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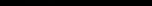
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NUMBER 41.

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NOTICE.—All communications, local notices, and advertisements must be handed in on Monday of each week, to insure that week's publication. The above rules will be strictly adhered to.

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 advertiser 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 No communication will be published unless accompanied with the real name and address of the author, which we require, not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.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, Washburn Co., Mich.

The Chelsea Herald.

CHELSEA, JUNE 15, 1882.

Household Finance.

The Trouble Extravagant Wives and Mean Husbands Make in the World.

One of the peculiarities of the present social system is that relating to the "money question" between husbands and wives. Although with the nuptial oath the husband does with all his worldly goods the wife endow, too often the memory of the obligation dies with the word of promise on the lips. When a man takes a woman to be his wife he assumes the broadest obligation to provide for her comfort and support. A man of wealth is bound to enable a woman to sustain herself creditably in the circle in which they move; the poor man to administer to the comfort of his family as far as within his means. The ethical code does not obligate the affluent man to indulge his family in profligate extravagance, nor the poor man to make provisions for his family inconsistent with his income. The inconsiderate and reckless waste of money by some women provided with unstinted means, and the endeavor of others whose means are limited to a pretentious display, are equally to be condemned. There are some men who do not realize, or, at any rate, who seem to forget, that their wives have any rights in money matters which they are bound to respect. A wife to this sort of a husband is much the same as a servant. Does she require money for family necessities, she must render account for the expenditure of every cent. If shopping is to be done, she must go to him for money to purchase even a spool of thread or to pay car-fare. This is humiliating to a sensitive woman, yet such instances come under observation every day. A man of delicate sensibilities would himself feel humiliated that his wife should be placed in such a position. And yet the man who never thinks to provide his wife with small change is careful enough to keep the wherewith in his pocket to supply his cigars, his drinks, his luncheons, and other incidentals, regardless of the fact that a woman, too, has daily incidental expenses. The "mean man" treats his wife in this manner out of pure cussedness. There are others, however, who make the grave mistake of not recognizing the ability of their wives in pecuniary matters, and treat them as though they were children who do not know the value of money. These two classes comprehend all married men, for the man who is too stingy to give his wife the money which is hers by rights is mean. Advice would be wasted on him, but kicking might have potent effect. As to those men who question the financial shrewdness and ability of women, careful observation should convince them that as a general thing good wives are ever more prudent, thrifty and economical financiers than men. Put money in your wife's purse and send her out shopping, and she will, nine times out of ten, make \$1 go as far again as you will. Hundreds of prosperous men to-day owe their success to the counsel and advice of their wives, to whom they have confided; nor are they ashamed to acknowledge it. Many are the bankrupts who would have continued in prosperity had they but followed the advice of their wives; they will tell you so themselves. Every day we see noble wives who are cast upon their own resources by the failure of some reckless speculation on which their husbands entered, assume grave responsibilities and display wonderful powers of energy and calculation. Every day we see women whose entire

lives have been of domestic dereliction left widowed and destitute, with the burden of a family upon their inexperienced shoulders, display a persevering industry, thrift, and financial discretion which ought to put to shame any man who would question the fiduciary ability of woman. Let every husband consider his wife entitled to a fair share of his income for personal and family expenses, avoid meddling with the interior details of the home, trusting implicitly to the judgment and management of the wife and the cases will be rare where the result will not be greater domestic happiness as well as pecuniary advantage.

Are our Habits Improving?

It is quite certain that the American man of to-day does not use as much tobacco as did his forefathers. There was a time when nearly every grown American chewed tobacco. The spittoon was to be seen everywhere; and it was generally patronized. The habit was well nigh universal; yet, to-day, it is doubtful whether more than one man in thirty is an habitual chewer of the "weed." Our ancestors also were great snuff-takers; even women indulged in the nasty habit; but the snuff-box, once in universal use, is now rarely seen. Segars, however, are used very generally, while the consumption of cigarettes is enormous. We probably smoke more than did our ancestors, but pipes are not as popular now as in their time. We drink a fearful amount of liquor in America, but even here there is some improvement. In our forefathers' time rum and whiskey were in every man's house, while to-day strong drink is excluded from all reputable homes. The consumption of light beers and wines has, in a great measure, replaced whiskey, rum, gin, and brandy; while there are a hundred total abstainers to-day where there was one fifty years ago. But still the dreadful fact remains, that drunkenness is the great vice of our age, than an appalling amount of liquor is consumed, and that there are but few families who have not to mourn the curse of strong drink in some of their members. Still, some progress has been made in limiting the use of tobacco, and the ravages made by strong drink. From Demorest's Monthly.

In All Her Ignorance.

The ignorant young lady may be a beautiful creature, graceful in her manners, pleasant in her deportment and possessed of a sufficient stock of conversational power to entrap some poor fellow into matrimony. Under our laws there is no bureau of examination to test her qualifications for assuming the responsibilities of married life. The young man who takes her for better or for worse can act as examining board at his leisure and report at his convenience, as the case may be. He is likely to find that although she may have entranced him with the fluency of her speech at party or ball during the blissful experience of courtship, her endeavors at housekeeping are anything but blissful. When she undertakes to bake biscuits the products of her first days' work may be sold either for pavingstones or base-balls. When she wrestles with cobwebs the industrious spider gets the better of her. When she attempts to set a room to rights she leaves it looking as if her neighbors had been holding a pignio in it. But it is when the ignorant young lady becomes a mother that her natural lack of knowledge is most conspicuously displayed. Such a case has recently been brought to light in one of the pretty villages on the Hudson River. The lady had been brought up among surroundings of wealth and luxury and had allowed much useful information to skip past her without taking the trouble to improve it. One day it became necessary to give her bouncing baby boy a bath in his little tin bath-tub. She put him into the water which was too cool for him, when happily her mother-in-law came into the room and told her that the child would be chilled to death unless the water were made warmer. She knew that heating water generally made it warmer, and so, instead of adding some hot water to the cool contents of the tub, she stood the whole; baby and all, over the gas stove. Presently the heat had its effect. The bottom of the tub began to be hot and the child wriggled around in a way which showed that he was uncomfortable. As it grew hotter and hotter he set up his little pipes in a piercing yell. The mother was not greatly alarmed by this, for since the days of Cain, the first recorded infant, it has

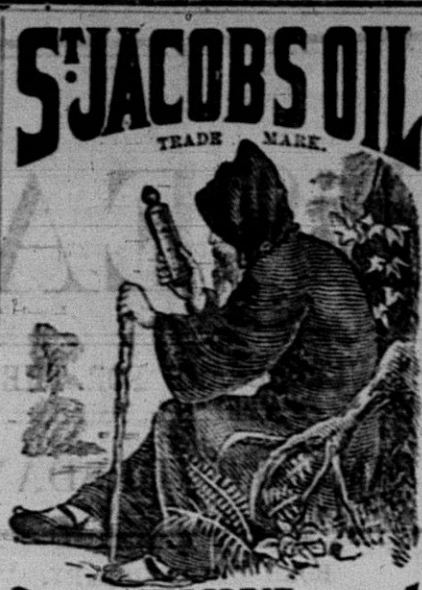
been customary for baby boys to yell when they felt like it. But soon the heat increased so much that the baby, with one agonizing scream, kicked the tub over and rolled out on the floor, upsetting the gas stove, drenching his mother with scalding water, and summoning the affrighted mother-in-law to the rescue. While young Mrs. Ignorance was busy fainting, the old lady and the servants gathered up the parboiled infant and put him in a place of safety. Thus does the young woman who never learned in girlhood become acquainted with the relations of hot water to babies and of babies to hot water. It is never too late to learn.—Philadelphia Times.

A FISH-EATING PEOPLE.—The Japanese eat very little meat. With a population of 30,000,000, the whole country contains less than one million head of cattle. Of these less than 600,000 are fit for food. It follows, there are but two head of cattle for every hundred Japanese, whereas, there are seventy-three head of cattle for every hundred Americans, men, women and children. About one-half of the cattle slaughtered in Japan is eaten by the foreign population, and the residue by the Japanese army and navy. Consul-General Van Buren reports, that the people live mainly upon fish, which includes cod, salmon, mackerel, herring, carp, eels, skate, mullet and catfish, while plaice are plentiful and cheap. The consul also states, that one-half of the people eat fish every day, and the rest two or three times a week. So as to secure a variety, many of the fishes are eaten raw. The Japanese, however, live mainly on vegetable food. They have an acorn which grows on a small bush four feet high, and is plentiful, cheap, and very nutritious. This nut, it is said, should be naturalized in this country, as it has the merit of being free from bitter and astringent qualities. The Japanese, however, are not a strong people. They are a small and feeble race physically, as compared with Europeans. They have, however, a high civilization of their own, and are intelligent and industrious. The meat-eating races are, after all, the most virile and vigorous. It is the beef and mutton-eating Englishman and the American, who consumes so much animal food, which are populating the earth. The rice and fish-eating nations of the East are not distinguished for either bodily or mental vigor.—From Demorest's Monthly.

CASSAVA.—The cultivation of the cassava root is attracting the attention of California farmers. It is said to be more profitable to grow cassava than corn. Cassava flourishes in moist bottom land. It is grown for the purpose of furnishing glucose, a substance now extensively used in the manufacture of beer and as a substance for honey and sugar. The figures given are as follows: Corn yields thirty pounds of glucose to the bushel; cassava yields about the same amount per bushel. But a corn crop ranges from thirty to sixty bushels to the acre, while a cassava crop is often twenty tons. So the yield of glucose from an acre of cassava would be nearly ten times greater than from an acre of corn. The quality is superior.

A STRANGE CASE.—The Rev. Marcus Ormond died at Oxford, Ohio, lately. Some years ago he had a fit of sickness which resulted in his losing his memory, so that all the past was obliterated. With apparently restored health the past was a blank to him. He was sensible enough of the present and the future but he forgot even the names of his children and the faces of friends. The night before he died he held a family prayer-meeting, when, strange to say, his memory returned, and he prayed for all the members of his household, calling them by name. During the following night he passed away forever. Man is certainly a very mysterious being, and the alterations made by disease constantly present new and startling features.—From Demorest's Monthly.

It was the saying of an old acquaintance of ours, when his attention was called to anything that had a smacking of scandal in it, "I have so much to do that I cannot hear it. One-half of my time is taken up with letting alone the affairs of my neighbors." How many excellent opportunities of letting alone other people's business are slighted, and the world is troubled with the interference of people with what does not concern them. Neighborhoods are driven crazy by the reports of idle or mischievous people, who watch for occasions of scandal and lose no opportunity of making them public, regardless of truth, or of the injury inflicted upon the feelings of others. Gossip passes for facts, surmise for history; and the nimble lie runs many a league while truth is putting on its boots.



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.
Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,
Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.
No Preparation on earth equals Dr. J. C. Jacobs Oil as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial will test the comparatively trifling outlay of 25 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.
Directions in Eleven Languages.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.
A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Chelsea Market.

CHELSEA, June 15, 1882.

FLOUR, P. wt.	\$2 50
WHEAT, White, P. bu.	1 20
CORN, P. bu.	35 @
OATS, P. bu.	30 @
BARLEY, P. bu.	40 @
CLAYTON SEED, P. bu.	3 00
BEANS, P. bu.	3 00
POTATOES, P. bu.	1 10
APPLES, green, P. bu.	1 12
do, dried, P. lb.	5 @
HONEY, P. lb.	18 @
BUTTER, P. lb.	16 @
POULTRY—Chickens, P. lb.	12 @
LARD, P. lb.	11 @
TALLOW, P. lb.	6 @
HAMS, P. lb.	12 @
SHOULDERS, P. lb.	8 @
Eggs, P. doz.	15 @
EGGS, live P. cwt.	3 00 @ 3 50
SHEEP, live P. cwt.	3 00 @ 5 00
HOGS, live P. cwt.	3 00 @ 7 00
do dressed P. cwt.	10 00 @ 12 00
HAY, tame P. ton.	5 00 @ 6 00
do marsh, P. ton.	1 25
SALT, P. lb.	33 @
WOOL, P. lb.	35 @
CRANBERRIES, P. bu.	2 00

\$66 a week is your own town. \$5 Outfit free. No risk. Every thing new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. v11-9

BUSY BEE HIVE.
Unprecedented slaughter in
DRY GOODS!
Another load of Merchandise
from the Closing Out Sale of
A. T. STEWART & CO.

Black Dress Silk	\$1.00,	Good for	\$1.25
" " "	1.25,	" "	1.50
" " "	1.50,	" "	1.75
" " "	1.65,	" "	2.00
" " "	2.00,	" "	2.50

48 inch Black Cashmere \$1.00, cheap at \$1.25
All wool Black Cashmere 50, 65, 75, 85c,
All excellent value—

COLORED DRESS GOODS at 10 and 12½c,
BROCADE DRESS GOODS 15, cheap at 25c,
Lot of Alpaca in }
Plain and Fancy's } 25 were 50

HOSIERY. HOSIERY.

Ladies Hose at 10, 12½, 15, Sold for more money
" " 18, were 25c,
" " 25, were 37½c,
Children's Hose at 5, 10, 15, 20, 25c., worth double we ask for them.

GENTS' COTTON SOCKS
5, 8, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25c., Every pair a bargain of itself
Some extra cheap bargains in cotton Quilts, Napkins and Towels.
Call and see for yourselves,
Use your own judgment
And you will be convinced.
**L. H. FIELD,
BUSY BEE HIVE
JACKSON.**

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.)	
Atlantic Ex. 11:00 a. m.	10:00 p. m.
Day Express 8:35 a. m.	7:30 p. m.
Detroit & Buf.	
Auto Express 12:45 noon	7:00 a. m.
N. Y. Express 7:05 p. m.	4:45 a. m.
Except Monday.	Sundays Excepted.
Daily.	
J. F. McCURE.	
Western Passenger Agent, Detroit.	
Wm. Edgar, Gen. Pass'r Ag't, Hamilton.	

A NEW MEDICINE
HOPS & MALT BITTERS
Regulate the Liver, positively cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Sick Headache, prevent Constipation, remove Bileousness, relieve of Rheumatism, purify the Blood, cleanse the Kidneys, correct the Stomach and Bowels, and induce Sleep.
HOPS & MALT
It is rich in the material that nourishes, invigorates, purifies and strengthens. They supply Brain, Muscular and Nerve force, Vigor to the Enfeebled, Tone and Strength to the Exhausted, and Nourishment to the Young and Aged.
HOPS & MALT
No matter what your condition, or how much overcome by disease, TRY THESE. It creates a healthy action of the Liver, forcing out the poisons, restoring circulation and promoting Good Digestion, Clean Complexion, Energy, and Vigorous Health.
HOPS & MALT
If you are languishing from Indigestion, Constipation, Overwork or Disease, or if your Brain is overtaxed, Muscles and Nerves weakened by loss of sleep or appetite, or business worry, they will nourish, strengthen and restore you.
NOTE—HOPS & MALT

BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not needed. We will start you. \$12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time only or give your whole time to the business. You can live at home and do the work. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily and honorably. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfits furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address, STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

All kinds of plain and fancy job work done at the HERALD office.

CLOSING OUT.

Having decided
TO CLOSE UP my
Business. I will
offer my

ENTIRE STOCK
At very low Prices.

TERMS CASH.

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JACKSON, MICH.

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