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# THE CHELSEA HERALD.

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### THE WAYSIDE WELL.

He stopped at the way side well,  
Where the water was cool and deep,  
There were feathery ferns 'twixt the mossy  
stones,  
And grey was the old well sweep:  
He left his carriage alone;  
Nor could coachman or footman tell  
Why the master stopped in the dusty road  
To drink at the way side well.  
He swayed with his gloved hands  
The well-sweep creaking and slow,  
While from seam and scar in the bucket's side  
The water plashed back below.  
He lifted it to the curb,  
An' bent down to the bucket's brim;  
No furrows of time or care had marked  
The face that looked back at him.  
He saw but a farmer's boy,  
As he stooped over the brim to drink,  
And ruddy and tanned was the laughing face  
That met his over the brink.  
The eyes were sunny and clear,  
And the brow undimmed by care,  
While from under the brim of the old straw  
hat  
Strayed curls of chestnut hair.  
He turned away with a sigh—  
Nor could coachman or footman tell  
Why the master stopped in his ride that day  
To drink at the way side well.  
—Walter Learned, in Good Company.

### THE HOMESTEAD.

"But, my dear Katy, won't you listen while I explain how it was that I was unable to be with you yesterday?"  
"No, Mr. Amory, I will listen to no excuses, nor do I wish to continue your acquaintance. Did you not promise, for certain, to be at the picnic and row me on the lake? And was I not asked to keep the first dance for you? A nice laughing stock you made of me before Lizzie Randall and Clara Ward. Of course they knew why I refused to dance the first set—although Frank Churchill would scarcely take a refusal. Then to think you should have slighted me before them all! Don't think, sir, I allowed them to see I was annoyed; I just danced all the evening, and enjoyed myself thoroughly."  
"Dear Katy, I am so sorry I disappointed you; but—"  
"Disappointed! Mr. Amory, not at all. I found Mr. Churchill a most amusing companion, and a much better waltzer than you are. Lizzie Randall was cross enough when she saw that he did not leave my side all the day. But the most delightful part was his driving me home in his charming Stanhope; I never enjoyed myself so much in my life. He drives admirably—as he does everything else I fancy. I expect him every minute, for he said he would certainly call and inquire how I was after the exertion of yesterday."  
"Then, Miss Langley, I have the honor to wish you good-afternoon. I should be sorry to intrude my unwelcome presence when so entertaining a companion is expected."  
Each turned from the other, Katy going toward the house, and Mr. Amory walking with quickened pace toward the village.  
The above dialogue had taken place at the gate of an old-fashioned farmhouse. The speakers had for some time been looked upon as lovers, although no pledge had been made on either side. Katy's angry words will explain in what manner Harry Amory had offended.  
She was an only child of Farmer Langley's, who, having lost his wife when she was five years old, had since done his best to spoil his pretty daughter. At the time we make her acquaintance, she was just eighteen, and although a warm-hearted, affectionate girl, yet, from her position as beauty of the village, had met with such homage from the village swains that she could ill brook the apparent neglect of her most favored lover.  
Could Harry have seen her as she hastened to her own little room, and there, throwing herself on the bed, gave way to a hearty cry, he would not have felt so bitterly angry at the petulant beauty's harsh words.  
"I won't cry any more," said she; "I will be sure to come to-morrow, and then I will be good and make it up with him. He must know I did not mean what I said of that conceited Frank Churchill! I hate him, and only danced with him to tease Lizzie Randall, who makes love to him so openly. Harry is worth a thousand such as he! Coming, father!" she cried, as she heard his voice.  
"Where have you been, pussy? I have good news for you. Harry Amory was sent for yesterday by the squire, and has been promised the steward's place. I always thought the lad would do well. I met Humphrey, the head gardener, and he tells me it is quite settled. Harry was with the squire all day yesterday, going over the accounts. I fancy some one knows who will be mistress of that pretty cottage near the park gates," he added, pinching her cheek. "Ah! here comes Harry. I suppose he'd rather tell the good news to you alone; so I'll be off to the kitchen and get something to eat."  
Katy's cheek flushed with pleasure as she heard the latch raised, and she rose to welcome her lover. What was her disappointment and disgust to see not Harry, but Frank Churchill, who, noticing Katy's eager joy, came forward with the greatest alacrity to take her outstretched hand.  
Poor Katy could scarcely command herself to give the intruder a civil greeting. Her guest, however, evidently considered his presence acceptable, and took no notice of her embarrassment; if he remarked it at all, he rather put it down to the overworking honor he was conferring in visiting a mere farmer's daughter.  
Frank Churchill had come on a visit to his uncle, the village doctor. He had studied medicine, but having a small independent income, was too indolent to make much progress in his

profession. He was to stay with his uncle six months, and then see if he would like to be taken as his partner.  
As yet, he had done nothing toward ingratiating himself with his uncle's patients; but, on the contrary, had caused great heart-burnings in the younger portion of the inhabitants. The men despised him for his conceit and foppishness, while he looked upon them as mere clods. The village lasses were dazzled by his fashionable clothes and his many perfumes. Then, again, he had brought from London a Stanhope, which had never been seen in those parts before.  
Lizzie Randall, the lawyer's daughter, laid furious siege to the Adonis, but he treated all with the most supercilious air. Kate Langley alone had passed him by as unworthy of notice; and this from the village beauty, had plighted his vanity. On the day of the picnic, what was his delight to find that he had made a favorable impression? He thought it would be a good way of passing his six months' probation to make love to the village belle.  
Little did Frank Churchill think that he was making slight impression by his liping talk, while he stroked his mustache with his delicate-looking hand. Even his conceit would have received a check had he known how indifferent his companion was to his most flattering attentions.  
Katy was greatly relieved when her father entered the room, and so took her visitor's attention from herself. Farmer Langley was not pleased to see who his guest was, for he, like most others, looked upon him as an empty-headed, affected fellow. The young man soon took his leave, after vainly asking Katy to allow him the pleasure of taking her for a drive on the morrow.  
Just as he was leaving the house, he came upon Harry Amory, who, between struggling with his anger and love, was wandering about the neighborhood of the homestead, undecided whether to call and make it up with Katy or not. He had loved her for a long time, and had only waited to have some settled income before asking her to be his wife.  
The rector had early taken a fancy to the intelligent lad, and had devoted many hours to the improvement of his mind. Harry Amory was consequently better educated than most of his class. His good friend had not stopped at this, but had recommended him to the squire, who, finding him useful, had employed him in many ways. He was often called upon to perform the duties of the steward, who was old and infirm. No direct promise had been made by the squire, but still enough had been said to lead Harry to suppose that upon the death of the old man he should fill his office. All in the village looked forward to his then asking Katy to be his wife, and installing her as the mistress of the steward's lodge.  
"So, Amory, I have to congratulate you on your rise in life," said Churchill. "Well, my good fellow, make haste and find a wife to keep you company in your pretty cottage. Shouldn't mind living there myself, and fancy I know one who would be glad to go with me, and he nodded toward the homestead farm. "Katy Langley is not so much amused, eh, Amory? And she's deuced ta-ta; shall be glad to hear just such another talk taken a fancy to you."  
"The heartless coquette! So this is the fool's game she has been playing with me!" exclaimed the irate lover. "So that is the fellow she prefers to me who has loved her so long! Let him have her, then, I say—but I won't stop here to witness their courtship. So this is the end of all my hopes! Just as my desire is accomplished, and I can offer her a home, I am balked of my greatest treasure. I will be off to the squire, and let him know I have altered my mind about accepting the steward's office. Ned Glover will be glad to have it, so I shall be doing no harm. So good-by, Katy Langley!" he cried, as he waved his hand toward the homestead. "May you be happy with your new-found lover!"

"Katy, child, what is this I hear? Gites the ploughman, has just brought the news that Harry Amory has thrown up his new situation and gone to London! I wonder if the lad is mad! But what is the matter with the lass? Here, Martha! hurry! Why, the child has fainted!"  
Katy had not fainted; she was keenly alive to her sorrow. So Harry had taken her last words in earnest, and was gone—forever, perhaps! Should she never see him again?  
Taking the weeping girl in his arms, her fond father soon learned the particulars of the lovers' quarrel. He saw his child was to blame, but could not understand Harry's not attempting to see her again. He did not know of his meeting with Frank Churchill, and the wrong impression that had been made on him.  
Poor Katy! she was indeed severely punished for her petulance.  
Three years had passed away, and she had only heard that Harry was in a merchant's office in London, and was doing well. All this time he had never visited his native place. She had even Frank Churchill so thoroughly for being connected with her quarrel with Harry that even he could not mistake her sentiments toward him.  
Katy passed her time chiefly in attending to her old father. She seldom joined her companions in any of the village gayeties, and was entirely changed from the hasty, coquettish beauty who had smitten so many hearts. Many were the offers she had, but she turned

### THE FARM.

#### Farm Notes.

The proper curing of clover is a matter of very difficult achievement, and considerable loss is almost inevitable. The stems are coarse and thick while on the contrary the leaves are thin and very tender. If, therefore, the stems are sufficiently dried, it is altogether probable that a portion of them will be lost in handling. The nature of the loss will be appreciated when it is remembered that the leaves are particularly rich in protein, and that this is much more easily digested than that in the stems. At least it is said to be so those who have given the matter attention. All that can be done to prevent such loss is to cure rapidly, handle carefully and not handle too much; but even the greatest care may not wholly prevent loss.  
The army worm which was said to have made its appearance some time ago in different sections of the country is, after all, not the army worm proper, which does not make its appearance till July. The worm referred to is the Bronze Cut worm, and belongs to a different species.  
Amateur fruit-growers are very chary of performing the operation known as thinning out the promising crops on their trees and vines. They cannot bear to remove a single pear or peach or a bunch of grapes. But judicious thinning of the crop is one of the surest ways of securing a bountiful harvest of the best quality. A little nerve at the beginning will afford a vast deal of satisfaction at the end of the season.  
Mr. Bergh, president of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, says in the organ of that society, what every reasoning being ought to know, and that is to never whip your horse for becoming frightened at any object by the roadside, for if he sees a stump, a log, or a heap of tan-bark in the road, and while he is eyeing it carefully, and about to pass it, you strike him with the whip, it is the log, or stump, or the tan-bark that is hurting him in his way of reasoning, and the next time he will be more frightened. Give him time to smell all of these objects, and use the whip to assist you in bringing him carefully to those objects of fear.  
By the most experienced and most successful breeders in Scotland, much stress is laid upon the maintenance of unchecked progress in young stock, and it is held that in feeding young cattle, if a loss of flesh be allowed to occur, it can never be altogether made good again. Those who have carefully watched the growth and development of cattle will allow that it is at least much easier to make up lost time, as regards growth of frame, than to restore flesh wasted at an early age. Particular care, therefore, is exercised at weaning time to feed as well as possible, and the calves are still kept tied up beside the dams, so as to have their companionship for a while, thus avoiding the violent break of a sudden separation, with the bellowing, the pining, the refusal of food, and consequent loss of condition.

### THE HOUSEHOLD.

#### Certain Accidents.

Accidents of various kinds are constantly occurring. It is wise to guard against them. Burning kerosene in a careless way has been the means of destroying a large amount of property and producing a large amount of suffering. Use proper kindling, but never use kerosene for starting ignition. Avoid turning the wick of a kerosene lamp far down, either to reduce the amount of light, or to extinguish it. Guard against explosions. Overturning or breaking a lighted lamp is very sure to ignite the oil. But if any of these things occur, smother the flame with woolen carpets, rugs, or clothing. If none of these can be reached, use anything near at hand that will smother it. Those who burn kerosene should always have on hand, near the keeping room, some one of these means of checking the burning of this inflammable oil. Throwing water upon it may extend the oil over a large surface, and so increase the danger. Other combustible liquids and their vapors may form with air a mixture that is dangerously explosive and easily ignited, so that a flame should not be brought near the vessel containing them. If kept in a dwelling for any purpose, the vessels should be distinctly labelled. Among these combustible liquids are gasoline, benzine, naphtha, ether, chloroform, turpentine, and alcohol.  
See that all flues are tight and protected so that they cannot ignite woodwork. Stoves of all kinds should be surrounded by zinc or sheet-iron on the sides to which woodwork is exposed. Every house should be provided with fire escapes of some sort. A very cheap one is a knotted rope. Attaching to it a strong canvas bag adds but a little to its cost. The rope should be long enough to extend from a bedstead, to which it may be firmly attached, to the ground. This simple means of escape has saved many lives. School houses, work shops, and factories should have a proper supply, so that all persons likely to be within the building may escape in a short time. All such buildings, especially school houses, churches, theatres, and other large structures in which multitudes are daily assembling, should have many doors opening outwardly. School children and families should be taught what to do in case the house in which they are, or the clothes they wear, ignites. Especially should they be taught how to check the extension of flames, and that cotton fabrics ignite and burn very rapidly, and that woolens burn very slowly, and so should be used in extinguishing flames. Teachers should drill their pupils and instruct them how to leave the house in which they may be in regular order, and at a rapid rate, and still not trample upon each other. Teachers themselves should learn to control their own minds and prevent panic in their pupils. In passing through fire or smoke, bring a wet cap, having eye-holes or bonnet, over the face; take a full breath and stoop low, and so escape the heat, flames, and smoke.  
In former essays on burns and scalds we have given minute directions how

to treat burns, but perhaps we ought now to say that a good application, that can always be obtained, is cooking soda. Sprinkle the burnt surface at once with this powder and cover it with a wet cloth, or immerse the burnt part in alum water, strong brine or soap-suds. A good salve for subsequent application is sweet oil and cooking soda, lard, and turpentine. The thing to be done is to protect the burnt surface against the influence of the air. An excellent application to make at once is a tablespoonful of unsalted lard, the white of one egg, and a teaspoonful of cooking soda, well mixed. Burns or scalds upon the face are best treated by applying mucilage or gum arabic. It forms a complete covering and obviates the use of rags. Repeat the application every ten to fifteen minutes, until a thick artificial skin has been formed. It is so transparent that the condition of the burnt surface can be seen from day to day. It ultimately scales off, and leaves a new skin, perfectly smooth and fair.  
Another class of accidents is that of poisons that are often found in dwellings. With such poisons and their antidotes the mother, as house-physician, should be familiar. All bottles containing medicines or chemicals should be labelled. Medicines should be put in clear, round vials. Poisons and chemicals should be placed in dark and square bottles. Both classes of bottles should be kept out of reach of children. The house-physician should know the nature of the contents of all bottles kept within her dwelling. If any poison has been taken, give at once four to eight tablespoonfuls of cream, or milk, or sweet oil, or white of eggs, beaten up in warm water. The white of eggs is always to be preferred. These things may lessen the irritating tendency of the poison, and as soon as swallowed may be followed by any means of exciting vomiting. Vomiting may be induced by tickling the upper part of the throat with a feather, or a finger, or by drinking a pint of tepid water, or by a teaspoonful of mustard mixed in a pint of tepid water. To this last draught a half teaspoonful of saleratus may be added, if the poison is an acid. Follow these with repeated draughts of tepid water every quarter of an hour, until the stomach is well cleansed.  
The antidotes for sulphuric, nitric, oxalic, hydro-chloric acids, are chalk or magnesia in soap-suds, and then vomiting.  
The antidotes for alkalies, potash, or lye, soda, ammonia or hearthstone, are vinegar or lemon-juice, and vomiting. The antidotes for arsenic, or ratsbane, Paris green, are milk, eggs, flour and water, and vomiting. The antidotes for corrosive sublimate, bug poison, are the whites of six eggs, stirred in tepid water, and repeated every ten minutes for four times, and then an emetic of tepid water and milk freely given. The antidotes for carbonic acid are magnesia, mucilage of gum arabic, and then at once an emetic of tepid water. The antidotes for opium, laudanum, morphine, paragonic, soothing syrups, is an emetic of mustard-water and a little saleratus, and then strong coffee without milk or sugar. Keep the patient moving rapidly in the open air. If a child, keep him crying. Apply mustard plasters to his neck, back, calves, and feet. If an adult, a green hide, applied briskly to the naked skin, is very useful by way of preventing sleep. If a large quantity of laudanum or other form of opium has been taken, give a pint of strong saleratus-water and follow it at once by half-a-pint of vinegar and water or sour cider. As soon as the vinegar reaches the saleratus, effervescence will begin and the contents of the stomach will hasten out.  
Croton oil is often used as a stimulant, kept in the medical chest, and now and then taken by mistake. Give the patient at once a teaspoonful of sweet oil, or cod-liver oil every ten minutes. If the oil is rancid, so much the better and so much the quicker the patient will vomit. A drop of croton oil forms a strong cathartic. A young woman, by mistake, took sixty drops. She was given very rancid cod-liver oil and it would not stay in the stomach, but came up at once, bringing with it the croton oil, which did not remain long enough to do any harm. Rancid oil is very useful after any irritating poison has been swallowed.

#### Bits of Information.

The density of the waters of the Dead Sea increases with its depth.  
The number of deaths in the world in one day is nearly 88,000.  
Statistics go to show that suicides are more frequent in hot weather than during a lower temperature.  
The earth's temperature increases one degree Fahr. for every fifteen yards of descent.  
If the poison of a living serpent is extracted from its fang, in two days it will be found as highly charged as ever with venom.  
In certain Bohemian schists there are fifty-one million animalcules to the cubic inch, each skeleton weighing no more than two hundred millionth part of a grain.  
When the Carthaginians were defeated, there were found among their baggage 20,000 pairs of handcuffs designed for their expected captives.  
When a person is struck by lightning buckets of water should be poured upon the head.  
It has been estimated that there are only about 2,400 disorders to which the human frame is liable.  
Keep up with the procession of life, young man; close up to the band. If you ever fall to the rear, where the elephants are, you are apt to get trod on.  
There is a true saying that the bung-hole of an unthrifty man's barrel is where the spigot ought to be.  
The sunshine of life is made up of very little beams that are bright all the time.  
The meanest man in the country lives in Missouri. He pleaded in a breach of promise suit that a contract made on Sunday night was not binding.  
A Western stump orator, in the course of one of his speeches, remarked: "Gentlemen, if the Per-see can conquer an inkstand, and the hull clouded canopy of heaven and the level ground of our yearn you a sheet of paper, I couldn't begin to write my love of country onto it."

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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. In all matters pertaining to this vicinity, the interest of the advertisers will be better served, by having the notices published in their home paper, than to take them to a paper that is not as generally read in their vicinity, besides it is the duty of every one to support home institutions as much as possible.

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

## The Chelsea Herald.

CHELSEA, JULY 14, 1881.

**Village Board.**  
CHELSEA VILLAGE,  
July 6, 1881.  
The Board met pursuant to adjournment.  
Present, J. L. Gilbert, President.  
Trustees present—Woods, Vogel, Thatcher, Armstrong, and Robertson.  
Trustees absent—Cushman.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.  
The ordinance committee submitted ordinance No. one (1) and recommended its passage, viz:

### ORDINANCE NO. 1.

An ordinance relative to the construction of side-walks in the village of Chelsea.

It is hereby ordained by the board of Trustees of the village of Chelsea,  
Sec. 1.—All side-walks constructed and laid in the village of Chelsea, shall be at the expense of the owners of the lots and parcels of land in front of which such side-walks may be laid according to their respective fronts owned by them, and such side-walks shall be constructed in the manner hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2.—Whenever the village board shall, by special ordinance, provide for the construction of any side-walk within the village, it shall be the duty of the marshal, (or other competent person appointed by the board for that purpose) within ten days thereafter, to make and complete a list of all the property liable under the charter for the expense of making such improvement, showing the names of the owners of such property, a description of the property owned by such person therein named, the number of front feet thereof, and the total length of such improvement.

Provided that when the name of the owner of any such property cannot be ascertained, such property shall be entered upon such list by description, and the word "unknown" shall be placed opposite the same in the column used for the names of the owners of the property; and the taxes shall be levied thereon, as in other cases, and when said statement is completed, the person or officer making the same shall return such statement to the village clerk.

Sec. 3.—The village clerk shall, upon the receipt of such list, record the same in the book whereon the proceedings of said board are entered, and shall append thereto his certificate, setting forth that the same is an assessment list upon such street or streets, naming the same, where such side-walks are ordered to be constructed and laid down. And, further, shall refer to the special ordinance authorizing the same by its number, title, and date of approval, and he shall further certify the date of the filing of such list in his office.

Sec. 4.—The village board shall, in the special ordinance providing for the construction of any such side-walk, specify the streets, or portions thereof, on which the same is to be laid; and shall further specify the material to be used therein. The manner in which such side-walks are to be constructed, together with the time which will be given such owners as may prefer so to do, to grade and construct such side-walks in front of the lots or parcels of land respectively owned by them. Provided, however, that the time allowed by said special ordinance to such owners as may prefer to grade and construct such side-walks in front of their respective lots or parcels of land shall not be less than 20 days, nor more than 40 days after the publication of the special ordinance directing the same.

Sec. 5.—As soon as such special ordinance shall have been duly published, the president shall cause the owners of property mentioned in said list, to be notified that the same has been passed and duly published; and it shall be sufficient for the president in such notice to refer to said ordinance by its number, title and date of approval to notify said owners that they are required to make the improvements therein mentioned in front of their property, (describing the same, within the time provided, failing in which, such improvement will be made by, and at the expense of the village, and the cost thereof, together with a penalty of ten per centum, thereon levied as a special tax on the owner or holder of such property, and collected in the manner provided by the charter; and further, that specifications of the required work can be seen in the office of the village clerk.

Sec. 6.—The marshal shall serve all notices required by the special ordinance, and shall make return thereof, as in other cases.  
Sec. 7.—For cases where any owner of property included in such list is unknown, or if known, is a non-resident of Washington county, and cannot be found within the village limits, such notices may be published in any newspaper printed and published in said village for two successive weeks.

Sec. 8.—The president shall cause all such notices to be either served or published, as heretofore required, within ten days after the publication of said special ordinance.

Sec. 9.—All persons who shall elect to grade and construct such side-walks, shall notify the marshal, or other persons having charge of said work, of their intention to do, and all such work done by the owners of property, shall be done under the supervision and control of the marshal, or other persons having charge of said work, and it shall in all such cases be his duty to see that such side-walks are graded, constructed and laid in the manner required by said special ordinance.

Sec. 10.—At the expiration of the time fixed by said special ordinance, for the completion of said work by said owners, the clerk shall certify to the village board the names of those parties who have complied therewith, the number of front feet completed, the number of front feet un-

completed, and the names of the owners thereof, so far as the same are known. The village board shall thereupon, by resolution, direct the clerk to advertise for sealed proposals, for grading, constructing and laying the side-walks to be done on such streets, and such resolution shall provide the manner in which such advertisement shall be published.

Sec. 11.—For such advertisement the clerk shall state that specifications of the work required can be seen in his office; that all bids must be made by giving the rate per front foot; and, further, shall give the time when such proposals will be opened and considered by the village board, and a copy of such advertisement, with the proper proof of publication thereof, shall be attached to the papers and kept on file in the office of the clerk.

Sec. 12.—At the time mentioned in said notice, the village board shall have such proposals as have been delivered to the clerk, opened and proceed to consider the same, and shall thereupon, let the contract for such work to the lowest responsible bidder, unless the village board shall be satisfied all the bids are unreasonable, in which case they shall reject all bids and proceed to advertise for new proposals, as in the first instance.

Sec. 13.—Whenever any bid shall be accepted, such acceptance shall be by resolution duly passed by the village board, and such resolution shall require the village attorney to prepare a contract, a duplicate in legal form therefor, in accordance with said specifications, and said bid, which shall provide, among other things, that no payment shall be made for such work until the same shall be fully completed and accepted and which shall be signed by the president and clerk on behalf of the village, and by the person or persons proposing to do said work. If such contract shall, when properly signed and executed, be approved by the village board, the clerk shall so certify in both copies thereof, and one copy shall be kept on file in the office of the clerk for the use of the village.

Sec. 14.—When such work shall have been completed and the cost thereof fully ascertained, the village board, shall, by resolution, cause a special tax to be levied upon the owners of all lots in front of which the village shall have such side-walks graded, constructed, and laid in the manner herein provided, according to their respective fronts owned by them. And the amount to be levied on each owner aforesaid, shall be the amount of the cost of grading, constructing, and laying such side-walk in front of his or her lot or parcel of land, together with ten per cent thereof added thereto as penalty; all of which separate amounts shall be specified in said resolution opposite the respective names therein; and said resolution shall further recite, opposite the name of each person named therein, the number of feet in length of such walk, and the street upon which the lot in front of which such improvement has been made, is situated.

Sec. 15.—A copy of such resolution shall, within ten days after being adopted by said village board, shall be delivered to the village assessor, whose duty shall be to make the necessary assessment roll for such special tax, and the same shall be assessed, levied and collected, as provided by the charter of the said village, and the laws in such cases made and provided.

Sec. 16.—All side-walks shall be made of sound plank, one inch at least in thickness, and not exceeding twelve inches in width, with three lines of sleepers, at least two by four inches in size, and each plank nailed with at least two suitable nails to each sleeper, all planks to be laid crosswise, if oak, except at such points where teams are to cross the same. No walks to be less than four feet wide nor more than twelve feet wide.

Sec. 17.—All ordinances and parts of ordinances conflicting herewith are hereby repealed.  
Approved July the 6th, 1881.  
By order of the village board,  
J. L. GILBERT, President.

**GILBERT GAY, Clerk.**  
Moved and supported that the ordinance be accepted and adopted.  
Carried.

The village attorney, in accordance to previous orders of the village board, reported that he had drawn notices for removal of obstructions in east end of North street, as follows:

State of Michigan, }  
Co. of Washington, } ss.  
village of Chelsea, }

The undersigned president and trustees of the village of Chelsea, commissioners of streets and highways of the said village of Chelsea, having ascertained that a part of North street, in said village, included within the limits of the following description, viz: All that part of said street lying north of lots two (2) and three (3) of block eight, according to the recorded plat of said village, and east of the east line of the street running north and south, along the west side of said block eight, is encroached upon on the north side thereof by a fence erected by James Taylor, said encroaching fence so erected by James Taylor, commencing on the east line of street that runs north and south, at a post four rods north from the northwest corner of said lot two (2) of said block eight, and running thence south into said north street twenty-seven feet and six inches, thence eastwardly, near the center of said North street, one hundred and fifty feet, and having ascertained that all that strip or piece of land which lies under said encroaching fence and between said encroaching fence and the fence erected some years ago, along the north line of said North street, being twenty-seven feet and six inches wide at the west end and twenty-seven feet and nine inches wide at the east end, and one hundred and fifty-one feet long east and west, is a part of said street or highway.

It is therefore ordered by said president and trustees of said village of Chelsea, commissioners of highways in said village, that said fence be removed so that said street or highway shall be open and unobstructed, and of the width originally intended, which was four rods.

Giving under our hands, this sixth day of July, A. D. 1881.

J. L. Gilbert, President.  
Geo. A. Robertson, Orrin Thatcher, Fredric Vogel, R. S. Armstrong, H. M. Woods, Warren Cushman, trustees of the village of Chelsea, commissioners of streets and highways in said village.  
Gilbert Gay, clerk.

**To James Taylor:**  
Take notice that an order, a copy of which is herein served upon you, has been made by us and you are required, according to the statute in such cases made and provided, to remove the fence therein mentioned within 30 days after service upon you of a copy of said order.

Dated this sixth day of July, A. D. 1881.

J. L. Gilbert, President.  
Geo. A. Robertson, H. M. Woods, R. S. Armstrong, Orrin Thatcher, Fredrick Vogel, Warren Cushman, president and trustees of the village of Chelsea, commissioners of streets and highways of said village.  
Gilbert Gay, Clerk.

Moved and supported that the notice be adopted, and the marshal be instructed to serve the same on Mr. James Taylor. Carried.

Moved and supported that a sidewalk be laid on the east side of school grounds. Carried.

On Motion, an order of \$30 in favor of Byron Wight, was allowed, for one month's services as marshal.

Moved and supported that the marshal be instructed to open the gutter along the south side of Middle street from Mrs. Callohan's east line to A. Vantyne's west line. Carried.

Moved and supported that the marshal be instructed to build the steps in front of Mrs. Flagler's, provided she will furnish the lumber. Carried.

Moved and carried that the bills as certified to by the marshal, be allowed and orders drawn, viz:

Dixon Burchard - \$150  
Hiram Barrus - 68  
Gill Martin - 68  
Theo. Swarthout - 60  
Jas. Beasley - 30  
Stephen Laird - 138  
John Conaty - 40

On motion, the bill of Glazier & Armstrong for \$8.65 was allowed and order given.

Moved and supported that the bill of Kempf, Bacon & Co., be referred to the finance committee. Carried.

Moved and supported that the bill of M. J. Lehman, for \$2.59, be allowed and an order drawn.

Moved and supported that the board adjourn, subject to the call of the president. Carried.  
GILBERT GAY, Clerk.

**TOO MUCH LAND.**—In the older States experience has shown about how much land a farmer can well manage. As a consequence it is not so common to see farms too large as it is in newer states. Many a man who can successfully manage a farm of 50 acres loses money when he attempts to run a 100-acre farm. Encouraged by their success on 50 acres they added 50 acres more with the hope of doubling the profit. But their expenditure in manure and labor was not proportionately increased, and as a natural consequence the products were diminished in proportion. Not seeming to understand the cause of the falling off in profits, they have gone on purchasing more land without increasing their active capital, until a point is reached where profit ceases altogether, and their farm operations actually begin to run them in debt. As a rule profits decrease with the increase of business. The reason seems to be that after a certain point the overseeing has to be deputized to others who do not take the same interest in the work as the owner would; and in this way there is such a thing as owning too much land.

Faith which still trusts though answers are long delayed, is difficult of attainment. Under such a strain the Psalmist's feet will nigh slipped. It is, therefore, a good thing to keep in close relations to the promise; and to remember that it is the Savior who bids us persist in prayer, and hold fast to the divine faithfulness.

Be ye of good cheer, every one that is afflicted, for the Lord is preparing for you the city of God. Whatever be your sorrow, it is the token of His love; for the Man of Sorrows is our King, and the path of sorrow is the path of His kingdom; there is none other that leadeth unto life.

Problems of life are often solved by the simple law of self-denial. Many a life has been made a miserable failure because it undertook to grasp more than its capacities could provide. Self-denial is not then alone essential in order that we contribute to the happiness of others, but to our own.

### Our Budget.

In describing a new organ, a rural musical critic says: "The swell died away in a delicious inflection, like one singing a sweet song under the bed-clothes."

**WOMAN'S WISDOM.**—She insists that it is of more importance that her family shall be kept in full health than that she should have all the fashionable dresses and styles of the times. She therefore sees to it that each member of her family is supplied with enough Hop Bitters, at the first appearance of any symptoms of ill health, to prevent a fit of sickness, with its attendant expense, care and anxiety. All women should exercise their wisdom in this way.—Ed.

A three-year-old discovered the neighbor's hens in the yard scorching. In a most indignant tone she reported to her mother that Mr. Smith's hens were "wiping their feet on our grass."

"Sweets to the sweet," said the funny young man, as he handed the waiter-girl a faded bouquet. "Beets to the best," returned the girl, as she pushed him a plate of the vegetables.

How often persons have been annoyed by burrs clinging to their dress or clothing, and how seldom have they, when cleaning them, given it a thought that Burdock root is the most valuable blood cleanser and purifier known, and is sold by every druggist under the name of *Burdock Blood Bitters*. Price \$1.00. Sold by W. R. Reed & Co.

Some men have hard luck. A Boston, artist painted a picture of a bull-frog having a spasm in a pot of red paint, and the critics pronounced it a fine copy of Turner's great painting, "The Slave Ship."

The Chicago Inter-Ocean asks what have our babies done that they should not have a column in the census reports? And suggests that they should be enumerated in the schedule of "domestic products."

**TROUBLE SAVED.**—It is a remarkable fact that *Thomas' Eucalyptic Oil* is as good for internal as external use. For diseases of the lungs and throat, and for rheumatism, neuralgia, crick in the back, wounds and sores, it is the best known remedy, and much trouble is saved by having it always on hand. Sold by W. R. Reed & Co.

When Miss B— started for Paris she said to her aunt, a practical lady, "I shall bring you back a shawl; Now, what color would you like?" The aunt after reflection: Black and white, my child—your poor uncle is so sick."

A judge and a joking lawyer were conversing about the doctrine of the transmigration of the souls of men into animals. "Now," said the judge, "suppose you and I were turned into a horse and an ass, which would you prefer to be?" "The ass, to be sure," replied the lawyer. "Why," rejoined the judge, "because" was the reply, "I have heard of an ass being a judge, but of a horse—never."

**TO PERSONS ABOUT TO MARRY.**—To persons about to marry, Douglas Jerrold's advice was "don't," we supplement by saying, without laying in a supply of *Spring Blossom*, which cures albuminaria, and other kidney and bladder complaints. Price 50 cents; trial bottles 10 cents. Sold by W. R. Reed & Co.

You may say what you please, but there is no luck in horseshoes. A woman nailed one up against the woodshed a month ago and last week her husband eloped with the hired girl. The man had not earned a cent for more than two years.

"No, Mr. Editor," said he, "I don't object to your politics and you haven't slandered me, but you are always publishing descriptions of new styles of bonnets, and I want to know if that's the sort of reading matter for a wife and six grown-up daughters?"

**RUN IT IN.**—John Loekman, 274 Clinton street, Buffalo, N. Y., says he has been using *Thomas' Eucalyptic Oil* for rheumatism. He had such a lame back that he could do nothing; but one bottle entirely cured him. Sold by W. R. Reed & Co.

Nothing is more tantalizing to a gentleman paying his addresses to a young lady than to see her kissing a pet dog and hear her calling it darling. "You never treated me so," observed a youth to his beloved. "No," she replied, "you ain't that sort of a puppy."

Bergh is always getting up something new in the philanthropic line. It is understood that he offers a large cash prize for the best essay in answer to the question "How shall we make out-door life attractive to the mosquito?" We've got it! "Go outdoors yourself!"

**VISIBLE IMPROVEMENT.**—Mr. N. Bates, Elmira, N. Y., writes: "About four years ago I had an attack of bilious fever, and never fully recovered. My digestive organs were weakened and I would be completely prostrated for days. After using two bottles of your *Burdock Blood Bitters* the improvement was so visible that I was astonished. I can now, though 61 years of age, do a fair and reasonable day's work." Price \$1.00. Sold by W. R. Reed & Co.

Lessing, the German philosopher, being absent-minded, knocked at his own door one evening, when the servant, looking out of the window, and not recognizing him, said: "The professor is not at home." "Oh, very well," said Lessing, composedly, walking away, "I'll call another time."

"Who," asked Lampy of the slave who attends to the sordid advertisers, "who is the most disagreeable tradesman to deal with?" "My shoemaker," for I issue booties from his shop." "Nay," smilingly responded the jester, "it is my shirtmaker, for he collars and cuffs his customers."

**THE BOUND UNLOOSED.**—Chas. Thompson, Franklin street, Buffalo, says: "I have suffered for a long time with constipation, and tried almost every purgative advertised, but only resulting in temporary relief, and after constipation still more aggravated. I was told about your *Spring Blossom* and tried it. I can now say I am cured, and though some months have elapsed, still remain so. I shall, however, always keep some on hand in case of old complaint returning." Price 50 cents; trial bottles 10 cents. Sold by W. R. Reed & Co.

Those who are indebted to us on subscription, please call and settle.



The Michigan Central Railroad, with its connections at Chicago, affords the most direct and desirable route of travel from Michigan to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoba, etc. Michigan Central trains make sure and close connections at Chicago with through express trains on all Western lines. Rates will always be as low as the lowest. Parties going West this Spring will find it to their interest to correspond with Henry C. Wentworth, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Line, at Chicago, who will cheerfully impart any information relative to routes, time of trains, maps and lowest rates. Do not purchase your tickets nor contract your freight until you have heard from the Michigan Central.

### G. W. R. R. TIME TABLE.

**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.**—Depots foot of Third street and foot of Brush street. Ticket office, 151 Jefferson avenue, and at the Depots.

| LEAVE.                             | ARRIVE.                            |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (Detroit time.)                    | (Detroit time.)                    |
| Athletic Ex. . . . . 4:00 a. m.    | Day Express . . . . . 10:00 p. m.  |
| Day Express . . . . . 8:35 a. m.   | Detroit & Buf. . . . . 6:30 p. m.  |
| Chicago Ex. . . . . 2:45 noon      | Chicago Ex. . . . . 7:00 a. m.     |
| N. Y. Express . . . . . 7:05 p. m. | N. Y. Express . . . . . 4:45 a. m. |

Except Monday. \*Sundays Excepted.  
Daily.  
J. F. MCCLURE,  
Western Passenger Agent, Detroit.  
WM. EDGAR, Gen. Pass'g Ag't, Hamilton.

We have now in Stock a fine Line of

## SHOES

## AND

## BOOTS,

For the SUMMER WEAR.

Our stock of LADIES' fine SHOES and SLIPPERS are complete, and Prices are Low.

Our Stock of GROCERIES are FRESH, and of the best quality.

Please give us a call on the East Side of Main street.

**Thos. McKone.**  
Chelsea, Apr. 21, 1881. v-9-51

## AT COST!

ON AND AFTER FEB. 7th, 1881, and until our Stock of

## BOOTS & SHOES

GLOVES, MITTS & RUBBER GOODS ARE

## CLEARED OUT!

we shall sell the same at COST, and many goods at MUCH LESS. We have a fine an

## ASSORTMENT

as can be found, and BOUGHT VERY LOW!

which will give our patrons a double advantage. Come one and all, and avail yourselves of this desirable chance. Will take in exchange

**Wood and all kinds of Produce,** and will give an extra price for

**A No. 1 BUTTER at ALL TIMES**  
[v-9-51] DURAND & HATCH.

**NOTICE TO FARMERS!**  
DRAN and SHIPSTUFF, per ton \$14.  
Fine MIDDINGS, \$15.  
At the PENINSULAR MILLS,  
Dexter, April 21, 1881.  
JAMES LUCAS.

**MISS NELLY M. WHEDON,**  
—TEACHER OF—  
Vocal and Instrumental Music,  
AT L. BABCOCK'S RESIDENCE,  
CHELSEA, WASHINGTON CO., MICH.  
On Wednesday's of each Week.  
Reference—New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass. [v10-1-3m]  
Subscribe for the Chelsea HERALD.

# GRAND SPECIAL

AND

# UNPRECEDENTED

# SALE

OF

## BLACK, PLAIN COLORS and FANCY

FOR THE NEXT

# 30 DAYS!!

Desirous of Reducing our Stock as much as possible previous to Inventory, we offer for NEXT 30 DAYS our entire Stock (some \$25,000) AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Black Silks, 45c to \$3.50 per yard, well worth 25 per cent. more. One Lot Plain Colored Silks, recently sold at \$7, \$1.00 and \$1.25, all go in at 75 cents per yard.

Fancy Silks, Checks and Stripes, 100 Pieces to select from—45 cents to 85 cents per yard—cheap at 15 cents per yard, more.

DON'T FAIL to examine. It will pay you to go miles to see them.

# M. W. Robinson.

Jackson, Mich.

C. R. R. TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for 'GOING WEST' and 'GOING EAST' listing train routes, times, and destinations like Detroit and Chicago.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. Rev. THOS. HOLMES, D. D., Pastor. Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday School at 12 m.

Short Sermons.

The undersigned would like to ask the unknown author of the appeal for "sermons of only 15 or 20 minutes duration" published in last week's HERALD, a few practical questions.

The marshal has resigned his position as marshal of this village.

Who will be the next lucky one to fill that honored position? It is our opinion that Chelsea can as well do without one, as have one.

Chelsea Market.

Table listing market prices for various goods like flour, wheat, corn, and other commodities.

Chelsea Herald.

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

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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

WASHTENAW ENCAMPMENT, No. 10, O. O. F.—Regular meetings first and third Wednesday of each month.

Dr. Robertson & Champlin, Physicians & Surgeons, Office on Main St. (Over Holme's Drug Store).

M. SPEER, DENTIST, formerly with D. C. Hawhurst, M. D.; D. S. of Battle Creek.

Kemp & Brother, BANKERS, AND PRODUCE DEALERS, CHELSEA, - - MICH.

Interest Paid on Special Deposits. Foreign Passage Tickets, to and from the Old Country, Sold.

The Laws of the State of Michigan hold Private Bankers liable to the full extent of their personal Estate, thereby securing Depositors against any possible contingency.

Loans Leaned on First-Class Security, at Reasonable Rates. Insurance on Farm and City Property Effectuated.

LEO E. WRIGHT, D. D. S., OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, OFFICE OVER THE CHELSEA BANK, CHELSEA, MICH.

INSURANCE COMPANIES REPRESENTED BY WM. E. DEPEW.

Assets: \$1,109,327; \$2,392,914; 4,690,000; 1,396,661; 7,078,224; 4,165,716.

W. RUSH, DENTIST, OFFICE OVER W. R. REED & Co's STORE, CHELSEA, MICH.

Align Watches

D. PRATT, Watchmaker & Jeweler

Special attention given to the repair of watches and jewelry.

TONSORIAL EMPORIUM. ED & FRANK would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Chelsea and vicinity that they are now prepared to do all kind of work in their line, also keep hand sharp razors, nice clean towels, and shaving first-class to suit their customers.

OUR TELEPHONE.

H. S. Holmes is adding an addition of twenty feet to his brick store.

Money to loan—from \$1 to \$5000, and upwards. Thos. Taylor.

Boys, "dare to do right," Chelsea is without a marshal.

Wood Bros. have shipped so far this season 400 bushels of huckleberries.

A good many of our citizens went to Ann Arbor last Tuesday to see P. T. Barnum's big show.

Miss Jennie Hoag is spending the summer with relatives at New York city.

A thunder, lightning and rain storm passed over this section last Monday, cooling us somewhat and doing a heap of good.

Last Saturday was the hottest day that we have had this season, the mercury arose to 110 in the sun and 100 in the shade.

A young man, on Saturday last, while working on a farm at Freedom, got sun-struck, and died that evening.

On account of the small attendance, the annual meeting of the Chelsea Library Association, was adjourned, until Saturday afternoon, July 16, when they will meet at the library rooms.

At a regular meeting of the Chelsea school board, held at the school room on Monday last, the following officers were duly installed: H. M. Woods, Thos. S. Sears, Geo. P. Glazier, J. G. Crowell, Dr. Robertson and J. P. Wood.

Attention is called to the business card of Drs. Robertson & Champlin, in another column. Dr. K. has associated with himself in business Dr. A. W. Champlin, formerly of Pennsylvania, and a graduate of Michigan University. The Doctor comes highly recommended, and we bespeak for the new firm a liberal patronage.

Our principal has been hired for another year at the same salary as last. The following teachers have been employed for another year: Miss Wright of Wayne is to be preceptor, and Mrs. Miller, Miss Dora Harrington, and Miss Libbie Depew, are continued the same as last year. Miss Fote goes back to Albion to school; her place is yet to fill.

NOTICE!!!—Lost Notes: Notice is hereby given that on or about the 17 day of June, 1881, I lost two notes, one given by Seymour Tindall for \$50.00, drawing seven per cent. interest, due in six months from date, dated on or about the 28th day of December, 1880, and are given by John Stodde and Gottlieb Stodde. The public is warned against buying these notes. GEORGE J. KING.

Last Sabbath evening an open air meeting was held on Main street, which was well attended, and an interesting discourse delivered by Rev. Dr. Holmes. Let us have more of them. The open air is much more agreeable on a hot summer evening than any meeting house can be. Moreover, many will hear the gospel when preached upon the street, who never see the inside of a church.

Mr. A. K. Conrad says that in his opinion, Chelsea is one of the "bores" towns of this country. He reports business as being brisk with him and the prospect flattering for numerous sales. Among his customers the past week may be mentioned the following well-known gentlemen: The Hon. S. G. Ives, Geo. P. Glazier, Esq., Bernard Parker, Esq., Theo. E. Wood, Esq., H. S. Holmes, Esq., C. E. Babcock, Esq., and others. We heartily wish him all manner of success, and our merchants and others will do well to give his samples a thorough inspection.

Castors, cake-baskets, Roger Brothers knives, forks and spoons, cheaper than the cheapest, at Wood Bros.

Does it Suit You

To pay 75c for FRINGES which you can buy of us for 60c?

To pay \$1.00 for FRINGES which you can buy of us for 75c?

To pay 50c for FRINGES which you can buy of us for 35c?

To pay \$1.00 for GIMPS which you can buy of us for 75c?

To pay 75c for GIMPS which you can buy of us for 50c?

To pay 50c for GIMPS which you can buy of us for 35c?

To pay one-half more for LACES than we sell them for?

To pay one-third more for EMBROIDERIES than you can buy them of us for?

To pay \$1.50 for Kid GLOVES that you can buy of us for \$1.00?

To pay \$1.00 for a Kid GLOVE that you can buy of us for 65c?

We sell the "TOMMY" Kid GLOVE, 2 buttons, for 85c; 3 buttons, \$1.00, and warrant every pair. If you order any sent by mail, send sample of goods you wish matched, and add 5c. for postage.

Does it suit you to pay as much or more for American-made Hosiery, with great ugly seams to hurt your feet, as we sell Foreign-made for, in which the colors are bright and lasting?

Does it suit you to pay fully one-third more for Corsets than you can buy them of us for?

Does it suit you to pay one-half more for Lace Mitts than we sell them for?

Does it suit you to pay almost double the price we ask for every little article you buy to adorn yourself, your husband, your children or your home?

Does it suit you to pay as much for a poor quality of UNDERWEAR as we sell a very good quality for?

Does it suit you to pay 25c. for a LINEN HANDKERCHIEF which we will sell at 12 1/2c.

Count the difference in the price we sell goods at and what you pay for the same kinds and qualities—subtract from the excess of counting here. The difference will keep you in boots and shoes and many other things for a year.

Does it Pay to Trade Here? A hundred voices from all around you will answer: "IT CERTAINLY DOES!"

TUOMEY BROS., JACKSON MICH.

A Chelsea Cow Doctor.

Adrian Press: There are continual improvements going on in surgery all the while, and even a cow doctor now and then feels the impetus of progress and his mind branches out into new channels, and new methods of treatment are resorted to.

A friend of ours, just returned from a visit near Chelsea, Washtenaw Co., relates the following which transpired there during his stay: A farmer there had a cow that was suddenly taken with bloat, and when discovered had swelled up to the size of Prof. Hogan's balloon. Something must be done for the cow right away, and a cow doctor was hastily sent for.

But when the kind benefactor of the bovine race arrived he found that he had left some of his important surgical outfit behind. He wanted to make an incision on the animal's side, and insert a tube to let out the wind. There was no time to be lost, for the groaning critter was ready to bust. A dinner horn with a reed squawker in the nozzle was the only thing handy, and it was brought.

The bovine surgeon drew forth an old jack-knife, and made a stab at the cow, inflicting a deep gash and rammed the dinner horn into the incision. Then the fun commenced. The horn as the compressed-air from the beast's interior rushed through it, began to blow with a noise sufficient to drown Gabriel, and the frightened cow fearing it was the end of the world, broke from her attendants, and ran with the horn still hanging to her side, and blowing like blazes all the while. The animal made straight toward a small lake bellowing at every jump, with the learned sdrgreen and the owner of the cow, and his family in hot pursuit.

They were too late. The poor dumb brute would have been willing to swell till she popped, and then attribute it to an apt of providence, but her conscientious nature rejected the new dinner horn theory, and suicide to her was preferable to life, prolonged by such surgery. She took one hasty glance at the cold world, then sprang into the wild waves, and the racket of the dinner horn subsided into a gurgle as the heart-broken beast disappeared beneath the surface. When the cow professor and the family arrived at the lake, it was only to gaze on the placid form of the late lamented. She was dead.

By the way we never had a very high opinion of that Chelsea anyhow

HUSBANDS AND WIVES.—A good husband makes a good wife. Some men can neither do without wives nor without them; they are wretched alone in what is called single blessedness, and they make their homes miserable when they get married; they are like Thompkin's dog, which could not bear to be loose, and howled when it was tied up. Happy bachelors are likely to be happy husbands, and a happy husband is the happiest of men. A well matched couple carry a joyful life between them, as the two aples carried the cluster of Eshcol. They multiply their joys by sharing them, and lessen their troubles by dividing them. This is fine arithmetic. The wagon of care rolls lightly along as they pull together; and when it drags a little heavily, or there is a hitch anywhere, they love each other all the more, and so lighten the labor.

Unclaimed Letters. LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Chelsea, July 1st, 1881:

Able, Mr. J. Coe, Mr. William Douglas, N. J. Hackett, Miss Mannie Lawrence, L. B. Mower John. Markham, Mr. M. B. Peet, Mr. Jay Race, Miss Alice Richards, Mrs. Mary S. Richardson, Mr. John Stevens Mrs. Jennie.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, please say "advertised."

Geo. J. CROWELL, P. M.

Estate of Elizabeth Begole.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss. COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, } ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Thursday, the sixteenth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Elizabeth Begole, deceased.

Dora A. Begole the Administratrix of said estate, comes into court and represents that she is now prepared to render her final account as such Administratrix.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday the sixteenth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, and show cause if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed: And it is further Ordered, that said administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Herald, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, Judge of Probate.

[A true copy.] WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register.

Ed. & Frank, FASHIONABLE BARBERS. When you wish an easy shave As good as barber's ever gave, Just call on them at their saloon At noon, at eve, or busy noon. They curl and dress the hair with grace 't suit the contour of the face. Their room is neat, their towels clean, Scissors sharp and razors keen, And every thing I think you'll find To suit the taste and please the mind, And all their art and skill can do If you'll just call they'll do for you. Please call on them and judge of their merits.

FROM THE HER.—There is perhaps no tonic offered to the people that possesses as much real intrinsic value as the Hop Bitters. Just at this season of the year, when the stomach needs purifying, the cheapest and best remedy is Hop Bitters. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Don't wait until you are prostrated by a disease that may take months for you to recover in.—Boston Globe.

Reed & Co's drug store is the place to get your beautiful blended dyes for dyeing cloths, yarns etc. Also, the place to buy cheap stationery, letter, note and other varieties of writing paper at low prices.

Wood Bros. have put in an immense stock of clocks, bought at a bankrupt sale and are selling them at prices lower than ever heard of before.

A FINE RESIDENCE.—The undersigned will offer for sale his House and Lot, situated on Main street, north of the railroad. It is convenient to business and will be sold at a bargain. F. McNAMARA. CHELSEA, April 7.

Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything, \$10 a day and upwards is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

ESSEX HOUSE,

No. 181, Sandwich st., (Opposite Turk's old Hotel), WINDSOR, ONT.

JOHN R. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

The bar is supplied with the finest brands of liquors and cigars. Good stabling in connection with the house. Terms \$1.00 per day. This house has been thoroughly overhauled and is in excellent order to suit the wants of the traveling public.

If you are a man of business, and are suffering from any of the following ailments, you will find relief in the use of HOP BITTERS. It is a powerful purgative, and will cleanse the system, and give you a healthy appetite. It is also a good tonic, and will strengthen the nerves, and give you more energy. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and is sold everywhere.

If you are a woman of business, and are suffering from any of the following ailments, you will find relief in the use of HOP BITTERS. It is a powerful purgative, and will cleanse the system, and give you a healthy appetite. It is also a good tonic, and will strengthen the nerves, and give you more energy. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and is sold everywhere.

Go to your Druggist for Mrs. Freeman's New National Dyes. For brightness and durability of color, are unequalled. Color from 2 to 5 pounds. Directions in English and German. Price, 15 cents.

Chelsea & Vicinity. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, Your are invited to partake freely of the Excellent Bargains we are now offering in every department at the BUSY BEE-HIVE.

BLA'K SILKS. Of the very best makes at but very slight advance from IMPORTERS PRICES.

BROCADE SILKS! 20 per cent. cheaper than any we have ever before seen.

FRINGES, TRIMMINGS, LACES & EMBROIDERIES. All goods that are usually sold at large profits we can afford to sell on the close CASH plan. BECAUSE we sell larger quantities of them.

BUNTINGS, and other Dress Goods we sell cheap, and sell loads of them.

200 YARDS REMNANTS—18, 20 and 25c Dress Goods, we offer at 11c per yard. Just now 100 Dozen Gents 25c heavy knit cotton Socks at just half value, 12 1/2c a pair.

Cheviot Shirts, and other Domestic Goods—we will save you money on—at the BUSY BEE HIVE every day in the week, TRY IT, -TRY IT-TRY IT. RESPECTFULLY, L. H. FIELD, Jackson, Mich.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN. The Press 700 papers in the state prison at Jackson June 25; 25 were received during the month of June and 22 discharged. Levi Parker, a farmer living near Blenheim, Leavitt Co., was killed by the discharge of an old gun he was using in the woods...

Another crazy man went into the Adjutant-General's office, slipped Gen. Drum on the back and he has a revelation that he must kill Vice-President Arthur. He was promptly arrested. Brooks is a clerk in the war department and likes others during the excitement has been drinking. He got very drunk and entered Gen. Drum's room saying that if no one killed Arthur he would. An outsider, hearing it, sent for the officers, who arrested him. He will be released as soon as he sobers up...

Laws of General Interest. Among the laws passed by the Michigan legislature at the session just closed was one to amend act No. 138 of 1875, relative to SUBJECTS FOR DISSECTION. For the advancement of science. Act No. 16, section 1, provides that the boards of health, common councils, trustees, or executive officers of any city, village, or township, the sheriff, coroner, keeper of any jail or prison, superintendent or managers of any charitable or penal institution, maintained in whole or part at public expense, having in his or their possession or control the dead body of any person, not claimed by any relative or legal representative, and which may need to be buried at public expense, shall deliver such dead body within 36 hours after death, or after he or she shall become possessed thereof, to the express or railway company at the nearest station, placed in a coffin, etc., and directed to the "demonstrator of anatomy of the university of Michigan, Ann Arbor," except only dead bodies of such persons as have died from infectious disease...

real estate and to the form of acknowledgments of the same," provides that any conveyance of lands worded in substance as follows: "A. B. conveys and warrants to C. D. (here describe the premises) for the sum (here insert the consideration), the conveyance being dated and duly signed, sealed, and acknowledged by the grantor, shall be deemed and held to be a conveyance of the fee simple to the grantee, his heirs and assigns, with covenant from the grantor, for himself and his heirs and personal representatives, that he is lawfully seized of the premises, has a good right to convey the same, and guarantees the quiet possession thereof; that the same are free from all incumbrances, and that he will warrant and defend the title against all lawful claims. Section 2 provides that any conveyance of lands worded in substance as follows: "A. B. quitclaims to C. D. (here describe the premises) for the sum (here insert the consideration)," the said conveyance being duly signed, sealed, and acknowledged by the grantor, shall be deemed a good and sufficient conveyance in quitclaim to the grantee, his heirs and assigns. The act further provides that it shall not be necessary to use the words "heirs and assigns of the grantee" to create in the grantee an estate of inheritance, and if it be the intention of the grantor to convey any lesser estate, it shall be so expressed in the deed. This act makes substantially the same rule apply to mortgages. It also provides that the following, or any other form substantially the same, shall be good and sufficient acknowledgment of any deed or mortgage: "Before me, E. F. (a judge, justice of the peace, commissioner, or notary public, as the case may be), this day of A. B. acknowledged the execution of the annexed deed (or mortgages)." Provided, that the signing, sealing, and delivering of every such conveyance shall be witnessed by two persons, who shall subscribe their names thereto.

Sands of the Sea Shore Full of Iron. Mr. Thomas A. Edison, the electrical wizard, who has of late accomplished so many marvelous things, has perfected another remarkable invention that will no doubt work a great revolution in the iron trade. The matter has just to the press been kept very quiet, but it has finally leaked out, notwithstanding the efforts of those who are financially interested to keep it from the public. The machine, wherein electricity plays the prominent part, is a very simple contrivance, but nevertheless it will be the means of producing what has never been produced in this country before, and that is, iron of the same quality as the best Swedish, and for a market price of about one-half that of the latter. It had been believed for some time that there was in the seashore sands of Long Island and along the Atlantic coast indications of magnetic iron, and examination proved that this was a fact, but how to extract it from the sand was the problem. Mr. Edison had some time ago invented a process for extracting gold-dust from washings by the use of magnets, whereby the baser constituents were attracted into piles by means of three or four processes, and the gold and sand subsequently washed and separated. When the matter of securing iron-ore from the sea sands was presented to him a few weeks ago, he at once went to work and perfected a process whereby with one exposure to magnets the valuable ore should be separated from the "titanic" or iron-coated with sulphur, with which it was mingled, and at the same time left free of the schist wherein it was lodged. To do this it became necessary to so graduate the electrical force that the true iron, having the greater attractive force, should be drawn nearest the magnet, while the magnetite, or sulphur-ore and sand, should fall in separate piles. Mr. Edison's separator—thus it may comprehensively be called—consists of a V-shaped trough four feet long and a little more than two feet deep, with a slit one-sixteenth of an inch wide at the bottom. Under this, at a distance of five feet, and resting on the ground, is a separator, the apex situated a little to one side of the trough above, so that the sand falling straight will strike on one incline and be forced in an opposite direction from that taken by the ore, which, striking the other side, is slid off into a hopper or receptacle. A little less than half-way between the slit in the trough or sand receptacle and the ground, and of the same width, are a pair of large magnets, which receive their electrical energy either from jars or steam generators just as is desired, according to the plan. The object is to extract from the sand and titaniferous ore. The sand is shoveled into the trough, and, being dry, falls through the narrow slit in a sheet four feet long and one-sixteenth of an inch in width. The magnets are provided with just enough power to deflect the magnetite or block oxide of iron from a perpendicular fall and deposit it on the side, which, having no affinity for the magnets, falls direct to the ground, and shipped. The process is very rapid. It may be asked what particular value is to be attached to this simple invention and where it is to be adopted. It is one of the most valuable of modern inventions, and is to be made use of right here on the Atlantic coast. According to Edison's statements, the ocean shores are simply covered with these iron deposits. Heretofore Swedish iron has never been made outside that country, where these sand deposits exist, and where the crystals of magnetite are very large. But here, right under our very nose, there are, it appears, millions upon millions of tons of this sand containing incalculable amounts of the purest and best iron ore for magnetite, or block oxide of iron is the purest ore known, containing no phosphorus or sulphur. There are banks of this sand on Long Island, alone, twenty feet high, where there are layers upon layers of the deposits, and these banks are from 100 to 150 feet in width. Here is one strip of coast that has not been prospected that is twenty miles long. Removing the white surface sand, there is usually found a deposit of black sand two to ten inches in depth. About two inches below occurs another, and four inches further another deposit. In these deposits is found the iron-ore that is so valuable. It is estimated that about 40 per cent of the sand is composed of the two forms of iron-ore—magnetite and titaniferous, while the rest is from 18 to 20 per cent pure magnetite. Under the present working by those who are managing the machine in operation about 19 per cent is extracted, but Edison says he can get more than this if he should take hold of it personally. He gave the present operator a ten-minute's lesson one day, and that's all the instruction he had, so he is naturally working a little crude. Of course the development of these ocean iron mines has promptly enlisted capital, and a company has been formed called the Ore-Milling Company, who propose to get a corner on Swedish iron, if the thing is possible. They have leased one strip of shore ten miles in length for \$20 a year for the entire ground, but it was done before the owners suspected what the sands contained. Now the price of the leasehold is going up, and sea sand is at a premium in the Long Island real-estate market. But, nevertheless, this company has sixty miles, all told, from Babylon to Quogue, and they are going to turn the seashore upside down the next few months in quest of this valuable ore. Mr. Edison said to me to-night: "Two miles of that coast is BETTER THAN ANY GOLD MINE." And he added, with a smile: "They think I look upon this matter in a queer light, for I don't have much to say about it. All I'm now interested in is my 30 cents per ton royalty in the product. That's enough for me. I've got an invention in my head for the treatment of ore that will beat the world, and I'm going to perfect it before long," he continued. "How do you spell it?" asked a friend near by. "Iron Sulphurets," said Edison, and he gave his cigar stump a vigorous pull. This magnetite ore which is now be-

ing taken out on the Long Island coast is shipped to Rockaway, N. J., and sold at \$13 a ton. The ore machine now in operation at Quogue will treat 100 tons of sand per day, which will yield say fifteen to twenty tons of pure iron ore. It can be produced at a minimum of \$1 per ton. The ore is sold to a bloomery at Rockaway and made into blooms, or charcoal iron, which is pronounced by all who are familiar with the trade as of the finest quality, equal to the best Swedish, and not hitherto manufactured here. There are now five machines making at Edison's works in New York, in Goerick street. They will be ready to be placed in operation at a very early day. Mr. Edison says there are deposits of this iron along the mouth of the St. Lawrence, where fully 30 per cent of iron is to be found. The shores along our coast from Maine to the Gulf are more or less covered with these black lands, while rich deposits exist in Oregon. He finds that the magnetite crystals exist where mica-chist is found, and these deposits are the results of erosions carried to the sea and thrown up by constant working of the waves. The company now formed here has embarked in the scheme on a large scale. The stock, placed at \$50 a share in a few weeks ago, is already held at that figure—N. Y. Cor. Chicago Tribune. Neither Gorillas Nor Humans. A JAPANESE TRIBE OF HAIRY PEOPLE WHO POSSESS TAILS. Can it be supposed that when Dean Swift belied humanity by degrading it below the level of the brutes in his dreadful fiction of the Yahoos he ever imagined that there existed aught that approximated toward the odious picture? Yet such is the case. There are, undoubtedly, races whose attributes do, in various degrees, suggest, if they do not realize, the misanthropic fables of the men-beasts of Houyhnhnms Land. The Niamniam of Africa, who live between the Gulf of Benin and the Abyssinia, are said to have tails, a statement confirmed by Dr. Habels of Constantinople, in 1851. The "hairy people" mentioned of old by Hanno seem to have a real existence, apart from the gorilla, judging from Miss Bird's account of the Ainos of Japan, a strange, savage, and little-known race, supposed to be the aborigines of that country, but now only to be found on the Island of Yezo. They are, she says, of a most ferocious aspect, owing to the profusion of their thick, soft black hair and beards, and to the singular fact that their bodies are commonly covered with a vigorous growth of black hair or fur, upward of an inch in length, and incrustated with dirt, for the Ainos never wash. Their food is a "stew of abominable things," and a "thick soup made of putty clay, which is boiled with the bulb of a white lily." They believe themselves to be descended from dogs, but other characteristics of this strange people are not unamiable. Beyond these instances, and presenting a far more striking resemblance to the Yahoo type, there are the Veddas or Veddahs of Ceylon, their duplicates in Borneo or New Guinea, and kindred varieties discovered in the Philippine Islands, Terra del Fuego, and South America. Only none of these are so hateful as the creatures of Swift's invention. It needed that fierce indignation against his kind, which he has recorded in his epiphany, to depict them.

Living Well. 'When de ole woman used to talk me dat sartin woman had new silks, new hats, new close an new shoes one month de y'ar roun', an' we habin' to lib close on de same money, it made me mad. Dat is, it used to. When I saw men dat owed for deir washin' struttin' aroun' like lords, while I had to work seven days in a week an' pay my debts, I felt like smashin' frew de sidewalk. But I got ober all dis. When I met a woman who kin dress like a banker's wife on de \$10 or \$12 per week paid her husband, I doan' low myself to even fink about it. When I see a mat buyin' twenty-cent cigars, sportin' a cane and takin' champagne, while his chillen at home hab'nt a fry in de pan, I believe dat it am all right. When a lady with \$300 worth of close on arm me to do a job of white washin' in a parlor whar de bes' pictur's come from a tea store, an' de bes' chop, an' under chaitel mortgage, I doan' stop to wonder who she thinks she am foolin'." 'Nayburs ob mine who owe all de dollars for a libery rig on (Sunday) an' I shan't criticize. Wives may go shoppin' every night, an' de ole woman will keep de cabin just de same. Since we quit wonderin' and speculate ober dese fings we feel much better. We know fur a fact just how fur we kin make money go. If odder folks kin lib like lords on a salary of \$300 a y'ar, it's a streak of good luck an' most of our bizness. My advice to you as to terch fings pass. De y'ar is my terch wid which we have no bizness an' de mo' you ponder ober dem de less you will enjoy what de hab'nt honestly earned by hard work an' saved by good economy.—Detroit Free Press.

Worth of the Cornith Canal. Much interest is felt in Austria at the proposed scheme for a canal through the isthmus of Corinth. M. Gersten, civil engineer, in staying at Corinth, and engaged in drawing up the details of the plan. The preliminary work are to commence in the approaching autumn. It is expected that the piercing of the isthmus will occupy rather more than four years, and that the canal will be ready for use within six years, as the maximum, from the present time. The importance of the scheme for Austria, and, indeed, for international commerce generally, is that steamers destined for Constantinople, the Black or Aegean Sea, and coming from the Adriatic and the Red will be able not only to shorten their voyage considerably, but will in this way be able to avoid the dangerous round Cape Matapan, at the southern extremity of the Peloponnese. The saving in time from the Adriatic Sea will often be as much as twenty-four hours. Italian steamers generally will gain on an average 16 hours, and other vessels from Gibraltar equally will gain nearly 3,000 miles. The number of steamers annually passing around Cape Matapan is estimated at nearly 3,000, including 1,300 post steamers, an equal number of ordinary commercial steamers and some 300 vessels.