

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

TERMS—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Annum.

"ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY."

Invariably in Advance.—Single Copies Five Cents.

VOL. II.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1873.

NO. 24.

A SPIRITUAL SONG.

FROM THE GERMAN OF NOVALE—BY GEORGE MACDONALD.

Earth's consolation, why so slow?
Thy life is ready long ago!
Thy life is ready long ago!
Thy life is ready long ago!
Thy life is ready long ago!
Thy life is ready long ago!
Thy life is ready long ago!
Thy life is ready long ago!
Thy life is ready long ago!
Thy life is ready long ago!

During the day Murrill himself, in disguise, visited the city and the boat he had resolved to capture. On his return his eyes flashed fire, and he exclaimed: "Men, some of our bodies will be floating in the Ohio before to-morrow morning if we attempt this job. To succeed we may be compelled to fight a terrible battle. What say you? Shall we go forward?"

"What is the especial danger?" inquired one.

"Just this. After it was discovered that one of my spies had been on board the boat, extra precautions have been taken to guard against an attack by us. Regular picket lines have been thrown out, both up and down the river on this side, and watch-fires built and guards stationed upon the other side; and all the hands on the boat are heavily armed, and a military company is held in readiness to turn out at a moment's warning. I don't know that I am right, but I think some of their secrets have already been reported the fact that we were on our way up the river. What say you? Shall we attempt the job with such chances against us?"

The chief was surrounded by a set of men who were physically brave, many of whom absolutely preferred such adventure as was pregnant with danger. So with one voice they exclaimed:

"We'll have that steamer or die!"

"Enough," replied Murrill; "you have decided in accordance with my own feelings. We will have that boat or perish in the attempt to capture her. But there is one thing greatly in our favor."

"What is that?"

"There is to be a grand ball on the river, and the military will not be so vigilant as usual, on account of the large crowd which will be present; and our approach will not be so marked, as large numbers will probably be going back and forth from the city to the levee. And now for my instructions."

"Let us have them."

"Forty of our men must strike back into the country for a mile or two, and so the pickets will be avoided. Ten of that number must pass above the city, reach the river, and then make their way down, neck deep in the water. They will be the best swimmers for this duty, as the art will probably be a useful one. The remaining thirty will pass through the city in squads of not more than three, and so down to the levee by different routes, and all ready to enter at the boat at exactly 12 o'clock. I, with the remaining ten men, will go up the river, avoiding the guard by keeping well into the water. Now, remember; just as the clock strikes twelve let every man make a rush, and let every man be at his post. We must have no slugs."

"We shall be ready."

"I myself will spring to the wheel, with two assistants. Some of you cut the ropes, and let the craft drift out into the stream. Others must fire up as quickly as possible, and by the time we are over the falls we can set the engine in motion."

"Well planned, captain."

"One thing more, and to this order I want you to give special heed."

"What is it?"

"We certainly shall have some fighting to do, but use your weapons only when actually compelled to do so, and spare the women. If any man among you harms one of the ladies, I learn the fact, he dies the death of a dog. After we pass the falls, and get up steam, we will land all those we capture, both men and women, and let them make their way home as best they can."

"We shall remember, captain."

"Well, be off now. It is dark enough to advance with safety."

The forty men started to carry out their instructions, while Murrill commenced his advance up the river, and just as the clock struck twelve he and his men arrived under the stern of the steamer, and it was evident their proximity was not suspected, for not the slightest note of alarm had been sounded. There were sounds of revelry above. The strains of music arose upon the air, and occasionally a laugh would peal out from those all unconscious of the fact that grim death was hovering around them, and that before the sun would rise their sun of life would go down forever. Murrill was becoming impatient, for the next hour seemed to drag slowly along. He swam around to the prow of the craft, and after waiting there for a few moments his ten men came up—they were at least half an hour ahead of time. After a time the first stroke of the distant church clock was heard—it was striking twelve—and twenty men, like huge monsters, crept out from the dark waters and stood for an instant upon the levee. Then, with lightning speed, they dashed on board the steamer, and ran into the cabin. In an instant all was confusion. Many shrieks burst from female throats, and strong men shouted the alarm. Many of the women fainting, and not a few of those whom nature gave the form of heroes sprang for shore or into the water, thoroughly panic-stricken. But there were those on board who were not easily intimidated, and they began the life and death struggle. Drawing their pistols, they fought coolly but determinedly; and for a time the conflict seemed to favor them. The weapons of the twenty robbers were useless, for the powder had become saturated with water, but they fought like demons with their knives. But more than half their number had fallen, either dead or very badly wounded.

The alarm had been sounded, and the tramp of the military could be heard rapidly approaching. Where were the other thirty men? If they had failed or been captured then all was lost. But no. The boat began to move out into the river, and twenty more robbers rushed into the cabin. Using the pistols freely, the work of blood was soon completed. The cabin was red with blood, and all around were men dead or dying, while the terror-stricken women crouched in agony, either in the state-rooms or in some corner over the bleeding form of some loved one.

Murrill himself had entered the wheel-house, and others had commenced their work at the furnace. And downward the boat drifted toward the falls. Without having the wheels in motion to pro-

pel her, it was impossible to manage the craft and keep her head down the stream, for, as she approached nearer and nearer the falls, it became evident that she would go over sideways, and if so, there would be the greatest danger, unless she should happen to be exactly in the channel, of which the chief was not certain. But the crisis was at hand. Behind her a hundred boats had shot out upon the river in pursuit; around her the mad rapids were boiling, seething and roaring, and just below was the descent, known as the falls, over which she must plunge. She trembled, heaved and was going down, when there came a crash like the bursting of a thousand thunders, mingled with the most awful shrieks—the ship had struck a sunken wreck, and there she hung for a moment, while the mad waters rushed over her decks. Then she broke, and it was evident she was going down, a total wreck. And, to add to the horror, a cry of fire was raised, and it soon became evident that nothing could save the steamer from total destruction.

It now became every man to look out for himself, and Murrill leaped into the water. It was with considerable difficulty that he reached the shore, which he did at length, in an exhausted state. Then he sought himself for a few moments, and waited the regaining of his breath. But he was not safe at that point, and with only five of the robbers, who had come to the shore, he took his way back to his cave. Wary, sick and bruised, he could scarcely drag his way along, and his men were really in a worse condition than himself. The consequence was that an unusual length of time was consumed in reaching the cavern. When he did arrive there his appearance was greeted with cheers by those who had arrived before him. They were not entirely disheartened, as their chief lived, for one of the robbers had brought in news that he was among the slain.

Murrill gazed sadly around him—he had less than thirty men left, the others, no doubt, had perished. But with one exception this number seemed to be complete his return. The exception was a man named Kit Blanchard. He frowned fiercely, remained apart from the rest, and seemed uneasy. Murrill noticed this, but still he gave it little thought.

It was not long after this that the chief entered his cavern. He had not proceeded far, when his attention was attracted by a groan. He approached the spot from whence the sound proceeded, and there he found a young and lovely girl, bound hand and foot, in such a manner that he was unable to move. He questioned her and learned her story. She was on the steamer when it went over the falls. Her lover was with her, and he had succeeded in getting her ashore. Scarcely had they landed when her lover was struck down dead at her side by a robber, and she was seized and brought thither. The robber was entirely alone, with the exception of herself, during the whole journey. He told her that Murrill had been killed, that he was to be captain now, and she should be forced to become his wife. The chief removed the cords which bound her, and led her to the entrance of the cave. He made her wait a moment, and then he assembled his band. He saw that one of them was pale and trembling. He called the girl forward, and requested her to sing to him her capitol. She pointed to Kit Blanchard. In an instant the report of a pistol rang out; it was fired by Murrill, and Kit Blanchard fell dead. The young lady was restored to her friends. It was this adventure and defeat that so weakened the robber band that they were soon after scattered, and the chief himself captured. His fate is a matter of history.

On Friday last Dr. Small was called to attend a young man named Clarence Abbott, who was ill at his residence. Dr. Small discovered unmistakable symptoms of lead poisoning. It appears that Abbott was wounded by a bullet by a minute bullet at the battle of the Wilderness in 1862, and that the bullet could not be found at the time. He has suffered somewhat ever since. Drs. Small and Gordon on Saturday morning etherized the patient, and proceeded to make a surgical examination, which resulted in the discovery of the ball in the thigh. The bullet was incised in a bony substance of about the size of a goose's egg, the shell of which was one-fourth of an inch thick. The bullet had been tambling about in this cavity for eight years, and became worn and polished as smoothly as though it had been done on an emery wheel. Sufficient amount of lead, however, had permeated the casing and entered the system to produce lead-poisoning, which would have proved fatal in a short time but for the timely relief afforded. Mr. Abbott was doing nicely yesterday.—(Portland Me.) Argus.

A False Friend.

"You may say what you darn please," said Bill Muggins, speaking of a deceased comrade, "Jake was a good boy, he was, and a great hunter," continued Bill, "but he was the meanest man that ever breathed in the State; and he played one of the sharpest tricks you ever heard of, and I'll tell you how it was. I was out shooting with him one morning. I tell you the duck was plenty; and other game we despised as long as we could see duck. Jake was too mean to blaze away unless he could shoot two or three at a shot. Jake was blowing me up wading shot and powder so, but I didn't care—I blazed away. Well, somehow or other, while I was around the boat, my powder-flask fell overboard in about sixteen feet of water, which was as clear as gin, and I could see the flask lay at the bottom. Jake being a good swimmer, also a diver, he said he'd fetch her up, and in a minute he was in. Well, I waited quite a considerable time for him to come up; then I looked over the side for Jake. Good Jerusalem! there sat Jake on a pile of oyster-shells pouring the powder out of my flask into his! Wasn't that mean?"

KEEP sober and then you can talk straight. One of our druggists was quite surprised the other day to hear a lady inquire if he had any of "Mrs. Scott's Winking Sir."

Relative Profits of Wheat, Oats, and Barley.

In the States east of Ohio and north of Maryland, the growing of wheat has in most localities given way to the raising of other crops, the sale of which will buy more flour than the land will produce. This is of course less the case toward the western edge of the section mentioned, and very notably increases toward the coast, where, as in Massachusetts, the annual yield of breadstuffs is only a fraction of the quantity consumed by the population. But it is somewhat surprising to find that California, with its vaunted advantages for wheat-growing, should show a decided tendency in the same direction.

From published statements before us, it appears the area in wheat in that State yields only an average of nineteen bushels to the acre, while barley gives thirty-five bushels, and oats forty-five bushels per acre. The cash value of the yield per acre for each of the three crops is set down respectively at \$18.21, \$21.84, and \$26.90, from which it will be seen that barley yields in dollars nearly one-fifth, and oats nearly one-half more than wheat for a given acreage.

Six-sevenths of the export of barley from California is to Peru, the Orient, British Columbia, Chili, and Japan. The export of oats is chiefly to Australia, British Columbia, Japan, China, Mexico, and New Zealand. These facts are suggestive not only with reference to the future of agriculture on the Pacific coast, but with regard to the probable direction of that commercial enterprise which sooner or later must dot the South Sea with the ships and steamers of a great and varied traffic.

How to Make the Crops More Profitable.

But how are we to so utilize the products of our farms as to render them profitable and aid in their fertilization? To sell corn at 25 cents a bushel, and haul it to market, will not pay very large profits. We must then adopt some economical and easy transforming process, by which we may realize higher prices for our corn. The cheapest and the easiest managed farm manufactory that I can suggest is first-class cattle, horses, mules and hogs. With these for fuel, and industry and intelligence for our engines, we will convert our corn and grass into more profitable and marketable products that will give us one dollar per bushel for our corn, and twenty dollars per ton for our hay, and

in this way we will utilize farm products and fertilizing material, and be able to return to the soil a large proportion of the nutrient materials abstracted by the crops. If we will make specialties of fine horses and cattle on our high lands, and of hogs and mules on our low lands, we will find that corn and grass are very profitable crops, but do not feed your corn and hay to scrub stock.—North-western Farmer.

Drains.

As a rule, ditches or drains no more than twenty inches in depth are insufficient except to carry off surface water. No drain will be quite effective unless at least three feet deep. As a rule, also, no straw should be put into drains, or covered ditches, in any way, either as covering or filling. It attracts rats, mice and other vermin, and their burrowings are often injurious. With these exceptions, the ditch described might work pretty well for a few years, but on figuring up the cost of all the work, gathering materials included, it will most likely be found to be equal to a good tile drain, which would last twenty years, and might last fifty. If this is so, tile is evidently cheaper.

Curious Facts About Water.

The extent to which water mingles with bodies apparently the most solid, is very wonderful. The glittering opal, which beauty wears as an ornament, is only flint and water.

Of every two hundred tons of earth which a landholder has in his estate, four hundred are water. The snow-capped summits of Snowdon and Ben Nevis have many millions of tons of water in a solidified form. In every plaster-of-Paris statue which an Italian carries through our streets for sale, there is one pound of water to every four pounds of chalk.

The air we breathe contains five grains of water to each cubic foot of its bulk. The potatoes and the turnips which are boiled for our dinner have, in their raw state, the one seventy-five per cent, the other ninety per cent, of water. If a man weighing ten stone were squeezed flat in a hydraulic press, seven and a half stone of water would run out, and only two and a half of dry residue remain. A man is, chemically speaking, forty-five pounds of carbon and nitrogen, diffused through five and a half pounds of water.

Plants we find water thus mingling no less wonderfully. A sunflower evaporates one and a quarter pints of water a day, and a cabbage about the same quantity. A wheat-plant exhales, in a hundred and seventy-two days, about one hundred thousand grains of water. An acre of growing wheat, on its calcination, draws and passes out about ten tons of water per day. The sap of plants is the medium through which this mass of fluid is conveyed. It forms a delicate pump, up which the watery particles run with the rapidity of a swift stream. By the action of the sap, various properties may be communicated to the growing plant. Timber in France is, for instance, dyed by various colors being mixed with water, and poured over the roots of the tree. Dahlias are also colored by a similar process.

School for Housekeepers.

In Miss Collins' proposed school for housekeepers, in Boston, each pupil will make some certain kind of work a specialty, which is a good hint for schools not industrial. She will learn other things also, but in this specialty she must be perfect as possible. Various wealthy ladies of Boston have agreed that whenever a dinner or other entertainment is given at their homes, some of the pupils will be admitted to witness the preparations, culinary and ornamental, in order properly to understand their future business. They will be taught to execute thoroughly the cooking of a dinner, and also to market under an experienced supervision. The prepared food is to be sold at cost to the working women in shops, replacing their present cold dinners with cheap, warm and excellent meals. The girls in the institution will be taught to wash in the best manner, and the poor workers in shops will be permitted to supply the material, thus getting their clothing washed at cost—one-half or one-third the present price, which it is hard for them to pay.

What is Intemperance?

At last we are to have a recognized authority as to what constitutes the "intemperance" of intoxicating liquors or drugs. It has been a mooted question in society, among physicians, and in the courts for many generations. But now Congress proposes that the final standard shall be affixed by the Secretary of War. The House has passed a bill declaring that no officer of the army addicted to the intemperance use of intoxicating drinks shall be entitled to promotion, and consequently the Secretary of War will have to decide the question. We may then have an army standard of just low-malt liquor or moderate degree. Whether fortuitously or unfortunately, it is probable that the standard will be an extremely liberal one. Mr. Roberts, of New York, made a suggestion that the bill should include members of Congress, but it was not received—whether because the army standard would still be too liberal for Congressional guidance, or for some other reason, was not stated.—Exchange.

Mr. LORENSO SNOO, the Mormon missionary, has discovered that the Parisian school-boy does not whistle his desk. He visited a school where a hundred or more of these remarkable youths were assembled, and he was astonished at the unnotched desks that he sat upon. His curiosity by asking whether the boys had knives. He was informed that the desks of these youths were possessed of that useful adjunct to any well-regulated lad. Of course, it is a beautiful example to American boys; but we would like to know where those French urchins imprison captive flies, or where they save their pencil sharpenings to blow into each other's eyes, if they don't make prison-peas or powder magazines of their desks?

Western Justice.

The telegraph mentioned some time ago an attempt to burn the little town of Arrow Rock, Missouri. The fires were a mercantile venture. Being liquor dealers, the incendiaries wished to destroy all competition; so the town was set on fire at such places as would be most likely to insure the destruction of obnoxious saloons. The men engaged were the landlords of a tavern outside of the limits of the town, named Coier, Swimey and Elder. Coier was first arrested. He was bound, but struggled desperately, and at one time tore the rope from his hands and the handgrip of his eyes, but was brought to terms by a grip on his throat that brought him to his knees. The effect was to extort a full confession. Swimey was then captured and marched to the ice-bound river. An open place was cut through the ice. He was thrown in three times and three times drawn out, still refusing to confess. By way of variety, Elder, a negro, was strung up and lowered three times. He, too, was, as a paper expresses it, "as stubborn as a mule." When these two worthies were confronted with Coier, who had acknowledged all, and the "thinks," Coier and Elder were then sent to jail. Swimey still remained. Silently the spectators drew lots, and five men separated from the crowd, took Swimey in their midst, and departed. At dawn he was found hanging in the woods—dead.—New York Times.

Valley of Death.

For a time the Ups tree of the Island of Java was the wonder of the age. Its fearfully poisonous character was represented to be positive death to animal and vegetable life within the sphere of its influence. Science has corrected the idea of the existence of that death-dealing tree, by asserting that poisonous emanation from the ground caused death. That one tree was enabled by its peculiar organic properties to resist the destructive agency of gases that killed everything else.

Another valley of death is described by travelers in Java quite equal to the Ups tree. Death is the certain penalty of entering beyond the line of demarcation between vegetation and the sterile plain where desolation reigns in triumph. Mr. London, an English savant, experimented with dogs and fowls forced over the line, and thus confirms the representation of the natives, who say that skeletons are bleaching everywhere, giving the idea of a Golluthua unrelieved by horror. Animals, accidentally entering it in their flight from enemies, and men, ignorant of the mephitic vapors that perpetually come to the surface, fall almost instantly by inhaling them. A dog fastened to a pole was forced over the line and died very quickly. In ten seconds the poor creature tumbled over. Fowls carried there, on being thrown over into the barren basin, were completely dead in a minute and a half. It is probable the region is volcanic, and that sulphur is the poisonous agent.

Another Vesuvius Horror.

The accident last September, by which an Englishman and American lost their lives while being lowered by ropes into the crater of Vesuvius, had a counterpart on July 15, when a Belgian named Le Mux and a Swiss named Schmidt met a similar horrible fate. These foolish tourists insisted on being lowered, and in spite of remonstrances of the guides, took hold of the loops and swung over the gloomy void. The guides' last warning to them was not to venture inward. Whether they were smothered with the fumes of sulphur, or missing a step, were hurled into the abyss, no body will ever know. Contrary to the advice of the guides, they let go the looped ropes and ventured into the crater's recesses. The tourists above cried out, but no response came. The guides were lowered repeatedly, and several of the excursionists went as far as the ropes would allow, in search of their comrades, but in vain. This is the third disaster of this nature within the past ten years.

The Republican Feeling in Europe.

Foreign letters announce that the first symptoms of a republic have appeared in the north of Europe. Sweden has just refused to vote the King the cash necessary for a magnificent coronation fete, and one of the Deputies, Heclen by name, indulged in an address pertinent to the occasion, which might have emanated from an English agitator. He objected to the proposed pageant on the ground that it was not worth while for Sweden to make itself ridiculous. A republican feeling is also said to be growing gradually in Norway and Denmark.

Harakiri in Japan.

Sublime appears to be going out of fashion in Japan, notwithstanding the Parliament three years ago refused to prohibit the practice, only three members out of two hundred and nine voting in favor of the proposition. When a member of the two swords class, or Samurai, commits a crime, a message is sent that he is permitted to kill himself by disemboweling, which custom is called the *harakiri* or *seppuku*. It seems that the practice was considered so honorable that many men committed it without waiting the imperial permission, and this was considered highly improper. One member, in defending the practice, said:

"The commission of the seppuku is owing to a natural sense of shame being deeply rooted in the heart. It is a national custom founded on what is due to the national sense of justice and to Japan as a nation."

Another declared: "By death the criminal barely restores himself to his position as a human being. If he lives, he is a scoundrel; but if he dies, he for the first time manifests a sense of shame. To prohibit the seppuku would be to close the public path of honor, and throw open the private path of scoundrelism."

A third asserted that so far from being prohibited the seppuku should be encouraged, by this means a sense of shame fostered, and the custom be made famous throughout the world as an example of devotion to principle.

Darwin, the naturalist, is now sixty-four years of age.

Public Printing.—The abolition of the franking privilege makes lively times for Public Printer Clapp. The whole force of his office is now working eleven hours daily, instead of eight as heretofore, to get out public documents, the printing of which has been ordered, so that they can be mailed before the 30th of June, the date on which the franking privilege ceases to exist. As the Eight-Hour law is in force in the office, the hands get for their additional work three-eighths extra pay.

Postal cards have just been introduced into France.

To Correspondents.

Correspondents will please write on one side of the paper only. No communication will be published unless accompanied with the real name and address of the author, which we require not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

All communications should be addressed to "THE HERALD," Chelsea, Washington Co., Mich.

CHELSEA HERALD.

CHELSEA, MAR. 6, 1873.

The License Question.

It is supposed by many who desire to deal in spirituous liquors that if they pay a village license, that is all that is necessary to protect them from prosecution under the State law, for violation of the liquor law forbidding the sale of intoxicating drinks. By the following, which is translated from the *Family Gazette*, a German paper, it would seem that, although our State law prohibits the sale of this beverage, it does not withhold any city or village authority from establishing and collecting of liquor sellers such license fee as they may at any time impose, but the fact that such dealer pays a license to the village does not exempt him from the penalties provided by State law for such offense, and he is therefore liable to prosecution at any time that complaint is made against him:

"Have the city authorities the right to take from hotel and saloon keepers a license fee when a State law prohibits the sale of intoxicating drinks? This important question has been decided in the present session of the Supreme Court, in the case of Charles Kitson against the Mayor and authorities of Ann Arbor. In that city the prosecution by the Temperance League, to suppress the liquor trade, not having the desired effect, the city council, with the Mayor, passed an ordinance compelling every saloon keeper to pay an enormous license fee or shut up business. Those not being able to pay the large amount gave up business, and others, having the necessary cash, took out a license. But this license ordinance being by some men considered a contradiction of, and inconsistent with the existing State law, a test case was, a few days ago, brought before the Supreme Court at Lansing. The court decided that the Legislature cannot pass a law which authorizes the issuing of a license for the sale of intoxicating drinks, and that it is not contrary to the State law for any city authority to take a license fee from a liquor dealer."

Cuba.

It was hoped by many that the change of government in Spain would result in the speedy recognition of the Cuban independence, and thus terminate the war which has been in progress upon that unfortunate island for many years. Upon what ground this hope was based, we are unable to say, but there is evident disappointment, in some quarters, because the new Spanish Government has not, as one of its first acts, expressed at least some word of encouragement for the friends of Cuban independence.

If Spain should succeed in establishing a republican form of government, perhaps Cuba would be satisfied to remain united with the mother country. Because she was dissatisfied with the governments which have existed in Spain for a number of years, cannot be accepted as evidence that she will seek a separation from the mother country under a whole-some form of government.

It is, therefore, quite unfortunate that petitions should be sent to Congress, at this critical juncture in Spanish affairs, requesting the interference of our Government in behalf of the Cuban insurgents. At present, it is better, we think, to give the new governmental authorities all the encouragement and assistance possible in the work of reconstruction and avoid any act which can be construed into unfriendliness. We do not wonder that the people have become sick and tired of the Cuban war, but it would not be wise to interfere at present. Let the new Spanish Republic first have an opportunity to settle the Cuban troubles. Should efforts in that direction fail, it is quite probable that the acknowledgment of Cuban independence can be secured without difficulty and without the assumption of an offensive attitude towards the Spanish authorities.

Norfolk.—All those indebted to the firm of L. Babcock & Co., either by book or note account, are requested to call and settle the same. Messrs. Babcock & Co. have taken their books to Wood Brothers store, where they will be happy to wait on all their debtors and creditors.

News in a Nutshell.

Yellow fever is raging fearfully at Rio de Janeiro.

President Thiers will recognize the Spanish Republic.

A large number of Communists have left Paris and London for Madrid.

Several vessels of the British Mediterranean squadron have been ordered to Lisbon.

Japan is now having a disturbance. An insurrection has taken place in the interior.

A log capsized a tow boat and drowned seven persons at Ironton, Ohio, Saturday night.

Many of the railroads in Utah are blocked by snow, which at some points is twelve feet deep.

The New York *Tribune* office is to be torn down, and a fine new building erected there, the coming spring.

The Governor of Jamaica has gone to Turk's Island to complete the measures for its annexation to Jamaica.

Chamberlain, who murdered an old man at Solon, Ohio, some time ago, has been indicted for murder in the first degree.

A boiler explosion in an agricultural works at New Haven, Illinois, on Saturday, destroyed the building, and fatally injured the proprietor and his brother.

King Victor Emanuel visited the theatre in Rome on Sunday evening, and was received by the audience with shouts of "Live the King, Italy and Anacleto."

Frederick G. Mather, a clerk in the office of the Society of Savings in Cleveland, Ohio, has been indicted for forgery and embezzlement to the amount of \$20,000.

The application for a new trial for A. Holme, who was convicted at St. Louis of the murder of his wife, was refused, and the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged on April 3.

The trial of John F. Osborn, charged with the murder of Mrs. Mathews, at Yates City, Ill., in August, was concluded at Galesburg, on Saturday, the jury rendering a verdict of guilty.

It is reported that two companies of Choctaw Indians in pursuit of horse-thieves, captured sixteen, on Friday, January 31, and on the next morning, after holding a council, shot six of them.

Francis Gurney Smith, of Philadelphia, aged ninety, died Wednesday evening. He served in the war of 1812, and was for a long time agent for the Dupont powder mills, near Wilmington, Del.

The trial of nine persons charged with outraging and murdering several women has begun at Douai, France. The crimes were perpetrated in a neighboring forest at intervals from the beginning of 1870 to September 1872.

The new steamship *Vaderland*, the first of the Philadelphia and Antwerp Red Star Line, arrived at Philadelphia recently. She brought 17 cabin and 63 steerage passengers, and a large cargo, a portion of which is for New York firms.

The value of the silver taken out of Silver Islet, in Lake Superior, from December 15, 1870, to January 27, 1873, is \$1,286,172. The Islet is merely a rock, two miles from the shore, and was originally not more than ten feet square at the top.

Lieutenants Ross and Burke of General Crook's staff, report a battle with the Apaches, during which four warriors were killed and twelve captured. General Crook's troops have killed over 300 warriors since the opening of the campaign.

The citizens of Richmond greeted the arrival of the first through freight train from the Ohio river, over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, recently, with the firing of guns, ringing of bells, speeches, etc., and they propose to have another celebration in May.

Siner and Kaas, who were convicted of maintaining a gambling house at Philadelphia, were sentenced on Friday by Judge Allison to fines of \$500 each, and to two years and six months imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary. Marks and O'Brien received the same sentence for a similar offense.

Bernard Boland, aged 16, pleaded guilty, in the Supreme Court at Boston, recently, to the charge of murdering a youth, Franklin Haven, a few weeks ago, in a store on Washington street. The deceased was stabbed while giving chase to Boland, who had "tapped the till" of the shop while the proprietor was absent. Judge Morton sentenced Boland to the State Prison for life.

The steamer *Henry A. Jones* was burned off Galveston, Texas, and twenty-one lives lost. The following are known to be lost: J. J. Price, first clerk; James Hagan, second clerk; William Murphy, first engineer; Peter Patterson, cooper; John Cummings, D. Turner, John Callahan, Christopher Shelby, Jas. Brown, William Hughes, H. Harity, William Brady, White Charley, deck-hands; B. Biles, fireman; W. McGuire, first cook; W. Bishop, second cook; one boy, name unknown; Alfred, cabin-boy; Alexander Botts, cabin-boy; and two stokers, names unknown. There were 48 persons on board, and 27 were saved. Loss, \$50,000 to the Direct Navigation Company; no insurance.

Dancing by Proxy.

Among the amusements of Oriental nations, dancing is a general favorite. But let not the uninitiated suppose that by dances are meant waltzes or cotillions, round dances or quadrilles, all of which involve an amount of muscular exertion quite inconsistent with Eastern ideas of pleasure. No; the Oriental has a fashion of his own in regard to the dance; and, whenever he feels inclined to indulge in Terpsichorean proclivities, he does so, not by dancing himself, but by having his slaves do it for him.

I remember a ball given by a British merchant at the capital of Siam in honor of his Queen's birthday, when several Siamese nobles were among the guests, and, in the early portion of the evening, vied with each other in complimenting their host on the brilliancy of his entertainment. Knowing him to be wealthy, convivial, and fond of displaying, they naturally expected something very fine in the way of dancing. Their sensations may be imagined when the Scotch bag-pipes, played by an old sailor, struck up the only music which had been found available, and the European members of the company went whirling and whizzing past, as reel, jig and Highland fling followed each other in quick succession.

Dumb with surprise and dismay, the nobles rushed en masse from the house, entered their boats, and ordered the oarsmen to pull furiously for the mission houses, situated some two miles lower down the river. It was verging toward midnight, but some of the missionaries were still busy in their libraries, and the excited nobles, first knocking furiously at the door, and then entering without waiting for a response, called, clamorously, "Help, help for your countrymen! The foreigners at the British godowns are all gone crazy; they are dancing for themselves!"

Lippincott's Magazine.


Human Skill.

Two curious needles are owned respectively by the King of Prussia and the Queen of England. The first was manufactured in the presence of its present owner, the King of Prussia, while he was visiting a needle manufactory in his kingdom, in order to see what machinery, combined with the human hand, could produce. He was shown a number of superfine needles, thousands of which together did not weigh half an ounce, and marvelled how such minute articles could be pierced with an eye. But he was to see that in this respect even something still finer, and more perfect, could be treated. The borer—that is, the workman whose business it is to bore the eye in the needle, asked for a hair from the monarch's head. It was readily given, and with a smile. He placed it at once under the boring machine, and then handed the singular needle to the astonished King.

The second curious needle, now in the possession of Queen Victoria, was made at the celebrated needle factory at Redditch, and represents the column of Trajan in miniature. This well-known Roman column is adorned with numerous scenes, in sculpture, which immortalize Trajan's heroic actions in war. On this diminutive needle, scenes in the life of Queen Victoria are represented in relief, but so finely cut, and so small, that it requires a magnifying glass to see them. The Victoria needle, moreover, can be opened. It contains a number of smaller needles which are equally adorned with scenes in relief.

PERSONAL INFLUENCE.—The Rev. Robert Collyer truly says: No mistake can be greater, than to suppose I have done my duty by my home in filling it with plenty, or my children in securing them the best teachers; or that I have been true to my marriage vows because I have kept myself pure, and never stunted my wife in her expenses; or to church and state because I have voted right on election days, and been in my time a deacon. O, friend! I tell you unspeakably more is the mysterious and most holy influence of a sound, elastic, cheerful human soul, in a body to match. I see once in a while a home, in which I am just as sure that it is impossible for the children to go radically wrong, as it is for the planet to turn the other way upon her axis. The whole law of their life, of their spiritual gravitation, is fixed by the strong, sweet father and mother, resolute, above all, to preserve this right attraction though there may be less at last in counted dollars.

We copy the following from the *Ann Arbor Courier*: Miss Julia Barry, daughter of R. J. Barry of this city, has recently been invited by the Japanese authorities to come to their country and teach our language, at a salary of \$3,000 in gold and expenses. We are informed that Miss Barry declines to accept this tempting offer, and will still remain in Marshall where she is now teaching.



For over FORTY YEARS this PURELY VEGETABLE LIVER MEDICINE has proved to be the GREAT INFALLIBLE SPECIFIC for Liver Complaint and its painful offspring, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, Sick Headache, Colic, Depression of Spirits, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Chills and Fever, &c., &c. After years of careful experiments, to meet a great and urgent demand, we now produce from our original *Genuine Powders*

THE PREPARED.

A Liquid form of SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, containing all its wonderful and valuable properties, and offer it in ONE DOLLAR BOTTLES.

The Powders, (price as before) \$1.00 per package. Sent by mail, \$1.04.

CAUTION!

Buy no Powders or prepared SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade Mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia, Pa.
For sale by Glazier & Armstrong, Chelsea, Mich. v1-42.

BRIGGS & BROTHERS' ILLUSTRATED FLORAL WORK

FOR JANUARY, 1873, NOW OUT. Issued as a Quarterly. The four numbers sent to any address, by mail, for 25 cents.

The richest and most instructive Illustrated and Descriptive Floral Guide ever published. Those of our patrons who ordered Seeds last year were credited with 25 cents, will receive the four Quarters for 1873. Those who order Seeds this year will be credited with a subscription for 1874. The January number contains nearly 400 ENGRAVINGS, two superb COLORED PLATES, suitable for framing, and also TINTED PLATES of our gorgeous Floral Chromes; information relative to Flowers, Vegetables, &c., and their cultivation, and all such matter as was formerly found in our Annual Catalogue. You will miss it if you order SEEDS before seeing BRIGGS & BROS.' Quarterly. We challenge comparison on quality of Seed and prices and sizes of packets. Our "CALENDAR ADVANCE SHEET" and "PRICE LIST for 1873," sent free.

Address, BRIGGS & BROS.,
Seedsmen and Florists, Rochester, N. Y.

PROF. CONOVER'S Home Writing Lessons.

IF YOU WISH to acquire a rapid and elegant handwriting at home, send for a package of PROF. CONOVER'S HOME WRITING LESSONS, which contains the same instructions you ordinarily pay from \$2 to \$5 for. Each package contains a set of beautifully written copies, with full instructions for their use, and also a beautiful piece of engraved pen-flourishing. These copies are not engraved, but written expressly for the applicant by Prof. J. S. Conover, whose well known reputation throughout this State as one of the most skillful penmen of the age is a sufficient guaranty that the copies and instructions will be first-class. One of these packages will be sent by mail to any address, on receipt of Fifty Cents.

Address, J. S. CONOVER,
24-6m Coldwater, Mich.

Seeds, Plants, Trees,—prepaid by Mail.

My new priced descriptive Catalogue of Choice Flowers and Garden Seeds, 25 sorts of either for \$1; new and choice varieties of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Grapes, Lilies, Small Fruits, House and Border Plants and Bulbs; one year grafted Fruit Trees for mailing, Fruit Stocks of all kinds; Hedge Plants, &c.; the most complete assortment in the country, will be sent gratis to my plain address with P. O. box. True Crape Gold Cranberry for upland or lowland, \$5 per 1000; \$1 per 100, prepaid by mail. Trade List to dealers. Seeds on Commission. Agents wanted.

B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842.

CLYDESDALE WASHING COMPOUND.

BEST SOAP IN USE. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

AARON DURAND

AGAIN WOULD ANNOUNCE TO THE GOODS BUYING PUBLIC, that he is prepared to show his numerous customers, another

NEW AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS,

—CONSISTING OF—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Ready-made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Notions.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS OF ALL-PACAS, MERINOS, ENGLISH, SATINS, MOHAIR, IRISH AND FRENCH POP-LINS, DELAINES, PRINTS, &c.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

SHAWS, HOODS, NUBIAS & GLOVES. CLOTHING

For Men, Yonths' and Boy's. HATS and CAPS for all.

BOOTS and SHOES for Men, Women and Children.

GROCERIES.

Consisting of Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Syrups, Molasses, Pepper, Spices, Tobacco, Kerosene Oil, &c., &c.

Cash paid for all kinds of produce.

AARON DURAND.
Chelsea, Jan. 9, 1873.

NEW TAILOR SHOP!

Remember the TAILOR SHOP OF J. N. PRIESTER.

Shop: In Herald Office Building.

CHELSEA PLANING MILL,
Chelsea, Michigan.

WHITE & NEGUS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all descriptions of

PLANED LUMBER.

And other Joiner work. Lumber Matched, Planed, Sawed, Re-Sawed and otherwise worked to order.

Special attention paid to

Scroll Sawing and Turning.

C. WHITE, E. L. NEGUS.
Chelsea, Oct. 19, 1871. 2-ly

L. TICHENOR,

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Chelsea and vicinity, to his large and well selected stock of

Boots & Shoes

OF HOME MANUFACTURE,

Which he offers at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Mr. TICHENOR now offers an entire new stock of Gents', Ladies' and Children's wear of the latest styles, just received direct from the manufacturers.

Work made to Order out of the Best Stock, and Warranted to give Satisfaction.

Repairing done to order on short notice.

Store: Three doors south of R. Kemp's Hardware store.

CHELSEA, MICH.
v1-47 L. TICHENOR.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

D. R. V. ARMINGTON, Eclectic Physician, offers his professional services to the citizens of Chelsea and vicinity. Doctor A. has successfully treated

CHRONIC DISEASES

for more than twenty years. He will give his special attention to Diseases of the Lungs and Liver, Scrofula, Fever Sores, Chronic Sore Eyes, Female Weakness, General Debility, Chronic Affections of the Stomach, Nervous Affections, Catarrh, etc. His examination will be thorough and his opinion candid.

GIVE HIM A CALL.

Consultation Free.

Office: Corner Summit and Main Streets, Chelsea, Mich.
August 8, 1872.

Bill-Heads, Cards and Posters done cheap at this office.

1868. Chelsea Bank, Established August, 1868.

GEO. P. GLAZIER, President, **HERMAN M. WOOD, Cashier.**

MONEY TO LOAN AT 10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM, ON APPROVED PAPER.

INTEREST PAID ON MONEY DEPOSITED for a specified time (agreement at time of deposit) as follows:

If deposited for One Month,	3 per cent.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	4 " "
" " " " " " " " " " " "	5 " "
" " " " " " " " " " " "	6 " "
" " " " " " " " " " " "	7 " "

AGENCY FOR SALE OF First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Safe! Permanent! Profitable! yielding over 8 per cent.

Currency interest payable semi-annually. For sale at par or advance interest.

GOLD AND BONDS BOUGHT.

Drafts Drawn on any of the Principal Cities of England, Ireland, Germany and France, Payable in Gold.

Jan. - 1872.

Drugs Drugs!

GRANVILLE H. COLEMAN

AT THE

CHELSEA DRUG STORE

IS SELLING

DRUGS, MEDICINES, GROCERIES, &c., &c.

At prices that defy competition!

ALWAYS ON HAND

Pure Wines & Liquors,

For medicinal purposes. Also, Tobaccos, Cigars, Fine Toilet Soaps, Brushes, Perfumeries, Dye Woods, Dye, Stuffs, Yankee Notions, a large and select stock.

Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours.

Farmers and Physicians will find my stock of medicines complete, warranted genuine, and of the best quality. Remember the place, — THE CHELSEA DRUG STORE.

G. H. COLEMAN.
Chelsea, Oct. 12, 1871. 2-ly

DENTISTRY.

Dr. A. B. WINSLOW,
Surgeon & Mechanic.

DENTIST.

OFFICE: Second Floor, Union Block, (West End) over P. A. Keeler's Store, Grass Lake, Mich.

FRANK STAFFAN, JR., UNDERTAKER.

WOULD announce to the citizens of Chelsea and vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand, all sizes and styles of ready made Coffins, of his own manufacture, and also of eastern make. Hears in attendance on short notice.

Terms 60 days, or five per cent. off for cash.

FRANK STAFFAN, Jr.
Chelsea, Oct. 12, 1871. 2-ly

HOVEY & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, and Sleighs.

OF every style, made of the best material and WARRANTED.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Finished Work Constantly on hand.

Repairing of all kinds at the LOWEST rates, at the old stand of

WOOD BROTHERS,
MAIN STREET, Opposite Furnace. v1-33

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.

For Scrofula, Scrofulous diseases of the Eyes, or Scrofula in any form.

Any disease or eruption of the skin, disease of the Liver, Rheumatism, Pimples, Old Sores, Ulcers, Broken Down Constitutions, Syphilis, or any disease depending on a depraved condition of the Blood, try

Dr. Crook's SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.

It has the medicinal property of Poke combined with a preparation of Iron which goes at once into the blood, performing the most rapid and wonderful cures.

Ask your Druggist for Dr. Crook's Compound Syrup of Poke Root—take it and be healed.

WANTED AGENTS FOR THE FUNNY SIDE OF PHYSIC—800 Pages, 250 Engravings.

A startling exposure of Medical Humbug of the past and present. It contains Quacks, Travelling Doctors, Noted Female Quacks, Fortune Tellers and Mediums, and gives interesting narratives of Noted Physicians. It reveals startling secrets, and is invaluable to all. We give exclusive territory and liberal commissions. For circulars and terms address the publishers: J. B. BURR & HYDE, Hartford, Conn., or Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED for the GREAT INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

1300 Pages and 300 Engravings

Written by 20 Eminent Authors, including JOHN B. BURR and HORACE GRELEY.

This work is a complete history of all branches of industry, and is a complete encyclopedia of arts and manufactures. One agent sold 133 copies in eight days, another sold 308 in two weeks. Specimens sent free on receipt of stamp.

J. B. BURR & HYDE, Publishers,
Hartford, Conn., or Chicago, Ill.

A NEW BOOK By a popular author, ready in a few weeks. Agents who would secure territory, should apply at once.

J. B. BURR & HYDE, Publishers
Hartford, Conn., or Chicago, Ill.

WARE,
AND STEEL,
IMPLEMENTS,
AND OILS,
GLASS, &c.,

at all times, a
the first-class manu-
States, such as the

RE,
and
New Home,



STOVES !
attention to his
PARLOR STOVES
Furnishing Goods,

horseshoe Nails, Toe
Coal, Water Lime,
Plastering Hair,
okes, Bent Stuffs
escription,
by Carriage Makers.

SPOUTING put
 ertest Notice and
RATES.

Customers!

examine my Stock
 ewhere.
de of Liberty St.
 873.

Y SURGEON.

uch time and some
 ring a knowledge of

and best methods of
as well as the nature
inherent or acquired
feeling that the ser-
veterinarian and Sur-
gically received and lib-
the people of this
did myself in readiness

struction in
BREAKING OR
THE YOUNG
VICIOUS.
M. HOOKER,
s residence, or by en-
man's Drug Store.

CHURCH DRY.
would respectfully in-
of Chelsea and vicin-

ALL KINDS.

NEW LATHE,

with side of Railroad,
, opposite Hovey's

THE MILLION:
A private Counselor to the
Warrior of those about to

...nancy on the physiological
...sion and revelation of
...the sexual system, with the
...and preventing offspring,
...ratio, &c.
...ork of five hundred and sixty
...wings, and contains valuable
...on theories and various phenomena
...ought to be kept under lock
...sely about the house.
...and advice of a physician
...wide, and should be in the pri-
...and femina throughout the entire
...thing on the subject of the gen-
...th knowing, and much that is
...work.
...postage for Fifty Cents.

Lost and Unfortunate.

A person who advertises in our quick remedies paper Dr. J. C. Rouse's medicine, or how deplorable house of twenty-seven years at the most celebrated medical school in Europe, and can be easily seen by the doctor mentioned in the above advertisement.
No. 17 N. Fifth street
St. Louis, Mo.

