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**TWO HARVESTS.**  
I set my plow in the good old earth,  
And I turned the furrows over,  
And as length I got my labor's worth  
In the great red globe of glory,  
For my friends and mine descended  
And I got, thrice told, my labor's worth  
In globes of bright red clover.  
I learned to wait and sowing the seeds,  
As the fall grew ripe for mowing,  
And I heard the while, all gay and blithe,  
The winds of the harvest blowing,  
Their songs so blithe to the time of the sowing,  
As in the hay, they hid for the playing  
The pipes we mowed in the mowing.  
And when the large suns slanted down  
Across my close shorn meadows,  
And I saw my children, tanned to brown,  
Come chasing with their shadows—  
There at the even like shadows for heaven,  
With love for girls and love for boys,  
I bore them home from the meadow.  
And when with the sunshine bright on their  
heads,  
And their hearts as light as a feather,  
I tucked them up in their trundle-beds,  
And their mother together,  
While the moon in her splendor, looked down  
On the tender,  
We thanked the love of the Father above  
Who gave us two harvests together.  
ALICE CAREY.

## The Petersburg Mine.

There was no event in the history of the mine which caused more comment and criticism than the Petersburg mine and the failure, in a military sense, which followed its successful occupation immediately under one of the rebel forts in front of Petersburg. The Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Henry Pleasants, was composed principally of miners and miners' laborers and "breaker" or "outside" laborers about the mines of Schuylkill County, Pa. Colonel Pleasants himself was a mining engineer. This regiment had been at a day or two at the front when the old mining instincts of the men suggested the practicability of "driving a gangway," that is, excavating a mine right under the rebels' fort at their front, putting in a big blast of powder and blowing the Johnnies and their fort works sky high. "Why, we can put in a blast there that'll blow them so high they'll never be heard of again," said one, who was agreed to by all; "and then" added another, "what's to prevent us from going right into Petersburg, cutting the rebel army in two, and gobbling 'em up at our leisure?" There was no hesitation in the officers' according to this, and in a few hours the whole regiment was discussing its feasibility. Colonel Pleasants, hearing of it, took a quick survey with his eyes of the topography of the ground, mentally calculating the difficulties to be overcome, and coincided with his men that the thing could be accomplished.

He spoke to General O. B. Potter, his division commander; and they two together discussed the project with General Burnside, their corps commander. And so it came about that the mine was begun at noon on June 25, 1864, though beside the officers named no confidence was felt either in the successful completion of the work or from any good which might result from it when completed. General Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac, thought there was nothing in it, and so did the officers of his staff, and so did Major Duane, acting chief engineer of the Army of the Potomac. In fact the idea was ridiculed by a good many of the officers, and something which had never been heard of in military sieges, and therefore it could not be done, and more of that sort of opinion was openly expressed on all sides. But having got permission, Col. Pleasants set his men to work at the time above stated.

Beginning under a little knoll or natural elevation of the ground, about one hundred feet within the outer breastworks, a water-level gangway was driven, or mine excavated horizontally in a direct line toward the enemy's fortifications. After proceeding about fifty feet a vertical air-hole was dug out to the surface of the mine and fresh air supplied to the men by means of two wooden square pipes, one lying on top of the other—the lower one reaching to the mouth of the mine, and the upper one to the air-hole through which it terminated at the surface. Here a fire was kept burning for the purpose of rarefying the air and thus producing a draught. The other end of this pipe, where the men were at work, was kept at a considerably higher elevation than the fresh-air pipe, so as to draw off the impure air in the mine. As each successive increase was added to its length, the mine progressed, the end was still kept elevated, while the same length of the increase was permitted to drop down to the fresh-air pipe. Still, the temperature of the mine was very warm. Sergeant James May of Company E, who had charge of a detail of thirty or forty men from the beginning till the mine was finished, says that it was so hot—"suffocating" is the word used—that the men were relieved every two hours. They worked with nothing on their but shirts and drawers. They were allowed all the whiskey they wanted. They used to soak their crackers in it and mix it in their coffee. Outside the weather was as hot as a mid-summer Virginia sun could make it; so that although the air which did enter the mine was comparatively pure, it gave but little comfort to the men at work. Besides, the clay in which they worked nearly the whole distance was of that peculiarly firm and greasy consistency that made it difficult to excavate and very disagreeable to handle. A pick would sink into it with out loosening any of it, and a spade or shovel was very hard to force into it. Some of the men outside made excellent whistles of it by simply forming it into proper shapes and drying them in the sun.

Midway of the mine a quicksand was reached which caused the miners a great deal of trouble. Sergeant Harry Reese, who was boss miner, had some flooring laid down and they proceeded by digging fifteen feet up toward the surface and then on a level before. This portion of the mine, however, had all to be planked up on the sides and supported with heavy timbers. The timber and planks and boards were made ready to fit together outside, so that the placing of them in position would occasion no noise. A sort of bridge was constructed over this quicksand, which was very treacherous material.

"On one occasion," Sergeant Reese says, "a well-staffed officer of General Meade's, a foreign-looking chap, with long, reaching-up high-legged boots on, accompanied General Burnside into the mine. This quicksand, which he was told about—'Look out, look out,' he said, and so he stepped off the planks

on to it, and he was immediately sucked in. He cried out for help, and two of my men grabbed him, one by his arm and the other by his neck, and after a good deal of effort, yanked him out, but one of his boots came off in the struggle and sunk out of sight; and where it went to no fellow could find out. The Major, whatever his name was in a sad-looking plight. One of my men went out and got a pair of old shoes for him until he could get back to his quarters. General Burnside laughed very heartily at his discomfiture. But I thought the colonel would go off the handle. It appeared like it doubled him all up, he was so much amused.

Having reached the distance of five hundred and ten and eight-tenths feet—the distance which Colonel Pleasants calculated would be sufficient—the men could plainly hear the rebels above them hammering and pounding away at something. The men were ordered to begin digging galleries to the right and left. The one on the right formed half a circle thirty-eight feet in length, which was so formed to surround a shaft which the rebels had sunk, or were engaged in sinking at the time. The one on the left was thirty-seven feet in length. Well, all was got ready by the 21st of July for the powder to be put in. Colonel Pleasants so reported to General Burnside. Captain Williams Winlock of Company E was toying with the tape line with which the galleries had been measured, in a listless sort of way, when he happened to observe that a mistake had been made in the number of feet which it contained. He called Sergeant Reese's attention to it, and together they examined it more closely and found that there was a mistake of nine feet too short in each gallery. This was more serious affair than would at first glance be imagined, for the reason that Colonel Pleasants, who would have to be immediately informed of it, was a man who would not easily overlook it. They tread his anger. He was known to be very 'petulous and difficult to restrain.' On sudden outbursts of violence and severe punishment of the offender. The great responsibility of this mine had weighed heavily on him day and night for several weeks. The strain made him irascible and quick in his resentments. The two men debated a few moments, and then it was agreed that Sergeant Reese should go and inform the colonel. Upon arriving at his quarters, Colonel Pleasants had just returned from his visit to General Burnside and was in an excellent humor. Everything was so favorable for the grand—as it was confidentially believed by him—gloriously successful result. Sergeant Reese looked grave and did not seem to sympathize with the colonel's happy mood. "Now you must not get mad if I tell you what's the matter," and out he blurted the story of the mistake in the measurement. "It was a hotter place than the mine for a little while," the sergeant says. But at length the colonel was placated and the nine feet in each gallery was dug out and the dirt all removed ready for the powder on July 23—just four weeks after it was begun. On the 30th everything was in place in the right and left lateral galleries. Orders were received to fire the mine at 3:15 a. m. July 20. The fuses leading to the eight magazines—four in each gallery—were lit by Colonel Pleasants precisely at that hour. Sergeant Reese holding the fuses. On their way out the colonel remarked, in a tone of deep sadness, "Poor fellows! little do they know or dream how near a terrible death they are at this moment!"—referring to the rebels in the fort sound asleep.

In the rear of the earthworks the ground was thickly covered by the dark masses of the supporting troops who were lying down to escape the sharp eye of the enemy's lookouts. The hour fixed arrived, and every eye was strained in the darkness toward the rebel lines. Not a sound was heard, and every nerve was strung to its highest tension. This awful pause lasted until near five o'clock, broad daylight, when word was passed to the rear that the fuses which had been furnished in short sections had gone out at one of the joints. Lieutenant Dauty of the Fort-eighth Pennsylvania volunteered to creep in and re-light it, and it was whispered twenty minutes the charge would explode. At 5:15 there was a shudder of the earth, a dull, muffled sound, and a dirty cloud floated in the air—a pause for an instant to catch their breath—and then a roar of artillery; big guns, little guns, mortars, Gatlings, a few things that could make a noise or throw a projectile joined in to swell the chorus. For a short time the enemy seemed astounded. They ran from their adjacent lines. Not a shot was fired, and as a surprise the mine was a perfect success. In a few minutes the head of Ledlie's division reached the crater caused by the explosion. The whole earthwork was torn up; men and guns, shelter tents and butts were buried in the earth, and a huge cavity, fifty yards in length by twenty wide and over twenty feet deep, showed the force of the powder. Into this huge gulf the troops poured and were soon huddled together in inextricable confusion. Orders were hurriedly given to advance, to push on to the crest of Cemetery Hill. The troops in the rear kept pressing on to the front, and by their presence added to the confusion.

By this time the enemy had recovered their senses, and swarming into their earthworks, which upon the first alarm they had so hastily deserted, soon by a heavy musketry fire arrested their presence in force. What Burnside had so feared now came to pass—the troops, demoralized, clung to the crater as a place of safety and shelter, and would not advance. The rebels gaining height assaulted the crater, but were repulsed, and now their field batteries and mortars commenced to play

upon the huddled masses. Turner's Brigade of the Eighteenth Corps was sent in to silence a battery on the right, which was enfilading our lines, but soon became helplessly involved in the masses of abatis and fallen timber between the lines. Finally, as a last hope, the division of black troops under Ferrero was ordered to the front. The men worked their way through the lines to the front, through the covered ways crowded with lines of wounded and stragglers making their way to the rear, and charging upon the masses of our troops in the crater, up to the very crest of Cemetery Hill, broke the enemy's line and captured two battle flags, two guns and several hundred prisoners; but it was too late—the enemy rallied in full force, and broken and repulsed, the black troops fell back into the crater. It was now ten o'clock, and all hopes of success for that day at least were over. Orders were issued to the troops to withdraw to their old positions, but now the whole intervening space between the crater and our lines were swept by the enemy's fire, and a large portion preferring the comparative shelter of the crater, delayed retiring, and remained to be killed or captured by the rebel forces, who, before midnight, made a final assault, carried every foot before them, regained full possession of their old lines of defence, and the "Battle of Petersburg," as it is officially named, was over.

By nightfall our troops were in their old positions, and a careful summary showed that our loss by the day's operation amounted to a little over five thousand men killed, wounded and missing.—Philadelphia Times.

## Raising a New Crop of Hair.

It was one of the by-laws of Heartache's Heavenly Hair Raiser, that it be used liberally before retiring, rubbing it well into the scalp. Just before he went to bed that night the man bolted the back door, put the cat in the wood-shed, came in whistling the Fatima waltz, danced up to the clock what he supposed to be his hair fertilizer, he mopped it all over his scalp and stirred it well in around the roots of the little hedge of hair at the back of his neck.

The glue bottle-by an unearthly coincidence, was nearly the same in size and shape as the hair-sap bottle. He went to bed. "George," said his wife, turning her face to the wall, "that stuff you're putting on your hair smells like a pan of soap-grease." "Perhaps I had better go up stairs and sleep," snarled George. You're mighty sensitive! You wouldn't expect that a man can put stuff on his head that will make his hair grow, and have it smell like the essence of wintergreen, would you?" They went to sleep mad as Turks. This particular bald-headed man, like a good many other bald-headed men, had to get up and build the fires when he arose the next morning, and as he peeped in at the window and saw the pillow cling to the back of his head like a great white chignon. At first he did not realize his condition; he thought it must have caught on a pin or shirt button. It looked ridiculous, and he would throw it back into the bed before his wife saw it, so he caught it quickly by one end and "yanked."

"Oh! Oh! Damnation to fishhooks, what's been going on here! Thunder an' lightning!" and he began to claw at his scalp like a lunatic. His wife sprang up from her couch and began to sob hysterically. "Oh, don't, George! What is it? What's the matter?" George was dancing about the room, the pillow now dangling by a few hairs, his scalp covered with something that looked like sheet copper, while the air was redolent of warlike explosives, as if a dictionary had exploded. With a woman's instinct the poor wife took in the situation at a glance, and exclaimed: "It is the glue!" The bald-headed man sat down in a chair and looked at her a moment in contemptuous silence, and then uttered the one expressive word—"Glue!" Now began a series of processes and experiments unheard of in the annals of chemistry. "Jane, you must soak it off with warm water. I've got to go to Utah to-day."

"I can't, George," she returned in a guttural tone; "it's water-proof." "Yes, I might have known it; and I s'pose it's fire-proof, too, ain't it?" He scratched over the smooth plateau of his finger nails. "It's hard as iron," he said. "Yes," he said, "it was good glue," replied she, innocently. "Can't you skin it off with your razor, George?" "Don't be a bigger fool than you are, Jane. Get me that coarse file in the woodshed." It may be imagined what followed; and now as the bald-headed man sits in his office he never removes his hat, for his entire scalp is a howling waste of blistered desert, relieved here and there by oases of black coat plaster.—Syracuse Daily Times.

**THE WATCH TRADE.**—The Watchmakers' and Jewelers' Guild of the United States held a convention in Chicago the second week in May. In his address as President of the Guild, Col. R. E. P. Sharley said that the demands of the trade now amounted to 3,000 watches a day. Of this number the large manufacturers of the United States produce 1,530 a day, as follows: The Waltham factory, 750; the Elgin, 500; Springfield, Ill., 50; Hampden Watch Company, 50; Howard, 20; Lancaster, 50; Rockford, 40. The number produced by smaller establishments was not estimated. The great body of American watchmakers are native born.

## PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Seventh Annual Report of the State Board of Health.

The seventh annual report of the State Board of Health, for the fiscal year 1879, contains evidence of an increasing interest in sanitary work, both in those to whom the guardianship of the public health has been intrusted and on the part of the people generally. Besides the secretary's report of the work of the board, etc., the report contains 20 papers and reports on a large variety of sanitary subjects, mostly written by members of the board.

Against the judgment of the board, the Legislature in 1879 reduced the flash-test for the inspection of illuminating oils from 140° to 120° F., and abolished the chill-test for paraffine. In view of this Dr. Kedzie, by request of the board, prepared a historical review of the inspection of illuminating oils in Michigan. In this is set forth the urgent necessity of the protection of life, limb and property which led to the adoption of the Michigan law, the growth of that law under the test of experience, and the essential requisites of a safe and effective law. While Dr. Kedzie does not approve the reduction of the flash-test, he thinks that on the whole there has been, since 1869, real progress in the oil legislation of the State. The law of 1870 is printed as an appendix to Dr. Kedzie's address.

On this subject, in the introductory part of the report, some accounts of recent kerosene accidents in Michigan are given which show that either in the law itself or in its execution there is room for further progress, though much greater safety is now secured than before the system of State inspection was adopted.

## CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Next to its advocacy of a high test for illuminating oils, the Michigan Board of Health is coming to be known for its war on the less recognized contagious diseases, especially on those two great scourges of childhood, scarlet fever and diphtheria. The great aim seems to be to secure a recognition of the fact by all classes of people that these diseases are contagious and are preventable and held in check by the same rigid isolation of the sick and thorough disinfection or destruction of whatever may have come in contact with the sick that is found successful in the small-pox. The idea runs through the report of the committee on epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases, the summary of replies by correspondents relative to diseases in 1878, the circulars to health officers and other officers of local boards of health, and the article on weekly reports of diseases. In this respect the evidence differs from the belief of those who hold that the great means of preventing these diseases is the removal of ordinary filth. It is stated, for instance, that the first case of diphtheria in Three Rivers for 13 or 14 years was contracted from clothing taken from a trunk to be aired, by a lady who had lost a child two months previous to the diphtheria, and that of the four cases contracted therefrom three were fatal. Another similar instance is given.

## OTHER CAUSES OF DISEASE.

The subject of privies and water-closets at railway stations, slaughterhouses, and rendering establishments, the ventilation of buildings already constructed, the reclaiming of drowned lands, the falling of the grand old Adirondic, the wrecking of the Pacific express train at Jackson, the danger from quackery in medicine, and the proper removal of night-soil or filth, have received the attention of the board.

## The Next Senate.

The Senate is a perpetual body, but one-third of it is renewed every two years. On the 4th of March next the terms of twenty-four Senators will expire, and the State legislatures will be chosen this fall are to elect twenty of their successors, four in Rhode Island, Ohio, Mississippi and Virginia having already been chosen. The Senatorial terms of Messrs. Booth, of California; Eaton, of Connecticut; Bayard, of Delaware; Jones, of Florida; McDonald, of Indiana; Hamlin, of Maine; Whyte, of Maryland; Dawes of Massachusetts; McMillan, of Minnesota; Bruce, of Mississippi; Cockrell, of Missouri; Paddock, of Nebraska; Sherman, of Nevada; Randolph, of New Jersey; Kernan, of New York; Thurman, of Ohio; Wallace, of Pennsylvania; Burnside, of Rhode Island; Bailey, of Tennessee; Maxwell, of Texas; Edmunds, of Vermont; Withers, of Virginia; Hereford, of West Virginia; and Cameron, of Wisconsin, terminate next March. General Burnside has been re-elected for another term of six years; General Mahone succeeds Senator Withers; General Garfield has been elected to Senator Thurman's seat; and a democrat has been chosen to succeed Senator Bruce, republican, of Mississippi.

Of the twenty States to elect Senators next winter only eight can be called doubtful States—namely, California and Maine, now republican, and Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, New Jersey, New York and West Virginia, whose outgoing Senators are democrats. The democratic majority in the Senate is now so small that a change of six votes would give the republicans once more control of the Senate, and this fact makes the State elections in the eight doubtful States of great interest. The democrats hope to carry California and Maine, and they nominated Mr. English, of Indiana, for the Vice Presidency mainly because they do not want to lose the democratic Senator from that State. The republicans mean to contest Florida, West Virginia, New York, Connecticut and New Jersey vigorously, with the purpose and hope of securing five republican successors to the present democratic Senators from those States.—N. Y. Herald.

## DRAINAGE.

Dr. Lyster gives statement of successful drainage near Bay City and in Macomb and Wayne counties by means of dykes and ditches enclosing large tracts of land, the water being pumped out either by horse or wind power. This method seems well applicable to much of the marsh land of the State, and larger schemes are on foot to its utility and economy. Dr. Lyster also translates from a French official report an interesting account of the great sanitary, social, moral, and agricultural improvements wrought by the drainage by means of large open ditches of a large territory known as the "Landes" of France, which, though situated almost at the gate of Bordeaux, and under a climate most favorable to vegetation, had been, excepting a few isolated huts with occasionally a pine thicket, a wild and uninhabited desert.

## At first only trees could be planted,

mostly oak and pine; gradually other industries sprang up, and a large and vigorous population was maintained. The water-supply, which was at first most distasteful and unwholesome, was made of fair quality by means of wells having an impervious reserment admitting water only at the bottom through a 20-inch layer of clay, gravel, and limestone fragments.

## LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.

This report contains a very full statement of the powers and duties of local boards of health in Michigan, which the State Board has done so much to organize and set at work. Two circulars are given, one of a general character, and one relating more especially to the enforcement of the law requiring householders and physicians to notify the local board of health in cases of diseases dangerous to public health. Mr. Parker contributes a paper relating mostly to the power of a board of health to abate nuisances, and also an opinion as to the duties and compensation of the health officer of a city, written in reply to questions from the board of health of Grand Rapids. Dr. Hitchcock, also in a general answer to a communication from a man in Dowagiac afflicted with a slaughterhouse near his dwelling, shows that the law has made provision for the abatement of nuisances by local boards of health, or even the individuals offended by the nuisance, if they will but use the means within their power.

## STUDY OF CLIMATE.

The reports contributed by the meteorological observers of the board are wrought into an elaborate report of the principal meteorological conditions in 1878. Temperature, moisture, wind, ozone, etc., are studied with especial reference to their relations to sickness. And this study is continued in tables, diagrams, and exhibits made from weekly reports of sickness for the same year by the regular correspondents of the board and by health officers of the cities. From these it appears the diseases which caused most sickness in 1878 were, naming them in order, the most prevalent first, intermittent fever, bronchitis, rheumatism, consumption, remittent fever, influenza, diarrhoea and pneumonia. A remarkable close relation between bronchitis, pneumonia, influenza, and a cold temperature, and dry air and a great prevalence of ozone and wind seems to be established. As attention may be called to a table on page 342, comparing the temperature of each month in the 14 years, 1864-77, with the average by months for the period. By this it seems that the difference between the coldest February (1875) and the warmest February (1877) in this period was 24° 32m F.; while between the coldest June (1869) and the warmest June (1873) was only 7° 37m.

## GLANDERS IN MEN AND ANIMALS.

The occurrence of two fatal cases of glanders in men in Michigan in 1879 is made the occasion for a full discussion by Dr. Baker, of the nature of the disease, the means of its communication in horses and in man, and the measures necessary to its prevention. Destruction of all glandered beasts, and complete isolation of those suspected are held to be the only effective means.

## Two features of the report are

worthy of separate mention, the numerous illustrations by which numerical and other statements are represented to the eye at a glance, and a carefully prepared index, without which no book is complete.

## Large Land Purchases.

During the past few months the Standard Oil Company has had agents through the Northwest buying lands, principally in Minnesota, for which, in every instance, cash has been paid. None but the best wheat lands are being taken. These purchases have already amounted to 40,000 acres in Minnesota alone. Two weeks ago a man was sent quietly to Pittsburgh to superintend a large portion of this land. Of the 40,000 acres, 20,000 will be broken up and cultivated in wheat this year. Purchasing agents are still in the Northwest, and the work of grabbing lands continues. This purchasing committee travel in a special car, and when they encounter a tract of land that suits them, it is at once absorbed. Much of this property is in shape of land grants to railroads.

## It is the intention of the Standard

Company to purchase a million acres of the choicest wheat land of the west before another year. The chances are that they will have this enormous quantity inside of six months, as the work of buying is being carried on in the most principled manner. It is said to be the most gigantic land speculation that any country has ever known, and yet so secretly has it been carried on that nobody outside of the giant monopoly knew of it until 40,000 acres had been gobbled up. These enormous purchases are being made from the profits of the Standard's oil business, a large percentage of which comes in the shape of rebates from railroads. None of the capital stock of the company is being tied up in this land grab. Discussing the big speculation a prominent railroad man says: "In this railroad managers can see some of the results of permitting corporations like the Standard Oil Company to exact drawbacks and rebates on shipments. A large portion of the Standard's profits comes from their manipulation of the markets. These are but two of the sources whence the monopoly can draw for the capital they are now investing in these Western lands. A corporation that can increase its assets to \$20,000,000 in ten years on a capital of \$100,000, control Legislatures and the three great trunk lines of the country, is probably not pressed for funds. The opinion obtains among those who are cognizant of this move of the Standard that the object is to get control of the wheat market. They will be large producers of wheat, and, if necessary, large buyers as well. It is thought that the power over the railroads as shown in the transportation of oil, will enable the Standard to say to the world just how much it shall pay them for its daily bread.—Petroleum World.

## Captain Sam's Show.

Capt. Sam, Chief of the Putes, has made his debut as an impresario in a plug hat. The enterprising Sachem conceived the idea of exhibiting his dusky subjects to the admiring gaze of the whites in the very unsuggestive evolutions of the Pute cancan. Sam was not able to secure a hall, and was therefore obliged to give the performance on the street, trusting to the generosity of the public for his profit. At about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon sixteen legged burdettes appeared before the International Hotel and formed in a semi-circle to perform the war dance. There were two Pute leaders of the ballet and fourteen coryphees, the orchestra consisting of two bucks beating time with the sticks. The costumes of the dancers consisted mainly of paint, effectively set off by breech cloths, in which they imitated the civilized stage favorites very closely, showing that the influences of civilization have not been utterly wasted upon the simple child of the sage bush. Considerable taste and vivacity were displayed in the make up of the troupe. One cadaverous savage had laid a groundwork of ghastly yellow on his face, and set it off with horizontal bars of green and white, giving an expression of perfect repose to his features. One of the end men was gorgeously arrayed in a plume of rooster's feathers, and had carefully indicated his ribs and armpit blades with streaks of white paint. But the greatest care and artistic skill were lavished upon the adornment of the dancers' legs, in which again the influence of civilization can be traced by the student of sociology. Red or yellow groundwork with white polka dots appeared to be a favorite style, though some varied the monotony with green stripes. The Pute war dance has the merit of simplicity. The dancers stamp their feet upon the ground alternately and chant a droning song, while the leader makes a flimsy pretence of playing upon some imaginary musical instrument, the absence of which is appreciated by the audience. Captain Sam appeared yesterday in a plug hat, his every day felt being made useful as a contribution box. His face was less gorgeously ornamented than the faces of his troupe, a daub of white on each cheek bone and a blue streak down his nose being sufficient to satisfy Sam's love of display.—Virginia (Neb.) Chronicle.

## Michigan School Law.

The following rulings and decisions have been made by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction:

1. Under section 106, general school laws of 1879 (section 115, primary school law), the librarian of the township library is required to distribute the books once in three months to the directors of the several districts, to be by them loaned to the inhabitants, the directors being held responsible for the return of the books to the library. In case the board of inspectors may think that the convenience or interest of the people will be best subserved by having the books delivered directly to the inhabitants by the township librarian, and not through the directors, said board may suspend the effect of the section quoted, by authority of section

## 134, general school laws of 1879,

the same being section 4 of act No. 399, laws of 1880.

2. The surplus dog-tax must be apportioned upon the entire number of children of school age in the township, among all districts lying wholly or partly in such township. In case of a fractional district where the school-house is situated in another township, the money belonging to such district is paid to the treasurer of that township and is him paid to the district.
3. Addition to the complete census list of school district which accompanies the annual report of the director, section 82, general school laws of 1879, requires that the director of a fractional district shall furnish a statement to the clerk of each township in which the district is partly situated, showing the number of children in that part of the district lying in such township. When this requirement of law is complied with, there need be no trouble in determining the amount of surplus dog-tax to be apportioned to fractional districts.

## Heavy Shipments.

Never before in the history of the country have shipments from the interior by water route been as large as those of this season. The gain is chiefly in wheat and corn, and the movement of these is one of all proportion to that of any preceding year. Total receipts of all kinds of grain, by all routes at this port, from Jan. 1 to June 20, were 55,584,004 bushels, against 47,137,289 bushels for the corresponding period of 1879. Of the amount received this year, 19,522,474 bushels were by canal, against 8,297,452 bushels by canal during the same period last year. Canal trade has been very large and prosperous. Boatmen have been kept fully employed during the entire season, and rates of freight have been satisfactory nearly all of the time. The success of the cable-towing system has not only inspired boatmen with confidence in its working, but by reducing the cost of towing to its medium, and reducing its capacity and efficiency of the canal has been increased. The demand for steam towing has been increased beyond the supply, and it is expected that when the cable is laid the entire length of the canal traffic will be doubled. As a result of the enormous grain movement, receipts from tolls have been much larger than in recent years. Collections on all canals of this State, from the opening of navigation to July 1, have been \$308,754.89 against \$296,027.35 for the same period in 1879. The number of miles which boats have moved is 3,450,739, against 1,764,224 in 1879.—N. Y. Tribune, June 7.

## A Touching Incident.

A St. Louis paper tells a touching story of school life. It illustrates both the longing of children to appear as well as their school-mates, and the mental sufferings incident to poverty. In one of the St. Louis public schools many of the children who came from a distance were accustomed to bring a lunch, and thus save a long walk home for dinner. They generally ate it together and had a merry time. Among those who stopped one of the teachers noticed a little girl who never brought any lunch, but who looked wistfully at her playmates as they were eating the noon meal. But one day the little girl brought her bundle also, wrapped in paper. At noon she did not go with the others, but remained at her desk, as if preferring to eat alone. The teacher, thinking her unsocial, advised her to go to the lunch-room with her playmates, and walked towards the desk to take her bundle. But the little girl, bursting into sobs, said: "Don't touch it teacher; and, oh, teacher, don't tell, please. It's only blocks." The poor girl had no dinner to bring, but wished to keep up "appearances," so as to not seem unlike her school-mates. And she was one of the best scholars in the school. She was very dear to the teacher's heart after that incident.

## Record of Drouths.

An interesting record is that of severe drouths, as far back as the landing of the Pilgrims. The following list shows the number of days without rain in each of the years named:

In the summer of 1621, 24 days.
In the summer of 1630, 41 days.
In the summer of 1637, 75 days.
In the summer of 1662, 80 days.
In the summer of 1674, 45 days.
In the summer of 1688, 81 days.
In the summer of 1694, 62 days.
In the summer of 1703, 40 days.
In the summer of 1728, 61 days.
In the summer of 1730, 92 days.
In the summer of 1741, 72 days.
In the summer of 1749, 108 days.
In the summer of 1755, 49 days.
In the summer of 1762, 123 days.
In the summer of 1773, 80 days.
In the summer of 1791, 82 days.
In the summer of 1812, 28 days.
In the summer of 1836, 24 days.
In the summer of 1871, 42 days.
In the summer of 1875, 26 days.
In the summer of 1876, 26 days.

It will be seen that the longest drouth that ever occurred in America was in the summer of 1762. No rain fell from the 1st of May to the 1st of September. Many of the inhabitants sent to England for hay and grain.

## To Be Reasoned With.

A tramp appeared before Justice Cuth, at Albany, the other morning. It led to the following dialogue:

"What do you want?"  
"A meal of victuals and three months in the penitentiary."  
"Are you hungry?"  
"You bet. Empty all the way through. You might use me for a foghorn."  
"When did you get your last square meal?"  
"A year ago last August."  
"Did you not have a bite of anything yesterday or to-day?"  
"Yes sir, seven bites—three by a yellow dog and four by another. Don't ask me any more questions, Judge, but send me up. I must eat or die, and I don't want to die till I vote for the right man for President in November next."  
"And who is the right man?"  
"Hancock or the other fellow. I can't tell which till I am taken under a shed and reasoned with."  
The tramp went up for sixty days. He arrived just in time to make two pounds of beef and half a peck of potatoes look very sick.

**Legal Printing.**—Persons having legal advertising to do, should remember that it is not necessary that it should be published at the county seat—any paper published in the county will answer. All matters transpiring in this vicinity, of interest to the advertisers will be best served, by having notices published in their home paper, than to take them to a paper that is not as generally read; their vicinity, besides it is the duty of every one to support home institutions as such as is possible.

**To Correspondents.**  
Correspondents will please give on one side of the paper only. No communication will be published unless accompanied with the full name and address of the author, which we require, not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.  
All communications should be addressed to "THE HERALD,"  
Chelsea, Washington Co., Mich.

**The Chelsea Herald.**  
CHELSEA, JULY 15, 1880.

**Order.**

Whether order is or is not the first law of Heaven, we are sure it should be the law in every household. "A time for everything and everything in its time;" a place for everything and everything in its place." These mottoes should be engraved on the lintels and door-posts of every house, and written in every room and closet within it. Where there are little children or big children, we know it is very hard to keep things in place, but it is a great deal harder not to keep them in place. And you can not do your children a greater benefit in a business point of view than by fully impressing them with the importance of keeping things in place, and requiring it of them until the habit is fixed. Let Johnnie have a peg for his hat and overcoat, and a pocket in the latter to put his mittens in. If Johnnie's hat is found anywhere but on that peg, let him find it, after due warning, out of doors or in some out-of-the-way place where it was put expressly to teach him a lesson. He will soon learn. Let every dish in your kitchen have its appropriate place, and be always in it. You will never lose time in hunting things up, and you will soon find it just as easy to put an article where it belongs as to lay it down anywhere where it is convenient to do. Have a work-basket, and keep in it your thimble, needle, thread, scissors, and whatever you require in ordinary sewing. If you have a baby, let it have a basket in which everything you need at the morning bath, except water, is kept. These little conveniences will save you a world of time and annoyance. And as to the time of doing things, nearly all housekeepers agree that the washing and ironing is best done in the early part of the week; many think that Friday is better than Saturday for bread-making, since the press of Saturday's work will thus be greatly lessened. We have known families where washing, ironing, and baking were all crowded into the latter part of the week, but we do not commend the custom. The regular routine of washing Monday, ironing Tuesday, mending Wednesday, doing miscellaneous things Thursday, sweeping Friday, and baking Saturday, is in the main a very good one, though it may often need varying to suit one's circumstances. Some such routine, however, the housekeeper should have.

**Sheep in Winter.**

The idea that because sheep are warmly clothed they need but little shelter is a bad one. They can live through considerable exposure and privation, but under these adverse circumstances they do not thrive, and the owner does not find them profitable. The practice of many farmers leaving their sheep in the fields very late in the season—even until the ground is covered with snow—is productive of a great deal of suffering to the animals, and involves considerable pecuniary loss for themselves. The wool is injured, and the quantity which is produced will be considerably less than it would have been if the sheep had been properly cared for. Anything which interferes with the comfort and health of the sheep will injure the quality of the wool. If the sheep are usually well fed, but kept short for a few weeks, there will be weak spots in their wool at shearing time. These weak places represent the growth which was made while the sheep was badly kept. The health of the sheep, too, suffers severely from exposure in cold storms and keeping on short rations. The animals may not die at once, but they will take cold, and the foundation will be laid for serious diseases. The quality of food which sheep can obtain from the common pastures very late in the season is extremely poor, and the quantity is usually insufficient. The young ones can not grow and the old ones can not take on flesh while kept in this manner. In many instances there is a direct loss of flesh. After such exposure the sheep do not come to the barn in good condition, and a long time and a large quantity of food will be needed in order to overcome the evil which has been wrought. The ewes which are to bear early lambs will be seriously injured by exposure at this season of the year, and there will be reason to fear that their lambs will be small and feeble.  
If sheep are kept at all it pays well to take good care of them and feed them well. When the summer pastures become poor, they should be put in a field not far from the barn. If the grass in this pasture does not furnish sufficient food, hay, corn, fodder, or some other material should be provided. The sheep should be sheltered during storms and also in the cold nights. When the frost has seriously injured the quality of the grass, they should be fed regularly at the barn. Sheep like to spend their days in the field, but late in autumn and during the winter they should have plenty of food under shelter.

**Alcohol.**

By its power as a narcotic it enslaves the body and subjugates the will as food never does. Many a person becomes attached to his coffee, but let his physician declare that the continuance of his health depends upon the immediate giving up of the favorite drink, and it will be abandoned at once. He is never conquered by an insatiable thirst. He never wastes his estate, beggars his family, pawns his wife's shawl and his children's shoes for further supplies of the article. When alcoholic beverages are taken daily and in small quantities, the individual usually increases in weight, not from increased nutrition, but from retarding the waste and retaining the old atoms longer in the tissues. By some this power to retard atomic change has been regarded as equivalent to nutrition, but the fallacy of such claims and the mischievous tendency will be fully apparent by reference to one of nature's plainest laws governing living animal matter. The law is that all the phenomena of life are associated with or dependent upon atomic change, and that each individual cell has its determined period of growth, maturity, and dissolution. Hence to introduce into the living, healthy system any agent that retards atomic change is equivalent to retarding the phenomena of life by embarrassing the tissues with the presence of material that is inert and should be cast from the system. If alcohol be a food why has it not contributed to the support of the soldier in his long, weary marches? The Army of the Potomac in the spring of 1862 was subjected to great hardships and exposed to the wet and malarious region of the Chickahominy. Under these circumstances there was much sickness and suffering. The commanding general issued an order on the 19th of May, allowing every officer and soldier one gill of whisky per day. The results were so manifestly injurious to the sanitary condition of the army that in just thirty days the order was countermanded promptly by the same general. Concerning this experiment, Dr. F. Hamilton, serving with that army, says: "It is earnestly desired that no such experiment will ever be repeated in the armies of the United States. The regular routine employment of alcoholic stimulants by man in health is never useful. We make no exception in favor of cold, heat, or rain; nor indeed in favor of old drinkers when we consider them as soldiers." If alcohol possesses food properties why has it not contributed to the support of the intrepid arctic explorer in braving the rigor of a northern latitude? Why have gymnasts and all persons interested in the power and endurance of muscle not taken advantage of its food-giving or food-producing power? In the hands of a skillful physician alcohol is at times potent. By virtue of its power to diminish the sensibility of the nervous system, to decrease temperature, and to retard the active tissue destruction of disease, he can by its timely administration economize the vital forces and bridge the chasm that saves his patient. But it should be only used as medicine and in disease. There is no department of knowledge so little understood by the people in general as that which pertains to the preservation of the body in what they eat and drink. The drink of the world shortens human life to a most alarming degree. And as physicians interested in all the sanitary measures that add to the comfort and longevity of our race, it becomes our duty to teach the effect of alcohol and upon our bodies and upon our descendants. Should we all do this conscientiously and to the full limit of our talents, sanitary science would confer a lasting benefit on our race.

**Saved from the Poorhouse.**

For years David Allingsworth suffered with Rheumatism, and notwithstanding the best medical attendance, could not find relief. He came to the Sciota County Poorhouse, and had to be carried in and out of bed, on account of his helpless condition. After the failure of all the remedies which had been applied, the Directors of the Poorhouse resolved to use the celebrated German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, and this was a fortunate resolution; for, with the trial of one bottle, the patient was already much better, and when four bottles had been used upon him, he could again walk without the use of a cane. The facts as above stated, will be verified by the editor of the Portsmouth, Ohio, Correspondent.

**Golden Paragraphs.**

There is no tyrant like custom, and no freedom where its edicts are not resisted.  
A man has no more right to say an unconvincing thing than to set one; no more right to say a rude thing than to knock him down.  
Libraries are the shrines where all the relics of saints, full of true virtue, and without imposture, are preserved and reposed.  
A leading elocutionist once said to a young preacher: "I can do nothing more for you. All that you need now to make you a power is some great sorrow."  
Death makes a beautiful appeal to charity. When we look upon the dead form, so composed and still, the kindness and the love that are in us all come forth.  
The Providence which watches over the affairs of men, works out of their mistakes, at times, a healthier issue than could have been accomplished by their wisest forethought.  
The water falls on all creatures; on herb, bush and tree; and each draws up to its own leaf and blossom according to its special need. So falls the rain of the law on the many-hearted world.  
When thou forgettest, the man who has pierced thy heart stands to thee in relation of the sea-worm that perforates the shell of the mussel, which closes the wound with a pearl.  
It is easy to advise a person, but how difficult to receive, under similar circumstances that same advice from another, because we are prone to believe that what we accept is truth, and that those who can not see with our eyes are all wrong.  
We shall not accomplish much without zeal and enterprise. But the mistake is often made by supposing that zeal is hurry, rush, recklessness, and indifference. It is not so; steady momentum is often more effective than unrestrained vigor.  
The fountain of content must spring up in the mind, and he who has so little knowledge of human nature as to seek happiness by changing anything but his own disposition will waste his life in fruitless efforts, and multiply the griefs that he purposes to remove.  
It is not work that hurts men. It is the corrosion of uncertainty; it is the acrimony of fear; it is the anticipation of trouble; it is living in a state of painful apprehension. Therefore we should endeavor to rise out of the atmosphere of gloomy forebodings. The man who is lifted above fear and its whole brood of mischief, can go through twice as much trouble as a man who is subject to its influence.

**An Ancient Land Grant.**

The Chicago Tribune prints an interesting old document, conveying to the whites from the Indians an immense tract of land, including the whole of Illinois and a large part of Wisconsin. The consideration paid for this territory is thus expressed in the deed: "Two hundred and sixty strouds, two hundred and fifty blankets, three hundred and fifty shirts, one hundred and fifty pairs of stroud and half-thick stockings, one hundred and fifty stroud breech-clothes, five hundred pounds of gunpowder, four thousand ounces of lead, one gross of knives, thirty pounds of vermilion, two thousand gun flints, two hundred pounds of brass kettles, two hundred pounds of tobacco, three dozen gill looking-glasses, one gross of gun worms, two gross of awls, one gross of fire steels, five hundred bushels of Indian corn, twelve horses, twelve horned cattle, twenty bushels of salt and twenty guns."

**Temper at Home.**

The learned Dr. John Hall wrote as follows: I have peeped into quiet "parlors" where the carpet is clean and not old, the furniture polished and bright; in "rooms" where the chairs are deal and the floor carpetless; in "kitchens" where the family live, and the meals are cooked and eaten, and the boys and girls are as blithe as the sparrows in the thatch overhead; and I see that it is not so much wealth nor learning, nor clothing, nor servants, nor toil, nor idleness, nor town nor country, nor rank, nor station—as tone and temper that make life joyous or miserable, that render homes happy or wretched. And I see, too, that in town or country, God's grace and good sense make life what no teachers, or accomplishments, or means, or society can make it, the opening stage of an everlasting psalm, the fair beginning of an endless existence, the goodly, modest, well-proportioned vestibule to a temple of God's building, that shall never decay, wax old, or vanish away.

**Our Chip Basket.**

Air-castles are built of sunbeams and hereafter.  
The mail rates for onions—each onion will go for one cent.  
The girls like archery because there are so many bows in the game.  
The secretary of a young ladies' literary society in Kansas keeps a "journal of pureedins."  
Boston has an anti-pastry society. Its membership is no doubt composed of those who cannot bake.  
There is no distinction between members of a boat excursion. At least they are all in the same boat.  
The beauty of a man parting his hair in the middle appears to be that it gives both ears an equal chance to flap.  
A boy said that he liked a "good rainy day; too rainy to go to school, and just about rainy enough to go fishing."  
"John, did you find any eggs in the old hen's nest this morning?"  
"No sir; if the old hen laid any, she has mislaid them."  
On the European plan—running a church without a regular pastor. At least in the latter case you pay for just what you get.  
Moral swashun is a good thing to kaptivate lambs with, but is good for nothing on mules, only to fester the club with.

**Be Honest.**—I tell you, brethren, be honest in your dealings; take no advantage, even of a child. Be conscientious in your bargains. Have a single eye and a single heart. Seek not to be shrewd. Be not ashamed to be called simple. And let me tell you a secret, which ought not to be a secret, seeing it is written in the Scriptures, that your whole body will then be full of light, and this in every kind. You will actually see further and see clearer than shrewd and cunning men; and you will be less liable to be duped than they, provided you add to this another part of character which is proper to an honest man—namely, a resolution to protect honesty, and to discountenance every kind of fraud. A cunning man is never a firm man; but an honest man is: a double-minded man is always unstable; a man of faith is as firm as a rock. I tell you there is a sacred connection between honesty and faith; honesty is faith applied to worldly things, and faith is honesty quickened by the Spirit to the use of heavenly things.—Edward Irving.

**Obsequies Before the Death of King Charles V.**

It is well known that Charles V, one of the greatest monarchs of Europe, tired of ambition, and of the overwhelming cares of his extensive government, retired, towards the close of his life, to the monastery of St. Justus, where he not only abjured all the luxuries of his elevated station, but subjected himself to many severe penances. "To display his zeal and merit the favor of Heaven," says Robertson, in his life of Charles, "he fixed on an act as wild and uncommon as any that superstition ever suggested to a weak and disordered fancy. He resolved to celebrate his own obsequies before his death. He ordered his tomb to be erected in the chapel of the monastery. His domestics marched thither in funeral procession with black tapers in their hands. He himself followed in his shroud. He was laid in the coffin with much solemnity. The service for the dead was chanted, and Charles joined in the prayers which were offered up for the rest of his soul, mingling his tears with those which his attendants shed, as if they had been celebrating a real funeral. The ceremony closed with sprinkling holy water on the coffin in the usual form, and the assistants retiring the doors of the chapel were shut. Then Charles rose out of the coffin full of those awful sentiments which such a singular solemnity was calculated to inspire."

**That's capital alo.**

"That's capital alo," said a beer-drinker to a temperance man; "see how long it keeps its head." "Aye," was the reply, "but consider how soon it takes away yours."  
There is a fortune in store for the milliner who shall devise a bonnet that can be worn in any part of a church and always present its trimmed side to the congregation.  
A Scotchman asked an Irishman "Why were half farthings coined in England?" Pat's answer was: "To give Scotchmen an opportunity to subscribe to charitable institutions."  
Never deceive a lawyer by lying to him about your case when he takes it in hand. He can attend to that branch of the business himself a great more efficiently than you can.  
"When I was your age," said old Trot, "I rose with the lark." "I beat you clear out of sight, then," said Tom, wearily and triumphantly. "I've been up all night with him."  
Value of science—"Doctor, how is a man going to tell a mushroom from a toadstool?" Scientific authority: "By eating it. If you live, it is a mushroom; if you die, it is a toadstool."  
An exchange says college papers are discouraged by the presidents because they take the minds of the students from their studies. It is possible, but the minds are not seen in the papers.  
At an inquest on a man who had been drowned, the policeman giving his evidence was asked by the coroner if means had been taken to resuscitate the body. "Oh yes, we searched his pockets."  
"No," she said, as she sipped the cream it would take his last dime to pay for; "no, I never eat cake myself, but ma says she is getting awfully hungry waiting for a piece of my wedding cake."  
A gentleman, on getting a soda and brandy, was retiring from a railway refreshment bar. "Recollect, sir," said the polite barmaid, "if you lose your purse, you didn't pull it out here."  
They say that the people of the United States are recklessly extravagant, and yet a Vermont man who bought the wrong kind of pills for his sick wife, to avoid having them wasted, took them himself.  
A ready answer: Very red-haired passenger, "I say, guard, why on earth don't the train go?" Guard: "Good gracious, sir! put your head in, how can you expect to go on while that danger signal is out?"  
Riddles remind us of anecdotes. We heard an amusing rejoinder the other day. "So-and-so knows what he is talking about, does he not?" "He ought to," was the reply, "he is generally talking about himself."  
He was informed that a lady had called to see him in his absence. "A lady," he mused aloud, "a lady." Upon an accurate description he suddenly brightened up and added, "Oh, dot vas no lady; dot vos mine wife."  
Some one who knows all about it, says that "to ride velocipede successfully a young man should see that his hair is carefully parted in the middle, having no more on one side than on the other, in the way of balance."  
There is nothing that takes the starch out of a young man who has been wedded about a year as to have to go to a store where there is a girl clerk that he used to keep company with and inquire for those largesized safety pins.  
Mrs. Partington said the other day: "Well, I declare! He's an ingenious young man who has invented an arrangement by which the deaf can see and the blind talk. Such talons should be reorganized by a statute."  
A few years since, at the celebration of our national anniversary, a poor peddler who was present, being called upon for a toast, offered the following: "Here is a health to poverty; it sticks to a man when all his friends forsake him."  
A visitor to a prison asked a prisoner why he had been sent there. "For false encouragement," was the reply. "False encouragement! What do you mean?" "I encouraged forty-three women to believe that I was going to marry them!"  
At a public gathering lately in New York, one of the gentlemen present was called upon for a speech, and this is how he responded: "Gentlemen an' women—I ain't no speaker. More'n twenty years back I came here a poor idiot boy, and now what are I?"  
A shrewd little fellow lived with an uncle who barely afforded him the necessities of life. One day the two were walking out together and saw a very thin greyhound, and the man asked his nephew what made the dog so poor. "I expect he lives with his uncle," said the boy.  
A little girl once said that she would be very glad to go to heaven because they had plenty of preserves there. On being cross-examined she took down her catechism and triumphantly read: "Why ought the saints to love God?" Answer: "Because he makes, preserves and keeps them."  
"You're a nice fellow, you are," said Jones to Smith, when the latter announced his withdrawal from the party, and his intention to vote the opposite ticket next fall. "You change your political opinions as you do your shirt." To which Smith responded, "You'd not have me wear a shirt after I found it was dirty, would you?"

**TO THE PUBLIC AND EVERYBODY IN PARTICULAR!**

**DURAND & HATCH**  
Have the Best and Largest Assortment of **BOOTS & SHOES**  
In the Town, and are selling them at Less Prices than any other firm in Town the same quality of Goods. We have a Large Assortment of **PLOW SHOES!**  
On consignment, which will be sold VERY CHEAP. No Shoddy Goods. All kinds of **GROCERIES, FLOUR,**  
&c. &c. Cheap. All good Goods, and one Price to all. The poor man's money will buy as much as the rich; no two prices. All Goods delivered Free.  
Give us a Call and be Convinced.  
v9-25 DURAND & HATCH.

**REED'S TONIC**  
IS A THOROUGH REMEDY  
In every case of Malarial Fever or Fever and Ague, while for disorders of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and disturbances of the animal forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent, and can have no substitute. It should not be confounded with tritiated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oils, often sold under the name of Bitters.  
FOR SALE BY  
Druggists, Grocers and Wine Merchants everywhere. v9-43-ly

**WOOD BRO'S**  
CHELSEA, - MICHIGAN,  
—FOR—  
**GREAT BARGAINS**  
—IN—  
**BOOTS**  
—AND—  
**SHOES,**  
**HATS AND CAPS,**  
UMBRELLAS, WALL PAPER,  
ALL KINDS OF  
**GROCERIES**  
AND CROCKERY,  
And in fact almost everything you can think of. Their Store is "clunk full" of all the above articles, and their  
**WAREHOUSE of Corn, Feed, Salt, Plaster, Clover Seed, Timothy Seed, &c. &c.**  
Chelsea, April 22, '80. v9-19

**YOUNG'S COUGH AND Lung Syrup,**  
A Vegetable Compound for Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.  
A preparation which Effectually Controls these Dangerous Affections.  
Its adaptation to patients of all ages, and either sex, and the fact that it can be used without danger from accidental overdoses, renders it indispensable to every family.  
A trial of several years has proven to the satisfaction of many that it is efficacious in curing Pulmonary Complaints, Croup, Whooping Cough, Tickling of the Throat, Asthma, Coughs, and all Affections where an Expectorant is needed. Endorsed by the clergy and medical faculty.  
Prepared only by **W. JOHNSTON & CO.**  
Chemists & Druggists, 161 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich. Sold by all Druggists.  
Sold by W. R. Reed & Co. v9-11-y

**HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS**  
Serve an Injunction on Disease  
By invigorating a feeble constitution renovating a debilitated physique, and enriching a thin and imnutritious circulation with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest, the most highly sanctioned, and the most popular tonic and preventive in existence. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally. v9-9-ly  
**Let Up—Take a Rest!**  
If you want to start on a very cheap and enjoyable tour in July, to Niagara, the 1,000 Islands, the St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, White and Franconia Mountains, Boston, Newport, New York, up the Hudson, Saratoga, and return over the best route, stopping when and where you want to, with all expenses paid, and no "extras," write to **H. F. EBERTS, Excursion Ag't,** Canada Southern Ry., Detroit, Mich. 41-4

**MICH. SALT ASSOCIATION, EAST SAGINAW, MICH.**

The following is one of many Testimonials of Salt as a Fertilizer:  
**LAKEIDE STOCK FARM AND SYRACUSE NURSERIES,**  
199 West Genesee at Syracuse, N. Y., March 27, 1880  
J. W. BARBER, Sec'y, Syracuse, N. Y. Dear Sir: We take pleasure in stating that we have used the Onondaga salt more or less for the past 25 years, and found it generally beneficial in nursery and on farm, especially so for Standard and Dwarf Pear, Plum, Quince Trees, Grass, Wheat and Oats; also, as a covering to compost heaps, as it assists in decomposition and in killing obnoxious vegetation. Yours, truly,  
**SMITH & POWELL.**  
Analyses of this salt have been made to determine its value as manure. It is so rusty that no one would dream of using it on their table, and if it were used to salt beef or fish, the results would be disastrous, yet its value for manure may be seen from the results of analyses:  
Common Salt..... 87.74  
Chloride of Potassium..... 2.49  
Sulphate of Lime..... 1.88  
Carbonates of Lime & magnesia..... 75  
Oxide of Iron..... 87  
Water..... 6.39  
99.94  
Salt that contains 2 1/2 per cent. of chloride of potassium in place of the same amount of chloride of sodium, is worth \$1 a ton more for manure than pure salt.  
**TAYLOR BROS., Sole Agents for Chelsea and vicinity.**  
v9-36 CHELSEA, MICH.

**REED'S TONIC**  
IS A THOROUGH REMEDY  
In every case of Malarial Fever or Fever and Ague, while for disorders of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and disturbances of the animal forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent, and can have no substitute. It should not be confounded with tritiated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oils, often sold under the name of Bitters.  
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