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NO. 9.

OLD BACHELOR JOHN.

BY SAUL POE.

Tell me, John, I speak out, for there ain't but few folks here
To hear me let in about myself and my affairs;
I never was a talker, and I'm now too old a bird
To be farin' of new tricks, but I take ye at your word.

That ye'd really like to hear me tell the story of my life,
And why I've 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's married sometimes has a way of lookin' at
With contempt; 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 'n' his judgment—and kind of onefit-
in 'em.

They sometimes call me crabbed, and a "dried-up,
cross old bach."

It kind of grates upon me, like a creakin', rusty
hinge.

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 chock-full of 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 young brother thought we'd give
them a hand.

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.

I've kinder picked up what I know—perhaps know
"chance from chance."

Book-learnin' ain't my strong point, 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 wasn't runnin' yet, and tall-grass
was—

'N' you'd find folks that in thirty years need'd be
sent on wheels.

Clear round the air, they'd call ye one of the big-
gest kind of liars.

'N' I said, we pioneered along a good deal of the
way.

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 was adjoinin' mine—he's dead, 'n' his
old boy.

I married, carries on the farm, 'n' lives up on the
hill.

And I carry mine on too—but I'm unmarriest
still.

'N' I said before, I left behind me when I come out
West.

One whom I loved, God knows how much, and she
loved me too.

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.

A friendly kind of letter, bet'n mine a mighty
sight.

Mine was always blathered and bungled, but for all
that, Betty knew.

Every word inside come from my heart, and that to
her 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 it's time makes distance seem so long, even in
three days of stage.

And to them that's separated wide, it's about it
need to seem.

Wal, I'd got some forty acres cleared—I built a log-
house too.

And got things fixed as comfortable I could where
I was now.

'N' I calculated the next spring to go back to War-
renton.

fighting was one of their pastimes, and at this
in all the camps being able to stand up
long before him. His feats of strength
were prodigious. Often would he take
a barrel of liquor by the chimes, and
knocking out the bung, lift it up and
drink from the hole, as easily as if it
were a small keg. Then he would stand
on a box twelve inches high and lift one
hundred and eighty pounds with his
teeth. He could pick up a three-bushel
bag of flour with his mouth, and carry
it a rod. One day a saloon-keeper of
fenced Sam, and to have revenge he
went out into the street, and, shouldering
a large work-horse, carried it into the
saloon, leaving the enraged bar-
keeper to get it out and down the steps
as best he could. At another time he
carried a rock into the store and dropped
it through the floor.

Sam's skin was as white and smooth
as a girl's; but all over his arms,
shoulders and broad chest were bunches
of knobby muscles as large as one's fist.
He was a well-built and fine-looking man,
his waist being remarkably small, his
hips broad, the legs well set, and feet
small. Once his face was handsome,
but whiskey had bleared the eyes, and
the nose was pimpled and red; still,
Sam was a good-looking man, and, when
dressed up in a new buckskin suit with
yellow fringe, and his long brown hair
combed out in curls about his neck, he
was a picture of an athletic frontiers-
man.

However, Sam was fast degenerating
into a loafer; he had left off work and
drinking by his strength, just as
thousands of men live by their wits in
the great cities. Any one would say
Sam's liquor to see him lift a barrel by
the ends and drink from the bung-hole;
and occasionally, by way of variety, he
would shoulder a horse or a mule for a
glass of rum.

Dissipation told rapidly on "The
Man of Steel," as he was called, and
when I saw him in the spring he had
delirium tremens, and it took five men
to hold him. His frame was wasted
away, the knobs of sinews were gone, his
chest drawn in, and the skin of his body
soft.

It was about this time an old English-
man named Jones arrived at the mines,
and hearing of Sam, expressed a desire
to see him. Old Jones was a well-
known prize fighter, but of late years
had given up the ring himself and
turned trainer. Sam's fame excited the
envy of old Jones, and he no sooner saw
him than he offered to fight Sam. The
miners were astonished and tried to
dissuade Jones from his purpose, but
nothing would do but he must have a
bout with Sam. So the day was set.
Sam was sick on the morning of the
fight and looked badly enough, but bet's
ran two to one on "The Man of Steel"
against the Englishman. "Time was
called, and the Englishman bounded
into the ring, while Sam came up slowly
and looked languid and feeble; but at
the very first pass he hit John Bull
between the eyes, and no amount of
sponging and bathing could induce him
to stand upon his legs again that day.
It was feared that Sam had broken the
Englishman's skull, but he got about in
a day or two, and soon afterward both
he and Sam disappeared from the sa-
loons. The barkeepers were astonished,
but he got some round any more for
his grog, and so we could imagine
where he had gone, or what he was up
to. Four days was beginning to be sus-
pected, when it leaked out that Sam was
in training, and that the Englishman was
his trainer. After old Jones got that awful
lick from Sam's brawny fist, he gave
him no peace until he agreed to go into
training and accompany the Englishman
to England, there to fight the giants of
the prize ring. Jones had not much
money, but at his instigation a man
named Dunham came over with plenty
of cash, and as soon as Dunham arrived
old Jones quit, and the new English-
man became Sam's regular trainer.

I saw Sam once while he was in train-
ing, and he looked well, the knots were
on his arm again, and the great chest
round and firm. He had been at his
dumb-bells, sand-bags, and gun-balls
about six weeks when, one morning he
got mad about something, knocked both
Dunham and old Jones down, and made
his escape from the keepers into the
street. Stopping at the saloons and
taking several drinks, he did not forget
it was his hour for training, and amused
himself by knocking down every stout
fellow he met. Finally, after the Sheriff
and half the town had been whipped,
Sam was captured and put in jail; but
here a new difficulty presented itself,
for the jail was not a strong one, and
Sam swore he would instantly tear it
down if they did not let him go. On
promising that he would go straight to
his lodgings, the door was opened and
Sam kept his word, for he went directly
home and went to bed. This outbreak
was no unlike Sam's natural disposition
that every one was at a loss to account
for it; and, soon afterward, another
outbreak of passion occurred, the
Man of Steel's trainers abandoned him
in disgust, and took themselves off
East, each carrying with him, as a part-
ing gift from Sam, a pair of black eyes
and a swollen nose.

Sam, now left to himself, fell to drink-
ing again, went about the saloons as of
old, lifting barrels, pitching stones, and
shouldering horses for liquor. It was
soon observed that he was growing
weak; he lifted the barrels with diffi-
culty, and preferred to drink from a glass
instead of a bung-hole. He grew thin
in flesh, his muscles disappeared, and
he became the shadow of his former
self.

At this time a number of shoulder-
hitters and desperadoes arrived at the
mines, and gave Sam some trouble; but
he finally conquered them all, and as
he finally got licked he exclaimed:
"Well, if you can lick me, you can
lick a grizzly bear." Sam swore he
could lick a grizzly bear, and that single-
handed, alone, he would fight one.
There was a grizzly in the camp that
had been caught by the miners when a
cub, and raised by them. The bear was
now nearly full grown, and although a
great, powerful brute, was quite tame
and harmless. It was not long before
some wretches had arranged a fight be-
tween the dumb beast and Bruiser Sam,
and the day was set. The bear was to

be chained to a tree by the neck, and
Sam was to fight him one hour with his
naked fists. Sam again went into train-
ing, with Jim Peyton for his trainer,
and long before the day of the fight
Peyton reported that his pupil was in
splendid condition, and 't would as soon
fight as go a-fishing."

The day came, and with it a great
crowd. The bets were three to one on
Sam, and many really believed he
would whip the bear. Poor Bruiser—
a great shaggy-coated fellow—was tied to
a stake by a chain twelve feet long, and
was as good-tempered as he could be,
standing on his hind legs, and scamp-
ering about with delight at the sight of so
many people. Perhaps there was as
little of the real beast in Bruiser as there
was in many of the two-legged animals
who came to see him fight. The keepers
of the bear began teasing and poking
him with sharp poles and irons, and
although he felt quite coolly at first,
he after a while growled fiercely and
tugged at his chain. Sam now appeared
with his keeper, Peyton, and was re-
ceived with loud cheers by the human
animals who wished to see a man and a
beast fight.

Stepping into the ring Sam appeared
for battle, stripping off all his clothing,
except his boots, pants and drawers. His
broad chest contrasted strangely with
the shaggy coat of the bear, as the two
combatants stood glaring at each other.
The intelligent animal seemed to under-
stand the situation in a moment, and,
raising on his legs, walked toward Sam,
who tried to hit him, between the eyes,
hoping to break his skull; but, failing
in this, he stepped to one side, and giv-
ing the bear a powerful blow, knocked
him down. Cheer after cheer greeted
Sam as he stepped from the ring, and
the men who had bet on the bear really
began to fear they would lose their
money. Five minutes were allowed be-
tween the rounds, and the baiters poked
the bear vigorously all the time, so that
when Sam came up again he was in a
towering passion.

The moment Sam crossed the ring the
bear recognized him and bounded the
full length of the chain. So great was
the rage of the beast that the people
drew back in horror, and even Sam grew
pale. Again the bear leaped forward,
and taking his chain in his paws at-
tempted to break it. For a time it re-
sisted all his efforts, but at length snapped
in two, and the infuriated people
led terror-stricken from the plain.

The bear dashed upon Sam, who
bravely stood his ground, and actually
succeeded in felling the bear to the
earth, but in doing so he lost his bal-
ance, and before he could escape the
bear caught him with one paw, and hit-
ting him on the face with the other,
broke the poor fellow's jaw. Still Sam
fought on with his jaw hanging on his
breast and blood spurting from a dozen
wounds. It was terrible; but, of course,
the bear won, and Sam lay dead finally
and tearing open his chest with his
sharp claws. By this time the people had
got guns and returned to the field,
where they fired volley after volley into
poor Bruiser until he lay quite still; and
Sam was dead too, and they took up
his body and the carcass of the bear and
buried them both. And thus ended
Bruiser Sam and his grizzly bear fight,
which was perhaps the only bear prize
fight ever fought in the world.

The Meanest Man in the World.

There has always been a spirited com-
petition for the proud eminence of the
meanest man in the world, and no de-
cision has ever been reached. When
one aspirant has made a noble effort
that seemed to command the palm of
victory, another would enter the lists,
and with his laurels by a transcending
achievement. But until the *Times* has
returned, it will champion the
pretensions of a man residing at New-
buryport, Mass. A short time ago this
man, an estimable old gentle-
man of 80 years of age, was in the
old gentleman took with him a small
dog, which had been his pet, and com-
panion in his declining years. The son
objected to this dog because it cost him
nearly a cent a day to feed during his
father's visit. Thereupon the noble and
affectionate son went to the authorities
and made complaint against his father
for that he had an unlicensed dog. The
old man was arrested and fined \$20;
and having no money, he was taken to
jail, where he remained at the last ac-
count, while the son goes proudly on
the evening of his day.

LATER—And now as to confirm the
proposition with which this topic com-
menced, the *Times* finds a competitor
for the honor which it had all but
awarded to the Newburyport man. The
hero in this case is an Iowa farmer,
whose infant daughter was attacked by
a snake. A woman who was present
seized a spade and killed the reptile.
In doing so she broke the handle of the
spade, which belonged to the father.
And that noble-spirited man made the
poor woman pay the price of the broken
implement. So the *Times* will never
forget him. He is the meanest man in
the world.—*Chicago Times*.

Pat Donnan Still Lives.

A statement has been going around to
the effect that Pat Donnan, who disturbs
the tranquillity of the infernal regions
from his chair in the office of the Lex-
ington *Caucasian*, was dead, but a
glance at the broadside of that paper
will satisfy the most casual observer
that he still lives. For instance, this
paragraph: "Sile" (meaning Woodson,
the Governor of Missouri) "has got
back to Jefferson from the squash and
dondley show, where he shone pre-emi-
nently, as the hugest dead-beat and
longest-eared Balaam's saddle-pony in
all the vegetable and animal collec-
tion." Or this: "The Conservatives of
Richmond, Va., have nominated Judge
Robert Ould to represent them in the
coming white man's assembly. The
South is at last learning wisdom. Any
ragamuffin will do for Congress; but
fill our State Legislatures with our
ablest, purest, noblest men. The black-
est and kindest, gizzard-hoofed and
stinkiest Guinea nigger, is good enough
for a Federal Senator; but let states-
men and patriots, the true sons of the
Southland, do our home law-grinding."

Miscellaneous Paragraphs.

Ohio will be 71 years old on Novem-
ber 29.

Monika 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 comple-
tion of her fourth Insane Asylum.

The original of Brooklyn is Brock-
lyn, Little Brother's suburb of Amster-
dam.

An economical 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
lip 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 En-
gland from typhoid fever.

The Philadelphia *Press* furnishes a
list of possible Presidential candidates
for 1876, containing the names of Mor-
ton, Blaine, Sumner, Boutwell, and Gen.
Sherman.

A man in Sharon, Pa., dropped his
pocketbook, containing \$200, in the
manor 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 Aus-
tralia this year, up to the 31st of August,
amounted in value to \$31,078,245, an in-
crease 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 a dozen
valued trees on a half section of
land on El River, 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
misfortune due to the inferiority of their
muzzle-loading field guns, are now dis-
posed to discard all cannon of that
class and adopt breech-loaders exclu-
sively.

Reveries from Alabama state that great
distress 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 star-
vation during the winter, unless relief is
extended.

THIS was 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 vis-
counts, 1 lord, 1 judge, 139 knights,
44 esquires, and above 100,000 private
men, in 12 battles.

A roomy 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 237 species, of which 33
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 light-
ning than houses covered with shingle
or thatched roofs.

An editor of an Indiana paper indis-
criminately denies the report that his
country had been invaded by a paper un-
der the name of *the neighboring town*. The
report may not be true, but if it isn't it
ought to be; and as the denial is only pub-
lished 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, sur-
geon, apothecary, and man midwife.
He must occasionally act as butler, and
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, per-
haps, 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
and seam" her tired fingers must form,
till the lamp of life, like the table lamp,
gives out. It is wise and well, that she,
who sits from year to year in the same
little room, does not realize that her
hand moves, in forming stitches, more
miles than a steamship travels in cross-
ing the Atlantic.

ANECDOTES OF GREAT AMERICANS.

With One Little American Thrown In to
Fill Chinks.

(From Lippincott's Monthly [dissip.])
CHICAGO WASHINGTON.

One day, in a fit of abstraction, the
juvenile George cut down Bushrod's fa-
vorite 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 hatchet
within fifteen miles. Besides, it oc-
curred to him that to be virtuous is to be
happy. Just as Washington senior
turned to go in and get his horse, his
little hero burst into tears, and
nestling among his father's coat-tails,
exclaimed, "I cannot tell a lie. It must
have been a frost."

"My son, my son," stammered the
flood 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-pay into the treasury, and the
newspaper press will respect you!"

ALONZO SAVAGE, WITH SAMUEL 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 pro-
pounded 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
several wages as a railroad brakeman,
and last week he celebrated his golden
wedding. All because Alonzo was faith-
ful at Sabbath school.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

The following anecdote of the great
Massachusetts statesman has never be-
fore 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 in the whole situation
at a glance. It was a crisis for Web-
ster. Carefully laying his thumb be-
hind the third brass button of his blue
coat, he gazed from out of these cavernous
eyes and grandly uttered these
prophectic words: "No, gentlemen,
the American people will never forsake
the Constitution. We shall have fair
weather."

And so it proved.

A FORT'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
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 engineer-
ing and mechanical folly and profligacy.
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 sup-
ported 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 conundrum
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 en-
gineers 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 overcome the piers,
which sooner or later will give way under
such an enormous flank or lateral pres-
sure. 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. Be-
fore 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 com-
pel 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 ex-
terior. 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 Gov-
ernor. It is important that such a man
shall be in the full vigor of life, and yet
that he shall have had ample experi-
ence. 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 old-es-
tablished 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
graciously 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 De-
puty-Governor, and on the retirement of
the Governor he

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

MONDAY, October 20, 1873.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Called to order by the chairman. Roll called—present a quorum.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. Tuomy moved that this Board instruct the Committee on Civil Claims, what amount said committee shall recommend for allowance to physicians for each visit to the County Jail, and what amount to physicians for holding inquests.

Mr. Vokes moved that this Board allow one dollar for each professional visit made by physicians to the county jail, including medicine.

Mr. Wynkup offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were agreed to.

WHEREAS, Several claims known as Small Pox claims have been presented to the Board for allowance, (amounting in the aggregate to several thousand dollars) which by this Board have been sent back to be audited and certified to by the Board of Health of the city of Ann Arbor, according to law, and

WHEREAS, Said claims may be audited and allowed at prices deemed unsatisfactory by this Board, therefore,

Resolved, That the Prosecuting Attorney of this county be, and he is hereby requested to state to this Board in a written communication, whether in his opinion this Board has the right to review the action of said Board of Health, and change or alter the same, or whether said claims are an exception to the rule of the law and the exception, which both provide that the Board of Supervisors shall have the power to prescribe, and fix the compensation for all services rendered for, and adjust all claims against the county.

Resolved, That our County Clerk be, and he is hereby requested to furnish our Prosecuting Attorney with a copy of the above preamble and resolutions.

The Clerk read a communication from the Judge of Probate to this Board, which on motion of Mr. Wynkup, was referred to Mr. Vokes to investigate, and report what action, if any is necessary, for this Board to take upon it.

On motion of Mr. Forbes, the Board adjourned until one and a half o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Vokes to whom was referred the communication from the Judge of Probate this forenoon, made a report recommending that Christopher Frank, of Seio, and Francis Kopp, of Pittsfield, the persons mentioned in said communication by the Judge of Probate, as laboring under a visitation of insanity, and sent by him to the Insane Asylum at Kalamazoo, be placed in charge of the County Superintendents of the Poor of this county.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the report was accepted and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Renwick, the election of a reporter for this Board was made a special order for to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Galpin moved that the Sheriff be allowed sixty cents per day for boarding prisoners, for the year 1873.

Mr. Forbes moved to amend by inserting seventy in place of sixty.

Mr. Wynkup offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That Messrs. Rhodes, Tuomy, and Eisele be, and they are hereby appointed a committee to investigate the question of boarding prisoners at the County Jail, and report to this Board the principal article of food furnished said prisoners; what would be a fair compensation for boarding said prisoners, and also such other matters of interest connected with the question of boarding prisoners, which the committee may think proper to report.

Which resolution prevailed by the following vote, the yeas and nays having been called for:

Yeas—Messrs. Annabill, Batchelder, Burch, Eisele, Forbes, Galpin, Jones, Krapf, Kress, Olcott, Pierce, Renwick, Shurtleff, Sage, Tuomy, Wynkup, Webb, Wilsey, Warner and the Chairman.

Nays—Mr. Vokes.

Nays, 20. Yeas, 1.

On motion of Mr. Renwick, the Board adjourned until half past nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

TUESDAY, October 21, 1873.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Called to order by the chair. Roll called. Quorum present.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. Tuomy, from the Committee on Civil Claims, reported the following, and recommended their allowance at the sums stated:

79. Deau & Co., Sundries for Probate office,.....	\$ 5 25
80. M. Andrews, fee for the Court House,.....	5 05
81. M. Andrews, fee for Clerk's office,.....	8 75
82. Rice A. Deal, Stationery,.....	25 50
83. Gilmore & Fiske, Stationery,.....	104 07
84. L. C. Risdon, Hardware for Jail,.....	61 88
85. John H. Davis, Gravel for Court Yard,.....	43 70
86. John W. Hunt, Sundries for Jail,.....	6 68
87. Field & Hunt, Supplies for County office,.....	11 40
88. Conrad Krapf, Lumber and work for Jail and County office,.....	119 68
89. Ann Arbor P. & P. Co., Printing and Stationery,.....	90 39
90. Edward Clark, services drawing Jury,.....	1 05
91. W. Lewis, M. D., Medical services at Jail,.....	8 00
92. Gilmore & Fiske, Stationery for Sheriff's office,.....	12 41
93. A. Widenmann, Sundries for the Jail,.....	12 19
94. John Kitzinger, work and sand in front of Jail,.....	25 00

On motion of Mr. Olcott the report was accepted and adopted, and the claims allowed at sums stated.

Mr. Rhodes moved that the Clerk be instructed to furnish a copy of

the proceedings of this Board, to one of the newspapers published in the city of Ann Arbor, for publication.

Mr. Tuomy moved as a substitute, that this Board instruct the Clerk to furnish a copy of the proceedings of this Board weekly, to one of the newspapers published in the city of Ann Arbor, and that he be allowed twenty-five dollars therefor. Which motion prevailed by yeas and nays, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Annabill, Batchelder, Burch, Eisele, Haire, Kress, Renwick, Sage, Tuomy, Van Riper, Wynkup, Warner and Chairman.

Nays—Messrs. Jones, Krapf, Olcott, Noyes, Pierce, Rowe, Rhodes, and Shurtleff.

Yeas, 13. Nays, 8.

Mr. Jones moved that the canvass of the votes cast for building a Court House, be made a special order for to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock. Agreed to.

One motion of Mr. Haire, the Board adjourned until one and a half o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Called to order by the chairman. Roll called. Quorum present.

Mr. Tuomy, from the Committee on Civil Claims, reported the following, and recommended their allowance at sums stated:

95. W. B. Smith, M. D., visits to prisoners at the jail,.....	\$ 31 50
96. Peter Hill, taking care of corpse,.....	1 25
97. Starr & Tice repairing jail,.....	14 00
98. E. H. Fomeroy, M. D., attending George Dugan at jail,.....	8 00
99. A. Ewing, M. D., post mortem examination,.....	15 00
100. D. T. McCollum, Jur. on inquest,.....	1 06
101. John M. Johnson, Jur. on inquest,.....	1 06
102. John M. Swift, Jur. on inquest,.....	1 06
103. W. W. Saunders, Jur. on inquest,.....	1 06
104. Hiram Storms, Jur. on inquest,.....	1 06
105. C. H. Manly, Jur. on inquest,.....	1 06
106. Felix Thetford, holding inquest,.....	5 85
107. James Hudler, Jur. on inquest,.....	2 50
108. James L. Gilbert, Jur. on inquest,.....	2 50
109. Michael J. Noyes, Jur. on inquest,.....	2 50
110. C. M. Havens, Jur. on inquest,.....	2 50
111. George W. Turnbull, Jur. on inquest,.....	2 50
112. Charles H. Kempf, Jur. on inquest,.....	2 50
113. Wm. P. Breakey, medical services at the jail,.....	21 00
114. B. Morrison, cleaning well at jail,.....	8 00
115. William F. Breakey, medical services at the jail,.....	4 50
116. P. Sorg, labor and material about court house and offices,.....	29 00
117. Z. Waldron, services on inquest,.....	3 00
118. Wines & Hallock, lumber and gravel,.....	4 80

Mr. Forbes moved that the report be accepted and adopted, and claims allowed at sums stated. Agreed to.

The County Drain Commissioner, C. Homer Cady, submitted a report, which was, on motion of Mr. Shurtleff, accepted and referred to the Committee on County Ditches.

On motion of Mr. Olcott, the Board adjourned until to-morrow morning, at half past nine o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, October 22, 1873.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Called to order by the chairman. Roll called. Quorum present.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. Noyes, from Committee on Criminal Claims, reported the following, and recommended their allowance at sums stated:

119. J. Q. A. Sessions, Justices bill in criminal cases,.....	\$107 08
120. Charles B. Manly, Justices bill in criminal cases,.....	51 88
121. George C. Page, Justice's bill in criminal cases,.....	26 27
122. L. M. Larkins, wit.,.....	1 46
123. Jacob Seabolt, services as Deputy City Marshal,.....	8 16
124. W. S. Goodyear, wit.,.....	4 50
125. John King, witness,.....	4 50
126. Henry Hall, witness,.....	4 50
127. William Stephens, witness,.....	4 50
128. Volney H. Potter, witness,.....	4 50
129. R. R. Burkhardt, witness,.....	2 08
130. William Burkhardt, witness,.....	2 08
131. William H. Glenn, witness,.....	1 88
132. Emily Burkhardt, witness,.....	2 08
133. Caroline Moore, wit.,.....	2 08
134. Richard Whelan, wit.,.....	1 10
135. Chas. Gregory, wit.,.....	1 10
136. J. J. Gregory, Juror,.....	50
137. Geo. E. Moore, Jur.,.....	50
138. E. J. Johnson, ".....	50
139. A. Dunn, ".....	50
140. R. Leonard, ".....	50
141. T. Porter, ".....	50
142. William Humphrey, witness,.....	61
143. George Immann, wit.,.....	61
144. Joseph Bull, witness,.....	31
145. Alvah Immann, wit.,.....	31
146. W. J. Dunning, constable,.....	22 12
147. Peter Larkins, wit.,.....	3 06
148. Edward Clark, witness,.....	2 02
149. Newton D. Feich, Deputy Sheriff,.....	5 83
150. Leonard M. Larkins, witness,.....	3 06
151. Newton Feich, constable,.....	4 00
152. Martin McElroy, wit.,.....	2 78
153. J. W. Leonard, deputy marshal,.....	14 07
154. Hiram Crosby, wit.,.....	2 78
155. Chancery Branch, Juror,.....	50
156. Arthur Cox, Juror,.....	50
157. M. M. Boylan, Juror,.....	50
158. George W. Hill, Juror,.....	50

159. Gustavus T. Mann, Juror,.....	50
160. James H. Morris, Jur.,.....	50
161. Munson Goodyear, Justice,.....	16 72
162. William Martin, wit.,.....	1 38
163. Jas. J. Marshall, city marshal,.....	15 48
164. Peter Larkins, wit.,.....	1 77
165. L. M. Larkins, ".....	1 95
166. Orrin Thetford, Jus.,.....	12 54
167. J. M. Forsyth, deputy sheriff,.....	10 44

On motion of Mr. Forbes, the report was accepted and adopted, and claims allowed as recommended.

Mr. Rowe, from Committee on Civil Claims reported the following, and recommended their allowance at sums stated:

168. Geo. H. Jackson, city marshal,.....	80 00
169. J. M. Forsyth, dep'y Sheriff,.....	80 50
170. James Gallick, work about jail,.....	79 50
171. George S. Wheeler, county opt. school,.....	9 00
172. J. R. Webster & Co., Stationery, Sheriff's office,.....	19 44
Mr. Olcott moved that the report be accepted and adopted, and claims allowed at sums stated. Agreed to.	24 16

Resolved, That the County Clerk be, and he is hereby instructed to examine the County Order Book, and enter upon the Journal of this Board a description as the law directs, of all orders which have remained unfiled for on said order book for the term of six years and upwards.

On motion of Mr. Krapf, the special order for canvassing the votes on the Court House Loan, which was yesterday made a special order for this hour, was postponed until Monday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Prosecuting Attorney, Edward P. Allen, in compliance with the resolution which passed this Board on Monday last, presented the following communication, which on motion of Mr. Wynkup was received and ordered spread upon the Journal.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Washtenaw County:

GENTLEMEN: The resolution of your body, dated, October 20th, 1873, is before me, and in compliance therewith I have to report.

1st. Under the Constitution, "The Board of Supervisors" have the exclusive power to fix and prescribe the compensation for all services rendered for, and to adjust all claims against their respective counties, and the sum so fixed or determined shall be subject to no appeal." Constitution, Art. 10, Sec. 10.

2nd. The Board of Health of a City or Township, have power to provide for the safety of the inhabitants by removing persons afflicted with Small Pox or other sickness dangerous to public health, to provide nurses and other assistance and necessities, which shall be at the charge of the person himself, his parents or other person who may be liable for his support if able, otherwise at the charge of the county to which he belongs." Compiled laws of 1871, page 562, Section 5.

They also have power to take possession of convenient houses and lodgings, and provide nurses, attendants, and other necessities, for the accommodation, safety, and relief of the sick. Compiled Laws of 1871, page 562, Section 18.

The sections above quoted have been passed upon by the Supreme Court, and from careful study of the same, I advise you that in my opinion, 1st. When a Board of Health act under above quoted section, all expenses by the said Board incurred in behalf of persons belonging to this county, and unable to pay therefor by themselves, parents, or others, the county is liable for.

2nd. When said Board incur obligations under said sections, and the amount to be paid is agreed upon at the time of making the contract, then the Board of Supervisors must allow the amount so agreed upon. 3rd. Mich. 75; 5th Mich. 223.

3rd. If the Board of Health fail to fix the compensation at the time of incurring the obligation, then the Board of Supervisors must examine the claims, and pay thereon such amount as shall be just, and from such action of the Board of Supervisors there is no appeal. 10th Mich. 307.

EDWARD P. ALLEN, Pros. Atty., Washtenaw County, Mich.

Mr. Tuomy moved that the Prosecuting Attorney, be requested to give an opinion in writing, in regard to assessing delinquent Highway taxes. Carried.

Mr. Forbes moved that he be allowed to correct the description on his roll of T. C. Owens' mill property in Ypsilanti, so as to make it conform with the new survey bill. Agreed to.

Mr. Van Riper moved that Mr. Noyes be allowed to correct his roll. Which was on motion of Mr. Wilsey laid upon the table.

On motion of Mr. Rowe, the Board adjourned until to-morrow morning, at half past nine o'clock.

THURSDAY, October 23, 1873.

Board met as agreed to. Called to order by the chairman. Roll called. Quorum present.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. Olcott, from Committee to settle with County Officers, presented the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Washtenaw County:

The undersigned, Committee to settle with County Officers, respectfully report that we have settled with Stephen Fairchild, County Treasurer of Washtenaw County, and have compared, and examined the books and vouchers of his office, and find them true and correct, and we also find the balance due said county to be as per statement herewith submitted.

STEPHEN FAIRCHILD, Dr.

To balance on last year's settlements, \$6,145 26

To State tax, 44,551 95

To County tax, 51,058 68

"Ditch tax, 5,058 63

"Reject'd tax 783 42

"Redempti'n taxes,..... 199 94

"Delinquent taxes,..... 1,703 55

"Pri'y school money,..... 6,246 52

Received of Sup'ts of Poor,.....	5,411 63
Fines,.....	268 00
By balance on last year's settlements,.....	42,000 00
"cash on account of taxes and redemption,.....	2,019 68
"Delinquent tax's rec'd "Co. orders,.....	3,371 85
"Poor fund "Co. orders,.....	26,002 54
"Co. orders "con't'd fund,.....	16,400 18
"Pri'y school fund,.....	9,707 75
"Fine mon'y "House of Correct'n fund,.....	6,246 52
"Jurors and wit. fees,.....	359 00
"Ditch order's "Old Wash-tenaw co. scrip re-deemed,.....	955 94
"Insane Asy-lum,.....	4,014 61
"Cash on hand to bal. acct,.....	5,583 80
Total,.....	50
	776 33
	3,985 88

The balance yet remaining in the County Treasury belongs to various funds as specified below:

Fine money,.....	\$ 44 00
Jurors and witness,.....	280 00
Contingent fund,.....	328 00
House of Correction,.....	453 05
Insane Asylum,.....	293 15
Poor fund,.....	452 90
Ditch fund,.....	182 66
Stenographer,.....	249 75
Salary of County Officers,.....	1,700 00
Total,.....	\$3,985 88

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN D. OLCOTT, } Com.
JESSE WARNER, }
DANIEL WILSEY, }

Report accepted, and on motion of Mr. Wynkup laid upon the table.

Mr. Krapf moved that the County Treasurer be instructed not to pay any Ditch orders drawn by the County Drain Commissioner, unless signed and countersigned by the Chairman and Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, as required by law.

Yeas, 19; nays, 5.

After listening to some interesting remarks and suggestions from the several Superintendents, the Board, on motion of Mr. Wynkup, adjourned until Monday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

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Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear. Singers and Public Speakers and great protection from it.

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(omit last report)	25 00	
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year,	15 00	
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