

LANSING, March 26, 1879. This is the thirteenth week and eighty-seventh day of the Legislative session, and the day of final adjournment is still in the dim and distant future. The flood of petitions continues, without sign of abatement. Some of them for or against the passage of bills which were long since disposed of, and others for bills which have not been, and of course could not now be introduced, however much the legislators might wish to comply with the wishes of the petitioners. Many of these petitions are evidently made to order by parties who have axes to grind, or are signed by parties out of courtesy to the petition circulator rather than out of any irrepressible desire that his petition may be granted. Any one who has ever had occasion to try it knows how easy it is to get up a petition for almost any purpose, good or bad, and anybody who has served a term in the Legislature knows how little effect the average petition has in shaping legislation. Except the hour occupied each morning in receiving and reading the titles of petitions, but little further attention is or can be given to them.

A FEW FIGURES.

Owing to the inconvenient manner in which the records of these petitions are kept, I cannot give the number and character presented up to date but avail myself of some statistics gathered by Senator Hodge which brought the record up to and including the 18th inst: Total number of petitions received in the House, 1,639; in the Senate, 648; total, 2,287. Total number of names signed to petitions for a Reform School for Girls, 18,312; respecting the liquor traffic, 40,686; against altering the present tax law, 5,245; for local option, 2,651; for reducing the test of illuminating oils, 8,311; to reduce the rate of interest on money, 6,107; respecting schools and uniformity of text-books, 1,532; for boards of three county school examiners, 1,470; for more equal taxation, 1,430; prohibiting appeals from justices' courts for sums less than \$100, 1,526; for the admission of girls to the Agricultural College, 1,572; for the Detroit boulevard, 1,128; against it, 1,364; for drainage laws, 957; for a chair of ecclesiasticism in the University, 756. The whole number of bills passed to date is not far from 200 in each House, while the whole number defeated scarcely exceeds a dozen. Representative Moore, of Wayne county, is the champion introducer of bills, being the father of no less than 43, enough to make a good-sized volume by themselves. Representatives Bradley, Green, Grimes, Moe, Noeker and Thompson have introduced no bills.

NEW COMPILATION.

Speaking of volumes of laws, reminds me that the Senate has passed a bill for a new compilation of the statutes. The last compilation was made some seven years ago by Judge Dewey of Pontiac and the edition is exhausted. The Senate bill provides that the compiler must be elected by the Legislature but authorizes the appointment by the Governor, of two commissioners to examine the compilation, at a compensation of \$500. The bill authorizes the printing of 12,000 copies, of which 3,000 are to be retained for future sale and use, and 9,000 to be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State for distribution to officials. The measure if carried out will cost about \$40,000.

WARNING TO RESURRECTIONISTS.

The Senate has also passed a bill for the punishing of grave robbers. It fixes the penalty for this offense at not more than 10 years imprisonment in the State Prison, or not more than one year in the county jail, or a fine not exceeding \$5,000, and also authorizes a reward of \$50 to any person furnishing information by means of which conviction is secured in any case.

SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The bill relative to school children non-resident in the districts where they attend, has now passed both Houses and awaits only the Governor's autograph to become a law. It amends the old law so as to make it provide that any person who pays school taxes in a district in which he does not reside, shall have an equal right with the residents to send scholars to a school in such district for such length of time as the amount of school taxes which he pays is proportionate to the amount per scholar of the cost of supporting the school; the amount per scholar to be determined by dividing the amount of cost of maintaining the school by the number of children in the district between the ages of 5 and 20 years, as given in the annual report of the directors for the preceding year.

THE AMENDED GAME LAW.

The amended game law stands substantially as follows: No person shall hunt deer in the Upper Peninsula from Sept. 1 to Dec. 15, or in the Lower Peninsula from Oct. 1 to Nov. 15. It also forbids hunting deer in the Upper Peninsula at any time during the year. No person shall kill wild turkey except during October, November, or December of each year. Killing of woodcock is allowed only between September 1 and January 1. Shooting prairie chickens, partridge, grouse and wild ducks only allowed between September 1 and January 1. Other wild water-fowl or snipe to be killed between September 1 and May 1. The amendment forbidding the hunting of the deer by the worthless cur kept for that purpose, which was by far the most important amendment proposed, was rejected in the Senate by a vote of 11 to 15.

In 1695, in the township of Eastham, Mass., a regulation was made that every unmarried man should kill six blackbirds and three crows a year as long as he remained single. If he neglected this order, and wished to marry, he was not allowed to do so till he had shot his full number of birds.

At the battle of Leipzig, which lasted three days, Napoleon lost two marshals, twenty generals, and about 60,000 men killed, wounded and missing. The allies lost 1700 officers, and about 40,000 men. At the battle of Waterloo, the allies lost 16,636 men and the French about 25,000. About 300,000 men were killed in the various battles of the world in 1855.

THE CHILSEA HERALD.

TERMS—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Annum, "ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY." Invariably in Advance.—Single Copies Five Cents.

VOL. VIII. CHELSEA, MICHIGAN. THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1879. NO. 29.

Prim-Roses. BY E. L. M. S. Prim-rose, buds of perfume rare, Pink-tinted and creamy white and fair, No I saw them in tress of raven hair, Pink and white shedding fragrance there. Soft Spring flowers, buds of flame, Wrapt in beauty is their name, Of all the flowers give me the name, Prim-rose white, and pink, in April's rain. April sends as many buds of beauty rare, But none so sweet as my prim-rose fair, Snow white prim-rose, her heart in dew, Pale pink prim-rose I love but you. My love she wears them in her hair, A knot at her throat and on her bosom fair, Pink and white prim-rose sweet and rare, Their shy white faces everywhere. MILWAUKEE, Wis.

Morning by the Sea. BY GEORGE MELNOTTE GRUMMOND. The night has gone, and all the East's aflame, Her soft light kisses the sands of the Western Bay; The mist of purple morning are changed to golden rays like canopies o'er the break of day. The beach gleams rose in the early sunlight, The ebbing tide still lingers on the strand, And leaves with gentle touch and low caressing manner. A snow-white line upon the silver sand. Oh! morn, thou love of loves and fairest of the day, When the shades of night from thee and sea are drawn. We begin anew; and all the world is fair, For no world is fairer than the world of sea at dawn.

The Detective's Story.

BY GEO. MELNOTTE GRUMMOND.

One dark and stormy night in November, 1874, when the rain was beating a dismal tattoo on the window pane, and the wind was howling and shrieking around the gables of the neighboring houses in a lonesome accompaniment to the splashing of the water in the gutters, swelled by the fast-falling rain, I sat in my cozy little chair, where the ruddy fire-light cast a comfortable contrast to the darkness without, where the mellow light from a student's lamp barely lit up the space outside the shadow of the shades upon it, and utterly failed to dispel the darkness and gloomy sombreness that clung to the piles of old books, manuscripts, old papers, ancient pictures, and innumerable other "old things" with histories and tales attached to them; making their dim, dull outlines take upon themselves the light and glory of romance.

On the opposite side of my desk sat a life-long friend, Tom O'Hara. We had been schoolboys together, mates at college; and the firmest of friends in after years. Tom was a detective in the City of New York and one of the shrewdest men on the force, and having run down to Riverside on private business, had spent his leisure time with me. And on this evening, just mentioned, we were talking over the old scenes which had taken place long ago in our school days, and many were the laughs our pranks in younger days brought up. So vivid was memory that I almost felt myself again grasping the ball-bat or skimming over the glassy ice as we had often done; then there were the gay scenes attending us at college, the triumphs, the defeats, and the last victory at graduation day. There is something tender and touching in thoughts of long ago, thoughts of things we will never do again, thoughts of faces and voices long vanished from our sight, which, perhaps, we will never again behold. And we were both enjoying these thoughts as only school-fellows can, and Tom's deep bass voice vibrated through the rooms like a bell, broken now and then by his hearty laugh.

I could not see his face for a perpetual cloud of cigar smoke enveloped it, but between the laughs, sounding so merry, were frequent sighs. It may seem strange that a whole-hearted fellow of Tom O'Hara's calibre should sigh, but yet it was so, and I don't believe there is any man living, who has a heart to feel for him, who could resist sighing for "the days gone by."

Finally I said: "Tom, you never gave me a story from your own experience as an officer. Come, now, let's have a good one to drive away the blues." "Well, old boy," he said, "I don't mind if I tell you of a little adventure I had in Detroit about four years ago, and you, being in the legal profession will readily appreciate it."

"All right, fire away," I said. Tom gave two or three vigorous pulls at his cigar, puffing up little circles of smoke that clustered around his head like blue halos, and then began: "You see, George, it was in the fall of '76 and old John Mather of Buffalo died; you remember John, don't you?" "I nodded, and he went on: "Well, after his death, as you remember, no will could be found. The old man was supposed to have made one, but it could never be brought to light. And so the whole estate was divided equally between his nephew and niece, the only living relatives. About that time a casket of diamonds was missed from the house, and the nephew sent for me and placed the case in my hands, saying: "Now, Mr. O'Hara, I leave the whole to your ability, and expect you to get back the casket again, any assistance which you may need, I will furnish cordially."

Well, I began my investigations by examining the safe where old Mather kept his valuables, and I found that it was perfectly sound, so I knew that the casket had been taken out by the safe's being opened in the regular way. I next questioned all the servants closely, and found that they had all been excluded from Mather's room with the exception of the nurse; this latter person was John's niece, who, as I said before, obtained one half of the estate. On her I fixed my suspicions, partly because I knew her character was not of the best.

A TOUGH BEEF STORY.

Novel Process of Freezing Alive Cattle for Transportation.

A correspondent of the Bathurst, New South Wales, Courier gives a detailed account of a startling discovery, which he claims has just been made in that far away country, being nothing less than the freezing of live stock, transporting them across the ocean in a frozen state, and reviving them afterwards. We give a few extracts from his story: "Any of your readers, says he to the editor of the Courier, who know Sydney Harbor will remember the long inlet opposite the Heads known as Middle Harbor. Here in perfect seclusion and with a careful avoidance of publicity is being conducted an experiment the success of which, now established beyond any doubt, must have a wider effect upon the future prosperity of Australia than any project ever contemplated. The gentlemen engaged in this enterprise are Signor Rotura, whose researches into the botany and natural history of South America have rendered his name eminent, and Mr. James Grant, a pupil of the late Mr. Nicolle, so long associated with Mr. Thomas Mort in his freezing process. It appears five months ago Signor Rotura called upon Mr. Grant to invoke his assistance in a scheme for the transmission of live stock to Europe. Signor Rotura averred that he had discovered a South American vegetable poison, allied to the well-known woorara, that had the power of perfectly suspending animation and that the application of another vegetable essence caused the blood to resume its circulation and the heat its functions. So perfect, moreover, was this suspension of life that Signor Rotura had found in a warm climate decomposition set in at the extremities after a week of this living death, and he imagined if the body while in this inert state were reduced to a temperature sufficiently low to arrest decomposition the trance might be kept up for months, possibly for years. He frankly owned he had never tried this preserving of the tissues by cold and could not confidently speak as to its effects upon the after restoration of the animal operated on.

Dr. Baker had been taken into their councils, and at his suggestion respiration was encouraged, as in the case of persons drowned, by artificial compression and expansion of the lungs. Dr. Baker was of opinion that, as the heart in every case commenced to beat, it was a want of vital force to set the lungs in motion that caused death. The result showed his surmises to be entirely correct. A number of animals, whose life has been sealed up in this artificial death, have been kept in the freezing chamber from one to five weeks and it is found that though the shock to the system from this freezing is very great, it is not increased by duration of time. Messrs. Grant and Rotura then determined upon the selection of one of the lambs, Signor Rotura put it on his shoulder and carried it outside into the other building, where were a number of shallow cemented tanks in the floor, having hot and cold water taps to each tank, and a thermometer hanging alongside. One of these tanks was quickly filled, and its temperature tested by the Signor, I meanwhile examining with the greatest curiosity and wonder the nineteenth days dead lamb. There was the lamb, and at appearances dead, and as hard as a stone, the only difference perceptible to me between his condition and actual death being the absence of dull glassiness about the eye, which still retained its brilliant transparency. The lamb was dropped gently into the warm bath, and was allowed to remain in it about twenty-three minutes, its head being raised above water twice for the introduction of a thermometer into the mouth, and then it was taken out and placed on its side on the floor, Signor Rotura quickly dividing the wool on the neck and inserting the sharp point of a small silver syringe under the skin and injecting the antidote. This was a pale green liquid, and is, I believe, a decoction from the root of the Atractachylis, found in South America. The lamb was then turned across its gently compressing its ribs with his knees and hands in such a manner as to imitate natural breathing. In ten minutes the animal was struggling to free itself, and when released skipped out through the door and went gambolling and bleating over the little green in front. Nothing had ever impressed me so entirely with a sense of the marvellous. One is almost tempted to ask in presence of such a discovery whether death itself may not ultimately be baffled by scientific investigation.

You will see at once the benefits claimed by the discoverers of this process. Carcasses of live sheep can be sent to England by large steamers, and, although a freezing atmosphere will still be an essential, a temporary break-down necessitating a stoppage of eight or ten days in the production of cold would be of no consequence. When the sheep are landed in England any that fail to entirely rally will be perfectly good meat, whereas the others can be turned on to pastures or driven to market. Of course the same results

THE FARM.

How to Feed Stock to Make it Pay.

In a practical paper read before a recent farmers' meeting at Charlotte, Mr. Charles E. Chappell, of Carmel, gave his experience in feeding live stock with a view to securing the best results from the least outlay. Considering the low prices that rule for beef and the growing competition Michigan stock raisers have to meet from those in other States, the question of economy in feed is becoming a very important one, and Mr. Chappell's experience may be of value to all farmers similarly situated. We give the more interesting points in his paper: "I consider corn fodder the best feed for milch cows. It should be sowed at the rate of two bushels per acre or one and a half drilled. Were it not such a difficult crop to harvest and attended with so much waste in curing, it would be in my opinion the main crop for winter feed. I have been the most successful in binding in small bundles and standing six or eight in a shock, the whole bound around the top. They should remain in this condition for three or four weeks then three or four of these shocks should be stood together where they will have to remain till wanted to be used. It is very seldom that we have a fall that will cure corn fodder sufficiently to feed to stock before cold weather. This corn fodder may be cut with an equal quantity of straw and still make a good nutritious feed. Another valuable feed for winter use is corn stalks. But how often is this crop nearly wasted by the careless farmer? It is allowed to stand till after the frost has cut it several times and when cut up is stored in small shocks, so a large quantity becomes weather beaten, and after several haulings each of which exposes fresh stalks to the weather, it is left in the field till wanted to be fed. It is then drawn near the barn and scattered on the ground to be picked over by the stock. And what more will they do? With the exception of a few leaves which have covered the ear, it is as worthless for food as chips. But how different is the management of the careful and economical farmer. His corn is cut as soon as the ears are glazed. It is stored in large neat shocks and when husked the fodder is carefully stacked or drawn in the barn. It is then a food which is preferred by stock to the best hay and for milch cows is much better."

CUTTING THE STALKS.

I would advise the cutting of all stalks as I consider the stalks worth fully one third more, to say nothing of the convenience in feeding, and then the refuse makes excellent bedding for stock, besides being a good absorbent of liquid manure. Should the cutting not increase its value for food I still think it would pay to cut corn stalks. Instead of a lot of coarse stalks scattered in the barn yard or field to be raked up and burned, or left to rot, we shall have a pile of fine rich manure ready for use as soon as spring opens. The cost of cutting need not be great. My rig cost five years ago as follows: horse power \$25, tumbling rod and knuckles \$5, belt \$10, cutting machine \$35, knuck \$15, making a total of \$85. Without doubt the same machinery could be bought now at two-thirds of what it cost then, and by two or three farmers in the same neighborhood uniting together in buying, and changing work in cutting, making one machine answer for all, the cost would be merely nominal. Three men and four horses will cut a load of stalks in an hour, and two loads will feed twenty-two head of cattle one week. More than enough to last two weeks should not be cut at one time, as they will heat to the extent that they will be worthless unless a great care is taken not to have them piled too thick. I would say between forty and fifty percent of the uncut stalks and from fifteen to twenty per cent of the cut will remain unseasoned. I cut my stalks one half inch and have never had any difficulty with the cows having sore mouths.

GRASS.

Grass is not much raked now but is coming rapidly into favor with the farmers who have given it a trial. I mean Hungarian or millet. It should be sowed on good rich ground, at the rate of one half bushel per acre. If the ground is very rich or low muck, one bushel will not be too much. The ground should be worked up fine and well rolled after sowing. It may be sowed in the month of May or first of June. I would recommend sowing as early as convenient, as we are apt to have better weather to harvest during the long days of summer than later in the fall. This grass yields more per acre than hay. I think three or four tons may safely be relied on under favorable circumstances and often more. When wanted for feed it should be cut early in the blow before the seed is formed as the stalk will then contain all the nutrition which, if allowed to stand, will go to the seed. I know there is a strong objection to this feed, but if rightly handled it is as safe as any other feed. If the seed is allowed to ripen the stalk is little better than straw, while the seed is very rich and often yielding from ten to fifteen bushels per acre. This being fed to stock makes a heavy feed of grain with but little coarse food, which causes the bad results complained of. I think it is better to feed millet with other feed, either hay or corn stalks, and I would especially recommend cutting it with straw when it can be done. But very often there is so much dirt and occasionally a stone raked up with it, that cutting is out of the question. It may be mowed with the mowing machine and should be allowed to lie till the leaves are dry. It should then be cocked up and left to stand three or four days or till thoroughly cured. It takes usually a little longer to cure it than hay on account

The Royal Wedding.

The marriage of the Duke of Connaught, son of Queen Victoria, and Princess Louise Margaret, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, took place at Windsor, near London, on the 10th inst. The sky was cloudless and the weather beautiful.

The procession from Windsor Castle to St. George's chapel was divided into three parts. On the arrival of the guests at the west entrance of the Chapel they were received by the Lord Steward and Vice Chamberlain, and conducted to seats upon the dais. Her Majesty's trumpeters at the west entrance announced her arrival by a flourish.

The Queen's procession comprised three carriages, the last of which (a landau drawn by four ponies) were her Majesty, Princess Beatrice and Prince Albert Victor, of Wales. The other carriages were occupied by members of the royal suite.

The marriage ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the bishops of London, Winchester, Oxford and others. Within the chancel at the time with the officiating clergy, were the bride and bridegroom and their respective supporters, the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles for the bride, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh for the bridegroom. The Princess Beatrice, Prince Albert Victor of Wales, Princess of Wales, and Prince George.

The bridesmaids were on the western portion of the dais with the Vice Chamberlain and Lord Chamberlain on each side. The other royal personages were seated each side of the altar. The body of the chapel was occupied by about 150 ambassadors and foreign ministers, with their families, cabinet ministers, members of nobility, and distinguished soldiers and sailors. The Queen has commanded a sketch of the scene.

The marriage took place about one o'clock. The bride was given away by her father.

At the conclusion of the services the choir sang the "Hallelujah Chorus," and Mendelssohn's wedding march pealed forth as the bride and bridegroom left the Chapel. While in long-walk a salute of guns announced the termination of the ceremony.

The Royal family and guests left the Chapel in reversed order in which they entered. All royal personages returned to the Queen's entrance to the Castle, where the registry of the marriage was signed in the green drawing room, and duly attested by the Queen and other distinguished persons invited to attend for that purpose.

In the quadrangle opposite the principal entrance of the Castle a guard of honor of the 2d battalion Coldstream Guards were mounted.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE BRIDE.

The bride is scarcely 18 years of age. Although not possessed of scientific charms to be styled a beauty, she is by no means void of attractions. She is tall and slender, has sweet large gray eyes, a profusion of fair hair, a very clear pink complexion—gifts which go very far toward making a woman produce a good impression on the world. Added to these qualities, she is dignified and composed, almost English in her reserve. Princess Louise is not only devotedly attached to her betrothed, but delighted at the thought of her future home being in England. She was highly pleased with her visit to England last autumn, when she stayed with the Queen at Balmoral for nearly a fortnight. She made frequent excursions into the Highlands, and brought home numerous sketches drawn by herself. Her Highness is very skillful with the pencil, and has a particular faculty in portraying heads. Some of the likenesses done by her are said to be excellent. The princess was named after the famous Queen, not unjustly called the guardian angel of the Prussian Kingdom. She has resided chiefly at Berlin and Potsdam. When in the Capitol her parents live at the Old Castle, in the crooked corridors and spacious halls of which she passed the greater part of her youth. After the close of the season the family go to Rhin Glesnecke, where the Red Prince possesses a small castle.

The Royal Wedding.

The marriage of the Duke of Connaught, son of Queen Victoria, and Princess Louise Margaret, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, took place at Windsor, near London, on the 10th inst. The sky was cloudless and the weather beautiful.

The procession from Windsor Castle to St. George's chapel was divided into three parts. On the arrival of the guests at the west entrance of the Chapel they were received by the Lord Steward and Vice Chamberlain, and conducted to seats upon the dais. Her Majesty's trumpeters at the west entrance announced her arrival by a flourish.

The Queen's procession comprised three carriages, the last of which (a landau drawn by four ponies) were her Majesty, Princess Beatrice and Prince Albert Victor, of Wales. The other carriages were occupied by members of the royal suite.

The marriage ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the bishops of London, Winchester, Oxford and others. Within the chancel at the time with the officiating clergy, were the bride and bridegroom and their respective supporters, the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles for the bride, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh for the bridegroom. The Princess Beatrice, Prince Albert Victor of Wales, Princess of Wales, and Prince George.

The bridesmaids were on the western portion of the dais with the Vice Chamberlain and Lord Chamberlain on each side. The other royal personages were seated each side of the altar. The body of the chapel was occupied by about 150 ambassadors and foreign ministers, with their families, cabinet ministers, members of nobility, and distinguished soldiers and sailors. The Queen has commanded a sketch of the scene.

The marriage took place about one o'clock. The bride was given away by her father.

At the conclusion of the services the choir sang the "Hallelujah Chorus," and Mendelssohn's wedding march pealed forth as the bride and bridegroom left the Chapel. While in long-walk a salute of guns announced the termination of the ceremony.

The Royal family and guests left the Chapel in reversed order in which they entered. All royal personages returned to the Queen's entrance to the Castle, where the registry of the marriage was signed in the green drawing room, and duly attested by the Queen and other distinguished persons invited to attend for that purpose.

In the quadrangle opposite the principal entrance of the Castle a guard of honor of the 2d battalion Coldstream Guards were mounted.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE BRIDE.

The bride is scarcely 18 years of age. Although not possessed of scientific charms to be styled a beauty, she is by no means void of attractions. She is tall and slender, has sweet large gray eyes, a profusion of fair hair, a very clear pink complexion—gifts which go very far toward making a woman produce a good impression on the world. Added to these qualities, she is dignified and composed, almost English in her reserve. Princess Louise is not only devotedly attached to her betrothed, but delighted at the thought of her future home being in England. She was highly pleased with her visit to England last autumn, when she stayed with the Queen at Balmoral for nearly a fortnight. She made frequent excursions into the Highlands, and brought home numerous sketches drawn by herself. Her Highness is very skillful with the pencil, and has a particular faculty in portraying heads. Some of the likenesses done by her are said to be excellent. The princess was named after the famous Queen, not unjustly called the guardian angel of the Prussian Kingdom. She has resided chiefly at Berlin and Potsdam. When in the Capitol her parents live at the Old Castle, in the crooked corridors and spacious halls of which she passed the greater part of her youth. After the close of the season the family go to Rhin Glesnecke, where the Red Prince possesses a small castle.

THE BUDS AND GRASSES.

With the buds and grasses and foliage and other greenness of the season spring poetry will soon make its appearance.

The quantity and being cut green, but in good weather there is no more difficulty in securing a crop of millet harvested as described equal to a ton of the best hay for cattle. I would not recommend feeding it to horses as it is apt to be dirty and does not seem to be natural food. But that harm necessarily results from feeding even to horses I deny. It is a hearty feed and eagerly eaten by all stock and care must be taken that too much is not fed or bad results may follow.

Clover and timothy are well known by every farmer and their value as a safe and reliable feed is not exceeded by any other crops. Indeed, so great is their production that it is estimated that two-fifths of all the land in cultivation in the United States is devoted to this crop alone, either as pasture or meadow. The hay crop of 1870 of the United States, that is the grass dried and cured for use to be sold, was reported in round numbers at 27,000,000 tons. This amount at \$6 a ton would make \$162,000,000 and estimating the summer feed equal to the grass cut and dried, would make \$24,000,000 as the value of this crop. That you may get some idea of this amount I will say that the total value of the corn and oat crop for the year is estimated at \$270,000,000 making the hay crop worth \$50,000,000 more than the corn and oat crops together. It is evident from this that one of the main dependencies of the farmer is this hay crop and in order that it may bring \$6 per ton even, in beef or milk, it requires the strictest care. It will not do to feed it to poor or stunted stock, but the animals must be young and thrifty.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

I consider this the true secret of raising corn. "Feed that will make some growth every day that they live." If this be true it is evident that the farmer that can make the most growth from the least value of feed is the most successful. But to do this he must have his stock in the most favorable condition. He can not be the successful one if he allows his stock to remain exposed to the storms of winter. Because a certain quantity of food is necessary to keep up the animal heat, and to maintain life under exposure to severe cold, a greatly increased quantity is required. He must provide good warm stables for his cattle, and have them well bedded. I think this successful farmer would feed everything in the stable. He could not afford to have his stock trample on his feed, because every spear that is not eaten is wasted. I think also he should certainly watch his stock that they were fed just enough and not a particle to waste. He would occasionally change their feed because cattle become tired of steady feed and need a change. He would see that they have plenty of salt and good water every day, and if he was feeding stock not giving milk he would have a good supply of roots to feed once or twice a week. This constant care of his stock and a true knowledge of the value of his course fodder, with the benefits to be derived from properly preparing for them, will make him a successful farmer, and will practically answer the question, "How to Feed to make it pay?"

Spring Care of Bees.

From the Rural New Yorker. The time to remove the bees from their winter quarters to their place in the apiary will vary with the latitude and the season. In many of the northern States it is well to wait until the beginning of May. At any rate, if they are not diseased and have a sufficient supply of food, it is best to let them remain in winter quarters till there are signs of snow enough to gather honey from, and until there is no more danger of cold weather. By keeping the bees packed up, they will remain quiet till quite late in the season. There are more bees lost during the early spring from cold, dwindling and lack of food, than perish during the whole winter. If, on examination when brought out, they should be found to have consumed their whole store of food, it is necessary to feed them at once. In every hive found without enough of food a frame of capped honey must then be exchanged for an empty one. If no comb honey is on hand, feed them extracted honey, or the best quality of sugar made into a syrup by dissolving it in hot water. Half a pound to a pound daily is usually sufficient.

The situation of the apiary is also of importance. A place sheltered from the high winds, and partially though not densely shaded by trees and bushes, is preferable. Next to a sheltered orchard, a grove of evergreens, which may be kept low and spreading by pruning them back, is perhaps the best. Place the hives on the north side of these so that they may be shaded from the hot noonday sun, and let them face the east to protect the entrance from the fierce westerly winds. The hives should not be more than four or five inches from the ground, and a piece of board, on which the bees can alight, should be put slanting up to the entrance. The old practice of raising the hives two or two and a half feet from the ground has no advantage that we are aware of, and it has the positive disadvantage that bees coming home chilled, or weary and heavily laden, often fail to strike the entrance, and falling to the ground below the hive, there perish, being unable to rise again. Realizing the important position this branch of industry occupies among the rural pursuits, and believing that every farmer, be his farm large or small, ought to keep a few hives of bees, we shall in future have more to say on apiarian matters than we have had heretofore.

With the buds and grasses and foliage and other greenness of the season spring poetry will soon make its appearance.

The quantity and being cut green, but in good weather there is no more difficulty in securing a crop of millet harvested as described equal to a ton of the best hay for cattle. I would not recommend feeding it to horses as it is apt to be dirty and does not seem to be natural food. But that harm necessarily results from feeding even to horses I deny. It is a hearty feed and eagerly eaten by all stock and care must be taken that too much is not fed or bad results may follow.

Clover and timothy are well known by every farmer and their value as a safe and reliable feed is not exceeded by any other crops. Indeed, so great is their production that it is estimated that two-fifths of all the land in cultivation in the United States is devoted to this crop alone, either as pasture or meadow. The hay crop of 1870 of the United States, that is the grass dried and cured for use to be sold, was reported in round numbers at 27,000,000 tons. This amount at \$6 a ton would make \$162,000,000 and estimating the summer feed equal to the grass cut and dried, would make \$24,000,000 as the value of this crop. That you may get some idea of this amount I will say that the total value of the corn and oat crop for the year is estimated at \$270,000,000 making the hay crop worth \$50,000,000 more than the corn and oat crops together. It is evident from this that one of the main dependencies of the farmer is this hay crop and in order that it may bring \$6 per ton even, in beef or milk, it requires the strictest care. It will not do to feed it to poor or stunted stock, but the animals must be young and thrifty.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

I consider this the true secret of raising corn. "Feed that will make some growth every day that they live." If this be true it is evident that the farmer that can make the most growth from the least value of feed is the most successful. But to do this he must have his stock in the most favorable condition. He can not be the successful one if he allows his stock to remain exposed to the storms of winter. Because a certain quantity of food is necessary to keep up the animal heat, and to maintain life under exposure to severe cold, a greatly increased quantity is required. He must provide good warm stables for his cattle, and have them well bedded. I think this successful farmer would feed everything in the stable. He could not afford to have his stock trample on his feed, because every spear that is not eaten is wasted. I think also he should certainly watch his stock that they were fed just enough and not a particle to waste. He would occasionally change their feed because cattle become tired of steady feed and need a change. He would see that they have plenty of salt and good water every day, and if he was feeding stock not giving milk he would have a good supply of roots to feed once or twice a week. This constant care of his stock and a true knowledge of the value of his course fodder, with the benefits to be derived from properly preparing for them, will make him a successful farmer, and will practically answer the question, "How to Feed to make it pay?"

Spring Care of Bees.

From the Rural New Yorker. The time to remove the bees from their winter quarters to their place in the apiary will vary with the latitude and the season. In many of the northern States it is well to wait until the beginning of May. At any rate, if they are not diseased and have a sufficient supply of food, it is best to let them remain in winter quarters till there are signs of snow enough to gather honey from, and until there is no more danger of cold weather. By keeping the bees packed up, they will remain quiet till quite late in the season. There are more bees lost during the early spring from cold, dwindling and lack of food, than perish during the whole winter. If, on examination when brought out, they should be found to have consumed their whole store of food, it is necessary to feed them at once. In every hive found without enough of food a frame of capped honey must then be exchanged for an empty one. If no comb honey is on hand, feed them extracted honey, or the best quality of sugar made into a syrup by dissolving it in hot water. Half a pound to a pound daily is usually sufficient.

The situation of the apiary is also of importance. A place sheltered from the high winds, and partially though not densely shaded by trees and bushes, is preferable. Next to a sheltered orchard, a grove of evergreens, which may be kept low and spreading by pruning them back, is perhaps the best. Place the hives on the north side of these so that they may be shaded from the hot noonday sun, and let them face the east to protect the entrance from the fierce westerly winds. The hives should not be more than four or five inches from the ground, and a piece of board, on which the bees can alight, should be put slanting up to the entrance. The old practice of raising the hives two or two and a half feet from the ground has no advantage that we are aware of, and it has the positive disadvantage that bees coming home chilled, or weary and heavily laden, often fail to strike the entrance, and falling to the ground below the hive, there perish, being unable to rise again. Realizing the important position this branch of industry occupies among the rural pursuits, and believing that every farmer, be his farm large or small, ought to keep a few hives of bees, we shall in future have more to say on apiarian matters than we have had heretofore.

**N. C. R. R. TIME TABLE.**

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

**GOING WEST.**

All Train: 9:15 A. M.  
 Freight: 1:23 P. M.  
 Rapid Express: 4:35 P. M.  
 Michigan Express: 7:08 P. M.  
 Evening Express: 8:45 P. M.

**GOING EAST.**

Michigan Express: 6:31 A. M.  
 Freight: 10:18 A. M.  
 Rapid Express: 10:18 A. M.  
 All Train: 4:40 P. M.

H. B. LINDVARD, Gen'l Supt., Detroit.  
 HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger and Ticket Agt., Chicago.

**Time of Closing the Mail.**

Western Mail, 9:00, 11:00 A. M. & 7:00 P. M.  
 Eastern " " 9:50-10:00 A. M. & 4:10 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, 10.00, 35.00  
 1/2 Column, 2.00, 5.00, 15.00  
 1/4 Column, 1.00, 2.50, 7.50  
 Cards in "Business Directory," \$5.00 per year.

**BUSINESS DIRECTORY**

**CHELSEA BANK.** Established in 1868. Ocean Passage Tickets. Drafts drawn on Europe. United States Registered and Coupon Bonds for sale.

Geo. P. GLAZIER, Pres.

**OLIVE LODGE, NO. 156, F. & A. M.,** will meet at Masonic Hall in regular communication on Tuesday Evenings, on or preceding each full moon.

G. A. ROBERTSON, Sec'y.

**I. O. O. F.—THE REGULAR** weekly meeting of Vesper Lodge No. 85, I. O. O. F., will take place every Wednesday evening at 6 1/2 o'clock, at their Lodge room, Middle St., East.

E. E. SHAYNE, Sec'y.

**WASHTEWAV ENCAMPMENT, No. 17, I. O. O. F.—**Regular meetings first and third Wednesday of each month.

J. A. PALMER, Scribe.

**GEO. E. WRIGHT, D. D. S.,** OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL  
**DENTIST,**  
 OFFICE OVER GEO. P. GLAZIER'S BANK,  
 CHELSEA, MICH. [7-13]

**INSURANCE COMPANIES**  
 REPRESENTED BY  
**W. E. DEPEW.**

Assets: \$6,109,527  
 Home, of New York, 3,292,914  
 Hartford, 2,338,519  
 Underwriters, 1,290,601  
 American, Philadelphia, 701,029  
 Detroit Fire and Marine, 317,386  
 Fire Association, 161,178

Office: Over Kempf's Bank, Middle street, west, Chelsea, Mich. v6-1

**M. W. BUSH,**  
**DENTIST,**  
 OFFICE IN WEBB'S BLOCK, 31

**H. A. RIGGS,**  
**JEWELER.**  
 Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. All work warranted.—Shop: south half, at Berhard's grocery store, Chelsea, Mich.

**E. C. FULLER'S**  
**TONSORIAL SALOON.**  
 Hair-Cutting,  
 Hair-Dressing,  
 Shaving, and  
 Shampooing

Done in first-class style. My shop is newly fitted up with everything pertaining to the comfort of customers.

A Specialty made in FULLER'S CELEBRATED SEA FOAM, for cleansing the scalp and leaving the hair soft and glossy. Every lady should have a bottle.

Keep constantly on hand a fresh assortment of every variety of Candy; also a large stock of Cigars—Tip Top Cigars for ten cents, excellent for five cents, two good Cigars for a nickel; Cuffs and Collars in endless variety at my shop.

Particular attention will be given to the preparation of bodies for burial in city or country, on the shortest notice. All orders promptly attended to.

Give me a call, at the sign of the "Ball, Razor and Shears," south corner of the "Beehive."

E. C. FULLER, Proprietor.  
 Chelsea, Mich., Feb. 17, 1876.

**FRANK STAFFAN, J.,**  
**UNDERTAKER,**  
 WOULD announce to the citizens of Chelsea and vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand, all sizes and styles of ready-made

**COFFINS AND SHEROUDS.**  
 Hearses in attendance on short notice.

FRANK STAFFAN, Jr.  
 Chelsea, Mar. 2, 1874.

**CHELSEA BAKERY.**  
**CHARLES WUNDER,**  
 WOULD announce to the inhabitants of Chelsea, that he keeps on hand fresh Breads, Cakes, etc., and every thing usually kept in a first-class Bakery. Shop: at the old stand of A. Van Haven, west Middle street, Chelsea, Mich.

**CHURCH DIRECTORY.**  
**CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.**  
 Rev. THOS. HOTMES. Services at 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting Thurs. day evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday School at 12 M.

**BAPTIST CHURCH.**  
 Rev. R. A. GAY, pastor. Services at 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 P. M. Young people's meeting Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday School at 12 M.

**M. E. CHURCH.**  
 Rev. J. F. HUDSON, 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. Father DUNN. Services every Sunday, at 8 and 10 1/2 A. M. Vespers, 7 o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 12 o'clock. A. M.

**LUTHERAN CHURCH.**  
 Rev. Mr. METZGER. Services every alternate Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M.

**OUR TELEPHONE.**

Our Chelsea Union School teachers and pupils are having a weeks vacation.

SOMETHING new, in cardboard French pictures and mottoes at LIBBIE FOSTER'S.

THE pupils of the Grammar and Intermediate departments of the Chelsea Union School, gave an entertainment on last Friday and Saturday evenings at Tuttle & Thomas' hall, to a large audience each evening. It was a success.

OURSELVES.—Our readers, will please have patience and bear with us, in getting out a half sheet this week. We have been running all alone for the past three weeks, and have had a big run of job work. It is impossible for one man to manage a printing office. We have got help; although too late for this week. We will try and be on time hereafter.

WANTED.—Ladies to call and examine my stock of millinery complete in every department at LIBBIE FOSTER'S.

CAUCUS.—A Democratic Caucus to nominate Township Officers, will be held at the Hong House, Saturday, April 5, 1876, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. A general attendance of Democrats solicited.

By Order of Com.

**To My Dog.**

Bismark my best, my dearest friend,  
 All things in life must have an end,  
 In your little heart fidelity had found a home.

Now with scalding tears, I consign thee to the cold, cold ground.

J. L. ACKLEY

Last Saturday was a gay day at Dexter, it being the second Anniversary of the Reform Club. Our Chelsea Cornet Band went down to join in the celebration; when they came home, they reported to have had a good time. They were met at the depot by the Dexter Cornet Band and escorted to their hall. The also report that they received the best of treatment from the President of the Reform Club, which will long be remembered.

Cougus, Hoarseness, Asthma or any Irritation of the Throat or Bronchial Tubes, will be relieved by taking Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It has cured thousands. Recommend it to your friend and neighbor. Your druggist keeps it. Price 25 cents.

NICE line of flowers, feathers, silks, brocades, plaid ribbons, Breton lace, baby caps, etc., at LIBBIE FOSTER'S.

ATTENTION.—Next Monday April 7th, the Chelsea Cornet Band intends to come out and play a good programme of music. In order to effluence the occasion, we would also announce that they intend to give a concert in the near future. They have not fixed the time as yet, but will probably let the public know through the HERALD next week. We trust that the people of Chelsea and vicinity will take an interest in the band and extend their aid as much as they can, for without their support they will fail, as they intend to purchase a uniform. They have decided to give a concert in order to raise funds for that purpose.

I wish to express my thanks to the Citizens of Sylvan township, for the very handsome vote (30) cast for me for Supervisor, at the Republican Caucus on the 1st inst. It was the more appreciated from the fact that it was wholly un-solicited.

JAMES P. WOOD.

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.

WIRE FENCE.—We have had the pleasure of examining Arnold F. Prudden's new fence. It is built by pickets and single wire and posts. This fence is remarkably simple and durable, and very easily constructed. It can be built in panels in the barn stormy days when people can't work in the field, or it can be built in the line of the fence in the usual manner. Mr. Prudden has applied for a patent. A model of this fence can be found in the Post Office in Chelsea. Persons intending to build fence should examine this fence before deciding what they will build.

The new gift book for every member of the Home Circle, "Golden Thoughts on Mother, Home, Heaven." Comprising nearly 400 original articles and choice selections in prose and poetry, by distinguished authors at home and abroad. This work is in one large volume of 414 quarto pages, embellished with steel plate and wood-cut illustrations. Price \$2.75 to \$4.50 according to style of binding. Sold by subscription only. Every family ought to get a copy. Miss Lillie I. Allyn, is agent for Chelsea.

Call at this office for your neat and cheap printing. Job printing done in the latest styles of the art. Book printing a specialty.

**Real Estate for Sale.**

**STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY** of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Joseph Conlan. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned administrator of the estate of said Joseph Conlan by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the eighteenth day of February, A. D. 1876, there will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the late residence of said deceased, in the township of Dexter, in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on Saturday, the twelfth day of April, A. D. 1876, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased), the following described Real Estate, to-wit: The south half (1/2) of the south east quarter of section nineteen, (19) town one, (1) south range four (4), east, (Dexter) Washtenaw county, in Michigan. Being eighty (80) acres of land more or less. Also the north half (1/2) of the north east quarter of section thirty, (30) in town one, (1) south range four (4), east, (Dexter) Washtenaw county, in Michigan. Being eighty (80) acres of land more or less. Also the south west quarter (1/4) of the north east quarter of section thirty (30) town one, (1) south range four (4), east, (Dexter) Washtenaw county, in Michigan. Dated February 18th, 1876.

JOHN CONLAN, Administrator.

**Dr. Barney's Celebrated**  
**LIVER**  
**PADS**  
**PRICE \$1.00 EACH**  
 Are Guaranteed to Cure, Without Medicine.

Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Diseases of the Kidneys, Constipation, Pain in the Back and Loins, Vertigo, Diptheria, Biliousness, Gastric Derangements, Colic, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Influenza, Headache, Neuralgia, Bowel Complaints, Nervous Debility and Rheumatic Pains.

Price \$1.00 Each, by Mail.  
 Manufactured and for sale by  
 The LIVER PAD & INSOLE CO.,  
 120 Griswold St., Room 8,  
 DETROIT, MICH.  
 and for sale by Druggists everywhere.

Ask for Dr. Barney's Pad, and have no other.

We sell Milk Pans cheaper than the cheapest.  
 KEMPF, BACON & Co.  
 Cook Stoves, at  
 KEMPF, BACON & Co.

Persons answering any of these advertisements, will please state where they send the same.

**Humor in the Family.**—Good humor is rightly reckoned a most valuable aid to happy home life. An equally good and useful faculty is a sense of humor or the capacity to have a little fun along with the humdrum cares and work of life. We all know how it brightens up things generally to have a lively, witty companion who sees the ridiculous points of things and who can turn an annoyance into an occasion of laughter. It does a great deal better to laugh over some domestic mishaps than to cry or scold over them. Many homes and lives are dull because they are allowed to become too deeply impressed with a sense of the cares and responsibilities of life to recognize its bright and especially its mirthful side. Into such a household, good but dull, the advent of a witty, humorous friend is like sunshine on a cloudy day.

While it is always oppressive to hear persons constantly striving to say witty or funny things, it is comfortable, seeing what a brightener a little fun is, to make an effort to have some at home. It is well to turn off an impatient question sometimes, and to regard it from a humorous point of view, instead of becoming irritated about it. "Wife, what is the reason I can never find a clean shirt?" exclaimed a good but rather impatient husband, after rumaging all through the wrong drawer. His wife looked at him steadily for a moment, half inclined to be provoked; then with a comical look she said: "I never could guess conundrums; I give it up." Then he laughed, and they both laughed, and she went and got his shirt, and he felt ashamed of himself and kissed her, and then she felt happy, and so what might have been an occasion for hard words and unkind feelings became just the contrary, all through the vein of humor that cropped out to the surface.

Some children have a peculiar faculty for giving a humorous turn to things when they are reproved. It does just as well oftentimes to laugh things off as to scold them off. Laughter is better than tears. Let us have a little more of it at home.

CLOVER seed for sale at Holmes & Parker's. Please observe the change of their large advertisement on this page.

**Tiger, the celebrated Stallion** owned by A. F. Prudden, (1 1/2 miles south of Chelsea,) will be found in Chelsea the coming season, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays in the afternoon, and in the forenoon of the same days, at his own stable. Tiger is a splendid traveller, and as a stock horse, and one of all work, his superior is yet to be found in this country.

29-6w A. F. PRIDDEN.

**OURSELVES.**—Our readers, will please have patience and bear with us, in getting out a half sheet this week. We have been running all alone for the past three weeks, and have had a big run of job work. It is impossible for one man to manage a printing office. We have got help; although too late for this week. We will try and be on time hereafter.

WANTED.—Ladies to call and examine my stock of millinery complete in every department at LIBBIE FOSTER'S.

CAUCUS.—A Democratic Caucus to nominate Township Officers, will be held at the Hong House, Saturday, April 5, 1876, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. A general attendance of Democrats solicited.

By Order of Com.

**Chelsea Market.**

CHELSEA, Apr. 3, 1876.

FLOUR, 7 cwt. \$3 50  
 WHEAT, White, 7 bu. 00 98  
 WHEAT, Red, 7 bu. 90  
 CORN, 7 bu. 20  
 OATS, 7 bu. 30 25  
 CLOVER SEED, 7 bu. 1 75  
 TIMOTHY SEED, 7 bu. 50 00  
 POTATOES, 7 bu. 45 50  
 APPLES, green, 7 bbl. 125 00  
 do dried, 7 bbl. 85  
 HONEY, 7 lb. 15 20  
 BUTTER, 7 lb. 12  
 POULTRY—Chickens, 7 lb. 06  
 LARD, 7 lb. 06  
 TAMS, 7 lb. 06  
 SHOEDERS, 7 lb. 05  
 EGGS, 7 doz. 10  
 BEEF, live 7 cwt. 3 00 3 50  
 SHEEP, live 7 cwt. 3 00 3 00  
 HOGS, live 7 cwt. 2 00 3 00  
 do dressed 7 cwt. 3 00  
 HAY, tame 7 ton. 8 00 10 00  
 do marsh, 7 ton. 5 00 6 00  
 SALT, 7 bbl. 1 25  
 WOOD, 7 lb. 25 30  
 CRANBERRIES, 7 bu. 2 00 2 50

**MEDICAL.**

**CATABEE!**  
**ELY'S CREAM BALM**  
**A Decided Cure.**  
**A Local Remedy.**  
 HARMLESS, EFFECTUAL, SIMPLE.  
 Application easy and agreeable.

The effect is truly magical, giving instant relief, and as a curative, is in advance of anything now before the public.

The disagreeable operation of forcing a quart of liquid through the nose, and the use of snuffs that only excite and give temporary relief, are already being discarded and condemned.

CREAM BALM has the property of reducing local irritation. Sores in the nasal passage are healed up in a few days. Headache, the effect of Catarrh is dissipated in an almost magical manner. Expectoration is made easy. Soreness of taste and smell is more or less restored. Bad taste in the mouth and unpleasant breath, where it results from Catarrh, is overcome. The nasal passages, which have been closed up for years, are made free.

Great and beneficial results are realized in a few applications of the Balm, but a thorough use of it, in every instance, will be attended with most happy results, and generally a decided cure.

Fifty cents will buy a bottle, and if satisfaction is not given, an application of the proprietors will cheerfully refund the money. Trial size, 10c. Ask your druggist for it ELY BROS., Oswego, N. Y., Proprietors.  
 For sale here by W. H. Reed & Co.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Dec. 2, 1875.

Messrs. ELY BROTHERS:—I cheerfully add my testimony to the value of your Cream Balm as a specific in the case of my sister, who has been seriously debilitated with Catarrh for eight years, having tried in factually Sanford's Remedy, and several specialty doctors in Boston. She improved at once under the use of your discovery, and has regained her health and hearing, which had been considered irretrievable.

8-25 ly ROBERT W. MERRILL.

**ONE OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL AND BENEFICIAL COMBINATIONS** ever effected, is that of the six medicinal oils of which THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL is composed. This matchless compound not only possesses remedial efficacy of the highest order, but, inasmuch as it contains no alcohol, its influence is not weakened by evaporation, which is the case with very many oils of doubtful efficacy, which have an alcoholic basis. It is an incomparable specific for affections of the throat and lungs, remedies chronic hoarseness and feebleness of the voice, and is a superb remedy for that harassing, obstinate and consumption-breeding malady, Catarrh. Swelling of the neck, tumor, neuralgia, lame back, rheumatism, piles, and other diseases which can be affected by outward treatment, yield to its operation with greater promptitude and certainty than to that of any other remedy, and, when used inwardly, it is equally efficacious. Dysentery, kidney troubles, piles, scoriated nipples are also among the complaints which it eradicates. For pleuris, croup, burns, frosted feet, and contusions, it is immeasurably the best remedy in use. All medicine dealers sell it. Price, 50 cents and \$1 per bottle; trial size, 25 cents.

Prepared only by POSTER, MILBURN & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Note.—Electric—Selected and Electrized.

**Don't Be Deceived.**

Many persons say "I haven't got the consumption" when asked to cure their cough with Sillitoe's Consumption Cure. Do they know that results lead to consumption, and a remedy that will cure consumption will certainly and surely cure a cough or any lung and throat trouble? We know it will cure when all others fail, and our faith in it is so positive that we will refund the price paid if you receive no benefit. Is not this a fair proposition? Price 10 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 per bottle. For sale everywhere. Sillitoe's Pectoral Plaster, 25 cts. Sold only by Glazier & Armstrong.

Why will you suffer with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, Constipation, and general debility when you can get at our store Sillitoe's system Vitalizer, which will give you a positive guarantee to cure you. Price 10 cts., and 75 cts. Glazier & Armstrong.

"Hacknetack," a popular and fragrant perfume. Sold only by Glazier & Armstrong. v7-44m6

**The Great Cause of HUMAN MISERY**  
 Just published, in a sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhea, Induced by Self Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Elipsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—by ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers,  
 The Culverwell Medical Co.,  
 41 Ann St., New York, P. O. Box 4586.

**Good brown Sheetting 6 cents**  
 "bleached cotton 7 cents  
 "Table Linen for 25 cents  
 "T. red Den oil 50 cts.  
 "Ginghams 10 cents  
 "Crash 6 cents  
 "Denim 12 1/2 cents  
 "Shirtings 10 cents

Heaviest cottonades made 25 cents good 12 1/2 cents  
 The most complete line of Hosiery ever shown in MEN'S, WOMEN'S CHILDREN'S.  
 Ladies Kid Gloves for 25 cents  
 Curtain Hollands 12 1/2 cts per yd  
 "Oil Cloth 20 " " "

**Please look at our prices on the following Goods, and you will find them much below the market prices. We have put prices down so low, that no one can out-sell us in Chelsea.**

**CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.**

We have received a full line of New Spring Goods in Men's Boys and Youths'. We guarantee bottom prices, besides giving you the largest assortment to select from. Don't forget that we sell Owing Pantaloons Overall, which is certainly the best overall made.

**SAVE YOUR MONEY.**  
 You can save money by buying  
**GOODS CHEAP**  
 at the New Store of  
**McKONE & HEATLEY,**  
 Next door to the Postoffice, where  
 Everything is New and First-class, and Selling at Bottom Prices. A Full Stock of  
**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, ETC.**

We wish to call special attention to our  
**TEAS,**  
 Which are unrivalled for excellence and cheapness; also to our line of  
**DRESS GOODS,**  
 Which will be found the best ever brought to this Market.

Quality is the true test of cheapness. Here you can get the best at the price generally charged for inferior Goods.  
 Give us a trial.

McKONE & HEATLEY, CHELSEA, v8-10

**HOLMES & PARKER'S DOUBLE COLUMN.**

**Holmes & Parker**

Are on hand as usual with the first arrival of

**SPRING**

**GOODS!!!**

**Elgin Watches**

**D. PRATT,**  
**WATCHMAKER.**

REPAIRING—Special attention given to this branch of the business, and satisfaction guaranteed, at the best jewelry establishment, south Main st., Chelsea. 47

**TRADE MARK**  
**"VIBRATOR"**  
 Reg. March 21, 1874.

**THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE**  
**"Vibrator" Thrashers,**  
 WITH IMPROVED MOUNTED HORSE POWERS, And Steam Thrasher Engines, Made only by  
**NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,**  
 BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

**THE MATCHLESS GRAIN-HAVING, THRESHING, AND HAY-MAKING MACHINES** of the "Vibrator" brand, for sale and repair. The "Vibrator" brand is the best and most reliable of any ever made. For full particulars, send for circulars to the "Vibrator" Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

**GRAIN ROLLERS** will not submit to the competition of any other brand. The "Vibrator" brand is the best and most reliable of any ever made. For full particulars, send for circulars to the "Vibrator" Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

**THE ENTIRE THRESHING EXPENSE** (including the cost of the "Vibrator" brand) is less than that of any other brand. For full particulars, send for circulars to the "Vibrator" Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

**NO REVOLVING SHAFTS** inside the Separator. Entirely free from breakers. Perfectly adapted to all kinds and conditions of grain. Wet or dry. Long or short. Heavy or light.

**NOT ONLY VASTLY SUPERIOR** for Wheat, Corn, Rye, and like grains, but the only Separator that will thresh any kind of grain. For full particulars, send for circulars to the "Vibrator" Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

**MARVELOUS FOR SIMPLICITY** of parts, and for the ease with which they can be repaired. For full particulars, send for circulars to the "Vibrator" Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

**FOUR SIZES OF SEPARATORS** made, ranging from 6 to 12 horse power. For full particulars, send for circulars to the "Vibrator" Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

**STEAM POWER THRASHERS** a Special Feature of the "Vibrator" brand. For full particulars, send for circulars to the "Vibrator" Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

**OUR UNRIVALLED STEAM THRASHER** Engines, with valuable improvements in the "Vibrator" brand. For full particulars, send for circulars to the "Vibrator" Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

**IN THROUGH WORKING** of the Separator, the "Vibrator" brand is the best and most reliable of any ever made. For full particulars, send for circulars to the "Vibrator" Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

**FOR PARTICULARS**, call on one of our Dealers, or write to us. "The Illustrated Circular," with a full description of our "Vibrator" brand, will be sent free.

v8-17-6m

**GOLD** Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to make subscriptions for the largest, cheapest, and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody can afford to subscribe.

Address at once to our office, in order to secure the business. No one who engages to do it to make great money. Address: "The Philadelphia Journal," Philadelphia, Pa.

**VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE**

A beautiful work of 100 Pages, One Colored Lower Plate, and 300 Illustrations, with Descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, and how to grow them. All for a FIVE CENT STAMP. In English or German.

The Flower and Vegetable Garden, 175 Pages, Six Colored Plates, and many hundred Engravings. For 50 cents in paper covers; \$1.00 in elegant cloth. In German or English.

**Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine**, 32 Pages, a Colored Plate in every number and many fine Engravings. Price \$1.25 a year; Five Copies for \$5.00.

**Vick's Seeds** are the best in the world. Send FIVE CENT STAMPS for a FLORAL GUIDE, containing List and Prices, and plenty of information. Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

**YOURS RESPECTFULLY,**  
**HOLMES & PARKER.**  
 CHELSEA, MICH. v8-12-y

**PATENTS**  
 BY AND PATENT.  
 THOMAS S. PRATT, Attorney at Law in Patent Cases; Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 22 Cornhill St., Boston, Mass.

**WICK'S FLORAL GUIDE**

A beautiful work of 100 Pages, One Colored Lower Plate, and 300 Illustrations, with Descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, and how to grow them. All for a FIVE CENT STAMP. In English or German.

The Flower and Vegetable Garden, 175 Pages, Six Colored Plates, and many hundred Engravings. For 50 cents in paper covers; \$1.00 in elegant cloth. In German or English.

**Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine**, 32 Pages, a Colored Plate in every number and many fine Engravings. Price \$1.25 a year; Five Copies for \$5.00.

**Vick's Seeds** are the best in the world. Send FIVE CENT STAMPS for a FLORAL GUIDE, containing List and Prices, and plenty of information. Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.