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NO. 9.

## OLD BACHELOR JOHN.

BY SAUL POE.  
Taint often that I speak out, for there ain't but few folks care  
To hear me lettin' on about myself and my affairs;  
I never was a talker, and I'm most too old a bird  
To be fartin' of new tricks, but I take ye at your word.  
That ye really like to hear me tell the story of my  
life, and why I'm gettin' old and grizzled, 'n' never had  
no wife.  
Wal—there ain't much story to it, and I don't pretend  
to be no more 'n' a hero, than what you'd 'a' bin, if you'd  
bin me.  
Folks that married sometimes has a way of lookin'  
with content  
On them that's single, though perhaps they never  
so much as dream  
That there might be good reasons for their livin' as  
they do;  
It seems to me he'd judgment—and kind'n' content-  
in 'em.  
They sometimes call me crabbed, and a "dried-up,  
cross old bach."  
It kind'n' grazes upon me, like a creakin', rusty  
saw.  
For it makes me think of younger, happier days  
that I have seen.  
'N' if things hadn't bin just as they was, what I too  
might 'a' bin.  
It's nigh on five-and-thirty year, since first I come  
out West.  
I thought I'd strike out for myself, it seemed to me  
the best.  
My young heart was check-full o' hope, and there  
was one for whom  
I could have cut my pathway through the thickest  
backwoods gloom.  
Our family was large 'n' home, and the old folks  
hands was full;  
So me 'n' my youngest brother thought we'd give  
their best a pull.  
I mean by that, we felt that if we lightened up their  
load,  
Life wouldn't seem to them, perhaps, such a dread-  
ful uphill road.  
I never had much schoolin', as you'll know to hear  
me talk.  
Ye know I ain't no scholar, but I know—perhaps know  
"chance from chance."  
I've "farin' sin" my strong pull, but of pioneerin'  
ways  
I've seen as much as most folks has, that's goin'  
nowadays.  
The first time I come West, I come through York  
State, by canal.  
The railroad ain't nothin' new, and tallgripes  
was—wal,  
'N' you'd told folks that in thirty years need'd be  
sent on wire.  
Clear round the air, they'd call ye one o' the big-  
gest kind o' liars.  
So I said, ye pioneered along—a good deal o' the  
West.  
The country was a settlin' up even at that early  
day.  
We stopped first in Ohio, then we looked at Michi-  
gan.  
But we thought that goin' further West would be a  
better plan.  
So we "entered land at Gov't mine," in Southern  
Illinois.  
My brother had an adjoinin' mine—his dad, 'n' his  
uncle, had given up the farm, 'n' lived on the hill.  
And I—my mine one on too—but I'm unmineral  
still.  
So I said, I left behind me when I come out  
West.  
One whom I loved, and I know how much, and she  
loved me best.  
It was agreed that I'd go back and take her for my  
wife.  
'N' a year or two, or so soon's fairly got a start in  
life.  
I used to hear from Betty pretty often. She could  
write.  
My brother had a letter, better'n' mine a slight  
bit.  
Mine was always latched and bungled, but for all  
that, Betty knew  
Every word inside come from my heart, and that  
he was true.  
It took a month or so for letters to reach us in them  
days.  
And when mine went by stage-coach it did seem a  
dreadful way.  
But I think mine takes distance seem so long, even in  
these days of steam.  
And to them that's separated wide, it's about it  
need to seem.  
Wal, I got some forty acres cleared—I built a log  
house.  
And got things fixed as comfortable I could where  
all was new.  
'N' I calculated the next spring to go back to Var-  
nau.  
And marry Betty, 'n' bring her home, our minds  
was made up on't.  
That winter was a pretty hard one, all the country  
through.  
Such a one, for heavy snows and thaws, it was  
never known.  
Our mine was all behind-hand, for the roads was  
nearly bad.  
And a single line from Betty was the only word I  
had.  
As it was written very heavy, and in a shaky kind o'  
hand.  
As if I had a very heavy fit o' sickness, and all  
I could say was, "John, dear, I'm not well,  
could you not come home?"  
When I read it I was a' clap o' thunder struck  
mum.  
'Could I come?' I'd like to see the airly power  
could hold me back.  
It didn't take me very long my clothes and traps to  
pack.  
I traveled night and day, as fast as stages would  
allow.  
And ten days was a quicker trip than two or three  
in a box.  
And at the end of ten long days, I reached my na-  
tive town.  
One bright spring afternoon, just as the sun was  
going down,  
I hurried and folks that I knew, and them that  
knew me well,  
When all at once I heard the toll of the solemn  
"possum" bell.  
'I know that somebody was dead—what? No! It  
couldn't be.  
My Betty! That's just her age, the bell struck twenty-  
three.  
I hurried faster, almost run, till I reached the old  
grave yard.  
'What's that, without bettin' told, that I'd come  
home too late!  
'N' then there comes a blackness, and I can't remem-  
ber more.  
But they say for days and weeks I lay, "but hoverin'  
at death's door."  
Do ye wonder that my love went out like a candle in  
the wind  
When Betty died? 'n' in 'sin' so d'ye think I've  
sinned?  
Perhaps I may be so—wal— ay God forgive me if I  
have.  
But my heart for thirty years has laid with Betty in  
her grave.  
And I'll be there for ever, and I'll be there for  
the day  
When the good Lord will call me, 'n' I'll be ready  
to sleep.  
CHRISTIAN UNION.

## GRIZZLY PRIZE FIGHT.

Gen. James S. Brislin gives the following sketch of the exploits of a noted frontiersman. The incidents were related to the General by Mr. Dehlan, the famous hunter, trapper, and guide of the plains:  
I was one of the first men in 1858 to arrive at Pike's Peak. I came up from the Missouri with a friend of my father's, and we stopped at Denver, or rather, I should say, where Denver now is, for the city was then composed of a few grog shops and shanties. In one of the mining camps I became acquainted with a queer fellow they called Bruiser Sam. He was a powerful man, and sometimes drank a good deal, but was always good-tempered and kind-hearted. The miners were a rough set in those days, and delighted in the most brutal sports. Prize

## MISCELLANEOUS PARAGRAPHS.

Ohio will be 71 years old on November 23.  
MORRIS claims to be the healthiest city in the Union.  
A HARTFORD boy 6 years old sets half a column of type per day.  
Poon, demented Japan is going to establish national banks.  
PENNSYLVANIA makes more bricks than any other State in the Union.  
KENTUCKY is celebrating the completion of her fourth Insane Asylum.  
The original of Brooklyn is Brooklyn, Little Brother, a suburb of Amsterdam.  
An economic negro in Wilmington, Delaware, says he picks up on an average 7,300 pins in a year.  
A LADY wishes to know why, since the invention of the needle-gun, women can't fight as well as men.  
A WISCONSIN man has had to have his hip amputated on account of a cancer produced by excessive smoking.  
THERE were cast 20,518 votes at the late election in Colorado, which indicates a population of from 75,000 to 100,000.  
One county of Oregon this year will produce 1,600,000 bushels of wheat, 300,000 bushels of flax seed, and 500,000 bushels of oats.  
It has been calculated that since the death of the Prince Consort not fewer than 500,000 persons have died in England from typhoid fever.  
The Philadelphia Press furnishes a list of possible Presidential candidates for 1876, containing the names of Morton, Blaine, Sumner, Boutwell, and Gen. Sherman.  
A MAN in Sharon, Pa., dropped his pocketbook, containing \$200, in the manger while feeding his horse, the other night. In the morning he found a few scraps of paper.  
The Irish Agricultural Laborers' Union, in event of the Government failing to settle the question of waste lands in Ireland, have decided to emigrate to the United States en masse.  
For a long time in the South, and now particularly, railroad tickets have been and are used as currency. Two hundred thousand dollars' worth of these are in circulation in Georgia.  
The exportation of gold from Australia this year, up to the 31st of August, amounted in value to \$31,078,245, an increase of more than one-third over the value of the exports in 1872.  
As an instance of the increasing value of walnut lumber, we note that the standing walnut trees on a half section of land on Elver, Miami county, Ind., was recently sold to a lumber dealer for \$17,000.  
The French being convinced that their failure in the late war was a great measure due to the inferiority of their muzzle-loading field guns, are now disposed to discard all cannon of that class and adopt breech-loaders exclusively.  
REPROVERS from Alabama state that great destitution exists in some counties of the State in consequence of the destruction of crops by heavy rains and the cotton-worm. Many persons will die from starvation during the winter, unless relief is extended.  
THE WAR between the houses of York and Lancaster lasted 30 years and cost the lives of 2 kings, 1 prince, 10 dukes, 3 marquises, 21 earls, 27 lords, 2 viscounts, 1 lord prior, 1 judge, 139 knights, 441 esquires, and above 100,000 private men, in 12 battles.  
A DOOMSDAY book of the grasshoppers has recently been compiled by one of the United States officers engaged in the geographical survey of the Territories, and issued from the public printing office at Washington. It chronicles every known kind of grasshopper, including 45 genera and 227 species, of which 83 genera and 137 species are natives of America.  
As inquiry into the kind and quantity of destruction caused by lightning has recently been made in the interest of the insurance companies of Saxony. As might have been anticipated, the result of the investigations establishes the fact that houses roofed with slate or iron are very much less liable to be fired by lightning than houses covered with shingle or thatched roofs.  
AN editor of an Indiana paper indignantly denies the report that he has committed suicide. A paper published in a neighboring town says the report may not be true, but if it isn't ought to be; and as the denial is only published in a single country paper, while the contrary is asserted by at least a dozen dailies, the weight of evidence is against him.  
The following advertisement was printed not long ago in an English newspaper: "Wanted, for a family who have had health, a sober, steady person in the capacity of doctor, surgeon, apothecary, and man midwife. He must occasionally act as butler, and dress hair and wigs. He will sometimes be required to read prayers, and to preach a sermon every Sunday. A good salary will be given."  
DON'T COUNT THE STEPS.—It is, perhaps, well for us that we do not count up in early life the number of steps, many of them weary ones, we shall have to take in treading the long road that reaches from the cradle to the grave. It is well for the young housewife that she does not estimate the number of million of dishes she will be required to wash during a period of housekeeping forty years long; in each of which years the table must be cleared and the dishes washed over a thousand times. It is well that the poor seamstress does not calculate the number of miles of "seam and gusset and band, band and gusset out at night, and socks a remedy for this rapidly growing evil. There are several remedies. The most effectual is to compel him to wear patched clothing.  
SINCE the 1st of January over 10,000 books have been copyrighted in this country.

## ANECDOTES OF GREAT AMERICANS.

With One Little American Thrown In to Fill Chinks.  
FROM LIPPINCOTT'S MONTHLY (Gossip).  
ONE OF WASHINGTON.  
One day, in a fit of abstraction, the juvenile George cut down Bushrod's favorite cherry tree with a hatchet. His purpose was to cut—and run.  
But the old gentleman came sailing round the corner of the barn just as the future father of his country had started on the retreat.  
"Look here, sonny," thundered the stern old Virginian, "who cut that tree down?"  
George reflected a moment. There wasn't another boy or another hatched within fifteen miles. Besides, it occurred to him that to be virtuous is to be happy. Just as Washington senior turned to go in and get his horse, our little hero burst into tears, and, nestling against his father's coat-tails, exclaimed, "I cannot tell a lie. It must have been a frost."  
"My son, my son," stammered the fond parent as he made a pass for his offspring, "when you get to be first in war and first in peace, just ever your back-up into the treasury, and the newspaper press will respect you!"  
ALONZO SAVAGE, WITH SABRATH SCHOOL-GENIUS.  
This time it was the pupil who put the question. The Sabbath school teacher encouraged her children to bring each a Scripture question to be propounded to the class. Alonzo Savage said he would like to be told why St. Stephen was like a thanksgiving raisin? He allowed it was because they stoned him.  
The boy has grown up and entered upon a career of usefulness. He gets soke or wages as a railroad brakeman, and last week he celebrated his golden wedding. All because Alonzo was faithful at Sabrath school.  
DANIEL WEBSTER.  
The following anecdote of the great Massachusetts statesman has never before appeared in print:  
One day, Clay, Webster, and Calhoun met upon the steps of the Capitol. Mr. Clay ventured to remark, in his most affable style, that it looked like rain. Calhoun looked wise, but said nothing. Evidently he took the whole situation as a glance. It was a crisis for Webster. Carefully laying his thumb behind the third brass button of his blue coat, he gazed from out of these cavernous eyes and grandly uttered these prophetic words: "No, gentlemen, the American people will never forsake the Constitution. We shall have fair weather."  
And so it proved.  
A POET'S SENSE.  
Mr. Emerson, the poet, was in Rome last winter, and visited the studio of Mr. Tilton, the American artist, whose smallest bits of canvas bring an almost incredible price. Mr. Tilton, wishing art to pay a tribute to poetry, took from its hanging a picture handsomely framed and presented it to his guest. The next day Mr. Emerson, overtaken by a stinging of conscience, came again, and in his hand was the empty frame, which he handed to Mr. Tilton with this remark: "Mr. Tilton, I accept gladly your painting, but I must return the frame, for I cannot keep anything of so great pecuniary value."  
THE GREAT ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.  
[St. Louis Letter to Chicago Tribune.]  
This bridge is a marvel of engineering and mechanical folly and profanity. It has cost millions of dollars more than it need, and has been three times as long in building as it ought or need to have been. It is built of huge steel tubes, each of which is about fifteen feet long and sixteen inches in diameter. These tubes are made of steel, and are somewhat like a barrel, six of which form the tube, being bound together with a steel hoop, solid the full length. Each tube weighs about two tons. The bridge consists of three double-track spans across the river, which are supported by two piers in the center of the stream. The foot of the arch springs only thirty-five feet from the center of the river at low water, and the crown is only seventy feet above low water. As the variations of the stream are upward of forty feet, it is certain that very few boats will ever pass under it at any stage of water.  
But a portion of one of the spans is complete, and it hangs low-browed and sullen, a vast mass of metal, apparently getting ready to drop to the bottom of the river. The weight in this span is truly enormous, and the counterwork with engineers is whether the piers can support the thrust of all this mountain of steel as it expands and contracts with the variations of temperature. The engineers on the work pretend to be very positive that the crown of the arch will rise or fall as it gets hot or cold; but others are equally positive that the mass of metal is entirely too great for this to be done, and that the force of the thrust must come against the piers, which sooner or later will give way under such an enormous flank or lateral pressure. The extreme difference of length of each of these spans, from the frosts of winter to summer heats, is estimated to be about eight minutes.  
When the first span was ready to be completed, the length of the tubes had been computed at a temperature of 50 degrees, and one morning last month (September), the weather was just right to insert the last length. Before the workmen gathered it had got too warm, so the tube was too long, and could not be pounded or forced in at all. A few days after, forty-five tons of ice was tied on the arch, in gunny-sacks, and the span was at last contracted two inches and a quarter, enough to admit the last length.  
The work is now progressing on all the spans, and their completion is named as occurring in January.  
A PARENT writes that he is annoyed and pained by his young son staying out at night, and asks a remedy for this rapidly growing evil. There are several remedies. The most effectual is to compel him to wear patched clothing.

## THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

I remember once, in London, to have seen a young man with locks parted in the middle and abundant watch chain, and to have been greatly surprised when told that he was a Director of the Bank of England. I had supposed that a directorship of the bank was a dignity attained only by men of age, of great experience, and of grave and somber exterior. But the reverse is the case. Directors of the bank are always very young when elected. The reason is that, in time, the Director will be the Deputy-Governor and then the Governor. It is important that such a man shall be in the full vigor of life, and yet that he shall have had ample experience. So it is that the Directors from whom the Governor is chosen must be elected young. A certain portion of the Directors go out annually, and remain out for a year. But they are nearly always re-elected. When a vacancy occurs by death or resignation, the Board looks about among the oldest-established firms of the "city" and fix upon that young man whom they think will make the best Director. There is very little favor shown; the best man, or who seems the best man, is nearly always selected, and the position is greatly coveted.  
It takes about twenty years for a Director, after his election, to reach the Governor's chair. The oldest of them who has not been in office is made Deputy-Governor, and on the retirement of the Governor he takes his place. The Governor serves two years. The members who retire annually are always the young ones, or those who have not reached the "chair." Those who have held the office of Governor always remain and, besides retaining their Directorship, are constituted into what is termed the "Committee of the Treasury." The functions of the committee are not very well defined, but it yields a sort of advisory power.  
There is one very curious provision of the Bank of England. No banker or Director in any joint stock bank can be a Director of the Bank of England. One of the Rothschilds is on the Board, but the Rothschilds are not bankers in the English sense. The English limit the term to those individuals or companies with whom you can deposit a small sum payable on demand, and from whom you can draw it out in checks of any amount you choose. The Rothschilds do not do this; so they are not "bankers" in the English sense. The original reason of the restriction, which is now generally regarded as foolish and out of date, was that it was supposed that all banks would be in opposition to each other; they would compete just as houses in the same business compete. Therefore it was thought that no man should be on the Board of the Bank of England who was interested in any other bank. The reason, if it was ever good, has certainly now ceased to be of any value. The entire banking reserve of London and all England indeed is held by the banks. The other banks in London must, of course, keep a reserve, and they prefer that the Bank of England should have the custody of it. Their interests are therefore identical with those of the bank, for if the bank goes under they must go under too.  
There are twenty-four Directors besides the Governor and Deputy-Governor. This Board is thought to be too large. It meets but once a week, and can then sit but for a short time. People get uneasy as soon as its session is prolonged beyond an hour so. A four hours' session, it has been said, would bring on a panic. Anxious persons gather about the door outside, and await the close of the conference. It would seem that some better arrangement might be made. The knowledge of the effect of the lengthy deliberations of the Board upon the public must produce haste and excitement within.

## IMPROVISEMENTS.

BY RAYMOND TAYLOR.  
Fill, for we drink to Labor,  
Labor, you know, is Prayer;  
I'll be as grand as my neighbor,  
Abroad, and at home as here.  
Not and bother and hurry!  
Others are the ordained,  
Here to the goddess Worry,  
And here to the goddess Show!  
Reckless of what comes after,  
Afloat of whence we come;  
Spendow and feast and laughter,  
Make the questioner dumb.  
Dell, and bother, and hurry!  
Nobody needs to know  
Here to the goddess Worry,  
And here to the goddess Show!  
Fame is what you have taken,  
Character's what you give;  
When to this truth you wake,  
You begin to live as here.  
Dell, and bother, and hurry!  
Others have been so;  
Here to the goddess Worry,  
And here to the goddess Show!  
Honor's a thing for decision,  
Knowledge a thing for revival;  
Love is a vanishing vision,  
And here to the goddess Worry,  
Dell, and bother, and hurry!  
Honesty's out and slow;  
Here to the goddess Worry,  
And here to the goddess Show!  
Humorous.  
Twins, like misfortunes, never come singly.  
Is "stealing a march" worse than "taking a walk"?  
YOUNG ladies' economy—Never throw away a good match.  
Most men like to see themselves in print. Ladies like to see themselves in silks and velvet.  
Dresses woven from bamboo fibers are the latest things for belles to do their bamboozling in.  
BROWNSON'S enough, a two-hundred-pound poetess is writing about what she would do "if she were a sun-beam."  
A KANSAS paper says: "The gay jumping grasshopper, the brown-colored grasshopper, the cussed old grasshopper is here."  
A CHICAGO paper says that it is wonderful how little the blind beggars of that city can tell the difference between ten cents and a quarter.  
DURING an examination, a medical student, being asked, "When does mortification ensue?" replied: "When you pop the question and are answered 'No!'"  
'Don't a Quaker ever take off his hat to any one, mamma?' "No, my dear." "If he don't take off his hat to a barber, how does he have his hair cut?"  
Is struggling to make a dull-brained boy understand what conscience is, a teacher finally asked: "What makes you feel uncomfortable after you have done wrong?" "Oh, the big leather strap," feelingly replied the boy.  
A CHICAGO ditty:  
I was with a granger,  
And with the granger stand—  
A horny-handed farmer,  
With a hay-stack in my hand.  
Beneath the tall tomato tree  
I'll swing the galling hose—  
And while my granger stands  
As he keeps on the snow.  
ANOTHER, in a railway car. Passenger to a man at his side: "If there is anybody I hate in this world it is —" referring to a prominent public character. Other man: "Do you know him?" "Oh, yes, you have known the second round from boyhood. Do you?" "Oh, yes, very well, for I happen to be that very second round."  
A few days since a seedy person applied to a wealthy citizen for help, and received a small sum of five cents. The giver remarked he handed him the pittance: "Take it; you are welcome; our ears are always open to the distressed." "That may be," replied the recipient, "but never before in my life have I seen so small an opening for such large ears."  
A HOUSE belonging to Marshall's coal-yard ran away on West street Tuesday afternoon. A man who witnessed the affair ran out in the street, and, catching hold of the tail-board of the cart, succeeded in getting in. It was his intention to grasp the reins which were attached to the dash-board, but as soon as he struck on his feet, he began to realize that a coal-cart had no springs nor other appliances for helping it over rough places. His face, which had in the beginning an expression of mild ferocity, suddenly changed to a series of extraordinary grimaces and most grotesque and bewildering pulsations. He made a grab at the reins, but, owing to the awful uncertainty of the cart's motion, came down on his knees instead, and nearly bumped his head off on the side-board. Then he bounded up on his feet again, and, at once jumped out of the rear end of the cart and landed square on the back of his heels, and immediately turned three back-somersaults before he could recover from the momentum.—Danbury News.  
Poison in Candy.  
The colors of candy often excite remark. Some are supposed to be poisonous, and on this subject the Manufacturer and Builder remarks: "Lithium, indigo, and aniline blue are harmless blue colors, while chlorophyl, or the green coloring matter of leaves, is a harmless green; aniline green may also be used. The idea that lime colors are poisonous is erroneous. It is true that the aniline oil itself (a colorless fluid from which the aniline colors are made) is a poison; but the antidote is to add something to change it into an aniline color, when it becomes comparatively harmless. The aniline colors are also very powerful coloring material that only a very minute quantity is needed to color very large amounts of candy; so that even if somewhat poisonous or injurious, it would be necessary to consume several hundred pounds of candy at once in order to produce any poisonous effects of the coloring matter." "This will interest young children and school-boys, who would gladly run the risk of danger could they banquet on such a liberal scale. Another good authority, however, maintains that all aniline dyes are at least suspicious, and should be avoided for all culinary purposes.

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As inquiry into the kind and quantity of destruction caused by lightning has recently been made in the interest of the insurance companies of Saxony. As might have been anticipated, the result of the investigations establishes the fact that houses roofed with slate or iron are very much less liable to be fired by lightning than houses covered with shingle or thatched roofs.  
AN editor of an Indiana paper indignantly denies the report that he has committed suicide. A paper published in a neighboring town says the report may not be true, but if it isn't ought to be; and as the denial is only published in a single country paper, while the contrary is asserted by at least a dozen dailies, the weight of evidence is against him.  
The following advertisement was printed not long ago in an English newspaper: "Wanted, for a family who have had health, a sober, steady person in the capacity of doctor, surgeon, apothecary, and man midwife. He must occasionally act as butler, and dress hair and wigs. He will sometimes be required to read prayers, and to preach a sermon every Sunday. A good salary will be given."  
DON'T COUNT THE STEPS.—It is, perhaps, well for us that we do not count up in early life the number of steps, many of them weary ones, we shall have to take in treading the long road that reaches from the cradle to the grave. It is well for the young housewife that she does not estimate the number of million of dishes she will be required to wash during a period of housekeeping forty years long; in each of which years the table must be cleared and the dishes washed over a thousand times. It is well that the poor seamstress does not calculate the number of miles of "seam and gusset and band, band and gusset out at night, and socks a remedy for this rapidly growing evil. There are several remedies. The most effectual is to compel him to wear patched clothing.  
SINCE the 1st of January over 10,000 books have been copyrighted in this country.

## THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

I remember once, in London, to have seen a young man with locks parted in the middle and abundant watch chain, and to have been greatly surprised when told that he was a Director of the Bank of England. I had supposed that a directorship of the bank was a dignity attained only by men of age, of great experience, and of grave and somber exterior. But the reverse is the case. Directors of the bank are always very young when elected. The reason is that, in time, the Director will be the Deputy-Governor and then the Governor. It is important that such a man shall be in the full vigor of life, and yet that he shall have had ample experience. So it is that the Directors from whom the Governor is chosen must be elected young. A certain portion of the Directors go out annually, and remain out for a year. But they are nearly always re-elected. When a vacancy occurs by death or resignation, the Board looks about among the oldest-established firms of the "city" and fix upon that young man whom they think will make the best Director. There is very little favor shown; the best man, or who seems the best man, is nearly always selected, and the position is greatly coveted.  
It takes about twenty years for a Director, after his election, to reach the Governor's chair. The oldest of them who has not been in office is made Deputy-Governor, and on the retirement of the Governor he takes his place. The Governor serves two years. The members who retire annually are always the young ones, or those who have not reached the "chair." Those who have held the office of Governor always remain and, besides retaining their Directorship, are constituted into what is termed the "Committee of the Treasury." The functions of the committee are not very well defined, but it yields a sort of advisory power.  
There is one very curious provision of the Bank of England. No banker or Director in any joint stock bank can be a Director of the Bank of England. One of the Rothschilds is on the Board, but the Rothschilds are not bankers in the English sense. The English limit the term to those individuals or companies with whom you can deposit a small sum payable on demand, and from whom you can draw it out in checks of any amount you choose. The Rothschilds do not do this; so they are not "bankers" in the English sense. The original reason of the restriction, which is now generally regarded as foolish and out of date, was that it was supposed that all banks would be in opposition to each other; they would compete just as houses in the same business compete. Therefore it was thought that no man should be on the Board of the Bank of England who was interested in any other bank. The reason, if it was ever good, has certainly now ceased to be of any value. The entire banking reserve of London and all England indeed is held by the banks. The other banks in London must, of course, keep a reserve, and they prefer that the Bank of England should have the custody of it. Their interests are therefore identical with those of the bank, for if the bank goes under they must go under too.  
There are twenty-four Directors besides the Governor and Deputy-Governor. This Board is thought to be too large. It meets but once a week, and can then sit but for a short time. People get uneasy as soon as its session is prolonged beyond an hour so. A four hours' session, it has been said, would bring on a panic. Anxious persons gather about the door outside, and await the close of the conference. It would seem that some better arrangement might be made. The knowledge of the effect of the lengthy deliberations of the Board upon the public must produce haste and excitement within.



M. C. R. R. TIME TABLE.

Passenger Trains on the Michigan Central Railroad will leave Chelsea Station as follows: GOING WEST. Mail Train 9:52 A.M. Accommodation 4:04 P.M. Evening Express 8:30 P.M. GOING EAST. Accommodation 8:53 A.M. Mail Train 3:24 P.M. H. E. SARGENT, Gen. Supt. Chicago. C. H. HURD, Asst. Gen. Supt. Detroit. Time of Closing the Mail. Western Mail 9:35 P.M. Eastern 8:10 P.M. Geo. J. Crowell, Postmaster.

THE CHELSEA HERALD,

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 Week, 1 Month, 1 Year. 1 Square, \$1.00, \$3.00, \$15.00. 1 Column, 4.00, 8.00, 25.00. 1/2 Column, 7.00, 10.00, 20.00. 1/4 Column, 10.00, 15.00, 75.00. Ten lines or less is considered one square. Cards in "Business Directory" \$5.00 per year. Notices in "Local Column" 10 cents a line; no notice for less than 50 cents. Legal advertisements at Statute prices. All local yearly advertisements are due quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid in advance. Notice of Marriages and Deaths inserted gratis. Advertisers must hand in their favors before 6 o'clock Monday evening, in order to have them appear in that week's issue. These terms will be strictly adhered to.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

OLIVE LODGE No. 156 OF F. & A. M. will meet at Masonic Hall in regular communication on Tuesday Evenings on or preceding each full moon. Wm. Martin, Sec'y. I. O. O. F. The Regular Weekly Meeting of Venerable Lodge No. 55 of the I. O. O. F. will take place every Wednesday evening at 6 1/2 o'clock at their Hall, East side Main street. G. W. TURNBULL, N. G. JAMES M. MARTIN, Attorney at Law. Office: In the new brick block, over Wood Bros. & Co's grocery store, Chelsea, Mich. DR. G. V. ARNOLD, Ecclesiastical Physician. Office: Orchard st., three doors east of the Baptist Church, Chelsea, Mich. G. W. TURNBULL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office in the new brick block, Main st., Chelsea, Mich. HENRY MILLER, Baker and Confectioner. Bread, Crackers, Pies, Cakes, Candies, &c., kept constantly on hand. Bakery on Liberty street, Chelsea, Mich. J. BILLINGS, Dealer in Stoves, Bar-broars, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, House Furnishing Goods, &c. Store on Liberty street, Chelsea, Mich. WILKINSON & HOLMES, dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass-ware, Boots & Shoes, Clothing, Caps, Wall-paper, Window-shades, etc. Main street, Chelsea, Mich. J. P. FOSTER, Master Mechanic, Carpenter and Joiner, House and Barn Builder. Houses and barns of every description built in the best style. None but first-class men employed. Chelsea, April 10, 1873. MRS. COATES, Photographer. Calls the attention of the people of Chelsea and vicinity, to her fine Photograph Gallery. She is prepared to execute Gems and all sizes of Photographs, and will furnish frames as cheap as can be found in the country. A perfect likeness warranted. Gallery in the new brick block, Main street, Chelsea. WM. JUDSON & CO., -DEALERS IN- Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c. Main Street, Chelsea, Mich. C. H. KEMPF, -DEALER IN- Furniture, Carpets, &c., Also, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Lime, Salt and Grand Rapids Plaster. Furniture Rooms: Main street, Chelsea, Mich. G. H. COLEMAN Fire and Life Insurance Agent, For the following Companies: Hartford Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn. Home Insurance Co., New York. North America Insurance Co., Philadelphia. Detroit Fire and Marine, Detroit. New York Life Insurance Co., New York. Capital Represented, \$10,000,000. Office: Over William Judson & Co's Dry Goods Store, Main st., Chelsea, Mich. CHAS. STEINBACH, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, BRIDLES, WHIPS, HALTERS, FLY-NETS, BLANKETS, CURRY-COMBS, BRUSHES. And everything usually found in a well-regulated Harness Establishment. All work warranted. Repairing done to order. Bargains for Cash. Snare: Fourth door west of R. Kempf's Hardware Store, Chelsea, Mich.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Congregational Church. Rev. B. FRANKLIN. Services at 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 P. M. Social meeting Thursday evening at 6:30. Sunday School at 12 M. Baptist Church. Rev. L. C. PATTERSON. Services at 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting Friday at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 12 M. M. E. Church. Rev. J. W. CAMPBELL, Pastor. Services at 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock. Sunday School immediately after morning services. Catholic Church. Rev. J. VAN GESIP. Services every third Sunday in the month, at 10 1/2 A. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 11 o'clock. Lutheran Church. Rev. Mr. WOLF. Services every third Sunday.

BRIEF MENTION.

W. S. Hayden, watchmaker and jeweler, has moved to Laird & Townsend's premises. The storms and cold of the past week show that at last old winter is near at hand, and warns a preparation for his sojourn. The Bankrupt Stock have removed to Laird & Townsend's premises. Again we repeat the warning to be careful about leaving doors and windows insecurely fastened. Thieves are plenty, and depredations are numerous reported. Two John Chinamen delivered a lecture on Monday evening, at the Congregational Church, Chelsea, to a large audience. Their subject was about China, religious habits of the people, etc. You will find a fine variety of Jewelry, such as Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Shirt Studs, Bracelets, etc., at C. Biss & Sons, Ann Arbor, Mich. There will be a Donation at the M. E. Church, in Chelsea, on Wednesday evening, December 3rd, 1873, for the benefit of their pastor, Rev. J. W. Campbell. An Irishman who had been indulging too freely in poor whisky in Chelsea, made considerable noise on Main street on Saturday last. The third annual election of the North-western Farmers' Club, will be held in the Union School House, at Chelsea, on Saturday, December 6th, 1873, for the purpose of nominating officers for the ensuing year. A large attendance is requested. There was two runaways during the past week; one of them was Rev. Mr. Pettigill's team on Saturday last. There was no great damage done to either, with the exception of a little tearing up of harness. There will be a singing school for the purpose of learning the rudiments of music, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. All the children are invited to be present. In the evening, an evening school will be started to teach music, commencing at 7 o'clock, P. M., at the Congregational Church, Chelsea. All are invited to attend. There will be a boni fide Public Sale of the J. C. Depew Farm, on Saturday, December 27th, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., to the highest bidder, on the premises. The above farm has not been sold at private sale. The statute requires that such estate shall be sold to the highest bidder. Many E. DEPEW, Administrator. Go to A. Congdon's, at the store formerly occupied by J. G. Wackentun, on Main street, Chelsea, and examine his stock before making your purchases. His stock is complete, and he is now receiving from New York and Boston, all kinds of goods bought at panic prices, which will be sold accordingly. We are sure he can make it pay you to call on him, before making your purchases. They also pay cash for all kinds of produce. Does it PAY?—One of the Agents of The Christian at Work, T. De Witt Talmage's paper, recently obtained 380 subscriptions in about eighty hours absolute work. This was great success to be sure, but the agent had a fine paper and superb chromos to back him. There is room for more agents of the same sort. Samples and terms free. Office 102 Chambers street, New York. See advertisement. Driven into the mud or blown across the fields into ragged piles of brown and broken vegetation, the brilliant colored leaves which have been the object of so much desire and admiration have nearly all disappeared. The branches of the trees stand gaunt and bare where they lunged and the crowned hill-top has changed its coronet of crimson and russet gold for one of mist and driving sleet. The summer and fall have gone and winter is at hand to assert its power, and bring one to a realizing sense, by reason of the price of wood that the "narrow gauge" is not yet completed. THANKSGIVING DAY.—Our readers will observe the following proclamation. We hope they may one and all be provided with a good fat turkey. We further hope that they will not forget that printers know how to masticate and digest fowl, as well as set type and print newspapers, and will see to it that we have the "wherewith" to purchase said requisite. A person can always thank God with a better grace, after a good dinner, than upon a sparse purse and lean ladder. Thursday, the 27th inst., is the day appointed. "Let us on this day, as becomes a Christian people, refrain from our ordinary secular pursuits, and assemble at our respective places of public worship, to render our homage of heartfelt praise to the Great Giver for His loving kindness, and His abundant mercy toward us. Let us, on this day, both in the services of our churches, and in the festivities of our homes, rejoice in the goodness of God, and reader thanks to Him." We wish it to be remembered by all, who are in want of neat and cheap job printing, to call at the HERALD office

The "Pond Amendment."

[We copy the following from the Lake-side Weekly, published at Muskegon, Mich.] "The honorable regents of the University of Michigan, seem to be in a fair way of forgetting entirely the people who supply them with funds, but it is pretty certain that the people will not forget the regents. Like the barbers' ghost in the legend, this body has always a new and more repulsive front to assume as soon as the public has become tolerably familiar with and resigned to the unpleasantness of the old. We have nothing to say against the machinery for managing the University; it is probably as good as any that could be desired, but it strikes us that rather poor material has of late years been used in its construction. An institution of learning like that at Ann Arbor, which draws its funds from the State Treasury, should be very near to the public in government. The Board of Regents and the members of the Lansing Commission ought to have had sense enough to understand that, as its management is taken from the electors of the State, its interests and welfare become like those of any other close corporation with which they have no sympathies, but which they are obliged to tolerate,—something as the sailor did the terrible old man of the sea—until its demands and existence can be ended together. This above all things ought to be avoided, and no one should see it clearer than the regents themselves. But perhaps they did see it, in which case we shall here it claimed that they are quite as likely to carry out the will of the people as the Legislature, than which no greater absurdity could be advanced. There is no excuse for "Pond's Amendment," unless, indeed, it is intended to show that the men who govern the State are incompetent to govern the University; it is folly to give the exclusive care of the institution and its funds into the hands of the Regents, unless they first prove that the tax-payers who earn the money are incapable of rightly directing its expenditure. The tendency of the times to concentrate power should not touch our educational institutions. It is not for the interest of the people that a very few should govern them. No better proof of this fact could be advanced than that the regents are now expending appropriations made by the Legislature, for the benefit of the University, in resisting legislative acts demanded by the people in their own interests. This impudence would satisfy any ordinary body, but now that they have the check to ask an entire release from all restraint. We want no more of the management of the present Board of Regents. We believe man can be found who will not place their own glory above the interests of the people. [We copy the following from the Ann Arbor Courier. We think the Courier tells the truth, when they say that there is more paper printed in this county than can get support—and that the publishers can scarcely hold their heads above water.] "We have received the first three numbers of the Manchester Journal, one-half of which is printed in Chicago and the other half in Jackson. The editors and proprietors are two men of energy and in some respects more than ordinary talent. G. R. Palmer is a young lawyer of some promise and if he would stick to his profession would soon make his mark. The other is a gentleman farmer, and formerly a merchant, a Mr. L. B. Stewart, formerly of this city. He has great business tact, and if he would confine himself to his legitimate business would succeed. These men could run a good paper and do well if they would go where there is room. There is no more room in this county, there being already ten papers, two Republican, three Democratic and five neutral. The profits of any good first-class farm or dry goods store are worth more than the profits of the whole lot. It is about all any of them can do to keep their heads above water. Every single one of them would be glad to have the money for what they have invested in the business. The Journal is Democratic in politics, and as the expense is small of running it, of course they can run it for some length of time, but it will be a miracle if they can support two families out of the profits. It is rumored that the eleventh paper will soon be started in Scioto." CHRISTIAN PHILEAS.—Show me a man of the greatest practical wisdom, and you will show me a man without resentment. This is the central idea of Christianity. Whether consonant with human nature, matters not; its practical effect is excellent. But then we have the consolation to know that it is practiced, and always with success. And they who practice it have an influence for good such as nowhere else is found. But we who are troubled most with the affinities of human nature, may practice (by self-denial), and attain to the eminence of Christians—not church members necessarily, but men who do good from the nature of their principles, which their life, thus tutored, necessarily reflects. Such a man, a true Christian in principle, or in action, does the good in the world, morally—and morality is the foundation of society. As are the morals of a nation, so is the nation. Politeness is based upon it—upon an amiable disposition. We see this in Christian nations—not among barbarians. To cultivate morality, requires an effort—but nothing benefits so much. Think of a world of true brotherly love. There would be no need of almshouses or houses of correction. The millennial would then have arrived. And this is within our reach; is each individual's privilege—duty. Pond's Extract. Many forms of disorder proceed from the same cause. One Remedy sufficient. A boy eight years old, in one of our public schools, having been told that a reptile "is an animal that creeps," on being asked to name one on examination day, promptly and triumphantly replied, "A baby."

Written for the Chelsea Herald. FRATERNAL AFFECTION.

O, I fain would up and away, As nature's melodies I hear; To the woodland, this beautiful May, Rather than lie suffering here. The shades would cast this favored head, And drive all weariness afar; I would linger 'till daylight fled, And watch the coming of each star. The dewy morning path should find My lingering steps but late retraced; For nature's ministers are kind, And angels all the spring nights grace. But even that would not compare, With a fairy I have often seen, It is my treasure, pure and fair, A blithe maiden in her teens. She sings, or reads, or talks to me, Beguiling weary, painful hours, Until her music seems to be, An echo from elysian bowers. She smooths my pillow, bathes my head, And when I fear that she is tired, O, then she laughs and simply says, "Never you fear for me Cyrus." CLOVER LEAF.

Chips from the Editor's Block.

A Maine sportsman shot two bears and seventy partridges in one day. A youth seventeen years old, at Ixonia, Wis., weighs just twenty pounds. An iron will, a silver voice, plenty of brass, and a little tin, will win golden opinions. A man at Paris, Ky., has invented a wheelbarrow which a man may sit down on and wheel. Sir Samuel Baker, the African explorer, is seriously ill at London with inflammation of the lungs. A Pennsylvania farmer has held an eagle captive for thirty-six years, and the bird is as untamable as ever. One-eight of the people of England are members of friendly societies, such as Odd Fellows, Foresters, etc. A lady reporter sent to an agricultural fair wrote of a lot of pigs. "They look to sweet to live a minute." A favorite amusement at San Diego, Cal., is to enclose a mouse and a tarantula in a bottle and let them fight it out. "Husband, where shall I get the hicking for our new feather-bed?" "Any place where you can get the tick." PIANOS and ORGANS! CHAS. H. WINES, agent for the sale of the J. Estey & Co's Organs, Chickering & Sons, Haines Bros., and Peirson's celebrated PIANOS, Piano Stools, etc. Pianos and Organs tuned and repaired. All orders left with C. H. Kempf, will be promptly attended to. Chelsea, Mich., Feb. 20, 1873. TALMAGE, SPURGEON. P. De Witt Talmage is editor of The Christian at Work; C. H. Spurgeon, Special Contributor. They write for no other paper in America. Three magnificent Chromos. Pay larger commissions than any other paper. CHROMOS ALL READY. No Sectarianism. No Sectionalism. One agent recently obtained 380 subscriptions in eighty hours absolute work. Sample copies and circulars sent free. AGENTS WANTED. H. W. ADAMS, Publisher, 102 Chambers Street, New York. DENTISTRY. DR. G. E. WRIGHT, Would respectfully inform the citizens of Chelsea and vicinity, that he has permanently located at CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, For the practice of his profession. He has had a number of years of experience, and is thoroughly posted in all branches of Dental Science. Special pains given to the protection of the NATURAL TEETH. It is not the dentist's mission to destroy the natural organs of mastication, but to protect them by treating the irregularities and disease of the teeth and gums. ARTIFICIAL TEETH Inserted in the most approved and skillful manner. None but first class work allowed to leave the office. OFFICE: Over Geo. P. Glazier's Bank, Main street, Chelsea, Mich.

COMMERCIAL.

Chelsea Market. Corrected Weekly, by Wood Bros. & Co. CHELSEA, Nov. 20, 1873. FLOUR, 7 1/2 cwt., 4 00. WHEAT, White, 3 bu., 1 20. WHEAT, Red, 3 bu., 1 20. CORN, 3 bu., 35. OATS, 3 bu., 25. CLOVER SEED, 3 bu., 4 00 @ 4 50. TIMOTHY SEED, 3 bu., 4 00. BEANS, 3 bu., 1 25 @ 1 75. POTATOES, 3 bu., 20 @ 25. APPLES, green, 3 bu., 20 @ 25. do dried, 3 bu., 04 @ 05. HONEY, 3 lb., 15 @ 20. BUTTER, 20 @ 25. POULTRY—Chickens, 3 lb., 07. LARD, 3 lb., 08 @ 10. TALLOW, 3 lb., 06 @ 07. HAMS, 3 lb., 12 @ 14. SHOULDER, 3 lb., 08 @ 10. EGGS, 3 doz., 20. BEEF, live 3 cwt., 3 00 @ 3 50. SHEEP, live 3 cwt., 3 00 @ 3 50. HOGS, live 3 cwt., 3 00 @ 3 50. do dressed 3 cwt., 3 00 @ 3 50. HAY, tame 3 ton., 10 00 @ 14 00. do marsh, 3 ton., 0 00 @ 8 00. SALT, 3 bbl., 2 50 @ 2 65. WOOL, 3 lb., 38 @ 45. CRANBERRIES, 3 bu., 2 50.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Sheriff's Sale. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. By virtue of a writ of execution, issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court, for the County of Washtenaw, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods, chattels, lands, and tenements of Hiram Hay, I have this 19th day of May, A. D. 1873, seized and levied upon all the right, title and interest Hiram Hay, has in and to the following lands, to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situated in the township of Manchester, county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, known and described as follows: The north-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section number four, in town number four, south of Range three east, excepting that part of said description, heretofore devised to Morgan Carpenter, meaning to convey thirty acres of land, more or less; also, the following described land, situated in the village of Manchester, county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, to-wit: Lot number three, in block number six, in said village of Manchester, in said county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, according to the recorded plat of said village, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for said county of Washtenaw, which above described property I shall expose for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1873, at ten o'clock A. M. Dated this 14th day of Oct., A. D. 1873. MICHAEL FLEMING, Sheriff. Mortgage Sale. DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a mortgage, executed by Lewis H. Van Antwerp and Zelinda Van Antwerp, to M. H. Aker, bearing date the 7th day of September, A. D. 1868, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for Washtenaw county, and State of Michigan, in Liber 35, of Mortgages, on page 503, by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at this date, the sum of three hundred and forty-five dollars and fourteen cents, and thirty dollars as an attorney fee, as provided in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law, or in chancery, having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed on Saturday, the twentieth day of December, A. D. 1873, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the south door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county of Washtenaw, (said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said county of Washtenaw) by sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, of the premises described in said mortgage, which said mortgaged premises are described in said mortgage, as follows, viz: All the north-east quarter of the north-east quarter of section twenty-seven, containing forty acres of land, more or less; also, the north-east quarter of the north-east quarter of section number twenty-seven, in township number two, south of Range number three east, in the county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan. Chelsea, Mich., Sept. 24th, 1873. MATHAIS ALBER, Mortgagee. G. W. TURNBULL, Au'ty for Mortgagee. Sheriff's Sale. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. By virtue of a writ of execution, issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court, for the County of Wayne, and to me directed and delivered, wherein the National Pottery Company are complainants, and Valentine M. Hyde, defendant, against the goods, chattels, lands, and tenements of Valentine M. Hyde, I have this 20th day of September, A. D. 1873, seized and levied upon all the right, title, and interest Valentine M. Hyde, has in and to the following lands and tenements, to-wit: Lot number twelve in block number six, south in Range number eight east, according to land company's addition; also, a strip of land eight rods long, adjoining said lot on the north, and formerly being a part of Madison street, the whole being known and described as lots number five, seven and twenty, in block number five, south, in Range eight east, according to plat as altered and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of Washtenaw County, Liber 45, on page 572, being both said parcels in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, which above described property I shall expose for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1873, at ten o'clock A. M. Dated this 14th day of Oct., A. D. 1873. MICHAEL FLEMING, Sheriff.

1873. PLEASE 1873.

TAKE NOTICE !!

—THE ANN ARBOR—

TRADING ASSOCIATION

ARE NOW HAVING A DAILY OPENING OF

FRESH FALL DRY GOODS

Direct from New York and manufacturers, in great variety, than ever before. No House in this City can show as complete a stock of DRESS GOODS, as we are now opening.

SHAWLS, IN ALL STYLES, CLOTHS,

FANCY GOODS,

FLANNELS,

LINENS,

DOMESTICS,

NOTIONS,

Hosiery, Ladies' Underwear, Etc., Etc., Etc.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

CARPETING AND OIL CLOTHS,

IN 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 8-4.

The public will understand that we have, for the past five years, sold our goods at LOWER PRICES, than any of our competitors; and we now announce, that we intend to hold and increase our already immense trade, by a system of SMALL PROFITS, for ourselves, and also, TELLING BARGAINS, for our customers, which we believe the public will appreciate and encourage, with their esteemed patronage.

G. W. HAYS, Sup't. Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept. 18, 1873.

FARMER'S LOOK HERE !!!

I AM now prepared to offer the best assortment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS ever offered in this market. I keep on hand, the following, viz:

- KALAMAZOO PLOWS, WHEEL CULTIVATORS, CORN CULTIVATORS, SHOVEL PLOWS, MOWERS, REAPERS, IRON DRAGS, WOOD DRAGS, CORN PLOWS, ROAD SCRAPERS, WHEEL RAKES, and COMBINED MACHINES.

Manhood! How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culyer's celebrated Essay on the various causes (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHOEA or Scantiness, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FRS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance. Price in a sealed envelope only six cents. The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Address the Publishers, CHAS. J. CLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York. Post-Office Box, 4586. [3-5]

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

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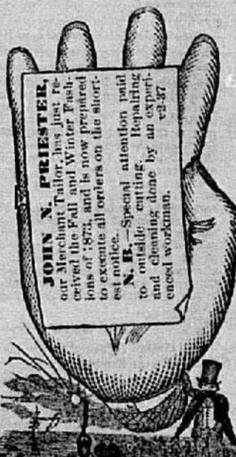
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