

To Correspondents.

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 No communication will be published unless accompanied with the real name and address of the author, which we require not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

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

CHelsea HERALD.

CHelsea, NOV. 27, 1873.

Perils of the California Desert.

A letter dated October 1, from Dos Palmas Station, on the Desert, to the Yuma (California,) Sentinel, says: Four days ago the son of Old Chino Theodore, from Yuma, came to this Station about dark, on foot, and nearly dead for want of it, having been without it for three days when he left them twenty-four hours before. Joe Dittier, the station-keeper, and Hank Brown started the next morning with a team and plenty of water, to find them. After going twenty-five miles they came upon the old man. He had found a cask of water that had been left by surveyors, and had nearly drunk himself to death. One of the party stayed with him and the other went to look for the boy. After going fifteen miles he was discovered stretched out under a bush, naked and almost dead—his tongue being swollen and black, and blood running out of his nose and ears. He was brought to after two hours' hard work, having been without water for five days and nights. Their three horses died. The party are now stopping here and getting along all right. The old man says that if he had not lost his knife he would have cut his throat and ended his misery. The station-keeper and Brown deserve praise for the manner in which they acted, being without food three days on their return.

Another Printer Gone to "Quod."

The Waukegan (Ill.) Gazette, tells the old story of the tramp, humorously, as thus: "Needing a little extra help last week, we were rather glad than otherwise to see a dirty, seedy-looking individual enter the door of our sanctum, and announce himself as the inevitable tramp-printer. He was out of work, out of money, out of sorts and out at the elbows, and we accordingly gave him a case and he helped us through the week, leaving us on Friday night with money in his pocket, and evidence that he had a brick in his hat. He said he was northward bound, and would leave on the first train. He failed to do so, however, and on Monday, being 'hard pressed' no doubt, he concluded that a pair of pantaloons hanging in front of Biddinger's, would be a 'fat take,' and accordingly 'lifted' them from the 'bo.' Proceeding up the street to an alley, he was about to let the new clothes 'go' for the old ones, when Mr. Biddinger, who had followed him, took possession of him with assurance that he 'A permanent 'sit' for him. After taking the pantaloons, he watched him, until the arrival of officer Hinckley, who, after a little 'chase,' succeeded in 'looking up his form' in the county jail. He is evidently a hard 'case,' and it is well that he is now in the 'embrace' of the 'minions' of the law, and behind the 'imposing stones' of the jail wall. It is just those 'sticks,' of whom he is a 'type,' that cast discredit upon the trade."

OLD AGE.—There is a quiet repose and steadiness about the happiness of age, if the life has been well spent. Its feebleness is not painful. The nervous system has lost its acuteness. Even in mature years we feel that a burn, a scald, a cut is more tolerable than it was in the sensitive period of our youth. The fear of approaching death, which in youth we imagine must cause inquietude to the aged, is very seldom the source of much uneasiness. We never like to hear the old regretting the loss of their youth. It is a sign that they are not living their life aright. There are duties and pleasures for every age, and the wise will follow them. They will neither regret the loss of youth nor affect to be younger than they are. When men, they will not dress as boys, nor compete with them. When matrons or matronlike maids, they will not dress like girls. When young women, they will not be childish and play piping tunes by way of

enchantment. To be happy, we must be true to nature and carry our age along with us.

Grapes as Food.

Men can live and work on grapes and bread. The peasantry of France, Spain and Italy make many a satisfying meal in this way, and of the wholesomeness of the diet there can be no doubt. Medical men constantly recommend the use of grapes for their patients. Scarcely any plant can equal the vine as regards the beauty of its leaves and fruit. As a covering for bare walls and for affording shelter and shade it is a climber of the first rank. To sit under one's own vine has in all ages been considered the acme of rural happiness, an emblem of peace, a symbol of plenty, and a picture of contentment. That pleasure, though perhaps not in all its fullness, may become the heritage of thousands in these temperate climes. Neither our latitude, longitude, nor leaden skies, nor erratic climate forbid the growth of the grape-vine throughout the larger portion of the kingdom. In many districts its fruits will ripen more or less perfectly. In almost all it would ripen sufficiently to be useful for eating or wine making. Even green grapes are useful for conversion into vinegar, for making tartar, or wine. Ripe grapes are universally esteemed. No one tires of them. If any declined to eat their own grapes, or grew more than needed for home consumption, there is a ready market in most neighborhoods for grapes at from four-pence to a shilling a pound, according to quality. Thus cottages might make or save the rent many times over. I know many cottage-gardens in which the vine or vines are not only their chief ornaments, but the main source of profit. These might be multiplied up and down the country to infinity. As a means of increasing their number, I would suggest that prizes be offered by all cottage-garden societies for the best trained and most fruitful grape-vines on cottages. I have known this done to such excellent effect that the vines became models of both; and such a spirit of emulation was stirred up that one laborer had paid another two days of his wages to do up his vine for him. There need be no fear of an excessive supply; neither are ripe grapes so perishable as most fruits. Cut with a piece of wood attached, and placed in bottles of water, or even suspended in a dry room, the ripe fruit will keep good for months, and even improve by keeping.—London Garden.

Origin of Aroma in Butter.

The aroma of butter has a very complex origin. It springs from certain volatile oils which exist in the plants on which the animals feed. Voelcker reports butter to contain two per cent. of these oils. To these are given the names butyric, caproic and caprylic acids, and from them are formed the butyric, caproic and caprylic acids which are the occasion of rancidity in butter. The easy formation of these acids is one of the greatest obstacles to the manufacture of good butter. But the volatile oils in butter are not confined to three or four varieties. Every species of herb upon which the cows feed, and, indeed, upon the farm, has more or less volatile oil peculiar to itself, on which its peculiar odor and flavor depend. It is easy to see how the flavor, and odor of butter are affected by the food the cow consumes. A cow eating, for instance, carries the odor of pepper into her blood and thence into her milk, where, combining with the cream, it is carried into the butter, giving it the flavor and aroma of the plant. Cows do not live on a single variety of herbage. Twenty different kinds are more likely to be found in a single pasture than only one. The mingled oils of all these constitute the aroma of the butter made from their milk, each one having its modifying influence, though some may be distinctly recognized, when, like onions, garlic or cabbage, their influence is greater than that of all the rest. The kind of food which furnishes the most agreeable aromas are the most desirable for dairy pasture, though they may not yield the most. Most people are more pleased with the aroma from Kentucky blue grass than with any other; hence blue grass is regarded as the best food for the dairy. By a little attention, every dairyman can determine for himself what food is most suitable for his herd; and that little attention will impress upon him the fact that, if he would make clean flavored butter, his cows must not live on garbage, litter or strong scented weeds.

There is another peculiarity about the essential oils in herbage from which the dairyman may sometimes derive advantage. It is the different degrees of lightness they possess, the rapidity with which their essential oils are evaporated by heat. For instance, the pungent oil of the horseradish is so volatile as to escape in a short time by exposing the crushed radish to the air; the poisonous oil of the mild parsnip and of ivy escape while the foliage is wilting; an offensive oil in green clover which affects butter unfavorably, escapes while it is drying, so that the dry plant makes a better product than the green. The aromas of turnips, cabbage, onions, etc., are heavier and are not entirely carried away by drying. But by heating the freshly drawn milk, even these oils can in many instances be entirely driven out.

Chips from the Editor's Block.

What is the difference between a tube and a foolish Dutchman? One is a hollow cylinder and the other is a silly Hollander. A Maine sportsman shot two bears and seventy partridges in one day. According to Blackwood, every man who is not a monster, a mathematician, or a mad philosopher, is the slave of some woman or other. A youth seventeen years old, at Ixonia, Wis., weighs just twenty pounds. Fully two-thirds of the writers on the New York press are under thirty-five years of age, and nearly one-half are scarcely thirty. An iron will, a silver voice, plenty of brass, and a little tin, will win golden opinions. A Cincinnati man bought his wife 2,000 papers of pins the other day. He said he'd stop her jawing about pins if it took his house and lot. A man at Paris, Ky., has invented a wheelbarrow which a man may sit down on and wheel. A scientific Virginian has made himself very unpopular, by demonstrating that kerosene oil is as efficacious as whisky in curing snake-bites. Sir Samuel Baker, the African explorer, is seriously ill at London with inflammation of the lungs. Motto of a Princeton (Ill.) merchant: "Early to bed and early to rise, never get tight, and advertise, let your wares be known if you are wise."

A Pennsylvania farmer has held an eagle captive for thirty-six years, and the bird is as untamable as ever.

"Why are you crying so, my child?" inquired a French mamma of her grown-up daughter. "Because Mlle. B. gave me a slap in the face." "And did you return it?" "No, I gave her one first."

One-eight of the people of England are members of friendly societies, such as Odd Fellows, Foresters, etc.

A Rochester editor went hunting the other day for the first time in twenty-two years, and he was lucky enough to bring down an old farmer by a shot in the leg. The distance was sixty-six yards.

A lady reporter sent to an agricultural fair wrote of a lot of pigs. "They look to sweet to live a minute."

"A Universal Tea Drinking" is proposed for the 16th of December, as that day will complete a century since the throwing overboard of the British East India Company's tea in Boston harbor.

A favorite amusement at San Diego, Cal., is to enclose a mouse and a tarantula in a bottle and let them fight it out.

Once, when a Michigan Congressman offered Beau Hickman a twenty-cent cigar, Beau replied: "No, sir, thank you; such cigars are good enough for Congressmen, but I can't permit my reputation."

"Husband, where shall I get the ticking for our new feather-bed?" "Any place where you can get the tick."

THE NAVAL STATION FOR RUSSIA.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Standard says: "Seeing that as long as her ships remain shut up in the Black Sea and the Baltic, Russia cannot become a first rate naval power, the necessity arises for finding some port where their movements are less likely to be impeded by the ice or a hostile force, and the Moscow Gazette has cast his eyes on the Veranger Fiord, which formerly belonged to Russia, but which is now a part of Norway. This gulf contains three excellent harbors, capable of sheltering a large fleet; and as the coast is washed by the Gulf stream, the ports are never frozen, and vessels can sail from them for the open sea at any season of the year. The coast, moreover, is so strongly fortified as to render the entrance to the Gulf extremely difficult, if not impossible. In exchange for this coveted acquisition, the Moscow Gazette offers the Spitzbergen Archipelago, all of which it seems to have a very high opinion. But even if the island belongs to Russia, which is very doubtful, the exchange of the Veranger Fiord for this barren group, that has been successively abandoned by all who have ever attempted to settle there, would be a bad bargain for Sweden."

Khorassan.

This place where, according to our telegrams, hundreds of human beings are daily dying for want of food, and the starving people are actually reduced to cannibalism, lies between latitude 31°-33° (degrees 30 minutes N.), and longitude 63°-62° (degrees 30 minutes E.), and the largest province in Persia, containing 210,000 square miles. Nearly one-third of this area is a salt waste; a large portion of the remainder consists of plains of shifting sands, leaving a comparatively small part susceptible of cultivation. The fertile districts are in the north, where the high range of the Elburz mountains crosses the country, throwing out spurs, thus forming an elevated district abounding in well-watered valleys. Art assists the work of nature by means of canals, which conduct water wherever it is most needed; but this system of irrigation, though much used in ancient times, has been to a great extent abandoned on account of the incessant internal troubles which have disturbed the province for many centuries past. The chief products of Khorassan are grain, cotton, silk, hemp, tobacco, aromatic and medicinal plants, fruit and wine. Gold, silver and precious stones are to be found there, and large numbers of camels, horses and asses are raised. There are also manufactories of silk, woolen, camel's and goat's hair fabrics, as well as musket and sword blades. The principal towns are Meshed, the capital; Nishapur, Yazd, and Astrabad. The inhabitants are mostly Mohammedans of the Shia sect. In former days Khorassan included the desert of Khiva or Kharasm, and the district now known as the kingdom of Hebra, but the first was separated from it by the warlike Seljuks at the beginning of the eleventh century, and the latter about 1510—since which time it has been more than once seized and held a short period by the Persians. Khorassan itself has been several times disunited from the Persian empire, but was finally permanently attached to it at the commencement of the sixteenth century, by Ismail Sofi, the first Safavide Shah of Persia.

How a LAD WAS SAVED FROM BEING STUNG TO DEATH BY BEES.—A Missouri paper we read a romance of which a Mr. Hayes and his son are jointly the heroes. As the story runs, they were in a field, when a swarm of bees alighted upon the boy, covering him from head to foot; they hung upon his ears, chin and nose in great bunches, and clung in thick clusters to every part of his body. Mr. H., realizing the dangerous situation in which his child was placed, commanded him to stand quite still. The brave little fellow did, until the bees had all settled. Mr. Hayes then took a stick, gently lifted the boy's hat from his head and placed it on a neighboring bush, when the entire swarm left their extraordinary resting place and took to the hat and bush. Strange to relate, the boy received only one sting, and that was caused by his seizing, with his teeth, a bee that was trying to make its way into his mouth.

THE PROPER DISTINCTION OF WOMAN.—A writer in Lippincott's Magazine says: Is there any barrier against presumption, and against an attempt at equality, like thoroughbred courtesy? "Do what you will, you can never be so thorough a lady as I am," was the impression made upon me by the sweet humility, the plain dress, the almost forlorn surroundings of Mrs. Custis, the former mistress of Arlington. It was more what she did not do, the absence of effort, coupled with the desire to make you happy are thoroughbred breeding, the self-abnegation, the graceful dignity, that made this lady a duchess in her old maid's dress. Such breeding and such manners as hers are not within the reach of every one—they are partly natural gifts—but the virtues which led to them are to be cultivated by everybody with some hope of success. Miss Seawick was one of those wonderfully well-bred women. No woman in America was more famous than she in her prime, and she had much of the grace, with little of the formality of those "old-school" manners in which she must have been trained. Flattery never turned her head; she was humble and modest as a village girl, graceful and courtly as Madame de Sevigne. Her manner of introducing two persons has never been surpassed. She made them both feel honored and distinguished. Her attitude of listening was in itself a compliment, and to the very last she maintained a charm beyond beauty, the charm of perfect manners.

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For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by every body as a cathartic, nor was ever any so universally acknowledged to be so efficacious in every country and among all classes, as the mild and pleasant purgative Pills of Ayer's.

The obvious reason is, that they rapidly and surely remove the impurities of the blood, and thus prevent the formation of those humors which are the source of so many diseases.

They are perfectly safe, and do not produce any of those violent effects which are so common to other cathartics.

For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Pains in the limbs, Headache, Neuralgia, and all the various affections of the system, which are the result of impure blood, they are equally efficacious.

For Constipation, Biliousness, and all the various disorders of the bowels, they are equally efficacious.

For Dropsy, and all the various disorders of the urinary system, they are equally efficacious.

For Skin Diseases, such as Eruptions, Pimples, and all the various affections of the skin, they are equally efficacious.

For all the various disorders of the female system, they are equally efficacious.

For all the various disorders of the nervous system, they are equally efficacious.

For all the various disorders of the respiratory system, they are equally efficacious.

For all the various disorders of the digestive system, they are equally efficacious.

For all the various disorders of the circulatory system, they are equally efficacious.

For all the various disorders of the excretory system, they are equally efficacious.

For all the various disorders of the reproductive system, they are equally efficacious.

For all the various disorders of the generative system, they are equally efficacious.

For all the various disorders of the urinary system, they are equally efficacious.

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Also, Horseshoes, Horseshoe Nails, Toe Calks, Blacksmith Coal, Water Lime, Calcium, Plaster, Plastering Hair, Axes, Springs, Spokes, Bent Stuffs of every description,

And Everything used by Carriage Makers.

Have Troughs and SPOUTING put up upon the Shortest Notice and at LOW RATES.

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Chelsea, Mich., June 5, 1873.

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For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has any thing done so widely and so effectively for the relief of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints.

Through a long series of years, and among the vast numbers of men it has been better known, its uniform character as a reliable protector against disease, and its safety to all ages, have made it known as a reliable protector against disease.

While adapted to mild cases of disease, and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affection of the throat and lungs.

As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

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 violent and dangerous cases of these diseases could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they would subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses.

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STATIONS	Mail	Angola	Pt Wayne
Jackson	1:10 P.M.	5:10 P.M.	Accom.
Hanover	1:40	6:40	Accom.
Bankers	2:20	7:10	Accom.
Reading	2:54	7:57	Accom.
Angola, Arr.	3:25	8:25	Accom.
Angola, Dep.	3:53	8:53	Accom.
Waterloo	4:34	9:34	Accom.
Auburn	4:48	9:48	Accom.
Auburn Junc.	4:51	9:55	Accom.
Fort Wayne	5:45	10:15	Accom.
Indianapolis	6:45	11:15	Accom.
Cincinnati	7:45	12:15	Accom.
Louisville	8:45	1:15	Accom.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

STATIONS	Mail	Angola	Pt Wayne
Fort Wayne	10:45 A.M.	4:10 P.M.	Accom.
Auburn Junc.	11:38	5:03	Accom.
Auburn	11:45	5:10	Accom.
Waterloo	11:56	5:25	Accom.
Angola, Arr.	12:35 P.M.	6:04	Accom.
Angola, Dep.	12:53	6:20	Accom.
Bankers	1:55	7:47	Accom.
Bankers	2:20	8:23	Accom.
Hanover	3:43	9:25	Accom.
Jackson	3:40	10:15	Accom.
Grand Rapids	9:15	5:35 P.M.	Accom.
Saginaw	10:05	10:45	Accom.
Detroit	8:25	5:50	Accom.

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November 9, 1873.

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which has yet to come. The Virginias, the president said, if properly cleared, had a right to enter any port in the Spanish possessions, and Spain had no right to interfere in

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