasing their fleets, and even the American company, sailing from Philadelphia, has ordered three new steamers of great size and speed.

The gigantic City of Rome has just been launched at Barrow, and the Servia, 550 feet long, will be here in October. It is quite possible that within a year or two five and six day passages across the Atlantic will become the rule. Boston people will not be pleased at it, but it is the intention of the Cunard company to put on an entirely new fleet of steamers between New York and Liverpool and transfer the present fleet of old vessels to the Hub. Boston used to be the fashionable port of emigration for Europe, but it is no longer so; and everybody who is anybody, even Bostonians themselves, now take passage from New York. A new line of American steamers is being started to Mexico, and Roach's line to Brazil, lately withdrawn, is at once replaced by a fleet of British steamers, which will try to make a living without the subsidy, which did not seem to help the Roach line much.

Steamers are so effectively shutting sailing vessels out of the Atlantic carrying trade that efforts are being made to equalize to some extent the disparity in speed by providing four masts to ships, so as to secure the greatest possible spread of canvass and sailing capacity. Four masted iron ships of British build are becoming common, and are said to be very successful in delivering grain in Liverpool in 20 days or less when they have anything like luck. Of course a multiplicity of masts will not help much in calm weather, but the fourth mast is said to increase speed and ease of handling on a wind. American schooners are now to be seen with four masts, and schooners of 1,000 to 1,200 tons are now common on the coast. These large and economical vessels pay very well, as much as 20 per cent per annum on their cost. Sailing ships with a small amount of steam power are talked of for the Atlantic trade, so as to make the passage in from 15 to 18 days; which seem feasible enough, the idea being to sail as long as there is wind enough to propel at the rate of seven or eight knots an hour, and to steam only in calms or light winds. There would be but little expense involved, and such vessels ought to be able to underbid the steamers for freight.

Auxiliary steam vessels of this sort are common in the British Australian trade and answer well, but whether they will do for the short Atlantic voyage is a question yet to be decided.

An Apalling Lot of Human Misery.

The first convoy of state prisoners condemned to Siberian exile, who recently left Moscow, are far on their way to the scene of their life-long banishment. The authorities of the old Muscovite capital lately received intimation from the Ministry of Justice that, in accordance with the arrangements concluded in that department, some 2,200 "criminals" would pass through Moscow en route for the transportation season en route to Siberia. It is considered desirable to clear out the state prisons in the provinces, at present crowded by nihilists arrested in the course of the past winter months. Nine thousand seven hundred of these were to reach Moscow from the governments of Central and Southern Russia, and would be forwarded thence to their destination in parties of from 250 to 600 strong, as will the remaining 2,500 now awaiting despatch from the teaming jails of Russia in Europe. One can scarcely bring his mind to realize the appalling sum total of human misery expressed in the above figures.

"Sam, you are not honest. Why do you put all good peaches on top of the measure and the little ones below?" "Same reason, sah, dat makes de front ob your house all marble and de back ob your house all bar!"

Never turn a blessing round to see whether it has a dark side to it.

Sands of the Sea Shore Full of Iron.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison, the electrical wizard, who has of late accomplished so many marvelous things, has perfected another remarkable invention, that will no doubt work a great revolution in the iron trade. The matter has been kept very quiet, but it has finally leaked out, notwithstanding the efforts of those who are financially interested to keep it from the public. The machine, wherein electricity plays the prominent part, is a very simple contrivance, but nevertheless it will be the means of producing what has never been produced in this country before, and that is, iron of the same quality as the best Swedish, and for a market price of about one-half that of the latter.

It had been believed for some time that there was in the seashore sands of Long Island and along the Atlantic coast indications of magnetic iron, and examination proved that this was a fact, but how to extract it from the sand was the problem. Mr. Edison had some time ago invented a process for extracting gold-dust from washings by the use of magnets, whereby the baser constituents were attracted into piles by means of three or four processes, and the gold and sand subsequently washed and separated. When the matter of scouring iron-ore from the sea sands was presented to him a few weeks ago, he at once went to work and perfected a process whereby with one exposure magnets the valuable ore should be separated from the "titanic" or iron-coated with sulphur, with which it was mingled, and at the same time left free of the schist wherein it was lodged. To do this it became necessary to so graduate the electrical force that the true iron, having the greater attractive force, should be drawn nearest the magnet, while the magnetite, or sulphur-ore and sand, should fall in separate piles. Mr. Edison's separator—for thus it may comprehensively be called—consists of a V-shaped trough four feet long and a little more than two feet deep, with a slit one-sixteenth of an inch wide at the bottom. Under this, at a distance of five feet, and resting on the ground, is a separator, the apex situated so that to one side of the trough above, so that the sand falling straight will strike on one incline and be forced in an opposite direction from that taken by the ore, which, striking the other side, is slid off into a hopper or receptacle. A little less than half-way between the slit in the trough or sand receptacle and the ground, and of the same width, are a pair of large magnets, which receive their electrical energy either from jars or steam generators just as is desired, according to the plant.

The object is to extract

from the sand and titaniferous ore. The sand is shoveled into the trough, and, being dry, falls through the narrow slit in a sheet four feet long and one-sixteenth of an inch in width. The magnets are provided with just enough power to deflect the magnetite or block oxide of iron from a perpendicular fall and deposit it on the side of the separator opposite to the sand, which, falling direct to the ground, together with the titaniferous ore. It is then taken up, placed in sacks, and shipped. The process is very rapid.

It may be asked what particular value is to be attached to this simple invention and where it is to be adopted. It is one of the most valuable of modern inventions, and is to be made use of right here on the Atlantic coast.

According to Edison's statements, the ocean shores are simply covered with these iron deposits.

Heretofore Swedish iron has never been made outside that country, where these sand deposits exist, and where the crystals of magnetite are very large. But here, right under our very noses, there are, it appears, millions upon millions of tons of this sand containing incalculable amounts of the purest and best iron ore for magnetite, or block oxide of iron is the purest ore known, containing no phosphorus or sulphur. There are banks of this sand on Long Island, alone, twenty feet high, where there are layers upon layers of the deposits, and these banks are from 100 to 150 feet in width.

Here is one strip of coast that has a prospect that is twenty miles long. Removing the white surface sand, there is usually found a deposit of black sand about ten inches in depth. About two inches below occurs another, and four inches further another deposit. In these deposits is found the iron-ore that is so valuable. It is estimated that about 40 per cent of the sand is composed of the two forms of iron-ore—magnetite and titaniferous, while the rest is from 18 to 20 per cent pure magnetite. Under the present working by those who are managing the machine in operation about 19 per cent is extracted, but Edison says he can get more than this if he should take hold of it personally. He gave the present operator a ten-minute's lesson one day, and that's all the instructions he had, so he is naturally working a little crude.

Of course the development of these ocean iron mines has promptly enlisted capital, and a company has been formed called the Ore-Milling Company, who propose to get a corner on Swedish iron, if the thing is possible. They have leased one strip of shore ten miles in length for \$20 a year for the entire ground, but it was done before the owners suspected what the sands contained. Now the price of the leasehold is going up, and sea sand is at a premium in the Long Island real-estate market. But, nevertheless, this company has sixty miles, all told, from Babylon to Quogue, and they are going to turn the seashore upside down the next few months in quest of this valuable ore. Mr. Edison said to me to-night: "Two miles of that coast is BETTER THAN ANY GOLD MINE."

And he added, with a smile: "They think I look upon this matter in a queer light, for I don't have much to say about it. All I'm now interested in is my 30 cents per ton royalty in the product. That's enough for me. I've got an invention in my head for the treatment of ore that will beat the world, and I'm going to perfect it before long," he continued.

"How do you spell it?" asked a friend near by.

"Iron Sulphurets," said Edison, and he gave his cigar stump a vigorous pull.

This magnetite ore which is now be-

ing taken out on the Long Island coast is shipped to Rockaway, N. J., and sold at \$13 a ton. The ore machine now in operation at Quogue will treat 100 tons of sand per day, which will yield say fifteen to twenty tons of pure iron ore. It can be produced at a minimum of \$1 per ton. The ore is sold to a bloomer at Rockaway and made into blooms, or charcoal iron, which is pronounced by all who are familiar with the trade as of the finest quality, equal to the best Swedish, and not hitherto manufactured here. There are now five machines making at Edison's works in New York, in Goerick street. They will be ready to be placed in operation at a very early day.

Mr. Edison says there are deposits of this iron along the mouth of the St. Lawrence, where fully 30 per cent of iron is to be found. The shores along our coast from Maine to the Gulf are more or less covered with these black lands, while rich deposits exist in Oregon. He finds that the magnetite crystals exist where mica-chist is found, and these deposits are the results of erosions carried to the sea and thrown up by constant working of the waves.

The company now formed here has embarked in the scheme on a large scale. The stock, placed at \$50 a share in a few weeks ago, is already held at that figure—N. Y. Cor. Chicago Tribune.

Neither Gorillas Nor Humans.

A JAPANESE TRIBE OF HAIRY PEOPLE WHO POSSESS TAILS.