

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

VOLUME 16.

CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1886.

NUMBER 1

ADVERTISING RATES.

| Space. | 1 w | 1 m | 3 m | 6 m | 1 y |
|--------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Inch. | \$ 50 | \$1 00 | \$2 00 | \$3 00 | \$5 00 |
| Column. | 1 00 | 2 00 | 4 00 | 6 00 | 10 00 |
| Column. | 2 00 | 4 00 | 8 00 | 12 00 | 20 00 |
| Column. | 2 50 | 5 00 | 10 00 | 15 00 | 25 00 |
| Column. | 3 50 | 7 00 | 14 00 | 21 00 | 35 00 |
| Column. | 4 50 | 9 00 | 18 00 | 26 00 | 45 00 |
| Column. | 6 00 | 12 00 | 24 00 | 36 00 | 60 00 |

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

METHODIST.—Rev. J. A. McIlwain. 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.

CONGREGATIONAL.—Rev. John A. Kay. 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.

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

LUTHERAN.—Rev. Gottlieb Robertus. Services, one Sabbath at 10:30 A. M., alternate Sabbath at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

CATHOLIC.—Rev. Wm. Considine. Mass every morning at 8 o'clock. Sabbath services at 8 and 10:30 A. M. Catechism at 12 M. and 2:30 P. M. Vespers, 3:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAILS CLOSE.

| GOING EAST. | GOING WEST. |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 9:31 A. M. | 8:30 A. M. |
| 4:40 P. M. | 10:35 A. M. |
| 8:15 P. M. | 5:45 P. M. |
| | 8:15 P. M. |

THOS. MCKONE, P. M.

CITY BARBER SHOP.
FRANK SHAYER.
Two doors west of Woods & Knapp's hardware store. Work done quickly and in a first-class style.

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

PHOTOGRAPHER.
E. E. SHAYER.
We are making Cabinet Photographs at the reduced price of only three dollars per dozen; card size \$1.50 per dozen. Gallery over H. S. Holmes & Co's store.

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

CHELSEA HOUSE BARBER SHOP. J. A. CRAWFORD
In basement of Chelsea House, has a spacious, pleasant room, runs two chairs, does first-class work and cuts ladies' bangs in very style.

Doctor Champlin's

OFFICE HOURS
—ARE—
8 to 9 a. m.
1 to 2 &
7 to 8 p. m.

FINE JOB PRINTING
We are prepared to do all kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as Posters, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Tickets, Programmes, Tags, Cards, Pamphlets, Receipts, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Notice to Butter Makers and Consumers.
I will be constantly on hand at my new stand under the postoffice to pay the highest market price, in cash, for all the first class butter I can get, and will also retail first class butter to any who may want, at all times, and at as reasonable figures as any one can sell a good article for. And guarantee satisfaction.
Cash paid for eggs. A. DURAND.

Job Work
We have now in stock a good assortment of news and job paper, card board, Bristol board, calling cards, business cards, letter heads, note heads, bill heads, statements, shipping tags, etc., etc. also a skillful and experienced practical printer, whom we expect to keep.

FALL OPENING!

In commencing our second year of business, we are pleased to say, Our trade has been so large, so much greater than our expectations, that we were obliged to go to the Eastern markets of New York, Boston and Philadelphia after our Fall Stock.

On Monday, Sept. 6 we shall place before the people of Chelsea the

FINEST LINE!
of Gilbert Suitings, Sebastapools, Satin Rhadames, Satin Tricotines, Silks, Tricots, Home-spuns, Etc., in Dress Goods ever shown in these parts. Our Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Fancy Velvets and Linen Departments, are very full of choice novelties. In our Cloak Department we will not be outdone, either in styles, prices or quality, in this county. Do not buy a cloak until you have examined our stock.

PARKER, KEMPF & SCHENK.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Farmers are busy seeding.
Father Wright has gone to Jackson.
Wm. Schenk was in Detroit Monday.
Volume XVI commences with this issue.
At Town Hall this evening, Jubilee Singers.
Ed. Dancer started Monday night for Minnesota.
Mrs. Hooker made a business trip to Detroit Tuesday.

Always hear good singing when you have an opportunity.
Rev. and Mrs. J. Schaeffle are the guests of Rev. G. Robertus.

Miss Ona and Nettie Gorton are visiting relatives in Grass Lake.

The roof of the Baptist church has received a new coat of shingles.

Miss Nellie Kempf was among her Chelsea friends last Saturday.

Rev. S. Breed, of Ann Arbor, spent Sunday at Frank Everetts in Sharon.

Ten from this station joined the K. T. excursion to Detroit last Saturday.

The next teachers' examination will be held at Ypsilanti on the 10th inst.

Miss Ada Gorton has returned to Fishville to teach the fall term of school.

Another troupe of Jubilee Singers, at Town Hall, this, Thursday, evening.

Mrs. D. G. Hoag spent Tuesday night with her son, Dr. Hoag, in Pinckney.

See the new clothing at our store, corner Main and Middle streets, before you buy.
BE GOLE & MORTON.

C. G. Cooper has returned from St. Clair county, where he has been spending a few weeks.

The Detroit M. E. Conference meets in Adrian to-day. Bishop Hurst is expected to preside.

Our fruit dealers hesitate to buy apples for shipping, this hot weather. It is rather risky.

B. H. Thompson, formerly night operator at the depot, now of Colon, is visiting in town.

Fence wire cheap for cash.
BACON'S HARDWARE.

The Y. P. C. A., of the Congregational Society, are putting down a new carpet in the church parlor.

Martin Wackenbut, of Hesperia, after an absence of four years, is visiting his father and brothers here.

Rev. A. Roedel, of Waterloo, passed through Chelsea Tuesday on his way to the Detroit Conference.

Geo. A. BeGole and F. B. Wight made a trip of business and pleasure combined to Detroit last Thursday.

Examine our stock of cook and heating stoves, best in the market.
BACON'S HARDWARE.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Gay and Henry Everett, of Stockbridge, spent last Sabbath at their father Everett's.

The New Orleans University singers (colored) claim to be the "best double quartette jubilee singers in America."

Miss Libbie Depew is unable to resume her work in school and Mrs. Myrta Cornell is supplying her place temporarily.

Miss Addie Westfall is at Himrods, N. Y. She reports that she has been very sick.

Prosecuting Attorney Whitman and family are sojourning at Kavanaugh Lake for a week or two.

Fred and Irene Everitt went to Kalamazoo Tuesday, to continue their studies in Kalamazoo College.

Overcoats have arrived and they will suit all in price and quality. See them at BE GOLE & MORTON'S.

The premium list of the Chelsea Fair will be ready for delivery the last of this week or first of next.

Geo. H. Kempf has returned from his eastern trip and reports that an immense stock of goods is coming.

A. J. Johnson & Co's ladies' shoes will fit and wear well. Every pair warranted.
BE GOLE & MORTON.

Why lug your heavy five gallon cans when you can get your gasoline at Conkright & Fletcher's and get it delivered.

C. H. Wines went to Detroit Wednesday to see his son Chas. S., who has returned from Omaha for a short vacation.

Uncle Luther James and nephew, J. L. Babcock, arrived Wednesday morning from a two months sojourn in Wisconsin.

Gents' and boys' underwear, all kinds, at BE GOLE & MORTON.

Rev. J. A. McIlwain preached his farewell discourse, at this place, last Sunday, and has gone to attend the Detroit Conference at Adrian.

Geo. Wackenbut has been very sick since his adventure with the robbers at Ypsilanti. Part of the time his recovery has been doubtful.

All parties owing us for binding twine will please call at once and settle for same.
BACON'S HARDWARE.

Miss Myrta Kempf, accompanied by her father, starts tomorrow for Saratoga Springs, N. Y., to enter Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary at that place.

Miss Ora Royce, who has been teaching in Ann Arbor several years, is going to New York to take art lessons at the Cooper Institute Polytechnic school.

Plenty of fruit jars at
E. G. HOAG & Co's

Miss Lillie Allyn, who has been engaged seven years as supervisor of one of the halls in the Insane Asylum, at Pontiac, is spending a fortnight with her mother.

See the latest styles in neckties, collars and cuffs, at BE GOLE & MORTON'S.

Mrs. Sarah Fenn and son, of Fowlerville, having spent several weeks visiting relatives and friends in this vicinity, returned to their home last Wednesday.

The Marshal will be in his office Friday and Saturday, to-morrow and next day, to receive village taxes. Do not forget that the 15th is the last day to save percentage.

Our 50 cent shirt-sells at sight. The best \$1.00 shirt in town—at
BE GOLE & MORTON'S

Do not fail to hear the New Orleans Jubilee Singers at Town Hall, to-night. They appear under the auspices of the Y. P. C. Associations of the Chelsea churches.

For boys' school shoes, the best goods at low prices, go to BE GOLE & MORTON'S.

F. W. Dunn & Co.'s

Hard time's bargains.
Best American pins, 5c. a paper;
A very good quality of pins, 2 papers for 5c.;
Hair Pins, 6 papers for 5c.;
Hat Pins, 3 for 5c.;
1/2 dozen Tea Spoons for 5c.;
1/2 dozen Table Spoons for 10c.;
Fine rubber and horn Combs, 5c. each;
White pearl Buttons, 5c. a card;
Vegetable Ivory wash Buttons 10c. a card;
Knitting Cotton, blue and white, and white, 5 c. a ball;
A 500 yd. spool basting Cotton for 5c.;
Ladies' and gents' linen Collars, 5c. each;
Boys' good Suspenders, 5c. a pair;
Mens' Socks, fair quality, 4c. a pair;
A large box of Shoe Blacking for 5c.;
Good quality H'dk's, -col'd borders, 2 for 5c.;
Fine Valenciennes Lace, 25c. a doz. yds.;
Children's Hose, from 5c. a pair up;
Ladies' Hose, from 8c. a pair up;
Ladies' Gauze Underwear, 25c. a piece;
H'dk's, Hosiery and Neckwear in great variety at
F. W. DUNN & CO.'S

Housekeepers' Bazaar.

After the 30th of Sept., a ten cent stamp will secure the immediate delivery of a letter, at any postoffice in the United States.

St. Nicholas for Sept. is par with any number that has preceded it. Fine literature and fine art characterize it from beginning to end.

Before you buy a shoe for your girl to wear to school, see our stock and prices.
BE GOLE & MORTON.

Edward Kearney, who broke into a freight car at this station and stole a suit of clothes, has been sentenced by Judge Joslyn to three years at Jackson. An expensive suit of clothes that.

All kinds of rubbers at
BE GOLE & MORTON'S

Hon. S. G. Ives has been to Dansville, and reports great excitement there on account of the suicide of Mr. Vanderhoof, whose reason was dethroned by financial complications, chiefly Bohemian oats transactions.

G. P. Glazier and F. P. Glazier with their families spent Monday very pleasantly in the University museum, at Ann Arbor, viewing the Chinese and Rogers collections and other curiosities of nature and art.

Hon. S. G. Ives has just returned from a visiting tour through Livingston and Ingham counties and reports corn, potatoes, and especially clover seed as unusually good. The fruit crop is also abundant.

Rev. Frank B. Cressy, editor of the Center, Detroit, will speak in the Baptist church next Sunday evening. His subject will be, "Duty of the Church and Christians to the temperance reform. On Monday evening, 18th inst., Mr. Cressy will address the citizens of Chelsea, at Town Hall, on political issues.

School has commenced. The next thing in order will be the organization of literary societies. We hope the young people will seek their amusement and entertainment, this winter, in some way that will be profitable to themselves and interesting to everybody.

A very nice job of painting, graining, papering and decorating, at the Catholic church and parsonage, was completed last Saturday. They present a very neat and tasteful appearance. The work was done under the direction of Wilson H. Hicks, of Detroit.

A few days ago we were shown through Dr. Shaw's office and operating room. It is certainly the nicest, most convenient and best appointed doctor's quarters we ever saw. His arrangements for surgery are beyond criticism.

The annual meeting of the Oak Grove Cemetery Association will be held at the cemetery, at 8 o'clock a. m., Saturday, Sept. 11, 1886, for election of officers and other business.—Geo. P. GLAZIER, Clerk.

The Michigan Central R. R. will run special trains from Ypsilanti to Jackson and return, on Sept. 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th, leaving Chelsea at 7:50 a. m., and returning leave Jackson at 6:00 p. m. One fare for the round trip. Tickets must be purchased at ticket offices. Full fare will be charged on trains. No stop over will be allowed.

WATCH REPAIRING.

Having purchased a \$1,500 stock of Watch material at 20 cents on the dollar, we propose to divide the benefit with our customers, and until this stock is exhausted, will do all watch repairing at the following prices:
Main Springs, 40cents, regular price \$1.00
Cleaning Watches, 40 cents, regular price \$1.00.
Cleaning Clocks, 40 cents, regular price \$1.00.
Watch Crystals, 5 cents, regular price 25c.
Watch Crystals, flat, 10 cents, regular price, 40 cents.
All work warranted to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded.

GLAZIER, DEPUY & CO.

Go to Glazier's Bank Drug Store for Timothy and Clover Seed.

Buy Timothy Seed at Glazier's Bank Drug Store and save money.

Salt, \$1.00 per barrel at Glazier's.

Farm for Sale.—On the Territorial road, two and one half miles east of Chelsea, consisting of 236 acres; 170 acres of which is plow land and 25 acres of timber, the rest meadow land. For further particulars inquire on the premises of
THOMAS FLETCHER.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—One of the finest homes in Chelsea. Address or call on
CHARLES FRENCH,
Chelsea, Mich.

Wilbur Bowen, Cora Bowen and Florence Bachman will go to Ypsilanti next week to attend the Normal. Wilbur will be assistant teacher of mathematics.

The earthquake that demolished Charleston, S. C., last week, and shook the whole country east of the Mississippi, was felt in Chelsea. Mr. C. Heschelwerdt, who had just retired, felt the bed quiver under him; and his daughter Katie, sitting alone in the lower room, also felt it and was startled at the same time by the opening of the front door, which was latched but not locked. Some persons from the country also report that they felt it.

At a meeting, in the G. A. R. Post Room, Sept. 3d, 1886, a camp of the Sons of Veterans was mustered in, with a full set of officers, by Fred. A. Rogers, chief mustering officer of the Michigan Division. The boys named their camp "The Pierce Camp," in memory of Pardon and Henry Pierce, who enlisted from this village and died in the service of their country and are buried in Oak Grove Cemetery. The camp will be known as Pierce Camp, No. 61, Sons of Veterans, Michigan Division, U. S. A.

The New Orleans University singers may well claim the palm as against all other traveling troupes. They are all that is claimed for them and more. We have no hesitation in pronouncing their music the finest we have ever heard, and they deserve all the honors and patronage the music loving world can give them.—Adrian Record. This is the troupe that is to sing in Town Hall Thursday evening, to a large and appreciative audience, we expect and hope. Singers that are endorsed by such men as E. Tourgee, of the Boston Conservatory of Music; Bishop Simpson, and Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, are certainly worth hearing. Let all who want to hear good music, be present. Reserved seats may be secured without extra charge at Woods & Knapp's.

WANT COLUMN.

Those who want employment and those who want help are invited to put notices into this column gratis.

WANTED. FIVE HUNDRED subscribers for THE HERALD, within five days.

A LITTLE—NO! A GREAT DEAL more enterprise among Chelsea business men, in the way of advertising.

A FEW MORE CASH JOBS EACH week.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS OF ARRANGE money from delinquent subscribers.

We know of no mode of treatment which offers, to sufferers from chronic diseases, a more certain hope of cure than that which is comprehended in the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. For purifying and invigorating the blood, this preparation is unequalled.

Chelsea Herald.

REV. THOMAS HOLMES, Pub.

CHELSEA, MICH

A New York rank jumped from the Brooklyn bridge the other morning, and was arraigned on a charge of impeding traffic. The judge very frankly said he regarded the man as a fraud, and did not for a moment believe that he ever jumped from the bridge yet, said the judge, "this thing of jumping off high places, going over cataraacts at Niagara, etc., by loons must be stopped. We read of them doing these things in tights, in barrels, and wanting to drop from balloons. There is no heroism in this jumping. These men pander to the morbid taste now prevalent, go around and live in idleness. Look at these big loafers" he said turning to the crowd in the room, "that ought to be breaking stone or sawing wood. This thing is a craze. A brave man would not do it. It is simply brute courage that prompts it and no one but an addlepated loon without an ounce of brains in his head would undertake it. If I were to let this man go seven or eight other loons would try to do better than he is said to have done. Some other fellow would dive off and another fellow would put himself in an India rubber bag and be thrown off. I've a notion," said the Justice severely, "to send you to the Island for six months as a vagrant, so that you would be where you couldn't harm yourself, or anybody else. As it is I'll fine you \$10 for having interrupted the travel on the bridge."

Prof. Mendenhall of the signal service at Washington, who has made a study of earthquakes for many years, and has felt the shock of a number of severe ones in Japan, says that of last week, while not specially severe, was nevertheless the worst he ever experienced in this country. He expresses surprise at the wide extent of the phenomenon and thinks it likely that when the reports are all in it will be found that the area affected is larger than that of any previous earthquake of which there is a record. Upon a globe 10 inches in diameter, he says, one can usually cover the area of an earthquake—even a severe one—with the end of his little finger, but this one seems to have affected half a continent at least.

Miss Phoebe Harrod of Newburyport, Mass. was born in that town just 10 years ago August 28. She is still in possession of her faculties, and was able to hold a birthday reception in the old town where she was born and has always lived. There was a prayer by the pastor of her church singing, an address by Richard S. Spofford, and a poem by his wife, Harriet Prescott Spofford. Over 1,500 persons paid their respects to the venerable lady, among them four old men, aged 94, 92, 90 and 89 years. Mrs. Sarah Stickney, aged 92, assisted Miss Harrod in receiving the guests, and the bell of the First Presbyterian church was rung 100 times.

The Salt Lake Tribune says that the following is the oath taken by the 'Destroying Angels' of the Mormon church: "In the name of Jesus Christ, the son of God, I do covenant and agree to support the First Presidency of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. In all things, right or wrong; I will faithfully guard them and report to them the acts of all men, as far as in my power lies; I will assist in executing all the decrees of the First Presidency, Patriarch or President of the Twelve; and I will cause all who speak evil of the Presidency or the heads of the church to die the death of dissenters or apostates," &c

It has just been discovered that there exists in Englewood, a suburb of Chicago, three known thing lodges of the principles of years ago. At Englewood, proper there are two lodges and one in Normal Park, the total membership being something like 300. The residents and politicians living in the vicinity are disturbed and incensed over the matter, and one noted politician has offered \$100 for the names of the members of the organization.

This is the way the New York Tribune facetiously puts it: Some people wonder how it is that the gallant Colonel Ingersoll has the courage to defend so many "rascals." They should remember that the colonel has got his hand in by defending that arch rascal, the devil, for lo! these many years past, reserved seats 50 cents extra.

Changes of Half a Century.

After an interval of more than fifty years I am taking a second look at some parts of Europe. This will give my readers of the Atlantic, as well as the writer, a vacation to which we both seem entitled. It is a Rip Van Winkle experiment which I am promising myself. The changes wrought by half a century in the countries I visited amount almost to a transformation. I left the England of William the Fourth, of the Duke of Wellington, of Sir Robert Peel, the France of Louis Philippe, of Marshal Soult, of Thiers, of Guizot. I went from Manchester to Liverpool by the new railroad, the only one I saw in Europe. I looked upon England from the box of a stage coach, upon France from the coupe of a diligence, upon Italy from the chariot of a vetturino. The broken windows of Apsley House were still boarded up when I was in London. The asphalt pavement was not laid in Paris. The Obelisk of Luxor was lying in its great boat in the Seine, as I remember it. I did not see it erected; it must have been a sensation to have looked on, the engineer standing underneath, so as to be crushed by it, if it disgraced him by falling into the process. As for the dynasties which have overlaid each other like Dr. Schliemann's Trojan cities, there is no need of moralizing over a history which, instead of Finis, is constantly ending with "What Next?"

With regard to the changes in the general conditions of society and the advance in human knowledge, think for one moment what fifty years have done. I have often imagined myself escorting some wise man of the past to our Saturday Club, where we often have distinguished strangers as our guests. Suppose there sat by me—I will not say Sir Isaac Newton, for he has been too long away from us, but that other great man, whom Professor Tyndall names as next too him in intellectual stature, as he passes along the line of master minds of his country from the days of Newton to our own—Dr. Thomas Young, who died in 1829. Would he or I be the listener, if we were side by side? However humble I might feel in such a presence, I should be so glad in the grandeur of the new discoveries, inventions, ideas, I had to impart to him, that I should seem to myself like the ambassador of an emperor. I should tell of the ocean steamers, the railroads that spread themselves like cobwebs over the civilized and half-civilized portions of the earth, the telegraph and the telephone, the potograph and the spectroscope. I should hand him a paper with the morning news from London to read by the electric light. I should startle him with a friction match, I should amaze him with the incredible truths about anaesthesia, I should astonish him with the later conclusions of geology, I should electrify him by the fully developed doctrine of the correlation of forces. I should delight him with the cell doctrine, I should confound him with the revolutionary apocalypse of Darwinism. All this change in the aspects, position, beliefs, of humanity since the time of Dr. Young's death, the date of my own graduation from college! I ought to consider myself highly favored to have lived through such a half century. But it seems to me that in walking the streets of London and Paris I shall revert to my student days, and appear to myself like a relic of a former generation. Those who have been born into the inheritance of the new civilization feel very differently about it from those who have lived their way into it. To the young and those approaching middle age, all these innovations in life and thought are as natural, as much a matter of course, as the air they breathe; they form a part of the framework of their intelligence, of the skeleton about which their mental is organized. To men and women of more than three-score they are external accretions, like the shell of a mollusk, the jointed plates of an articulate.—Atlantic Monthly.

Champion Kiss of the Country.

Burlington, (Ill.) Eye.)
A Springfield belle was visiting in this city not long ago, and received a large share of respectful homage from the leading society young gentlemen. She commands attention not only for her personal charms and graces, but for her mental culture and vivacious conversation. Before leaving the Union depot in this city for the State capital the young lady was describing to a friend of mine, with whom she had visited, the "Bloomington kiss," as she was pleased to term the salutations which some fortunate but bold admirer was permitted to give. She said "the first time she was kissed by a Bloomingtonian she felt like a big tub of roses swimming in honey, cologne, nutmegs and cranberries. She also felt as if something was running through her nerves on feet of diamonds, escorted by angels, shaded by honeysuckles—and the whole spread with melted rainbows."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN WYOMING.

An Election in Which Women Were the Candidates—A Husband Who Eluded His Wife's Vigilance and Voted Against Her.

I belong to a woman's rights club, writes a correspondent of *The Detroit Free Press*, and last spring we decided that it would be a good idea to send one of our members to Wyoming territory to see the practical workings of woman suffrage. We hoped that a great deal would be done for our cause in our state by the new legislature which was to be elected, and so wanted all the information we could obtain. I have a cousin living in Wyoming, and at the request of the sisters I agreed to go. I must say I was surprised at the methods used to obtain votes. My cousin Theodore seemed to be a meek sort of a man, different from the other members of the Hopkins family. Day after day he staid quietly at home, taking care of the children, while Elmina, his wife, was electioneering, for she was a candidate for an office. This just suited me, for it gave me a capital chance to get the desired facts as I accompanied her in her tour among the voters. One day she drove the shaggy little pony up to a settler's shanty, before going in she said: "I do hate to go among such people, but one must, you know, for every vote counts." So she smiled sweetly on the slovenly woman who met us at the door and said: "Mrs. Higgins, my duties are many and my leisure moments few, which must be my excuse for not coming sooner. Just then a hungry-looking pig trotted in as if thoroughly at home. I knew Elmina was shocked to the very depths of her soul, but she was equal to the occasion, and said: "Oh, what a cunning pet piggie you have; so tame and docile, too."

Then taking up the baby, who was eating bread and molasses, and whose face and dress were both far from clean, she exclaimed: "And what a dear, cute baby you have; how old is it, and how many toothies has it got, and what is its name?"

Mrs. Higgins replied: "Yes, mum, we think he's a right peart young'un. His name is Abraham. He has four teeth, and kin say pap and mam real plain when he's mind to."

Then Elmina said: "Next Tuesday, you know, is election day, and as I know you have no way of getting out, I will be glad to send my pony and buggy after you, and do bring the sweet baby, too, for he will be taken care of."

"Wal, wal!" said Mrs. Higgins, "of that don't beat all creation. I'm gittin' pop'lar, I must say, for Miss Bennett was jist over yesterday and promised to sen' her kerridge out to tote me in, and I promised to be ready. 'Too bad mum! I'm real sorry, I am, indeed, an' her run'in' agin ye as she is makes it seem wusser."

Another woman on whom we called said: "No, ma'm, I'm not a votin' woman, not by no means, but take off yer bunnits and set to and take a bit with us, for dinner is jist ready, and my sister in Missouri sent me a lot o' dried apples which I've cooked up inter as good sass as you ever see."

We declined, however. We were treated kindly at most places, but one woman, when she found out who Elmina was, said:

"I don't want nothin' to do with no woman's rights palaverin' around me; I ain't voted yet and never expect ter vote. My man does all that kind o' business fur his ranch and I don't 'low that he's agowin' to vote fur no woman, not if I knows myself he an't."

At last the eventful day arrived. Elmina was not so well known as her two opponents, one being a man, the other a woman, for three candidates were in the field for nearly all the offices. She hired a large hall, borrowed rocking chairs and cradles from her constituents, and then the tireless pony went to and fro, bringing in old women and invalids, some of whom had not left their homes for years before. They were duly installed in the easy chairs. Some were knitting, some were piecing quilts, and for those who smoked there were plenty of pipes and tobacco. Many of them rocked a cradle with one foot, so that the mother of its occupant could work outside trying to influence doubtful voters. A lunch with hot tea and coffee was served at noon to a merry crowd. A motley group it was assembled there, and what a babel of tongues! Yet in justice I must say all was peaceable, with no cry of fraud in the land. Elmina had been in doubt as to how Theodore felt on the subject of woman suffrage, and she had a fear in her heart, that in spite of his quiet acceptance of the household duties which she had put upon him he was not in favor of women either voting or

holding office. She said he was greatly opposed to it in the beginning, and although he said nothing against it now she half feared he still held the same views. So we plotted to keep him away from the polls on this day.

Providence seemed to aid us, for the baby was far from well, and so Elmina said: "It is too bad, Theodore, but you will really be obliged to stay with the poor little dear; you know she will have nothing to do with a stranger, especially when she is sick, or I would hire a woman to stay, and we will try and get home in time for you to go in before the polls close this evening."

The town was only half a mile distant. We meant, however, to be unavoidably delayed or pretend we had been. My cousin said nothing, and I was really quite indignant to see a Hopkins have so little spirit.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon Elmina, who had been suffering all day with headache, came to me and said: "I am obliged to go home; my head is growing more painful." So I accompanied her. When we arrived there she said to her husband: "I am so sorry you can not go to town, but I am suffering with nervous headache and can not attend to the baby; please keep the children as quiet as possible and Cousin Frances will get supper for you."

After he had left the room she said to me: "There, I am almost glad it has turned out this way, for I tell you the contest has been close to-day." After she was snugly in bed I went to the kitchen, and presently my cousin said: "I am just obliged to attend to a few chores outside, and can finish in half an hour; if you can manage to keep the baby quiet it will be a great help to me; it does not matter if supper is late." I looked at the clock; yes, it was safe, he would surely not try to go to town now, it was half-past 5 o'clock. Just after he went out I heard the clatter of horses' hoofs, but supposed it was a neighbor passing. A little after 6 Theodore came in looking innocent enough, and asked me if there had been much of a crowd in town, or much excitement over election. The next morning Elmina insisted on going in to get the result. The first thing we heard after arriving was a friend of her husband's saying: "Theodore came mighty near losing his vote, I tell you; only had fifteen minutes to spare when he got here. I could not see any use of his going off home on a gallop after coming in so fast." Elmina looked at me in surprise, I at her in dismay. Those "chores" were to ride swiftly to town, cast his ballot, and come home again before we would miss him. Elmina was defeated by a few votes, and we both think to this day that Theodore helped to swell the adverse majority, although he never would tell who he voted for. Elmina's expenses for the campaign and election were large, and her husband had to borrow money and give a mortgage on his property to secure it, but he never uttered a single reproach, and I do not think he begrudged the money. His wife says she could not live through another canvass with its excitements and rivalry.

The Discoverer of Vaccination.

Although Jenner was 49 years old before he made vaccination known to the world, the subject had attracted his attention when only a youthful apprentice to a country surgeon. He was convinced that the current methods of treating the cow-pox and the small-pox were capable of improvement, and he set himself to study the nature of the disease. But for many years after his opinions were made known to the medical faculty they were contemptuously scouted. He had first of all to prove, contrary to the prevalent belief, that what was called cow-pox was not a certain preventative of small-pox. Then he had to trace out the nature of the difference in the diseases to which cows are subject, and to ascertain which of them possessed the protective virtue against small-pox. After repeated failures he made the grand discovery that it is "only in a certain condition of the pustule that the virus is capable of imparting its protective power to the human constitution." It was on the 14th of May, 1796, that he put his theory to the test by transferring cow-pox by inoculation from one human being to another. It was two years later, however, before his famous "Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolae Vaccinae" was published. Henry Clive was the first London doctor to put the thing to test, and he is credited with performing the first successful vaccination in London. Other cases followed, and Lady Frances Morgan (afterward Lady Ducie), was the first lady of rank to have a child vaccinated.—All the Year Round

There are nearly 1,800 Masonic lodges of colored men, with a membership of about 38,000, in the United States.

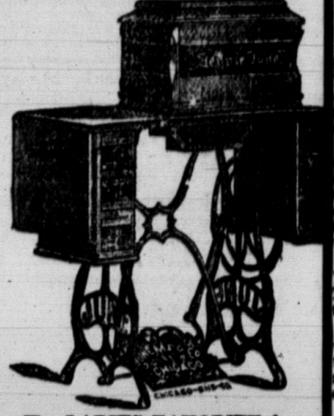
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HOME NEWS.

A circular has been issued by the treasury department to the effect that the 10,000,000 bonds per cent bonds may be redeemed at any time...

The London bank has bought the leading Mexican bank and thus will retain English capital in Mexico. Murderous uprisings are reported in Cochinchina and Szechuen...

The question of the rivalry of the east and west, said a gentleman recently to the Washington correspondent of The Cleveland Leader, grows more important every year...

Among the 150 kinds of cloth bound dollar volumes given away by the Rochester (N. Y.) American Rural Home for every \$1 subscription to that 2-page, 46-col., 15-year-old weekly...

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THOMAS HOLMES,
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THURSDAY, SEPT. 9, 1886

If you want any other paper with the HERALD, let us know.

SPECIAL OFFER!

As a premium for new subscribers and for prompt renewals, we offer **The New Family Atlas of the World**, containing colored maps of each state and territory, each province of Canada and nationality of Europe, together with full descriptive matter relative to topography, history, climate, population, etc.; graphically illustrated by colored diagrams, representing area, assessed value, railroad mileage, cereal products, gold, silver and currency in the hands of the people, bonds held by banks, etc.

The price of this Atlas is \$2.00; and \$2.00, cash in hand, will pay for both HERALD and Atlas.

We have received the San Francisco Morning Call, of Aug. 3, 1886. It is an eight column folio of 28 pages, the printed matter covering 88 square feet, and is devoted almost exclusively to an account of the recent, great G. A. R. reunion in that city. According to all accounts, from all the papers and from the mouths of the returned veterans, they must have had a grand, good time—an occasion never to be forgotten. The veterans first captured the city, but were themselves immediately compelled to surrender to the generous hospitalities of their large hearted hostesses. It must be delightful to surrender to such entertainers. Friendship is mightier than the sword, whether the pen is or not. We have not read the whole of this historic sketch yet, since we received it only a few hours ago, and have had some other matters to attend to in that time; but among the biographical sketches we find one of A. N. Morton, of Chelsea.

THE PIONEER meeting at Saline last week, is reported to have been a grand success, fully 300 having been in attendance. Horace Carpenter, of Ann Arbor, presided. Necrological reports show a total of 92 deaths since the last meeting, 56 of which were reported by the venerable and venerated E. D. Lay, of Ypsilanti, at an average age of 76½ years. Verily our fathers were a hardy set of men.

Ex-Governor Alpheus Felch, of Ann Arbor, read his extremely interesting address, Personal Recollections of Clay, Webster and Calhoun. Other papers were also read. The officers chosen for the ensuing year were, J. D. Williams, of Ann Arbor, Pres.; Lorenzo Davis, of Ann Arbor, Sec.; E. Sampson, of Ypsilanti, Treas. E. D. Lay will undoubtedly serve, while he lives, as necrologist. Although it was not possible for us to be present, on account of business at home, we are in fullest sympathy with the Washtenaw pioneers, and always regret when circumstances compel our absence. The pioneers of Washtenaw county are a company of noble, worthy men, extraordinary in their physical endurance and no less extraordinary in their hightoned moral principles and religious character. They are well deserving of the most profound and respectful consideration of not only their children but of all the men and women that are rising up to take their places.

Jacob Harr, of Waterloo, wants a divorce from his wife, Caroline, whose name was Ariz, and to whom he has been married since 1857. The couple have nine children, the youngest being 11 years old. Jacob alleges cruelty on the part of his wife.—Stockbridge Sun.

SUCH announcements as the above, or rather the facts announced, are shocking to every moral sense, absolutely needless in themselves, grow out of disregard of the most sacred and solemn vows ever laid upon a holy altar—a disregard prompted by

pure stubborn wickedness. Think of it; married twenty-nine years, nine children, alleges cruelty on the part of his wife! Nonsense! Such cases are shams. Undoubtedly there are infelicities in almost every family that might grow into cases of cruelty and abuse and desire for separation on both sides, if the parties should feed the flames of their ire by stubborn, unyielding wickedness, and get the neighbors to fan them by publishing their own shamelessness throughout the neighborhood.

The divorce such people need is divorce from their own passions, their own selfish, willful stubbornness. It may be hard to obtain this victory; and when the golden chain of conjugal love is once lost and trampled into the mire beneath unhallowed feet, it may be difficult to find it; but if the parties concerned will each look away from the other's flashing eyes, and, stooping to the earth, forget self in an earnest desire to find that golden chain, they will not need to search long. Its golden links are still bright and untarnished, and as strong as ever. We would say to these and to all others who are in a similar case, For your children's sake, for humanity's sake, for your own sake, "quit your meanness," as Sam. Jones says, conquer self, conquer your unruly tongue, conquer your shamelessness, break your own heart in penitence, think only of your own wrong doing and never mention nor think of the wrong done by the other party. You can live in peace if you try; and the vows you have laid upon the holy hymeneal altar, the welfare and happiness of your children, the welfare of humanity, your own welfare and peace, both in this life and the life to come, demand that you try—today, to-morrow, as long as you live. God help you to try, and enable you to succeed.

APROPOS of the above is the following, which has come to our notice since writing that.

Christopher Schray, of Waterloo, and wife Catharine have effected a divorce without the aid of judicial proceedings. A document to that end has been made and signed by the parties and placed on file in the Probate office at Jackson. Though not really a divorce it is an agreement to separate and adjust property matters.

This is by far the more honorable and more Christian way. These persons are still husband and wife in the eye of the law. Neither has a right to marry another. And if they chose to live in separate houses or different places, without even business relations with each other, it is their privilege. The fact is deplorable, indeed, but neither human nor divine law is violated by the arrangement.

THE Inter-State industrial exposition of Chicago is now open for its fourteenth consecutive annual exhibition. Like every other good thing in the growing West, it is larger, better and more important in its main features than any which have preceded it.

The display of processes of manufacture, including two exhibits of silk looms in operation, and many other thing of attractive novelty in mechanism, has never been surpassed.

The art halls are filled with choice examples, fresh from the studios of one-hundred and twenty-five prominent American artists. Almost every painting is a gem, and all were selected by the celebrated artist, Mr. Wm. H. Beard, of New York.

The natural history department includes the entire collections of the "Chicago Academy of Sciences" and those collections include some of the most remarkable specimens in the world. The specimen the *elephas primigenius* or "hairy elephant" just added and mounted, was discovered in Spokane Co., Washington Territory, and has no rival in any of the great museums of Europe unless it may be one in St. Petersburg procured many years ago in Siberia.

The departments of furniture, household decoration, personal orna-

ments and textile fabrics are complete and filled with all the novelties known to the several industries they represent.

It has never been the purpose of this organization to simply amuse the public or to enrich the stockholders, but rather to educate and inform those who desire to keep abreast of the progress of the world in all the great lines of human activity.

In 1885 the average daily attendance for forty days was 8,463. This year it promises to be even larger and the exhibition will certainly repay all who visit it. All the transportation lines make reduced rates.

If any of our readers are going to Chicago, and wish to visit the above, they will find it to their advantage to call on us before they go.

OBSERVATIONS AND EXPERIENCES ABROAD.

NO. 13.

THE RHINE.

At some point in this series of Observations and Experiences, we must of course devote one chapter at least to the Rhine, the most majestic, the most beautiful, the most distinguished in history, song, romance, legend, war, of all the rivers of Europe. The Rhine, which flows north and west into the North Sea, has its source among the Lepontine Alps, in the same Swiss canton, Grisons, as the Rhone, that flows south into the Mediterranean Sea.

It has its origin in the streams that flow from the glaciers on the east side of one of the peaks of the St. Gothard group, 7,500 feet above the level of the sea. For the first fifty miles it is a furious mountain torrent, dashing through Alpine gorges in a wild and frantic current, joined on its way by branches from either side, so that when it reaches Reichenau, fifty miles above Lake Constance, it has made a descent of nearly 6,000 feet, more than a perpendicular mile, and has acquired a breadth of 250 feet. From this point to Schaffhausen, a distance of about 75 miles, the river is navigable for river steamers, though in some places quite rapid. In this stretch it also passes through Lake Constance. At Schaffhausen it plunges over a precipice about seventy feet in height, constituting the largest cataract in Europe; supposed to be the largest in the world until the discovery of America.

From Schaffhausen to Basel, 65 miles, the current is too rapid for safe navigation; but from Basel to the sea (or rather from Laufenburg, some distance above Basel), the Rhine constitutes the great commercial highway, though for 200 miles, until you reach Mentz, no very large steamers can pass.

The Rhine is of special interest to travelers only between this point, Mentz, and Cologne, a distance of 110 miles, where it flows through a mountain range, furnishing some of the finest river scenery in the world. This scenery consists of "the wide and winding Rhine" itself; its high precipitous banks, deep cleft by water worn gorges, affording indescribable and ever startling beauty to the constantly changing panorama; these banks covered, in their season, by a luxuriant growth of grapes from which the celebrated Rhine wine is made; and all the most conspicuous crags, that rise from five to seven hundred feet above you, surmounted by ruins of ancient feudal castles overgrown with ivy. More than fifty of these ruins are found within fifty miles. Such is the scene presented to the eye, but it is only when you call to mind the ancient time when each of these castles was the fortress of a feudal lord, a robber chief, and was surrounded by the rude huts of his particular followers, and that these beautiful valleys were the gory fields on which their valorous loyalty was

shown; that they were furnished with some of the most dismal dungeons ever devised by the pitiless cruelty of barbarians; and that the most blood-curdling deeds of violence and savagery have been committed within and around their walls—it is only when you take in all of this, together with the beauty presented to the eye, and then add the stirring events that have transpired on these banks since a better civilization reduced these lawless, predatory bands to orderly forms of national government, that you comprehend the wonderful charm of a trip on the Rhine. Some say the Hudson, from Newburg to New York, presents scenery as beautiful as that we are so feebly describing; but it will be readily comprehended that the presence of those ruins and the memory of those weird events just referred to must forever add a charm to the Rhine that the Hudson cannot claim.

We might stop here in our narrative of the Rhine, but our object is to make our readers feel, if possible, that they have been there, so we will take passage on a steamer at Cologne and make the trip to Mentz, halting at various points, and acquainting ourselves with some of the most interesting facts connected with them, and from the tops of those castellated crags taking in more fully the sublime scenery. Our steamer is not large and palatial in its furnishings like those that ply between New York and Fall River, or between New York and Albany, on the Hudson, nor even those that pass Detroit on their upward and downward trips upon our great lakes, but they will answer every purpose for one day's excursion through scenery that will require us to be constantly upon the bow of the upper deck. We shall want to see every precipitous, rocky ledge, whether vine-clad or barren; every towering crag, castle-topped; every change in the varying scenery; every dorf (village) that we pass, and the curious looking people that gather about the landing.

[Continued next week.]

THOMAS HOLMES.

OLIFS.

Charles Brenner turns the key at the jail.

M. C. locomotives are being renumbered.

James W. Wing, of Scio, who has had a long and serious illness, is recovering and was in Ann Arbor last week.

Worth Axford, who removed to this city about a week ago, for the sole purpose of educating his children, died Wednesday, of inflammatory rheumatism. His remains were taken to Oxford, his former home, for interment.—A. A. Democrat.

A flock of wild ducks were seen last Friday to alight in the river, just below where the sewer from the medical college empties into it, and in a moment they arose circling around as if in a fit, many dying in the river and others as they reached the bank.—Argus.

A new musical organization, in Ann Arbor, is called the University Orchestra.

The Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Michigan R. R. expect to have their road in running order to Mt. Pleasant, by the 1st of October proximo.

A successful exhibit of the Harris fire ladder was made in Battle Creek last week by Mr. Sunderland. The ladder was run up sixty-eight feet in the air in twenty seconds, and several men running up and down it. It required no support to make it secure.

Scientists say that a repetition of earthquake shocks may be expected at Charleston at any moment for weeks yet.

Stockbridge fair, Oct. 5, 6, 7.

Saline is to have street lamps. South Lyon has organized a works company with a capital \$2500.

It is reported that Ann Arbor people are being gulled by the swindling coffee sales in Detroit, so extensively advertised under the heading, "Genuine Diamonds found in Coffees." Will people never learn that schemes never indicate square dealing?

There never was a time when the weight of personal character had such an influence in the election of men to office. This fact weighs in Capt. Allen's favor.—Ypsi. Commercial.

Facilities for musical instruction are to be improved in Ann Arbor by the addition of both rooms and instruments.

Assessments of the Washtenaw Mutual Insurance Company, this year, will be at the same rate as last year.

Ann Arbor boasts a sunflower with 50 blossoms; Manchester reports one with 100 flowers; Chelsea follows with the "boss." It bears 187 heads. This statement may be relied upon. We have seen the plant and vouch for the fact as here stated.

One third of the population of Charleston, S. C. are in a destitute condition, resulting from the recent earthquakes. An appeal has been made for help, and supplies are flowing in from every direction.

A Kalamazoo county farmer has a Poland China hog that measures feet by 3, and weighs 950 pounds.

Port Huron Citizens have presented \$1200 to Mrs. Minnie, wife of L. Minnie, who was killed by the premature burning of fire-works on the fourth of July.

Prof. W. A. Phillips, of East Saginaw, has been engaged to superintend Manchester schools for the coming year, at a salary of \$800.

A few years ago, while a fireman on the M. C. R. R., E. M. McColl, colored man, then of Ypsilanti, invented and patented an oil lubricator for use on locomotives, which proved so valuable that the road adopted it and is using it on the engines. He derives an income of \$17 a day 365 days in a year on royalty from the M. C. company and his fortune is assured.

Improving the roads that lead to the city, the issuing of an illustrated descriptive pamphlet, lighting the entire city by electricity and curing the repair shops of the T. A. A. R. R., occupied the attention of the "Boom" Association of Ann Arbor, last week Tuesday night.

Thirty-eight persons were killed outright by the earthquake at Charleston, several have died since from injuries received and several others from exposure and fright.

Prof. W. E. Robinson, who has just been elected superintendent of schools in Detroit at \$4000 per annum, was born in Lodi, Washtenaw county, in September, 1845. He studied at the Normal school taught in the Ann Arbor High School from 1866 to 1871. He is a specimen product of Washtenaw soil.—Register. "Prof. Robinson's father's house was one of our 'misters' homes," when we began to preach. He is of good stock and growing man.

Mt. Vesuvius is in a state of eruption, and terrible earthquakes have visited Greece as well as America. The old earth seems very uneasy for some reason.

A singular accident occurred last week, on the road between Saline and Ann Arbor, by which J. Sperry lost a horse very suddenly. The horse stepped upon one end of the stick when the other end flew and struck him in the chest, letting out his entrails, and causing death in twenty minutes.

Geo. Keck and Herbert Snow recently made the distance between Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti, on bicycles, in twenty-nine minutes.

Mr. Grove Saunders, of Pittsfield, died instantly, last week, from a stroke of paralysis.

In the great cities the press is arrogant, dictatorial, and assumes to rule over and domineer over the opinions of people. In this the press only shows in what contempt it is held by an independent people. The country press only assumes to be a reflection of the opinions of the community. It is always representative, and can be, and often is influential and leading. It always seeks to influence and lead, but never to drive the people. And this is the reason that the country press possesses twenty times as much power as the metropolitan. It is not the great dailies but the country press that shape the politics of the nation. —N. Y. Tribune.

Michigan fruit-growers claim that pine trees scattered through an orchard have a beneficial influence in driving away the moth of many of the destructive insects which prey upon apples and apple trees. It is supposed to be the strong effluvia issuing from the turpentine of the pine. Others assert that pine in all localities throws off constantly in cold weather a large amount of warmth, of caloric, which has a favorable influence on surrounding trees during the winter season. In fact, it is contended by some scientific men that all evergreen trees have their influence. —Ex.

A. Waldo Guest, the Michigan artist who committed suicide at Baltimore recently, became estranged from his family on account of his marrying a Catholic girl. His father made strenuous efforts to have Waldo leave his wife, but even after the woman became addicted to drink the husband remained faithful to her. After he dropped dead his body was taken to the city hospital, and that same night the drunken wife who had been rescued as she was about to drown herself, was taken to the same hospital and there found her dead husband. The body of the unfortunate man was buried in the potters field. —Detroit Journal.

President Angell writes from Salisbury, England, a very pleasant letter to one of his associates in the faculty, giving an account of a trip to the borders of Wales, and down the river Nye. Minister Phelps, Mrs. Phelps and Mrs. Angell accompanied him. They travelled a good deal by post, which they think the pleasantest way to see England. Minister Phelps, who had lately been on the York Circuit with the judges, speaks of the great interest everywhere expressed at this time, in American Constitutional law, which is being made a study more than ever before, and says he is constantly recommending Judge Cooley's books to Englishmen. He hopes there will be added to them a history of Constitutional development in the United States, which would be eagerly read in England. —Argus.

The seventy-second wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Odren, of California, Branch county, and the 92 birthday anniversary of Mrs. Odren, were celebrated Aug. 11 by about 100 of their friends and neighbors. They are supposed to be the oldest married couple in Michigan. They have nine children living, seven of whom were present. Their oldest child, Alexander Odren Jr., is 70 years of age, and the youngest, Mrs. Susan Swartout, is 42. They have 40 grandchildren, the oldest being 43 years of age; 32 great grandchildren and one great great grandchild. Of the company present 26 were over 60 years of age, and two over 80. The aged pair retain their faculties to a remarkable degree

Mr. Odren is in his 96th year. He was born in Detroit in 1791; has lived under the administration of all the presidents, and voted at every presidential election since Jackson. In 1812 he was pressed into the British service and placed on board a British man-of-war, the "Queen Charlotte." He was kept in the service until captured by Commodore Perry, Sept. 10, 1813. In 1836 he sold ten acres of ground where the city hall in Detroit now stands for \$500. In the fall of '36 he, with his wife and family, moved to California, then known as the township of Green. In the spring of '37 he sent his wife and family back to Detroit to keep them from starving. In the spring of '38 he went to Lima, Ind. a distance of 32 miles, and brought home one bushel of potatoes, carrying them on his back. It is needless to add that the anniversary was celebrated in a most delightful manner, with music, speech and song; and the wish was expressed that the aged couple might be spared to reach that rarest of anniversaries; the celebration of their diamond wedding.

Norah Engart, of Wabash, Ind., a young lady of good character prepossessing appearance and 18 years of age, has brought suit against Kill-Lo-Sie, a Miami Indian, of bad character, not attractive, but worth property, for breach of promise to marry her; estimating damages at \$5,000.

CORVALLIS, ORE., Sept. 6th.—Prof. E. P. Hammond foretells terrific cyclones, earthquakes and tornadoes for Sept. 26, 27 and 28. Cyclonic disturbances may be expected Sept. 14 and 15. Bear these dates in mind.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

PLAN FOR EXTENDING IT IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHAUTAUQUA SYSTEM.

The Detroit Journal recently published editorially the following important suggestions:

The great University of Cambridge, in England, has at this time more than 10,000 students scattered all over England, all studying under her direction just as the Chautauqua circles are under the supervision of the central board. By passing certain examinations, these English students may go to Cambridge and, at an expense of \$500, have two years of University life, receiving a degree on passing the final examinations. Or they need not go in for the degree, but simply take certificates of proficiency, which, so far as they go, are quite as good as the degree.

Now why should not a combination be made say between the state University and the Michigan Chautauqua circles, by means of which courses of study should be laid out by University professors and examinations conducted by University authorities in various parts of the state. In this way the University would at once enter into more intimate relations with the people of the state? It would become indeed the people's University, stimulating, guiding and making definite the studies that are now pursued in dilettante fashion.

If it were found feasible different circles could raise scholarship funds which should enable one or more of their brightest members to take a finishing year at Ann Arbor. Many persons, having been brought well along in their course, could thus find means themselves to take one year at the University.

There is no direction in which more progress is being made than in the field of education. The people are demanding wider opportunities for acquiring knowledge; the University itself is seeking to enlarge its constituency. Here is the way marked out by one of the leading institutions of the world; having a field already marked out for it, and people interested in the work. Why not thus extend the advantages of

the University to all the people of the state?

HIS THUMB HAD FITS.

CONSEQUENTLY HIS HEAD WAS CUT OPEN AND A TUMOR REMOVED.

A remarkable surgical operation was described at the meeting of the Medical association, held on the 13th inst., by Surgeon Horsley, of the Bloomsbury national hospital for the paralyzed and epileptic. The patient was treated for epilepsy. It was decided that his skull should be opened in order that the cause of irritation might be removed. But was it possible for the physician to locate accurately the position of the morbid growth before the surgeon should begin his work? A spot on the skull was pointed out, although there were no external indications by which the physician could be guided or assisted. At that spot the skull was opened. There a tumor was found imbedded in the brain substance. This tumor, with a portion of the brain surrounding, was removed. The cause of irritation having been taken away, the patient ceased to be an epileptic. Two other patients whose skull had been opened for the removal of diseased structure or morbid growth were shown at the same meeting by Dr. Horsley, but in these cases the physician had been assisted in locating the seat of disturbance on the surface of the brain by external marks, caused by injury in one case and by trephining in the other. The surgeon's treatment of these patients was successful, but for obvious reasons the first case was far more remarkable.

In the first cases the point at which the skull should be opened was determined solely by the fact that the patient's fits began in the muscles which act upon the left thumb. Knowing this the physician also knew that the region of the brain which excites or governs the movements of those muscles was irritated by something that should be removed. He knew under what part of the skull that part of the brain surface could be found. He pointed out the part of the skull which covered that part of the brain, the surgeon removed the bony covering, the tumor was revealed and taken out.

The art of locating accurately in this way the seat of disturbance has been developed by a long series of experiments upon the brains of living animals. —New York Times.

FAMINE IN TEXAS.

There is no longer any doubt of great suffering on account of the drought and failure of crops in Texas. The people in more than half a dozen counties are suffering to-day, some of them doing without the common necessities of life. There have already been several deaths, and unless relief is sent to them there will be a great deal of suffering this fall and winter. Texas has suffered peculiarly this year. The southern strip of counties has been devastated by a storm such as the state has never before known. More than a hundred people were killed and thousands left homeless. But the failure of the crops on account of drought is the great trouble of to-day. They make an appeal to the whole country.

It must be remembered that they cannot receive everything from the people of their State. It is nearer from Dallas county, Texas, to St. Paul, Minn., and to Bismarck, or Yellowstone Park, than it is to Brownsville in the southwest part of the State. It is nearer from Limestone County, Texas, to St. Louis, than from the same county to Galveston. Unless one has studied the geography of the State he cannot understand how it is that one part can have plenty and the other be suffering. It is further from Dallas

county to Brownsville than it is to Chicago or Cincinnati. El Paso, Texas, is nearer to San Diego, California, than it is to Galveston. In fact, more than one thousand miles of the Pacific coast is nearer to El Paso than to the Gulf coasts. The appeal which is sent out should be heeded by every town and village in the Valley of the Mississippi.

A Million Dollars.

Millions of dollars would be saved annually by the invalids of every community if, instead of calling a physician for every ailment, they were wise enough to put their trust in Golden Seal Bitters, a certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood and liver, such as Scrofula in its various forms, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Female irregularities, diseases of the Kidneys and bladder, Exposure and imprudence of life. No person can take these Bitters according to instructions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair. Golden Seal Bitters numbers on its list of cures more than any other medicine known, and have already acquired a celebrity, being used generally as a family medicine. Sold by R. S. Armstrong.

Ayer's Agree Cure acts directly on the liver and biliary apparatus, and drives out the malarial poison which induces liver complaints and bilious disorders. Warranted to cure, or money refunded. Try it.

Excitement in Texas.

Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Paris, Tex., by the remarkable recovery of Mr. J. E. Corley, who was so helpless that he could not turn in bed or raise his head; everybody said he was dying of consumption. A trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery was sent him. Finding relief, he bought a large bottle and a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills; by the time he had taken two boxes of Pills and two bottles of the Discovery, he was well and had gained in flesh thirty-six pounds. Trial bottles of this great Discovery for Consumption free at R. S. Armstrong's.

Only 25 Cents.

Buy a perfect remedy for sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness, and Loss of sleep. Try it. It effectually relieves external and internal pain. Sold by R. S. Armstrong.

Take Kemp's Liver

Pills for biliousness, headache, sallow complexion. Price 25 cents. 22 April 1 year. R. S. ARMSTRONG.

The reason why Ayer's Blood Elixir is warranted, is because it is the best Blood Preparation known. It will positively cure all Blood Diseases, purifies the whole system, and thoroughly builds up the constitution. Remember, we guarantee it. R. S. Armstrong, Druggist.

Envelopes, letter heads, mhd .s'soe statements, bill heads, wedding cards, p v grammes, auction bills, posters, hand bills all kinds of jobs done with neatness and dispatch.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, Druggist, Belville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at R. S. Armstrong's.

To all Members

Of Society: Kemp's Balsam will cure your distressing cough. We guarantee it. Price 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial size free. 22 April 1 year. R. S. ARMSTRONG.

Money Refunded.

The true remedy has at last been discovered. It was long known in his practice as Dr. Pete's Lung Food for Consumption. It is now called Dr. Pete's 35 cent Cough Cure. It is the safest, the surest and the best. No other Cough, Cold, and Consumption remedy is half its equal. We warrant it and will promptly refund the money paid for it if a beneficial effect is not experienced by the time two-thirds of the contents of the bottle is used. Sold by R. S. Armstrong.

Debility

Languor, and Loss of Appetite, are cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It removes that terrible sense of *Constant Weariness*, from which so many suffer, gives tone and vigor to the stomach, and restores health and strength more surely and speedily than any other medicine.

Three years ago I suffered from Debility and Loss of Appetite, the result of Liver Disease. After having tried various remedies, and consulted several physicians, without benefit, I was induced to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The first bottle produced a marked change, and the second and third accomplished so much that I felt like a new man. I have, since that time, taken about one bottle every year, and had no recurrence of the trouble. —William E. Way, East Liverpool, N. H.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$4.

| Home Markets. | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| APPLES, Flu..... | \$ 50 @ 75 |
| BRANS..... | 75 @ 1 00 |
| BARLEY..... | 1 00 @ 1 25 |
| BUTTER..... | 9 @ 10 |
| CORN..... | @ 25 |
| DRIED APPLES..... | @ 3 |
| EGGS..... | @ 11 |
| HIDES..... | 5 1/2 @ 6 |
| HOGS, dressed..... | @ 4 50 |
| LARD..... | @ 8 |
| OATS..... | 25 @ 32 |
| POTATOES..... | @ 50 |
| SALT..... | @ 1 00 |
| WHEAT..... | 74 @ 75 |

Thousands of cases of Consumption are cured every year by Ayer's celebrated English Remedy. It is a guaranteed preparation; if it does not help you it will cost you nothing. Try it. A single dose will show its good effect. Trial bottles 10 cts. R. S. Armstrong, Druggist.

For I Don't Care.

Dull, tired feeling, impoverished blood, dull pains in back and head, tantalizing, skin eruptions, Kemp's Sarsaparilla never fails to give relief. We always guarantee it. Price \$1.00 per bottle. 22 April 1 year. R. S. ARMSTRONG.

If you would enjoy your dinner and are prevented by Dyspepsia, use Ayer's Dyspepsia Tablets. They are a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency and Constipation. We guarantee them. 25 and 50 cents. R. S. Armstrong, Druggist.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL



The Niagara Falls Route.

90th MERIDIAN TIME.

Passenger Trains on the Michigan Central Railroad will leave Chelsea Station as follows:

GOING WEST.

Mail Train.....8:48 A. M.

Grand Rapids Express.....6:05 P. M.

Evening Express.....10:09 P. M.

GOING EAST.

Night Express.....6:08 A. M.

Grand Rapids Express.....9:53 A. M.

Mail Train.....3:59 P. M.

W. M. MARTIN, Agent.

O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

Tickets may be obtained at this station to any part of U. S. or Canada by giving twenty-four hours notice to the ticket agent, Jas. Speer.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette R. R.

"The Mackinaw Short Line."

Only direct route between the East and South and the Upper Peninsula of Mich.

WEST. TIME TABLE. EAST.

Read down [Arr.] [Lve] [Arr.] [Lve]

9 00 6 05 [Lve] [Arr.] [Lve] [Arr.]

10 30 6 50 [Lve] [Arr.] [Lve] [Arr.]

11 13 7 16 [Lve] [Arr.] [Lve] [Arr.]

11 41 7 35 [Lve] [Arr.] [Lve] [Arr.]

11 52 7 43 [Lve] [Arr.] [Lve] [Arr.]

1 37 8 52 [Lve] [Arr.] [Lve] [Arr.]

1 45 8 59 [Lve] [Arr.] [Lve] [Arr.]

2 15 9 14 [Lve] [Arr.] [Lve] [Arr.]

2 56 9 40 [Lve] [Arr.] [Lve] [Arr.]

3 32 10 06 [Lve] [Arr.] [Lve] [Arr.]

4 20 10 43 [Lve] [Arr.] [Lve] [Arr.]

4 44 11 00 [Lve] [Arr.] [Lve] [Arr.]

5 28 11 31 [Lve] [Arr.] [Lve] [Arr.]

5 40 11 38 [Lve] [Arr.] [Lve] [Arr.]

5 54 11 50 [Lve] [Arr.] [Lve] [Arr.]

6 10 12 05 [Lve] [Arr.] [Lve] [Arr.]

7 00 12 40 [Lve] [Arr.] [Lve] [Arr.]

9 00 12 50 [Lve] [Arr.] [Lve] [Arr.]

8 35 1 40 [Lve] [Arr.] [Lve] [Arr.]

8 50 1 55 [Lve] [Arr.] [Lve] [Arr.]

10 09 3 05 [Lve] [Arr.] [Lve] [Arr.]

10 00 3 10 [Lve] [Arr.] [Lve] [Arr.]

..... 4 10 [Lve] [Arr.] [Lve] [Arr.]

..... 5 30 [Lve] [Arr.] [Lve] [Arr.]

..... 5 50 [Lve] [Arr.] [Lve] [Arr.]

..... 6 35 [Lve] [Arr.] [Lve] [Arr.]

A. M. P. M. [Lve] [Arr.] [Lve] [Arr.]

Mixed train leaves St. Ignace at 7:00 a m, arrives Marquette 5:30 p m; leaves Marquette 7:00 a. m., arrives St. Ignace 5:55 p. m.

CONNECTIONS—(1) Via M. T. Co.'s boats, with Michigan Central and Grand Rapids & Indiana railroads, and with the elegant sidewheel steamers of the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation company for Detroit, Cleveland and all points in the east, southeast and south. The boats of this line leave St. Ignace Monday and Wednesday mornings, Thursdays and Saturday nights. (2) With boat lines for Sault Ste. Marie, Chicago, Milwaukee and all shore points. (3) With M. H. & O. railroad for Houghton, Hancock, Calumet, etc., and points on Chicago & Northwestern railway.

Standard—Central time. * Daily.

† Daily, except Sunday. ‡ Daily, except Saturday.

A. WATSON, E. W. ALLEN, Gen'l Supt. Gen'l Pass. & Ticket agt.

Eucklin'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, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For Sale by R. S. Armstrong.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. W. W. AYER & CO., our authorized agents.

STATE NEWS.

Another Crouch Murderer Found.

Another chapter of the horrible Crouch murder has been opened by the return to Jackson of Detective Ballard from Jefferson City, Mo., where he was sent by Prosecuting Attorney Blair to interview a convict in prison there, who claims to have been one of the party who perpetrated that great and mysterious crime. The story goes that in November, 1883, this prisoner and another desperate character were hired to come north on a secret mission. They were met by James Foy and taken to the woods in the vicinity of the Crouch farm where they camped for several days, as Foy said they were not ready for them yet. On the night before the murder, Foy went to them and told them of Polly's being there and that it was the time to do the work as the people would think it was the work of outsiders for Foy's money. He says that on the night of the deed they went to the Crouch house, where they were joined by "others" and together committed the crime, when they were driven by Foy to the depot in Jackson, and returned to Kansas City. He also says that they received \$5,000 for the job. Opinions are divided; some refuse to take any notice of the story as coming from Ballard, as he was formerly in the employ of the Crouches. Gov. Blair refuses to make any statement in regard to the case.

Croft's Confession.

Croft and Mrs. Brass have finally made a full confession of the murder of Mr. Brass, for which the two are now in jail in Cadillac. Croft said Brass came home about dark. He was there hidden, in the bed room. Brass lay down on the bed. Croft waited until 12 o'clock and came up behind Brass, who was lying partly on his side and partly on his back, and struck him with a stone he had brought into the house for that purpose. He struck twice. Brass gasped once or twice and was dead. He thought Brass was looking out of the window when he struck the first blow. He took the body to the cellar and had it buried by 1 o'clock. He burned the bloody bed clothing and had all traces removed by 5 o'clock. Monday he took sprouted potatoes and scattered them around the cellar. He said Mrs. Brass had nothing to do with the crime, but tried to prevent him from committing it. He expects to go to Jackson and apparently does not care. He laughs and seems entirely devoid of feeling, but does not want Mrs. Brass to suffer. Mrs. Brass is all broken up. She says she ought to suffer, but does not see how she can suffer more than she does now. She confirms Croft's story as he tells it now. It is probably about straight.

Brutally Treated and Robbed.

Benjamin Etwell, a well-to-do and aged farmer living three miles south of Belleville, Wayne county, in the township of Sumpter, was the victim of a daring robbery the other night. Mrs. Etwell awoke with a choking sensation and immediately awoke her husband, who detected the fumes of chloroform in the room. He then attempted to leave his bed, but received a sharp blow on the head, which rendered him unconscious. The burglars, two in number, then bound and gagged Mr. and Mrs. Etwell, and later possessed themselves of a tin box containing \$350 in gold. Mr. Etwell has been carefully hoarding for years. The burglars then demolished a trunk in the same room, thus securing \$300 in valuable papers, bonds, etc. After warning the couple to make no outcry the robbers left. There is no clew to the perpetrators, but the general impression is that no strangers took part in the robbery, inasmuch as the burglars knew the location of the money and other valuables which they secured.

Cut His Wife's Throat.

A murder was committed at Willis Station, about ten miles south of Ypsilanti August 26. A farmer named Wells cut his wife's throat from ear to ear. For some time trouble had existed over the farm property, his mother-in-law holding a mortgage which she was about to foreclose. Wells and his wife got into a dispute about the matter, as near as can be learned, when his angry passions got the better of him. Their two little children were at school. On returning they found the dead body of their mother in the yard just outside the door. They alarmed the neighbors and search was made for the murderer. He was found in the corn crib and gave himself up without resistance. He played the insanity racket, saying that he was looking for land. He was taken to Ypsilanti and placed in jail. He is about 30 years old. He has hitherto borne a good reputation.

For a Woman.

George Nerrell and Milford Skinner of Grand Rapids, loved one and the same girl. As both could not marry her without making trouble in society the gallant knights decided to fight for the girl's hand. They met at a dance, but Skinner found that Nerrell had too many followers, and refused to fight. Nerrell followed the matter up, and then finding that he might be worsted he drew a revolver and shot James McCullough, a Skinner partisan, inflicting a dangerous wound in the latter's head.

An Embeswiler Pardoned.

John Lowry, sentenced from Houghton county in August, 1884, for five years for embezzlement of \$50,000 from the Calumet & Hecla mining company, has been pardoned. The money was invested in mining stocks, successfully, so that at the time of his arrest he restored it all or nearly all. Lowry is in poor health and has been in the hospital for some time.

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

While feeding a threshing machine, Jacob Woehr of Vermontville, slipped and fell into the machine. Both legs were torn off above the knees. He died the next day. His marriage with a young lady in Grand Rapids was to have taken place in about three weeks. He leaves a good property and no relatives here.

Chandler S. Wells, the wife murderer of Augusta township, Washtenaw county, has been held for trial for murder in the first degree.

Wm. D. Fuller has withdrawn as the nominee for commissioner of the state land office on the fusion ticket.

Several weeks ago about five barns were burned in Zeeland. D. Romino and G. Hicktye of Zeeland have been arrested for destroying property and put under \$500 bonds each to answer to a charge before the next term of the circuit court in November.

Dr. George Heumann, a resident of Bay City since 1854, died suddenly the other afternoon. Dropsy of the heart was supposed to have been the cause. He was 64 years old and leaves a widow and six children.

News has been received from Port Arthur, on the north shore of Lake Superior, of a rich strike made in the Beaver silver mine near that place. The vein itself is four feet wide, and there seems to be a streak of "pay dirt" about nine inches wide which runs from 1,000 to 4,000 ounces of silver to the ton.

The G. A. R. encampment at Hillsdale, which closed on the 3d inst., was highly successful in every way. At a business meeting of the association, Col. B. L. Graves of Adrian, was elected president; Capt. Manly of Ann Arbor, vice-president; Gus F. Smith and George D. Harding of Jonesville, secretaries, and Capt. E. F. Allen of Ypsilanti, treasurer. Butcherworth post No. 109 of Coldwater was awarded the first prize for the best drilled and uniformed post. De Golyer post No. 110 of Hudson, second, and Stewart post No. 259 of Litchfield, third. The first prize for the post having the largest average attendance on dress parade on Wednesday and Thursday was given to Butcherworth post, the second to Woodbury post of Adrian. The first prize to the Woman's relief corps registering the largest average attendance on the second and third days of the encampment was awarded to corps No. 31 of Coldwater, the second to Woodbury corps of Adrian, the third to Stewart corps of Litchfield. The Batavia band was awarded first prize and the Hanover band second.

Bliss Bros' mill in Zilwaukee, three mills houses, and 50,000 feet of lumber were destroyed by fire on the 3d inst. The firm had had bad luck. On the same site the mill and saw works were totally destroyed on October 24, 1883, involving a loss of \$60,000. The present mill was built in the winter and spring of 1884, containing all the modern improvements and cut over 14,000,000 feet of lumber last year. The loss will approximate \$125,000.

Joseph Chambers, for some time past engaged as assistant shipping clerk for Cody, Ball & Co., wholesale grocers of Grand Rapids, committed suicide by shooting himself in the temple, cutting off the main artery, death following almost instantaneously. Mr. Chambers had been drinking somewhat of late and became despondent over family affairs. He told the clerks a few days ago that he should shoot himself but his statement was not believed. The firm speak in the best terms of him.

Henry Jewett, for 40 years a resident of Grand Rapids fell dead on the street in that city a few days ago.

Daniel Gorman was shot by a ball from a Winchester rifle fired by D. Callahan at the Hall Creek dam not far from East Tawas. Gorman went to raise the dam, while Callahan and others were guarding it, and admits having been told to keep off, or they would fire. The end is not yet.

Mrs. Benjamin Williams of Port Austin, while alighting from a buggy at Verona, fell and fractured her thigh.

The salt block mill at St. Louis, which had been shut down for many months, has been leased by Messrs. Frazier & Fairchild, who will run a hoop and stove factory in connection with it.

Richard Conradi, who was arrested for preaching adventist doctrines in Russia and released through Minister Lotthrop, was sent over a few months ago by the S. D. A. general conference from Battle Creek. Deputy Commissioner Ranson reports the earnings statement of Michigan railroad companies for the month of June, 1885, as \$5,051,216 33; corresponding month, 1884, \$5,198,559 05; increasing for 1885, \$552,666. 28; total earnings from Jan. 1, 1885, to July 1, \$31,150,479 43; same period, 1884, \$29,116,899 25; increase for 1885, \$2,033,580 18; per cent. of increase, 6.99.

The Alpena common council has voted the sum of \$10,000 for opening up Tenth and Fletcher streets for use of the Detroit, Bay City & Alpena railroad. A petition signed by 350 citizens was laid before the council asking for the grant. In reality the city gives the right of way through the city and \$10,000 to pay for depot ground and damage to certain lots the railroad will run through.

The Irish national demonstration at Escanaba on the 28th ult. was a decided success. Michael Davitt, Alexander Sullivan, Dr. Rielly, were present.

The will of the late Judge David Johnson of Jackson is contested by one of his sons on the ground of incapacity.

The widow of Rev. John Booth died at Romeo, aged 91. She went there over half a century ago.

A deputy sheriff found a horse thief for whom he was hunting in Linden, Monroe county, at the bottom of a well forty-two feet deep.

Frank Nichols, the 14-year-old son of E. T. Nichols, was accidentally drowned while bathing in Fife Lake, Grand Traverse county.

Nina Beasley was severely bitten by a pet bear at Ithaca a few days ago. She died a day or two after from her injuries. It was a distressing case.

The fall term of the state agricultural college opened Aug. 26 with seventy-five new students present the first day. Many others have sent notification, so that it is expected that 100 will enter this fall. The rooms are all full and extra provision is being made for them.

The Barnum mine Ishpeming, which has been idle for some time started up September 1, giving employment to several hundred men.

James McCullough, the young man who was shot by James Terrell at Grand Rapids has since died of his injuries. He was doing nicely for several days but gradually grew worse, although every effort was made by physicians to save his life. Terrell will now be tried on the charge of manslaughter.

Gaines creamery at Gaines station burned recently. Loss, \$5,000; insurance, \$1,000. The fire was of incendiary origin. A Finlander named Mathias Starkman is reported to have found a pot of gold, mostly \$20 pieces, amounting to \$3,000, under a stump at Portage Entry, Houghton county. He has deposited \$1,500 in the Hancock bank and bought a draft for \$1,200 on Europe.

Mrs. Wilson a Grand Rapids medium, has suddenly developed into a wonderful singer, and claims that it is the spirit of Parpha Rosa singing through her organism.

The name of the Missouri convict whom Detective Ballard visited in connection with the Crouch case, is one John Murphy who was sent to Ionia from Hillsdale on five years' sentence for highway robbery, but was subsequently pardoned.

The only female convict in Jackson prison is Mrs. Sarah Haveland, who was sentenced for life in 1880 for the murder of her two children. When the women were removed to Detroit Mrs. Haveland was retained as a servant, in which capacity she has remained with each succeeding warden.

A sanitary convention under the auspices of the state board of health, convenes in Coldwater on the 9th and 10th inst.

Wm. Grosbeck, a baggage man on the Flint & Pere Marquette railroad, fell before the cars while switching at Harrison Junction and three cars passed over him, crushing his right arm and shoulder, his right foot, left leg and cutting his head. Mr. Grosbeck died the next day. His parents live at Gaines. He is unmarried.

The Soldier's Home at Grand Rapids is at present entertaining 401 veterans.

F. Somers of Grand Haven, talks of moving his match factory to Grand Rapids.

Joseph Peebles, for forty-one years a resident of Howell, died recently, aged 71 years.

John Lamb of Howell, struck a Sowing well in the northeast part of town a few days ago which flows at the rate of a gallon a minute, and will supply all the north-east part of town with water.

Howard City boasts that there is not an empty house in that village.

George Stewart, colored, had both legs cut off while coupling cars at the Michigan Central depot in Niles. He will probably die.

Prosecuting Attorney Blair has informed T. A. Wilson, attorney for Jud Crouch, that the latter will be tried for the murder of his father, Jacob D. Crouch, at the ensuing term of the circuit court, which convenes Sept. 13.

The salt block mill at St. Louis, which has been shut down for many months, has been leased by Messrs. Frazier & Fairchild who will run a hoop and stove factory in connection with it.

E. H. Wright of Erie, Marquette county, has seen seventeen deer this season and of these fourteen were dropped on sight. Louis Johnson of Republic, killed a buck last week, that dressed 300 pounds.

The Gladwin Record says the surveyors are already running the line for the construction of the road that is to connect Gladwin with Bay City. Gladwin has \$7,000 of her share subscribed.

Capt Alvin Calhoun of Florence, has been a resident of Michigan for seventy-one years. He holds over any other old settler in St. Joseph county, and but few in the state can date back farther or as far in Michigan.

Mr. Daniel Kleckner, an old and highly respected citizen of Constantine, fell on the street August 24, and expired within a few minutes. It is supposed of heart disease. He had been his usual health during the day.

David Turcott, an unmarried man of 30, employed on a lumber barge, was killed on Georgian bay Aug. 23, a cable used in hauling logs breaking and a pulley dropping on his head, causing instant death. His home was at West Bay City.

A firemen's tournament, open to the state, occurs at Allegan, September 30. A prize of \$150 is offered to the company making the best forty rods run.

For the season the shipments of iron ore from the Upper Peninsula have been: Marquette, 553,488 tons, St. Ignace, 410,689 tons, Escanaba, 886,911 tons.

John Bond, an actor, who was engaged to play at the Palace theatre in Manistee, died while riding from the depot to his hotel.

Lee & Brown's large roller mill at Sarnac was burned recently, with 3,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of oats, and 75 barrels of flour. Insurance, \$8,000; net loss, \$20,000. It will probably not be rebuilt. Another mill was burned on the same site less than three years ago.

Caleb Nichols, for over 53 years a resident of Jackson county, is dead.

Mr. Crooks, near Kalamazoo, raised this year 500 bushels of tomatoes from one and a half acres.

State Salt Inspector Hill has issued an order that on and after September 15 all salt which shall be manufactured within this state, which is not sufficiently fine to come within the grade known as "fine salt," and is too fine to come within the grade known as "packers' salt," shall be known, designated, and branded as "common course."

Wm. Beasley, farmer for Mrs. E. Lyon of Grosse Ile, thrashed 345 bushels of wheat from five acres, an average of sixty-six bushels per acre. Who can beat it.

Several Indian relics have been dug up at the Oakland water works, St. Clair, consisting of stone axes, deer skinnors and arrow heads.

The product on the newly discovered oil well on C. A. Bailey's farm, in Port Huron Township, is being tested at a Sarnia, Ont. refinery. The interest in the discovery of oil and gas still continues. Mr. Bailey has the credit for producing the first barrel of crude petroleum in Michigan.

Several cars of logs in Blodgett & Byrne's camp, twelve miles from Grayling, broke away from the loaders, ran into the engine demolishing it and killing Ernest Wilcox of Grayling, fireman and James Mosher of Ewart, brakeman. John Murray of Rosecommon, engineer, was badly injured.

At Wise, a station on the Mt. Pleasant branch of the Flint & Pere Marquette railroad, the saw and shingle mill of J. H. Freney was burned early the other morning, involving a loss of \$10,000. Insurance, \$15,500.

A little son of Henry Keeler of North Branch was run over and killed by a runaway team the other morning.

The 10-year-old son of James Lusk of Vassar was drowned while bathing a few days since.

It is claimed that recent discoveries at Manistee show a vein of fifty feet in thickness. Three new wells will soon touch the vein, while the well at Frankfort is making good progress, and promises to reach salt at 1,700 feet, which is 300 feet less than at Manistee.

Prof Albert A. Williams of the mining school is very busy making preparations for the opening of the school next month. About thirty applications from non-residents have been sent in.

The annual meeting of the soldier's and sailor's association of northern Michigan will be held at Flint, commencing September 23, and continuing three days.

While Joseph Belmer, living four miles from Petoskey, was hauling in wheat with a yoke of oxen, the cattle became restive and ran away. In their course they ran over and instantly killed a child of five years.

Nine empty cars and one loaded with wheat were smashed in the wreck of a freight train just west of Chelsea the other night and the track was blockaded seven hours.

The attachment against the property of the New Era lumber company has been dissolved, and the property restored.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. George H. Gordon.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. George H. G. Gordon died suddenly of heart disease at Framingham, Mass., aged 61 years. Gen. Gordon's military career was in many respects a noted one, and he was especially eminent for the mastery manner in which he covered Gen. Banks' retreat in Virginia. He was born at Westport, Mass., 1825, and graduated from West Point in 1846. He served with distinction in the Mexican war and was severely injured. At the breaking out of the rebellion he was practicing law, but gave it up and in 1862 started with the Second Massachusetts Volunteers. In 1863 he was made a brigadier-general and in 1865 was brevetted major-general for meritorious conduct. After the war he resumed the practice of law, and for a time was United States collector of internal revenue for the Seventh Massachusetts district. Gen. Gordon wrote a history of the Second Regiment. For many years he had been an unyielding defender of Fitz John Porter.

The Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, colonial secretary for Great Britain, announces that the government hopes to open an emigration bureau during next October. They do not, he said, intend to promote emigration, but simply to circulate information, of the kind most desirable for poor people thinking of going abroad to work.

A WRECKED CITY.

"Proud Charleston by the Sea" in Ruins.

Great Loss of Life and Property.

About 10 o'clock on the night of August 31 an earthquake such as has never before been known in the history of that city swept under Charleston, S. C., causing more loss and injury to property and far more loss of life than the cyclone of a year before. The city is wrecked, the streets are incumbered with masses of fallen bricks and tangled telegraph and telephone wires, and up to an early hour it was almost impossible to pass from one part of the city to another.

The first shock was by far the most severe. Most of the people, panic stricken, with their families passed the night in the streets, which even in the morning were crowded with people afraid to re-enter their homes. More than 60 persons were killed or wounded. Among the whites killed and fatally injured are: M. J. Lynch, Dr. R. Alexander Hammond, Ainsley Robinson.

The principal business portion of the city was destroyed and hundreds of persons were rendered homeless. Men were frantic, women were beseeching mercy, and children were in tears. The main station house, the city hall, Hibernian hall, and many other well known public buildings, including St. Michael's church, were irreparably damaged. Broad-st. presented a spectacle of the utmost horror. Even women armed with hatchets, fought valiantly to rescue the imprisoned unfortunates. Meeting-st., from Broad to Hasel, is a wreck, and is lined with unfortunates. To add to this horror of the scene many fires broke out and were ineffectually fought by the fire department. The night was hideous with the groans of the dying, the screams of the wounded, and the prayers of the uninjured. It is impossible to estimate the losses of person or property at present.

At 8:25 a. m., precisely, on the morning of Sept. 1, another wave swept over the city. By that time the people who had been out on the public parks and open places all night, had ventured into their houses to get their clothing and to eat. The approach of the quake was heralded by the usual rumbling sound resembling distant thunder. Then as it gradually approached the earth quivered and heaved, and in three seconds it had passed, the sound dying away out in the distance. It was destructive.

The city was a complete wreck. St. Michael's church and St. Philip's church, two of the most historic churches in the city are in ruins, as is also the Hibernian hall. The police station and many other public buildings and fully two-thirds of the residences in the city are uninhabitable—wrecked either totally or partially. It is impossible at this time to give a correct estimate of the casualties. It is expected that between 50 and 100 persons have been killed and several hundred wounded.

At the time of the first shock fires broke out in five different places in the city. About 20 houses were destroyed by fire. Scarcely 100 houses in the city are occupied at this time, the people being encamped in the open places. All the stores are closed, and scarcity of provisions is feared, not from want of provisions, but because no one can be got to reach the stores to sell them.

The city is wrapped in gloom and business is entirely suspended. St. Michael's church is shattered and the steeple will come down, likewise the steeple of St. Philip's. The steeple of the Unitarian church has fallen. The portico of Hibernian hall and the main station house are demolished. There is much injury to mansions on the east and south battery. The portico of the Ravenal mansion is down.

Hardly a house in the city escaped injury, and many are so shaken and cracked that a hard blow would bring them to the ground. Fissures in the earth are noticed from which a fine sand exudes. A sulphurous smell is very noticeable.

The loss by fire and earthquake cannot be accurately estimated, but can be placed safely at \$5,000,000. As far as could be ascertained during the night fifteen or twenty were killed and a much greater number wounded in all sorts of ways. The loss of human life will be large and it will take days to get at the accurate number. Shocks equally severe were felt at a distance of thirty-five miles and have done inestimable damage to railroad and telegraph property. Charleston is now entirely isolated from the outside world.

In Other Places.

The same night in Cleveland, Washington, Terra Haute, Cincinnati, Chicago, Louisville, Raleigh, Savannah, Memphis, Atlanta, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Milwaukee and several other cities there were harmless panics, people fleeing from their houses, or from theatres and halls situated in upper stories. In some places the inhabitants sat up through the night, fearing a recurrence of the quakings. At Richmond, Va., to increase the excitement, 800 prisoners in the penitentiary became panic stricken and began hammering on the doors of their cells. Guards endeavored to quiet them without effect, whereupon a call for the military was sounded by the fire bells. In a few minutes the soldiers were hastening to the scene. Company after company reported for duty in rapid succession, one colored company being the first on the ground. While this was going on, the streets leading to the penitentiary were crowded with people excited to an intense degree by exaggerated reports that one of the walls of the penitentiary had fallen and killed a number of convicts. In a half hour's time from 8,000 to 10,000 people were in the vicinity of the penitentiary. At 10:30 everything had become quiet, the military being on duty and the prisoners in their cells.

In Cincinnati probably the worst scare of the night was in the composing room of the Commercial-Gazette office. There the swaying terrified the printers and a dozen or so jumped out of the windows to the roof of the adjoining building, a distance of six feet.

A panic was created at the public library reading room, Chicago. The floor of the apartment is suspended from the roof of the court house and forms a sort of gallery or half story. About 30 people were in the room, and the swaying of the floor caused them to rush terror-stricken down the narrow stairways, which were choked in an instant with struggling masses of humanity. The crush was only momentary and the crowd scampered quickly through the broad hallways and into the street.

DeWitt C. Billsby of Media, Pa., a guest at the hotel Duquesne, Pittsburg, was sitting in a room on the fifth floor. He saw the rocking of the building made him sick at the stomach. Looking out of the window he plainly saw the city hall, an immense stone structure just opposite, tremble and sway back and forth.

At Albough's opera house, Cleveland, the large audience became frightened by the shaking of the building and a stampede ensued. The occupants of the galleries, mainly gentlemen, jumped to their feet as soon as the shaking began and rushed pell mell down stairs, falling over one another in their efforts to escape from the building, and stopped for nothing until they reached the street. The audience in the lower part of the house was composed principally of ladies, but they were less frightened than the galleries and very few left their seats. The performers went on with their piece and quiet was soon restored. No one was injured.

A singular effect of the earthquake, as experienced at Cincinnati, was the very general feeling of dizziness that it caused. Nine people out of 10 imagined they were sick and many did not know till morning the cause. The largest building in the city and one of the strongest, the government building, rocked violently with three distinct vibrations. The large clock was stopped and mirrors were broken. In the large six and seven story flats in the city the vibrations were severe. Dishes were thrown from cupboards, and articles fell from mantels, while chandeliers were agitated as if by the wind. Probably 20 or 30 meetings of lodges and societies were broken up without a motion to adjourn. The most decided shock was felt in Cumminsville, in the northern part of the city, where lights were put out and bottles broken in drug stores.

At Cattlettsburg and Ashland, Ky., and Huntington, W. Va., the shock was severe. People rushed out of their houses with children screaming, the swaying motion seeming to indicate that the houses were falling.

At Tybee, Ga., the shock was severely felt. The people on the island rushed from their houses to the beach. The oscillation lasted for several minutes. The lantern lenses in the lighthouse were broken, and the machinery of the lamp was disarranged. The keeper hurried up the tower, and as soon as possible arranged a temporary light, which will have to answer until the lighthouse supply reaches there. The people on the beach ran hither and thither, not knowing where to go and fearing that every moment a tidal wave would sweep over them. The water was agitated and the waves rose high on the beach. The houses on the beach swayed to and fro and shook as if they would fall to pieces.

The shock burst the mill dams at Langley, S. C., and some thousand feet of railroad track was destroyed. Telegraph wires were also destroyed. No trains are running. The Western Union has started handcars from Summerville to restore communication. Great damage is reported at Summerville. The railroad is badly broken on both sides of Branchville.

DETROIT MARKETS.

WHEAT—There is a good demand for spot wheat for shipping. White wheat is quoted at 77¢/77½¢ and Red wheat 81¢/82¢.

CORN—In good demand at 45 cents. OATS—Receipts large at prices ranging from 26 to 29 cents.

CLOVER SEED—Prime seed will sell at 35¢/35.50.

FLOUR—The market is weak, but the following rates are still quoted: Michigan patent, \$5 00/5 25; Michigan roller, \$4 25/4 50; Michigan superfine \$2 75/3 00; Minnesota patents, \$5 25/5 50; Minnesota bakers', \$4 00/4 25; Michigan rye, \$3 50/3 85; Illinois rye, \$3 75/3 85.

HIDES—Green dry, 6½¢ per lb; country, 7¢; cured, 8¢/8½¢; green calf, 8¢/8½¢; salted do, 9¢/10¢; lambs and shearings, 25¢/75¢; sheepskins with wool, 50¢/1 50; bulls, stags and grubby, ¼ off.

LIVE POULTRY—Fowls 7½¢/8¢; spring chickens 11¢ per lb.

HAY AND STRAW—Car lots of choice baled timothy buying at \$11 00/12 00, and store lots in small bales selling at \$13 00/14 00 per ton; straw in car lots, \$5 50/6 00, and from store, \$7/7 25 per ton.

BUTTER—Dairy receipts, best selections, 14¢/16¢; creamery, 20¢/22¢; fair to good, 6¢/8¢; low grades, 6¢/8¢; butterine, 11¢/13¢ per lb.

FRUITS—Apples, per bbl. \$1 01/1 25; pears, common, \$2 50/3 75; Bartlett's \$4 50/5 25 per bbl; white peaches, \$1 25/1 50; yellow peaches, \$1 75/2 25 per bu; green gage plums, \$1 5¢/1 75; large varieties, \$1 75/2 25 per bu.; crab apples, 30¢/40¢ per bu.

PROVISIONS—Detroit mess, \$10 50/10 75; Detroit family pork, \$12 25/12 75; short clear, \$13 00/13 50; lard in tcs., 7½¢/7 75; half bbls, 7½¢/7 75; in pails, 8¢/8 1/4¢; hams, 12½¢/12 75; shoulders, 7½¢/8¢; dried beef, 18½¢/19¢; bacon, 25¢/26¢; extra mess beef, \$8 00/8 25; family beef, \$9/9 25.

POTATOES—Michigan, \$1 25/1 50; Delaware sweets, \$3 50; Jersey sweets, \$4 50 per bbl.

VEGETABLES—Lettuce, 20¢/25¢; cucumbers, 15¢/20¢ per doz; cabbages, \$3 25 per 100 for Michigan; cauliflower, 60¢/75¢ per doz; beets, 25¢; tomatoes, 45¢/50¢ per bu; Dutch radishes, 25¢/30¢ per doz; green corn, 7¢/8¢ per doz.

WOOD—Sawed ends: Beech and maple, \$5 75; maple, \$6 25; hickory, \$6 25 per cord, delivered. For sawing and splitting, each, 50¢ extra.

GENERAL PRODUCE.

Turnips..... 30 @
Onions 7 bbl..... 2 00 @ 2 25
Honey..... 13 @ 14
Beans, picked..... 1 40 @ 1 45
Beans, unpicked..... 50 @ 85
Eggs..... 25 @ 30
Cheese..... 12 @ 12 1/4
Tallow..... 9 @ 10
Hops per D..... 3 @ 3 1/4
Hops per D..... 20 @ 25

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Market for best stronger; poor kind weaker; shipping steers of 950 to 1,100 lbs, \$3 00/3 25; stocker and feeders, \$2 30/3 00; cows, bulls, and mixed, \$1 70/2 30; bull, \$3 40/3 80; through Texas cattle a shade lower at \$3 50/3 50; Western rangers slow; natives and half breeds, \$3 38/3 75; cows, \$3 50/3 80; wintered Texans, \$3 85/3 60.

HOGS—Market strong and 5¢/10¢ higher; rough and mixed, \$3 85/4 85; packing and shipping, \$4 80/5 10; light, \$3 75/4 75; skips, \$3 40/3 70.

SWINE—Market steady; natives, \$3 25/3 50; Western, \$3 40/3 60; Texans, \$1 75/3 10; lambs, \$4 25. The Drovers' Journal's special cattle market from London indicates a dozen or so jumped out of the windows to the roof of the adjoining building, a distance of six feet.

Earthquake Shocks.

AFTER THE STORM.

The mavis in the hickory
Was warbling of the weather,
The rain had passed, the skies were glassed,
And Hope and I together,
Stood waiting by the pasture fence,
Where tangled vines were clinging,
To listen to the melody,
To hear the mavis singing.

The rain-drops in the buttercups,
The mist upon the clover,
Still lingered there in beauty rare
To show the storm was over,
And from the woods a breeze came past
A breath of flowers bringing,
But o'er it all, and passing sweet,
I heard the mavis singing.

A summer glory filled the air,
The grass waved low before me,
The sunlight fell and like a spell
A song came floating o'er me;
In Nature's untroubled harmony
A bird's clear notes were ringing,
While leaped my heart in one long thrill
To hear the mavis singing.

—Ernest McGoffey, in the Current.

Sandorf's Revenge.

A SEQUEL TO MATHIAS SANDORF AND DOCTOR ANTEKIRT.

By Jules Verne,

AUTHOR OF "JOURNEY TO THE CENTRE OF THE EARTH," "TRIP TO THE MOON," "AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS," "MICHAEL STROGOFF," "TWENTY THOUSAND LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA," ETC., ETC.

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CHAPTER XXII—CONTINUED.

Suddenly the Doctor stepped up to a small brasero which stood on a tripod in a corner of the room. In this brasero were a few fragments of paper that had been destroyed by fire, but the incineration of which had not been completed. Had Sava written there? And surprised by the hurried departure had she burnt the letter before she left Tetuan? Or rather—and that was possible—had the letter been found on Sava and destroyed by Sarcany or Namir!

Pierre had watched the Doctor's look as he bent over the brasero. What had he found?

On the fragments of paper that a breath would reduce to dust, a few words stood out in black—among others these, unfortunately incomplete:

"Mad—Bath—"

Had Sava attempted to write to her as the only person in the world to whom she could appeal for help not knowing and not being able to know that she had disappeared from Ragusa?

Then after Madame Bathory's name another could be deciphered—that of her son.

Pierre held his breath, and tried to find some other word still legible. But his look was troubled. He could see no more.

But there was one word which might perhaps put them on the girl's track—a word which the Doctor found almost intact.

"Tripoli!" he exclaimed.

Was it in the Regency of Tripoli, his native country, where he might be absolutely safe, that Sarcany had sought refuge? Was it thither that the caravan was bound?

"To Tripoli!" said the Doctor.

That evening they were again at sea. If Sarcany had already reached the capital of the Regency they were in hopes that they would be only a few days behind him.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE FEAST OF THE STORKS.

On the 23rd of November the plain of Soung-Ettelate, around the walls of Tripoli, afforded a curious spectacle. On that day no one could tell if the plain were barren or fertile, for its surface was hidden beneath multi-colored tents adorned with feathers and flags, miserable gourbis with their roofs so tattered and patched as to give very insufficient shelter from that bitter dry wind the "gibly," which sweeps across the desert from the south; here and there, groups of horses in rich oriental trappings, meharis stretched on the sand with their flat heads like half-empty goat skin bottles, small donkeys about as big as large dogs, large dogs as big as small donkeys, mules with the enormous Arab saddle that has the cantle and pommel as round as a camel-hump; horsemen with guns across their shoulders, and knees up to their stomachs, and feet in slipper-like stirrups, and having double sabres at their belt, galloping among men, women and children, careless of whom they might run down as they dashed along, and natives almost uniformly clothed in the Barbary "haouly," beneath which the women would be indistinguishable from the men, if the men did not fix the folds to their waist with a brass pin, while the women let the upper part fall over their faces so that they can only see with the left eye—a costume which varies with the classes, the poor having nothing on but the simple linen mantle, the more affluent having the waistcoat of the Arabs, and the wealthy having splendid patterns in white and blue over a second haouly of gauze, a glossy silk above the dead-white of the gold-spangled shirt.



SANDORF FINDS THE BURNT LETTER IN THE HOUSE AT TETUAN.

Were they only Tripolitans that had gathered on the plain? No. The environs of the capital were crowded with merchants from Ghadames and Sokna, escorted by their black slaves; Jews and Jewesses of the province, with uncovered faces; negroes from the neighboring villages, who had come from their cabins of rushes and palms to assist in the general gaiety, poorer in linen than in jewelry, large brass bracelets, shell-work collars, strings of teeth, rings of silver in their ears and their noses; and Benoulies and Awaguis, from the shores of the Syrtes, to whom the date-palm of their country yielded its wine, its fruit, its bread and its preserves. Among this agglomeration of Moors, Berbers, Turks, Bedouins and Muzaffirs, who are Europeans, were pashas, sheiks, cadis, all the lords in the land walking through the crowds of mayas which opened, humbly and prudently, before the drawn swords of the soldiers, or the truncheons of the police, or the zapties as there passed in haughty indifference, the governor-general of this African cycle, of this province of the Turkish empire, whose administration belongs to the Sultan.

If there are more than 1,500,000 in Tripoli, with 6000 soldiers—1030 for the Djebel and 500 for the Cyrenaic—the town of Tripoli itself has not more than from 20,000 to 24,000 souls. But on this occasion it appeared as though the population had been at least doubled by the crowd of spectators, coming from all parts of the territory. These rurals had not, it is true, entered the capital of the Regency. Within the walls of the fortifications neither the houses, which through the worthlessness of their materials soon fall into ruins, nor the neighboring mole with its consulates, nor the western quarter inhabited by the Jews, nor the rest of the town inhabited by the Mussulmans, were equal to such an invasion.

But the plain of Soung-Ettelate was large enough for the crowd of spectators attracted to this feast of the storks, whose legend always receives due honor in the eastern countries of Africa. This plain—a small fragment of the Sahara, with its yellow sand often invaded by the sea, during the violent winds from the east—surrounds the town on three sides, and is about 1000 yards across. In strong contrast is the oasis of Menchie, with its white-walled houses, its gardens watered by the leather-chain pump worked by a skinny cow, its woods of orange-trees, citrons, dates, its green clumps of shrubs and flowers, its antelopes, gazelles, fennecs and flamingoes—a huge patch of ground in which live not less than 30,000 people. Beyond is the desert, which in no part of Africa comes nearer to the Mediterranean, the desert and its shifting sand hills, its immense carpet of sand on which, says Baron Krafft, "the wind raises the waves as easily as on the ocean," the Lybian ocean with its mists of impalpable dust.

Tripoli—a country almost as large as France—is bounded by Tunis and Egypt and by the Sahara at a distance of one hundred and ninety miles from the Mediterranean coast.

It was in this province, one of the least known in Northern Africa, and which will be, perhaps, one of the last to be thoroughly explored, that Sarcany had taken refuge after leaving Tetuan. A native of Tripoli, he had returned to the country which had been the scene of his earliest exploits. Affiliated to the most formidable sect of Northern Africa, he had sought the powerful protection of the Senouists, whose agent for the acquisition of arms and ammunition in foreign parts, he had never ceased to be. And when he arrived at Tripoli he had taken up his quarters in the house of the moqaddem, Sidi Hazam, the recognized chief of the sectaries of the district.

After the capture of Toronhal in the

road to Nice—a capture which still remained inexplicable to him—Sarcany had left Monte Carlo. A few thousand francs that he had kept back from his earliest winnings had enabled him to pay his passage, and defray his expenses. He had good reason to fear that Toronhal would be reduced to despair, and urged to seek vengeance on him, either by revealing his past life, or giving information as to the whereabouts of Sava. The banker knew that the girl was at Tetuan, in charge of Namir, and hence Sarcany's decision to leave Morocco as soon as possible.

He resolved to take refuge in Tripoli, where he could avail himself, not only of the means of action but of the means of defence. But to go there by steamer, or the Algerian railway—as the Doctor had suspected—would have been too dangerous. And so he joined a caravan of Senouists, who were on their way to the Cyrenaic, recruiting as they went in the chief villages of Morocco, Algeria and Tunis. This caravan, which would quickly travel the 500 leagues between Tetuan and Tripoli, following the northern edge of the desert, set out on the 12th of October.

And now Sava was entirely at the mercy of her captors. But her resolution was not shaken. Neither the threats of Namir nor the rage of Sarcany had had any effect on her.

At its departure from Tetuan the caravan already numbered fifty of the brethren, or Khouans, under the leadership of an imam, who had organized it in military fashion. There was no intention of crossing the provinces under French influence, or the journey might give rise to difficulties.

The coast of Algeria and Tunis forms an arc up to the western coast of the grand Syrtes, where it drops abruptly to the south. The most direct road from Tetuan to Tripoli is along the chord of this arc, and that does not run higher than Laghouat, one of the most distant French towns on the border of the Sahara.

The caravan, on leaving the empire of Morocco, skirted the boundary of Algeria, and in Beni Matan, in Oulad Nail, in Charfat-el-Hamel, secured a goodly number of recruits, so that when it reached the Tunisian coast at the Syrtes Magna, it numbered more than three hundred men. Then it followed the coast, recruiting Khouans in the different villages, and on the 20th of November, after a six weeks' journey, it reached the frontier of Tripoli. On the day, therefore, that this feast of the storks was taking place, Sarcany and Namir had only been the guests of Sidi Hazam for three days.

The moqaddem's house, which was now Sava's prison, was surrounded by a slender minaret, and with its white walls pierced with loopholes, its embattled terraces, its want of exterior windows, and its low, narrow doorway, had very much the appearance of a small fortress. It was in reality a regular zaouiya, situated beyond the town, on the skirt of the sandy plain and the plantations of Menchie, with its gardens defended by the high wall running up on to the oasis.

Its interior was of the ordinary Arab design, but with three courtyards instead of one. Around each of these courtyards was a quadrilateral of galleries, columns and arcades, on to which opened the rooms of the house, which for the most part, were luxuriously furnished. In the second courtyard the visitors or guests found a vast "skifa," a sort of hall or vestibule, in which more than one conference had been held by Sidi Hazam.

The house was naturally defended by its high walls, and the defence was further assured by the number of servants who could be summoned in case of an attack from the wandering tribes, or even the recognized authorities of the

province whose efforts were directed to keeping the Senouists in check. There were, in fact, fifty of the brethren, well-armed and equally ready for the defensive or the offensive.

There was only one door to the zaouiya, but this door was very thick and solid, and bound with iron, and could not be easily forced, and once forced could not be easily entered. Sarcany had thus found a safe refuge in which he hoped to end his work successfully. His marriage with Sava would bring him considerable wealth, and if needed he could count on the assistance of the brotherhood, who were directly interested in his success.

The brethren from Tetuan and the vilayets on the road had been dispersed in the oasis of Menchie, ready for action at the first signal. The feast of the storks, as the Tripolitan police knew well, would be most convenient for the Senouists. On the plain of Soung-Ettelate, the Khouans of Northern Africa could receive their orders from the mufitis as to their concentration in the Cyrenaic, where they were to found a regular pirate kingdom under the all-powerful authority of a caliph. And the circumstances were highly favorable, for it was in the vilayet of Ben Glazi, in the Cyrenaic, that the association already had its greatest number of adherents.

On this day of the feast of storks, three strangers were strolling through the crowd on the plain of Soung-Ettelate. These strangers, these muzaffirs, would not have been recognized as Europeans under their Arab dress. The eldest of them wore his with that perfect ease which only long custom gives. He was Doctor Antekirt, and his companions Pierre Bathory and Luigi Ferrato. Pointe Pescade and Cape Matifou were stopping in the town, where they were engaged in certain preparations, and probably would not appear on the scene until they were wanted.

The Electric had only come in the afternoon before and anchored under shelter of the long-rocks which act as a natural breakwater to the harbor of Tripoli. The passage had been as rapid as the voyage onwards. A three hours' stay at Philippeville, in the little bay of Filfila, and no longer had been all that was necessary to procure the Arab dresses. Then the Electric had departed immediately, and its presence had not even been detected in the Numidian Gulf.

When the Doctor and his companions came ashore, not at the quay, but on the rocks outside the harbor, they were no longer five Europeans entering Tripolitan territory, they were five Orientals whose garb would attract no attention: Pierre and Luigi dressed up in this way might betray themselves to the eyes of a close observer, but Pescale and Matifou, accustomed to the many dresses of the mountebank, were completely at their ease.

When night came the Electric moved round to one of the creeks on the other side of the harbor, where she ran little risk of being observed; and there she remained ready for sea at any moment. As soon as they had landed, the Doctor and his companions ascended the rocks that skirt the coast until they reached the quay leading to Be-el-Bahr, the marine gate, and entered the narrow streets of the town. The first hotel they came to seemed good enough for a few days—a few hours perhaps. They seemed to be respectable folks. Tunisian merchants, probably, taking advantage of their journey through Tripoli to be present at the feast of the storks. As the Doctor spoke Arabic as correctly as he did the other Mediterranean languages, there was no danger that his speech would betray them.

The innkeeper with great cordiality received the five travelers who did him the great honor of selecting his house. He was a large man and very talkative. And so in encouraging him to talk, the Doctor soon learned certain things that interested him greatly. In the first place he heard that a caravan had recently arrived from Morocco in Tripoli, that Sarcany, who was well known in the Regency, formed part of the caravan, and that he had availed himself of the hospitality of Sidi Hazam.

And hence that evening the Doctor, Pierre and Luigi taking such precaution as ensured their not being observed, had mixed with the crowd of nomads encamped in the plain of Soung-Ettelate. As they strolled about they took careful notes of the moqaddem's house on the skirt of the oasis.

There, then, Sava Sandorf was a prisoner. Since the Doctor had been at Ragusa the father and daughter had never been so near together. But now an impassable wall lay between them. To get her away Pierre would have consented to anything, even to agree to Sarcany's terms. Count Sandorf and he were ready to abandon the fortune which the scoundrel coveted. And this, although he did not forget that justice ought to be done on the betrayer of Stephen Bathory and Ladislas Zathmar.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

It is not pleasant to contemplate that an American woman, and a smart one, Lady Churchill, is helping the wrong side in the British Parliamentary campaign, but when Brother Beecher unlimbers his home-rule battery Americans will be better represented in the fight.—Washington Republican.

Some of the doctors who were called to attend the police officers injured in the Anarchist riot in Chicago are endeavoring to obtain generous portions of the relief fund for themselves, bills as high as \$600 and \$800 for their services having been presented.

A San Domingo Execution.
New York Times.
MONTE CARLO, June 28, 1886.

The gentleman whose reception we had come such a long way to attend was not to be shot until 4 o'clock that afternoon, and, accepting the Governor's offer of a couple of shaded hammocks, the Colonel and I went to sleep and Sylvester followed our agreeable example.

It might be well to say just here what the execution was all about. A short time before, Senor Blanco, a man noted for his desperate character, had in Dajabon brutally and in a most cowardly manner murdered an inoffensive person for some fancied slight. The murderer escaped into the swamp at El Cupey, but the governor, with commendable promptitude, exerted himself with great vigor, and after a search of ten days one of the searching parties sent out by him ran across the fellow in a part of the swamp inhabited only by alligators, and, tying him up, brought him back. He was tried for the murder and sentenced to death. San Domingo, more advanced than America, doesn't use the rope to execute its criminals, but shoots them, and a part of the public plaza is set apart for the unpleasant ceremony. The criminal is led out, and, placed with his back to a low brick wall built for the purpose of stopping bullets, receives his leaden death.

At the appointed time, Blanco—a magnificent specimen of a man, tall, powerful, and with all the courage of desperation—was taken from his place of confinement in the little jail and prepared to be marched to his fate. The heavy irons which manacled his wrists and ankles were removed, and he was allowed to make his last toilet. This he did, tightening his collar a little, and touching up the set of his wristbands, and then, with as firm a step and as unflinching an air as if he had been going to receive the highest honor, he stepped into his place between two soldiers and waited quietly until with measured steps the rest of the rifled guard—twenty-five in number—closed in upon all sides of him. Obeying the order to "march" with as much military precision as those who guarded him, the condemned murderer started to his death. The march was straight through the heart of the town, the streets crowded with people who were going to see him die, and Blanco glanced at them with a palpable sneer disfiguring his handsome mouth. His courageous bearing impressed even those people, accustomed as they are to scenes of the kind, and, with wonderful forbearance they did not throw stones at him or even attempt to deride him. Arrived at the plaza where the Governor and his staff, all in full uniform, and a crowd of people were waiting for them, the guard and their prisoner halted. They stood at just the right distance from the fatal spot upon which Blanco was to stand, and which was already marked by the grisly black coffin which was soon to receive its burden. At a movement from the captain Blanco stepped firmly forward, and in long strides walked up to his position, and stopping turned around and faced his executioners. There was a pause, broken by the clear voice of the murderer asking for permission to give the word to fire. The request was so unusual that the captain was for a moment nonplussed, but at a sign from the Governor he simply bowed his assent, and Blanco, apparently satisfied, began calmly to take off his coat. This being accomplished, he slowly opened his shirt front, and baring his protruding breast braced himself to meet his death blow. There was a rattle of muskets as the file at a sharp command from their officer, brought their pieces to "aim," and there was another deadly pause as the men waited for the doomed to give the word to fire. It was again broken by Blanco's clear voice: "Shoot at the breast of a man, Fire!" The blast which ran out from those twenty-five deadly weapons was deafening. Through the cloud of smoke I saw Blanco. For a second after the discharge he stood perfectly still, not a quiver distorting his placid features. His arms hung loosely down at his sides, and his hands were tightly clinched. Then, without any bending of the knees, he fell forward on his face. As he did so his arms—the hands unclenching as he fell—rose slowly above his head, and, reaching the ground, his fingers buried themselves in the soft, grassy earth.

For not more than ten seconds did he remain in that position, when, with the last convulsive energy of life, and by a movement which no athlete could repeat, he sprang straight upon his feet, his hands tearing away little bunches of earth, adhered to grass, as he rose. Glaring at his executioners with a look of hatred that shall never be effaced from my memory of this scene, he, with a quick movement, raised his two hands and flung with wonderful power the dirt straight at the heads of the soldiers in front of him. Before the earthly missiles had reached their destination Blanco sank down upon and across his coffin and was dead.

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To The Afflicted.

Since the introduction of Kellogg's Columbian Oil it has made more permanent cures and given better satisfaction in Kidney complaints and Rheumatism than any known remedy. Its continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it known as a safe and reliable agent to employ against all aches and pains, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders. It acts speedily and surely always relieving suffering and often saving life. The protection it affords by its timely use in rheumatism, kidney affection, and all aches and pains, wounds, cramping pains, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, coughs, colds, catarrh, and disorders among children, make it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it; and those who have once used it never will. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure when cures are possible. Call at Glazier's Bank Drug Store and get a memorandum book giving full details of the curative properties of this wonderful medicine
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Don't trifle with any Throat or Lung Disease. If you have a Cough or Cold, or the children are threatened with Croup or Whooping Cough, use Acker's English Remedy and prevent further trouble. It is a positive cure, and we guarantee it. Price 10 and 50c
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keeps constantly on hand a nice assortment of
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I also have in connection a
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near north of Railroad, opposite Foundry.

The September Century.

Liszt's last illness was announced after the September Century had gone to press; it is due to accident, therefore, rather than to purpose, that the two full-page portraits of the musician, and the intimate account by his American pupil, Albert Morris Bagby, of "A Summer with Liszt in Weimar," should appear in the Century so soon after his death. Pictures of Liszt's home and of his two most promising pupils add to the interest of the article.

American enterprise has an amusing and curious illustration in extraordinary papers on the balloon experiences of two venturesome citizens of Connecticut. Alfred E. Moore, the aeronaut of the party, describes in a humorous vein his sensations and mishaps in mid-air, under the title "Amateur Ballooning." His companion, John G. Doughty, recounts "The Balloon Experiences of a Timid Photographer." The papers are illustrated with the fruits of the latter's art, curious photographs of the earth, and of cloud effects from altitudes of a mile and more, being here given in fac-simile reproductions. So far as known these are the first photographs taken in America from a balloon. Kemble has also touched the experiences of these sky-adventurers with his humorous pencil.

The war series is not behind foregoing numbers. Gen. Alfred Pleasanton, Gen. Howard, Col. H. W. Jackson, Sam'l P. Bates, Gen. Hooker's literary executor, G. R. E. Colston, Gen. Thos. M. Anderson and Capt. J. B. Erchart, have articles respecting the war; and J. G. Whittier makes an explanation respecting his poem on Barbaric Fritchie, Editorials and poems are interesting features of this number.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

LYNDON

Little brothers have a sick horse. W. H. Collins is not able to get out of bed yet.

S. O. Hadley is having his house repaired with mud.

Tally one for the lyceum. Hope it will start at once.

Will and Jimmie Orr, who went to Nebraska, report having as splendid time there. They are news boys.

Another Granger heard from. Not the Chelsea but the Oliver plow took the cake. A man who had come 50 miles said it was the best and nicest plowing he had seen on his route.

LIMA.

W. H. Guerin, from Monroe, spent Thursday night here.

The show at the Town Hall last Wednesday night was quite largely attended.

Chas. Guerin and wife are visiting their son at Monroe.

A little daughter to Mr. Yakely and wife, Aug. 26.

Josie McLaren has gone to Ann Arbor to attend school.

Rev. T. M. Magee and wife go to Adrian to Conference this week.

Fannie and Nettie Storms will attend school at Ann Arbor.

UNADILLA.

Lots of empty houses in town.

Those going to Howell school from this place are Willie Marshall, Geo. May and Bert Hartsuff.

Royal Barnum moved to Howell last week.

G. S. May has a new trotting buggy—T. Harker maker.

O. N. Hunt did not reveal the Unadilla devil as he said he would, and we would all like to know him. If Mr. Hunt apologizes to a part of the boys who were hung, why not serve them all alike?

Our 2nd base ball club will play Gregory club next Saturday, at Gregory.

Mrs. Godfrey Kempf of Chelsea, was in town last Wednesday shaking hands with old friends.

Just gaze at Will Livermore's corn on the marsh. You will have to look twice to see the tops.

NORTH LAKE.

Corn is being out and put in shock. It will be a fair crop after all in this immediate vicinity.

* Secretary Mitchell has arranged for a bicycle race on one of the days of the fair. The best riders of the state will be there on wheels. This will be a drawing card for the fair.

Buy a ticket and draw the Hall bed quilt. It will contain the names of 324 of your neighbors and friends, and be a valuable album.

Mr. H. W. Twamly recently made a sale or eleven of his full blood, long wool sheep, to the Dutton Bros. of Unadilla.

Elder Marshall, Pastor of this place, closed his year last Sabbath evening. At the close of the services he thanked the congregation for full pay, scripture measure, shook down and running over. His return is desired by many.

Mr. and Mrs. Sparks of Chelsea, attended church here on Sabbath evening, in company with Mr. Cooper's people.

The church was filled with an attentive congregation last Sabbath evening. All felt paid for coming out.

Wheat sowing is the order of business on the farm at the present time. The ground is in excellent order to receive the seed.

The picnic Saturday Sept. 4th, given by the Catholic church of Pinckney, resulted every way as a very pleasant affair. The programme was well chosen and was fully carried out by the committee, Mr. John Harris, John Kerney and others. After a bountiful dinner the exercises were opened by prayer by Rev. Father Considine, followed by music by Pinckney band, then Mr. T. McDonald, of Toledo, Ohio, was introduced and spoke fluently for an hour. Subject, The church as an educator. Mr. McDonald is one of Dexter's boys. Mr. Shields followed in a short speech on the enjoyable things of life. Then music by the band. A prize was offered for the best looking baby in the audience, and was taken by Mrs. Calvin Mann's baby. Also a prize for the best looking young lady. Miss Harris and Miss Stakeable competing. This prize was won by Miss Harris. The weather was real picnic weather, and old and young enjoyed the day to the fullest extent. The place is just suited for holding picnics. The lake as its name, Silver, is pure and clear with beautiful and extensive groves near the water, making it altogether a lovely place. Tell us when you have another.

Clips.

The Democratic senatorial convention will be held at Dundee on the 30th inst.

The Register Printing House is printing a new business directory for that city.

An Ann Arbor jury found Geo. D. Roberts guilty of throwing stones at Betty Jones and fined him \$12.33. A good lesson for naughty boys who throw stones at each other.

Reuben Crawford, who has been missing about two months from his home in Ann Arbor, was found in Ypsilanti last week. A reader of dime novels or sensational newspapers, we presume.

The students' co-operative society has, it is said, formed an alliance offensive and defensive with F. E. Yale, Burehfield, Reinhardt and other local merchants by which they expect to get a discount on their purchases.—A. A. Register.

The Ann Arbor Democrat commenced its ninth volume last week. The Democrat is a wide awake paper.

Professor Levi T. Griffith sounds very well, and looks fairly in print; but the board of regents of the University would have made themselves popular if they had studied geography long enough to learn that Detroit is not the whole of Michigan.—Lansing Republican.

Closing Out Prices FOR AUGUST.

We Will Sell

500 yards of good dark Prints for comfortables, at 3c. per yard.

2000 yards figured turkey red Prints at 6c per yd.. worth 9c.

2,500 yards of 7c. Prints. Our price to clear up is 5c. per yd.

1000 yards of good dress style Gingham, to close out, at 6 1-2c.

Parasols, 1-2 price.
Straw Hats 1-2 price.
Odd lots of clothing 1-2 price.

Respectfully,
H. S. HOLMES & CO.

"The tenth of September,
Let us all remember,
As long as the earth on its axis
rolls 'round.
Our tars and marines
On Lake Erie were seen,
For to make the proud flag of
Great Britain come down."
—Old song, celebrating the victory of Commodore Perry in 1813.

Alfred Yost, of Ypsilanti, asks to be divorced from his cruel wife.

John Murphy pays for a pair of boots he obtained at Geddes by ninety days work at Ionia. Costly boots.

Eighty tons of coal have been put into the Court House for use next winter.

The 22nd Michigan Volunteer Association will reunite at Millford, Oakland county, Sept. 22. Colonel H. S. Dean, of Ann Arbor, is president.

Deputy County Clerk, James A. Robison, has been offered and accepted a responsible position as court reporter on the staff of the Free Press. He begins work in this capacity Monday, and J. M. Wilcoxson will act as Clerk Robison's deputy for the remaining four months of his term. The promotion comes as a well-deserved compliment to Mr. Robison's faithful and intelligent work as Ann Arbor correspondent of the Free Press. It is more than a coincidence that for the third time has a son of Mayor John J. Robison been called from the position of deputy county clerk and Ann Arbor correspondent to accept a position on the staff of the Free Press. Geo. F. Robison is now prosecuting attorney of Wayne county, while the sad and untimely death of the talented and lamented J. Emmet Robison while on the staff of that journal, is still vivid in the minds of all. Jim. has been a courteous and accommodating deputy, an indefatigable news gatherer, and has made warm friends everywhere who, while sorry to lose his companionship, will read with pleasure of his promotion.—Register.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

- Republican State Ticket.**
For Governor—
CYRUS G. LUCE of Branch.
For Lieutenant Governor—
JAMES H. MACDONALD of Delta.
For Secretary of State—
GILBERT R. OSMUN of Wayne.
For State Treasurer—
GEORGE L. MALTZ of Alpena.
For Auditor General—
HENRY H. APLIN of Bay.
For Attorney General—
MOSES TAGGART of Kent.
For Commissioner of State Land Office—
ROSCOE D. DIX of Berrien.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction
JOSEPH EASTABOOK of Eaton.
For Member of the State Board of Education—
SAMUEL S. BABCOCK of Wayne.
For Representative in Congress 2nd district—
E. P. ALLEN of Washtenaw.
- Democratic State Ticket.**
For Governor—
GEO. L. YAPLE of St. Joseph.
For Lieutenant Governor—
S. S. CURRY of Marquette.
For Secretary of State—
P. B. WACHTEL of Emmet.
For State Treasurer—
Wm. G. BEARD of Bay.
For Auditor-General—
J. D. FARRAR of Macomb
For Attorney-General—
JOHN C. DONNELLY of Wayne
For Commissioner of State Land Office—
WM. D. FULLER of Newaygo.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
DAVID PARSONS of Wayne.
For Member of the State board of Education—
JEROME W. TURNER of Shiawassee.
For Representative in Congress—2nd district,
LESTER H. SALSBUURY of Lenawee.
- State Prohibition Ticket.**
For Governor—
SAMUEL DICKEY, of Albion.
For Lieutenant Governor—
CHARLES MOSHER, of Mosher-ville.
For Secretary of State—
JOHN EVANS of Bellevue.
For Treasurer—
AARON C. FISHER, of Detroit.
For Auditor General—
S. B. WILLIAMS of Saginaw City.
For Attorney-General—
J. R. LAING of Flint.
For Commissioner of State Land Office,
CHAS. E. FRASER, of Petoskey.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
DAVID BEEMIS of Manistee.
For Member of State Board of Education
O. E. DOWNING of Ishpaming.

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