

Measure not men by Sundays, with-
out regarding what they do all the
week after.—*Thomas Fuller.*

The American Bible Society, since its
formation, sixty-one years ago, has
issued 38,882,811 copies of the Bible.

Christians are like the several flow-
ers in a garden, that have each of them
the dew of heaven, which being shaken
with the wind, they let fall at each
other's roots whereby they are jointly
nourished, and become nourishers of
each other.—*Bunyan.*

Perfect purity of intention is the
highest spiritual state, a state which,
probably, the holiest man has never
reached, but to which all children
of God are in different measures ap-
proaching.—*Gou. burn.*

Judgment has recently been given
against the sexton of the Methodist
church in Glensville, N. Y., to the
amount of \$50, for pushing a man back
from the door while attempting to
leave before the close of the service.

A fashionable lady at one of the re-
sidents had a jewelry box made in imi-
tation of a Bible. Thieves entered her
apartment soon after and carried off
the silverware, but left what they sup-
posed was an ordinary Bible.

Scientific Notes.

To dye blonde hair to a light brown
the expressed juice of green walnut
shells diluted with water is used.

Any person of average structure and
lung capacity will float securely in
water if care is taken to keep the hands
and arms submerged and the lungs full
of air.

Colors are usually imparted to glass
in the melting pot: for blue, oxide of
cobalt is used; for red, sub-oxide of
copper or gold. Glass is stained by
painting its surface with a fusible col-
ored glass ground to a fine powder and
mixed up with gum water or turpen-
tine, and after drying then heating the
coating fuses. Colloidion, shellac, or
spirit copal varnishes, properly colored
with one of the coal tar dyes, can in
some cases be advantageously employed
as a colored wash for white glass.

The best method to waterproof cloth:
Dissolve about 8 ounces of soap in a
gallon of boiling water (soft), and with
this thoroughly saturate the cloth;
wring out the excess of the liquid, and
digest the cloth over night in a solution
of 10 ounces of alum in a gallon of wa-
ter; wring out, rinse in clean water, and
expose to the air until thoroughly dry.
Cloth thus treated is not attacked
by insects or animals, resists suffi-
ciently moisture, and is sufficiently
waterproof for the purpose of cover-
ing stacks of hay or grain or anything
that it is desirable to leave unharmed.

A Funny Druggist from St. Louis.

The other morning when Mr. Jones
entered his family drug store to have a
prescription put up he found a new
clerk in attendance. Mr. Jones has
considerable curiosity, and while he
waited he began:
"Been here long?"
"Only two days."
"Going to stay?"
"I think so."
"Old clerk gone for good?"
"Yes."
"Come from New York?"
"No. I came from St. Louis."
"Didn't like the town, I suppose?"
"Oh, fairly."
"Got a better offer here, I presume?"
"Well, not much better."
"Druggist related to you?"
"No."
"Going to marry his daughter?"
"Haven't thought of it."

There was a brief rest until the clerk
had finished his labors, and then he
beckoned Mr. Jones into the back room
and said:

"You look like a person who can be
depended on, and I will tell you in con-
fidence why I came here. I liked St.
Louis, and I had good wages; but I hap-
pened to kill three or four persons by
putting up wrong prescriptions and I
thought a change of location would re-
lieve my sorrow. This is on the square,
you know, and nothing is to be said un-
less I lay out two or three of your lead-
ing citizens, in which case I will give
up the drug business altogether and go
to sailing a land-barge."

Jones went out feeling of his left ear
and looking into vacancy, and his sore
throat got well without the help of the
gargle.—*Pella Blade.*

AMERICA AND EUROPE.—The fron-
tier of European States are iron-like in
their rigidity. Armed millions on the
one side brandish their weapons at the
other armed millions facing them.
Neighbors are not permitted to visit
neighbors without permits and pas-
ports. In brief, every impediment
that cultivated barbarism, financial
ignorance, and intense nationalism can
erect, is placed between
men hailing from continen-
tally geographical areas. Worse
still, the progressive elements
among the peoples are ruthlessly elad-
icated, and the type forcibly retained
in its ancient form. Fortunately, for
the good of mankind and for the peace
of laggard political systems, the en-
ergetic minds of Europe cannot be pre-
vented from reaching the United
States. But the consequence is to give
new energies and broader vistas to the
Americans; to quicken the march and
swell the triumphs of the young giant
of the West. The discontent of Eu-
rope finds content in America; and dis-
content, translated into mechanical
formula, means a search for lines of
least resistance. The United States
have no rigid boundaries. Our own
line of colonies is the most yielding of
barriers, through which people pass
freely. It is true that hostile tariffs
bristle on each side, but these do not
produce the deadening paralysis and
haired that obtain in Europe. The
Mexican frontier is even more flexible
than the British, and in time will be-
come merely an atmospheric line. No
where does an armed people menace
the great Republic. Hence it goes
forward untaxed by the military
under which every European State is
stagnating.—*Chambers's Journal.*

A few years ago the preparation of
printing ink was considered a part of
the printer's trade; now there are very
few printers who have more than a re-
mote idea as to the composition or pre-
parations of the ink they use.

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THROUGH KISSES.

Bertha "bright," at the window pane,
Through the sunshine and through the rain
Kisses you throw again and again.
All are equal in your love,
Richman, poor man, farmer, thief,
Doctor, lawyer, soldier, chief,
Sleazy, and holy, rogues and rascals,
Faint and fresh in scarlet hood,
Kissed by you, kissing the wood.
Shower not kisses, happy are you
Kissed by them that if you know
Good from evil and false from true.
Scatter with loving finger-tips
These blossoms of your innocent lips,
Till into each heart these sweetest alips.

CHERRIES.

Who can tell how cherries grow,
From the blossoms fragrant snow;
From the balls of green that hide
Under glossy leaves, spread wide,
Till they glister, every one,
Red as rubies in the sun;
Swelling, warming, till they shine,
Filled with summer's rose wine?
Five little babes in a basket,
Up on a swinging bough;
"Open your mouths," said the mother,
"Here is a feast for you now."
Mother and babies think it prime
That cherries ripen in robin-time.
Five curly heads at a window,
Watching the merry crew:
"Don't you wish we were birds in a nest,
So we could have some?"
Wings are better than legs to climb,
And robins are thickest in cherry-time.
—*Harper's Young People.*

HOW MISS JENKINS "GOT OUT OF IT."

It was "writing afternoon," said
Miss Jenkins, and my scholars were
new. If you had ever been a teacher,
my dear, you would realize what the
combination of those two simple facts
implies—the weariness of body and the
utter vexation of spirit. First, there's
the holding of the pen. If there's one
thing more than another in which
scholars exhibit their own originality,
it is in managing a pen-holder. Then,
the ink: To some it was simply ink,
nothing more. To others it seemed an
irresistible tempter, whispering of
unique designs, grotesque or otherwise,
to be worked out upon desk or jacket,
or perhaps upon the back of one small
hand.

Well, upon the afternoon of which I
am going to tell you, I had more cor-
recting to do than usual, for some of the
scholars were stupid, and couldn't do
as I wished; and others were careless
and didn't try. With the looking,
and stooping, and continual showing, I
felt my patience giving away, and
when I saw that three of the largest
boys had left the page upon which they
should have been practicing, and were
making "unknown characters" in dif-
ferent parts of their books, I lost it
utterly. "That I will not have," said
I, sharply. "I will punish any boy
who makes a mark upon any but the
lesson-page."

They were very still for a while.
Nothing was heard but the scratch,
scratching of the pens, and the sound
of my footsteps as I walked up and
down the aisles. Involuntarily, I found
myself studying the hands before me
as if they had been faces. There was
Harry Sanford's, large and plump, but
flabby withal and not over clean. His
"n's" stood weakly upon their legs,
seeming to feel the need of other letters
to prop them up.

Walter Lane's, red and chapped, with
short, stubbed fingers, nails bitten off
to the quick, had yet a certain air of
sturdy dignity; and his "n's" if not
handsome, were certainly plain, and
looked as if they knew their place, and
meant to keep it.

Tommy Silver's, long and limp, and
smeared with ink from palm to nail,
vainly strove to keep time with a
tongue which wagged, uncertainly, this
way and that, and which should have
been red, but was black, like the fin-
gers. His "n's" had neither form nor
comeliness, and might have stood for
"n's," or even "x's," quite as well.

Then there was Hugh Bright's hand,
hard and rough with work, holding the
pen as if it never meant to let go; but
his "n's" were "n's" and could not be
mistaken for anything else.

At length I came to Frank Dunbar's
desk—dear little Frank, who had been
a real help and comfort to me since the
day when he bashfully knocked at my
door, with books and slate in hand.
His hand was white and shapely; fin-
gers spotless, nails immaculate, and
his "n's"—but what was that sent a
cold chill over me as I looked at
them? Ah, my dear, if I should live a
thousand years, I could never tell you
how I felt when I found that Frank
Dunbar had written half a dozen let-
ters upon the opposite page of his copy-
book!

"Why, Frank," said I, "how did that
happen?"

"I did it."

"You did it before I spoke?" said I,
clinging to a form for help.

"No, m'; I did it afterward. I for-
got."

"Oh, Frank! my good, good boy!
How could you? I shall have to pun-
ish you."

"Yes, m'—the brave blue eyes look-
ing calmly up into my face."

"Very well; you may go to the desk."
He went, and I walked the aisles
again—up and down, up and down,
giving a caution here or a word of ad-
vice there, but not knowing, in the
least, what I was about. My thoughts
were all with the fawn-haired culprit,
who stood bravely awaiting his pen-
alty. Vainly I strove to listen to my in-
ward monitor. It seemed suddenly to
have become two-voiced,—the one tan-
tillizing, the other soothing,—and, of
course, the tones were conflicting.

"You must punish him," said one.
"You mustn't," said the other.
"He deserves it."

"He doesn't."

"He disobeyed you flatly."
"But he forgot—and he has always
been so good."

"But you promised. You have given
your word. Here are thirty boys to
whom you should be an example. Do
you think they are not watching you?
Look at them!"

I did look at them. Walter Lane's
sharp black eyes and Harry Sanford's
sleepy orbs were fixed curiously upon
me. Nor were these all. Gray eyes,
blue eyes, hazel and brown eyes—all
were regarding me intently; I almost
fancied that they looked at me pity-
ingly. I could not bear it.

"Attend to your writing, boys." Then
I walked slowly up to the desk.

"You see how it is," said the trouble-
some voice. "You will certainly have
to punish him."

But I had thought of a possible plan
of escape. "Frank," said I, "you have
been disobedient; and—you know what
I said, but—you are such a good boy
that I can not bear to punish you—not
in that way, I mean. You may go to
the foot of your class, instead."

"I'd rather take the whipping." The
honest, upturned face was very sober,
but betrayed not the least sign of fear,
nor was there the slightest suspicion
of fear in the clear, childish voice.

"Bless your brave little heart,"
thought I. "Of course you would! I
might have known it, and again I
walked the aisles, up and down, think-
ing, thinking.

"You will have to do it," repeated the
voice. "There is no other way."

"I can not,—oh, I can't," I groaned,
half aloud.

"The good of the school requires it.
You must sacrifice your own feeling
and his."

"Sacrifice his feelings! Loyal little
soul!—good as gold, and true as steel."

"No matter, you must do it."
"I won't!"

I walked quickly to the desk, and
struck the bell. The children looked
wonderingly. "Listen to me, boys,"
said I. "You all know that Frank
Dunbar is one of our best scholars."

"Yes, m'—yes, m' came from all
parts of the room, but two or three of
the larger boys sat silent and unsympa-
thetic.

"You know how ambitious he is in
school, and what a little gentleman, al-
ways."

"Yes, m'. That's so. We know."
Only two unsympathetic faces now;
but one of them, that of the sulky boy
in the corner, looked as if its owner
were mentally saying: "Can't think
what you're driving at, but I'll never
give in—never."

"You all know how brave he was
when Joe Willis dropped his new knife
between the boards of that unfinished
building on Corlies street. How he did
what no other boy in school would do—
let himself down into the cellar, and
grope about in the dark until he
found it for him."

"We know that—yes, m'. Hurrah
for—"

"Stop a minute. One thing more."
Sulky-boy's companion was shouting
with the rest, and Sulky-boy's own face
had relaxed.

"You all know," said I, "how he took
care of Willie Randall when Willie hurt
himself upon the ice. How he drew
him home upon his own sled, going
very slowly and carefully, that poor
Willie might not be jolted, and making
himself late to school in consequence."

"Yes, m'. Yes, m'am. Ho-roy for
little Dunbar!" Sulky-boy was smiling
now, and I knew that my cause was
won.

"Very well," said I. "Now let us talk
about today. He has disobeyed me,
and—of course I ought to punish him."
"No, m', you ought n't. Don't pun-
ish him! We don't want him whipped!"

"But I have given my word. It will
be treating you all unfairly if I break it.
He has been such a faithful boy that I
should like very much to forgive him,
but I can not do it unless you are all
willing."

"We're willing. We'll give you leave."
"We'll forgive him. We'll—"

"Stop! I want you to think of it
carefully for a minute. I am going to
leave the matter altogether with you.
I shall do just as you say. If, at the
end of one minute by the clock, you
are sure you forgive him, raise your
hands."

My dear, you should have seen them!
If ever there was expression in human
faces, I saw it in theirs that day. Such
a shaking and snapping of fingers, and
an eager waving of small palms,—break-
ing out at last into a hearty, simultane-
ous clapping, and Sulky-boy's the most
demonstrative of all!

"Disorderly! do you say? Well,
perhaps it was. We were too much in
earnest to think of that. I looked at
Frank. His blue eyes were swimming
in tears, which he would not let fall.

As for me I turned to the blackboard,
and put down some examples in long
division. If I had made all the divi-
sions larger than the dividends, or written
the numerals upside down, it would not
have been at all strange, in the circum-
stances.

And the moral of this—concluded
Miss Jenkins (she had just been read-
ing "Alice in Wonderland")—is that a
teacher is human, and a human being
does n't always know just what to do.

Mary C. Bartlett, in St. Nicholas for
August.

Notwithstanding the intense heat,
cats are still wearing their fur over-
coats.

MICHIGAN'S BEST GOVERNOR.

The above appellation has been often
applied to the late John J. Bagley, and
none of the many excellent executive
officers with which this state has been
favored, suffer by the designation. Es-
sentially a man of the people, so long
identified with the state's interests com-
mercial, political and social, he had few
peers and fewer superiors. He was
born at Medina, N. Y., July 24, 1832.
His parents were both natives of New
England. He attended school at Lock-
port, N. Y., until he was thirteen
years old, when the family removed to
Michigan first locating at Constantine
and then at Owosso, at both of which
places he found employment, the fam-
ily being in very moderate circumstances.

He came to Detroit at the age of
fifteen and secured a place in a tobacco
factory, receiving the first year \$50 and
his board. Prudent and economical he
saved from his earnings a small capital,
and at the age of twenty-one he began
the manufacture of tobacco on his own
account and built up a colossal busi-
ness from which he derived an ample
fortune. The city of his adoption was
his pride and he had been largely in-
dentified with the history of its advance.
Soon after becoming established in
business he was elected a mem-
ber of the board of education and
later of the common council.

During his term in the council he se-
cured the passage by the legislature of
a bill organizing the present metropol-
itan police system, and was appointed
one of the original commissioners. In
this capacity he organized the force
and remained on the board until his
nomination for governor by the Republi-
can party in 1872. His large and
well deserved popularity secured his
election by an unprecedented majority
(57,000), and receiving a second
nomination he was reelected.

While ably administering the
general affairs of the state, he per-
sisted in his determination to improve
his institutions and inaugurated many reforms.
The organization of the state public
school at Coldwater, the present excel-
lent system of dealing with juvenile
offenders, the reorganization of the
militia; the originating of the present
liquor tax system and the relieving of
the state reform school from its prison
features and making it more an educa-
tional and reformatory institution,
were among the most prominent fruits
of his remarkably productive adminis-
tration. Educational interests re-
ceived his active support and the
university and agricultural college
were largely benefited.

For a long time he was chairman of
the Republican state committee, and
that party has seldom had so able a
leader. He had a strong personal fol-
lowing, and was remarkably successful
both in his personal candidature and
his conduct of campaigns. In 1877 he
received 57 votes for U. S. Senator, but
was defeated by a combination upon Mr.
Conger, who received 59 votes. His
commanding form and genial counte-
nance made him a familiar figure in all
parts of the state.

The city of Detroit will deeply feel
the loss of a citizen who has been so
thoroughly identified with its commer-
cial and financial interests. A large
body of employees will sadly miss one
who was more than generous. Society
has lost a member who could at all
times be relied upon to forward and
sustain its interests. The state
mourns the loss of one who in public
station and in private life nobly sus-
tained its honors.

His party deplores the loss of an hon-
ored member and a brilliant leader. His
political opponents mourn for a gener-
ous foe.

Gov. Bagley's commanding personal
characteristic was a marked generosity.
The young thrown upon the world
friendless; the poor and unfortunate
in every phase of life, all drew largely
upon his inexhaustible fund of sym-
pathy and were sure to find a means of
relief.

His ardent life finally undermined
his strong constitution and when he
sought rest and remedy it was too late.
He leaves a wife and seven children.
Gov. Jerome has forwarded to Mrs.
Bagley a series of resolutions adopted
at a meeting of the state officers, and
many public bodies have recorded the
feeling of sorrow which universally
prevails.

At the closing session of the national
conference of charities, held at
Boston, Mr. W. J. Baxter of Michigan
presented resolutions upon the death
of ex-Gov. Bagley, which, after re-
marks by Gen. Brinkerhoff of Ohio,
Mr. Barbour of Michigan, Mr. Wines
of Illinois and President Sanborn of
Massachusetts, were adopted by a
rising vote.

At a meeting of the state officers, the
governor presiding, the following resolu-
tions were adopted:

Whereas, We, the governor and the
state officers, have learned of the great
bereavement of the people of this state
in the death of ex-Gov. John J. Bagley;
therefore

Resolved, That in the death of John
J. Bagley, twice governor of Michigan,
the state has added another to the long
roll of her illustrious dead and has lost
in him one of her foremost men, an of-
ficer and a citizen of commanding in-
fluence, who by his integrity of character,
his honesty of purpose, his ability dis-
played in every official position, and
his great kindness of heart, won the
love and admiration of the people of
this great commonwealth.

Resolved, That we hereby express
our sadness at the death of him whom
we have so long and so favorably
known and respected, both in our per-
sonal and our official relations, and that
we on our own behalf, and on behalf of

the people of this state, extend to his
bereaved wife and family our united
sympathy on this sad occasion, trusting
that He who "doeth all things well,"
will lift up and heal the hearts wound-
ed by the death of their husband, father
and friend.

Resolved, That the flag on the capitol
be daily displayed at half-mast, until
after the burial of our honored
dead.

An exchange says truly: Wherever
he went in business, in politics or soci-
ety, he established a place for himself in
the inmost hearts of those with whom
he came in contact. "Men differed
with him, as men will differ with those
who have well defined opinions of their
own, and are earnest in defending them;
but by those who differed and those
who agreed with him alike he was held
in warmest and most affectionate esteem,
for his broad and generous sym-
pathy, his manly geniality, his genuine
large-heartedness. It was often said of
him by one who knew him well and
loved him—as men sometimes do love
each other, though they rarely call it by
that name—that he had "a heart as big
as an ox," and there are thousands
among the struggling business men he
has befriended, and the homeless or-
phans and nameless poor whose guar-
dianship he assumed, who will echo the
sentiment even though they find the
words more forcible than fine. "If to
live in hearts we leave behind is not to
die," John Judson Bagley is not dead."

School Law.

DIGEST OF SUPREME-COURT DECISIONS.

1. An application to the township
board to remove the moderator of a
district, on the ground that he persist-
ently refuses to countersign an order
drawn by the director of the district on
the assessor, involves an inquiry, in
which the payee named in the order is
an interested party. [Stockwell v. Town-
ship board of White Lake, 22 Mich.,
341.]

2. A proceeding before the township
board to remove an officer of a school
district is in the nature of a judicial in-
vestigation; and when one of the board
is interested in the subject of the com-
plaint, and the presence of such mem-
ber is essential to the quorum, the pro-
ceedings are void. [Ibid.]

3. When either of the members of
the township board is interested in the
subject for consideration he is not "com-
petent or able to act," in the sense of
the statute; and such incompetency
will justify the calling in of one of the
remaining justices. [Ibid.]

4. Every special tribunal appointed
by law is subject to the maxim that
no person can sit in any cause in which
he is a party, or in which he is inter-
ested. [Ibid.]

5. The removal of a school district
assessor by the township board is re-
viewable on certiorari. [Merrick v.
Township board, 41 Mich., 630.]

6. Costs awarded by the supreme
court in a proceeding by certiorari
against persons composing a township
board, to review their official acts, are
to be collected like township charges,
and not by execution against the offi-
cers personally. [Stockwell v. Town-
ship board of White Lake, 22 Mich.,
341.]

Personal.

Geo. Francis Train writes to Giteau
every day.

The New York Mail speaks of Will
Carlton as "that rather prosaic versifi-
er."

Emma Abbott is passing the summer
at her home on Murray Hill, New
York.

Emma Thursby is on a concert tour
through Norway and Sweden with
Maurice Strakosch.

General Hooker's grave at Cincinnati
is crowned by a lofty granite sarcophagus
which cost \$7,000.

General Burnside is getting better.
He has been so ill as to require a con-
sultation of physicians.

Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson is near
Stuttgart, Germany, and Mrs. Liver-
more at Berlin, both taking such a
needed rest.

Amelia Wells, the Queen of the
Gypsies, who is now in Pennsylvania,
is worth sixty thousand dollars, in-
vested in land, horses and stock.

Olive Logan, says that Sarah Bern-
hardt told her "while driving me to the
theater in her handsome brougham"
that she has \$100,000 in cash, \$50,000
worth of real estate, furniture and
works of art, and \$50,000 in jewels,
and that she has no idea of ever marry-
ing.

The sword which belonged to the
gallant but ill-fated Gen. Montgomery,
who fell before Quebec on the last
night of the year 1775, has been trans-
ferred to the Livingston family, resid-
ing on the Hudson river, New York,
the General having married into that
family.

Recent events in North Africa are
bringing into prominence the compara-
tively obscure city of Sfax. It is on
the coast of Tunis, situated latitude 34
degrees 44 minutes north, longitude 10
degrees 40 minutes east from Green-
wich. It is an active seaport, with
shipbuilding yards, and has a popula-
tion of about 10,000. The name is
pronounced as if spelled Spahaks in
one syllable—the sounds of s running
each other as those of a p h do in the
word sphere.

THE FARM.

Nothing can be more foolish than
the attempt to catch either a horse,
cow, pig, sheep or dog by running after
it. How many times has the horse,
just as the hired man was about to
walk up to its head, and at the point
of catching it, made a sudden wheel
and shown the brightness of its shoes!
At this juncture we have seen a little
boy, who had never struck the horse
with a whip but had given the animal
many an apple in days gone by, strok-
ing him, and playing with him, take
the horse quietly by the foretop and
together they would go to any desired
point. Or perhaps a lady makes her
appearance, in whom the horse recog-
nizes a friend who has frequently re-
galed him with a lump of sugar. He
does not even wait for the lady to
come to him, for he goes to her, and
the simple lump of sugar will enable
his mistress to lead the noble horse to
his stall, a task which all the chasing
and yelling of the hired man has failed
to accomplish. Another individual at-
tempts by running and yelling to catch
his cow. If at your first approach
the cow is a little shy, offer her from
one hand a nubbun of corn, while with
the other hand you gently scratch be-
hind her. In a very short time, whenever
you go into their pasture, the whole
herd will come to you to have their
heads scratched, and you will soon be
satisfied that it is as easy to have them
follow you as to resort to driving and
loud noise.

When the farmer desires to examine
his flock of sheep or make any selec-
tion therefrom, let him always carry

Legal Printing.—Persons having legal advertising to do, should remember that it is not necessary that it should be published in the county seat—any paper published in the county will answer. In all matters pertaining to this vicinity, the interest of the advertiser 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.**

The Chelsea Herald.

CHelsea, AUG. 4, 1881.

The Beauties of Polygamy.

Some of the beauties of polygamy are brought out by the Salt Lake Tribune through a published interview held with a Mrs. Raleigh, wife of one of the lights of the Mormon church, from whom she is endeavoring to obtain a divorce. The plaintiff is described as an intelligent, fine-looking lady, whose hair is but just tinged with gray, the combined result of years of life and wedded bliss. Her story is like that of a great many of the women who have married into the Church. She first went into Mr. Raleigh's family as a nurse to his former wife, who was upon a bed of sickness, from which she never rose. She declined to accept the proposal of marriage when first made, but in obedience to the mandate of Heber C. Kimball, then one of President Young's counselors, and to whom disobedience was worse than contempt of court, she at last acceded. Her honeymoon was not a particularly bright one, but she took upon herself the care of her husband's children by his first wife, and was a mother to them during many years that followed, to work all she pleased, and sometimes more, from the beginning, and, as stated in the complaint, aided in every way to build up the fortunes of her lord and master. As a specimen of what was expected of her; one instance may be related alone: Shortly after their marriage one of the cows died down in a pasture lot at the edge of town, it was supposed from having in some way become poisoned. She was sent with a Danish boy to skin the dead body, which they did, and Mrs. Raleigh carried the hide over her shoulders to the house, her husband meantime standing with a linen duster on and a walking-cane in his hand, superintending the work.

In the course of time new wives were added to the household, the number eventually reaching eight, & at one time six of them occupying one house and working and eating together in one small room, which served as kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room and parlor. Each had a separate sleeping apartment. They were all expected to earn a living, and if they wanted anything special in the way of clothing etc., they bought it themselves from money made at washing or otherwise. The head of the household bought his supplies by the quantity, and kept them under lock and key, dealing them out with a sparing hand. He was suspicious always that his wives were trying to rob him, and on one occasion, when he thought he missed a dress pattern off a bolt of common heavy goods, he searched the apartments of his wives, examining the bed-ticks, looking in small drawers that would not have contained the bulk of the dress, and when urged sarcastically by the plaintiff, even peering into a pair of stockings which were hung up in the room.

AN AMENDMENT TO SEC. THREE OF ORDINANCE NO. 10.

BE it ordained by the President and Trustees of the Village of Chelsea, that section (3) of Ordinance No. 10 (10) ten, of the Ordinances of the village of Chelsea, entitled an Ordinance relative to obstructions on sidewalks, alleys or commons of said village, neither shall it be lawful for any person or persons to herd, stand or tie up, for the purpose of pasturing any such animals in any streets, alleys or commons, of said village, (except in front of the premises to the center of the highway, owned or occupied by them, and on lands owned by said persons on such commons.

Approved this 1st day of August, A. D. 1881.

Jas. L. Gilbert, President.
Gilbert Gay, Clerk.

FANCY'S CHANCES.

Come, brothers, let us sing a dirge—
A dirge for myriad chances dead;
In grief your mournful accents mingle—
Singing, singing the glens we have wed.
Sweet lips were those we never pressed
In love's embrace, but the dirge
In sunlight of a love confessed—
Kind were the glens we never knew.
Sing low, sing low, while in the glow
Of fancy's hour those forms we trace,
Singing around the years that pass—
Those years our lives can never replace.
Sweet lips are those that never turn
A cruel word; dear eyes that lead
The heart on in a blissful dream—
With hands that we did not wed;
Fair hair or dark, that falls along
A form that never shrinks with time—
Bright image of a realm of song
Standing beside our years of prime.
When you shall go, then may we know
The heart is dead, the man is old;
Life can no other charm bestow—
When girls we might have loved turn cold.
—Rosa H. Lathrop, in Harper's Magazine.

The Flag of the Prophet.

The flag of Mohammed is in the custody of the Mohammedan chief priest, Sheikh-ul-Islam, and is kept in the mosque of St. Sophia in Constantinople. It is made of green silk. There is a large crescent on the top of the staff, from which hangs a horse-hair plume, claimed to have been the tail of Mohammed's favorite horse. On the folds of the flag are displayed the crescent and certain quotations from the Koran. Mohammed adopted "green" as his emblem, because nature is green, and it is "everlasting and universal." The following words are on the flag: "All who draw the sword will be rewarded with temporal advantages; every drop of their blood shed, every peril and hardship endured by them, will be registered on high as more meritorious than either fasting or praying. If they fall in battle their sins will be at once blotted out, and they will be transported to paradise, there to revel in eternal pleasures in the arms of black-eyed houris. But for the first heaven are reserved those of the faithful who die within sight of the green flag of the Prophet. There may be no man who expects money. It is difficult to predict what effect the raising of the green flag would have upon the 120,000,000 fanatical Mohammedans in countries from India to Morocco." —Textile Manufacturer.

Facts for Land-Lubbers.

The stern post is not an evening paper. The births on board do not necessarily add to the census. The hatchways are not hens' nests. The way of the ship is not the extent of her avoirdupois. The boatswain does not pipe all hands with a meerschaum. The ship does not have a wake over a dead calm. The swell of a ship's sides is not caused by the dropsy, nor is the taper of a bowsprit a fallow candle. The deck is not a pack of cards. The hold is not the vessel's grip. The trough of the sea is not dug out of the ship's log. The crest of a wave is not an indication of its rank. The buoy is not the Captain's son. The men are not best to quarters with a club. Ships are never buried at hotels. When a vessel is buried in a wave it is not wrapped in its shroud, and when she is hogged she is not necessarily laden with pork. The bow of a ship is not an evidence of politeness. A sailor's stockings are never manufactured from a yarn of his own spinning. The cat-o'-nine-tails is not a *lusus naturæ* of the feline species. The sails of a ship are not made by an ant-timer, nor are the stays constructed by a milliner.

Water for Animals.

Many people seem to think that almost any sort of water will do for an animal to drink, and the filthy, stagnant fluid which some farmers depend on, even for their milk cows, is disgusting alike to the animal and those who use their milk. A horse or cow has just as much sense about drinking water as a man or woman, and we have seen a herd of cows travel a mile to get their drink from a clean, cool spring, passing by standing pools which ordinarily seem to be pretty fair drink. A horse will often go without water, when very thirsty, rather than drink from a pond or stream tainted with any pollution. And in the hot days, when men demand pure and cooling drinks, the poor beasts, who can only silently express their preferences, should have the best that can reasonably be procured for them. Better pump an hour for refreshing well water than force them to drink from the warm and reeking pools of the swamps. Put yourself in their places for the time, and see which you would prefer. —Exchange.

That Little Poem.

"I have a little poem that I tossed off in an idle hour the other day. What shall I do with it?" writes a young lady in Iowa. Go up on the roof and toss it off again, selecting a day when the wind is high. Perchance it may fall in waste places, and nobody ever be bothered by it. —Exchange.

THE SUN MADE OF METAL.—In a recent article in the *Nineteenth Century*, by Mr. J. Norman Lockyer, the writer makes some very strong objections to Dr. Draper's discovery of oxygen in the sun. Dr. Draper says he has gone carefully over the whole ground and finds: First, that the photograph on which Dr. Draper bases the discovery is not one competent to settle such an important question; second, that he does not find the co-existence between bright solar lines and oxygen lines in the part of the spectrum with which he is most familiar; and, third, that, comparing Dr. Draper's photograph with the fine photograph of the spectrum obtained by Mr. Rutherford, he "fails to find any true bright line in the sun whatever coincident with any line of oxygen whatever." Mr. Lockyer sums up the evidence as to the sun's composition in these words: "So far as our untested knowledge goes, the sun is chiefly made of metal, and on this account, strangely different from the crust of our earth, in which the metals are in large minority."

"ZEREMANIAN," said his wife with a chilling severity, "I saw you coming out of a saloon this afternoon."

"Well, my darling," replied the heartless man, "you wouldn't have your husband staying in a saloon all day, would you?"

An Illinois youth, husking corn in a field near the railroad, saw a new locomotive, with a red smoke stack. He became frightened, and ran to the house crying: "That 'em engine is going to bust, sure! It's red hot clean to the top of the stovepipe."

"There! that explains where my clothes-lines went to!" exclaimed an Iowa woman, as she found her husband hanging in a stable.

A TALL MAN having rallied a friend on the shortness of his legs, the friend replied: "My legs reach the ground—what more can you do?"

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 persons 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 of the owners of the 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 is 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 their lots or parcels of land, respectively, shall be specified. 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 be seen duly published, the president shall cause the owners of the 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 by the terms of said special ordinance they are required to make the improvement 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, if it is 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 clerk of said work by said ordinance, 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 uncompleted, 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 proposals, for grading, constructing and laying the side-walk yet 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 board to prepare a contract, a duplicate in legal form, in accordance with said specifications, and other things, 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 by the person or 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 laid 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 the cost of such improvement as shall be specified in said resolution, and said resolution shall further recite, opposite the name of each person named therein, the number of front 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 the 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.

Our Budget.

It has been discovered that "L. S." printed after the signatures on the blanks of legal documents mean "Lick the Seal."

A FOOL ONCE MORE.

"For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in buying stuff. Six months ago I saw a U. S. flag with 'Top Bitters' on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more. I tried it, but my folly proved to be wisdom. Two bottles cured her. She is now as well and strong as any man's wife, and it cost me only two dollars. Such folly pays.—H. W., Detroit, Mich. For sale by all druggists.

Beecher says "we pray too much," this explains why the average newspaper man's breeches always bag at the knees.

The young lady in the novel who "tripped lightly down stairs" to meet her lover used court plaster for her injuries.

A man by the name of Hash has been sent as missionary to the Cannibals. It is believed even they will refuse to eat him.

How gladly does the gay coquette, That shies her eye and smiles so merrily,
To show her ravens striped hose.
To friends across the way,
How gladly when hard cough attacks
And racks her pretty chest;
She gets Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil,
The cheapest and the best.
For sale by all druggists.

The inhabitants of the Cannibal Islands say that the flesh of American politicians tastes exactly like mule meat.

There is sleep for the eye that is tearful
A balm for the heart that mourns,
And a calm for the spirit that fears,
But Electric Oil is the best for corns.
For sale by all druggists.

Mrs. Partington says that a man fell down the other day, in an apple-jack pit, and that his life was extinguished.

"The music at a marriage procession," says Heine, "always reminds me of the music of soldiers entering upon a battle."

Robert Lubbock, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, writes: "I have used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil both for myself and family for Diphtheria, with the very best results. I regard it as one of the best remedies for this disease, and would use no other." Pope & Billau, Druggists, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, write: "We have never sold any medicine that gives such satisfaction to the customer and pleasure to the seller as Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil." For sale by all druggists.

"What is love," asks an exchange, Love, my friend, is thinking that you and the girl can be an eternal picnic to each other.

A Cincinnati man has been arrested for hitting a piece out of his wife's arm. So a man who loves his wife well enough to eat her is to have no credit for it.

BETHANY, ONTARIO.

GENTLEMEN—I feel it my duty to set a few words in regard to the great benefit I have received from the use of one of the wonders of the world, that is Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. I was one of the greatest sufferers for about fifteen months with a disease of my ear similar to ulcers, causing entire deafness. I tried everything that could be done through medical skill, but without relief. As a last resort, I tried the Electric Oil, and in ten minutes found relief. I continued using it, and in a short time my ear was cured and hearing completely restored. I have used this wonderful healer successfully in cases of inflammation of the lungs, sore throat, coughs and colds, cuts and bruises, &c.; in fact, it is our family medicine.

Yours truly, Mrs. W. J. LANG.

For sale by all druggists.

Sad case: The girl who was locked in her lover's arms for three hours and a half explains that it wasn't her fault. —She claims he forgot the combination.

Advertising is all hunting, unless to call the attention of the public to something indispensable to their welfare, such as, for instance, as Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, which for its wonderful healing powers, has become a household word in most American homes. For sale by all druggists.

An epicure is a man who knows what is good to eat and who talks about his food incessantly. All an epicure needs is bristles, and then he could be classed at a glance.

LONGWAY AFTER LONGFELLOW.
Lives of great men all remind me,
I can only see their shining time,
Disease to stop whilst there is time,
Rheumatism and Neuralgia curing,
Electric Oil—it is sublime.

He had been telling her stories of himself, and had done a great amount of bragging; when he had finished she kissed him and murmured, "This is a kiss for a blow."

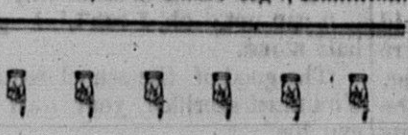


The Michigan Central Railroad, with its connections at Chicago, affords the most direct and desirable route of travel from Michigan to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoba, etc. Michigan Central trains make sure and close connections at Chicago with through express 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.

	LEAVE	ARRIVE
	(Detroit time.)	(Detroit time.)
Atlantic Ex.	14:00 a. m.	10:00 p. m.
Daily Express.	8:35 a. m.	6:30 p. m.
Detroit & Buffalo Express	12:45 noon	7:00 a. m.
N. Y. Express.	7:05 p. m.	4:45 a. m.
*Sundays Excepted.		
†Daily.		

J. F. McCLURE,
Western Passenger Agent, Detroit.
Wm. Egan, Gen. Pass'r Ag't, Hamilton.



We have now in Stock a fine Line of

SHOES

AND

BOOTS,

For the SUMMER WEAR.

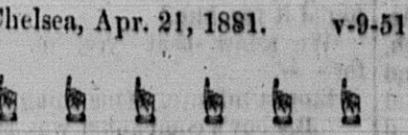
Our stock of LADIES' fine SHOES and SLIPPERS are complete, and Prices are Low.

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!

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 as 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-9-35] 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, Mich.

On Wednesday's of each Week.
Reference—New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass. [v10-24m]

Subscribe for the Chelsea Herald.

GRAND SPECIAL

—AND—

UNPRECEDENTED

S-A-L-E

—OF—

BLACK, PLAIN COLORS and FANCY



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 \$74, \$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.

M. C. R. R. TIME TABLE.

GOING WEST.	
Mail Train.....	9:22 A. M.
Local Passenger.....	9:55 A. M.
Grand Rapids Express.....	10:07 A. M.
Jackson Express.....	10:07 A. M.
Evening Express.....	10:38 P. M.
GOING EAST.	
Night Express.....	5:50 A. M.
Jackson Express.....	8:03 A. M.
Grand Rapids Express.....	10:07 A. M.
Mail Train.....	4:40 P. M.
H. B. LEVARD, Gen'l Sup't, Detroit.	
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger and Ticket Ag't, Chicago.	
Time of Closing the Mail.	
Western.....	7:15 A. M., 11:15 A. M., 9:00 P. M.
Eastern.....	9:50 A. M., 4:15 P. M., 9:00 P. M.
Geo. J. CROWELL, Postmaster.	

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

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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

I. O. O. F.—THE REGULAR weekly meeting of Vernon Lodge No. 85, I. O. O. F., will take place every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, at their Lodge room, Middle st., East.
G. E. WRIGHT, Sec'y.

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

Dr. Robertson & Champlin,
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS,
Office on Main Street (Over Holmes' Dry Goods Store).
CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.
v10-45-6m

R. M. SPEER,
DENTIST.
(Formerly with D. C. Hawxhurst, M. D.; D. D. S., of Battle Creek).
Nitrous oxid gas for the painless extraction of teeth administered.
ROOMS OVER HOLMES' DRY GOODS STORE.
CHELSEA, MICH. [10-43

R. Kempf & Brother,
BANKERS,
AND PRODUCE DEALERS,
CHELSEA, — MICH.
Interest Paid on Special Deposits.
Foreign Passage Tickets, to and from the Old Country, Sold.
Drafts Sold on all the Principal Towns of Europe.

The Laws of the State of Michigan hold Private Bankers liable to the full extent of their Personal Estate, thereby securing Depositors against any possible contingency.
Monies Loaned on First-Class Security, at Reasonable Rates.
Insurance on Farm and City Property Effectuated.
Chelsea, March 25, 1880. v0-38-1y

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

INSURANCE COMPANIES
REPRESENTED BY
WM. E. DEFEW.

Assets.
Home of New York, \$9,109,537
Hartford, 3,292,914
Underwriters, 4,600,000
American, Philadelphia, 1,290,601
Etna, of Hartford, 7,078,294
Fire Association, 4,163,716
Office: Over Kempf's Bank, Middle street, west, Chelsea, Mich.
It is cheaper to insure in these stalwarts, than in one horse companies. v0-1

M. W. BUSH,
DENTIST,
OFFICE OVER W. R. REED & CO'S STORE, CHELSEA, MICH. 31

Elgin Watches
4 o'clock time to go
D. FRATT,
Watchmaker & Jeweler
REPAIRING—Special attention given to this branch of the business, and satisfaction guaranteed, at the "Bee Hive" Jewelry Establishment, South Main st., Chelsea. 47

TENSORIAL EMPORIUM.
ED & FRANK would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Chelsea and vicinity that they are now prepared to do all kind of work in their line, also keep on hand sharp razors, nice clean towels, de everything first class to suit their customers. They are up to the times, and can give you an easy shave and fashionable hair cut. A share of the public patronage is solicited. Shop under Reed & Co's Drug Store. Main street east, Chelsea, Mich.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
Rev. THOS. HOLMES, D. D., Pastor. Services at 10½ 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 10½ 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 10½ 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 DUNO, Services every Sunday, at 8 and 10½ A. M. Vespers, 7 o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 12 o'clock A. M.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Rev. Mr. METZGER. Services every alternate Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M.

OUR TELEPHONE.

Has the Knights of Maccabee played-out in this village?

Mrs. J. C. Higgins is visiting friends at this place.

TRANSFER.—Geo. W. Bachman to Lorenzo H. Jones, Chelsea, lot, #923.

Spending the summer in Massachusetts, Mrs. L. Briggs of this village.

J. W. Snyder formerly of this place, is visiting friends.

The potato crop is very light as we can learn, owing to dry weather and bugs.

Miss Josie Watson is spending the summer at Dansville, in the family of D. Watts.

Our new wheat elevator is about completed. A decided improvement over the old one.

Our enterprising landlord of the Chelsea house is building an addition to his barn.

Go to R. Bilbie to get a good "Singer" sewing machine, they are the best and cheapest in the market.

Ira Cushman and wife, accompanied by his wife's sister were the guests of Alva Freer.

Our band serenaded the newly married couple, Mr. & Mrs. French, on last Monday evening.

R. Kempf has put a new roof on the building occupied by Woods & Knapp.

Quite a good many of our inhabitants attended the base-ball matches at Detroit last week.

Hon. S. G. Ives had a sick spell last Saturday and Sunday—he is now getting better.

Will. Dancer has left the farm, and is to work again with his former employers, Parker & Babcock.

Bro. Bailey of the Ann Arbor Argus paid us a flying visit last Saturday.

Mrs. H. Long of Pittsburg, Pa., is in town for a few weeks, a guest of her sister Mrs. Barlow.

Adam Wellman an old resident of this county died at his residence in this village last Sunday, at an advanced age.

Burnet Steinbach of this village, thrashed one day last week 500 bushels of wheat in five hours for Samuel Tucker. This wheat was raised from twenty-acres of ground. A big yield.

Mrs. Wm. Martin of this village has been confined to her bed for nearly two months with inflammatory rheumatism. She is now getting better.

Arthur Congdon had an old dog poisoned last Wednesday. Those who could poison a poor old dog without any just cause, ought to be punished by law.

Lafayette Thatcher died in this village last Monday. An inquest was held on the body last Tuesday, which proved that his death was caused by a tumor on his brain.

The State Teachers Institute for Washtenaw Co., will be held at Manchester, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M. Monday, August 15th, 1881, and closing Friday following.

RUNAWAY.—On last Saturday afternoon, while James Butler, his sister and hired man were returning to their home in Lima, the tongue of the wagon slipped down and started their young team, upsetting them out of the wagon and injuring all of them more or less although not seriously.

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Found at last, the teacher for the grammar department of our Union school. Miss May Haines of Leslie being the chosen one.

The Fall-crickets have commenced their song—a sure sign that the greatest heats of Summer are past, and Autumn is approaching with rapid strides.

James Richards whose residence was burned down lately in this village, intends to build a gravel house next summer on the site where the old one stood.

\$100 Reward.—I will pay one hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of the individual or individuals, who attempted to set fire to my residence on the night of July 19th, 1881.

Byron Wright.
Chelsea, July 28, 1881.

Our esteemed friend Ira Cushman of Lansing, was in town last Saturday. He looks well and talks plainer. It is our opinion he is improving.

Miss Carrie Rose of Jackson, is getting up in this village, a young folks musical convention. The young people will be dressed in costume—she intends to give one or two concerts in about two weeks.

A little stranger came to the family of Mr. & Mrs. Andrew Morton of this village last Friday evening, it is a boy weighing 9½ pounds. Mother and child doing well—Andrew feels happy, and who wouldn't.

The inhabitants of Chelsea, have got the camping-out fever. We note the following families who went to different places for camping recreation last week: Alva Freer family, J. Bacon family, C. H. Kempf family, Col. E. Babcock family and H. S. Holmes and wife.

E. E. Shaver Photographer, wishes to announce in compliance with requests of many, that he is now prepared to make out-side views of public and private buildings, lawns, gatherings, etc., etc. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

Last Monday, August 1st, the colored population had a good time enjoying themselves. An excursion train passed through Chelsea about 9 A. M. loaded, and everyone seemed happy. We observed a good many of the inhabitants of this village on the train, all going to Detroit to have a good time, and we suppose they did.

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 60c.?

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 65c.?

We sell the "TOMMY" Kid GLOVES, 3 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 Hosiery, (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 LINEN as we sell a very good quality for?

Does it suit you to pay 25c. for a LINEN 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."

TOMMY BROS.,
JACKSON MICH.

SINGER
SEWING
MACHINES.

GO TO
R. BILBIE,
Grocer and Newsdealer!

FOR THE
"GENUINE SINGER."

Needles and Attachments Always on Hand.

N. B.—Fresh Bread from Jackson, Daily, made of "Patent Process Flour."

Store Under the Tuttle Hall.

Col. E. Babcock has been a little under the weather for about a week—but is feeling somewhat better.

The game of base-ball that was to have taken place last Tuesday, between the fat and lean men of Chelsea was a failure. The fat men was on the ground and claim they got nine steps ahead of the lean men.

Some individual who was accused for horse stealing, was confined in our cooler last Monday. Instead of being a "cooler" we should judge it was "hotter" than the infernal regions. He was sent to Ann Arbor to await the decision of the Circuit court.

Married, at the Methodist parsonage in this village, July 27, 1881, by Rev. J. L. Hudson, J. C. French, and Miss Loise Calkins, all of Chelsea. We wish the young married pair success and happiness through life.

Rev. Dr. Holmes and wife left last Monday evening, for a month's recreation in the northern part of the State. They expect to visit Traverse City, Petosky, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Mackinaw, and other cool retreats before they return. We wish them a pleasant trip.

The Hon. A. W. Wright formerly of Canada, but now editor of the "National of Detroit," will speak on the Greenback question at the Town Hall, Lima center, on Friday eve, Aug. 12, 1881. Everybody and their wives are invited to turn out and hear him.

Ye local took a walk through Oak Grove Cemetery one day last week, and was glad to see the decided improvements that have lately taken place. The walks have all been graded and graveled, the fallen-in graves have been raised up several feet above the walks, which make the Cemetery have a fine appearance. We also observed the graves decorated with beautiful flowers, which shows that our dead are not forgotten. The Cemetery committee deserves credit for their skill and good taste.

Rev. T. Holmes delivered a very able out-door sermon last Sunday afternoon, to a large audience. We approve of this method of preaching, as it brings together lots of people who do not attend Church, and will not—but by listening a few times to a good sermon they may be brought to think that there is a day a coming, when us mortals will be no more. Readers reflect and "dare to do right," so when the day cometh thou will be prepared.

I. O. G. T.—The Good Templars of Charity Lodge, No. 285, of Chelsea, will meet every Friday night at Odd Fellows' hall, until further notice.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

Chas. Moore stabbed Henry O. Williams in a saloon in Detroit.

The house of Alonzo Sessions and J. O. Crane of Berlin were entered by tramps. A small quantity of provisions, with Mr. Sessions' pocket-book containing a little money, was all they got.

James Mahoney, the agent, and John Kelly, porter, of the Pennsylvania road, were arrested by Grand Haven, saw a man hanging around whom they recognized as George McKoy, who shot Porter Hackley of Muskegon. Mahoney telegraphed Sheriff Van Pelt, who soon arrived and arrested the man. McKoy in the Grand Haven Jail. He had a revolver with two empty chambers, and acknowledged he was the man who shot Hackley, saying, "Whisky did it, me."

All Bay City prisoners sentenced to jail will be sent to the Penitentiary at Lansing.

Capt. Leroy Child, of Kalamazoo, has declined the appointment of colonel of the 18th regiment of the soldier and sailors' association of southwestern Michigan.

Dr. F. W. Bathrick of Battle Creek, a physician in high standing, is accused of the seduction of Miss Annie Flosser and of subsequently performing an abortion upon her.

Ex-Gov. John J. Bagley died at San Francisco on Wednesday 27th, aged 49. He was born in New York City in 1825; was governor of Michigan 1872 to 1875; was a large manufacturer and the promoter of a large number of important enterprises. He had been in failing health for some time, but recent reports led his friends to feel that he would recover. The announcement of his death was unexpected.

The white child found in possession of the Indian woman at Springwells, was the child of a woman living at Warren. With her two daughters, aged respectively 13 and 11. The woman says she has had two husbands, but has lived with neither of them for two years. She came from Canada. A young man in the vicinity of Warren is claimed to be the father of the child. The mother, daughter and two children, but has never been married, and the youngest daughter is about to add another to the family. The Indian woman says that the child found in her possession was given her to destroy.

The shingle-mill of Redbed & Goodrich, five miles east of Lapeer, was burned, including about 200,000 culled shingles. Loss \$1,000; no insurance.

Arrangements are perfected for a grand band picnic to be held at Lapeer, Tuesday, August 11. The Knight Templar Band of Bay City, the Caro ladies band, the Flint city band and several others will take part.

The new opera house at Stanton is completed, and opened with "Cata." The outfit of James M. Wilkinson of Marquette, Mich., assigned in bankruptcy of the estate of Wm. L. Wetmore, against Samuel J. Tilden, has been called before Judge Blatchford in the United States circuit court at New York.

The board of state auditors have awarded contracts as follows: For printing, to George H. House of Lansing; binding, to Thorndike House of Detroit; paper, to the Peninsular paper company of Saginaw; and coal, to V. E. Campbell of Grand Haven.

Heavy forest fires are reported in Gladwin county.

A postoffice has been established at Friend, Grand Traverse county.

Life saving stations are to be built at Grand Haven, Middle Island and Sand Beach, Huron county.

Daniel Wolfe, died at Coldwater, aged 82.

The brick manufacturer of Midland, Tittus, Lawrence, Vassar and other places are crowded with orders, and cannot keep up with the demand.

Michigan will be the only western state appropriately represented at the Yorktown celebration, no other western state having made an appropriation for this purpose.

Ludington has lost nine more buildings by fire. The city has no fire department.

Homeer Andrews was overboard by Turkey Island, telling his fellow-prisoners of the plane he had made to escape from jail, and which included the knocking down and, if necessary, killing the Sheriff's wife. Sheriff Lewis has placed the young desperado in a separate cell and will keep him there till the law has taken its course in respect to his assault and robbery of Thomas John, of Wexco.

H. H. Baily & Co., grocers of Adrian have failed.

Dennis Manderville, the sailor who fell from the rigging of the propeller Antelope several days ago and was taken to Detroit by the steamer Keweenaw, died at the Marine hospital for three months.

Sarah Simpson was shot just after getting off a street car in Detroit. She charges her husband with the act, and he has been arrested and held for examination. They have been separated for three months.

The Congregational church at Ionia has been burned. Loss \$2,000; insurance \$1,200. It was built over thirty years ago by the methodists and was one of the original landmarks of the region. The fire is believed to have been caused by a candle making the sixth incendiary fire in Ionia within a few weeks.

Townbridge Bros. of Big Rapids lost their dry-kiln and \$5,000 worth of siding by fire. No insurance.

The Washington hotel, Grand Haven, owned by James Townbridge, partially burned. Damage about \$2,000. The furniture was nearly all saved.

Grand Rapids' famous sensationist, Carrie Toles and Isaac N. Wetzel are reported under arrest at Westland, N. Y., on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses and attempting to swindle merchants.

Receipts and disbursements at the State Treasurer's office for the month ending July 30, 1881: Balance on hand June 30, 1881, \$1,181.00; Total, \$2,022,618.00. Disbursements during the month, \$187,508.33. Balance on hand July 30, 1881, \$1,935,109.67.

A. D. Carrier, of the Ord Register, has withdrawn from newspaper life after seven years having engaged since he took his first lessons as a printer.

\$3,674.47 stands opposite the name of the late John J. Bagley, in the list of Detroit's heaviest tax-payers.

Ex-Minister Christiandy will arrive in this country about the last of August.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The striking Wisconsin lumber men are peaceable and the militia called out are going home.

The governor of Missouri censures the local authorities for not making more vigorous efforts to suppress the mob who robbed the Chicago and Rock Island train.

Baron de Pava has been appointed Italian minister at Washington.

Judge Robertson has taken the oath of office as collector of the port of New York.

The Vicksburg board of aldermen have passed a resolution protesting against the national board of health in the suspension of the quarantine below Vicksburg, and request that the station be restored.

Two children while picking coal from the rack of the Central R. of N. J. at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., were run over and killed.

Malaria has prostrated a number of White House employees.

President Garfield has recovered from his relapse to a satisfactory degree. The doctors decided that the only reliable condition was caused by a partial stoppage of the discharge from the wound. After the arrival of the consulting surgeon, it was decided to make an incision into the wound, which was done and the wound is discharging freely through the new channel.

Agnew, one of the consulting surgeons has been experimenting with a new use of electrical apparatus for the purpose of determining the position of the ball. He favors its removal if possible, and speaks very hopefully of the President's recovery.

Ex-senator Conkling of N. Y., called at the White House in company with Senator Jones of Nevada.

The principal towns of New Mexico are raising out for "Fisher" Garrett for his services to the Territory in killing "Bully, the Kid."

A construction train on the Richmond and Allegheny road in Virginia jumped the track yesterday and two men were killed.

There was a furious tornado in the district north of Troy, N. Y., reaching Saratoga and some towns in southern Vermont. Farms and other buildings were destroyed, and crops and trees ruined by wind, rain and lightning.

Fire this morning destroyed a portion of the Exchange hotel at Columbus, O.

The 100 Chinese students withdrawn from America will be sent to England, France and Germany, the Chinese fearing that American institutions are too progressive.

Inter-state reunion of veterans of Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, at Butler, Ind., August 18 and 19.

The 38th anniversary of the founding of Michigan by colored settlers, has been celebrated in Chicago by about 1,200 resident and visiting members.

President Garfield has undergone a further manipulation of the incision recently made, and the ball has been removed several pieces of the splintered rib. It is thought that the relapse was largely due to the shattered fragments, which caused irritation and effected suppuration in the discharge of pus. Since that time the President's condition has improved and a more hopeful feeling exists. At the request of Mrs. Garfield and the cabinet, one of the consulting surgeons will remain in Washington for the present.

Several crews of lumbermen at Stillwater, Wis., struck and undertook to compel owners to join them, but were prevented by prompt action of the mill owners.

The President has had no further relapse of illness and continues to improve. Dr. Hamilton thinks that the ball lies in the right iliac fossa.

O'Donovan Rossa denies any knowledge of the internal machines recently received in Liverpool.

The N. Y. and Brighton Beach depot at Coney Island, with several locomotives burned.

White at the west bound freight from Boston.

Secretary Windom has instructed the collectors at New York and Boston to make every effort to discover the consignors of the internal machines, which were sent to Liverpool from those ports.

Eighteen buildings in the business part of Cataraugus, N. Y., burned. Loss \$75,000.

Dr. Bliss now speaks confidently of President Garfield's recovery. He appears less affected by the dressing of his wound, which is discharging much more favorably. He is much more cheerful and every indication is favorable.

The trustees of the new postal telegraph company met in N. Y., and elected James R. Keene president and C. H. Haskins, a well-known telegraph man vice-president.

The secretary of Windom has approved Judge Robertson as collector of customs at the port of New York.

Three persons at Napa, Cal., were killed by the explosion of the engine of a threshing machine.

It is rumored that Carl Schurz is to succeed Dr. White as American minister at Berlin.

The national board of health has made a rule that persons coming to this country must be vaccinated.

A coal mine in Schuylkill, Pa., is on fire and with probably have to be flooded. This will throw 500 or 600 men out of employment.

It is reported that both the Chinese minister to Washington, Chin Loo Pin and Yung Wing, have been arrested. The reason is supposed to be an intention to lure but one minister there in the future.

The President continues to improve. His wound is doing well, he is tolerably free from fever, he eats and sleeps so well as to gain something in strength.

Frank Gilbert and Merrick Rosegrants were hanged at Leavenworth in the presence of 7,000 spectators.

Gov. Churchill of Arkansas has called out the militia to enforce law and in the

Choice butchers' steers..... \$ 60.00
Mixed butchers' stock..... 27.00
Feeder..... 30.00
Cattle..... 50.00
Hogs..... 12.00
Per 100 lbs..... 50.00

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Per 100 lbs..... 50.00

The State Militia at Yorktown.

The following order has been issued.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
MICHIGAN STATE TROOPS,
JACKSON, JULY 25, 1881.

General Orders, No. 3.

In pursuance of general orders No. 10, military department, the following named officers are hereby detailed as a band of officers to determine and designate the companies which shall form the battalion to represent the state troops of Michigan at Yorktown:

Col. I. C. Smith, second regiment;
Col. W. C. Fitzsimmons, first regiment;
Col. C. S. Brown, third regiment.

The board will be furnished with a transcript of the records of drills, attendance, etc., of each company, and will establish its own standards of absolute and comparative proficiency.

Applications not already made may be forwarded to these headquarters through the proper channels within the prescribed time.

Opportunity will be given the companies to review their action upon a circular from department headquarters, dated July 11, 1881, and to yet enter the list for competition. The general commanding hopes that a reconsideration of the matter will abate the ill feeling, which seems to have engendered in some quarters.

The military department is not responsible for the limits of the appropriation, and fully believed that the desire to make up a battalion of respectable numbers would be shared in by the state troops themselves. This belief has been sustained in large measure. The general commanding now hopes that state pride and a spirit of common fellowship in the service will prompt all to say: "Better six companies than four from Michigan" that the companies, which are regardless of their financial ability and that any company which can present 40 men to pass the approval of the board of officers, will be sent on its way with "glad and gallant tread," backed by company or local aid sufficient to meet any demand upon their purses. It will be the effort of the department and of these headquarters to make that demand as light as possible.

By command of
BRIG. GEN. W. H. WITHERINGTON.
E. A. SUMMEL.
Lt. Col. and A. A. G.

The following is a list of patents lately issued to Michigan inventors:

Lifting Jack—S. M. Baird, Holly.
Heater and Feeder—Thos. Craney, Bay City.
Hoisting Engine—Thos. Dill, Bay City.
Steam Clutch—Thos. Dill, Bay City.
Excavating Machine—Thos. Dill, Bay City.
Apparatus for the Rake Teeth—J. B. Hamblin, Jackson.
Machine for Paper Pails—E. Hubbard, St. Joseph.
Blow Pipe—M. H. Knapp, Adrian.
Portable Steam Auger—W. F. Leach, St. Clair.
Spring Bed Bottom—John Lokie, Detroit.
Shoe Fastener—L. J. Saunders, Union City.

Circumstantial Evidence.

A lawyer in central New York gives the following account of one of his first cases: My client sued a neighbor for the alleged killing of a favorite dog. The proof consisted in the mysterious disappearance of the animal, and the possession of a dog's skin by the defendant, which, after considerable argument, was brought into court in evidence. It was marked in a singular manner, and was positively identified, with many tears, by the plaintiff's wife and daughter as the undoubted integument of the deceased Bose. In summing up to the jury, I was in the midst of a highly colored picture of the virtues of the deceased, and of the love of the children for their four-footed friend, when I was interrupted by a slight disturbance in the crowd near the door of the little school-house which served as a court-house. Looking around, I saw my client's youngest son, a tow-headed urchin of twelve, coming forward with a dog whose skin was the exact counterpart of the one put in evidence. The dog wagged his tail with good-natured composure, and the boy cried, in his childish treble, "Paw, Bose has come home." I gathered up my law books and retreated, and I have never had perfect confidence in circumstantial evidence since.—Harper's for August.

MATCH MAKING.—The story comes over the water that Queen Victoria is anxious to secure the repeal of the law which prohibits the marriage of a widow with her deceased wife's sister, in order that the Grand Duke of Hesse could wed the Princess Beatrice, who is getting to be quite an old maid. But for a difference in religion it is supposed that Beatrice might have been the Queen of Spain. Her Majesty is celebrated as a match-maker, just as much so as Mrs. Hayes, who married off all her eligible nieces during the four years she was mistress of the White House. It used to be a current remark when a new young lady arrived at the Executive Mansion, "What young man has Mrs. Hayes in view now?" The Queen is already looking out for a good match for her grandson, the heir to the throne, after his father, the Prince of Wales, and it is understood in court circles that after scanning the entire courts of Europe, she has about decided that the Princess Clementine, the third daughter of the King of Belgium, and the sister of the future Queen of Austria, would make a suitable bride a couple of years hence.

Two base ball clubs played a match game in a Philadelphia Quaker grave yard on a recent Sunday. They tapped a keg of beer, stacked up two large gravestones in lieu of a back-stop, made a home-plate out of a foot-stone, and marked some graves as bases.

The Albert Jewel competition, distance 1,000 yards, was won by the American team at Wimbledon.

LAW OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Among the acts passed by the legislature at its recent session was one relating to the present rule in regard to ANIMALS RUNNING AT LARGE.

Act No. 13, section 1, provides that it shall not be lawful for any cattle, horses, sheep, or swine to run at large in any public highway in this state; provided, this act shall be inoperative only in those counties or parts of counties in which it shall be so determined by resolution passed by the board of supervisors of such county. This section shall not abridge the powers reserved to the people of a township in section 4, chapter 12, compiled laws of 1871.

Section 2 provides that in case the board of supervisors in any county shall pass a resolution allowing any of the classes of animals named in section 1 to run at large in such county, the said section shall be null and void.

UNCLAIMED MONETIES.

Act No. 98 provides that when any administrator or executor shall have made final settlement with the probate court, it shall be the duty of the court to order said administrator or executor to deposit with the county treasurer such moneys as he may have belonging to any non-resident or unknown heir or claimant, whose whereabouts after diligent inquiry he cannot ascertain, taking his receipt therefor; and upon filing his receipt in the probate court, he shall be entitled to an order discharging him and his bond, the same as though he had paid his money to the heir or claimant. This act further provides for the proper keeping, etc., of said money by the county treasurer.

GREEN'S TOWNSHIP LAWS.

Act No. 123 provides that the secretary of state shall, as soon as the same can be prepared, etc., supply one copy of Green's "Treatise on townships and the powers and duties of township officers" to each of the several supervisors, township clerks, commissioners of highways, township drain commissioners, and to each of the justices of the peace in the several townships in this state. The several officers receiving said book are required by this act to deliver the same to their successors in office. The cost is not to exceed \$1.50 per copy, and all acts of the late session, affecting townships, are to be included.

NON-FORFEITABLE LIFE INSURANCE.

Act No. 154 provides that no policy of insurance on life, issued after this act shall take effect, by any company organized under the laws of this state, shall become forfeited or void by the non-payment of any premium thereon, after the third, any further than as follows:

The net value of the policy, when the premium becomes due and is not paid, shall be ascertained according to the "American experience table" rate of mortality, with interest at four per cent per annum. A surrender charge and indebtedness on policy, if any, shall first be deducted, when the remainder shall be considered a net single premium of whole life non-participating insurance, and the amount it will insure shall be determined according to the age of the party at the time when the unpaid premium became due, and the assumptions aforesaid in regard to rate of interest and table of mortality.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.

Act No. 254 provides that no person shall mix, color, stain, or powder, or order or permit any other person to do so, with any ingredient or material, so as to render the article injurious to health, with intent that the same may be sold; and no person shall sell or offer for sale any article mixed, colored, stained or powdered, as aforesaid; nor shall any person mix, color, stain or powder any article of food, drink, or medicine, or which enters into the composition thereof, with any other material, whether injurious to health or not, for the purpose of gain or profit; or sell or offer the same for sale, unless under its true and appropriate name, with notice that the same is mixed or impure, marked or printed upon each package, roll, parcel or vessel containing the same, so as to be and remain at all times readily visible.

No person shall mix any glucose or grape sugar with syrup, honey, or sugar, intended for human food, nor any oleomargarine, suet or beef fat, lard or any other foreign substance, with any butter or cheese intended for human food, without distinctly marking or labeling the article or package containing the same, with the true and appropriate name of such article, and the percentage in which glucose, etc., enter into its composition; nor shall any person sell or offer for sale, or order or permit to be sold, any such article or mixture, without at the same time informing the buyer of the fact, and the proportions in which glucose or grape sugar, oleomargarine or suet fat has entered into its composition.

Any one violating the provisions of this act may be punished by fine or imprisonment.

REPORTS IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

Act No. 205 provides that within ten days after the final disposition of any criminal or other proceeding before any justice of the peace, to which the people of this state are a party, or wherein the county may be liable for any costs, it shall be the duty of the justices before whom such proceedings shall be had to make a report of the same to the prosecuting attorney of the county. The report must contain the title of the case, the date of filing the complaint, the offense charged, the names of attorneys, the date of trial, the verdict or finding, the judgment, etc. The prosecuting attorney shall, immediately after making his annual report to the attorney general, file said reports of justices with the county clerk.

This act also directs the manner in which the jurors and witnesses shall be paid, and provides a penalty for the refusal or neglect of the justice to make the report as herein provided.

SCREENS FOR SMOKE-STACKS.

Act No. 193 declares that all vessels using wood for fuel, navigating any of the waters of this state, shall be provided with suitable fire-screens attached to the smoke-stacks of such vessels, to prevent the escape of fire. Such fire-screens shall be of the best approved kind, shown by experience to be proper and suitable for protection from fire. Neglect to comply with the requirements of this act is made a misdemeanor and punishable as such.

TITLE TO REAL PROPERTY BY DESCENT.

Act No. 35 provides that when any person shall die seized of any lands, or right in the same, not having lawfully devised the same, they shall descend, subject to his debts, in manner following:

1. In equal shares to his children, and to the issue of any deceased child by right of representation; and if there be no child of the intestate living at his death, his estate shall descend to all his other lineal descendants.

2. If he should have no issue, his estate shall descend to his widow during her life-time, and after her decease, to his father; and if he leave no issue or widow, his estate shall descend to his father.

3. If he leave no issue nor widow nor father, his estate shall descend in equal shares to his brothers and sisters, and to the children of any deceased brother or sister. If he shall leave a mother also, she shall take an equal share with his brothers and sisters.

4. If intestate leave no issue, widow, father, brother, nor sisters living at his death, his estate shall descend to his mother, to the exclusion of the issue of any of his deceased brothers and sisters.

5. If the intestate leave none of the relatives above named, his or her estate shall descend to the next of kin in equal degrees, excepting that when there are two or more collateral kindred in equal degrees but claiming through different ancestors, those who claim through the nearest ancestor shall be preferred.

6. If intestate die leaving several children, or one child and the issue of one or more children, and any such surviving child shall be under age, not having been married, all the estate that came to the deceased child by inheritance from such deceased parent shall descend in equal shares to the other children of the same parent, and to the issue of such other children who shall have died.

7. If, at the death of such child who shall die under age, not having been married, all the other children of said parent shall also be dead, and any of them shall have left issue, the estate that came to said child by inheritance from said parent shall descend to all the issue of other children of the same parent, according to the right of representation.

8. If the intestate shall leave a husband or wife and no issue nor other lineal descendants, nor father, mother, brother, nor sister, and there be no issue of brothers nor sisters, then the estate shall descend to the husband or wife of such intestate, as the case may be.

9. If the intestate shall leave no wife nor husband nor kindred, the estate shall escheat to the people of this state, for the use of the primary school fund.

The Female Spy.

Sitting last evening on the porch of a comfortable residence in the extreme northwest corner of the city, with a sweet miss of three and another of seven summers playing hide-and-seek around her chair, was a lady who a score of years ago bore an international reputation. Few, if any, of those who knew her once would now recognize in the handsome, well-preserved woman, of commanding presence and high-bred bearing, with a complexion like a rose and lily combined, a wealth of sunny, chestnut brown hair, sparkling eyes, a sweet, mobile mouth, and a face capable of most varying expression—the vivacious, daring girl who in war times had but one name and that "Belle Boyd, the Confederate spy."

The story of Belle Boyd's life reads like a romance. Born in Virginia of good old cavalier stock, she had barely graduated and made her debut in Washington society when the war commenced, and her father, with several others of her kindred, took up arms in the Confederate cause. With General Robert Patterson with his troops entered Martinsburg, her native place, she was acting the part of the ministering angel to the wounded in the improvised hospital. While engaged in these duties many scraps of information concerning the movements of the Federal army came to her ears, and thus it was that, with an impulse and ardor due largely to her youth, she entered upon the task with which her name became so prominently identified. Several ladies of the place, who had held a meeting at her house, the items were bunched together, put upon paper and the document placed in the hands of a trusted colored servant for transmission to General Jackson. This went on safely for some time, until one day the messenger was captured by the Federal pickets and compelled to disclose his mission. Thereupon "Belle Boyd" was arrested, before General Robert Patterson, enlightened as to the nature and penalties of the articles of war, and finally placed under espionage during the remainder of the General's stay in town.

From this time onward she devoted herself to the task of furnishing information to the supporters of the Lost Cause. Scores of times she was placed under temporary arrest, and on two occasions was incarcerated for months in the Old Capital and Carroll prisons at Washington. Oftentimes she was found in the middle of the hottest fights, but, although on many occasions her clothing was literally riddled with bullets, she invariably escaped personal injury. It is related of her that on one occasion when taken prisoner, she was taken before General Butler, at Fortress Monroe. Observing her agitation, Ben remarked:

"Pray be seated. But why do you tremble so. Are you frightened?"

"No, ah—that is, yes Gen. Butler, I must acknowledge that I do feel frightened in the presence of a man of such world-wide reputation as yourself," was her reply.

"What do you mean?" remarked the General, as he rubbed his hands together and smiled benignly.

"I mean, Gen. Butler," she replied, "that you are a man whose atrocious conduct and brutality, especially to Southern ladies, is so infamous that even the British Parliament commented upon it. I naturally feel alarmed at being in your presence."

With rage depicted on every lineament of his features, the General arose from the table and ordered her to be taken from the room.

A new and far greater forest of timber trees than has heretofore been known is now open to tourists, writes San Francisco correspondent. The small grove of trees known to tourists is on the Yosemite route. The mammoth grove lies eighty miles north of it by the highway, but as the crowd dies peripherally, here are 93 giants of the forest, to which may now be added the South Park Grove, containing 1880 larger trees, just made accessible by a six-mile trail-path from the hotel. Many trees older than Christianity and 100 feet in circuit are in this grove.

A moderate gale travels at the rate of 16 feet in a second.

During her residence in Washington "Belle Boyd" formed an intimate acquaintance with President Lincoln, and a friendly correspondence was kept up between the two during a greater portion of the war. On one occasion her letter paper was adorned with the Confederate motto, a snake entwined around a Confederate flag, and the inscription, "Don't tread on us or we will bite." When Lincoln replied to the missive, he sent back the motto with "bite" erased and the word "trust" substituted.

Broken down in health and bereaved by the loss of her father, who had died in the endeavor to effect her release from captivity, "Belle Boyd" determined to leave for foreign shores, and, in May, 1864, she embarked on the Greyhound, at North Carolina, as the bearer of important dispatches from Jefferson Davis and Judah P. Benjamin to the friends of the cause in London. In endeavoring to run the blockade, however, the Greyhound was captured by a United States steamer. Belle Boyd was taken to Boston, kept a prisoner for some time, and finally banished to Canada.

From there she went to England, where she passed the second epoch of her life. She was married to the aristocratic church of St. James, Piccadilly, received with open arms in titled society, became a widow, and finally, having a natural talent for the theatrical profession, took to the stage.

Probably no person in the country has been afflicted with so many "doubles" as this lady. Since her return to America and marriage to Colonel J. S. Hammond, an English gentleman, once a member of the noted "Louisiana Tigers," she has completely sunk her identity with that of her husband, and with the exception of a few occasions, when she has appeared upon the platform as the talented reader and elocutionist, "Maria la Belle Hammond," her mind has been engrossed with domestic affairs. Yet every few months she is vexed and annoyed by coming across an announcement that "Belle Boyd," the ex-Confederate spy has turned up in some part of the country. Now the pretender is being entertained by some prominent Southerner, again she is in distress, and soliciting aid. Several years ago one of these bogus "Belles" visited Atlanta on a lecturing tour, and was denounced by Captain St. Clair Abrams, of the *Nerves*, as an impostor. Next morning she proceeded to the office and demanded satisfaction, which being refused, she proceeded to draw a couple of Deringers, but was seized before the weapons could be pointed. Since that time she has not turned up in Georgia. The latest pretender turned up in Alabama a few weeks ago, under the name of Mrs. Murphy, and, according to the *Enterprise* of that place, was engaged in writing a history of her life; but a brief and pointed epistle to a prominent citizen of that place has probably by this time put a quietus to her pretensions. As long ago as 1870 the Masons of Martinsburg, Va., found it necessary to send a circular to the craft all over the country, warning them against persons pretending to be the daughter of their deceased brother, B. R. Boyd, Esq. The genuine "Belle Boyd" is just completed a play, which is highly spoken of, and contemplated making her entrance upon the stage in this city in the coming autumn.—*Philadelphia Record*.

Effects of Imagination.

At a large hotel in Suffolk, the uncommon dilemma arose of there being only one room in the house vacant when two visitors required accommodations for the night. It was a double bedded chamber, or was soon converted into such, and the two guests—were both commercial travelers—agreed to share it. One of these gentlemen was a confirmed hypochondriac, and greatly alarmed his companion by waking him up in the middle of the night, gasping for breath. "Asthma," he panted out; "I am subject to these spasmodic attacks. Open the window quickly and give me air!" Terrible beyond measure, the other jumped out of bed. But the room was pitch dark; he had no matches, and he had forgotten the position of the window. "For heaven's sake, be quick!" gasped the invalid. "Give me more air, or I shall choke!" At length, by dint of groping wildly and upsetting half the furniture in the apartment, the window was found; but it was an old-fashioned casement, and no snap or catch was to be discovered. "Quick, quick; air, air!" implored the apparently dying man. "Open it, break it, or I shall be suffocated!" Thus adjured, his friend lost no more time, but seizing a boot, smashed every pane; and the sufferer immediately experienced great relief. "Oh, thank you; a thousand thanks. Ah!" he exclaimed, drawing deep sigh, which testified to the great comfort he derived. "I think in another moment I should have been dead!" And when he had sufficiently recovered, and expressed his heartfelt gratitude, he described the intense distress of these attacks and the length of time he had suffered from them. After a while both fell asleep again, devoutly thankful for the result. It was a warm summer night, and they felt no inconvenience from the broken window; but when daylight relieved the pitchy darkness of the night, the window was found to be still entire! Had invisible glaziers been at work already, or was the episode of the past night only a dream? No; for the floor was still strewn with the broken glass. Then, as they looked round the room in amazement, the solution of the mystery presented itself in the shape of an antiquated bookcase, whose latticed glass doors were a shattered wreck. The spasmodically attacked one was cured from that moment. So much for imagination.—*Chamber's Journal*.

A new and far greater forest of timber trees than has heretofore been known is now open to tourists, writes San Francisco correspondent. The small grove of trees known to tourists is on the Yosemite route. The mammoth grove lies eighty miles north of it by the highway, but as the crowd dies peripherally, here are 93 giants of the forest, to which may now be added the South Park Grove, containing 1880 larger trees, just made accessible by a six-mile trail-path from the hotel. Many trees older than Christianity and 100 feet in circuit are in this grove.

A moderate gale travels at the rate of 16 feet in a second.

DETROIT MARKETS.

APPLES—per bushel..... \$4.50
BARLEY—per bushel..... 1.25
BEANS—Good unwashed, per bushel..... 2.00
BREWERY—per bushel..... 2.00
BUTTER—Best grades, per cwt..... 15.00
CHEESE—Cheddar, per cwt..... 12.00
COAL—Stove and chestnut..... 6.25
EGGS—per dozen..... 15.00
FLOUR—Best grades, per bushel..... 5.00
HAY—Choice, per ton..... 12.00
HONEY—Clover, new crop, per gallon..... 1.00
HONEY—Bald, clover timothy, per gallon..... 1.00
HOPS—per bushel..... 1.00
OATS—White, per bushel..... 1.00
POTATOES—Mixed, per bushel..... 1.00
RICE—per bushel..... 1.00
SALT—Cottontail, per bushel..... 1.00
SUGAR—per bushel..... 1.00
TALLOW—per bushel..... 1.00
WHEAT—No. 1 white, per bushel..... 1.00
WHEAT—No. 2 red, per bushel..... 1.00
WOOD—per cord..... 1.00
WOOD—per cord..... 1.00

Detroit Live Stock Market.

Choice shipping steers, per cwt., \$4.50 to 5.00