

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

VOL. XII NO. 32.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 604.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

I. O. F.—THE REGULAR weekly meeting of Vernon Lodge No. 88, I. O. F., will take place every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock, at their Lodge room, Middle st., East. F. H. STILES, Sec'y.

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

I. O. of G. T.—Charity Lodge No. 335, meets every Monday eve. at 8 o'clock, at Good Templars hall. ELLA COOPER, Sec.

K. O. T. M.—Chelsea Tent No. 324 of the K. O. T. M., will meet at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month. G. W. MARONEY, R. K.

E. A. R.—ATTENTION X SOL-ders! R. P. Carpenter Post, No. 41, De- members of Michigan, Grand Army of the Republic, holds its regular meetings at Odd Fellows' Hall, Tuesday evenings, after the full moon in each month. Special meetings, second Tuesday after regular meeting. J. D. SCHNAITMAN, Adjutant.

Mrs. F. H. Paine, solicits the patronage of all in need of either plain or fine sewing done. Men's and ladies' underwear a specialty. All work done promptly and satisfaction guaranteed—also, Agent for the sale of Sewing Machines. v12-5-3m.

H. STILES, DENTIST, Office with Dr. Palmer, over Glazier, DePuy & Co's Drug Store. CHELSEA, MICH. v11-46.

WILLIAM B. GILDART, ATTOR-ney at Law and Notary Public, Agent for the Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Company. The largest company doing business. Deeds, mortgages and all legal papers neatly, carefully and correctly drawn. Office, CHELSEA MICHIGAN.

GEORGE E. DAVIS, Resi-dent Auctioneer of 16 years experience, and second to none in the State. Will attend all farm sales and other auctions on short notice. Orders left at this office will receive prompt attention. Residence and P. O. address, Sylvan, Mich. V-13-5.

ATTENTION! THE UNDERSIGN-ed is now prepared to do all kinds of auctioneering, on short notice. Parties who intend to sell out, or have any specialties to sell, will find it to their profit to call on me, as I have had considerable experience. Orders can be left at the HERALD Office, or address G. H. POSTER, Chelsea, Mich.

RESTAURANT.

HESELSCHWERDT wishes to thank the people of Chelsea and vicinity for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon him during the past year, and hope for a continuation of the same. He is prepared at all times to furnish hot and cold meals for the "inner man." He also keeps on hand Cigars, Candies, Nuts, etc. Remember a good square meal for 25 cents. South Main street, Chelsea, Mich. v-11

INSURANCE COMPANIES

REPRESENTED BY
Turnbull & Depew.
Assets.
Home, of New York, \$6,109,527
Manhattan, " 1,000,000
Underwriters, " 4,800,000
American, Philadelphia, 1,296,661
Fire Association, " 4,165,716
Office: Over Post-office, Main street Chelsea, Mich.

It is cheaper to insure in these companies, than in one horse companies.

JOHN E. YOCUM,
SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

The undersigned having located in Chelsea, would inform the public he will still practice his profession, and is provided with an entire new set of surveying and engineering instruments, field notes, and the records and plats, made by the U. S. Deputy Surveyor, on the original survey; also, the United States laws and decisions of the commissioner of the General Land Office, at Washington, as to the mode of establishing lost corners. All orders for work left at my office, or by postal, at the post-office, will be promptly attended to. Levelling town or country ditches, especially.
JOHN E. YOCUM,
Surveyor and C. E.
v12-19

Unclaimed Letters.

LET of Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Chelsea, for the week ending April 7th, 1883.

Dean, Mr. T. B. Gorton, Alton.

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

Geo. J. CROWELL, P. M.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

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

METHODIST—Rev. H. C. Northrup Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock. Sunday school immediately after morning services.

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

CATHOLIC—Rev. Father Duhig. Services every Sunday at 8 and 10:30 A. M. Vespers at 7 o'clock P. M. Sunday school at 12 M.

LUTHERAN—Rev. G. Robertus. Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. Sunday school at 9 A. M.

MAILS CLOSE.

GOING EAST.	GOING WEST.
9:50 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
4:20 P. M.	11:10 A. M.
9:00 P. M.	5:35 P. M.
	9:00 P. M.

G. J. CROWELL, P. M.

If you have any business at the Probate Office, make the request that the notice be published in the HERALD. Such a request will always be granted.

WHISPERINGS.

Look out for a page "ad" soon!

See Parker & Babcock's changed "ad."

Who will fetch us the first wild flowers!

A few days of spring weather the past week.

Mrs. Biglow in the town hall next Wednesday evening!

Quite a number of persons visited the cemetery last Sunday.

J. Bacon & Co. have laid a new floor in their tinshop up stairs.

The HERALD is now the only paper in the county which is cut and pasted.

Bummers' resort: the railing on the west side of the Durand & Hatch block.

If any of the merchants want extra advertising space, we can accommodate them.

Remember we cut and paste and so can give our advertisers all the room they may want.

The rain we had last week pleased the farmers very much as wheat was suffering much.

When a man gets a pane of glass and mends his window on Sunday, is it a work of charity?

New awnings have been put up by Parker & Babcock, H. S. Holmes, and the Bank Drug store.

You may never have another opportunity to hear so fine a reader as Mrs. Biglow, so come out.

We can point out 20 young men in this place who don't pay taxes, and yet control elections. Is this right?

As the wrong size paper was sent us by Detroit parties, we come to you this week only in 8, instead of ten pages.

By the number of scales sold from the stores and by traveling men in this vicinity, we think every farmer must have one.

"Fourth of July at Jonesville," from "Josiah Allen's Wife," as rendered by Mrs. Bigelow, is alone, worth the price of admission!

Hale & Telford, the "Bazaar" boys, now have as nice a location as can be found.

The store has been repainted and cleaned up, making it attractive.

Reed & Winans now have their drug store papered and painted, and it is an ornament to the town, and an honor to the people buying goods there.

Our merchants are trying to out-do each other in arranging their show windows.

Parker & Babcock show a very handsome one, as does Mr. Holmes also.

By the quantity of lumber hauled from this place for a few weeks past, we should think a great deal of building was going to be done the coming summer.

F. W. Eisenburg, the tailor, now occupies all the up stair front rooms of the McKune block. This is evidence that Mr. Eisenburg's business is growing.

On Sunday evening last, chairs were placed in the aisles, in the town hall, to afford more sittings. This should not be done again, as in case of an accident, it would be impossible for people to get out.

Spring work will now soon commence in earnest.

It is nice music now to hear the frogs croak, after so long a winter.

That little local brought Dr. Champlin's buggy protector, and it only cost him 20 cents.

A bulletin board for shows, &c., has been placed on the south side of the McKune block.

John R. Clark's lecture on "Irish Life and Character," was delivered to a small but appreciative audience.

John Hoover's son, Orrie, has a Spanish piece of 1771. This is older than the piece we mentioned last week.

The town hall was filled to its utmost capacity last Sunday night. Every body wished to hear John R. Clark.

Regular meeting of Library board, Friday evening, April 13, at 6:30, sharp! S. R. CALLAHAN, Secretary.

The Republican ticket was elected except the clerk and one constable.—[Chelsea correspondence to the Dexter Leader.

Until we heard Elder Gay last Sunday, we thought editors were the most poorly paid men, but we almost changed our mind.

Mrs. Bigelow's repertory, has recently been enlarged, under the direct supervision and instruction of Mrs. Edna Chaffee Noble, of Detroit.

When the carpenters, who are at work on Glazier & Co's store, in Stockbridge, go to work, it makes quite a load, as there about a half a dozen of them.

Five of the sickest looking tramps stayed in the "cooler" Monday night. What a blessing it would be if there was a law compelling them to work for a living or lodging.

No lady need make mistakes in coloring now, for, during the past week we have printed directions for using, both Reed & Winans, and the Bank Drug Store's coloring material.

The trades unions of England are now making a protest that sounds strange to the American ear; it is, that girls under 14 shall not be allowed to work with sledge and anvil in the blacksmith shops.

The post-office is now in good working order, and post-master Crowell, and clerk Gay, feel quite at home. Everybody admires the arrangement of the office, and express themselves as well pleased.

On Thursday night last 18 passengers started from this place for Jamestown, Dakota.—[Grass Lake News. We hope the people in this vicinity are satisfied with their situation here, and will not go west.

The gutters have been in a deplorable condition during the thaw, people being obliged to jump from one side to the other. It is to be hoped that new cross walks will be laid from one side-walk to the other.

We know of a young man in this town, who, when he goes to see his girl, takes his boots off before entering the house, but he makes up for this by staying until one or two o'clock in the morning. We admire his "grit" though.

Mrs. Belle Biglow of Concord, will give one of her readings in the Town hall next Wednesday evening. Wherever Mrs. Biglow has read, she has given entire satisfaction, and it is to be hoped that the people of this vicinity will turn out and give her a full house.

Mrs. Belle Watson Bigelow, who appears in Town Hall, April 18th, in her choice collection of readings and recitations, is a lady of fine personal appearance, which, together with a magnificent voice, and rare dramatic talent, renders her one of the most pleasing lady readers, before the public.

Having rented his farm, Dr. R. B. Gates will sell at public auction, on Saturday, April 14, 1883, at 10 o'clock, sharp: 1 reaper, 1 mow, 1 binder, 1 truck, 1 Randall harrow, 1 40-tooth harrow, 1 wheel scraper, 2 set bob sleighs, 1 open buggy, 1 top buggy, 2 set double harness, 50 sheep, 10 tons hay, 5 horses; among them, a pair of imported Clydesdale pedigreed mares—3,200 pounds—one with foal; 1 brood Morgan mare, with foal; 1 fine 6-year-old Chestnut horse, 16½ hands high—1,300 pounds—1 yearling colt, several hogs, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Geo. E. Davis will do the "crying."

Farmers begin to inspect plows.

Don't throw away your winter clothing!

Look for a new "ad" next week from the "Bazaar" boys.

Look out for a maple sugar social, to be given by the Young Peoples' Christian Association, soon!

We understand a bank will be organized in Grass Lake, after the Supervisor has made his rounds.

John R. Clark did not deliver his lecture on "Blunders big and little," on account of "One hundred Wives" Friday and Saturday.

Why people should grumble at 25 cents for a lecture, is more than we can see. If a lecture is good for anything, it is certainly worth that sum.

The jury in the MacLean suit for libel, brought in a verdict of \$20,000 in favor of Dr. MacLean. This may please the Doctor financially, but the stain upon his name will always remain.

The board of supervisors are anti-Republican by 3, and Democratic by 2 majority, which insures the election of a Democratic superintendent of the poor next fall.—[Argus. Well! Bro. Bailey, we didn't know you expected to get there so soon.

We noticed the HERALD with his "Eagle Eye," as he passed our cornfield, and plead guilty to the charge in the last issue. We also plead guilty to of raising 2,000 bushels of corn on 15 acres, and it was not a good year for corn, either.

SLOW FARMER, OF LIMA.

Mrs. Belle Watson Bigelow, a lady of rare elocutionary talent, will favor the citizens of our village with a reading, consisting of dramatic, pathetic and humorous selections, in the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening, April 18. A grand programme may be expected.

A lecture Sunday and Monday evening; two box socials Wednesday evening; prayer meetings Thursday evening, and "One Hundred Wives," Friday and Saturday evenings. Who says Chelsea's young or old people have no way of spending their evenings (or money)?

Summary of business done at the Post-Office in Chelsea for the month ending March 31st, 1883:

Number money orders sold 92, calling for, \$ 651.04
No. 3ct Stamps sold, 4,500
" 1ct. " 1,100
" other denominations, 230

Miss Jessie Everitt, who is attending the university, spent a few days with her parents the past week.

To-day another one of Chelsea's honored families leaves for the northern part of the state. It is Mr. L. H. VanAntwerp and family. Mr. VanAntwerp has been favorably known to this community for many years, as a citizen and business man. For a few years past he has been one of the village trustees, and while on the board, was one of the most faithful and efficient members of it. Although we hate to part with them, we hope they will prosper in their new home. Mr. VanAntwerp's address will be, Harmon, Oscoda county, Mich.

The following sentences were once heard by John Hoover when he was a boy, and he can repeat them very fluently now:

Please madam to permit me to submerge the summits of my dyits into the profundities of your adorerous atoms, that I may satisfy the cravings of my olfactory nerves.

Peter Piper's Peacock, pecked a peck of peppers off a pewter platter; now, if Peter Piper's Peacock, pecked a peck of peppers off a pewter platter, where is the peck of peppers Peter Piper's Peacock pecked?

Most beautiful and accomplished and genteel young lady, will you be so kind and condescending, as to extend to me those impotent pair of digests, that I may excurpate the excrecence of this cylindric luminary, that its effulgent brightness may more brilliantly dazzle our opular optics more potently.

MARRIED.

CLARK—BRIDGE.—At the residence of the bride's parents in Lyndon township Apr. 10th 1883, by Rev. Geo. Stowe. Mr. John C. Clark of Leamington, Ontario, to Miss Nellie S., youngest daughter of Joseph Bridge Esq., formerly of Detroit.

PERSONAL.

J. H. Mumby's address will hereafter be Leslie, Mich.

Jas. T. Little, of Unadilla, was seen on our streets Monday last.

Miss Holmes, of Selo, was visiting her brother, H. S. Holmes, of this place, last week.

Mr. Wm. Depew of Alcona Co., spent a few days of last week with relatives in this vicinity.

Miss Emma BeGole started last week for Colorado to spend the summer and fall with her brother who resides at Ourra, Col.

Mrs. McCarter will please accept our thanks for a basket of very nice Baldwin apples. Apples are quite scarce, and we consider this quite a treat.

Mr. Alva Freer took a trip to Ann Arbor, Tuesday last, to investigate the title of some ten village lots he has bought. The lots join him on the south.

Theo. Wood and wife will now be found in Mrs. McCarter's house on Orchard street, where they will reside until their house is ready on Summit street.

On Tuesday last John Mullen and family left for Barry county, which will be their future home, Mr. Mullen having bought a farm there. The HERALD wishes them success in their undertaking.

James Mullen left on Thursday evening last for Dakota, where he intends to take up some land, and in time, remove his family. We do not like to see him leave, but wish him success in his undertaking.

Dr. Champlin, on Saturday, received a message from Alabama, stating his sister was very sick. On Monday he received another, but as the Doctor has a large practice, it was impossible for him to leave.

A ten-year-old daughter, hearing her father lament the rapid flight of time, suggested that some one ought to jump off the world and put a brick under it. It is now spring, and again we will soon be repairing, renovating and beautifying our buildings. Paint, Alabastine, Varnish and Wall Paper, will be needed. We have now arriving a large and elegant assortment of entirely new, fresh and beautiful designs of Wall Papers, Ceiling Papers, Borders, Centers, Dadoes and Window Shades. We take pains to trim paper carefully, without charge for our customers. Please call and select your paper, and while waiting for it to be trimmed, don't forget to look at our beautiful Plaques—now so fashionable and ornamental—to adorn your rooms, and which cost but a mere pittance. We have a full Stock of Scrub Brushes, White Wash Brushes and Paint Brushes—Alabastine and Paints. GLAZIER, DEPUY & CO., Bank Drug Store.

Notices in this space will be inserted at ten cents per line.

I have on hand about six pants patterns which I will make up and close out at \$6.00 per pair. Call and examine!

F. W. Eisenberg.

For Sale.

House and barn with three acres of land suitable for gardening, just north of the rail road. Call on or address,

Thos. McNamara Sr.

Wood Yard.

I have a large assortment of wood, which I will sell cheap for cash, only!

BURNETT STEINBACK.

For Sale!

A nice new Peerless Organ—will be sold at a bargain! Can be seen in this office.

A good second-hand No. 8 cook stove, with furniture, for sale cheap, by

A. M. SREETER.

To Let!

A small house and lot in the eastern part of the village. Inquire of R. A. Congdon, at Woods & Knapp's hardware store.

For sale, a good horse power, in good running order, for \$25.00.

THOMAS TAYLOR.

All in need of boots or shoes, or repairing of any kind, will find me in the McKone Block. All work guaranteed.

U. H. TOWSEND.

Chamber rooms to rent, near the school house. Apply to W. W. HENDRICKS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

THE TOBACCO DEALERS.

A circular issued by the commissioner of internal revenue gives some needed information about the reduction of the tax on tobacco after May 1 and the regulations of the department concerning claims for rebate. On all original and unbroken factory packages of smoking and manufactured tobacco and snuff, cigars, cheroots and cigarettes held by manufacturers and dealers at the time the reduction takes effect, upon which the tax has been paid, there shall be allowed a rebate or drawback of the full amount of the reduction, but this will not apply in any case where a claim has not been presented within 60 days following the date of the reduction. No claim will be allowed or drawback paid for a less amount than \$10. Goods upon which the manufacturer or dealer is entitled to rebate, must be carefully inventoried on May 1 in presence of two disinterested witnesses of good repute, who must not be claimants in similar cases, nor clerks or employees of any claimant under the act. Labels of a certain prescribed form must be affixed to the packages at the time of inventory. Goods in transit will not be included in inventories taken on May 1, but when they arrive must be inventoried separately, and additional claims made therefor. The inventories taken will be at the expense of claimants. The claims of manufacturers will be paid in stamps, when so required in the claim, but not otherwise. The claims of dealers will not be paid in stamps.

SEVEN TIMES AND OUT.

By a recent decision of the United States supreme court, Chas. P. Kring of Missouri, who has been seven years under sentence of death for murder, will escape. The case is very remarkable, and entirely unique in the records of the court. The murder was committed in 1875. Kring was convicted and sentenced to death. A new trial was granted on the ground that he was kept in irons at the first trial. The second trial resulted in conviction, and a new trial was granted on error. On the third trial Kring pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree and was sentenced to twenty-five years' imprisonment. But owing to an agreement between Kring's counsel and the State attorney to the effect that if Kring pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree a sentence of only ten years would be asked by the state, the case was again taken to the Supreme Court of Missouri, which granted a fourth trial. On this trial Kring was again convicted and was sentenced to death. Kring's counsel then raised the issue that his conviction was contrary to the constitution of the United States because, prior to the commission of the crime, the constitution of Missouri provided that when a criminal had been convicted of murder in the second degree, and a new trial granted an error, he could not subsequently be tried for murder in the first degree. The Supreme Court of Missouri held on the contrary that Kring had been properly tried for murder in the first degree under the provision of the new constitution of the state adopted in 1875. This change in the constitution of the state was made after the commission of the crime, but before Kring's first trial. Upon this state of the facts, a writ of error to the United States Supreme Court was granted by Justice Mew. The case has excited great interest in the west and here among judges and members of the bar, and the decision is looked upon as of great importance in its bearing upon ex post facto laws. The court decides that the change in criminal procedure made by the adoption of the new constitution of Missouri is post facto as applicable to Kring. Chief Justice Waite, Justices Bradley, Gray and Matthews unite in a strong dissenting opinion.

THE "TRUE INWARDNESS."

Consul Wilson, of Nantes, in a communication to the State Department asserts that "interested influences" were brought to bear to secure the prohibition of American pork in France. He says he finds extending through the business community a general and widespread dislike for and opposition to the American tariff so far as it may affect any article exported from France and a disposition to retaliate, and that this feeling of dislike and opposition is intensified by the situation in regard to American pork, where, he adds, is shown the willingness to retaliate. He gives a resume of the history of the efforts made by the interested persons to secure legislative interposition between the falling French pork trade and the American competition from 1877 to date, and strongly intimates that the representations made to Minister of Agriculture and Commerce by French pork dealers, rather than to any objection to the quality of American pork caused the issuance of the decree of prohibition.

THE SECRETARY'S DECISION.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided that an application to amend a homestead entry is right only when such application is necessary to rectify a mistake, which if not rectified would deprive the settler of his actual home, or other improvements.

A GOOD DAY'S BUSINESS.

In one day, orders were received at the post-office department as follows: Number of stamps, 28,000,000; envelopes, 1,000,000; postal cards, 2,100,000; aggregate value, \$700,000. These orders exceed in the aggregate anybefore received in a day.

THE NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL.

President Arthur has appointed Judge W. Q. Graham of Indiana, postmaster-general. Mr. Graham is a native of the Hoosier state, and ranks among its leading lawyers. He made a brilliant record during the war, and ever since its close has been prominent in the councils of the republican party of that state. For several years he held the position of district judge for Indiana, and filled the position with marked ability. He is a man of great popularity on account of his rare social qualities.

DEATH OF EX-SURGEON-GENERAL BARNES.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. Joseph K. Barnes, Brigadier-General United States Army (retired), late Surgeon-General of the army, died at his residence in Washington on the morning of April 6. He entered the service as assistant surgeon June 15, 1840, was promoted surgeon with the rank of Major, August 29, 1850, Medical Inspector with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel February 9, 1863, Medical Inspector-General with the rank of Brigadier-General August 24, 1864. He was retired from active service by the operation of the law of June 30, 1882. He served with distinction in the Florida war against the Seminole Indians, in the war with Mexico and in the war with the States in the rebellion. For faithful, meritorious and distinguished services in this last war the brevets of Brigadier-General and Major-General of the United States army were conferred upon him. He was eminent, skillful and successful in his profession as surgeon and physician and distinguished for great administrative ability as the head of the medical department. He inaugurated a medical history of the war. He founded a medical museum and he brought the medical department to the highest state of efficiency. During the troublous times of the late war he earned the unbounded confidence of the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, and held it unshaken to the last. At the time of the assassination of President Lincoln and the attempted assassination of Secretary Seward he attended at the death bed of one and ministered with untiring energy and skill to the successful restoration of the other. So during the long illness of President Garfield he was one of the distinguished surgeons of the land who for days and nights served with devoted duty in the sick chamber of the dying President. During these long protracted hours of anxiety and care his own health gave way and from that moment to the time of his death he was an invalid. His career was one of honor to himself and great service to his country.

VERY SATISFACTORY.

Under the law reducing postage and regulating the salaries of postmasters, it is estimated that the receipts of not more than one office in four will be in excess of the postmasters' salaries. Under the present law nearly every postoffice contributes about two-fifths of their receipts to the government.

PROGRESSING FINELY.

The committee examining the condition of the United States Treasury are making rapid progress. The bonds held to secure the circulation of national banks, bonds held as security for public deposits, and the bonds of the Indian trust fund have been counted and found to agree with the amount called for. All the odds and ends have been cleared up and the work now before the committee is a straight count of sealed packages, reserve United States notes and bags of silver coin. There are 1,850 packages of bank notes. Each package contains 4,000 notes. There are about 2,500 bags of silver and each bag contains 1,000. The committee report the treasury in good shape in every respect.

"BETTY AND THE BABY."

A Washington paper of recent date published the following letter:
LOCUST GROVE, ORANGE CO., VA., April 4.
I have read in your paper that very strange steps have been taken by J. G. Bigelow in his efforts to get at my money, which the good, kind and generous people gave to me for the benefit of myself and dear little baby. I have never employed Bigelow to attend any business for me, and he has never rendered me any service either, and I want the public to know this. He pretends to have done so much for my husband, but I never employed him and I have no money for Bigelow; and I hope the court will throw aside his unjust claim. My poor husband is still in prison, and Bigelow should be ashamed to try to take from me the money given to me and my child for our support. Bigelow has never done any good for my husband and he cannot have any of the money with my consent.

Respectfully,
BETTY E. MASON.

IMPROVEMENT OF MILITARY POSTS.

The appropriation of \$200,000 for the enlargement and construction of such military posts as in the judgment of the Secretary of War may be necessary, has been allotted as follows: Fort Thornburg (new fort), W. T., \$50,000; Fort Colville (new fort), W. T., \$50,000; Fort Huachuca, A. T., improvement, \$50,000; Fort Bliss, El Paso, Tex., improvement, \$10,000.

NEWS NOTES.

A WITLESS MINISTER.

Rev. Jonathan Blanchard, president of Wheaton college, Ill., was preaching a funeral sermon a day or two ago over the remains of a young man who had been a prominent member of several secret societies, which were present in a body. The minister denounced secret societies and was ordered by the relatives to desist. A sister of the dead man fainted away and the minister left the church. After some delay another minister was secured and the services concluded.

TOO RISKY.

The search party in the Diamond mine near Braidwood, Ill., were imprisoned a day or two ago by a large pile of stone caving in and blocking up the narrow passageway, and were rescued with much trouble. It is thought no further search will be made, as no men can be found willing to go down.

DEAD.

John Sherman, grandson of Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, died in Brooklyn recently, of pneumonia. He was born in 1812.

THE RESULT OF AN INVESTIGATION.

The investigation into the condition of the Massachusetts state almshouse at Tewksbury reveals a lamentable state of affairs of which the public have been wholly ignorant. Evidence was taken showing that the cells were in a filthy condition, the straw beds rotten, the food of poor quality, and the medical attendance so lacking that of 13 children only one lived. The trunks of the lunatics have been systematically robbed, and 68 bodies have been taken up at night from the burial ground and sold to medical colleges within eight months.

A GRATIFYING INCREASE.

It is mentioned as an evidence of the rapid development of Mexican resources since the introduction of Yankee mining and railroad capital into that country that the annual revenues of the government have mounted from \$17,000,000 five years ago to \$42,500,000 last year.

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

The Times-Democrat's Mess Point, Miss., special says: A boiler in one of Griffin's mills exploded. Nine persons were killed, and ten wounded. Jim Cooper, of New Orleans, was instantly killed. Simon Lasky and William Brown, of Mobile, were scalded, and have since died. Five other colored men were seriously hurt; also one white man.

THE RESULT IN OHIO.

The municipal elections in Ohio show a decided victory for the Democracy, with the exception of Columbus, where they were defeated, the usual democratic majority being changed to republican. The anti-Pendleton democracy, which had its birth in Cincinnati, sought to carry all the cities of the state, in order to get control of the next convention and ultimately the next legislature. They made a complete capture of those republican strongholds, Cleveland, Springfield and Dayton, and nearly all the smaller cities and villages, while in Cincinnati they literally held the fort. This wing of the democracy represents the younger element of the party, and seems to be on top.

IN OTHER PLACES.

In Chicago the entire campaign was characterized by an unusual amount of bitter personality. The election held was for city and township officers, and members of the city council, and resulted in the election of the entire democratic ticket. In the St. Louis, Mo., city election the democrats carry the day, as also in Madison, Wis. In Eau Claire, Wis., the result is a victory of working men over capital. In Denver the republicans were victorious.

SPRAGUE DEFEATED.

Sprague, who aspired to gubernatorial honors in Rhode Island, was defeated by Bourne, Republican. Bourne's majority was 2,865.

AN ITEM FOR SALMI.

A bill has been introduced in the New York Senate and immediately ordered to a third reading to prevent any attempt to personate or represent Jesus Christ by any play or dramatic representation, whether free or for admission fee, and declares violation of its provisions to be a misdemeanor punishable by fine of not less than \$100 and imprisonment not less than six months.

JEFF DAVIS HEARD FROM.

An incident of the ceremony of the decorating of the graves of Confederate dead in New Orleans a few days ago, and laying the cornerstone of a monument, to be surmounted by an equestrian statue of Albert Sidney Johnston, was an oration delivered by Jefferson Davis, in which he eulogized the characteristics of the dead leader. In Johnston he recognized a strong pillar of the Confederacy, and when he fell on the field of Shiloh, the mightiest column which had sustained the cause had fallen. He died in a moment of victory. Had he lived half an hour longer he would have made Grant a prisoner or a fugitive. The Confederacy had three great leaders—Lee, Jackson and Johnston—who would compare with the leaders of antiquity or modern times. At a banquet in the evening the speaker reiterated the sentiments.

The Close of a Long and Useful Life.

Peter Cooper, founder of the Cooper Institute, died in New York on the 4th inst., aged 92 years. The illness, which proved fatal, was contracted about 10 days ago, and developed into pneumonia. His death was quiet and painless. Peter Cooper was known the world over for his philanthropy.

Peter Cooper was born in New York city February 12, 1791. His father was a lieutenant in the revolutionary war, and at its close he started a hat manufactory in New York. In this and several subsequent enterprises he failed, and the family being large he was unable to give young Peter the advantages of an education. The boy attended school half a day each day for a year, and this was the extent of his "schooling." At the age of 17 he began to serve an apprenticeship as a coach-maker, and a few years later he engaged in the sale of machines for shearing cloth; then in the manufacture of furniture; then in the grocery business, and finally in the manufacture of glass, which he followed for over 30 years and with great financial success. In 1830 he established extensive iron works at Canton, near Baltimore, and in 1845 he put up the largest rolling mill in the country, at Trenton, N. J.

In 1828 he purchased 3,000 acres of land, mostly inside the city limits of Baltimore, for \$105,000. The purchase included three miles short front, and its value depended largely on the success of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, then under construction. When completed the road was found to be so full of short corners and steep grades as to be impracticable, and the whole point of being abandoned. Mr. Cooper then went to work constructing after his own designs and in his own shops a locomotive which should draw heavy trains over the road despite the grades and curves, and in this he was successful. His engine on its trial trip, drawing a box car full of excursionists, made 13 miles up a grade of 18 feet to the mile in an hour and 12 minutes, which was considered a wonderful achievement.

He was ever actively engaged in business enterprises, and was president of the company which laid the first Atlantic cable, and it was probably owing to his individual efforts more than to those of any other man that the great enterprise was undertaken and carried to successful completion. Several times the promoters of the scheme were about to abandon it but Mr. Cooper drew on his private funds and, in the end had his reward.

But the enterprise with which his name is most intimately associated, and for which he will be longest remembered, is the school in New York city to supply a technological education to the laboring classes, and called after its founder, the Cooper Institute. This grand institution, presented to the city in 1858, was the result of 26 years of study upon his part, and upon it he is said to have expended no less than \$700,000. In 1876 Mr. Cooper, in opposition to his own wishes, was nominated for president by the national greenback convention, and though not expecting to carry a single state he spent during the canvass over \$25,000 in spreading the views on currency which he had long held. In religion he was a Unitarian, and under all circumstances he lived a pure and useful life.

CRIME.

A JEALOUS MAN'S ACT.

Frederick DeFrouville, former member of the Signal Corps, shot and killed his wife and then killed himself at his wife's home in East Washington, D. C. DeFrouville and his wife separated about eight months since, the woman refusing to live with him on account of his intemperate habits. Mrs. DeFrouville, who was a Dane, has been employed as translator in the Agricultural Department and lived alone. The evening DeFrouville went to the house and demanded admittance. Being refused, he started to break in the door when his wife sent a man who was in the house through a back entrance for a policeman. Before he returned DeFrouville had broken in the door and killed his wife and himself. No one witnessed the tragedy, but when the neighbors, alarmed by the pistol shots, entered the house they found Mrs. DeFrouville dead, shot through the brain, and her murderer lying dead beside her with a revolver in his hand. The motive is supposed to have been the jealousy of DeFrouville, and his wife's refusal to live with him.

A TRIPLE MURDER.

Another of those sickening tragedies which are becoming so alarmingly frequent occurred in West Union, W. Va., a few nights ago, resulting in the death of a man named Doyle and two young daughters. Between 10 o'clock and midnight a worthless character of the village named Harper entered the room and struck Doyle over the head with a heavy poker and then stabbed him in several places about the body. When found the brains and blood were oozing out of several wounds in the head. His two children were sleeping beside him, but awakened by the noise of the assault, were also killed in cold blood by the assailant, in hopes of concealing his identity. The elder revived sufficiently to tell who had committed the revolting deed. The object of the murder was undoubtedly robbery, as Doyle was known to keep a large sum of money in the house. This was not all taken, the murderer apparently having been frightened before securing all his booty. Some of the money was scattered about the floor where he dropped it in his flight. Doyle was a widower and kept a grocery and liquor store. Two other men have been implicated named Meekly and McKinley, between whom and Doyle old feuds existed. All three have been arrested and are being closely guarded to prevent lynching.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

CAUTIONS.

Because of the number of threatening letters received in London, extra precautions are being taken to guard the life and property of prominent persons.

PROTECTION OF WHITES.

An organization has been formed in Calcutta for the purpose of protecting the interests of the whites in India.

A BIG HAUL.

Van Damme, a prominent stock broker of Brussels, has embezzled 1,000,000 francs belonging to persons who deposited with him.

A HOLY RIOT.

Advices from Colombo, capital city of the island of Ceylon, report that riots occurred lately between the Buddhists and Papists. The Catholics seriously objected to a religious procession of Buddhists in which was carried a crucifix surmounted by a monkey. This latter combination, which the Papists held to be an insult to the Catholic religion, brought about a violent contest in the streets, which was only stopped by the vigorous efforts of the troops, who dispersed the rioters and restored peace without bloodshed. A number of the participants, however, were roughly handled.

THAT TRIPPLE ALLIANCE.

It is officially denied in Rome that a defensive triple alliance has been formed with Italy, Germany and Austria on one side against France on the other.

IT'S SETTLED.

The Privy Council of Canada decided adversely on the application of the American distillers to admit whiskey in bond in packages of less than 100 gallons.

A STAY OF EXECUTIONS.

During a debate in the Commons Parnell urged that further executions in Ireland be suspended until a Court of Criminal Appeal had been established and put in operation. The bill to establish this court has reached a second reading in the Commons.

A NOTE OF THANKS.

At the re-assembling of the Reichstag in Berlin a resolution was adopted expressing in the name of the nation, its most grateful thanks to American citizens who had so generously responded to the appeals of the flood sufferers for aid.

THEATRE BURNED.

The National Theatre at Berlin burned a few days ago. Nothing was saved. Fortunately no lives were lost.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.

Michael Davitt, in a letter to the young Irish society of Glasgow, says the dynamite policy can only exasperate the English, and that it would be far better to work and wait for 30 years longer than play into the hands of the land's enemies by giving way to despair and vengeance.

THE DYNAMITE AGE.

Great Britain was fairly wild with excitement on the 5th inst. At Birmingham, England, the police discovered a nitro-glycerine factory in full operation. The apparatus for preparing and mixing the explosive compounds is constructed on scientific principles and with a cunning craft which clearly showed its inventor to be not only a thorough scholar in chemistry and machinery, but also an adept for expedients for avoiding notoriety and preventing discovery. Among the noteworthy features of the place was a shrewdly devised method for carrying the fumes up the chimney and consuming odors. It is learned that the premises in Ledsam street were taken two months ago by a man named Whitehead, an Irish American, who had a sign hung out in front of the place indicating his business as that of a paper hanger. Whitehead himself was taken into custody when the police made the descent on the den, and is now in close confinement. A considerable quantity of nitro-glycerine was seized by the officers at the same time. Information now in the hands of detectives tends to demonstrate that this place is the central manufactory for explosives and most important department of all internal contrivances in the kingdom. Whitehead, who is described as a man about 25 years of age, dark complexion and with marked American accent, has been in the habit of purchasing supplies of nitro-glycerine and acids which are necessary to run the business. Added to this, the report comes from Newry, Ireland, that a sentinel standing guard over the powder magazine of the government barracks at that place, had discovered a man scaling the wall. The sentry shot, and gave an alarm. Search was at once instituted, but was fruitless. The guard was doubled, and every precaution taken to prevent surprise.

SERIOUS RIOTING.

Severe and continuous rioting has taken place along the line of the Panama canal works, originating in race hatred between Jamaicans and Caribbeans. Some twenty of the former have been massacred, and the government finds itself unable to restore order. Arms are being indiscriminately purchased, and as no work is going on and there are about 8,000 men drinking freely, serious trouble is anticipated in the isthmus, which is being rapidly overrun by the drags of all nations.

WILL NOT RELENT.

Notwithstanding the numerous protests which are being received from America against the injustice of prohibiting the importation of American pork into Germany, the government, evidently influenced by sanitary reasons, seems determined to enforce the statute making such importation unlawful.

ASSISTANCE NEEDED.

It is reported that the English government has appealed to the United States for skillful detectives to assist in tracing dynamite fiends.

FEATHERSTONE'S FOLLY.

Featherstone, one of the men arrested in Cork on a charge of being a dynamite carrier, claims to be a citizen of the United States, and expects, through the United States consul, official redress for the indignities heaped upon him.

ALL ONE.

The investigation shows that the persons arrested in London, Liverpool, Birmingham and Cork were all members of the same organizations, and that they have been supported by funds received regularly from America.

THE NINETEENTH.

The great trial of nihilists has commenced at St. Petersburg. It is stated the crown will invoke the extreme penalty of the law against six of the prisoners. The trial of twenty-six other nihilists begins at Odessa soon.

LORD LORNE IS SCARED.

It is now rumored that Lord Lorne is in receipt of letters threatening his life. There have been several suspicious occurrences at Rideau Hall lately, and this state of affairs causes anxiety in the dominion.

MORE ARRESTS.

Arrests are constantly being made in London and Ireland on almost every conceivable pretext. Threatening letters are received almost every day by prominent officials, and extra precautions are being taken to guard life and property.

BITS OF NEWS.

The Canadian government is taking steps to ward securing a new survey of Lakes Huron and Superior and Georgian Bay.

Georgia has let 1,300 convicts to contractors at \$20 a year for each man, the lesses to feed and clothe him and to get 10 hours a day work out of him, if they can. The net profit to the state is about \$25,000 a year on the whole lot.

About two-thirds of Rhode Island's voters are disqualified because of unpaid taxes.

English railroad companies have organized a protective corps to watch suspicious characters and guard against the carriage of parcels supposed to be for unlawful designs.

Twenty years ago it took five tons of coal to make a ton of iron rails, but so great has been the improvement in methods that now a ton of steel rails can be produced from half that amount of coal.

The Massachusetts House, 115 to 83, defeated the constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor.

The Western Union Telegraph Company of Chicago, are stringing up aerial cables, each to contain 18 copper wires. It is thought the work can be done with only four such cables in the business part of the city.

The strike of the Chicago brick layers is practically ended, the employers conceding the demands of the workmen for \$4 and \$4 50 a day.

The report that Gen. Crook had ordered his men to take no prisoners in their engagements with the Indians is discredited at the war department.

Minister Lowell says the sensational reports about his instructions and the predictions of trouble between Great Britain and the United States are like the prophecies of Wiggins. The relations of the two governments are friendly and bid fair to continue so.

Lieut. Verr, United States navy, and other members of the expedition sent by the American government to Patagonia to take observations of the transit of Venus, have arrived at Liverpool on their way home.

Anna Parnell doesn't believe that Egan has ever made a statement reflecting upon the ladies' land league.

A Washington special to a Chicago paper says the president would like to appoint ex-master Ferry of Michigan, to the vacant postmaster generalship or some other good position.

A threatening letter has been received by the London police saying, unless the men charged with the Phoenix park murders are at once released, the central telegraph office in London will be blown up with dynamite.

Lord Salisbury in another speech at Birmingham, Eng., said that Egypt, if left to itself, might expect to be swallowed up by another power. He thought a thorough inquiry would be necessary in order to find a remedy for the

fatal effects of the policy of protection adopted by other powers on English commerce.

The uniform of the British army is to be changed from scarlet to grey, except in garrison towns, where scarlet will be retained.

Mrs. James Vermeer of Fond du Lac, Wis. is on trial for the second time on a charge of having poisoned her mother and brother by putting arsenic in their soup. At the first trial the jury disagreed. The case awakens widespread interest in that state.

Over 1,000 emigrants from Naples are on their way to the United States.

Ottawa publishers have asked their postmaster-general to abolish the postage on papers delivered in city or town.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

If money is not your servant, will be your master.

THE ingredients of conversation are truth, good sense and wit.

THERE is nothing that needs to be said in an unkindly manner.

THE main difference between me and insignificant and great, is energy.

FLATTERY sits in the parlor when plain dealing is kicked out of door.

A QUARREL is, nine times out of ten, merely the fermentation of misunderstanding.

MAKE work but a secondary thing and you will make but secondary work. Have your mind in your work and you will have your work to your mind.

BAD luck is a man with his hand in his pockets and a pipe in his mouth looking on to see how it will come out. Good luck is a man of pluck with his sleeves rolled up, and working to make it come out right.

DISTRUST all those who love you extremely upon a very slight acquaintance, and without any visible reason. Be upon your guard, too, against those, who confess, as their weaknesses, all the cardinal virtues.

IT is the temper of a blade that must be the proof of a good sword and not the gilding of the hilt or the richness of the scabbard; so it is not his grandeur and possessions that make a man considerable, but intrinsic merit.

IF a man will only start with fixed and honorable purpose in life and persistently attempt to carry out to the best of his ability, undimmed by failure or delay, the time may be long in coming, but it will when that purpose will be achieved.

As an appliance for the improvement of our friends, a habit of seeking possesses no appreciable virtue. The effervescence of ill-humor, yourself, it can have no healing soothing for others. The tendency of it is only evil. The presence of this spirit should never fail to remind us that we are wrong, and that we are on the wrong road to set an one else right.

IT is certain that a man cannot please everybody, and it is equally certain that, if he entirely pleases some, he will entirely displease others; but, if he displeases all as little as he possibly can, although he may not acquire a reputation for great talent, he will probably be credited with common sense, and he may likely enough, in course of time, attain the high honor of becoming an arbiter and referee.

IF you have to labor for a living remember that one hour in the morning is better than two at night. If you employ others, be on hand to see that they attend to their duties, and to direct them with regularity, promptness and liberality. Do not meddle with any business you know nothing of. Never buy a thing because the man that sells will take out in trade. Trade is money. Time is money.

THERE is just this difference between the two degrees of praise and flattery, that, whereas the former heartens up to brave and ever brave endeavor, the latter checks self-culture and destroys future progress by making one believe in attainment. According to the flatterer, the goal has been won and the great plateau of perfection reached; there are no more dreary distances to traverse, no more rugged mountain sides to climb. All that is needed is to enjoy what one has, and be grateful and glad for what one is.

AGREEABLE people are born with the qualities which make them loved by all. Some unhappy men are so organized that it is only with difficulty they can even force the appearance of politeness. Without finding it, their manner is repellent and, if they have a fair share of common sense, antagonistic to such an extent as to make their society unsought and disagreeable. They receive favors ungraciously, and grant them in such a manner as makes the recipient regret having asked them. But the naturally agreeable person both accepts and confers a favor in a manner delightful to witness.

Palmer's Fate.
One of the most interesting as well as one of the saddest events of the late Egyptian war was the capture and death of the party sent out to break up the alliance between the Bedouins and the Egyptians, under the direction of Prof. Palmer, the most accomplished Arabian scholar of Europe. The Professor had previously made a preliminary trip through a part of the desert, and upon his return reported that he thought he could secure 50,000 Bedouin soldiers for \$75,000, about \$375,000. The money was supplied by the home government, and Prof. Palmer and his party started upon their expedition. Various stories were soon in circulation as to his fate; but, except the fact of the death of every member of the party, were not true. The truth has just been published, having been ascertained by Colonel Warren after months of investigation. Professor Palmer took the name of Abdallah, or Abdallah, and entered the desert under the guise of a Bedouin. All the party were dressed in native dress, and traveled on horseback, with fast dromedaries. Their guide was a native, Mattar-es-Safich, and he it was who betrayed them on the morning of August 10th, and when only a few days' travel from Suez they reached the Well, where they were attacked by a party of Bedouins, who were without a Sheikh or ruler, and by whom taken prisoners. They were stripped, bound and robbed, their guide and messenger escaping, however, with \$10,000 entrusted to his care. After a discussion as to what should be done with the entire party was taken to a neighboring ravine, placed in a row and left. Professor Palmer did not jump from a precipice, as has been stated, but did the prisoners have any choice in the manner of their death. Ali Effendi, the Egyptian Governor of Nakhil, the territory in which Moses' Well is situated, was at the time of the murder resting in the tent of a brother, the guide, near by, and he was suspected of being implicated. With this fact as his only clue to the murderer, Colonel Warren began his investigation. He was unable to strike the track of Professor Palmer's party until late in October. Arriving at Moses' Well the month of that month, there he found all the bodies, which he sent to Suez. He had about made up his mind that the bodies would prove a fruitless one when one day met an old man near the Well who had an English-made tobacco pipe, which the Colonel asked to see. The man objecting, it was taken away from him, and upon examination found to have been that of Lieut. Charrington, one of the murdered men. From this it was learned that Sheikh, Ibn Shadid, had had something to do with the murder and his wife was made a prisoner, from whom a few facts were gained, which justified him in arresting the Governor of the Territory. After succeeding with much difficulty in getting the names of a number of Bedouins engaged in the attack, Colonel Warren decided to return and take a start. At Suez he found Mattar, the guide, whom he arrested, and from whom he obtained a large sum of money, and papers and information implicating Ali Effendi, the Governor of the Territory. Mattar shortly afterward whereupon Col. Warren gave up his personal search, and began work through the Egyptian Government, to secure the services of Ibn Shadid, the head of the Howat, through whose hands and those of Col. Warren and the majority of the guilty were captured and induced to confess. Some of them have already been shot, and others sentenced to death and other penalties inflicted. The men who did the shooting have been captured, but Col. Warren believes that all of the offenders have thus far escaped.

American Society.
The American society, as now carried on, is maintained solely for the benefit of young girls, and is generally little better than a marriage mart. The parents display their offspring as well as possible, and the business of the society is carried on chiefly by the young girls themselves, instead of by their mothers as in England and Europe. There is no special objection to this kind of transacting the business, but it is preposterous that young girls and their affairs should overshadow and shut everything and everybody else. The result of this absorption in one class and pursuit is that American society is an insufferably dull and flat. It is made up too exclusively of ignorant and their attendant boys. Half the education of a cultivated and attractive woman is of course that which is derived from society and from the world; and yet American society is almost wholly given up to the business of marrying and marrying those who are necessarily wholly destitute of such education. Another effect of this description is the supremacy of that rustic and unattractive of habits, the pairing system, which converts so many into a vast aggregation of tete-a-tetes. This prevails all over the world, greater or less extent, but it should be a reign supreme. The upshot of this whole thing with us is to drive out of society nearly all married people, and to leave marriage under such a system is de-

structive of social value; nearly all unmarried women over twenty-five, who are thought to have overstayed their market; and, finally, a considerable proportion of the unmarried men of thirty and upwards. In other words, except at a few large balls and receptions, all the best and most intelligent part of society is usually lacking. It has been pushed aside, and is obliged to find all its social amusement in small coterie of its own. This retirement is of course voluntary, because the pairing system ruins general society, and makes it, in fact, impossible in the best and truest sense. A clever young Englishman not long ago expressed his surprise at the fact that, whenever he asked who a lady of a certain age, as the French say, might be, he was invariably told, not that she was Mrs. Blank, but that she was the mother of Miss Blank. The girl, like the boy, is properly the most insignificant member of society. When a young man goes forth into the world, he starts at the bottom of the ladder, and works his way up. The same rule should apply to young women in society. They have their place, and it is an important one; but they should not start in social life at the top, and then slowly descend. Such a system is against every law of nature or of art, and with its inevitable concomitant of universal tete-a-tetes makes really attractive general society impossible. We place the social pyramid upon its apex instead of upon its base, and then wonder that it is a poor, tottering, and unlovely object.

Antiquity of Certain Tools, Etc.
Awls.—Knight's Mechanical Directory thus describes the awl: A pointed, piercing instrument in common use and of great antiquity. It is evidently older than the needle, which has not yet surpassed its use, though it has supplanted it in ordinary sewing. The hides which covered the osier framework of the coracle of the ancient Briton, and the birch bark which covers the canoe frame of the Chippewa Indian, were and are sewed into place by means of an awl, which opens the way for the thong or deer sinews. The awl is referred to in Exodus XXI, 6, and Deuteronomy XV, 17 where a Hebrew servant who refused to leave his master when his sixth year of bondage was completed, was brought to the doorpost and his ear bored through with an awl, after which he became a slave for life. The Egyptian awl of the time of Thothmes III., contemporary of Moses, is shown in a Theban tomb. The pointed instrument was placed in an early spherical handle, differs from a needle in this, that one is attached to fit the palm of the hand. An awl has an handle and is retroacted while the other passes through the article and carries the thread which is attached to it.

Ancient Saws.—A frame saw is shown in a painting at Herculaneum. The sawyers are at each end, one standing and the other sitting. The bench to which the timber is secured by clamps is supported by four-legged stools. The saw blade is strained in the middle; the teeth stand perpendicularly to the plane of the frame. Frame saws were common in Egypt many centuries previous to this time.

The Flint Knife.—Flint was used very early as a cutting instrument by the nations so fortunate as to possess it. A sort of a saw, which passed for a knife, consisted of flakes of flint inserted in wooden handles and secured by bitumen or by lastings of gut or sinews. Obsidian was used in the same way. The South Sea Islanders had no flint or obsidian, and used shell, splinters of bamboo and flakes of tortoise shell.

The Oldest Stove.—There has sprung up a rivalry in the oldest stove line. First it was stated that "the oldest stove probably in the United States is the one that warms the halls of the Virginia capitol in Richmond. It was made in England and sent to Richmond in 1770, and warmed the house of burgesses for sixty years before it was removed to its present location, where it has remained for thirty years." Next comes a correspondent who recalls that, "at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, a stove was exhibited in the Pennsylvania Educational building, cast at Cornwall furnace, Lebanon county, in 1713, 67 years before the one in Virginia. And in 1845 there was one cast about the same date (and I believe in the Cornwall furnace also,) in a school house near Funktown, Md., in regular use, as I was informed by those who saw it with me at the time—that is, in 1845.

There is probably not another woman in the world who could have the whole human family inquiring about her condition, by simply spraining her knee. She did Queen Victoria last week. She slipped on the stairs and bumped the funny bone of her knee, and the world looked on aghast. An ordinary United States woman would have rubbed it with liniment, under the same circumstances, and that would have been the last of it. She might have favored it for a day or two, in her walk and conversation, and perhaps looked a little cross, but she wouldn't have had the news telegraphed all over the world that her knee was lame. The Sun is astonished at Queen Victoria, and trusts it will not occur again. A woman who is the mother of as many children as the queen is, ought not to get rattled over such a thing as a sprained knee. If we are to be frightened out of our boots at such a small matter, what kind of a riot would we have if the queen should have an ingrowing toe nail, or a felon, or a sty on her eye. When Victoria is real sick we shall all be sorry, but this getting up so much excitement over a little thing like a knee joint, is wearing on us.—Puck's Sun.

At Brigham Young's Grave.

Laramie Boomerang.
They say that Brigham Young's grave is looking as bare and desolate as a boulevard now. At first, while her grief was fresh, his widow used to march out there five abreast, and just naturally deluge his grave with scalding tears, and at that time the green grass grew luxuriantly and the pigeoned waved in the soft summer air; but as she learned to control her emotions the humidity of the atmosphere disappeared, and grief's grand irrigation failed to give down.
We should learn from this that the man who flatters himself that in marrying a whole precinct during life he is piling up for the future a large invoice of ungovernable woe is liable to get left. The prophet's tomb looks to-day like a deserted buffalo wallow, while his widow has dried her tears and is trying to make a mash on the Utah commission. Such is life in the Far West, and such the fitting resting-place of a red-headed old galvanized prophet who marries a squint-eyed fly-up-the-creek and afterward gets a special revelation requiring him to marry a female mass-meeting. Let us be thankful for what we have instead of yearning for a great wealth of wife. Then the life insurance will not have to be scattered so, and our friends will be spared the humiliating spectacle of a bereft and sorrowful herd of widow, turned loose by the cold hand of death to monkey o'er our tomb.

Some years since a pigeon flew in at the open window in the writer's house and quietly took up its abode with the family. It became much attached to a little baby, roosted on the child's cradle and never buried its head under its wing until personally convinced that the baby was asleep. It would fly down upon the coverlid, regard the child first with one black eye and then the other, and finally go back to its perch, content if the little one made no movement. The baby and the pigeon ate lunch from the same plate, and many times the pretty white bird would get in a rage, fly upon the child's shoulder and with its wing beat the little one unmercifully about the face. Finally the pigeon refused to leave the house, pines and died absolutely for the want of fresh air and sunshine.

A boy with a top tried to spin it. But his hand got a thorn right in it. The sport didn't spoil. For St. Jacobs Oil. Cured his hurt in less than a minute.

A red-haired clerk in Savannah, Slipped on a piece of banana. Great pain he endured, But St. Jacobs Oil cured, He now goes dancing with Hannah.

Show is not substance; realities govern wise men.—William Penn.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is, without doubt, the safest, surest, and best remedy that has ever been invented for internal and external use. It is applicable to a great variety of complaints, and is equally beneficial for man or beast. Find out about it and thank us for the advice.

The time of life is short; To spend that shortness basely, 'twere too long.—Shakespeare.

No man in his senses should buy worthless horse and cattle powder, simply because it is put up in large packs. Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders are put in small packs, but are absolutely pure and are immensely valuable.

No principle is more noble, as there is none more holy, than that of true obedience.—Henry Giles.

Causes Astonishment.
"Completely prostrated for days with indigestion and bilious fever. The effects of two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters astonished me; visible improvement right off." Mr. Noah Bates, N. Y.

Receive no satisfaction for premeditated impertinence; forgive it, forgive it, but keep him inexorably at a distance who offered it.—Lavater.

Will it Really Cure Rheumatism?
We answer, honor bright, it will cure rheumatism, and the severest cases too. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil was specially prepared for the rheumatic and lame. Notice letters from the people relative to its merits in nearly every paper in the country.

He who receives a good turn should never forget it; he who does one should never remember it.—Chaucer.

Grins.
Pleasant, healthy grins are seen only on the faces of healthy persons. The dyspeptic and debilitated can smile only in a half-hearted way. Purify the blood, tone the stomach, and strengthen the tissues with Burdock Blood Bitters, if you wish to laugh well and often.

A woman who wants a charitable heart wants a pure mind.—Halliburton.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS
MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,
And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

DIPHTHERIA
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and External Use). CURES CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will instantly relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.
An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Loose, 1 cent per pound. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Thread Silk is that reeled from cocoons and is the strongest fibre known. Spun Silk is made from short pieces of waste, and of little value. Belding Bros. & Co.'s Superior Knitting Silk is the only pure silk thread in market. Ladies, use this thread; it will always please you. All first-class dealers can supply you.

Flowers.
All flowers will drop in absence of the sun that waked their sweets, and the glory of woman—her hair—will perish without the aid of that great natural Hair Dressing Carboline, a clarified and colorless preparation of Petroleum.

We attract hearts by the qualities we display; we retain them by the qualities we possess.—Suard.

Important
When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Expressage and Carriage Hire and stop at the Grand Union Hotel opposite Grand Central Depot.
Elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to \$1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

The destiny of nations depends upon the manner in which they feed themselves.—Brillat Savarin.

Rescued from Death.
William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876, I was taken with BLEEDING OF LUNGS followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the Hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past.

A Fact Worth Remembering.
A severe cold or cough can be soonest cured by taking, according to directions, Allen's Lung Balm. It can be procured at any drug store. It is harmless to the most delicate person.

PURE COD-DIVER OIL, made from selected livers, cured by the CASWELL, HAZARD & CO. New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

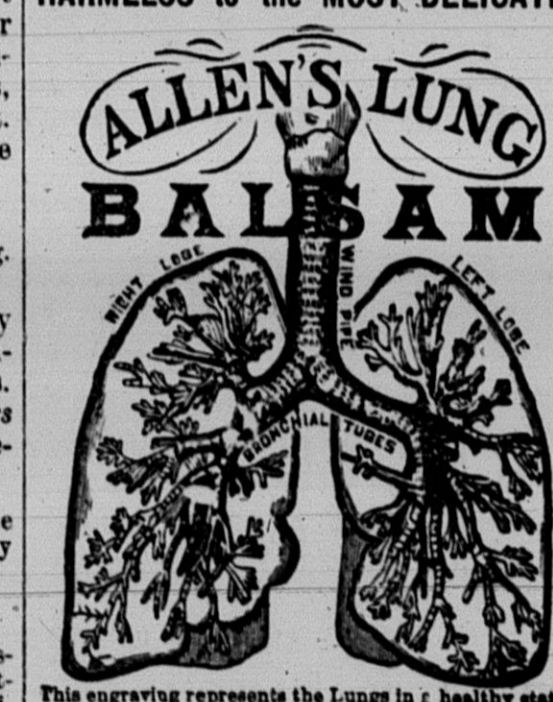
CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, FINGERS, and rough Skin, cured by using JUNEBAE SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York.

Major General Irvin McDowell, in passing over the CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY on his way to San Francisco, was pleased to say of it: "It is the finest road I ever traveled on, either in Europe or America."

LADIES' children's boots & shoes cannot run over if Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners are used.

Free of Charge.
An elegant song book free of charge containing humorous and sentimental songs, sung by Wizard Oil Companies, in their open air concerts. Hamlin's Wizard Oil Co., Chicago Ill. WIZARD OIL cures rheumatism, back pain, sprains, bruises, burns, scalds, ulcers, fever sores, induration of the kidneys, neuralgia, headache, toothache, earache, sore throat, catarrh, hayfever, allays inflammation and relieves pain in any part of the system. Sold by druggists at 50 cents, don't forget to use it. And you will banish pain and be happy.

STRICTLY PURE.
HARMLESS TO THE MOST DELICATE.



THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CURING CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, And Other Throat and Lung Affections.

It Contains No Opium in Any Form.

Recommended by Physicians, Ministers and Nurses. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. It never fails to bring relief.

Caution. Call for Allen's Lung Balm, and shun the use of all remedies without merit. As an Expectorant It Has No Equal. For sale by all Medicine Dealers.

A GOOD ACCIDENT POLICY
—TO HAVE IS—

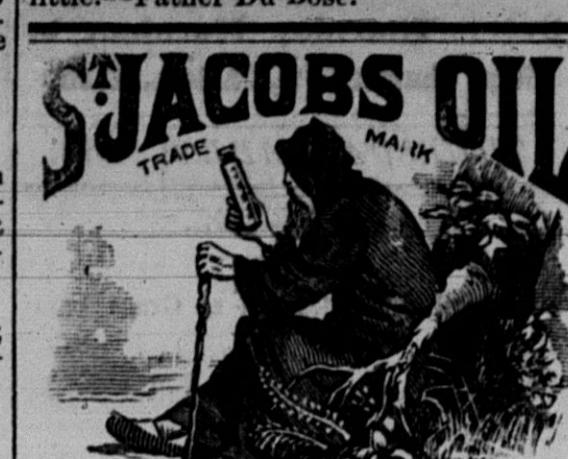
PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

It brings SPEEDY RELIEF in all cases of SPRAINS and BRUISES.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS
MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,
And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

DIPHTHERIA
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and External Use). CURES CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will instantly relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.
An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Loose, 1 cent per pound. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Discretion is more necessary to women than eloquence, because they have less trouble to speak well than to speak little.—Father Du Bosc.



JACOBS OIL
THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.
CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, AND ALL OTHER BRUISES AND AGES.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO. 8 (Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.
\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 out free. Address H. Hallett & Co. Portland, Maine.
YOUNG MEN! If you want to learn telegraphy in a few months and be sure of a situation, address, Valentine Bros., Lancaster, Wis.
\$72 a week, \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.
A SURE CURE for epilepsy or fits in 4 weeks. Free to poor. Dr. Kuss, 2844 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo.
AGENTS WANTED for the best and fastest selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. NAT. PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Sample worth \$5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

ROSES NEW AND RARE PLANTS. Send stamp for beautiful illustrated catalogue to Harkett's Floral Nursery, Dubuque, Iowa.

PATENTS

F. A. LEHMANN, Solicitor of Patents, Washington, D. C. Send for Circular.

Patents
Procure or do not pay! Also trade marks, etc. Send model and sketch; will examine and report if patentable. Many years practice. Patent office free. N. W. Fitzgerald & Co., Att'ys, Washington, D. C.

Patents
Do you wish to obtain good and valid patents? then write to or call upon THOS. S. BRAGG & SONS, 37 West Congress St., Detroit, Mich. Attorney in Patent Causes. Established 15 years. Send for pamphlet, free.

PENSIONS
FOR SOLDIERS on any disease, wound or injury. Parents, widows and children are entitled Millions appropriated. Fee \$10. Increase, pensions, bounty, back pay and honorable discharges procured. NEW LAWS. Send stamp for instructions and bounty table. E. H. FITZGERALD & CO., Att'ys, Box 588, Washington, D. C.

PENSIONS
FOR SOLDIERS on any disease, wound or injury. Parents, widows and children are entitled Millions appropriated. Fee \$10. Increase, pensions, bounty, back pay and honorable discharges procured. NEW LAWS. Send stamp for instructions and bounty table. E. H. FITZGERALD & CO., Att'ys, Box 588, Washington, D. C.

ELASTIC TRUSS
Has a Pad fitting over all clothes, is a cap, with Self-Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the Ball in the cup prevents back the intestines from protruding, and the Flaps, which light pressure the Hernia is held securely in place.

EGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.
The Sun
Interesting and Candid.
The superfluous words and phrases of ancient journalism were long ago discarded by THE SUN. It reports in a fresh, succinct, unconventional way all the news of the world, and it says exactly what it thinks about men and events. Subscription Rates: DAILY (4 pages), by mail, \$5c. a month, or \$5.00 a year; SUNDAY (3 pages), \$1.50 per year; WEEKLY (8 pages), \$1 per year. L. W. ENGLAND, Publisher, New York City.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.
TRADE MARK THE GREAT TRADE MARK
ENGLISH REMEDY. An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a consequence of Self-Abuse; as loss of Memory, universal Lassitude, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases, that lead to insanity or Consumption and Premature Grave.

BEFORE TAKING. Pain in the Back AFTER TAKING. Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases, that lead to insanity or Consumption and Premature Grave.

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
On account of counterfeits, we have adopted a yellow wrapper; the only genuine. Guarantees of cure issued by Farrand, Williams & Co., Detroit, Mich.

EDSON, MOORE & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS
JAS. L. EDSON, GEO. MOORE, RANSOM GILLIS, CHAS. BUNCHER, STEPHEN BALDWIN SPECIAL. DETROIT
W. N. U. - D. 15.

DE THOMAS' ELECTRIC ROLL
Cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lamé Back, Sprains and Bruises, Asthma, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Burns, Frost Bites, Tooth, Ear, and Headache, and all pains and aches.

The best internal and external remedy in the world. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere. Directions in eight languages.
Price 50 cents and \$1.00.
FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Prop'rs
EU VALA, N. Y. U. S.

The Chelsea Herald,

IS PUBLISHED
Every Thursday Morning, by
Wm. Emmert Jr., Chelsea, Mich.

THURSDAY, APR. 12, 1883.

GATHERINGS.

Sheep shearing festival at Grass Lake April 24th.

Three gambling rooms in full blast at Ann Arbor!

Jos. Bull goes to Jackson for five years for attempted wife murder.

The bid of Ross, Lucas and Tessmer being the lowest, they were awarded the contract for building the 6th ward school house for \$10,988.—[Argus.

We learn that Gilbert Hurd sold 27 head of fat cattle yesterday to Detroit parties, at 6c. per pound, and the cattle averaged 1,480 pounds each.—[Saline Observer.

A valuable horse belonging to Mr. Geo. Brown, was quite seriously injured by jumping upon a hitching post while the band was playing on election day.—[Pinckney Dispatch.

Orin Sayles was sowing clover seed a few days ago, when he scared from its nest, hemmed in by the snow on all sides, a bird that was successfully keeping warm a number of eggs despite the wintry surroundings.—[Stockbridge Sentinel.

While Geo. Fleeman, who has recently moved from Bridgewater station to the Wolf place, on Water street, in this village, was putting up a stove on Monday, a piece of pipe which he had left in the chimney fell, striking his hand and cruelly injuring three fingers. Drs. Lynch and Sheldon removed several pieces of bone and dressed the wound.—[Enterprise.

Enterprise.]—Warren Kimble barely escaped a serious accident while unloading some machinery a few days ago. He was thrown from the wagon striking his back on the frozen ground, a heavy piece of casting striking between his legs. Had it struck him it would have crushed him, as it was, his arm was hurt some, causing a numbness, but nothing serious.

LIMA ITEMS.

Leander Easton was made happy April 4th. It was a girl.

A Base Ball club has been organized here, with Lewis Tate for captain.

Hattie McCarter of Chelsea, spent Saturday and Sunday with Bertha Keyes.

Bert Storms and wife of Ann Arbor, spent Saturday and Sunday here visiting friends.

Miss Vinnie Burkhardt of Corunna, spent last week with her brother Orrin Burkhardt.

Miss Nellie McLaren has a birthday party at Dan. McLaren's Friday evening of this week. It is to be a masquerade.

Waterloo Cleanings.

From our own Correspondents.

Mr. Wm. Stanfield has so far recovered as to be taken to his home.

O. Gorten attended the county canvass, at Jackson, on Tuesday last.

Mr. Perry Mills has moved into the Spencer Boyce house, on the four corners.

Mr. Allen B. Skidmore has moved on the Mumby farm which he has bought.

Mrs. L. Dwelle has rented her custom mill to Mr. Hoyt, for the term of three years.

James Marsh has returned from Kansas where he has been visiting his brother during the winter.

F. E. Quigley started last Monday for Dakota, where he expects to join his cousin, L. F. Hubbard, in the taking up of land.

Another sweet time coming! A maple sugar festival at the residence of Mr. Spencer Boyce, on Wednesday evening, April 18th, for the benefit of the Baptist church.

John West, while taking slabs from a picket saw, let one touch the saw, and about the same time, the slab stopped against his nose, causing the blood to flow and giving Dr. Suyland a job of patching.

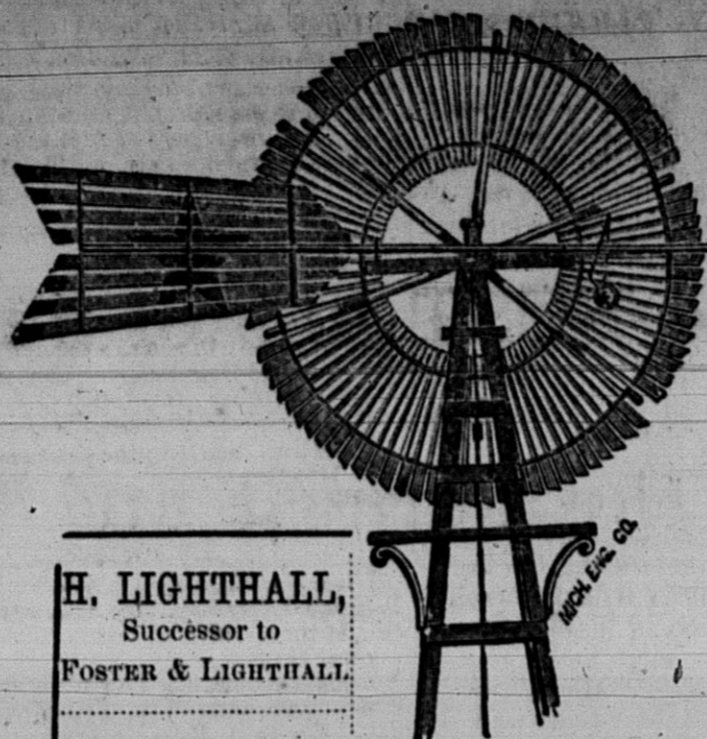
Mrs. Mary Ann Marsh, died at her residence, in this village, Monday morning, April 9. She leaves a husband and four children. The funeral services were held at the M. E. church. Sermon by Rev. Lowery.

Positive Cure for Piles.

To the people of this County we would say we have been given the Agency of Dr. March's Italian Pile Ointment—emphatically guaranteed to cure or money refunded—Internal, External, Blind, Bleeding or itching Piles. Price 50c. a Box. No Cure, No Pay! For sale by R. S. ARMSTRONG, Druggist.

Subscribe for the HERALD.

PRICES WAY DOWN!
ALL WORK WARRANTED!
NO PAY IF NOT AS REPRESENTED!



H. Lighthall,
Successor to
FOSTER & LIGHTHALL.

I SELL FOWLER'S PITCHING APPARATUS which is the best in the market, and put them up on short notice. Call and get my prices before buying.

BUY THE "STAR" AND YOU WILL HAVE THE BEST.

I now offer to the trade, two sizes of the Windmill, instead of one as heretofore, with all the fixtures, such as Gas pipe and fittings, all kinds of Iron Pumps, Rubber Hose and fittings, Tanks of all styles & sizes.

HALE & TELFORD, BAZAAR,
TIN WARE!

A full and complete line, comprising
MILK PANS, DISH PANS, MILK PAILS,
CHAMBER PAILS, CUSPADORS,
etc., etc., etc.

A fine assortment of SPECTACLES, NOTIONS, &c.
Our line comprises everything, and at extremely

LOW PRICES

Remember the place,
in the WEBB store, four doors east of Main street, on Middle street.

HALE & TELFORD.
"BAZAAR"

McMILLAN & RANDALL,
30 East Huron Street,

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Fine Art Goods, and Pictures of all kinds, Brackets, Easels, and Bric-a-Brac.
We make a specialty of FRAMING, and have one of the

FINEST ASSORTMENTS OF MOULDINGS
in the State, comprising GOLD, BRONZE, OAK, PLUSH, etc., etc. We have just opened a NEW and ELEGANT stock of

ARTISTIC PAPER HANGINGS,

selected from NEW YORK and BOSTON markets, together with a complete line of ROOM MOULDINGS in GOLD, BRONZE, SILVER, TERRA-COTTA, PEACOCK-BLUE, and all new Colors to match Decorations.

Also a fine line of Choice Stationery, rich

HOLIDAY, BIRTHDAY, and WEDDING GIFTS,

Visitors always welcome. Prices satisfactory.

McMILLAN & RANDALL.

Ann Arbor, Mich.

N. B. We have appointed Mr. E. E. SHAVER, of Chelsea, as our agent, who will be happy to show samples of Mouldings, and take orders for Framing, and any work in our line. Orders by mail solicited, and promptly attended to.

BANKING OFFICE

—OF—

R. Hempf & Brother,
CHELSEA, MICH.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Interest Paid on Special Deposits.

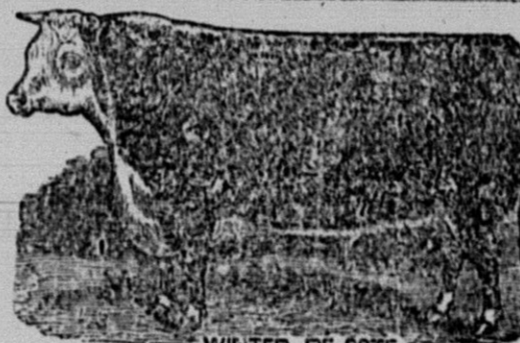
FOREIGN PASSAGE TICKETS, TO AND FROM THE OLD COUNTRY. SOLD. DRAFTS SOLD ON ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF EUROPE.

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

Monies Loaned on First-Class Security.

Insurance on Farm and City Property Effectuated.

Chelsea Mich., April 27th, 1883.



WINTER DE-COTE.

T. L. MILLER CO.,

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF

HEREFORD CATTLE
COTSWOLD SHEEP
BERKSHIRE SWINE.

BEECHER, WILL CO., ILLINOIS.

A Vexed Clergyman.

Even the patience of Job would become exhausted were he a preacher and endeavoring to interest his audience while they were keeping up an incessant coughing, making it impossible for him to be heard. Yet, how very easy can all this be avoided by simply using Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. Trial bottles given away at Armstrong's Drug Store.

HARDWARE!

The Best is the CHEAPEST!



We are now prepared to give our Customers some special bargains in STOVES, TINWARE, FENCE WIRE, SCALES, PUMPS, DOORS, SASH,

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

SEWING MACHINES, FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, in fact we have marked down everything to Rock Bottom prices. Give us a call.

J. BACON & CO.



Chelsea and vicinity, and farmers in the community, now is the time to buy your harvesters and binders. Buy early, and you are sure of having a machine! If you buy a McCormick HARVESTER and BINDER, you will have a machine that will EXCEL all other binders in the market. It is not a CHEAP made machine; every piece is made to fit to perfection.

We are not obliged to go AWAY from home, for testimonials, as other companies do!

C. H. McCormick has more experience, than any other company in the world!

They have made more improvements, on their binder this year, than any other company in the market!

We have the LIGHTEST harvester and binder, by two hundred pounds, and the LIGHTEST draft.

We have a light, single reaper, called the "daisy."

It has all the improvement, over all other reapers, in the market!

Farmers, before you purchase harvesters and binders, reapers and mowers, call and see the sample machines, one door south of Sherry's, at Foster & Lighthall's old stand.

I have also the "Thomas self dump" rake, and the "Chieftan lock-lever" hay rake; and am also agent for the Mudgett hay tedder threshing machines and engines.

Call and see me, before you buy! F. B. WHITAKER.



Heavy Hogs. DEVINNEY TO THE FRONT!

AVERAGE OF 20 HOGS, 755 POUNDS.

D. Taylor Devinney's farm is near Wrightstown, and this is his first attempt to show the natives what he can do in the way of raising mammoth swine. Last Wednesday he delivered to Nathan Folwell, pork packer, in this city, 20 Hogs, the heaviest average crop perhaps ever raised in this or any other county. The expectations of the farmers had been greatly raised in regard to this crop, and they flocked in scores to town to witness the weighing. Eight farm wagons, each drawn by two stalwart horses, were required to bring in the huge piles of pork. At the head of the procession was Daniel Devinney, a veteran of 70 years, and the father of the breeder of the heaviest hogs in the world! It was a proud day for the old man as he drove the team attached to the wagon containing a single hog weighing, dressed, 977 pounds! The other wagons contained two or three hogs each. Below are the weights as taken by a Register reporter right on the spot:

977, 897, 883, 887, 881, 798, 790, 787, 755, 752, 724, 704, 695, 685, 662, 665, 650, 650, 641, 629.

The heaviest hog weighed 977 pounds, falling 14 pounds below the weight of Mr. Harrison's in the contest for the gold medal two years ago. Until Mr. Devinney's crop came in, Mr. Harrison's figures stood at the head of the list of mammoth porkers raised in this county. The average weight of Mr. Devinney's crop was 754 3-5 pounds. He also sold Mr. Folwell at the same time 9 pigs, whose weights were as follows:

431, 407, 397, 352, 348, 341, 340, 334, 298.

Average of pigs 359 7-9 pounds.

SOUTHWARD'S CROP.

On Saturday last, Samuel Southard, of New Hanover township, slaughtered 28 hogs, and delivered the same to John Taylor, Trenton, on Monday. Although he does not come up to Devinney's or Carter's average, he makes a splendid showing. The weights were as follows:

728, 720, 680, 658, 602, 660, 618, 694, 600, 666, 642, 608, 620, 544, 540, 580, 578, 540, 570, 532, 594, 544, 506, 580, 518, 568, 570, 588.

Total weight 16,898. Average 603 1/2 pounds. Average of heaviest 20, 625 9-10 pounds.

At the request of a number of patrons, we re-print the '83 crops of Messrs Carter and Harrison, thus placing together for preservation the four most noted crops of hogs slaughtered in New Jersey this season.

CARTER'S CROP—1883.

721, 730, 600, 576, 636, 594, 706, 576, 790, 566, 620, 682, 662, 616, 572, 684, 578, 618, 750, 606, 726, 658, 608, 632, 582, 582, 658, 694, 604, 638.

Average weight of thirty, 655 1-5 pounds.

Average of 20 heaviest (the number required to enter the contest for championship), 600 1-10 pounds.

Weight of Carter's 17 pigs:

526, 366, 378, 240, 364, 284, 270, 242, 196, 278, 284, 306, 218, 212, 232, 326, 226.

Average weight 266 10-57 pounds.

HARRISON'S CROP—1883.

510, 702, 558, 569, 556, 462, 676, 525, 560, 645, 634, 510, 579, 545, 609, 583, 493, 521, 573, 690, 624, 540, 509, 602, 544, 525, 474, 569.

Average weight of the 28, 569 pounds.

Average weight of heaviest twenty, 596 1/4.

Between the day of slaughter and the day of delivery the weights of Carter's hogs dried out considerably more than Harrison's.

Mr. Harrison delivered to Mr. Folwell 14 pigs, whose weights were as follows:

230, 264, 319, 230, 301, 260, 280, 251, 231, 216, 232, 260, 282, 355.

Average of pigs, 209 13-14 pounds. On this, Mr. Harrison is nearly 10 pounds ahead of Mr. Carter.

The above we copy from the Borden Register, handed us by John R. Gags, who saw the heaviest lot delivered. We don't see why farmers, in this vicinity, should not raise more heavy hogs than they do, as it is certainly cheaper to feed a pig in good condition, than one that is lean.

If you want a fine pair of specks, go to F. O. Cornwell for them.

New stock of clocks cheap, at F. O. Cornwell's.

See the Leader Sewing Machine. J. Bacon & Co.

Call and examine F. O. Cornwell's 75c specks.

A few more Cook Stoves cheap. J. Bacon & Co's.

For Sale!

House and two acres of land situated 4 1/2 miles south of Chelsea, on the John Beam farm. Will sell cheap for cash down.

FRANK WRIGHT, Royce Reapers, and Wood Mowers at J. Bacon & Co.

Just look at those nests of pairs for 85c. Bazaar.

Trace wire at bottom prices. J. Bacon & Co.

Ladies should see the self-adjusting corset, at Wood Brothers—the very best in market.

Wood Bro's are still slaughtering winter goods, gloves and mittens, in particular.

Fetch in your job work, we are ready to be rushed, and will do it in good shape.

Wood Bro's quote the lowest prices on sugar that the oldest inhabitants can remember.

Jewelry at cost, and watches cheaper than ever, at Wood Bro's.

If you want tinware, go to the Bazaar Store.

For Sale.

A very desirable house and lot for sale. Inquire at this office.

Nice sweet Oranges at Fifteen cents a dozen at Wood Brothers.

Wood Bro's have just received a full line of H. S. Robinson's ladies and mens shoes, the best in market!

If you want an Oil or Vapor Stove, call on J. Bacon & Co.

If you want glassware, go to Hale & Telford's Bazaar.

Just look at those 10c. towels, at the Bazaar.

Oliver Plows and repairs at J. Bacon & Co.

Come and see us—always a good fire, at Hale & Telford's 5 and 10 cent Bazaar.

Genuine Castile Soap—best in the world for chapped hands—only 5c. a cake, at the new Bazaar Store, of Hale & Telford.

New sheet music at the Bazaar, only five cents a copy. Go and see the boys!

Agents Wanted!

Russian Nihilism

AND

Exile Life in Siberia!

BY J. W. BURL.

This splendid new book presents a thrilling panorama of life in Russia and Siberia. It furnishes the only full and reliable history of that mysterious and wonderful organization known as Nihilism. It gives the unwritten history of the Russian Empire. It tells of mysterious adventures with mysterious people. It describes desperate hand-to-hand combats with pistols and knives in closed rooms between the police and Nihilists. It paints EXILE LIFE IN SIBERIA, in vivid and startling colors. It relates famous hunts and adventures with wild animals on the frozen plains of the far North. It for the first time exposes the real horrors of existence among the Siberian convicts. It describes the horrible instruments of torture sanctioned and used by the Russian Government. It relates the Personal Experiences of the author during his travels. It tells all that one could wish to know about Russia and Siberia. It is the most thrilling record of travel and adventure ever written; not a retold story, but FACTS witnessed by the author in person and sanctioned by the United States Government. 600 large pages and over 200 fine illustrations. Price, \$2.50. No book like it on earth! Outsell all other books! AGENTS WANTED! Write at once for Pictorial Circulars and full particulars, or send 50 cents in money or stamps for Complete Canvassing Outfit. Act quick and secure first choice of territory.

Address,

HISTORICAL PUBLISHING CO.,

418 N. Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.

ABOVE ALL COMPETITORS.

THE

LIGHT RUNNING

NEW HOME

SIMPLE

STRONG

SWIFT

SEWING

MACHINE

PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR

HAS MORE IMPROVEMENTS THAN ALL OTHER SEWING MACHINES COMBINED

NEW HOME

SEWING MACHINE CO.

30 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK

CHICAGO, ILL.

ORANGE, MASS.

AND ATLANTA, GA.

FOR SALE BY

J. Bacon & Co.

Chelsea, Mich.

PARKER & BABCOCK'S

COLUMNS.

LACE CURTAINS!

The BEST line of Shoes and Slippers!

And the Largest and Cheapest line of

Dress Goods ever offered in the

MARKET!

Is the latest improvement. They lace without

books to catch or strain the kid. They are instantly

laced or unlaced, by the simple pulling of the cords.

They fit the hand and wrist perfectly, and excel

all others for durability and simplicity of construction,

ease, and quickness in operation.

PRICE PER PAIR, ANY SIZE OR COLOR.

\$1.75 AT

PARKER & BABCOCK.

Legal.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF

Washtenaw—ss. At a session of the

Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw,

held at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Tuesday, the 2d

day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three. Present,

William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Elbridge G. Cooper, deceased. On reading and filing

the petition, duly verified, of Elizabeth Cooper, praying that the administration of

said estate, may be granted to Samuel G. Ives, or some other suitable person. There-

upon, it is ordered, that Monday, the 7th day of May—proximo—at ten o'clock in

the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs-at-law

of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to ap-

pear at a session of said Court, then to be held at the Probate Office, in the City

of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should

not be granted. And it is further ordered, that the petitioner give notice to the per-

sons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing

thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Herald, a

newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to

said day of hearing.

[A TRUE COPY.] WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,

WM. G. DORY, Judge of Probate.

Probate Register. 606

STATE OF MICHIGAN, In Chancery.

Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw,

Peter L. Dorland,

Complainant,

vs.

Elizabeth A. Dorland,

Defendant.

Washtenaw County, ss.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the

County of Washtenaw, in Chancery, at Ann

Arbor on the third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

It satisfactorily appearing to this Court

by affidavit on file, that the defendant,

Elizabeth A. Dorland, is not a resident of

this state, but resides at the city of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, Dominion

of Canada, on motion of Sawyer & Knowl-

ton, Complainant's Solicitors, it is ordered

that the defendant, Elizabeth A. Dorland,

cause her appearance to be entered herein

within four months from the date of this

order, and in case of her appearance, that

she cause her answer to the complainant's

bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof be served on said complainant's

solicitors within twenty days after service on her of a copy of said bill and

notice of this order; and that in default thereof, said bill be taken as confessed by the said non-resident defendant.

And it is further ordered that within twenty days after the date hereof, the said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the CHESAIRE HERALD, a newspaper, published and circulating in said County, and that such publication be continued therein at least once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendant at least twenty days before the above time prescribed for her appearance.

C. JOSLYN, Circuit Judge.

Sawyer & Knowlton,

Solicitors for Complainant.

609

NURSERY STOCK!

Parties wishing fruit stock, will find it to their advantage to confer with me before purchasing elsewhere. I have just made arrangements with the most extensive grape

GROWERS

in the United States for VINES and am prepared to fill orders for any Grape grown. The noted PRENTISS Grape a specialty.

M. M. CAMPBELL, Chelsea.

april 30 oed

—AT—

F. O. CORNWELLS,

is the Cheapest place in town to buy

WATCHES, CLOCKS and

JEWELRY.

CALL AND EXAMINE

his stock and you will find the best

—assortment of—

GOLDRINGS, THIMBLES, SOLID

AND PLATED JEWELRY, NAP-

KIN RINGS, ROGER BRO'S

KNIVES, FORKS AND

SPOONS.

All goods sold by him Engraved FREE

OF COST. Special attention paid to the

repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

All work warranted.

Michigan Central Time Card.

Passenger Trains on the Michigan Central Rail-

road will leave Chelsea Station as follows:

GOING WEST.

Local Train.....5:50 A. M.

Mail Train.....9:25 A. M.

Grand Rapids Express.....5:52 P. M.

Jackson Express.....8:05 P. M.

Evening Express.....10:00 P. M.

GOING EAST.

Night Express.....5:50 A. M.

Jackson Express.....7:50 A. M.

Grand Rapids Express.....10:07 A. M.

Mail Train.....3:58 P. M.

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen'l Manager, Detroit.

O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger

and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

Daughters, Wives and Mothers.

We emphatically guarantee Dr. Mar-

chisi's Catholicon, a Female Remedy,

to cure Female Diseases, such as Ovarian

troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Fal-

ling and Displacements or bearing down

feeling, Irregularities, Barrenness, Change

of Life, Leucorrhoea, besides many weak-

nesses springing from the above, like

Headache, Bloating, Spinal weakness,

Sleeplessness, Nervous debility, Palpitation

of the heart, &c. No Cure, No Pay! For

sale by Druggists. Prices \$1.00 and \$1.50

per Bottle. Send to Dr. J. B. Marchisi,

Utica, N. Y., for Pamphlet, free. For sale

by R. S. ARMSTRONG, Druggist.

Free of Cost.

All persons wishing to test the merits of

a great remedy—one that will positively

cure consumption, coughs, colds, asthma,

bronchitis, or any affection of the throat

and lungs—are requested to call at Arm-

strong's drug store and get a trial bottle of

Dr. King's New discovery for consumption

free of cost, which will show you what a

regular dollar-size bottle will do.

Commissioner's Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of

Washtenaw, ss. The undersigned hav-

ing been appointed by the Probate Court

for said county, commissioners to receive,

examine and adjust all claims and demands

of all persons against the estate of Martha

H. Royce, late of said county, deceased,

herby give notice that six months from

date are allowed, by order of said Probate

Court, for creditors to present their claims

against the estate of said deceased, and

that they will meet at the office of G. W.

Turnbull, in the village of Chelsea, in said

county, on Tuesday the twelfth day of

June, and on Wednesday the twelfth day

of September next, at ten o'clock A. M., of

each of said days, to receive, examine and

adjust said claims.

Dated, March 12, 1883.

JAMES L. GILBERT,

GEORGE J. CROWEL,

Commissioners.

HOW WATCHES ARE MADE

In a SOLID GOLD WATCH, aside from

the necessary thickness for engraving and

polishing, a large proportion of metal is

needed only to stiffen and hold the engrav-

ed portions in place, and supply strength.

The surplus gold is actually needless. In

James Boss' Patent Gold Watch Cases this

WASTE is saved, and SOLIDITY and

STRENGTH increased by a simple process,

at one-half the cost. A plate of SOLID

GOLD is soldered on each side of a plate

WM. EMMERT, JR., Pub.

CHELSEA.

MICH

MICHIGAN NEWS.

George Stickle, book-keeper for H. Stephens & Co., of St. Helena, Roscommon county, committed suicide by shooting himself. Cause, family trouble with his father. He was 19 years of age. His folks reside in Detroit.

This is how the thriving little village of Bad Axe, in Huron county, came by its name: Years ago a lumber camp, notorious for its bad axes, was located there and received the name of Bad Axe camp. As soon as the ground was cleared up around there a village took root and commenced to grow. George W. Pack, the owner of the camp with the bad axes, was desirous that the town should live, and he accordingly offered to donate forty acres of land to the village. If the inhabitants thereof would call it Bad Axe. The offer was accepted, and those who do not like the rustic name of their village have felt sorry many a time that it was.

The manufacturing interests of Allegan have been brought to a standstill by a washout of the dam, which occurred there recently. The dam supplied water to four flouring mills, one woolen mill, two planing mills, one wagon factory, one paper mill, one saw mill and a furniture factory. It also supplied the power to run the machinery of the Holly water works. The cause of the washout is stated to be the neglect of a miller named Pike to repair his flume. The damage will not be far from \$50,000, as it will take a vast amount of labor to repair it, besides stopping all the mills for some weeks. The village will have to do without water for a day or two until some engines can be procured to run the water works.

William Powell, baggageman at the Fort Wayne depot in Jonesville, was killed recently while coupling a lumber car to a box car, the lumber projecting over the end so far that it mashed his head between the end of the lumber and the car.

At the late election the proposition to raise \$5,500 for building a bridge over the St. Joe river at Buchanan, was carried almost without opposition.

The entire lumber cut of one of the Saginaw mills has been contracted at last fall's prices. It is claimed that the expenditure of a few thousand dollars would give Caseville, Huron Co., an excellent harbor.

W. T. Lawrence, of Adrian, formerly of Sweet's hotel, Grand Rapids, is reported at San Antonio and Austin, Texas, mousing around with a view to building a big hotel down there, or thereabouts.

The state commissioner of insurance reports that during the past year the people of the state have paid \$2,807,001 premiums to stock companies, and received from them \$1,441,037 in losses paid, or one-half of the total premiums paid. During the same time the mutual companies received in premiums \$190,090 and paid in net losses \$170,177.

Alpena is running short on supplies, and unless navigation opens soon, well, matters look dark.

A. J. Grant, a brakeman on the Manistee branch of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, was run over and killed at Ludington. Grant was coupling cars in the yard and caught his foot in the frog, when two wheels of the engine passed over him.

J. C. Richard's store mill at St. Louis has been destroyed, at a loss of \$600, with no insurance.

Miss Shoemaker, a young lady 30 years of age, who lived in Charlotte, died a day or two ago after a long sickness. A post mortem by Drs. Patterson and Allen revealed a tumor which weighed about 40 pounds.

Luther R. Little, for 30 years a prominent merchant of Monroe, died at his home in that city a few days ago.

Three boys, Clayton Colwell, Charlie Gardner and Dorcas Olmstead, living in Muir, started down Maple river in a boat and had proceeded but about a quarter of a mile when the boat capsized, drowning two of them, Clayton Colwell and Charlie Gardner.

G. L. Waldorf's boy, 12 years old, was instantly killed at Hemlock, near St. Louis. He was standing on the depot platform when a freight car door swinging loose from a train fell and struck him on the head. The remains were taken to St. Louis by his father who was with him.

A party, consisting of seven families, have left Battle Creek for Hillsboro, Trail Co., D. T. The men left previous to their families, taking with them seven car loads of household goods, farming utensils, stock, provisions and other necessities. Among the stock are fifty-eight excellent farm horses and six cows. The emigrants are all wealthy people and go with the very best outfit possible. They will settle on lands bought by them a year ago, and upon which they have erected excellent houses and outbuildings. Several other parties will start for Dakota and Colorado from the vicinity of Battle Creek later in the season.

The monthly report of the State salt inspector March shows that there were inspected 65,624 barrels of salt in Saginaw county, 50,463 in Bay and 9,401 in Huron, making a total of 125,488 barrels.

The order discontinuing the weather signal office at Alpena has been countermanded, and business of this sort will continue without intermission.

Cheboygan harbor is entirely free from ice.

Elmer Mills, living near Pewahaw was fatally shot by a companion while out hunting. The shooting was accidental.

Ex-Senator Ferry's health has greatly improved. He sailed from New York recently for Europe, to be absent one year.

The new Charlotte charcoal company will erect kilns two miles southwest of the city on the G. T. road, where it owns 400 acres of wood land; it has contracted to furnish the Chicago market 10,000 bushels a month.

Upwards of 22,000 cars of lumber and merchandise are shipped annually from Muskegon, besides the enormous lake traffic.

Marquette runs to extremes. A short time ago E. S. Hardy, 74 years old, was admitted to the bar, and now the city has elected Sam Wheeler, aged 22, mayor.

A. P. Swineford, commissioner of mineral statistics, has made arrangements for an exhibit of Lake Superior at the great exhibition at Chicago June 25th. He has also arranged for the free transportation of all specimens delivered at the nearest railroad station previous to the 10th of that month.

The life-saving crews along the lake drill daily.

There is not a vacant house in Ithaca, and many new-comers to the place have to board at hotels or private houses. Never has Ithaca experienced the progress that it does now.

The Hon. R. G. Horr has appointed Bayard A. Church of St. Louis, Gratiot county, cadet to West Point, and Charles L. Stone of Berrien township, Shiawassee county, as naval cadet at Annapolis.

Chas. W. Garfield, Secretary of the Michigan horticultural society, calls the attention of school teachers to the society's offer, which is made to encourage the embellishment of school houses with flowers. The offer is as follows: "For the largest and best collection of cut flowers grown by pupils in school grounds in

any district in this state—first premium, \$15; second premium, \$10; third premium, \$10; fourth premium, \$5." The state fair where the flowers are to be exhibited will be held in Detroit in September next, and the state horticultural society will undertake to receive the flowers, display them and see that a proper viewing committee passes upon the relative merits of the various exhibits.

A Bohemian on his way to Iowa with a party of emigrants on the Lake Shore road attempted to kill his wife and three children by stabbing them with a pocket-knife. He was arrested and jailed at Coldwater. The wife intends to return to New York as soon as she is able to take the journey. The would-be murderer is probably insane.

Legislative Record.

SENATE, April 3.—Mr. Grouse presented the petitions of Mrs. James F. Joy, President Woman's Hospital and Foundlings' Home; Mrs. Caleb VanHusen, President Detroit Industrial School; Mrs. Mary Thompson, President Thompson Home for Old Ladies; Mrs. E. C. Brush, First Directress Protestant Orphan Asylum; Sister M. Francis, Superior St. Mary's Hospital; Sister Genevieve, Superior Home of Providence; Sister M. Stella, Superior St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum; for the passage of the bill establishing a Poor Commission in Wayne county. Petitions were also received for the passage of the Case amendments to the liquor laws; against the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law; also for the submission of a prohibitory amendment and for the appointment of a homeopath as the Superintendent of the new asylum at Traverse City. The following bills passed on third reading: Legalizing the organization of fractional school district 5 of the Towns of Forest Home and Crystal Lake, Antrim Co., and authorizing payment of bonds and other indebtedness. Re-incorporating Saline; requiring the Clerk of the Supreme Court to give bonds; amending section 7951 of the compiled laws relative to peremptory challenges of jurors in criminal cases; amending section 6027 of the compiled laws relative to peremptory challenges of jurors in civil and criminal cases; appropriating \$2,850 for the new boilers at the Pontiac Asylum; appropriating \$3,000 for the State Pioneer Society; authorizing the Town of Kearney, Antrim Co., to sell land to the county; amending section 1, chapter 10, act 184 of 1881, relative to public schools; to allow the Soldiers' and Sailors' Association of Southwestern Michigan the use of tents; for the construction of sidewalks in towns and villages, tabled; for the enforcement of specific performance of mining contracts. The bill granting lands to construct the Newaygo and Northport state road was lost.

HOUSE.—Petitions were received for the passage of "Case amendments" to the liquor law; against the incorporation of Hesperia; for instruction in the nature of alcohol as a regular study in the primary school; of citizens of Grand Lodge for the management of the Detroit House of Correction, the citizens complaining that United States prisoners are cared for in that prison; remonstrance of Ald. Appel and Heck of Detroit, against the passage of any law that will reduce the revenues or impair the success of the Detroit House of Correction. The Governor communicated his approval of the acts to authorize the town of Garfield to issue bonds for building a bridge; incorporating Cass City; incorporating Breedsville; incorporating Westphalia; amending section 1828 of the compiled laws, relative to the support of the poor; establishing a Park Commission in Detroit. The House spent several hours in committee of the whole. Of the bills considered the following were killed by striking out all after the enacting clauses: To repeal the standard form office insurance policy act, being act 149 of 1881; to amend section 18 of the general tax law and add section 110 to said act; to authorize school boards in Paw Paw, Antwerp and Dexter to license and examine their own teachers.

SENATE, April 5.—The usual petitions were presented, and the Senate proceeded to act upon the following bills, all of which were passed: to establish a board of poor commissioners in the county of Wayne; to make a slight amendment in act 204 of 1879, relative to the foreclosure of mortgages; to amend act 49 of 1881, relative to the inspection of illuminating oils; to amend the charter of Grand Rapids; to facilitate the construction of sidewalks in the village of Grandport, Ecorse township, Wayne county; to prohibit the catching of fish with nets in certain water and at certain times; to amend the act approved April 5, 1880, to authorize the formation of corporations for the purpose of improving the navigation of rivers; to repeal an act of April 3, 1880, relative to the incorporation of savings associations, and to continue associations existing under said act.

HOUSE.—The Auditor-General reported that the amount of liquor tax paid in 1881 was \$550,180 by 3,070 dealers and \$913,684 by 3,444 dealers in 1882. The following bills passed on third reading: For straightening the channel of Cedar river; amending the charter of East Saginaw; amending section 8 of the act of 1880 relative to fire and marine insurance companies; to prevent fast riding over bridges; for the incorporation of Knights of Labor; for a patent for lands to the heirs-at-law of Elias W. Hedges, late of Monroe county; for the issuance of a patent for lands to Sarah McLain, Harriet Hedges and John Hedges; amending article 10, section 9, of the constitution, relative to counties, lost; amending the act establishing Detroit House of Correction by prohibiting the reception of United States prisoners; amending act 194 of 1877, relative to insane asylums; amending section 3, chapter 7, act 243 of 1881, relative to highways; to provide for the punishment of assaults upon females; amending act 75 of 1881, relative to a change of route of the Little Traverse and Mackinac State road; incorporating St. Joseph; to abolish boards of review in townships, which yesterday had all title laid upon the table, was partially revived by a reference of the title to the committee on state affairs.

SENATE, April 6.—Petitions were received for an amendment to the laws for the protection of birds, excluding English sparrows from such protection; against permitting discriminations in freights; for the passage of amendments to the liquor laws; in favor of prohibition; against prohibition and for amendment to the liquor laws. A resolution was adopted authorizing the special committee to inquire into the legal status of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway, to take the testimony of such witnesses as may appear before them. Senate joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the traffic in liquors, was agreed to in committee of the whole, but subsequently laid on the table, when the committee arose.

HOUSE.—The petitions were for and against the Case bills, prohibitory legislation and the submission of a prohibitory amendment; for the privilege of forming manufacturers' mutuals; and for the suppression of local boards of underwriters; for the admission of mutual insurance companies of other states to do business in Michigan; for instruction in schools as to the effects of alcohol; for the appointment and maintenance of a state game and fish warden. The following bills were reported adversely from committees and laid upon the table: To incorporate the public schools of Green Township, in Alpena county; to repeal act 10, session laws of 1877; to make it unlawful to hunt or kill rabbits with the use of ferrets. Senate amendments to the following bills were concurred in and the bills were ordered enrolled; to amend section 3, of act 49, of 1881, relative to the inspection of illuminating oils; to amend section 1 of chapter 10, of act 164, of 1881, relative to public instruction; to repeal the savings association act of 1880 and to continue such associations. The Barnard bill, giving minority of stockholders a representation on boards of directors, was amended by striking out "proviso," excepting Upper Peninsula, and the bill as amended was placed on the order of third reading. All after enacting clause was struck out of House bill No. 307, relative to appeals from justices' judgments.

SENATE, April 7.—Petitions were presented for the passage of a law to prohibit unjust discriminations in railroad freight rates, for the prevention of demands by railroads on farmers delivering grain for transportation, of extra weight for shrinkage; for the passage of the Bolger bill relative to reception of convicts at the Detroit House of Correction; from Myers & Co., of Chicago, submitting proposition for publication of the compiled laws of Michigan; for the passage of the Case—liquor amendment bills and against any prohibitory legislation. The following bills passed on third reading: To amend the charter of Blissfield in the county of Lenawee; to amend section 5976 of the compiled laws relative to making actions of trespass and trespass on the case transitory in certain cases; to prohibit law partners of prosecuting attorneys from defending persons whom such prosecutors are required to prosecute; to provide for the payment of fees to the county of Wayne in suits and proceedings in the circuit court of said county; to amend section 10 of act 243 of 1879, relative to removals from office; to amend section 4971 of the compiled laws relative to transfer of causes from one circuit court to another in certain cases; for the formation of clubs for social purposes; to amend sections 5, 7 and 28 of act 79 of 1873 relative to the commissioner of railroads; to provide for taking the census and statistics of this state; to provide for marking and branding live stock. The bills providing for the care and custody of criminal lunatics and amending the law in reference to the trial of insane criminals were tabled for further consideration. The following bills were defeated: To punish wrongful conversion of money or property by warehousemen, forwarding or commission merchants; to protect the rights of laborers; to amend the act of 1873, relative to state agency for the care of juvenile offenders. Vote reconsidered and bill tabled; to punish persons for obtaining money, railroad tickets or transportation by false pretenses; reconsidered and bill laid on the table.

HOUSE.—Petitions were received for the abolishment of the contract system in the state prison; for the passage of the bills amending and modifying the present liquor law; for the submission of a prohibitory amendment; for the admission of mutual fire insurance companies of other states to do business in Michigan; against the establishment of a poor commission in Detroit. House bill No. 185, detaching territory from Bay county and organizing the new county of Arenac, passed on third reading—and was given immediate effect. All after the enacting clause was struck out in Senate bill No. 34, amending the school law of Detroit by authorizing the increase of taxation per capita upon the estimate of the board of education. The House concurred in this action and the title of the bill was laid on the table. House bill No. 105, repealing act of April 3, 1880, relative to savings associations, which passed yesterday, was on motion of Mr. Darragh reconsidered. The bill was laid on the table.

A Triumph for the Fusionists. The election in Michigan on Monday, April 2, was marked by unusual quiet, and an unprecedented light vote. Following so closely in the wake of the election last fall, it proves conclusively that, to say the least, Michigan cannot longer be considered republican. The returns show that John W. Champlin, candidate for justice of the supreme court for full term was elected by a majority ranging from 8,000 to 11,000, while Sherwood the candidate for short term, receives a majority of 2,000 to 4,000. The fusionists also elect their regents by large majorities.

Death of Charles C. Trowbridge. Hon. Charles C. Trowbridge died at his home in Detroit on the 3d inst., in his 84th year. The immediate cause of his death was pneumonia, and so severe was the attack that even his robust constitution was not able to withstand its ravages.

Charles C. Trowbridge was born in Albany, N. Y., on December 29, 1799, and was consequently 83 years, 3 months and 5 days old at the time of his death. He came of Revolutionary stock, his father, Luther Trowbridge, having been an officer in a Massachusetts regiment during the war for Independence, serving with credit to himself and the state. Soon after the close of hostilities Mr. Trowbridge moved to Albany, where Charles C. was born. At the age of twelve he became a clerk in the store of Horatio Ross, at Oswego, where he remained until 1819, when he came to the then territory of Michigan, locating in Detroit, then a mill and trading post of but a few hundred inhabitants; and from that day to the hour of his death he has been intimately connected with the development and interests of the city and state.

He early won the friendship of Gov. Lewis Cass, and held many positions of trust under him, especially in treaty negotiations with the Indians. In such diplomatic relations he was peculiarly successful by reason of his knowledge of the Indian tongue. So high was the estimation in which he was held by Gen. Cass, that when the ex-Governor became Secretary of War during President Jackson's administration, he urged Mr. Trowbridge to accept a leading position in that department; but he declined, being averse to entering political life.

In 1825 he was appointed cashier of the Bank of Michigan, at that time the only bank of issue west of Rochester, N. Y., and north of Cincinnati. In this position he remained until he was elected mayor of the city in 1834. That was the year when Detroit was visited by Asiatic cholera, and his self-sacrificing efforts to stay the pestilence and assuage the sufferings of his fellow-citizens are matters of history. So able was his administration of municipal affairs that in 1837 the Whigs made him their candidate for the first Governor of the State, but he was defeated by Stevens T. Mason, the Democratic candidate, who had previously been Governor of the Territory.

In 1839 he became President of the Bank of Michigan, and continued to hold that responsible position as long as the bank remained in existence. In 1844 he accepted a similar position in the Michigan State Bank, which office he held until 1854. In the previous year, however, he was chosen the Secretary, Treasurer and Resident Director of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and in 1863 he was elected its President. This office he held until, in 1873, the road passed into the hands of a receiver, to which office he was appointed by the Judge of the Wayne Circuit Court, and in which position he remained until the road was purchased by the Great Western Railway of Canada. He had, also, long been President of the Detroit & Howell Plank Road Company.

Any words that might be written concerning this man's career and character, would be superfluous. In his religious belief Mr. Trowbridge was a zealous Episcopalian, but in his life all denominational bias was done away with, and his whole career shines as aluminous and beautiful example of the value of right living, and Christian practice.

G. M. D. A Medley, a Mystery, a Marvel and a Miracle.

THE STORY OF A DREAM.

"Get money honestly if you can, but get money," was a foolish father's advice to his son. Get money, if you can honestly, makes but a slight alteration in the order of the words, but varies the sentiment considerably. There is no harm in making money. It answers all things. Used rightly it is a power for good, and there is money enough in the world to form a lever by which the mass of humanity could be lifted, to a certain extent, out of its depths of sorrow and despair. Money we must have, for money makes the mare go. Some can make money who have no faculty for saving. Would you save you must know how to deny those who would borrow and never repay, as well as those who beg simply because they are too lazy to work. There are men who never want to see you except to ask the favor of a loan. They will ask for just one word with you, and that one word is sure to be money. An impetuous fellow met a rich acquaintance, and not liking to ask directly for a loan, said, "Friend Smith, if you had 10 dollars in your pocket and I was to ask you for a loan of five, how many would remain in your pocket?" "Ten dollars to be sure," replied the rich man, without a moment's hesitation. He had gumption, and knew too much to part with his money by any such rule of subtraction.

I see, said the impetuous man thus rebuffed. He was able to owe. He was one of the Micawber sort—always waiting for something to turn up. How like some people who are sick. They think to get well by letting disease take care of itself. But diseases do not heal themselves, and too late their victims full often find this out to their sorrow, as death seizes upon them. Had they been wise in time they might have added many years to their lease of life. The cure was nigh to them, as it is nigh to all who read this medley. These paragraphs tell the story, as a patient perusal will prove. Those who have keen insight and can read between the lines may solve the conundrum the sooner for it, but upon all, light will dawn ere they read the final word of our story.

Light will dawn, we said, and so it will, in light of hope and help. Light is what a certain individual wanted. Mr. Jones we will call him. He was very sick, consumption had fastened its fangs upon him. He had long neglected catarrh, and laughed at the idea of taking anything for it when advised to do so, and so went from bad to worse. His lungs became diseased, a hacking, churchyard cough racked him almost to pieces, and he was fast wasting away. A mere shadow of his former self, he scarcely slept at all at night, or slept only to dream horrible dreams. Talk of nightmare! A whole circus troupe, horses and all, seemed to make his bed the area of their wild performances. In this case, money did not make the mare go, for he spent a deal of money on doctors and physics and was nothing bettered. He ate little and was fast going down to an untimely grave, leaving his wife a widow, and his four bright children orphans, when, lo! on one eventful night he dreamed for once a bright and happy dream, which our next paragraph will relate.

Death, the black visaged monster, had until then stared him in the face, but the dream brought him hope. He saw a bright, white-robed angel in his dream, who said, "I come to bring you good news. Here is your cure—safe, sure, harmless, prompt and reliable. Get well and seek to take health thereby to others. Behold the cure!" With these words the angel was gone, but ere the trail of light that followed him had vanished the dreamers—G. M. D. "What can it mean?" he said to himself, as he awoke from his slumber. "I have had a Good Many Dreams before, but never such as this." Startled and surprised he aroused his wife and to her related his vision. Alas, she could not solve the problem. Remembering all the medical advice, and the physic and the expense involved since her husband became sick, she expressed the hope that the letters were not intended to suggest that a Good Many Doctors must yet be consulted in addition to all that had been interviewed. He groaned in reply and remarked that if he had to consult any more there would have to be a Gold Mine discovered in order to pay them.

Every day for a week he and his faithful spouse searched diligently for a key to the problem. In the dictionary, in such newspapers as they happened to have, in books, on the walls—everywhere they sought—hoping to find a clue. Letters stand for words, and they hoped to light upon the words that should suggest the cure. They Grieved Many Days over their lack of good luck, as they said, and the Good Man Dreamed again and again, but saw no more angels. Hope deferred maketh the heart sick. "Oh, that the angel had Guided Me definitely and Given More Directions," he exclaimed, again and again.

Nearly two weeks had elapsed since the night of the Great Mysterious Dream, when there came to the house a pamphlet. Tired with his exhausting office work, which he still pursued, determining if possible to die in the harness, Jones was about to throw the pamphlet in the fire when something prompted him to examine it. Surely, thought he, here can be nothing that will relieve this Gloom Most Distressing, or Give Me, Disheartened, any relief. Poor man, he had worked letters over in his mind, and made so many combinations with them, that they occurred in almost every sentence he uttered. They entered even into his prayers. Heaven Grant Me Deliverance, he would say, not let disease Grind Me Down, and so forth, ad infinitum, and a mile or two beyond.

Mentally tortured and suffering in every fibre of his body, what wonder that he read page after page of the pamphlet. It was a work on diseases, and in the morbid state of his mind its contents seemed to suit him. It spoke of almost every disease that flesh is heir to, but oh, joy! as he read, a Glimpse Most Delightful of light stole in upon him. "Eureka! Eureka!" he cried. "Wife, I have it, I have it!"

Everybody in the house heard him cry eureka, and rushed to the room to hear what he had found. All expected to see some Great Miracle Done, and then came the explanation. Simple of course, but why had he not thought of it before! Oh what a revelation! Here was hope for him and for all consumptives. Here, night he scarce could sleep, but when he did, in fact, a Glittering Monogram Deigned Pardon him, and yet again P. P. P., and again P. P. P., and yet again P. P. P., around which these others were entwined, and then was distinct. All he had seen in the book, all he again saw in his vision.

Dream Most Glorious. B. M. G.—G. M. D. forward, every way. Gold Medal Deserved. G. D.—Mystery's Great Deliverer,—till time would fail to tell them all. P. P. P., stood for Perfect Peace promised for sufferers, and sweet release from Prostrating Purgatorial Pains. And again P. P. P., was Freedom Promised, and backward, P. P., it became Pain Flees. Now he could get well, he became a missionary, a Glad Missionary Devoted to the work of telling others how they might get deliverance. He went through the list of diseases among those of his own acquaintance from John Robinson, whose torpid liver gave him constant headache, and severe bilious attacks, on through the list of those suffering from ulcers, coughs, weak and diseased lungs, to his friend, General

B—who was as near the grave as he. As for all these, as well as for himself, the Great May Disappear from present vision, and ease may be Given More Decades of life than he had hoped to have years. Against the mild cases he marked P. P. P. Against the serious cases he marked G. M. D., not the Grizzled Monster Death, which he so long had dreaded, but something—oh, so much better, as we shall presently see.

In a short while our hero was well, and went everywhere among his friends and neighbors, telling of his good fortune, and showing the sick and the suffering how they might be healed. Some laughed and continued to suffer, refusing to be healed. More were wise, took his counsel, and proved his vision the night as he had done.

"A vision less beguiling far. Than waking dreams by daylight are."

Can anything be more delightful than health after sickness? To be a well man to feel pure blood coursing through your veins to know that lungs, liver, kidneys and all the Grand Machinery Does its duty perfectly one's body; to carry health's ruddy mark on the cheeks. Ah, this is Good, Most Decidedly this was our hero's case, and thousands can tell the same story. The good angel has come. They have seen the letters gleam Most Distinctly before their eyes and Going Most Definitely to work in pursuing the instruction given, they have recovered that great blessing—Health. G. M. D. has been to them a channel of good, Good Mysteriously Done, and have bid their sick friends do what all the sick should do, namely, put themselves in communication with the W. D. M. A. Which Does Most Assuredly will put them in the Way Desired Most Anxiously.

Alas, that human nature is so slow to believe—alas, that men and women are bowed down by the burden of complaints, which they might be rid—consumption, bronchitis, dyspepsia, heart disease, kidney disease, malarial complaints, scrofulous diseases, skin diseases, tumors, ulcers, and many more. I would seem as though some ill deity had given every letter of the alphabet as many diseases as it could possibly desire, thus forming an alphabet of sorrow, suffering and woe. Happy they who, the Great Mystery Discerning, have escaped the clutches of sad diseases.

Looking back upon his past experience, Mr. Jones feels Grateful Most Decidedly and continues telling the old story of his sickness, his vision, and his restoration to health, for all the sick are not well yet. But he has had the pleasure of seeing, as he says, Good Miraculously Done to hundreds upon his personal recommendation.

Dear reader, bear with us awhile if light has not yet dawned on your mind. The mystery will soon be revealed. If the key be not on your right hand it is at least on your left, in letters clear as daylight. A Good Many Daylights have discovered it and opened the portal to a long life and a useful one.

Initials of words that stand for all that is sorrowful and sad, letters, the self same letters, are often initials of words that breathe of hope and benediction.

Search but awhile and you will find the boon, the blessing and the benefit. The mystery of the three P's of the F. P., of the G. M. D., and of the W. D. M. A., Will dawn most auspiciously upon you.

Columbus discovered America and won high honor and immortal fame, and they who have learned the secrets of the wonder before your eyes, good reader, Give Most Delightful testimonials of their gratitude.

Of all sad words of tongue and pen, the saddest are these—it might have been—so sayeth the poet. When we think of the myriads that might have been saved from untimely graves had they seen Mr. Jones's vision and sought his way to health, we feel sad. Yet we cannot but rejoice at the Great Many Delivered from death's door by G. M. D., and that Pain's Positive Persecution has been escaped again and again by P. P. P.

Virtues unnumbered serve to make G. M. D. the Greatest Mercy Deigned by favoring providences for the relief of sufferers, and its discoverer feels P. P. P.—Perfectly Pardonable Pride in telling of the Growing Multitude Delivered from the Grasp Most Dreadful of Greedy Mournful Death.

Every sick person is interested in the theme before us, and every well person, too, for who does not know some one who is sick and needs, therefore, the good news of health that is Given Many Daily.

Reader, mystified reader, we will detain you no longer. Perhaps you have Guessed Most Deftly the hidden meaning. P. P. P., you know, stands for Pleasant Purgative Pellets, curing constipation, torpidity of the liver, headache, and many other complaints. F. P., of course, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, that has proved such a P. F. Prime Favorite, and Precious Friend to ladies; safe, easy to take, working like a charm—curing the peculiar weaknesses incident to their sex. The letters W. D. M. A. stand for the World's Dispensary Medical Association, at Buffalo, N. Y., with its imposing structures, its army of medical men, specialists all of them, and its president, Dr. R. V. Pierce (the large and central P of Mr. Jones' second vision), all at the service of the sick and suffering, everywhere; while G. M. D. is—well read the initials of the paragraphs of this article and you will see that G. M. D. is Golden Medical Discovery, the boon of the disease. This wonderful medicine cures all humors, from the worst scrofula to a common blotch, pimple, or eruption. Erysipelas, salt-rheum, fever-sores, acaly or rough skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying and invigorating medicine. Great eating ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influences. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing tetter, boils, carbuncles, scrofulous sores and in the morbid state of the lungs, is promptly and positively arrested and cured by this sovereign and God-given remedy, if taken before the last stages are reached. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, consumptive night sweats, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. For indigestion, dyspepsia, and torpid liver, or "biliousness," Golden Medical Discovery has no equal as it effects perfect and radical cures.

You will do well if afflicted with any chronic disease to write to the Association for advice, describing your malady as well as you can. Many cases are successfully treated through correspondence and no fees are charged for consultation. For one dollar and a half you can secure a copy of the "People's Common-Sense Medical Adviser," sent post-paid to your address. Its purchase will repay you. In this is Given More Desirable information than you can find in any other work of a similar nature.

Prof. A. E. Blount, in a lecture on "Wheat and Wheat Culture," before a Colorado institute, said that smut in wheat often is communicated to the growing crop by the particles of smut that adhere to the old stubble, and he advises the burning off the stubble of fields of wheat where smut had prevailed. Vitrioling seed wheat would only purify the seed, but if smut was on the old stubble it would be of no avail if wheat was to follow wheat.

The more virtuous a man is, the more virtue does he see in others.

THE OLD DAME'S PRAYER.

BY M. E. TRAQUAIR.

It was a dark day of winter, when the snow fell fast in the wintry blast, and the old dame sat in the land.

It was in a humble cottage, apart from the village street, an old dame spun by the fire and sung, and the words were true and sweet.

And what though the foe assail us, we need not faint nor fear, for God in their need can build with speed a wall round His people dear.

A step is heard in the doorway: 'Tis the widow's only son, with his nooty brow is entering now, when his long day's toil is done.

Mother, the Cossacks are on us, the cruel and ruthless foe; with the beat of drum I heard them come through the wind and the driving snow.

Thunder and rapine and murder go with them hand in hand, the psalms that you sing will no succor bring; God has forsaken the land."

"For God, my son," said the mother, "For God, who reigneth on high, Can scatter this host like leaves in frost, and save us from danger nigh."

"Nor dread, although they be coming, With drum and with trumpet sound: The Lord at our need can build with speed a wall to compass us round."

"Fond is the fancy, my mother: For wonders are done no more. For an hour can pass they'll be here, alas! To plunder our little store."

"Build, Lord, a rampart around us; Stretch forth Thy mighty arm!" Was all that she said, as she knelt and prayed— "Shield, Lord, and save us from harm!"

By the glare of the enemy's trumpets, borne on the wintry blast, By the roll of the drum, she knew they had come, And the tramp of their feet as they passed.

Thick and fast fell the snow flakes, Wild blew the wintry blast; Dark was the night—not a star shed its light— And slowly the hours went past.

Sounds were heard on the midnight, Wallings of bitter woe, That told in their rage, nor childhood nor age Were spared by the pitiless foe.

"Build, Lord, a rampart around us!" Meekly the mother prayed, And the drifting snow on the fields below A wall round the cottage made.

Few were the words, yet the angels Had carried to heaven her prayer, And ere night was done it was clear to the son That the hand of the Lord was there.

Now came the sun at the dawning Shone, but they saw him not; And no foe's eye through the snow-drifts high Had lit on their tiny cot.

Later, when winter was over, The Cossacks came from the land, No foot was seen like the dame's, I ween, On the Pomeranian strand.

For the peace of God was upon it, No longer with moody brow Did the widow's son, when his work was done, Enter the cottage now.

He had learned the faith of his mother; He knew that the Father's arm Could build at their need a wall with speed To shelter His people from harm.

HOW KATE WENT HOME.

BY ETTIE ROGERS.

"Papa is not like himself. He never so harsh to me before," murmured Kate.

"Yet you must not be unmindful that your poor father believes he is acting for your best interests," was the rather doubtful remonstrance of Mrs. Scott.

"Papa is acting entirely under the influence of Percy Talbot," the girl asserted excitedly; "if he were not he would understand how grievous it would be should I marry a man whom I detest—how utterly impossible it is when my whole heart is given to another. Oh, mamma! surely you cannot blame me?"

"What could the gentle wife, the troubled mother, say? She loved her husband, unreasonable as he might be, she idolized her only child, and she shrank from holding either blamable. So she remained silent, while two big tears rolled slowly down her fair, faded cheek.

"Mamma, my dearest, you do not blame me, do you?" pleaded Kate, crossing the room and throwing herself on her knees beside her mother. "It would break my heart to give up Robert! I love him so dearly—oh, mamma, so very dearly! You like Robert, too, and so did papa, before he Percy Talbot came here to make things so troublesome for us all. And I have fancied sometimes that you distrust him quite as much as I do. You do not really wish me to marry him, do you?"

"Your father is determined that you shall be his wife, Kate," said Mrs. Scott, holding a kindly arm about the slim, smiling figure, and drawing the pretty young head to her bosom.

"I know. And if I disobey him, he declares he will no longer recognize me as his child," returned Kate with a gasp of anguish; "he will send me away from home, from my home, and from you. Oh, mamma, it is hard! And yet, if you would not blame me, if you can trust me, I had rather go. After a time papa might relent, and wish me to come back home."

The mother sighed, but she clasped her pretty pleader more closely to her tender heart, and fondly kissed the sweet, bright face.

"I do trust you, Kate," she answered with much earnestness. "Always remember, darling, that wherever you may be, I shall trust my daughter to do the right. If you choose to go rather than become Mr. Talbot's unloving wife, I shall not judge you too harshly; and

it may be that some time the storm will pass over, and that this trial will end happily for us all."

After such a concession the mother could scarcely refuse to acquiesce with anything her child might decide to be best. And so Kate took her last regretful look of the dear familiar rooms; with quivering lips she kissed her weeping mother; and then in the early, quiet morning she left the pleasant house, the doors of which, as it might be, had been closed upon her forever.

"She has made her choice," her father said briefly, in grim anger; "and henceforth she is dead to me."

From his home, his heart, his lips, he had banished her; and he forbade the mention of her name in his presence.

And for Percy Talbot he began to manifest a singular partiality—a special liking that was frequently shown by considerable monetary favors. Perhaps he fancied that he owed some sort of reparation to the luckless individual who had been so signally disdained by his handsome and refractory daughter!

"It seems strange that a rich man man should borrow such sums, and so often," Mrs. Scott once ventured to observe.

"You know nothing about such matters, Maria," was the sharp response. "Talbot can be trusted with anything. He is a shrewd man too, and if our last speculation succeeds, I shall be as rich as he is."

"What speculation, Peter?" his wife inquired uneasily.

"I doubt you would understand if I should tell you," he answered testily.

He had yet to learn that his own understanding of the speculation into which he had been persuaded was somewhat deficient.

It was the "oft-told tale" of the credulity of one man and the duplicity of another. And there came a time when Peter Scott knew that he was beggared—when he discovered that all his little fortune, earned by years of honest zeal, had been by some manner of chicanery, transferred to the possession of Percy Talbot.

"My dear sir, it is one of the freaks of fortune and is neither curious nor uncommon," Talbot said blandly to his victim. In my career as a speculator, I, too, have sometimes lost—even to my last farthing. I have been left with nothing, absolutely nothing but my debts. But I never lost courage; nor must you do so now. Besides, if you will bring back your pretty, fugitive daughter and induce her to become my wife, I will make you a free gift of the property that once was yours."

"My daughter," at length he enunciated, with a dignity that was majestic, "was wiser than I—she could not be deceived by your pretensions as I have been. I may be a pauper, sir, but I shall still be honored that I have a child who would prefer death to marriage with such a man."

He turned away haughtily and went back to the home that was no longer his. But the shock had been too sudden, too overwhelming; and an hour later he lay writhing in mortal agony at the very gates of death. In his delirium he raved piteously of his folly, and of the man whom he had so trusted only to be defrauded, robbed and insulted. And to his disordered senses his bonny Kate was everywhere present. He would listen for her gay voice and light footsteps; he seemed to behold her bright and beautiful image, and he would pathetically entreat her to forgive him for his harshness and his great mistake.

Meanwhile, Kate was far away, and not altogether unhappy. She felt that somehow, in a blissful time to come, she would providentially be guided back to contentment with her loved ones.

One morning a visitor was announced, and with much surprise she turned to stand face to face with her old suitor, Percy Talbot, as ever, sleek, smiling, insignificant.

"You wish to see me?" she queried, coldly, startled by something oddly assured and exultant in his aspect.

"I wish to discuss a matter of business with you," he responded glibly, as with great nonchalance he appropriated a cosy chair. "Will you not be seated, too? Where are the roses of your cheeks, Kate? Are you ill, or has my coming disquieted you?"

She was pale with anger at his insolence, at his stare of ardent admiration; and she trembled with vague alarm before his strange look of triumph; but she stood quite still and regarded him with calm inquiry.

"You may not be aware of what has happened at home," he pursued, still with the honeyed voice and hateful smile.

"No," was her simple utterance.

"My mission is not a particularly pleasant one," he continued, cautiously; "and you make it harder for me, Kate, you seem so indifferent; and I have only come to serve you. Your father is very ill; he may not recover."

Yet she remained silent, watching him with her scornful, questioning eyes.

"And beside," her visitor went on, with a semblance of the sympathetic, "he has been unfortunate in business, and everything he possesses will be sold at once if there be no friendly interposition. I alone have power to aid him, and I will do so if you—oh, listen, for I love you, Kate! If you will be my wife, I will stop this sale, and your parents shall still have their home."

He had risen and approached her with outstretched arms; but at that instant the door opened to admit one whom he had not anticipated meeting precisely then and there.

"Ah, Mr. Merle," he articulated with extreme politeness. "This is indeed a surprise."

"A mutual surprise," Robert amended, dryly. "My wife and I had scarcely expected a visit from you."

"Your wife," he stammered, in swift confusion.

"With mamma's approval, Mr. Merle and I were married the day I left home," Kate explained civilly.

"Ah! then I have come only to congratulate you," he succeeded in saying, even as he recoiled discomfited before the contemptuous scrutiny of Kate's handsome young husband.

But he had no desire to prolong so unsatisfactory an interview, and he speedily departed.

"Be comforted, my dearest," Robert enjoined her when the guest had gone. "I have foreseen this day of trouble for your father, and providentially I have been given means to help you. Would you care to be back in the old home, Kate?"

Would she care? Had she not longed every hour for months to behold the dear old place? And the beloved, familiar face?

And while the train that bore her homeward was rattling across the white, wintry world, her parents were making ready to leave the house where they had lived all the years of their wedded life. Everything had been sold. The ominous red flag yet waved over the entrance, about which was a melancholy and suggestive litter.

Inside, in the only apartment safe from intrusion, lay the unfortunate man, sufficiently convalescent to realize that all his gains had been taken from him.

"We are not yet so old, Peter—you and I, that we need fear beginning life anew," his wife lovingly reminded him.

"But what will give me back my child?" he asked fretfully. "What will restore to me her affection, just as fond and just as trusting as it was before I drove her from her home by my severity?"

"Our Kate will never reproach you, Peter," was the soft reply. "And all is well with her. I have hidden something from you, dear—something that once would have angered you, but that now may comfort you instead."

Just then a carriage rumbled to the door. The purchaser of the property that had been bought by proxy, had arrived, and directly was admitted to the room.

But the sick man was greatly perplexed when he beheld Robert Merle standing before him.

"A little legacy, not altogether unexpected, came to me just in time," explained the generous young gentleman, "and I bought the old place as a gift for my wife."

And then, like a bright spirit, Kate glided in and dropped on her knees beside her father's couch.

"Oh, papa forgive me," she cried, with her sweet face pressed upon the yearning hands that clasped her quickly.

ed, dryly. "My wife and I had scarcely expected a visit from you."

"Your wife," he stammered, in swift confusion.

"With mamma's approval, Mr. Merle and I were married the day I left home," Kate explained civilly.

"Ah! then I have come only to congratulate you," he succeeded in saying, even as he recoiled discomfited before the contemptuous scrutiny of Kate's handsome young husband.

But he had no desire to prolong so unsatisfactory an interview, and he speedily departed.

"Be comforted, my dearest," Robert enjoined her when the guest had gone. "I have foreseen this day of trouble for your father, and providentially I have been given means to help you. Would you care to be back in the old home, Kate?"

Would she care? Had she not longed every hour for months to behold the dear old place? And the beloved, familiar face?

And while the train that bore her homeward was rattling across the white, wintry world, her parents were making ready to leave the house where they had lived all the years of their wedded life. Everything had been sold. The ominous red flag yet waved over the entrance, about which was a melancholy and suggestive litter.

Inside, in the only apartment safe from intrusion, lay the unfortunate man, sufficiently convalescent to realize that all his gains had been taken from him.

"We are not yet so old, Peter—you and I, that we need fear beginning life anew," his wife lovingly reminded him.

"But what will give me back my child?" he asked fretfully. "What will restore to me her affection, just as fond and just as trusting as it was before I drove her from her home by my severity?"

"Our Kate will never reproach you, Peter," was the soft reply. "And all is well with her. I have hidden something from you, dear—something that once would have angered you, but that now may comfort you instead."

Just then a carriage rumbled to the door. The purchaser of the property that had been bought by proxy, had arrived, and directly was admitted to the room.

But the sick man was greatly perplexed when he beheld Robert Merle standing before him.

"A little legacy, not altogether unexpected, came to me just in time," explained the generous young gentleman, "and I bought the old place as a gift for my wife."

And then, like a bright spirit, Kate glided in and dropped on her knees beside her father's couch.

"Oh, papa forgive me," she cried, with her sweet face pressed upon the yearning hands that clasped her quickly.

"Forgive you, dear child?" ejaculated the father, like one amazed. "It is I who should beg to be forgiven. But I scarcely understand what it all means. Does it mean that you and Robert and mamma were all leagued against me?"

"I am afraid so," was the roguish confession. "But Robert had a little secret of his own, though," she added, with a happy glance toward her manly husband. "He kept me quite in the dark about his legacy and his purchase of the old place until he had brought me here—brought me back to the old home that shall still be yours, papa."

Thurlof Weed's Modesty.

Albany Press.

Governor Morgan made some allusion to the unassuming and simple deportment of Mr. Weed—"a man of such extraordinary power and influence."

Some years before, while a resident of Albany, Mr. Weed had been asked to be the candidate for the office of mayor of the city at a time when there could be no doubt of his election. But he declined the honor. The committee then called and urged his acceptance, but he would not hear of it. It seemed to be an important crisis, perhaps, to his party, and a third earnest application was made to overcome his scruples.

"No, gentlemen," he replied. "I cannot consent. Indeed, if you could only know what a very poor mayor I should prove to be, I am sure you would not urge me."

And this, said the governor, from a man who had the power to make judges, governors and presidents.

Governor Cleveland, of New York, has pardoned a man from Auburn prison upon condition that he shall totally abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors for a period of five years from the date of the pardon. The New York Tribune says "it is obvious that the Governor would not have conditioned the pardon upon such terms if he had not been thoroughly convinced that intoxicating liquors were largely responsible for this man's downfall. And it would seem to be just as obvious, in case the Governor possesses a logical mind, that entertaining this view of intoxicating liquors, he will veto any excise bill that may be presented to him which is designed to let down any of the bars that now stand between the public and the liquor traffic."

The people of New York will find out, if they have not already done so, that Governor Cleveland not only has a sense of the duties and responsibilities of his office, but has courage enough to perform his duty under a storm of abuse as calmly as amid the plaudits of the populace.—Sunday Post.

Where Does the Responsibility Belong?

The New York Tribune in speaking of the responsibility for the crimes committed in Ireland and more particularly of the recent alleged assault upon Lady Dixie, says: Lady Florence Dixie's account of the mysterious assault made upon her at Windsor by two men masquerading in women's clothes must now be regarded as probably fictitious. The statement of the eye-witness who saw her standing on the spot where she says she was murderously attacked, and watched her walk away toward her house unmolested, seems to be conclusive testimony. The recital would appear, therefore, either a distorted fiction of a disordered moment, like one of Ophelia's dreams, or else a malicious invention inspired by a morbid passion for notoriety. Lady Florence's friends have a melancholy choice of alternatives. They will prefer to believe that she was the victim of an hallucination, and her hysterical condition when she met her husband and his servants tends to confirm this theory. She had also received threatening letters and may naturally be supposed to have been in an excited state of mind. There is evidence of a negative character pointing in the same direction. If she had deliberately resolved to invent so wicked a libel on the Irish people, it is reasonable to assume that she would have taken some precautions to avoid detection. For example, she would have planned a night scene at a distance from the public road, left some traces of a struggle on the mould, torn and slashed her dress and wounded herself and her dog. Lady Florence's friends may point to the clumsiness and speciousness of the plot as fair evidence that so sensible and experienced a woman could not have contrived it herself, and consequently that her imagination has duped her sober senses. On the other hand, if they cannot convince themselves that it was an hallucination, they must face the alternative and admit that her story is a malicious fabrication, invented for the sole purpose of making herself a public heroine in England, in utter disregard of the cruel stigma which would be fastened upon Irish character.

One of the lessons which this startling incident enforces is the glaring injustice of saddling the responsibility for individual crimes upon a whole race. If Lady Florence's imagination had been tricked under circumstances which would have left no discrepancies in the evidence, or if she had shown more skill in arranging the time and place of this fictitious encounter, and by giving herself several flesh wounds had succeeded in duping the English people, her assailants would have been generally recognized as Irishmen, and their cowardly deed would have blackened the reputation of the island. The reproach and infamy caused by what would have seemed the basest act of ingratitude toward a benefactor and almost cowardly assault upon a helpless woman would have been shared by every Irishman. Public feeling in England would have been embittered, the sympathies of all civilized countries would have been estranged, and every Irishman having within him the faintest sense of manliness would have hung his head. The injustice of holding the Irish people responsible for a detestable crime, when it was only a case of woman's hysterics or craving for notoriety, is now apparent. We do not know, however, but that it would have been equally real and glaring if Lady Florence's recital had been the simple truth. Let us suppose that she had been attacked by a pair of miscreants. Those miscreants would have represented at most a small group of malevolent and heartless conspirators in Dublin or London. They would not have been commissioned by any considerable portion of the Irish population to commit so dastardly an outrage. Yet the responsibility for the crime would have been shifted upon the whole island. The reputation of the Irish people would have suffered intolerable disgrace.

It may be natural, but it is not just, to hold the island accountable for every crime which is committed either there or in England. On the other hand, it is both just and natural to hold the leaders of the Land movement responsible for that campaign of lawlessness and outrage by which murderous instincts have been excited and the voice of conscience has been silenced. Lady Florence was not assaulted; but Mrs. Smythe was murdered on the highway while driving home from church; the Joyce women were butchered in their cabin; and many other helpless women have been stabbed and clubbed in the course of that social revolution for which Mr. Parnell and his associates gave the signal. These are not to be looked upon as individual crimes. They belong to a collective series of outrages and murders of which Parnell was making a political use. Neither he nor his followers evinced any adequate sense of the disastrous consequences of systematic law-breaking; they promoted the ends of violence and crime by their speeches in Westminster and by their silence in Ireland; and they cannot efface their personal accountability for those deeds of darkness by which public morals have been debauched and Irish honor foully polluted. What a different country Ireland would be today if in advocating the Land movement Mr. Parnell had adopted Mr. O'Connell's maxim: "Crime gives strength to the enemies of the cause!"

A leading veterinary surgeon says that an idea of the value of veterinary science has just dawned on American minds and that to speak of veterinary sanitary science as of great value, only conveys to the popular mind the vaguest

ideas of nothing more than mere horse doctoring; while the real service of this art and science to agriculture, commerce and civil polity, is almost incalculable. It secures us from bad food; it protects our domestic animals from the ravages of contagious diseases, and guarantees the husbandman against pecuniary loss.

Looks Different.

Peck's Sun.

The remains of Payne, the author of the song, "Home, Sweet Home," have been returned to his native land, through the charity of a large hearted citizen of Washington, and the papers are publishing a letter written by Payne, years ago, in which he says: "How often have I been in the heart of Paris, Berlin, London or some other city, and have heard persons singing or hand organs playing 'Home, Sweet Home,' without having a shilling to buy myself the next meal or a place to lay my head. The world has literally sung my song till every heart is familiar with its melody; and yet I have been a wanderer from my boyhood, and in my old age have to submit to humiliation for my bread." Such is life the world over. The author of "Home, Sweet Home," never had a home, but from what he could learn from those who had, there was "no place like home." The man who can write so ably on financial matters, and show so plainly to others how the finances of a country should be managed, owes everybody and never could lay up a dollar to save him. The man who writes agricultural articles for the papers, and demonstrated theories by which farmers can raise twice as large crops as they do now, if placed on a farm and told to raise cowslips, would plant calves feet in rows four feet apart, and spend his last dollar for a pruning knife, to prune the cowslip trees when they are high enough. The man who can talk for days at a time on geology, and tell you all the ingredients of a piece of quartz, and how much gold and silver there is in a given amount, and what kind of mountains contain the rich ore, can never strike a mine or make a dollar out of his knowledge unless he forms a stock company and sells stock to his friends and puts the proceeds into government bonds instead of digging a hole in the ground. The politician who can sit on a box and whittle shingles and tell how the opposite party can be beaten out of its boots, runs for constable and gets beat. The merchant who argues that there is no use of anybody else trying to do business in the same line with him, in the same town, wakes up some morning and finds that the sheriff has got to the store first, and seems to boss things. The writer on political economy, who advocates a reduction of national expenses, and the strictest honesty on the part of office holders, or the nation is gone to the dogs, gets appointed Indian agent on a salary of three thousand dollars a year, and in two years lays up half a million dollars. The newspaper man who writes in such a manner as to make every body who reads his writings sweet tempered and happy, and causes smiles to appear where they have never appeared before, and who makes believe that he is the lightest hearted person in the world, may be so sad that he looks frightened for fear the next pulsation of the heart will break it. The millionaire who can buy a meal that will comprise all the delicacies that the world can produce, would give one of his millions if he could enjoy a bowl of mush and milk as well as he did when a dollar looked bigger to him than the fly wheel of the great factory he owns looks to him now. And so it will be seen that Payne, the author of "Home Sweet Home" was only one of thousands of persons who illustrate the adage that "things are not what they seem."

Carlyle and Emerson.

St. James' Gazette.

They agreed in loyalty to what they held to be true, in courage and in independence; and they had essentially the same convictions as to the enduring elements which have given vitality to every manifestation of genuine religious feeling. It would be difficult, however, to name any two writers of their time who diverged from each other more widely in the spirit which pervaded their teaching. Carlyle conceived the laws of the universe as a system which, if disregarded, exacts a terrible vengeance; Emerson preferred to think these laws full of beneficent purpose, and that compliance with them inevitably leads to human development and happiness. While Carlyle despised the majority of mankind and maintained that they could be saved from disaster only by the predominance of individual minds, Emerson had an almost passionate faith in the virtues of "the people," and regarded freedom as the most fundamental of all the conditions of social progress. Carlyle's modes of expression were marked by impetuous energy; Emerson had vigor too, but it was a vigor which revealed itself in calm and simple forms. Abstract principles were presented very ineffectually by Carlyle unless he happened to deal with them in connection with concrete illustrations of their working; Emerson was never so powerful or so persuasive as when, forgetting the contradictions of reality, he abandoned himself to the contemplation of a purely ideal world.

A Wisconsin farmer who stored ten barrels of kerosene in a barn with 100 tons of hay went in with a lantern to see that all was safe. He has not benzene since. No insurance.—New York Commercial.

CHELSEA HERALD.

We solicit communications and news items from all the surrounding towns.

Every communication must contain the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

If you have any business at the probate office, make the request that the notice be published in the HERALD. Such a request will always be granted.

Our market report will invariably be found correct, as we give it our personal attention and take great pains to give correct quotations. The prices quoted are those paid by dealers.

We must not be held responsible for sentiments expressed by writers.

Address all communications to

THE HERALD.

THURSDAY, APR. 12, 1883.

LITERARY NOTES.

The *Musical Million* makes its appearance regular, and besides containing a number of pieces of music, has a quantity of good reading matter. Published by Ruebisch, Kieffer & Co., Dayton, Va., at 50 cents per year.

The May issue of Demorest's Monthly Magazine is exceedingly rich in literary articles, and is decidedly one of the most attractive numbers we have yet had of this instructive and entertaining publication. "The Admiral's Ward" is concluded, and a new story, "Out of the World" begins very pleasantly. Among the many praiseworthy articles may be mentioned: "Art in its Infancy," "The Farm of Flowers," "The Bayeux Tapestry," "The Mannish Young Woman," "The Record of Women," and "An English Glove Factory." Jennie June gives another of her articles, "How we Live in New York," and Mrs. Hungerford furnishes some useful information about "Weddings." "Home Art and Home Comfort," "Current Topics," and the various departments are all good. The poems in this number are by "L. Inconnu," Ella Dietz, Miss E. B. Cheezborough, Augusta DeBubna, Mrs. Wilson, and Mrs. Mary E. Neely. The illustrations are varied and excellent, and include a fine oil picture called "The Trio." There is no magazine better adapted to the household than Demorest's, and its moderate price makes it available to all.

Francisco Gatherings.

From our own Correspondent.

Miss Lucy Maybee, of Toledo, will stop at Mrs Brower's this summer.

The meeting, at this place, was very well attended, last Sunday evening.

Mr. Owen and family, and Mrs. Brower, were the guests of Adda Berger, last Sunday.

On account of the storm, Rev. R. B. Pope did not deliver his lecture at Grass Lake.

Mr. Martin Lehman and wife will occupy the house recently vacated by Charles Keiser.

Mr. Owen, Editor of the *News*, and family, stop with Mr. Brower this week, but will soon move into their house in Grass Lake.

Fred Kalmbach and Miss Mary Riemschneider, are now partners for life. We wish the newly wedded couple a long, happy and prosperous life.

Spring is advancing; not only does the weather tell us so, but also the young people who were out riding Sunday evening, and enjoying the warm breeze of the advancing spring.

Wants Others to Know it.

Samuel Morse, of Jonesville, Vt., says "I am over seventy years of age, and for years I have been troubled with an itching sore on my ankle. During the time I have tried nearly all remedies and have paid many doctor's bills in the vain endeavor to cure it, but without success, until a short time since, when I commenced the use of Cole's Carbolisalve. It has worked a most wonderful cure, and I am so thankful that I want to let others know of the great benefit I have received from it." Small boxes, 25 cents; large boxes, 75 cents.

Woman's True Friend.

A friend in need is a friend indeed. This none can deny, especially when assistance is rendered when one is sorely afflicted with disease, more particularly those complaints and weaknesses so common to our female population. Every woman should know that Electric Bitters is woman's true friend, and will positively restore her to health, even when all other remedies fail. A single trial always proves our assertion. They are pleasant to the taste, and only cost fifty cents a bottle. Sold by R. S. Armstrong.

H. S. HOLMES'

COLUMN.

We have received a great many New Goods during the past three weeks, and ask you this week to read what we have to say about our Dress Goods stock which includes, BROCADE SILKS in

WINE,

NAVY,

BRONZE, and

BLACK.

BLACK SILKS at \$.85, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, and \$2.00, which are as cheap as any in Jackson or Detroit.

Summer Silks at 50 Cents.
Black and Colored Satins,
Plain Colored Silks.

Black Cashmere at 25, 40, 50, 60, 75, 80, 90, and 95 cents, and \$1.00, which are all better for the money than can be found.

COLORED CASHMERES

in ALL WOOL and NEW SHADES, Electric, Crushed Strawberry, Crushed Raspberry, Bronze, Hunters Green, Wines, Navy etc., etc., etc.

BABY COLORS

in Cashmeres—Light Blue and Scarlet.

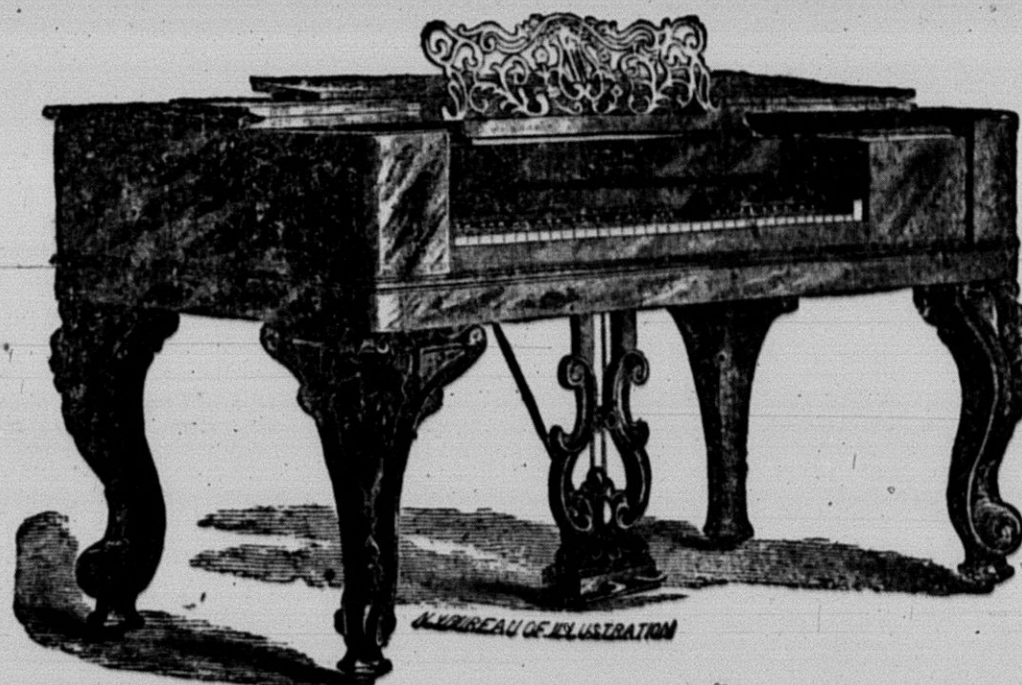
Our 25 Cent Dress Goods are extra value, which includes. One yard wide Cashmeres, Broadhead Surah Cloth, Pacific Black Brocade, Jamestown Alpaccas etc.

Our 15 Cent Dress Goods includes Manchester Debeige, and Brocades in all Colors which are extra Goods for school dresses.

Our 12 1-2 Cent Dress Goods are all new shades, and a complete line of Canton and Renfrew Gingham, including the plain Colors which will be very popular later in the season.

H. S. HOLMES.

FRED C. SHELDON,
JACKSON, MICH.



PIANOS

AND

ORGANS.



CHICKERING, GUILD, MATUSHEK and NEW ENGLAND PIANOS,
ITHACA, PEERLESS, ESTEY and NEW ENGLAND ORGANS.

Sheet Music and Books. Send for Catalogue and Price List.

QUARTERLY REPORT.

Condition of the CHELSEA SAVINGS BANK, of Chelsea, April 3d, 1883, made in accordance with Sections 18, 19 and 67, of the General Banking Law, as amended in 1871:

Resources.	Liabilities.
Bonds Mortgages and other Loans,	Capital paid in, \$ 50,000.00
Cash in Vault and in State and National Banks, Banks, subject to demand,	Surplus and Earnings, 4,464.00
Expense Account,	Due Depositors, 109,785.72
Premium Account; Savings Department,	
Savings Department Re-Deposit,	
Safe, Furniture and Fixtures,	
\$ 164,249.78	\$ 164,249.72

I, GEO. P. GLAZIER, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear, that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DIRECTORS—
SAM'L G. IVES, President.
THOS. S. SEARS, Vice-President.
JOHN R. GATES,
AARON T. GORTON,
LUTHER JAMES,
HERMAN M. WOODS,
GEO. P. GLAZIER.

GEO. P. GLAZIER, CASHIER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d

day of April, A. D. 1883.

THORODRE E. WOOD, Notary Public.

Best Quality, and Largest Variety of

DYES, AND DYE STUFFS

at greatly reduced prices at the Bank Drug Store of GLAZIER, DEPUY & Co., who have excellent formulas for every shade of Color desired, and furnish printed directions for using, FREE!



We pay the highest price in cash

FOR

Beans,
Buckwheat,
Buckwheat Flour,
Butter,
Corn,
Cranberries,
Dried Apples,
Dressed Hogs,
Eggs,
Green Apples,
Hickory Nuts,
Hams and Shoulders,
Honey,
Lard,
Onions,
Oats,
Potatoes,
Poultry,
Salt Pork,
Tallow

WOOD BROTHERS.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Having got established in their new store,

DURAND & HATCH

are now prepared to supply those calling on them with goods at figures that

DEFY COMPETITION

We will save anyone calling on us from 25 cents to One dollar on all Boots or Shoes bought.

They Mean What They Say

and sell nothing but best goods.

Cash for all kinds of produce.

DURAND & HATCH.

Ask your neighbor to Subscribe

---For---

THE HERALD.