

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

VOL. XII NO. 40.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 612.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

I. O. O. F.—THE REGULAR weekly meeting of Vgnor Lodge No. 85, I. O. O. F., will take place Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock, at the 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 the second of each month. Theo. E. Wood, Sec'y.

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

K. O. T. M.—Chelsea Tent No. 1 of the K. O. T. M., will meet at the Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month. C. W. MARONEY, R. K.

A. R.—ATTENTION SOL-diers. R. P. Carpenter Post, No. 41, Department of Michigan, Grand Army of the Republic, holds its regular meetings at the Fellows' Hall, Tuesday evenings, after 8 o'clock, in each month. Special meetings, second Tuesday after regular meeting.

By order of J. D. SCHNAITMAN, Adjutant.

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

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

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

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

ATTENTION! THE UNDERSIGN-ed is now prepared to do all kinds of painting, on short notice. Parties who wish to sell out, or have any specialties to sell find it to their profit to call on me. I have had considerable experience. Orders can be left at the HERALD Office, address G. H. FOSTER, 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 in hope for a continuation of the same. Prepared at all times to furnish hot and cold meals for the "inner man." He keeps on hand Cigars, Caudies, Nuts, and a good square meal for all. South Main street, Chelsea, v-11

INSURANCE COMPANIES

REPRESENTED BY

Turnbull & Depew.

Assets of New York, \$4,109,527
" " " 1,000,000
" " " 4,800,000
" " " 1,296,681
" " " 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 practice his profession, and is provided with an entire new set of surveying and engineering instruments, field and the records and plats, made by S. Deputy Surveyor, on the original and also, the United States laws and regulations of the commissioner of the General Office, at Washington, as to the work left at my office, or by postal, post-office, will be promptly attended to. JOHN E. YOCUM, Surveyor and C. E.

Positively A Cost!

ESTES and ITHACA Organs, the room for the New Michigan Organ Manufactured for my call immediately and secure a ALVIN WILSON, Court House, east side, A. Arbor.

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, at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock. Sunday school, at 12 M.

CATHOLIC.—Rev. Father Dulig. 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.

WHISPERS.

Chelsea will not celebrate! Council proceedings received too late for this issue.

The Illustrated World this week contains a nice oil chromo.

Carpenters are now at work on Theo. Wood's residence on Summit street.

We omitted to correct our market report last week. Beg pardon for the oversight.

John K. Yocum has improved his residence on Summit street with a few coats of paint.

Competitive examination at Jackson, June 21, for a naval cadetship at the disposal of Congressman Lacy.

The lecture delivered at Ann Arbor last Tuesday, is very highly spoken of by those who attended from this place.

Two young men were fined four and five dollars respectively, by squire Hatch last Saturday, for disorderly conduct.

Highway commissioner Hoppe, last Saturday distributed the road-warrants. Now for a faithful performance of them!

John Conity, one of Chelsea's draymen, now sports a nice team of which he may be proud. Hope you'll keep them, John!

Who says we are not civilized? Loomis, the grocer, has had cucumbers, string beans, strawberries &c., on sale for some time!

We notice books of "Michigan in the War," have arrived at the county clerk's office for Wesley Canfield, T. J. Farrell, and Wm. Yocum.

H. Lighthall has sold a number of his pitching apparatuses. Among the latest purchasers are John Clark, of Lyndon, and Geo. Boynton, south of here.

Frank Shaver last week caught five young crows, which were presented to several neighbors. Frank will try to domesticate one of the mischievous chaps.

In another column will be seen the "ad" of Howard Everett. He is agent for one of the most convenient arrangements for farmers' use,—Moselys Cabinet Creamery.

Our Florida letter is as interesting this week as last, and Mr. Ashley is very enthusiastic over the fruits of that country. For lack of space we publish but one letter this week.

Only 605 prisoners in the "state house" at Jackson on the 26th, the smallest number for years. All are in excellent health. Men can live without the grog that sends so many to prison.

Last Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, we counted twenty-two large loads of wheat on our streets, waiting to be unloaded. The price paid was \$1.04. Where's there another village (or city), that can truthfully say as much?

Gilbert Gay has shown us a copy of the Boston and Country Gazette Journal dated Monday, March 19th, 1770,—over 113 years old. It is full of war notes, and is a curious looking sheet.

Alexander Lake who recently bought a Star Wind Mill, of Levi Smith on thirty days trial, was so thoroughly convinced in the merits of the mill, that he paid for it in two weeks. That's business! When a man is convinced, it is mainly to say so.—[Ver-montville Hawk.

D. L. Hall, secretary of the Chicago Driving Park, has our thanks for complimentary to the running meeting, to be held from June 22, to July 4, excepting the Sundays and Mondays falling between the above dates. For information regarding the races, address him at 116 Monroe St., Chicago.

Children's day will be observed at the Methodist church next Sunday morning and evening at the usual hours. In the morning the programme will be the same as used in all the churches. In the evening it is selected by the church. The church will be handsomely decorated with flowers, and the feathery tribe will be well represented.

Little 8-year-old Gracie, on coming home from school was asked by a caller if she intended to become a school ma'am when she got old enough. She quickly responded, "No, sir; I'm going to be nothing but a mother to my 'children'!"—[Ypsilanti. There's an example for some of the older heads to follow.—[Enterprise.

There is a benevolent old farmer, out in Jackson County, who has started what he calls the Riggs Farm School, and advertises for boys. Why not just as well give him an appropriation, as the Orchard Lake School?—[Ypsilanti Sentinel. We wish to state that it is a young gentleman, but he is just as much entitled to an appropriation as the Orchard Lake institution.

The safe we spoke of in our last issue, was started on its trip to Stockbridge last week Monday, but did not reach its destination until noon of the following Thursday, although the distance was but fourteen miles. At times six teams were at work hauling the six ton safe, and two ton wagon. The expense of moving it from Detroit to Stockbridge, will cost the Detroit Safe company about \$150.

In our last issue we omitted to state that Mr. Chas. Steinbach had left for Cleveland with the patterns for his gig tree, etc. Mr. Steinbach has had considerable trouble to get a company organized to manufacture his patent, and we hope he will now meet with the success he deserves, for his patent is something that is of value to every farmer who cares for his horse. He may be gone some time to personally superintend the work.

The Ypsilanti proposes to adhere strictly to the pay-in-advance system, hereafter. If it succeeds, it will be the first time in the history of journalism that such a heroic deed was wrought. The newspaper world will look on with bated breath to see the result of the experiment.—[Chaff. Let'er look. We shall not be "hard up" as often, anyway, and we are not here for fun, or the honor there is in the business.—[Ypsilanti. C'rect, Bro. Woodruff!

The following are the officers of the council of Royal Templars at this place:

S. C.—Dr. H. W. Champlin.
V. C.—Mrs. H. G. Hoag.
P. C.—Rev. H. C. Northrup.
Chaplain,—Rev. E. A. Gay.
R. S.—Mrs. E. L. Negus.
F. S.—J. K. Yocum.
Treas.—Jas. Wood.
Herald,—Dr. F. H. Stiles.
Guard,—Mrs. G. J. Crowell.
Sentinel,—Prof. P. M. Parker.
D. H.—Mrs. S. D. Harrington.
Trustees,—Jas. Wood, J. Bacon and J. K. Yocum.
Examining Physicians,—Drs. Palmer and Champlin.

HEADQUARTERS R. P. CARPENTER POST, G. A. R. Special Order.

The thanks of the Post are hereby extended:

To the ladies and children who so lavishly supplied flowers to decorate the graves of the fallen braves.

To the singers who so kindly furnished the vocal music on both occasions, at the memorial and decoration day services.

To the Chelsea Cornet Band, and the Martial Band for their services on decoration day without reward.

To the Clergy for the aid extended by them on both such occasions, and to all others who in any manner aided in making such memorial and decoration services so successful and appropriate to the occasion.

By order of the Post,
JOHN A. PALMER, Com.
J. D. SCHNAITMAN, Adj.
Dated, June 5th, 1883.

Moss' Minstrels at the Town hall last Friday evening, drew a fair house. The singing by Miss King is highly spoken of, and the clog dancing was pronounced of the best. They have a very fine quartette of male singers, who were encored several times.

Uncalled for letters:
Burkeard, Mr. A. B. Cook, Mr. Anson Dow, Jas. W. Hayden, Wm. L. Hamilton, Jas. Robbinsen, Mr. Whiteker, Lyes B.

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

GEO. J. CROWELL, P. M.

The weather was such last Wednesday that the programme for decorating the graves of the fallen soldiers, could not be carried out in its entirety, although the Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Chelsea Cornet Band turned out in full uniform. At 1:30 o'clock the bell of the Congregational church was tolled for the exercises to begin at the Town Hall, and that structure was soon filled to overflowing in spite that it was raining considerably. In the Hall were gathered the Band, a good Choir, the Post of G. A. R., and the Rev. E. A. Gay. After the Post had gone through its interesting ceremonies, Mr. Gay delivered a good address which brought tears to many mother's eyes. The roll of honor was read on which are the names of fifty-five soldiers who enlisted from this place and never returned to their friends, and of which only ten lie in the beautiful cemetery at this place. The band and choir delivered several nice pieces of music which were much appreciated by those present.

Had the weather been pleasant a large number of people would have visited the cemetery and strewn flowers on the graves of the departed ones, but as it was, only the Post did this act of remembrance, and after performing it here, they took the train for Dexter, decorating the grave of the comrades who rest there, returning on the 6 o'clock train.

It is estimated that 600 persons were in the hall, and many went away, unable to find standing room even in the entrance.

A TERRIBLE FALL!

Hiram Lighthall Falls From a Ladder When 35 Feet up!

As Hiram Lighthall was at work last Tuesday afternoon on S. A. Scott's place, 4½ miles south-west of Grass Lake, he had occasion to climb an extension ladder which broke when he was 35 feet from the ground. He had great presence of mind, and managed to keep his equilibrium, thus striking on his feet. The most serious injury sustained are the right foot very badly fractured, the left one badly sprained (nearly fractured), and a serious shock to the nervous system. Although the injuries are not considered fatal, yet he will be disabled for a long time, and as the summer is his busy season, the loss will be great. Considering that Mr. Lighthall is over six feet tall, this is a fortunate fall. He was brought home on the mail train, and Dr. Shaw summoned who made him as comfortable as could be under the circumstances.

Many of our readers will recognize the name as that of our enterprising windmill manufacturer, and he was taking an old derrick down when the accident occurred.

SYLVAN NEWS.

No more mumps!

We have a base ball club!

A new picket fence in front of the school house.

August Mensing has started a paint shop.

L. Palmer is daily expected home from Texas.

Burnett Parker visited in this place last Sunday.

The school in the Palmer district, closes tomorrow, June 8th.

Wm. and Philipp Riemenschneider are now visiting Dakota, and seem to like it.

A birthday party in honor of Cora Burdard, was held last Friday. A nice time was had.

W. R. Forbes found the man who stole his gun several weeks ago and recovered the same. The man was fined \$25.

DIED.

At the residence of her son, H. McIntyre, on the morning of June 1st, Mrs. McIntyre aged 78 years.

Mrs. McIntyre was one of the pioneers of this (Waterloo) township, and endured many of the hardships suffered by the early settlers of Michigan. The remains were interred in the North Waterloo cemetery.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Carr and wife of Lima, were in town on Thursday last.

Rev. Dr. Holmes is spending a few days of this week in Detroit.

Miss Flora Chatfield, of Flint, is the guest of Mrs. H. Lighthall.

W. R. Cushman and wife, of Lansing, Sundayed with H. S. Holmes.

Mrs. F. W. Elsenberg is spending a few weeks with her parents in Detroit.

Beecher Lighthall spent several days of last week at Tecumseh, on business.

Miss Lulu Davis, of Delhi Mills, is visiting her friends, the Misses Cora Royce, and Ida Speer.

Walter Kanouse and wife, of Saline, were the guests of A. W. Chapman, the fore part of the week.

Jacob Knapp, the genial county treasurer, was the guest of his brother, W. J. Knapp, last Saturday.

Mrs. S. W. Holmes, of Scio, spent several days of the past week with her son, H. S. Holmes at this place.

Mrs. Lewis Denney, of Kalkaska, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Paine, and other friends in this vicinity.

R. M. Speer, M. D., formerly of this place, now of Battle Creek, Sundayed with his parents and friends at this place.

The good natured and genial assistant to Prof. Wilson of the University, W. P. Polhemus, M. D., was entertained over Sunday by Dr. Champlin.

Thos. Gildart, of Wilson county, Kan., was the guest of his brother, Wm. B. Gildart a few days of the past week. They had not met before in seventeen years.

Mrs. Parker, of Quincy, arrived in town last Thursday and spent several days with her husband, Prof. P. M. Parker, leaving the fore part of the week to visit a daughter, who resides near Detroit.

The friends of Prof. Richards, formerly principal of the Union schools at this place, will be pleased to learn that he has been engaged for another year, as principal of the St. Louis, (Mich.) schools.

Mrs. Dr. Holmes, and Mrs. G. J. Crowell, are attending the annual meeting of the Womans' Board of Missions, of the Jackson Congregational Conference, at Union City. Mrs. Holmes is president of the board.

LIMA ITEMS.

Dr. H. A. Carr and wife, are visiting relatives in Manchester and Adrian.

Rev. Mr. George, of Dexter, will occupy the pulpit of our church next Sunday.

The Literary society will meet next Saturday evening to make arrangements for a strawberry festival.

Miss Ada Tremper, of near Ann Arbor, who has been teaching in the McLaren district, has given up her school on account of sickness.

Items of Interest.

Don't buy a Watch until you have been to Glazier, DePuy & Co's.

The greatest variety, and best brands of cigars in town at the Bank Drug Store.

Remember! that Glazier, DePuy & Co., can offer you good bargains in Crockery, Glassware, and Lamps.

You can find just what you want at Glazier, DePuy & Co's if in need of Books, Albums, Birthday cards or Wedding presents.

Glazier, DePuy & Co's stock of Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Silver ware, is larger than the combined assortments of all the other dealers in Chelsea.

Two new milch cows for sale.
Geo. E. Davis.

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

31st
BURNETT STEINBACH.

Window Screens and Screen doors for sale.
J. Bacon & Co.

We have the largest assortment of school cards ever brought to Chelsea. Call and see them.
Reed & Winans.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

W. Cramer, a German employed in a saw mill in Raisin, was drowned in the Raisin river and got into a boat and when in the middle of the stream the boat was upset. It is not certain whether he intended to commit suicide, but some things point strongly in that direction. He gave his watch, pocketbook and hat to his sister, who with two or three other ladies had gone with him, and it is claimed that he refused the offer of a pole tendered him. This is denied, and the matter is a mystery. He was about 24 years of age.

Battle Creek's street railway is finished. The skeleton of a man who was evidently murdered by a blow which crushed his skull, has been unearthed 18 inches below the surface in Jefferson, Hillsdale county. Possibly they are the remains of a man who resided there 30 years ago, and suddenly disappeared. The bones were taken to Hillsdale college.

George Payne, a single man about 30 years old, living near Crooked Lake, was killed at Potosky a few days ago. He attempted to get aboard the morning express going south while the cars were in motion, but lost his footing and was drawn under the cars, the wheel passing over the lower part of the body. He lived about two hours after the accident.

The Grand Trunk railway company will build a new depot at Charlotte.

There are only 605 prisoners in the state prison at Jackson, the smallest number in a good many years.

A. N. Hart, assignee of Eugene Angell, broken banker at Lansing, being unable to secure bonds, the city has taken forcible possession of the bank and other property to secure itself in the matter of ex-City Treasurer Wood, who had deposited the city's funds in Angell's bank. A receiver will be appointed.

The suit of Mrs. Lucy W. S. Morgan vs. the Michigan Central railway, to test the validity of a mortgage foreclosure on property in Jackson, has been decided in favor of Mrs. Morgan. The property involved is valued at \$32,000, and the case has been on the docket eight years. The case will be appealed.

A crank-pin of White & Swan's saw mill engine Muskegon, broke and the engine went through itself, blowing out the cylinder and breaking the engine completely. Geo. Martin, engineer, was struck in the head by a piece of iron, breaking his skull and driving fifteen pieces of bone into the brain. He lived but a short time after the accident.

Senator Pennington's bills for the finding and return of verdicts by a less number than twelve jurors in civil causes in courts of record, and by a less number than six jurors in justices' courts, have both passed the Senate. A provision was attached that any dissenting juror might, upon his own request, be discharged by the court from the case before the return of the verdict. Several protests were at once entered by those who claimed it was the right of every citizen to a trial by jury, all of whom should agree to the verdict. Further action on this bill is awaited with interest.

The vetoing of the Belknap bill in reference to co-operative insurance companies has been the means of hurrying a number of officers of such organizations to Lansing, who find their work interfered with. Their efforts now are to secure the passage of the bill over the Governor's veto.

Edith Marshall has just received from James H. Brown, a Grand Rapids druggist, \$4,000, and costs amounting to \$400, for a mistake made by the druggist's prescription clerk in August, 1880, by which Miss Brown was given sulphate of zinc for Rochelle salts, and experienced a severe fit of sickness as a result. She brought suit against him, and obtained a verdict of \$1,500 in the Circuit Court. The defendant appealed to the Supreme Court, and a new trial was granted. A second trial in the lower court resulted in a verdict of \$4,000. The case was again taken to the Supreme Court, but Mr. Brown concluded that it was best to settle.

Dispatches from many places in the state show that Decoration Day was very generally observed, the ceremonies being generally under the management of the local posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, assisted by citizens. The state troops also turned out where there are companies. The rain interfered somewhat with the programme in many places, necessitating meetings in halls where it was contemplated to hold them in the open air, and the march to the cemeteries was usually through a dreary rain, which had the effect of perceptibly diminishing the attendance. If the weather had been favorable the observance would have been on the whole the most noteworthy which has occurred in the state in some years.

The State Department pamphlet giving the laws of Michigan concerning the solemnization of marriages contains some suggestions to ministers and justices in which they remark that the most frequent violation of the law is in the marriage of persons under the lawful age, which is for males 18 years, and for females, 16 years. The penalty for the violation of this provision is a fine of not exceeding \$500. In the record and return of marriages every item specified in the law should be carefully ascertained, and nothing taken for granted, as is often the case with the fact that to the color of the persons married. In recording the birth place of each, the State or country should be distinctly given in each case. This will avoid the difficulty of ascertaining the nativity of persons whose birthplace is returned "Holland," "Hanover," "Denmark," "Wales," "Paris," etc.—names of places which may be either in the United States or Europe.

Representative Fyfe, of Berrien has not missed a roll call of the House this session.

The men employed by the Tittabawassee Boom Company, East Saginaw, quit work and to the number of about 350 men marched down to the boom company's office, where they demanded an advance of \$5 a month. They were told that the company would not accede to their terms, and would pay them off. The company were paying \$2 a month more than they paid last spring. The wages are \$26 and \$30 a month and board, and the men want \$5 a month more. Raising is at a standstill. The company are satisfied they can hire all the men needed at the rate they have been paying, and they cannot afford to pay more. It is not likely the strike will last long.

Col. Wm. B. McCreery has been appointed commissioner to represent Michigan at the national exhibition of mines, to be held in Denver this summer.

Dr. R. C. Kedzie, of the Agricultural college says sorghum sugar can be raised in Michigan at a cost of three cents a pound.

The state temperance alliance have subscribed \$44,950 towards the \$100,000 aimed at.

Mrs. Mary J. C. Merritt has been appointed librarian of the agricultural college.

An explosion occurred at G. V. Turner & Son's shingle mill below East Saginaw. The building and machinery were completely wrecked, but the proprietors cannot estimate the damages. John McDonnell, Hiram Golden and Wm. Turner, all young men employed in the mill, were blown to pieces, and portions of the boiler and machinery were thrown a great distance. Explosion caused by low water in the boiler.

John Olsson, John Fitzgerald and John Walton were drowned in the Big Muskegon river, about eight miles below Ewart, while crossing the river in a canoe.

The state agricultural society and state grange, will inspect the state agricultural college about the middle of June.

During the present session of the legislature, Wayne county members have introduced 130 measures as follows: Representative Hopkins 36, Senator Romney 17, Representative Case 15, Representative Coots 10, Senator Gruesel 9, Representative Devlin 8, Senator Hueston 8, Representative Brant, each 7; Representatives Tinham and Ripelle, 6; Representatives Ellis

5, Bolger 2, Bestinger 2. As the whole number of measures introduced this session make a total of 1,000, the Wayne delegation are responsible for about fifteen per cent. of the whole. This is just about the proportion of the whole amount of state taxes which Wayne county pays.

Portage Lake Mining Gazette: The copper district is not to be outdone in production. A short time since an iron district paper reported the birth of a child without arms or legs, but otherwise perfectly formed. Calumet now steps to the front with that of "twins" from the shoulders down. There are two perfectly formed bodies, with one head having four ears, with but the usual single nasal appendage, mouth and two eyes.

DETROIT MARKETS.

Wheat—No. 1, white.....	80	@ 1 08
Flour.....	5 35	@ 5 50
Corn.....	50	@ 55
Oats.....	42	@ 44
Clover Seed, # bu.....	7 00	@ 8 25
Apples # bbl.....	2 25	@ 3 50
Dried Apples, # b.....	8	@ 8 50
Dried Peaches.....	15	@ 16
Cherries.....	23	@ 24
Butter, # b.....	16	@ 17
Eggs.....	15	@ 16
Dressed Chickens.....	14	@ 15
Dressed Turkeys.....	16	@ 18
Geese.....	11	@ 13
Ducks.....	13	@ 14
Cheese.....	15	@ 16
Potatoes, # bu.....	40	@ 50
Honey.....	18	@ 20
Beans, picked.....	2 10	@ 2 15
Beans, unpicked.....	1 00	@ 1 50
Hay.....	9 00	@ 14 00
Straw.....	7 00	@ 7 50
Dressed Hogs, # 100.....	9 00	@ 9 25
Pork, mess.....	18 50	@ 18 75
Pork, family.....	19 00	@ 19 50
Beef, extra mess.....	12 00	@ 12 50
Wood, Beech and Maple.....	8	@ 8 45
Wood, Maple.....	8	@ 8 00
Wood, Hickory.....	8	@ 8 30
Coal, Egg.....	6	@ 6 25
Coal, Stove.....	6	@ 6 50
Coal, Chestnut.....	6	@ 6 75

Freaks of Forgetfulness.

Harper's Magazine.

Of all the ills which flesh is heir, forgetfulness is the one that furnishes the greatest number of laughable episodes; and while many of them are very annoying, the mirthful feature that is their almost invariable companion affords a certain degree of compensation.

Near one of our Atlantic sea-ports there resides an old whaling captain commonly known as Uncle Gurdon. To keep from getting rusty, he made his home on the river-bank, where he could keep a boat, and fish or paddle about as he liked. The place was about five miles from the city, and, as occasion required, Uncle Gurdon and his wife would journey toward for the purpose of shopping. Reaching the city, the horse and wagon would be left at the water-trough on the Parade, and each would go in different directions, carrying their bundles to this common receptacle, the first through waiting for the other. On one of these shopping excursions Uncle Gurdon made several trips to the wagon, finding each time that additions had been made to the store of bundles—a sign that his wife was busy. Having completed his purchases, he unhitched his horse, and the ferry-boat having arrived, climbed into the wagon and drove on board. While crossing the river one of his acquaintances stepped up and asked how he was getting on.

"Well, I'm getting on nicely, but I'm bothered just now."

"Why, is anything going wrong?"

"No, nothing special; but I came down to do some shopping, and I've forgotten a parcel I was to get," and the old gentleman scratched his head in a perplexed manner.

"Well, I wouldn't worry. You will think of it next time," said the neighbor; and the boat having reached the landing, Uncle Gurdon drove ashore, and went on toward home.

When nearly half way there he was met by another friend, who stopped to have a chat.

"How do you do to-day, Uncle Gurdon?" he asked.

"Oh, nicely, nicely; though I'm a bit worried just now."

"Worried? what about?"

"Well, you see, I've been to town shopping, and there's a parcel of some kind that I've forgotten. I can't think what it is, and it bothers me."

"Oh, never mind it! You will recollect what it is before you go again. By-the-way, Uncle Gurdon, how is your wife?"

"Jerusalem!" cried Uncle Gurdon, slapping his knee with great energy. "It's my wife that I've forgotten! She went to town with me to do some shopping, and I was to wait for her."

And Uncle Gurdon turned around, and went back to the ferry for the parcel that he had left behind.

Committee of solicitation—"Is Mrs. Smith at home?" Mary Ann (lately landed)—"No, ma'am." Second Lady of Committee—"How unfortunate! We wanted to see her on business. Please tell her so when you hand her these cards." Third Lady—"Have you any idea as to when she will be in?" Mary Ann (who has been drilled for formalities only)—"Yes, ma'am; she said when she ran out on the piazza as how she'd come right in again as soon as she heard the door shut."—Harper's Bazar.

A scientist says that a double chord struck violently on a piano will kill a lizard. Should you see a man with a piano on his back tramping along streams and through woods you may know that he is a scientist on a lizard exterminating crusade. We don't apprehend that this new discovery will increase the price of pianos.—Norr. Herald.

"Don't you believe in woman's rights?" she demanded, jabbing him in the ribs with an umbrella. "Yes," he replied, as he moved to a safe distance. "I believe in woman's funeral rites."

Country boys at the age of fifteen average about one inch taller and seven pounds heavier than city boys of the same age.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

LIOS WON'T RESIGN. Lieut. Col. Higgs telegraphed to the Adjutant-General withdrawing his resignation, saying he prefers being tried by court-martial. The offense Col. Higgs is charged with is duplicating his pay accounts.

SOME ANXIOUS ONES.

There is considerable uneasiness among certain employees of the postoffice department, owing to a determination of Postmaster General Gresham to reorganize the department on a footing of efficiency equal at least to the department of the interior, which is accredited the best. When he took hold Mr. Gresham found the department largely in the hands of old men, unfitted by reason of advanced age for the proper performance of their duties. They have been faithful clerks, but have survived their usefulness in the responsible positions they hold. There are others who have reached responsible positions by favoritism, and those are also now in danger of the headman. To accomplish the reorganization he finds it necessary to degrade the old men and misplace favorites or discharge them altogether. The change will take place before the 1st of July. There is, therefore, great trepidation among the ancient ones. Their places do not come under the operation of the civil service reform rules.

MICHIGAN MEN PROMOTED.

The following Michigan men have been promoted in the government service: Wm. J. Baxter, appointed Law Clerk of the Assistant Attorney-General's office for the Interior Department, at a salary of \$2,700. This was a promotion from a \$2,250 clerkship. Noat P. Lovernidge, was appointed Law Clerk in the same office at a salary of \$2,500, by promotion from a \$2,250 clerkship. Frank W. Bigelow was transferred from the Pension Office and appointed to a \$1,600 clerkship in the same office.

SWORN IN.

Walter Evans the new commissioner of internal revenue, has been sworn into office.

REVENUE CIRCULAR.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued another circular supplementary to circular 250, in regard to the redemption and cancellation of stamps imprinted on checks, drafts, and other negotiable instruments. It provides that imprinted checks and drafts may be sent to the Internal Revenue Bureau at once, instead of from July 1 next, as originally intended. Such as are received will be canceled and returned, if possible, by July 1. They may be presented in sheets or bound in books and will be returned in the same condition. Banks which have been compressed into blocks or pads must be separated before presentation.

AN INTELLIGENT JUROR.

It is charged by the defense in the star route trial that one of the colored jurors cannot read or write, and that the presentation of papers to him for examination and identification has been a farce. This information, it is alleged, was obtained by a practical test, the paper used being handed to the juror purposely upside down, and he failed to detect the error.

GRESHAM'S GAME.

Postmaster-General Gresham has thrown a bomb-shell into the ranks of first and second class postmasters. He has issued a formal and official order directing that hereafter they shall give their personal attention to the business of their offices and not absent themselves therefrom without authority; that this authority will not be granted except upon a written application to the department, and that violation of this order will be deemed sufficient cause for removal.

NEWS NOTES.

WOMEN'S WORK.

A band of women, about 200 strong, wives and sweethearts of the striking miners at Belleville, Ill., recently marched to the mines where the men who had taken the strikers' places were at work, and forcibly compelled the laborers to leave the mines. The belligerent women fired stones and clubs, tore up tracks, and threatened to burn the surface stock of the mine. The arrival of the militia compelled the women to retire, when the strikers turned in and fired on the militia. One or two men were seriously injured, but no lives were lost.

PENITENTIARY ABUSES.

The Penitentiary Investigation Committee, created by the last Legislature of Colorado, report that the system of punishment in the Denver penitentiary, is shown to be extremely cruel, in some cases resulting in insanity. The horse bath has been the favorite method of punishment. The victims were tied to a post and a stream of water from a half-inch nozzle, fifty pound pressure, thrown in their faces half an hour at a time with only short intermissions to prevent them becoming insensible.

IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

Kate Kane, the female lawyer of Milwaukee, recently released from jail, where she had been serving sentence for contempt, has been arraigned again for the same offense. This time she cried out in open court that his honor, Judge Mallory, accepted bribes.

THE WIND'S WORK.

A tornado swept over portions of Indiana doing great damage to property. At Clay City six persons were killed, bridges blown away, and haycock played generally. On the other side of the river, a settlement was entirely destroyed, and five persons were killed.

JOINED THE "SILENT MAJORITY."

Mrs. Henry Reynolds, wife of the temperance advocate, Dr. Henry Reynolds, known as Red Ribbon Reynolds, died in Reynolds, D. T., recently. The remains were brought to Rockford, Ill., for interment.

A VICKED SCHOOL TEACHER.

Julius Butzen, a teacher in St. Bridget's school, Cleveland, O., has been arrested for assault on a pupil named James McMahon. Butzen punished the lad a year ago and beat him so severely, it was claimed, he made the child a cripple for life. Hip disease ensued and a part of the thigh bone was amputated.

TWAIN TRIUMPHANT.

"Mark Twain," who recently attempted to get his book, "Life on the Mississippi," copyrighted in Canada, by spending a few weeks in her majesty's dominion, has at last succeeded. It is intimated, however, that the same difficulty as regards his residence will crop out again, in spite of the fact that he has been spending several weeks at Rideau Hall.

A DISASTROUS FIRE.

A most disastrous fire occurred in Lynchburg, Pa., by which a half million dollars worth of property was destroyed, and five men lost their lives, by being buried under the fallen walls of the building.

CANADA'S COMPLAINT.

The Ontario Society of Arts object to pictures being sent there by American dealers, ostensibly productions of first-class artists, but really only copies of the originals, and a resolution was passed that the government be urged to increase the duty to forty per cent. on pictures under the value of \$1,000 each, and if over that value, and by well-known artists, the duty to be ten per cent.

LABOR TROUBLES.

It was feared that on the first of June there would be a general strike of iron workers all over the country, and much anxiety was felt. All fears have been allayed by the action of the iron manufacturers of Pittsburgh, who have effected a compromise with the laborers, and a strike has been happily averted. This action largely influences manufacturers at other places, nearly all of whom have decided that there will be no lock-out. Manufacturers at Cincinnati however, refuse to sign any agree-

ment with the workmen, and over 5,000 men are thrown out of employment.

COUNCIL BLUFFS INUNDATED.

One of the worst rain storms that ever visited Iowa, burst upon Council Bluffs a few days ago. There had been threatening of rain during the entire day, with occasional showers, but when evening came it seems as though the very heavens fell. A dark portentous cloud swept around to the eastward and discharged its torrents at the head waters of Indian Creek, and the maddened flood with constantly increased volume poured through Council Bluffs, sweeping bridges and culverts from end to end of the street. Many buildings were swept away, all that part of the city lying between the bluffs and Broadway on the north was inundated by rushing and boiling waters. The sight was awful to behold. Great loss of life is feared as numerous instances of drowning have been reported. At midnight the general gloom over the city was increased by the continuance of the rain, although the creek seemed to have spent its fury. The water in the western and southern part of the city was rapidly rising, and many people were compelled to take boats and escape. The amount of devastation cannot be estimated, but aside from the individual losses, the loss to the city will be hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The First Accident.

A frightful accident occurred on the new Brooklyn bridge on the afternoon of Decoration day. The narrowness of the passenger foot-way is the cause of the terrible calamity. The narrow passage way was crowded with human beings when the overwhelming throng came to a stand-still and remained wedged in for over an hour, held there in that painful position by remorseless, fearful, stupid force, as immovable as the stone foundations of the mighty structure itself. At last the bridge officials removed some of the iron palings near the stairs on the New York side, when the unfortunate near the opening went tumbling to the gravel road below, a mass of bruised and discolored flesh. Men were dragged from that heap of humanity with faces as blue as indigo, with the life-blood trickling from their nostrils, while women and children were released pale, disheveled and dead. Scores of people were trampled under foot by the struggling mass. Fifteen persons were killed, and thirty more or less injured. The bridge officials are severely censured for their inefficiency. They made no effort to stop the people coming on the bridge, and teams were rushing both ways at full gallop over the roadway, threatening death to those on foot who were attempting to assist the unfortunate victims.

CRIME.

ARKANSAS JUSTICE.

The lively stable of Henry B. Derrick, at Marlana, twenty-seven miles north of Helena, Ark., was burned a few days ago together with the contents, including about ten valuable horses. Jesse Howard, colored, who had set the building on fire, was arrested, and he confessed his guilt in jail. About an hour afterwards a mob took him out of custody with the intention of hanging him. The prisoner escaped from his captors, but as he ran they riddled him with bullets. The jail watchman was slightly wounded in endeavoring to protect the prisoner. A card was attached to Howard's body which read: "This is a warning to all house-burners."

STABBED HER HUSBAND.

Thos. Welch of Pittsburg, Pa., was fatally stabbed with a red hot bayonet by his wife, Welch, who had been drinking, struck his wife, when she grabbed up a bayonet, which was used as a poker, and stabbed him in the left breast, the bayonet passing through the left lung and coming out of the back. He died in a few hours.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

"BONANZA" MACKAY.

The Americans in Moscow were royally banqueting by "Bonanza" Mackay during the festivities of the czar's coronation. The Russian papers are telling the most extravagant stories about Mackay's great silver mines in America, so near the center of the earth that the miners can work in them but a few minutes at a time.

IN LUTHER'S HONOR.

Emperor William has issued a decree ordering that the 10th and 11th days of next November be observed as the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther. In the decree the Emperor says: "I pray that God may listen to the applications in which I and all evangelists unite that the celebration be productive of lasting benefit to our evangelical Church."

PAGAN EXECUTED.

Michal Fagan, convicted of the murder of Secretary Burk, has been hanged. The condemned man appeared calm and collected, and seemed resigned to his fate. Before mounting the scaffold Fagan told the priest who attended him he hoped Irishmen would avoid secret societies.

THEIR REWARD.

Farrell, one of the informers in the trials of the Phoenix Park murderers, received \$2000 from the government, and Michal Kavanaugh, the carman, another informer, \$250. Both will leave the country. Jas. Carey, the informer, and his brother Peter will receive small sums for their services.

TONQUIN'S TROUBLE.

China takes a conciliatory attitude on the Tonquin question but still claims the right of sovereignty over the disputed territory. China will not interfere in the present conflict, but says France must not become too demonstrative.

SUCCESSFULLY CROWNED.

For several days Moscow has been one wild scene of gaiety and grandeur. The festivities of the coronation began several days since. On the 22d of May, the Emperor and Empress with the court attendants, started for Moscow, and reached that place in safety. Receptions, banquets, and balls have been the order of the day since then. The most important ceremony which has taken place prior to the principal one of the coronation, was the blessing of the imperial flag, which occurred the day following the triumphal entry into the city. But the event occurred on Sunday, May 27. It was the event to which the czar has looked forward so long, and which has been postponed so often. These ceremonies, for which the empire has been so long preparing, are over at last, and Alexander III. has been successfully crowned autocrat of all the Russians. The coronation ceremonies were the most imposing ever witnessed in Russia, and were performed within the walls of the Kremlin. It would be impossible to describe the scene. The crowd that sought admittance to the cathedral was immense, but only those holding tickets were admitted, and then only after the most careful scrutiny. The emperor wore the white uniform of a colonel of the imperial guards, and the empress a dress of black velvet, richly embroidered with diamonds and girdled with a belt of precious stones. The royal pair placed themselves under a magnificent canopy of silk and gold, borne by 32 generals of high rank. On entering the cathedral they were met by the metropolitans of Moscow, Novgorod and Kiev, who presented them with a cross to kiss and sprinkled them with holy water. The emperor and empress knelt and bowed their heads, and were then conducted to the ancient thrones of ivory and silver, placed on a dais and under a rich canopy of scarlet velvet, embroidered with gold and lined with silver brocade. In front of the thrones on tables covered with gold cloth lay the crowns and scepter. The metropolitan of Novgorod, ascending a dais, asked in a loud voice, "Are you a believer?" The emperor, falling on his knees, replied by reading aloud the Lord's prayer and the apostles' creed of the Greek church. The metropolitan responded, "May

the grace of the Holy Ghost remain with you, and the customary summons to any one to come forward and show it, was read times. The metropolitans then invested emperor with the imperial mantle of ermine, saying as they did so, "Cover and protect people as thy robe protects and covers the emperor responding, "I will, I will help." After invoking a benediction, crowns were placed upon the heads of emperor and empress, and their majesties were seated upon their thrones. The archdeacon read the imperial titles and sang, "Deus Saluum fac imperatorem," which was repeated by the chorus, when all the bells of the city rang and a salute of 101 guns was fired after which the royal couple proceeded to a door of the sanctuary, were formally anointed and partook of the sacrament, and the ceremony ended. The czar at once issued a manifesto, promising peace, renunciation of non-political offences, devotion to the millennium had dawned. The cost of little picnic cost the people of Russia only 000,000.

DEBATED.

The proposition of George Stephen, chief of the Canadian Pacific railroad, to move Ireland 10,000 Irish farmers with their families and settle each family comfortably on 160 acres in Northwestern Canada, at the government loan of the Northwest company of Canada \$5,000,000 for 10 years of interest, has been defeated in the British parliament. It is rumored that the government other security than the company.

WILL HAVE TO STAND TRIAL.

Patrick O'Brien, Michel Haynes and P. Slattery, arrested for printing and forwarding to Dublin tradesmen circulars drawing them to the trials which had taken place in London during the past eighteen months, persons who served on juries, which were guarded by the authorities as calculated to intimidate jurors, were committed for charges of intimidation and criminal threats. They were admitted to bail.

GLADSTONE REFUSES A ROYAL REPLY.

The Duke of Albany, a son of Queen Victoria, aspired to be Governor General of Canada wrote to Gladstone about the matter. Prime minister replied that he was too busy for such an important position, and lacked experience.

RIOTERS KILLED.

An outbreak against the Jews which occurred at a staff, Russia, on account of the death of a Russian by a Jewish publican was the same night after 130 houses belonging to the Jews had been destroyed. Fifteen rioters were killed by the troops.

WAR PREPARATIONS.

The French are making every preparation for the Tonquin expedition, and by the month France will have an army sufficient to quell the belligerent of Tonquin.

EXECUTION OF CAFFEY.

Thomas Caffrey, the fourth of the Phoenix Park murderers was hanged the other day. The evening before his execution the condemned man wrote a letter to his mother in which he said: "I hope you will never cause to blush for my name. As I am the penalty of my crime in this world I won't have to suffer for it in the next."

HITS OF NEWS.

Pope Leo's income is given at \$1,500,000.

The board of lady managers of Mount Vernon in session in Washington, proposed the stars and stripes formally raised on heroic mansion. It is stated as a fact the national colors have not floated on home of Washington since his death.

Standard silver dollars from the mint week ending May 26, \$144,000; corresponding last year, \$167,926.

Passenger rate war from Peoria, Ill., to St. Louis, between the Rock Island and the Burlington roads; first-class fare to St. Louis, St. Joe, Atchison and Kansas City 50 cents, and will probably go to 10 cents.

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Every Thursday Morning, by
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THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1883.

Francisco Gatherings.

Every member attended the choir meet-
ing last Friday evening.

Mr. Owen and family, of Grass Lake,
spent Sunday with Mr. Brower.

Mrs. L. Riemenschneider is away on a
few weeks visit with her parents.

While P. Palmer was driving through
this place last Thursday evening, his horse
was frightened by some May-basket hang-
ing young people. Broken thills the only
injury.

While Mr. and Mrs. Brower were driv-
ing out a short time since, their horse was
frightened by a boy with an umbrella. The
buggy was upset and the top broken off,
but the occupants sustained no injury.

Waterloo Gleanings.

Charles Earl is working for Ed. Croman.

Wheat and clover are promising a large
harvest.

Chas. Morrison is now at work for Geo.
Runciman.

The highway commissioner informs me
that he is assessing one day's labor to each
\$500 of valuation.

Wm. Locher is building a large base-
ment barn. He has the nicest looking base-
ment wall in the township.

S. J. and H. F. Siegfried each intend to
build a new barn this summer. The for-
mer has the material on the ground.

Mr. Avery, father of Nathan Avery, of
the north Waterloo neighborhood, died
and was buried at Dansville, last week.

While on the way to Francisco last
week, I saw teams standing idle, and men
lying on the ground. They were doing
road work.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Siegfried went to Mt.
Clemens last week with their little boy to
be treated for paralysis, by the mineral
waters at that place.

I have been asked the question many
times, "Why are criminals that are hanged
(by order of the court), always hanged
on Friday?" Will some one please answer.

On Tuesday of next week the Baptist
people of this place will meet at the church
for the purpose of organizing under the
laws of the state, and to transact such other
business as may come before the meet-
ing.

There is considerable talk among farm-
ers here in regard to dragging corn fields
after planting and just as the corn comes
through. We shall try it, and if there is
any great difference, will let you know
the result.

Geo. Gorton's little 3-year-old boy fell
from a loaded wagon and one of the
wheels passed over his leg. Fortunately
the ground was soft, and the wagon was
one with a wide tire, and he sustained no
serious injury.

Several of the young people of Lima im-
proved the last chance of hanging May-
baskets this year, May 31st. One young
lady lost her net and hair pins; another
fell off the fence. (She didn't have a fel-
low). Will took his girl a lovely bouquet,
but lost part of it before reaching her house.
Harry went to Ann Arbor next day, and
came back with a new buggy. Some girls
have a good deal of influence over the boys!

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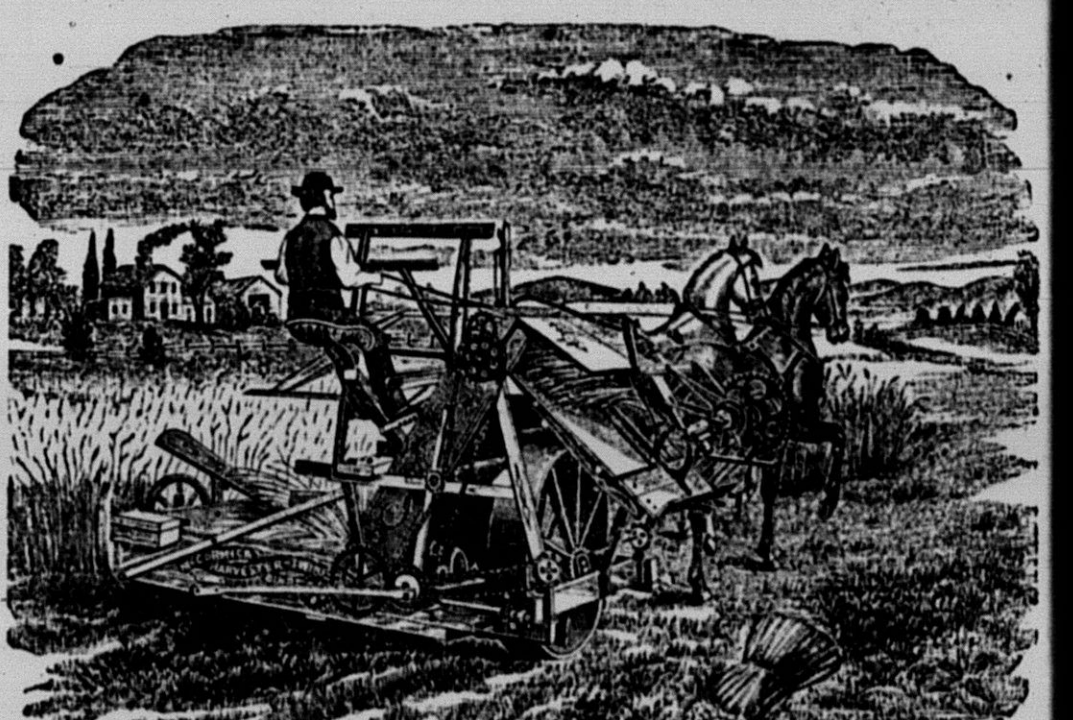
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and lungs—are requested to call at Ar-
mstrong's drug store and get a trial bottle of
Dr. King's New discovery for consumption
free of cost, which will show you what a
regular dollar-size bottle will do.

We Sell



**Bullards Hay Tedder,
Royce Reapers,
Wood Mowers,
Oliver Plows,
Casady Sulky Plows,
Whipple Cultivators,
Spring Tooth harrow
Fairbank scales.
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 perfec-
tion.

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.

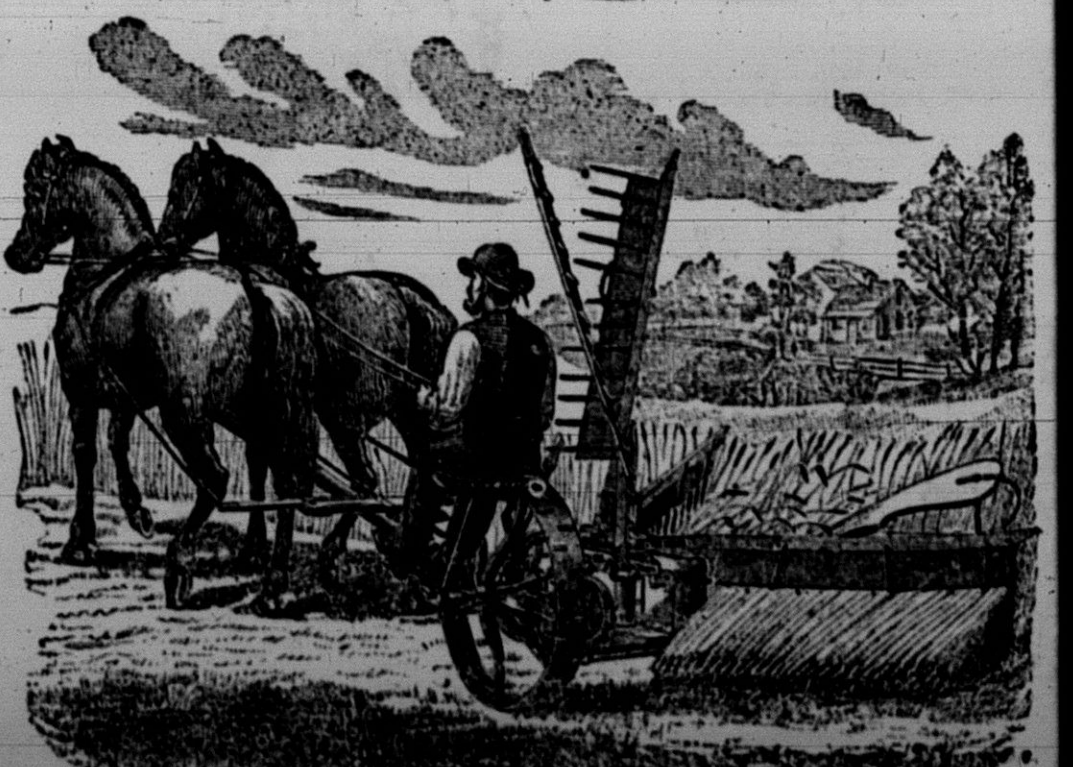
We have a light, single reaper, called the "daisy."

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

Farmers, before you purchase harvesters and binders, reapers and mow-
ers, 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.



No more barbed wire fence around the court house yard.

Too much rain falling on Wednesday, for decoration services, Ypsilanti observed Thursday, and carried out the programme set down for Wednesday.

Edwin Vorce, residing in the eastern part of the township, had 9 sheep killed and 25 badly bitten by dogs last Friday night. His damage is to the extent of about \$100, or \$125.—[Ypsilantian.

A few Free Traders pulled themselves together Monday evening in the County Clerk's office, and organized a club. John L. Robinson was elected president, and John N. Bailey secretary.—[Courier.

We learn that Mrs. J. W. Robinson of the grammar department of our Union school, is the only lady teacher in the county who holds a first grade certificate. She is also said to be the best elocutionist in the county.—[Enterprise.

In a letter to the Saline Observer E. B. Clark writes from Ellsberry, Dakota, as follows: "I commenced seeding May 7th. Seeded 80 acres of wheat the first week; began on 320 acres of wheat, and 50 acres of oats May 14th, and finished the whole 400 acres May 26th. Had forty horses at work part of the time."

The Bycraft case was finished and given over to the jury Tuesday forenoon. After being out several hours they came in with a verdict of assault and battery. The Judge thereupon after expressing his surprise at the decision gave Bycraft a sentence to the limit of the law—the house of correction for three months and a fine of \$100. Stephen D. Bycraft was not a student as some papers have asserted.—[Courier.

An interesting case of bigamy has been on the docket this week. A man named John Racer was arrested in Dexter about a month ago, upon the charge of his wife being married to—him—but whom it appears he was not really married to—and his first wife appearing, the case was so evident that the jury were out only a few minutes before sentencing him in guilty. The Judge yesterday sentenced him to state prison for five years.—[Courier.

UNION SCHOOL REPORT.

The following is the report of the Chelsea Union School for the month ending May 25th, 1883:

	Number enrolled	Number belonging	Per cent of attendance
First Primary,	70	61	86
Second Primary,	36	35	94
Second Intermediate,	45	44	90
First Intermediate,	50	47	95
Grammar Room,	34	27	93
High School,	47	39	92

283 253

ROLL OF HONOR.

FIRST PRIMARY.

Eva Taylor,
George Taylor,
Yoanny Zukke.

A. Lou WHITTELEY, Teacher.

SECOND PRIMARY.

Tillie Gierbach,
Nellie Lowry,
Ella Hepler,
Katie Staffan,
Frank Taylor,
Bertrand Harris.

Cora E. Lewis, Teacher.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE.

Glande Monroe,
Louis Vogel,
Clara Tichenor,
Mary Negus,
Gertie Chandler,
Maggie Keusch,
Luella Townsend.

Dora Harrington, Teacher.

FIRST INTERMEDIATE.

George Staffan,
Loney Leach,
George Patterson,
Thomas Fallon,
Maudie Freer,
Lizzie Loomis,
Anna Conity,
Jennie Hudler,
Julius Klein,
Flora Hepler,
May Wood,
May Judson,
Minnie Vogel.

Tillie K. Mutschel, Teacher.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Belle Chandler,
Kittie Crowell,
Fred Morton,
Emma Schumacher,
Frank Wood.

Libbie Depeuw, Teacher.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Lillie Beam,
Bertie Vogel,
Maggie Gates,
Ida Speer.

P. M. Parker, Principal.

MARY L. WRIGHT, Preceptress.

From the Jackson Star.

ALTAMONT, Florida, May 2.

The Florida amendment to the story in Genesis is to the effect that after the Lord had rested the seventh day and hallowed it, He looked around and discovered that he had left a little pile of sand and a good deal of climate, and he put them together and made Florida. There isn't a stone to be found in the Florida peninsula to this day, except that it was brought from abroad, or was dug up from a great depth in the earth.

Since my last letter to you I have been cultivating the acquaintance of one of the most successful orange growers in Orange county, R. D. Fuller, who by the way is a brother of D. H. Fuller of Jackson. Mr. Fuller came here in 1873 and took up a homestead in the wilderness. In 1875, as an experiment, Mr. Fuller planted a few orange seeds, and a couple of years later started an orange grove in earnest, and from that poor beginning, and without a dollar in the world, except what he earned from day to day, he supported his family here in the woods, and created him on the sand an orange grove worth \$15,000.

There are many different opinions as to how soon an orange tree will come into bearing, and on this subject I have inquired particularly. I can now see in Mr. Fuller's grove, a tree which was budded and set where it now is, six years ago this spring, in April. It is now bending under its load of about a thousand young oranges, which when ripe, will be worth on the tree, two cents apiece. This, Mr. Fuller tells me, is the third crop on that tree. There is a seedling tree standing beside it which is nine years from the seed, and has also its third crop. There is a gain of about three years, in setting budded trees, and an addition in expense of about one dollar per tree. Mr. Fuller's grove, of about five acres, has done on the average, as well as these two trees I have mentioned, although his trees are of various ages. You may ask, do trees usually do as well as this? I answer decidedly, no. But of this I am convinced, that any grove Mr. Fuller works as he wishes to, with an average soil, will. Before I came here I read in some newspaper the statement that it required no more work and care to properly tend an orange grove than it does an apple or peach orchard north. That statement was as far from the truth as the average Michigan woman would shoot wide of the mark. And you know that as a rule when a woman is about to shoot at a mark, whoever wishes to be perfectly safe, gets directly between her and the mark. Not so with the pioneer women of Florida. Only night before last I was awakened from my sleep by a wild cat, that was making his (or her) nocturnal visit to Mr. Fuller's flock of lambs, and that had an elegant feast shortly after on a very fine turkey. As I have before remarked, this is a very new country, and to impress this fact upon you I will add that yesterday I started to explore this country between Altamont and the region north of the great lake Apapka. And after leaving the Altamont settlement, we went for miles at a stretch without seeing a human being or a human habitation, and in the course of fully ten miles at one time, only came to one clearing where any one lived. And this, too, was through as lovely a country as I ever saw. The land resembles very much the country in the townships of Columbia or Parma, in Jackson county, and it was an unbroken pine forest, and it is dotted every mile or two with little lakes as clear as crystal, that nestle in among the hills wherever a basin is formed, and some of them high up above the surrounding country. One of them was so high that at some time a settler had lowered it by digging a ditch right through a sand ridge that was as elevated as the Rockwell hill at Jackson. This is on the "backbone" of the peninsula, and as an elevated country as any one could wish to live in.

But I hear people say, "The country is worthless, you can't raise anything on the sand, you can't raise wheat, nor corn, nor hay, nor even orange trees, without you cart down there a great quantity of fertilizers from the north." Well, let us see. I said that in our travels yesterday we came to one settlement in the wilderness. This was the homestead of David B. Stewart, one of the inhabitants of ante-bellum days. Twenty-seven years ago he set out some orange trees in his yard as a mere ornament. They covered less than half an acre of ground, have never had any care, but have been richly fertilized from the barn yard. Yesterday I saw several trees loaded with ripe fruit, and the ground strewn with oranges that were wasting. Of course we were made welcome to all we wanted. Upon inquiring of the owner as to such prodigality, I was informed that the crop had been gathered, that what was left amounted to nothing, that the oranges that were sold from "this little patch" last year, brought over \$1,800 on the

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 hooks 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 A T

PARKER & BABCOCK.

Michigan Central Time Card.

Passenger Trains on the Michigan Central Railroad 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.

Commercial.

Home Markets.

BEANS—Unpicked are in good demand at \$1.00 @ \$1.25 per bu.
BARLEY—Is quiet at \$1.25 @ \$1.50 per cwt.

BUTTER—In good demand at 14c per lb. for choice.

CORN—In the ear is steady and brings 25c per bu. for old and new.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, are in good demand at 7c per lb. Peaches, per lb., 10c.

EGGS—Are in good demand at 14c.

HIDES—Bring 5 1/2c @ 6c per lb.

HOGS—Live—Dull, at \$6.00 per cwt. Dressed, \$7.50.

LARD—Lard quiet at 11c per lb.

ONIONS—Per bu., 35c.

OATS—Are steady, at 38c @ 40c.

PORK—Dressed offer 11 cents per lb. for salt pork.

POULTRY—Turkeys, 8c @ 10c per lb., and Chickens at 8c. Ducks, 8c. Geese, 7c.

POTATOES—Bring 35c per bu.

SALT—Remains steady at \$1.35 per bbl. Rock, \$1.75.

WHEAT—No. 1, white or red, \$1.04 @ \$1.04 per bu.

Ordinance No. 19.

An ordinance assigning certain buildings wherein persons may exercise the trade or employment of standing stallions for the use of mares, and making it unlawful for any person or persons to carry on such trade or employment at any other place or places within the village of Chelsea, and making it unlawful to use the streets or other public places of the village of Chelsea, for the purpose of exhibiting or training stallions.

It is hereby ordained by the President and trustees of the village of Chelsea:

Section 1. All barns situated not less than Forty (40) rods from any dwelling house within the limits of the village of Chelsea, is hereby assigned wherein the trade or employment of standing stallions for the use of mares may be carried on.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to exercise the trade or employment of standing stallions for the use of mares within the limits of said village except in such place or places as are assigned and designated by section one of this ordinance.

Section 3. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to use any of the streets or public places of the said village for the purpose of exhibiting or training stallions.

Section 4. Any person or persons who shall be convicted before any Justice of the Peace (having jurisdiction to try offenders for violating the ordinances of the said village), of violating any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not to exceed One hundred (100) dollars and costs of prosecution, or shall be imprisoned in the County Jail not to exceed Ninety (90) days or both such fine or imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

Section 5. This ordinance to be in force from and after its publication.

Approved May 21st, 1883.

R. S. Armstrong, President.

Thos. McKone, Clerk.

JOB PRINTING.

Pamphlets, Posters, Handbills, Circulars, Cards, Ball Tickets, Labels, Blanks, Bill-Heads and other varieties of Plain and Fancy Job Printing executed with promptness, and in the best possible style, at the HERALD OFFICE.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. S. Armstrong. vii-5

Free of Charge.

All persons suffering from coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, loss of voice, or any affection of the throat and lungs, are requested to call at Armstrong's drug store and get a trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, free of charge, which will convince them of its wonderful merits and show what a regular dollar-size bottle will do. Call early.

Fortunes for Farmers and Mechanics.

Thousands of dollars can be saved by using proper judgment in taking care of the health of yourself and family. If you are bilious, have hollow complexion, poor appetite, low and depressed spirits, and generally debilitated, do not delay a moment, but go at once and procure a bottle of those wonderful Electric Bitters, which never fail to cure, and that for the trifling sum of fifty cents.—Tribune. Sold by R. S. Armstrong.

Positive Cure for Piles.

To the people of this County we would say we have been given the Agency of Dr. Marchesi'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.

A Common-sense Remedy.

SALICYLICA.
No more Rheumatism, Gout or Neuralgia. Immediate Relief Warranted, Permanent Cure Guaranteed. Five years established and never known to fail in a single case, acute or chronic. Refer to all prominent physicians and druggists for the standing of Salicylica.

SECRET.

THE ONLY DISSOLVER OF THE POISONOUS URIC ACID WHICH EXISTS IN THE BLOOD OF RHEUMATIC AND GOUTY PATIENTS.

SALICYLICA is known as a common-sense remedy because it strikes directly at the cause of Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia, while so many so called specifics and supposed panaceas only treat locally the effects.

It has been conceded by eminent scientists that outward applications, such as rubbing with oils, ointments, liniments and soothing lotions will not eradicate these diseases which are the result of the poisoning of the blood with Uric Acid.

SALICYLICA works with marvelous effect on this acid, and so removes the disorder. It is now exclusively used by all the celebrated physicians of America and Europe. Highest Medical Academy reports 95 per cent cures in three days.

REMEMBER

that SALICYLICA is a certain cure for Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia. The most intense pains are subdued almost instantly.

Give it a trial. Relief guaranteed or money refunded. Thousands of testimonials sent on application.

\$1 a Box; 6 boxes for \$5.

Sent free by mail on receipt of money. Ask your druggist for it but do not be lulled into taking imitations or substitutes or something recommended as "just as good!" Insist on the genuine with the name of WASHBURN & CO. on each box, which is guaranteed chemically pure under our signature, an indispensable requisite to insure success in the treatment. Take no other or send to us.

Washburn & Co. Proprietors, 287 BROADWAY, COR. READE ST. N. Y.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

OVERWORK in schools is not confined to this country; there are serious complaints of it in England. A gentleman wrote a letter a few days ago to the Liverpool Mercury, in which he criticised severely the schools of Liverpool for over-teaching. The day's study, he says, begins at 7:45 a. m. and lasts until 8 p. m. Besides this, the evenings are supposed to be devoted to study at home, and there are no holidays on Saturday. A medical inspector of Bolton has also called attention to the grievous manner in which the health of the children under his charge is injured by overwork. He quotes the case of a bright boy who was pushed on in his studies until he broke down under the strain, and who, as soon as he partially recovered, was loaded with extra lessons in order to make up for lost time. It is to be feared that the public schools of this country also could furnish many instances of such brutal ignorance.

A WISE-HEADED sheriff recently remarked: "Many women come to me at the jail and want to read and talk to the criminals, but I tell them to go and read and talk to the same class that are not as yet criminals, and keep them from being such." And only when this is done can those noble-hearted women accomplish anything in the cause to which they are devoting their lives. Christianity must be made a practical every day matter, before its ennobling qualities are experienced by the masses, much less by the unfortunate ones whose sin has found them out, and who are often regarded as too vile for even "sweet charity" to approach. The disciples were bidden to go into the highways and hedges seeking for the erring ones, and not until Christians learn that the most healthy and vigorous piety is that which is the busiest, which battles with the difficulties it meets, and which aims to do great things for God and man, will their work redound to His glory. It may not be as pleasant to work with the outcast as for him, but that is the true and only way for successful work, and "Truth needs no ornaments, and what she borrows from the pencil is deformity."

THE rapid growth and consequent development of the Northwestern corner of Uncle Sam's big farm—Oregon and Washington Territory is becoming so marked as to claim the attention of all thoughtful persons. With the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad, confidently expected in about three months, Oregon and New York will be neighbors. Oregon has a rich soil, mild temperature and abundant rain; though all these are essential to the prosperity of any section they do not provide a market. But with this great thoroughfare between the Northwest and the east, the timber, mineral and cereal resources of Oregon and Washington Territory will find means for development. Anticipating this, an immense immigration is flocking to this new Eldorado, with high hopes and pardonable pride of its coming greatness. It is not alone the capitalist and speculator who are going there in search of greater wealth, but the laborer, too, whose services command good prices. It is gratifying to know that it is the industrious who are to form the population of this important section of our great commonwealth, for only in industry and a close adherence to principles of honesty and business integrity can we find hope for the successful future of any undertaking.

SAID an old army correspondent regarding the revelations of gambling among army officers at Washington: "It is not to be wondered at that idle army officers should gamble when it is a fact that the vice was a common one among officers and soldiers during the most active campaigns of the late war. I have seen men spend the evening between two days of a battle in playing cards for stakes. It wasn't exactly gambling under fire, but it was the next thing to it. There was hardly an officer's mess, regimental or staff that was not a poker club, and thousands of dollars changed hands after each visit of the paymaster. Freeze-out poker, the winner to maintain the mess until the next pay day, was a common form of gambling among the officers. Many of the private soldiers were lively gamblers, and hardly

a company was without its 'poker sharp'—usually a cool, quiet, 'goody-goody' sort of chap from some country district. Early in the war professional gamblers haunted every depot of supplies, and preyed upon commissioners, quartermasters and paymasters. One or two paymasters lost fabulous sums to these sharks; then defaulted, were sent to prison and the gamblers fled to Canada until the storm blew over. The vice is as common and as fashionable in the army, among officers and privates, as it ever was; the only difference is that the army is not quite as large as it was."

THE reported purchase of 1,800,000 acres of land in Texas by an English syndicate will direct the attention of home capitalists and others to the fact that John Bull is investing heavily on this side of the water. Only a short time ago Mr. Whalley, M. P., representing an English company, bought 311,000 acres in Texas, and other companies formed in London have also made large purchases down there. Recently an English syndicate, through ex-Senator Gordon, bought 1,300,000 acres of bottom land in Mississippi between Memphis and Yazoo. In addition to these late purchases, the colossal Disston transaction in Florida lands four years ago and Lord Dunraven's investments in Colorado may be mentioned. Mr. Disston bought 4,000,000 acres from the state of Florida, and subsequently sold 2,000,000 acres to a syndicate of London capitalists. The intention of these English gentlemen is to drain the land and fit it for settlement, and then invite immigration. A steamship line will be established between its principal port and Europe. Lord Dunraven owns some thousands of acres of Colorado land which has more than doubled in value since he purchased it. Besides these investments, Englishmen have made extensive purchases in the northwestern states and territories. Our cousins in the old country evidently have great faith in the progress and development of the New World.

THE day set apart for the beautiful ceremony of decorating the graves of our soldier-dead, was never more generally observed than this year. It is a holy impulse that prompts this annual tribute of beautiful flowers to the memory of those who fell in that ever-memorable struggle. It is a fitting expression of love and reverence we bear for those who laid their all upon their country's altar that she might be free, and is a tribute to patriotism and personal bravery as well as a sacrifice. While eulogies and poems in heroic verse are read, and battle hymns are chanted, yet the voiceless flowers—the voice of the Creator to the created—are more powerful and eloquent than words of orator or poet, telling as they do, a story which all may understand, yet all none can utter. We do more in the observance of this day than pay a passing tribute to the unreplying dead, for we encourage a love of country, home and noble deeds. It is not only the graves in our beautiful cemeteries that are thus strewn with flowers, for every blossom speaks of graves on some southern battle-field known to the Father's eye, but to us are numbered among the "unknown" dead. It is not perpetuating feelings of sectional strife. The long, terrible struggle is over and North and South alike mourn over the irreparable loss of brave men, divided in the days of enmity and strife but united at last in the "Beautiful Beyond."

Hawthorne's House.

Boston Gazette.
"The Wayside" at Concord, which is about to be sold, is the only house Hawthorne ever owned. It is a quaint and picturesque old house, situated about a mile from Concord Village on the Lexington road. The house was built before the Revolution, and, although its gambrel roof has been changed in its original outline and many of the huge beams have been covered, it still wears its ancient aspect. Hawthorne purchased it in 1852, and made numerous alterations in it, erecting a tower over the ell, in which he fitted up a study. It was here that he wrote the "Tanglewood Tales," and after his return from abroad he wrote there "Our Old Home" and "Septimius Felton." He was buried from here, and the house has remained in the Hawthorne family ever since, until now, when Mr. and Mrs. George Parsons Lathrop have decided to sell it. The sale had not been consummated at last accounts, but is said that a Boston gentleman, who looks at the place from a sentimental as well as from a business standpoint, has about decided to purchase it.

Discretion of speech is more than eloquence; and to speak agreeably to him with whom we deal, is more than to speak in good words or in good order.

Brooklyn's Bridge.

Everybody knows where New York is situated, and of the most remarkable growth of that city. How as the lower part became crowded with business houses and manufactories, a new residence city for those engaged in the busy marts of trade of the great metropolis, became an absolute necessity, and Brooklyn sprang up, as if by magic, on Long Island, just opposite. The city thus started, as a place of residence, to-day ranks among the greatest cities of the country, having a population of nearly 600,000 inhabitants, being surpassed only by New York and Philadelphia.

Communication between New York and its off spring, Brooklyn, has heretofore been carried so by means of immense ferry boats which ply back and forth every few minutes, carrying thousands upon thousands of people daily. Although the fare for each trip on these boats is only two cents, the traffic is so immense that the ferry boats have become a source of great wealth to their owners.

It is seldom, even in our most severe winters, that navigation between these two cities has ever been impeded by ice, though it has frequently occurred that transit has been very difficult. Of course, while this is a matter of serious concern to the thousands of people who were obliged to cross the river daily, yet it was the immense business interests which were most seriously affected by the embargo.

"Necessity is the mother of invention," the sage has told us. It seemed necessary to the business men of New York and Brooklyn, that some way must be devised by which traffic could be carried on uninterruptedly, and all minds turned to the possibility of bridging East River, as the narrow strait of the sea is called, which separates Manhattan Island from the western extremity of Long Island.

Leading citizens of Brooklyn took hold of the matter and quickly procured a charter for a bridge company. Both New York and Brooklyn were authorized to subscribe for part of the stock, and \$5,000,000 was fixed on as the capital required. The company was organized and John A. Roebling, who had had large experience in the construction of suspension bridges, was appointed engineer, and his plans, contemplating an expenditure of \$7,000,000 were adopted, and the work of construction actually commenced in 1869. Before the first stone had been laid, Mr. Roebling met his death, but a successor was found in his son, W. A. Roebling who has most successfully carried out the magnificent plans of his father.

The difficulties surrounding this immense undertaking were numerous and varied, but the greatest obstacle was the fact that the strait was an important thoroughfare for large vessels, and it was necessary to make it high enough for ships to pass under, without danger to their masts. A clear height of 135 feet above high water mark was thus provided for. The length of the main span is about 1,600 feet, and the total length of the bridge, with its approaches, is nearly 6,000 feet, or something over a mile. In the lengths of its span, its height above the water, its capacity for traffic, in the strength and solidity of its construction and in its cost, it is without exception the grandest triumph of modern engineering, surpassing the far-famed bridge at Clifton, England, Triboung, Switzerland, Cincinnati and Covington, and the great Niagara bridge. The Brooklyn bridge has twice the span of the Niagara suspension bridge and cost 38 times as much.

The weight of the cables and roadway are borne by two massive towers, one on either side of the river. The immensity of these towers may be imagined from the fact that from foundation to summit they are about 350 feet high—80 feet below ground to the natural bed-rock, and 270 feet in the air. At the summit each tower is 136 feet long and 53 wide. Never since the building of the great pyramids of Egypt has there been a parallel of such masses of masonry.

The manner in which these mammoth towers were constructed is exceedingly interesting. In building a house the foundations are first made, but in building these towers the order was reversed, and the whole work was done above ground, when the tower was undermined and as fast as the building progressed. A large inverted box was first constructed of heavy pine timber, the sides being four feet thick and the bottom (or top when inverted) very much thicker. There were also six partitions in the box, each four feet thick, to give greater strength for the support of the load it was to carry. When placed in position the box formed a raft 172 feet long, 102 wide, and 23 feet deep. Upon the level surface of this raft or inverted box the building of the masonry began, while inside the box a large force of workmen were constantly employed excavating the earth below, and permitting the great weight to settle, inch by inch, to its solid bearing. This, on the New York side, was not reached until the ponderous mass had gone down 80 feet. Then the box, or caisson, as it is called, was itself filled up solid with concrete, and the foundation was complete. During the progress of the work water was kept out of the caissons by keeping them filled with compressed air.

The roadway, 85 feet wide, from tower to tower is suspended by rods from immense iron cables, which, passing over the tops of the towers, are securely anchored deep in the ground on either side of the river. These cables are each composed of thousands of steel wires, about the size of ordinary telegraph wire. They are first passed in 19 groups of 268 wires each, each group being

bound with wire. The 19 groups together are then joined to in an immense cylindrical rope 15 1/2 inches in diameter, and this is securely bound together by an external wrapping of wire. It will be observed the wires are not twisted as an ordinary cable, but lie straight and parallel throughout their entire length. These four great cables are not fastened to the towers, but simply pass over them, resting on heavy iron saddles, which in turn rest on series of rollers, so as to play freely as the temperature or other influences may cause the cable to draw in either direction.

The anchorages which hold this massive structure are solid masses of masonry a thousand feet back from the tower on either side. These blocks of masonry are each 119x132 feet in size, and over 90 feet deep, and are built in chains of iron bars 8x9 inches in size and about 12 feet long. The cables enter the anchorages in a horizontal direction; but after taking the form of chains they bend around downwards so as to form the quadrant of a circle, and are finally secured to great iron plates, each weighing 23 tons, which underlie and are held in position by the mass of masonry above, which weight is estimated at 60,000 tons. The roadway is suspended from these cables by bands passing around the cables, and connected with the iron beams which support the floor of the bridge by heavy iron rods. The floor of the bridge is divided into five compartments, the two outer ones being for vehicles, the next two for railway cars to be propelled by endless cables, and the middle compartment for foot passengers. The latter is elevated considerably so as to afford a view of the splendid scenery which the bridge commands. Tolls will of course be charged for vehicles, but foot passengers will cross free.

The bridge is further strengthened by longitudinal iron trusses. The weight of the entire superstructure sustained by the two lofty towers is 14,680 tons, and the greatest load which it is thought it can ever be exposed to is 1,380 tons, including a total strain of 17,780 tons, while the ultimate strength of the four cables is estimated at about 49,200 tons. The timid can thus see how absolutely safe this colossal structure is.

Very soon after the organization of the company individual interests were disposed of, and the project was carried on as a public enterprise by the two cities jointly. The plans have been changed several times, with a view to insure absolute safety, durability and lightness. As a consequence of these changes the original estimate has been exceeded, and the bridge that connects Brooklyn and New York represents \$16,000,000. It is not money foolishly spent, for the influence it will have in practically making the two cities one, and as a monument to the skill, enterprise and inventive genius of man, makes the structure well worth the sum.

Like all great enterprises it has not been completed without the sacrifice of human life. Deaths have resulted from accidents of various kinds, but principally from what is termed the caisson disease, the result of working in highly compressed atmosphere.

But the bridge is completed and has been formally presented to the two cities. It remains now to be seen if the connecting link shall be so used by them as to prove that its usefulness is even greater than its grandeur and vastness.

HOW TACKS ARE MADE.

Machines That Bite Off Thousands a Minute.

Mechanical Engineer.
The iron is received from the rolling mills in sheets from three inches to twelve inches wide, and from three feet to nine feet in length, the thickness varying, according to the kind of work into which it is to be made, from one-eighth to one-thirty-second of an inch. These sheets are all cut in about thirty inch pieces, and by immersion in acid cleaned of the hard outside flinty scale. They are then chopped into strips of a width corresponding to the length of the nail or tack required. Supposing the tack to be cut in an eight-ounce carpet tack, the strip of iron, as chopped and ready for the machine, would be about eleven-sixteenths of an inch wide and thirty inches long. This piece is placed firmly in the feeding apparatus, and by this arrangement carried between the knives of the machine.

At each revolution of the balance wheel the knives cut off a small piece from the end of this plate. The piece cut off is pointed at one end, and square for forming the head at the other. It is then carried between two dies by the action of the knives, and these dies, coming together, form the body of the tack under the head. Enough of the iron projects beyond the face of the dies to form the head, and while held firmly by them, a lever strikes this projecting piece into a round head. This, as we have said before, is all done during one revolution of the wheel, and the knives, as soon as the tack drops from the machine, are ready to cut off another piece.

These machines are run at the rate of about 250 revolutions per minute. The shoe nail machines, for cutting headless shoe nails, are run at about 500 revolutions per minute, and cut from 3 to 5 nails at each revolution.

Is anybody waiting on you?" said a polite dry goods clerk to a young lady from the country. "Yes, sir," replied the blushing damsel; "that's my fellow outside; he wouldn't come in the store."

WISE WORDS.

It is the height of art to conceal art. Health is the vital principle of bliss. Bad taste is a species of bad morals. That you may be beloved, be amiable. Let them obey who know how to rule. Rich gifts wax poor when givers prove unkind. Ungratefulness is the very poison of manhood. This world belongs to the energetic.—Emerson. No thoroughly occupied man was ever yet miserable. "They also serve who only stand and wait."—Milton. The first and worst of all frauds is to cheat one's self. A room hung with pictures is a room hung with thought. As every thread of gold is valuable, so is every minute of time. Cheerfulness is an offshoot of goodness and of wisdom.—Bovee. Affection is the broadest basis of a good life.—George Eliot. Some men, like pictures, are fitter for a corner than a full light. Be ignorance thy choice, when knowledge leads to woe.—Beattie. Perfection is attained by low degrees; she requires the hand of time. One little evil will expand itself and usurp the place of much good. Suffering is the surest means of making us truthful to ourselves. Too great refinement is false delicacy, and true delicacy is solid refinement. You cannot root out an evil until you have something good to put in its place. All other knowledge is hurtful to him who has not honesty and good nature. Knavery is supple, and can bend, but honesty is firm and upright and yields not. Good breeding shows itself most, where to an ordinary eye it appears the least. Without content, we shall find it almost as difficult to please others as ourselves.

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Columbus Time.

Through time table in effect January 27th, 1885.

GOING WEST.		GOING SOUTH.	
Express	3d Class	Express	3d Class
6:10 P.M.	8:35 A.M.	9:25 A.M.	5:00 P.M.
6:35	8:40	9:30	5:05
7:00	8:45	9:35	5:10
7:15	8:50	9:40	5:15
7:30	8:55	9:45	5:20
7:40	9:00	9:50	5:25
7:50	9:05	9:55	5:30
8:05	9:10	10:00	5:35
8:20	9:15	10:05	5:40
8:30	9:20	10:10	5:45
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8:50	9:30	10:20	5:55
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LIFE'S ESSENCE.

RICHARD REALE.

Fair are the flowers and the children, but their subtle suggestion is fairer; Rare is the race of dawn, but the secret that clings to it is rarer; Sweet the exultance of song, but the strain that precedes it is sweeter; And never was poem yet writ but the meaning outmastered the meter.

Never a daisy that grows but a mystery guideth the growing; Never a river that flows but a majesty seepeth the flowing; Never a Shakespeare that soared but a stronger than he did unfold him; Nor ever a prophet foretold but a mightier seer hath foretold him.

Back of the canvas that throbs the painter is hinted and hidden; Into the statue that breathes the soul of the sculptor is hidden; Under the joy that is felt lie the infinite issues of feeling; Crowning the glory revealed is the glory that crowns the revealing.

Great is the symbols of being, but that which is symbolized is greater; Vast the create and beheld, but vaster the inward creature; Back of the sound broods the silence, back of the gift stands the giving; Back of the hand that receives thrill the sensitive nerves of receiving.

Speech is nothing to spirit, the deed is outdone in the doing; The heart of the wooer is warm, but warmer the heart of the wooing; And up from the pits where these shiver, and up from the heights where these shine, Twin voices and shadows swim starward, and the essence of life is divine.

MAJOR GLINTON'S MISTAKE.

Major Glinton was one of the most courageous fellows in the world, according to the men who knew him; but when the ladies of his acquaintance heard this opinion, they laughed it to scorn, for they considered him the most timid creature they had ever seen. He was very fond of ladies' society, they said, or he would not spend all his evenings at parties or making calls; yet no one lady, old or young, single or married, had ever known him to express his regard in any way that was not extremely decorous and formal. Flirt? They would as soon think of a tombstone or a telegraph pole attempting to flirt. Most of the Major's male acquaintances carried scars on their hearts, as results either of attacks or of sudden surprises by fair skirmishers; but no one could imagine the Major to have suffered any such mishap; for he not only made no reconnoissances, but he always retired precipitately within himself at the first flash of a pair of eyes leveled directly at him.

The truth was that the brave Major was not only as modest as a model maiden, but he was painfully bashful beside. The only desire of his life was to marry, which he was financially able to do, but the important preliminary step of proposing was one he had never dared to take. Until he had reached adult years he had met scarcely a woman, but his two orphaned sisters, to whom he had tried to be a father, and upon whose rare purity and sweetness he had based his idea of womanhood. Both married and went far from their old home, so they could not help him to gain a wife by disabusing him of his impression that all women were too good for him. To Glinton nearly every woman appeared a saint. He worshiped one after another, although only one at a time, and his tastes were so correct that he was obliged to change his divinity about once in three months to avoid worshipping another man's wife. Whenever an old scar healed and a delicious throbbing of the heart told of a new dart that had found its way to his heart, he vowed solemnly to propose at once, and vary the dreadful monotony of having another man step in before him. And each time he delayed, just for a day or a week, or because he feared too much or hoped too wildly, and every time he waited a little too long—every time but one.

For when the Major met Alice Wallerson, he felt that, to lose her, too, would be more than his life could endure. She was pretty, as all women seemed to the Major. She was good and she was sweet, the Major was sure, else why were all other women unusually fond of her? Best of all, she seemed the most modest and bashful maiden in the whole circle of his acquaintance, and through these qualities would be able to offer him sympathy with feelings that all other people regarded with provoking smiles.

But how should he propose? Being a woman, her bashful nature must be far more sensitive than his own, so even if he were to nerve himself to the ordeal, how could he be enough of a brute to inflict greater trepidation upon her, if he loved her? Even were she favorably disposed towards him, he was sure that listening to a proposal would put her heart in a terrible tumult; how much more dreadful would it be, then, for her to listen to him should she not be favorably disposed.

He knew that she always looked at him pleasantly; he felt that she had been even grateful to him one evening, when both, at a party, and both through timidity, retired to the same half-hidden corner of the drawing-room, each innocent of the approach of the other, and each over-anxious, on meeting, to show that the affair was a mere accident. This was the only basis of Glinton's hope, and yet—he had been disappointed so many times he could not bear to think of failure now.

He made several calls, with the intention of proposing, but every time his courage failed him; besides, Mrs. Wallerson or Alice's sister Nell were always in the parlor. Of course he could not say before two what he dreamed to say even with a single

Worse still, Miss Nell, who was a brilliant brunette of the irrepressible species, could not avoid teasing him slyly at every possible opportunity, and he always lost his tongue under her onslaughts.

Then he tried to propose in writing, and for a week of evenings he wrote steadily, with no more satisfactory result than a note to Mrs. Wallerson, in which he intended to inclose his proposal.

Chance finally came in play to his aid. Miss Nell, as one of a trio of girls, who had devised a surprise party for a recently married friend, wrote to the Major about the project, and begged that he would call and give her some assistance among their mutual acquaintances among gentlemen. As the Major read her note a brilliant thought occurred to him. While talking business Miss Nell would certainly not endeavor to tease him; his bashfulness never troubled him while talking with ladies on any subject requiring common sense, opinion and executive ability; he should, therefore, be able to feel at ease with Miss Nell, and while in that unusual condition he would make a confidant of her and ask her advice and assistance. He would try to talk to her if she were a man; it might be a rash experiment, but he felt equal to almost any degree of rashness when he thought of how many times before he had resolved and failed.

So the Major went to Wallerson home on the evening appointed by mischievous Miss Nell, with a stouter heart than he had felt, outside of business hours, since the war ended. He arranged with the young lady to bring all his male friends into the surprise party, and she, rather confused by her new view of the Major's character, was most effusive in his thanks, and being only twenty-three years of age and no older than her years signified, was completely astounded by the Major's coolness. She could not help betraying her curiosity; she looked at the Major inquiringly, she dropped into reveries, and she said to her mother, who came to the door of the parlor a moment about some affairs strictly of a family nature, that Mr. Glinton was entirely different to what she imagined him to be.

But the Major did not know all this, and after the business of the evening ended he began to feel the old familiar cold sweat that had been his torment in the swamps of the Chickahominy fifteen years before.

Conversation had dropped to the dead level of the National Academy, the last new novel, and Brown's last volume of poems, all of which were very bad. Miss Nell looked interested, pretty and sentimental until the Major half wished she would be her natural self, for he had at last roused himself to the combative state, and he wanted to talk with her in the most serious manner about her sister. At last he made a desperate effort and said:

"Miss Wallerson, I called this evening only on business, but I have for a long time wanted to say something to you about a matter—"

"Excuse me just for an instant, Major," interrupted Miss Nell, "the gas is hissing dreadfully. Won't you be good enough to see which burner it is; I'm just too short to reach any of them. I'm sorry to say."

The Major hastened to the rescue. He heard a hissing noise, as of the escape of too much gas; he could not be sure which of the six burners was at fault, so he turned down one after another until the noise stopped and the parlor was almost dark.

"You are very kind," murmured Miss Nell as the Major resumed his seat near her; "the blowing of gas is dreadfully annoying to the ear. By the way, you were saying that—"

The Major resisted a temptation to say, "Oh, nothing of any consequence," and said:

"I have been long the most reverent adorer of a certain young lady who—"

"Oh, Major!" exclaimed Miss Nell, "the idea of your being in love. Did you—"

"Excuse me, Miss Wallerson," said the Major hastily, "but no one is competent to pass an opinion on my condition of mind but myself. I fully know my own feelings, and merely wish an opportunity to explain them in such a manner as may be most respectful."

"I beg your pardon, Major," said Miss Nell, now entirely on her guard. "Please continue, and believe no one here can doubt your sincerity."

The Major's heart gave a mighty bound; evidently this mischievous girl suspected something and was willing to suppress herself.

"I have long been worshipping a lady whom I would have been glad to take for my wife," continued the Major, "what had not feared that my love for her would have I had to offer her would be obliged to give up."

"Your thoughtfulness is the kindest major," said Miss Nell.

"Thank you—thaps then you will major hastily. "Peck with more than understand why I am. Miss Wallerson, my customary my youthful days son, I was training reverence for to such unquothat I feel almost like woman as work of asking a woman a thief wheat heart."

"Against and delicacy do you hon—thoughtless Nellie, as demurely as if or," sauer teased any one in her she be

life, & you—thank you," said the grain. "I would like first to myself, if I may trouble you moment. I am, I believe an honest man; I have a good business and

a good bank account. I want to devote both, and my life beside, to the service of the sweetest woman that ever lived. I can not expect her to love me as I love her, for she is an angel and I am only—well, only a man."

"A true man," said Miss Nell, still as demure as a parson, "is as good as anything else in the world—even as good as a true woman."

"Do you really think so?" asked the major. "I must believe you against my will, but entirely according to my inclination. Well, the woman whom I love you know very well; no one can know her better; she is pure, good, sweet, noble, tender."

"Major—major," exclaimed Miss Nell.

"Please don't contradict me on this particular point," said the major; "I really think I know—I am sure I do."

"Then," said Miss Nell, "it would be very impolite in me to contradict, but really—"

"Really," said the major, "I am weighing my words most carefully and mean all I say. I want to offer her all I am and have, under any conditions she may impose. Don't imagine me impulsive or rash in this matter," continued the major, extending both his hands in his earnestness.

"I mean"—What the major wanted to say was never explained, for Miss Nell, entirely in accordance with her own idea of what the excited man was trying to say, murmured "Enough!"

fell upon the major's breast and threw her arm around the major's neck.

What could the astonished man do? What would any gentleman do under the circumstances? Miss Alice tripped into the parlor, found it dark, turned the gas, saw the couple, and exclaimed:

"Oh my!"

Her sister looked up into the major's face for a second eye, then dropped her brow on his shoulder and exclaimed:

"Oh my!"

And the major, looking down at the face before him, not entirely empty of roguishness and everything else but tenderness, forgot all he past, placed his arms about the graceful figure that rested on him, and said:

"Oh my!"

And although he has been married ten years, he never has had reason to regret his mistake.

Not Talk Business.

Arkansas Traveler.

A cattle-dealer stopped at the house of an Arkansas still farmer, and called to a man who was drawing water with an old-fashioned windlass, that cried out with alarming creak at every turn of the crank.

"Light," shouted the drawer of water.

The man dismounted and approached the well. "I am cattle-buyer," said the man, "and I like to talk business to you."

"Can't talk buess till I give these steers as much wr as they want."

"How long wit take you?"

"Blamed if I w. They ain't had no water for twopys, and the well's seventy-five feet p, and the bucket leaks, now makee cale'lation."

"Why don't y drive them to the river?"

"Cos they'd ru in an' drown their-selves."

"Don't you wato sell them?"

"I would if I d the ole woman's consent, an' I th she's willin'."

"Where is she?"

"She' jes' get ready to go over to see one of the nighbors."

"You'd bettermssult her before she leaves."

"You don't ky that woman like I do. It ain't safeester her when she's gittin' ready to go anywhar. We'll hafter wait till gits thar."

"How far is it?"

"About nine es."

"I see you 't care to talk business."

"No, I an't powerful keen."

"If you'd ppare attention to business you'd live ter."

"Don't want no better'n I am. Suits me."

"Are you meg any attempt to educate your child?"

"Yes, an' thre gittin' along fine. Jim hit a nigg with a brick yesterday, Bob sassed a lice of the peace an' Buck ain't afed of the devil. That's a mighty ag showin', let me tell yu, and th windlass screaked and he steers wal their eyes."

"Are all of ur children boys?"

"They might have been ef it hadn't been fur one ng."

"What was it?"

"One of 'em was a girl."

"Well, th's no use fooling with you, good-by."

"Good-day and he turned the crank muttering himself, "noisin' round here tryin' and out who's got whisky. A man has be mighty smart these days."

Why He Paid.

They were talking about gas and comparing gasbills, and finally the bald-headed mn laid aside his paper and observed:

"Well, had only two burners going in my ofce for an hour each evening during January, and my gas bill for the month was \$17."

THE FARM.

The Time to Cut Timothy.

In an address on "Grasses" delivered before the Annual Agricultural Convention at Indianapolis, Hon. I. D. S. Nelson of Fort Wayne, Indiana, said: Timothy unquestionably makes much the best hay for all classes of stock when well cured, which is more easily accomplished than any other grass, but which is not always done by any means, and yet is as worthless as need be when cut at an unseasonable time, or handled in an unintelligent manner. My rule for cutting timothy is, when it is in its very best estate, if possible, and that is when the major part of the field is in bloom. Some of the seeds then were in the milk, and most of them, perhaps before I was through, for I never cut my grass wet or dry, because I was ready, as some do. But my rule is to begin the first fair day after I think the gluten, starch and sugar are most abundant in the stalk and leaves, and hurry on the work as fast as possible during the dry weather and while there is plenty of hot sunshine. I never cut grass for hay when it is wet from much dew or even a very little rain. Only a careful observation of the weather is needed, generally, to secure the crop in good condition. During the summer season two or three days of cloudy or rainy weather is usually followed by about the same number of days of good, or fairly good, hay curing weather, alternating in that manner through the seasons of severe drought or excessive rains. I never pay any attention to the signs in the moon or the weather prophets. I once bought a barometer, but it was too slow and uncertain in coming to conclusions to suit me. They are poor property for the average farmer, and scarcely as reliable as the rheumatic is. All things being ready and the weather favorable, I start the mower as soon as the dew is off in the morning and push it for all there is in it for five or six hours, if the weather continues favorable, or until the rake starts, which must be in time to take up all that is cut, with men following the windrows with forks, cocking up in good shape as fast as raked, leaving no uncoked hay at sundown in the meadow.

GREASING WAGONS.—This is of more importance than wagon owners imagine. The following, from an unknown source, says the Coachmaker's magazine, is valuable information on the subject, which we trust will be duly heeded. Few people are aware that they do wagons and carriages more injury by greasing too plentifully than in any other way. A well made wheel will endure constant wear from ten to twenty-five years, if care is taken to use the right kind and proper amount of grease; but if this matter is not attended to, they will be used up in five or six years. Lard should never be used on a wagon, for it will penetrate the hub, and work its way out around the tenons of the spokes, and spoil the wheel. Tallow is the best lubricator for wooden axletrees, and castor oil for iron. Just grease enough should be applied to the spindle of a wagon to give it a light coating; this is better than more, for the surplus put on will work out at the ends, and be forced to the shoulder bands and nut-washer into the hub around the outside of the boxes. To oil an iron axle-tree first wipe the spindle clean with a cloth wet with spirits of turpentine, and then apply a few drops of castor oil near the shoulder and end. One teaspoonful is sufficient for the whole. We would add that for journals on which there is a heavy pressure it is a good plan to mix with the oil some lamp-black or common soot. Powdered plumbago or black lead is also employed for the same purpose.

COAL ASHES.—A correspondent of the Country Gentleman asks if there is any crop on which coal ashes can be used advantageously, and is answered as follows: Coal ashes have very little inherent fertilizing properties, and the chief benefit to be derived from them is of a mechanical nature. They have been used to advantage for mulching, and for modifying the texture of the soil. But the results of different experiments vary so much that the most satisfactory way to ascertain their value on any soil is to make the trial. They have been strongly recommended by some gardeners to repel the currant-worm, but we never found them of any value for this purpose. There are two other uses to which they may sometimes be profitably employed, namely, in constructing cheap walks and carriage drives, and as an absorbent for vaults; and in both cases they are to be previously sifted.

THE SUNFLOWER.—As an egg producing food for poultry there is nothing better than the ripe seeds of the sunflower. It is a plant easily grown in any vacant corner of a garden or along the field fences. The variety known as the Russian is the best and most easily grown, the plants requiring no special care. A little before the seed is ripe and ready to drop, cut off the heads, then store them away in a dry place for use as required. The plant is very productive of seed, often yielding at the rate of 100 bushels per acre. Sunflower seed is of an oily nature, and not only stimulates egg-production in fowls, but gives fine plumage, hence it is just the thing for feeding birds intended for winter and early spring poultry exhibitions.

HOW MUCH A FARMER WALKS.—Did any one of our readers ever think how many steps a farmer takes in a year? Take the simple planting of a field of corn. Take a five-acre field. To break it up would require walking

some forty miles; harrowing it, ten miles; furrowing it, twenty miles; planting, eleven miles if with a planter, and if dropped by hand and then covered, twenty miles. Thus it will be seen that it takes about 100 miles of travel to put in a five-acre field of corn, to say nothing of cultivating and harvesting, and the going to and from the field while planting.

WORK WITH THE ROOTS.—It will usually pay to go through even broadcast turnips, and thin them, and pull or cut out the strongest weeds—smart-weed, rag-weed, etc., and when roots are in drills, it is absolutely necessary. Even when roots are very backward, and the out-look is discouraging on the first of September, thinning, weeding, and hoeing will make a crop. All kinds of turnips do their best growing after cold nights are, so to speak, the order of the day. Loose earth, and full possession of the ground, are prime requisites to their doing their best.

BUCKWHEAT.—The plant is extremely sensitive to frost. The grain which is already matured, or nearly so, is not hurt, and the straw is not used for feed. The reason why frost is so injurious, may therefore not be apparent, until we think, or notice, that upon almost every plant, we have the seed in every stage of development, from the blossom, to the ripe grain. When cut before frost, a great proportion of the unripe seed will develop perfectly, and the process of ripening does not seem to be hindered by the frost after the buckwheat is cut.

Morality in the Public Schools.

Oliver Johnson in Atlantic.

There is need of an educational symposium of representative men of all shades of religious belief and speculation—Catholic and Protestant, Orthodox and Liberal Jew and Agnostic—to consider this subject. Sitting down together, and looking into each other's faces with sentiments of mutual esteem; setting aside for the moment all speculative questions, and fixing their thoughts upon the one subject of moral teaching in the schools, they would no doubt be astonished to find themselves in perfect agreement. Upon the abstract question whether the ultimate basis of morality is to be sought in a supernatural revelation, or in the nature of man and the testimony of experience and observation, they would of course differ widely; but as to morality itself, in its practical relations to the education of the young, they would speak with one voice. Traveling by different roads, they would find that they had arrived at one and the same place, and were all seeking a common end. And the morality which they would all commend as essential to the purity of society and the safety of the republic, and therefore indispensable to good citizenship, would be, in substance, that of the New Testament, which has its grandest illustration in the teaching and example of Jesus—his example in death as well as in life. What matters it that some of them hold this morality to be binding upon men upon supernatural, and others upon purely natural, grounds, since they heartily agree that it is absolutely binding upon all men, and that there is a crying need that it should be taught in the schools? Does any one doubt the reality of this agreement? Let him remember that the Agnosticism of this day, whatever may be said of that of earlier times, is not seeking to absolve men from moral restraints, but puts a strong emphasis upon ethics. It forms societies for "ethical culture," and on moral grounds has no occasion to shrink from criticism. Even Robert Ingersoll, while denying supernaturalism in every form, is careful to say that he accepts the morality of the Gospels as to him the law of life. Mr. John Fiske speaks for all the scientific sceptics of the time when he says, "The principles of right living are really connected with the constitution of the universe." Is there not here a platform broad enough and strong enough for all the friends of the public schools? Why will they not all plant their feet upon it, and stand shoulder to shoulder as one brotherhood in a common effort to educate the conscience as well as the intellect of the children and youth of the republic, and aid them in laying the foundations of that moral character which is the primary condition of good citizenship?

The controversy between naturalism and supernaturalism must of course go on. I am by no means blind to its importance. But I insist that our public schools, by consent of parties, should be kept out of this fiery vortex. It is a question not for children but for grown men. However much, as a Christian, I may long to make all the children of the land familiar with doctrines and beliefs to me most precious, I frankly acknowledge that I have no claim upon the state to assist me in the attainment of this object. As a citizen, I am content to stand, in everything pertaining to religion, upon the same ground with those whose views differ most widely from my own, even those who think my religion a worthless superstition I make no demand upon the government save for protection in the "free exercise" of my religion; and what I ask for myself is what I willingly accord to others, whatever form of faith or no faith it may please them to adopt. Liberty, as thus broadly defined, is the vital breath of free government, the atmosphere most congenial to the growth of true religion. Whoever fears that his religion will not endure this liberty, and therefore seeks to ally it with the state, evidences a suspicion, if not a consciousness, that religion is fatally weak.

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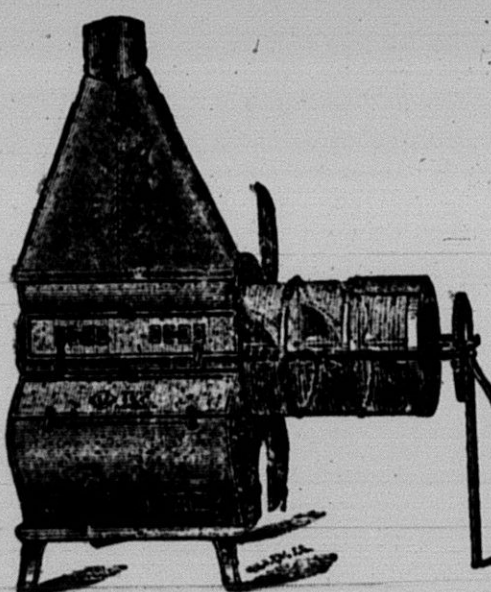
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THE HERALD.**THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1883.****Southern Domesticity and Humor.**

There are two phases of Southern life, which are but little appreciated at the North: its domesticity and its humor. The conventional plaster of the ante bellum era was a careless, boastful, swaggering tyrant: his wife and daughters equally careless in regard to the home life, its comforts and economics, as he himself was in his administration of his boundless acres. Both ideas were almost equally incorrect. The Southern planter, as a rule, was a careful administrator of his estate, not in the same snug and tidy manner in which the Northern farmer boasts—hidid not work and fuss and worry over the details of the farm management as much as his compeer of the North, nor was his sense of fitness outraged by a lack of completeness and order which would have driven the farmer of the Middle States into an insane asylum. There was sort of laxity about his methods which was hard for the Northern man to distinguish from slothfulness. Yet he watched with care the development of the crops, the progress of his work, and was no doubt a better director of labor than could be found upon the Northern farm. With diligent labor and crude machinery he achieved good results. It is especially with regard to the domestic life of the South, however, that false ideas prevailed at the North. The planter's family has always been credited with hospitality of a lavish, careless kind, but a very small proportion of the people of the North have ever supposed that the planter's wife was very generally Martha of the most anxious and troublous variety. The difference of the method between the Northern and the Southern housekeeper has been so great that the former very often has been inclined to elevate dainty nose in scorn of any professed requirements of the latter. So to the hur-burly of our Northern life; its sharp competition and the constant influx of the outside world have been such as to predispose us to underestimate the charming domesticity of the Southern home. It is not often as strictly ordered or administered with that anxiety with regard to detail that characterizes a Northern household, yet there is rarely to be found a more faithful purveyor of comforts than the mistress of a Southern plantation. The very isolation of plantation life; the rarity of strangers' visits and the care with which even the most distant family ties are remembered and acknowledged in that seclusion, all tend to make the domestic life of the better class of the South very charming and delightful.

JUDGE TOURNE, in *The Continent*.

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