





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 No communication will be published unless accompanied with the real name and address of the author, which we require, not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.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

## The Chelsea Herald.

CHELSEA, JUNE 16, 1881.

### SCARLET FEVER.

#### The Scourge of the Nursery on How to Treat It.

Besides the character common to the group known as exanthemata, scarlatina is almost always attended by sore throat, and the scarlet rash or eruption, which gives the name to the disease, breaks out as early as the second day after the appearance of the fever, and ends on the sixth or seventh day in the separation of the cuticle. Nearly all medical writers mention three varieties of the disease—scarlatina simplex, in which scarcely any throat trouble attends the fever and the rash; scarlatina anginosa, in which throat trouble is more prominent than in either of the other affections, and scarlatina maligna, in which the system is immediately overborne by the violence of the disorder, and the patient exhibits great weakness and lots of vitality. The disease begins with chilliness, lassitude, headache, rapid pulse, dry, hot skin, flushed face, loss of appetite and furred tongue. Presently the throat feels irritated, grows red, and is often swollen. The small points of the rash so increase that the skin soon seems almost uniformly red, extending from the face, neck and the breast to the trunk and extremities. The separation of the cuticle in the scales usually ends in a fortnight or more from the declaration of the distemper. The fever continues with the rash; is sometimes accompanied with delirium, even coma. In the malignant, or third form, the rash comes out late and partially, being at times barely perceptible. At other times it may abruptly recede, or be mingled with livid spots. The skin is cold, with feeble pulse and extreme prostration, and death may occur—frequently from blood-poisoning—in a few hours. In such cases the tongue is dry, brown, tremulous; the throat is livid, swollen, ulcerated, gangrenous; breathing is impeded by viscid mucus that collects about the fauces, and medicine avails little. Even in scarlatina anginosa there is considerable danger, it may prove fatal from the inflammation or effusion within the head, or from disorganization of the throat and sloughing off of adjacent parts. Teeming women are in eminent peril from the mild phase of the fever. When it seems to be cured its consequences are hazardous. Children, to whom it is mainly confined of course, are subject after a severe attack to permanent ill health, and to some of the many forms of chronic scrofula, as shown by boils, sores behind the ears, inflammation of the eyes, glandular swellings, and strumous ulcers. Scarlatina is often followed by a peculiar dropsy, affecting the subcutaneous cellular tissues and larger serous cavities. It occurs, like all the exanthemata, as an epidemic—sometimes in very virulent type. In the simple variety, remaining within doors, non-stimulating diet and regulation of the bowels are generally found sufficient. In the second variety, leeches are often employed, especially where delirium supervenes. The two principal sources of danger in the malignant variety are from primary effect of the contagious poison upon the body and from gangrenous ulceration of the throat. The final result is always uncertain. Whether it is contagious throughout its course, or at one period alone, has never been ascertained; but that the power of contagion remains in clothing, furniture, etc., is unquestioned and unquestionable.—*New York Times.*

A lady came to the dentist's one day and asked him to pull out a bad tooth. She opens her mouth, and the dentist scans a keyboard in which every note is a sharp. "Excuse me," he says, leaning forward, "You wish me to take out a bad tooth?" "Yes," "Pray which one?"

### DRAIN NOTICE.

To all Whom it may Concern:

APPLICATION in writing having been made to the undersigned, the Drain Commissioner of the township of Lyndon, Washtenaw county, Michigan, the Drain Commissioner of the township of Unadilla, Livingston county, Michigan, and the Drain Commissioner of Putnam, Livingston county, Michigan, and to each and to all of us the said Drain Commissioners jointly, by 24 freeholders and residents of the township of Lyndon, Washtenaw county, Michigan, and the townships of Unadilla and Putnam, Livingston county, Michigan, to locate and construct a continuous Open Main Ditch into and through the said township of Unadilla and into and through the said township of Lyndon and into the said township of Putnam, described as follows, to wit:—An open main ditch, in the township of Lyndon, Washtenaw county, and Unadilla and Putnam, Livingston county, in the State of Michigan, to be known as "The Joint Ditch of the Townships of Lyndon, Unadilla and Putnam," said open main ditch to be upon the line of section 18, and of the width, length, dimensions and average depth hereinafter respectively set forth and described, to wit:

BEARINGS OF THE COURSES.		Length of Courses.	No. of the Angles.	No. of the Stakes.	WITNESS TREES.
North 30½ deg. east.....	27.50	1	1		
Thence north 87½ deg. east.....	27.50	2	7		
Thence south 58 deg. east.....	14.00	3	8		
Thence south 63½ deg. east.....	25.00	4	13		
Thence south 81½ deg. east.....	3.36	5	14		Willow 6 inches in diameter bears south 11 deg. east 1 ch. 17 lks.
Thence south 46 deg. east.....	20.06	6	18		
Thence south 24½ deg. east.....	9.30	7	19		Willow 12 in. in diameter bears s. 44½ deg. west 2 chs. 40½ lks.
Thence south 48 deg. east.....	6.00	8	20		White oak 8 in. in diam. bears s. 86½ deg. w. 1 ch. 73 lks. said stake 21 standing in the south line of the township of Unadilla and n. line of the township of Lyndon, being 14 chs. 79 lks. e. of the n. 1½ post of sec. 6, township of Lyndon, being town 1 s. of range 3 e. Mich.
Thence south 7¼ deg. east.....	7.21	9	21		Black oak 12 in. in diam. bears s. 60½ deg. west 1 ch. 67 lks.
Thence south 58½ deg. east.....	8.17	10	22		Black oak 10 in. in diam. bears s. 87½ deg. west 1 ch. 18 lks.
Thence south 31½ deg. east.....	1.17	11	23		Black oak 6 in. in diam. bears s. 22½ deg. west 99½ lks.
Thence south 55½ deg. east.....	19.00	12	27		Hickory 7 in. in diam. bears s. 43½ deg. west 1 ch. 10 lks.
Thence south 34 deg. east.....	5.00	13	28		Black oak 5 in. in diam. bears s. 1 ch. 90½ lks.
Thence south 17 deg. west.....	9.55	14	30		Willow 8 in. in diam. bears s. 53 deg. east 1 ch. 69 lks.
Thence south 45½ deg. east.....	11.16	15	32		Black oak 5 in. in diam. bears s. 84½ deg. west 30 chs. 3 lks.
Thence south 88½ deg. east.....	9.17	16	34		Willow 4 in. in diam. bears n. 1½ deg. e. 3 chs. 35 lks.
Thence south 42½ deg. east.....	10.14	17	37		Poplar 20 in. in diam. bears n. 80 deg. west 27 lks.
Thence south 69½ deg. east.....	10.79	18	39		White oak 4 in. in diameter bears south 15 deg. east 11 lks.
Thence north 64½ deg. east.....	3.14	19	40		Willow 8 in. in diameter bears n. 78 deg. west 88 lks.
Thence north 7½ deg. east.....	7.47	20	42		Willow 4 in. in diameter bears n. 41½ deg. west 16 lks.
Thence north 71 deg. east.....	13.66	21	45		Black oak 8 in. in diameter bears s. ¼ deg. west 44 lks.
Thence north 86½ deg. east.....	7.52	22	47		Black oak 7 in. in diameter bears north 87½ deg. east 2 chs. 51 lks.
Thence north 13½ deg. east.....	7.12	23	48		Yellow oak 5 in. in diameter, corner tree.
Thence north 24 deg. west.....	4.80	24	50		Sassafras 4 in. in diameter bears n. 19½ deg. west 31 lks.
Thence north 6 deg. east.....	12.94	25	52		Black oak 10 in. in diameter bears north 16½ deg. east 30 lks.
Thence north 17½ deg. west.....	15.00	26	53		White oak 9 in. in diameter bears south 45½ deg. west 42 lks.
Thence north 13 deg. east.....	3.02	27	56		Black oak 12 in. in diameter bears south ¼ deg. west 1 ch. 50 lks.
Thence north 16 deg. west.....	20.00	28	60		Qr. post between secs. 34 and 35, bears north 24½ deg. west 83 lks.
Thence north 36 deg. west.....	11.18	29	62		White oak 12 in. in diameter bears south 31½ deg. east 72½ lks.
Thence north 13½ deg. east.....	6.75	30	64		Black oak 12 in. in diameter bears north 32½ deg. east 84 lks.
Thence north 6 deg. west.....	6.45	31	65		Willow 7 in. in diameter bears n. 4 deg. east 1 ch. 75 lks.
Thence north 48 deg. east.....	5.00	32	65		
Thence north 25½ deg. west.....	17.08	33	69		
Thence north 12½ deg. east.....	17.77	34	73		
Thence north 43½ deg. east.....	3.61	35	74		
Thence north 89 deg. east.....	6.48½	36	76		
Thence south 57½ deg. east.....	3.56	37	77		
Thence south 82½ deg. east.....	2.13	38	78		
Thence north 48½ deg. east.....	1.86	39	79		
Thence south 73½ deg. east.....	5.00	40	80		
Thence south 42½ deg. east.....	4.00	41	81		
Thence south 1 deg. east.....	5.00	42	82		
Thence south 60½ deg. east.....	5.85	43	83		
Thence south 81½ deg. east.....	5.17½	44	84		
Thence south 69 deg. east.....	6.13	45	86		
Thence south 79 deg. east.....	1.60	46	87		
Thence north 40½ deg. east.....	1.06	47	88		
Thence north 18½ deg. east.....	7.00	48	90		
Thence north 58½ deg. east.....	3.08	49	91		
Thence north 85½ deg. east.....	17.00	50	95		
Thence north 70 deg. east.....	3.30	51	96		
Thence north 82½ deg. east.....	3.00	52	97		
Thence north 29½ deg. east.....	4.43	53	98		
Thence north 60½ deg. east.....	6.04	54	99		
Thence south 77½ deg. east.....	8.15	55	101		
Thence south 52½ deg. east.....	4.17	56	102		
Thence south 68½ deg. east.....	35.94	57	109		
Thence south 89½ deg. east.....	13.10	58	112		
Thence south 58½ deg. east.....	33.00	59	119		
Thence south 37 deg. east.....	7.11	60	121		
Thence south 58 deg. east.....	1.00	61	122		
Thence south 81½ deg. east.....	4.83	62	123		
Thence north 84 deg. east.....	2.52	63	124		
Thence south 70½ deg. east.....	4.24	64	125		
Thence north 89 deg. east.....	12.00	65	128		
Thence south 77 1-10 deg. east.....	24.00	66	133		
Thence north 80½ deg. east.....	1.49½	67	134		
Thence north 27½ deg. east.....	30.00	68	140		
Thence north 60½ deg. east.....	13.40	69	143		
Thence north 80½ deg. east.....	4.40	70	144		
Thence south 69½ deg. east.....	8.25	71	146		
Thence north 88½ deg. east.....	29.58	72	152		
Thence south 83½ deg. east.....	12.93	73	155		
Thence south 53½ deg. east.....	11.00	74	157		
Thence south 24 deg. east.....	15.00	75	160		
Thence south 13 deg. east.....	8.68	76	162		
Thence south 56½ deg. east.....	7.30	77	164		
Thence south 46½ deg. west.....	8.58	78	166		
Thence south 10 deg. west.....	17.54	79	170		
Thence south 22½ deg. east.....	17.58½	80	174		
Thence north 49½ deg. east.....	2.50	81	175		
Thence north 34 deg. east.....	31.00	82	176		
Thence north 60½ deg. east.....	2.08	83	177		
Thence south 73 deg. east.....	8.89	84	179		
Thence south 75½ deg. east.....	20.00	85	183		
Thence north 32 deg. east.....	24.01	86	188		
Thence north 54 deg. east.....	10.15	87	190		
Thence north 83½ deg. east.....	17.78	88	194		
Thence south 88 deg. east.....	2.68½	89	195		
Thence south 75½ deg. east.....	3.28	90	196		
Thence north 62½ deg. east.....	8.24½	91	198		
Thence south 86 deg. east.....	4.26	92	199		
Thence south 54 deg. east.....	1.52	93	200		
Thence south 26 1-4 deg. east.....	3.06	94	201		
Thence south 59½ deg. east.....	4.00	95	202		
Thence south 89½ deg. east.....	1.90	96	203		
Thence north 60½ deg. east.....	1.00	97	204		
Thence north 55½ deg. east.....	4.61	98	205		
Thence north 77½ deg. east.....	9.95	99	206		
Thence south 62½ deg. east.....	1.00	100	207		
Thence south 38 deg. east.....	8.60	208			

The line above described to be the center line of said open main ditch to be known and designated as "The Joint ditch of the townships of Lyndon, Unadilla and Putnam," and said open main ditch from its commencement as above described to angle number twenty-two (22), stake number forty-seven (47), to be eleven (11) feet wide at the top, three (3) feet wide at the bottom, and to have an average depth of four (4) feet; and said open main ditch from said angle twenty-two (22), stake number forty-seven (47), to a point in the center of said ditch seven (7) chains southeasterly of angle number sixty-five (65), stake number one hundred and twenty-eight (128), to be fifteen (15) feet wide at the top, five (5) feet wide at the bottom, and to have an average depth of five (5) feet; and said open main ditch from the said point in the center of the said ditch seven (7) chains southeasterly of angle number sixty-five (65), stake number one hundred and twenty-eight (128), to angle number seventy-two (72), stake one hundred and fifty-two (152), to be eighteen (18) feet wide at the top, eight (8) feet wide at the bottom, and to have an average depth of five (5) feet; and said open main ditch from said angle number seventy-two (72), stake number one hundred and fifty-two (152), to the end thereof at stake number two hundred and eight (208), to be twenty-two (22) feet wide at the top, twelve (12) feet wide at the bottom, and to have an average depth of five (5) feet.

All of said open main ditch being in the township of Lyndon, Washtenaw county, and the townships of Unadilla and Putnam, Livingston county, Michigan, and said open main ditch being all connected together and forming part of one entire ditch, and stakes being placed along the entire length of said open main ditch as follows: Stakes at the commencement and end of said open main ditch and at the angles of the aforesaid main ditch, and also at every twenty (20) rods distance measured from the commencement of said main ditch, as above described, and from said angles, said stakes numbered consecutively from the commencement to the end of said main ditch. The lines and bearings above given taken from the poles of the compass. The Magnetic Variation being 2½ degrees to the right, as surveyed by Miles W. Bullock, Surveyor, February 26th, A.D. 1881.

And the said applicants having given us good and sufficient security in writing to pay all costs of whatever kind pertaining to the action of the undersigned, the said Drain Commissioners, about such application in case the said application should not be granted, and we, the said Drain Commissioners, acting jointly, having examined personally the line of the said proposed joint continuous open main ditch described in said application, and after such personal examination as aforesaid, we, the said Drain Commissioners, are of the opinion that it is proper and necessary, and for the good of

the public health that said application be granted, and that the said joint continuous open main ditch, as proposed and described in said application, would be a benefit to the lands in the vicinity of the said ditch, and that it would be a benefit to the lands in the vicinity of said ditch, to take the necessary land therefor and to locate and construct said ditch, and we, the undersigned, the said Drain Commissioners, acting jointly, having duly tried to obtain a conveyance to the said County of Livingston, of the lands in the said County of Livingston necessary to locate and construct said ditch, and acting jointly, having duly tried to obtain a conveyance to the said County of Washtenaw of the lands in the said County of Washtenaw necessary to locate and construct said ditch, and having also tried to obtain a release of damages from every person through whose land said ditch is to pass, and being unable to obtain, after such trial as aforesaid, such conveyance and release of damages from all the persons through whose land said ditch is to pass, and it appearing that you and each of you are interested in the location and construction of said ditch:

Therefore, you and each of you are hereby notified that we, the undersigned, the said Drain Commissioners, acting jointly, have fixed and appointed, and do hereby fix and appoint Tuesday, the twenty-eighth (28th) day of June, A.D. 1881, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day as the time, and the place of William S. Livermore, of the village of Unadilla, in the township of Unadilla, Livingston county, Michigan, as the place for an examination upon the said application, and to hear all persons then and there asking to be heard in respect to the location and construction of said joint continuous open main ditch described in said application, and if necessary then and there to impanel and summons a jury to decide as to the necessity of locating and constructing said ditch and taking the necessary land therefor and to determine the amount of damages sustained by any person or persons owning or interested in any of the lands through which said ditch is to pass.

Dated Unadilla, Mich., May 31st, A.D. 1881.

WILLIAM H. COLLINS,  
Drain Commissioner of the Township of Lyndon, Washtenaw county, Mich.

CHARLES N. BULLIS,  
Drain Commissioner of the Township of Unadilla, Livingston county, Mich.

CHARLES BAILEY, JR.,  
Drain Commissioner of the Township of Putnam, Livingston county, Mich.

**TROUBLE SAVED.**—It is a remarkable fact that *Thomas Electric 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.

**TO PERSONS ABOUT TO MARRY.**—To persons about to marry, Douglas Jerold'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.

**RUN IT IN.**—John Loeckman, 274 Clinton street, Buffalo, N. Y., says he has been using *Thomas Electric 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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

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!  
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 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**  
[v9-35] **DURAND & HATCH.**

**WANTED.**—Pasture for 25, 50, 75 or 100 sheep, two or three months. Parties having any pasture to let, call at, or address this office. Give amount and kind of pasture.  
**NOTICE TO FARMERS!!**  
**BRAN and SHIPSTUFF**, per ton \$14.  
Fine MIDDINGS, " " \$16.  
At the PENINSULAR MILLS,  
Dexter, April 21, 1881.  
**JAMES LUCAS.**

## GRAND SPECIAL

—AND—

## UNPRECEDENTED

## S A L E

—OF—

BLACK, PLAIN COLORS and FANCY

## SILKS

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 87½, \$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.

RESPECTFULLY,

M. W. Robinson.

Jackson, Mich.



# M. C. R. R. TIME TABLE.



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

GOING WEST.

Mail Train..... 9:22 A. M.  
Local Passenger..... 9:35 A. M.  
Grand Rapids Express..... 9:52 P. M.  
Jackson Express..... 10:05 P. M.  
Evening Express..... 10:38 P. M.

GOING EAST.

Night Express..... 5:50 A. M.  
Jackson Express..... 8:03 A. M.  
Grand Rapids Express..... 10:07 A. M.  
Mail Train..... 4:40 P. M.  
H. B. Ledyard, Gen'l Supt., Detroit.  
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger and Ticket Ag't, Chicago.

Time of Closing the Mail.

Western..... 7:15 A. M., 11:15 A. M., 9:00 P. M.  
Eastern..... 9:50 A. M., 4:15 P. M., 9:00 P. M.  
Geo. J. CROWELL, Postmaster.

The Chelsea Herald,

IS PUBLISHED

Every Thursday Morning, by

A. Allison, Chelsea, Mich.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

OLIVE LODGE, NO.

156, F. & A. M., will meet

at Masonic Hall in regular

communication on Tuesday Evenings, on

or preceding each full moon.

Theo. E. Wood, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—THE REGULAR

weekly meeting of Vernon Lodge

No. 85, I. O. O. F., will take place

every Wednesday evening at 6 1/2 o'clock,

at their Lodge room, Middle st., East.

G. E. Wright, Sec'y.

WASHTENAW ENCAMPMENT, No.

17, I. O. O. F.—Regular meetings first and

third Wednesday of each month.

J. A. Palmer, Scribe.

R. M. SPEER,

DENTIST.

(Formerly with D. C. Hawxhurst, M. D.;

D. D. S., of Battle Creek.)

Nitrous oxid gas for the painless extrac-

tion of teeth administered.

ROOMS OVER HOPEMAN'S DRY GOODS STORE,

CHELSEA, MICH. [10-23]

R. Kempf & Brother,

BANKERS,

AND PRODUCE DEALERS,

CHELSEA, - - MICH.

Interest Paid on Special Deposits.

Foreign Passage Tickets, to and

from the Old Country, Sold.

Drafts Sold on all the Principal

Towns of Europe.

The Laws of the State of

Michigan hold Private Bankers

liable to the full extent of their

Personal Estate, thereby secur-

ing Depositors against any pos-

sible contingency.

Monies Loaned on First-Class Se-

curity, at Reasonable Rates.

Insurance on Farm and City

Property Effectuated.

Chelsea, March 25, 1880. v9-28-1y

GEO. E. WRIGHT, D. D. S.,

OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL

DENTIST,

OFFICE OVER THE CHELSEA BANK,

CHELSEA, MICH. [7-13]

INSURANCE COMPANIES

REPRESENTED BY

WM. E. DEPEW.

Assets.

Home of New York, \$6,109,327

Hartford, 3,392,914

Underwriters, 4,600,000

American, Philadelphia, 1,206,661

Edna, of Hartford, 1,078,224

Fire Association, 4,165,716

OFFICE: Over Kempf's Bank, Middle

street, west, Chelsea, Mich.

It is cheaper to insure in these

stalwarts, than in one-horse companies. v6-1

M. W. BUSH,

DENTIST,

OFFICE OVER W. R. REED & Co's STORE,

CHELSEA, MICH. 31

Elgin Watches

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER

REPAIRING.—Special attention given to

this branch of the business, and satisfaction

guaranteed, at the "Bee Hive" Jewelry Es-

tablishment, South Main st., Chelsea. 47

Chelsea Flour Mill.

L. E. SPARKS, Proprietor of Chelsea

"Steam Flour Mill," keeps constantly

on hand A No. 1 Wheat Flour, Graham

Flour, Buckwheat Flour, &c., &c. Custom

Work a Specialty. Farmers, please take

notice and bring in your grain. Satisfaction

guaranteed. v9-23

TONSorial EMPORIUM.

ED & FRANK would respectfully an-

ounce to the inhabitants of Chelsea

and vicinity that they are now prepared to

do all kind of work in their line, also keep

on hand sharp razors, nice clean towels, &

everything first-class to suit their customers.

They are up to the times, and can give

you an easy shave and fashionable hair

cut. A share of the public patronage is

solicited. Shop under Reed & Co's Drug

Store. Main street east, Chelsea, Mich.

# OUR TELEPHONE.

Weather pleasant and somewhat cooler.

Strawberries retail at 12 cts. per quart.

A large number of our inhabitants attend-

ed the races at Jackson last week.

All sizes of Screen Doors and Windows

for sale at Bacon & Co's hardware.

Clothes Wringers \$3.50 each at Bacon &

Co's hardware.

Elder Hudson arrived home from his

northern trip last Saturday, much improv-

ed in health.

Mr. C. Z. Chipman of Pontiac, was visit-

ing friends in this place last week. He

left for his home last Saturday.

The cheapest place for Churns Bacon &

Co's hardware.

Splendid assortment of Bird cages at

"bottom prices" at Bacon & Co's hardware.

Rev. W. Haw of Waterloo, was in town

last Wednesday.

Married at Denver, Col., June 8th, by

Rev. E. M. Cranston, Adelbert Pierce of

Denver, to Miss Frankie Johnson of Dan-

ville, Mich.

All kinds of machine oil at Bacon & Co's

hardware.

Whips! Whips!! Whips!!! At

Bacon & Co's hardware.

Mrs. Mary Lathrop of Jackson, will ad-

dress the inhabitants of this village, a week

from Sunday in the morning, at the M. E.

Church. A cordial invitation is extended

to all.

A three year old son of J. C. Taylor of

this village came very near being run over

by a horse and buggy last Monday evening

while playing on the highway in front of

his home. Parents take warning and look

after your children.

Oliver's celebrated Plows for sale at

Bacon & Co's hardware.

Royce Reapers for sale at Bacon & Co's

hardware.

PERSONAL.—Mr. William Oxtoby of

Jackson, Mich., is visiting friends, and in-

tends to remain a week. Mr. O. used to be

a former resident of this place. He now

holds the position as one of the head

officers at the State prison.

It is reported that there will be an east-

ern agent along this way, from one of the

Orphan Institutions, bringing with him

about seventy-five children of all ages—he

is expected to arrive soon—ye! childless

now is your chance to adopt.

All kinds of machine sections at Bacon

& Co's hardware.

The cheapest place to buy horse Rakes

at Bacon & Co's hardware.

Last Sunday (Childrens day) at the M. E.

church in this village, was well attended.

The church was beautifully decorated with

flowers, singing birds, etc. The children

rendered their pieces to perfection, and

everything went off harmoniously.

Best kerosene oil 12 cents a gallon at

Bacon & Co's hardware.

Strictly pure Paris green 40 cents per

pound at Bacon & Co's hardware.

FIRE.—The residence of James Richards

on railroad street in this village, was burn-

ed to the ground last Tuesday afternoon.

Contents nearly all saved—origin unknown

—insurance will almost cover damages—

loss about one thousand dollars. This is

the first fire that has occurred in Chelsea

for nearly five years.

London Purple for potato bugs 20 cents

per pounds at Bacon & Co's hardware.

Three and five tooth corn cultivators at

Bacon & Co's hardware.

Register: Prof. N. A. Richards has been

re-engaged for another year as principal of

the schools here. Salary \$1,000.

Bro. of the Register you made a mistake,

it should have read (principal of St. Louis,

Mich., schools) instead of here.

Plated-ware cheap at Bacon & Co's

hardware.

Fence wire 4 cents per pound at Bacon

& Co's hardware.

Wool season commenced last Saturday,

several loads came into market. Kempf

Bros. & Judson, have purchased up to last

Wednesday, ten thousand pounds, and

contracted for 50,000 more, price from 30

to 33 cents. We advise our farmers to

bring in their wool now and sell at the

present rate of prices—probably in a week

there will be a downfall.

Reed & Co's drug store is the place to

get your beautiful blended dyes for dyeing

cloths, yarns etc., etc. Also, the place to

buy cheap stationery, letter, note and other

varieties of writing paper at low prices.

Scythes and Snaths cheap at Bacon &

Co's hardware.

Hay Forks from 35 to 75 cents at Bacon

& Co's hardware.

FROM THE HIVE.—There is perhaps no

tonic offered to the people that possesses as

much real intrinsic value as the Hop Bit-

ters. Just at this point 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.

Unclaimed Letters.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post

Office, at Chelsea, June 1st, 1881:

Barker, Miss. Edith

Dunston, Mr. Basil & Co.

Dolan, Daniel

Miller, Mr. Frank

Mower, John

Reynolds, Mrs. H.

Whaley, Mr. Erasmus

Persons calling for any of the above let-

ters, please say "advertised."

Geo. J. CROWELL, P. M.

Cheapest place to buy Paints and Oils

at Bacon & Co's hardware.

# A GOOD WORD FOR OUR BAND.—On

Tuesday of last week they left 17 strong

for the grand band tournament at Lansing.

Just before starting from the depot they

presented a fine appearance, (especially

the drum-major)—when arriving at Grass

Lake they were detained for a few minutes.

The News says: The Chelsea cornet

band, enroute to the band tournament at

Lansing, passed up on the ten o'clock

morning train Tuesday. They discoursed

some fine music while stopping at the

depot.

When they arrived at Lansing their

music was admired by all present. They

came pretty near getting a prize—their

competitor was a band from Owasso,

which scored 305—Chelsea 204. They ar-

rived being feeling well and left behind

them some lasting tokens of their good

music rendered during their stay, which

will show the inhabitants of Lansing that

Chelsea was not behing in having a good

band that she ought to feel proud of.

Best Spring Tooth Harrows in the mar-

ket for sale at Bacon & Co's hardware.

A HINT TO CHELSEA CORRESPONDENTS.—

There are two correspondents who send

Cheelsea items abroad nearly every week,

and once and a while has something to say

about the "Herald man and his devil."

We wish to inform those two individuals

that they are known, and if they don't

"stop"



# NEWS OF THE WEEK.

## MICHIGAN.

W. E. Brown, postmaster at Sutton Bay, while grooming a sow in Fox's mill on Friday, was severely injured by the falling of the grind stone, and died Sunday afternoon.

Lansing has a wagon factory which will turn out 8.0 wagons this year.

On shipments up to June 1: Escanaba, 73,000; Menominee, 64,450; Marquette, 45,000; Ontonagon, 3,700; Grand Island, 3,000; Sault Ste. Marie, 2,700; and 2,200.

The state of the potato at White's station, Calhoun county, has been changed to wheat field.

At East Tawas, Sunday night, a heavy frost did great damage to the crops. Several farmers are plowing up corn fields so as to replant, many vegetable gardens are entirely ruined. Wheatberries, of which there was promise of a large crop, are mostly cut.

Fire.—At Big Rapids, lumber and tan bark mill of Holliday & Adams; loss \$5,000.—At Grand Haven, lumber yard of Grand Haven lumber company; loss \$4,000; insured.—In Lake Traverse county, Cedar River postoffice; loss \$1,500.

John Dake, of Mt. Pleasant, while hauling cord wood, was thrown from the wagon, the forward wheel passing over him, causing instant death. He leaves a family of seven children.

Profs. Demmon, Walter and DeFon, of the university, will make a trip to Europe this summer.

Seventy-six bushels of wintergreens have been exported from Sherman, Allegan county, this spring.

A contract has been made to complete the thirty miles of railroad between Owosso and Alma, in Grand county, and have the cars running there by July 1882. That portion of the road between Alma and Frankenmuth, in this lake six years ago by the fish commissioners, and this is said to be the first time that the plant has been raised.

Wm. Gray, an old and wealthy farmer in the township of Adams, Hillsdale county, is reported to have been swindled out of \$500 by a confidence man on Friday. He drew a lottery ticket or prize said to be worth \$1,200, but was to pay \$250 and take a check for \$1,200 on a fictitious association.

Judge M. E. Crofoot, late of Pontiac, who has been an inmate of the insane asylum there, and was about to be transferred to the asylum at Kalamazoo, is now at Battle Creek, at the house of Walter and Clara, who claim that he has never been insane, but was made delirious by members of his family, by injections of hyaline and other poisonous drugs, for the purpose of getting him into an asylum and robbing him of his property. An investigation is in progress.

Frank Smith, a brakeman on the Chicago and West Michigan railway, fell between two cars while the train was full, and was killed. White Cloud, cutting him up so badly that he died two hours afterwards.

Balance of cash in the state treasury, May 31, was \$1,513,555.83; receipts for four days ending June 3 were \$10,000; disbursements for same time \$1,200; leaving a balance June 4, 1881, of \$1,522,355.77, of which \$500,000 belong to the sinking fund, \$207,455.77 are held in the trust funds, and \$814,899.89 are available for general purposes.

The trustees of Hillsdale college have appropriated the \$15,000 donation made to the college by the heirs of the Hon. Henry Waldron for a Latin chair, to be called the Waldron professorship.

A cow owned by Jacob Zirn of Coldwater, died Tuesday and a darning needle was found in its heart.

The Three Rivers paper and pulp mill is being enlarged.

Bids for publishing the supreme court reports have been opened by the board of state auditors. The bidders were W. S. George & Co., Richmond & Backus and Callahan & Clark. The prices were, in the order named, \$1,750, \$1,150 and \$1,150. The contract was awarded to the Callahan parties.

The Flint & Pere Marquette road will put up a new machine shop at East Saginaw 100 by 300 feet in size. Work has already begun on it.

A monument has been erected in the cemetery at Hillsdale to the memory of Rev. Jeremiah Phillips, who was for forty years a missionary in India.

The reunion of the army of the Potomac at Hartford, Conn., was a very successful affair. Daniel Dougherty of Philadelphia delivered the oration, after which speeches were made by General Sherman, General Lincoln, General Burnside, Franklin, Devens, Hawley, Slocum and Sickles, and Governor Bigelow of Connecticut. General Devens was elected president of the society. The next reunion will be held in Detroit.

Thousands of acres of corn are under water in Illinois.

Two years ago the city of Memphis abolished its municipal corporation in order to get rid of its debt. The supreme court of the state yesterday decides that the property-holders of the city are responsible for the debt and can be sued.

Gov. Cornell of New York has vetoed the bill to regulate the manufacture of oleomargarine.

A Washingtonian predicts that 100 persons will be brought to the bar in the star route frauds, among other some members of congress.

The British Government announces that it will entertain no objection to the removal of the United States of the remains of William Penn.

There is said to be in existence a syndicate for the purpose of disseminating false financial and commercial news, having its agents in the leading cities.

A moss ager bonanza has been found at Nevada City, California.

A petrifaction has been found in Calaveras Valley, California.

"The excess of five per cent" bonds returned for continuance will reach at least \$10,000,000.

Discovery of platinum in great quantities is announced at Domestico, California.

A fire at Ionia destroyed J. M. Kidd's planing mill and a factory owned by Bertride Bros. of Lansing. Loss about \$40,000.

There is a town in this association has put up prices 15 cents to the following figures: fine and packers to 35 cents per barrel, solar \$1.25, agricultural \$1. per ton.

A tramp giving his name as Dean, called a house of Mr. E. Joslin, in Sebawa, and finding only two little girls, the oldest aged 11, at home, attempted a crime, when the screams of the children brought help, and he was run down, captured, and lodged in jail.

25,000 immigrants have passed west over the Michigan Central railroad during the past two months.

The rejection of Mrs. O. L. Fick by the Rock River Paper Mill company at Marshall, was decided in her favor. This is the first time in the settlement of the unadmirable estate of Joseph Sibley, estimated at \$400,000.

The people of Monroe have before them a proposition to establish a glass factory there. The idea is for the citizens to take the bonds of the company for \$20,000 for three years, upon which a \$200,000 factory will be built, giving work to 200 men. There is excellent sand for glass making in the vicinity of Monroe.

The agricultural college boys complain of the food furnished them and make their complaint to the steward and the state board of agriculture in due and regular form.

Fire: J. M. Kidd's planing mill and Bertride Bros. factory. Loss about \$40,000. A fire in the Grand Rapids manufacturing company's factory damaged the building, machinery and stock about \$50,000. Fully insured.

The governor held in Webster Batcheller's saw mill at Ferryburg broke, causing the running gear to revolve so rapidly that pieces of machinery flew in all directions. The damage amounts to about \$2,000. The employees got out the mill in time to escape injury.

The Detroit Post and Tribune is now printed on a Scott web press, with new type. Last Sunday's paper consisted of 32 pages of seven columns each.

Thirteen lizards have been taken from a well in Jackson from which six families drew water.

The postoffice at Peltah, in Oakland county, has been discontinued; mail to Holly.

Complications made from crop and stock reports received at the office of the secretary of state, from 908 townships show that there were 1,180,024 sheep raised in 1880, yielding 10,180,000 pounds of wool. This is an average of 8.45 pounds per head. The reports also show that the number of sheep in the same townships in 1881 was 1,179,000, which is 0.41 per cent more than the number sheared in 1880. If there has been a corresponding in-

crease in the remaining 167 townships, there will be 2,017,608 sheep sheared in the state the present year, and the total clip at the above average per head will be 16,974,163 pounds.

At the band tournament at Lansing, the East Bayshore cornet band won the prize for excellence of drill. Ypsilanti's gorgeous drum major won the prize for gorgeousness, nobility bearing and pomp. In the band drill team, the East Bayshore band won the prize for excellence of drill. Ypsilanti's gorgeous drum major won the prize for gorgeousness, nobility bearing and pomp. In the band drill team, the East Bayshore band won the prize for excellence of drill. Ypsilanti's gorgeous drum major won the prize for gorgeousness, nobility bearing and pomp.

A disastrous fire occurred at Quebec on the night of the 8th inst. It broke out near the corner of St. John and St. Charles streets, and the cause destroyed about 600 houses, St. John's church and the Friar's school building. Five lives are known to have been lost. Loss of property \$1,500,000; insurance \$600,000. The burnt district was occupied mostly by well-to-do business men, and the suffering will be severe.

It is said that an investigation of the manner in which the census funds have been expended, leaving no money to complete the work, will be ordered by the house of representatives at the next session of congress.

A wind storm accompanied by rain and hail, has done great damage in Kansas.

The supreme court of the present legislature is to elect the successor to Senator Bolles, whose term expires March 21, 1882.

Fortunately the losses in the Quebec fire were very evenly distributed, so individual sufferers are not too heavily burdened. The Quebec fire was the first of the kind since the Quebec fire of 1854, when the city was almost entirely destroyed.

The Illinois wheat crop are very disappointing. The yield will be considerably less than one-half the average.

Union stove work strikers at Chicago put two pounds of powder into a "flask" which had been used for stoves, and exploded it, blowing down the stove.

The late hail storm in Missouri did great damage to crops, fruit trees and window glass.

A tornado in Kansas destroyed the village of American. Several houses in Emporia were blown down.

A flood in the Allegheny river carried away 7,000 feet of lumber, and caused a suspension of railroad travel in the Pittsburgh region.

Pitts, the "custodian" of the treasury department refuses to testify in the treasury seal investigation. He says that an entry on the books for "bond" was made to cover the loss of funds provided "by order" for treasury officials.

**THE OHIO REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.**—Re-nominated Charles Foster for governor by acclamation, and endorsed Mr. Garfield's administration. No reference was made to Conkling.

Depew is gaining in the vote at Albany. On the 11th inst. he received 33 votes for United States senator in place of Platt.

Secretary Blaine is threatened with Bright's disease.

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**FROM LANSING.**

**PRACTICALLY ADJOURNED.—TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS OF THE SESSION.—MISCELLANEOUS MENTION.—FAREWELL.**

LANSING, June 10, 1881.

The legislative session of 1881 is practically ended. While the gavel will not fall for final adjournment until noon of the 11th, both houses ceased to do business (other than to engross the bills and wind up the affairs of the session) at 10 o'clock on the evening of the 8th, so that at this writing the members of both houses have finished their labors and the committee on engrossment and enrollment, who were the last to leave, left on the trains to-day, leaving the halls that so recently resounded with eloquence, and some that wasn't so eloquent, deserted by all save the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House, who are left to hold the fort alone and declare the sine die adjournment of the House. Those three officials will then take the first train after noon to-morrow, and the session of 1881, which will go down to posterity as the longest by one week of any ever held in the State, will be a thing of the past. One hundred and fifty-eight days is certainly time enough in which to do a large amount of legislation, either good or bad—perhaps both. Some important laws have been enacted, and many that are of little concern to the general public, therefore not worth mentioning.

**TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS.**

The total appropriations for the session amount in round numbers to just about \$2,050,000. Deduct from this \$100,000 for the new asylum not to be raised until 1883 and it leaves \$1,950,000 to be collected by tax during 1881 and 1882 or about an even hundred thousand more than the legislature of 1879 appropriated, their total figures reaching \$1,848,416.15. To tax payers these figures may possess more interest than anything else we may have written during the session, and they are herewith submitted for their approval or sanction.

**SLIGHT MENTION.**

As indicated in our last, the work of the session for some days before the close necessarily consisted largely of closing up business, and only a very few bills passed during the week of special importance. The exceptions were a bill for purchasing Odd Fellows Institute in this city for the use of the blind school, which has been temporarily located there for the past year. The price paid is only \$10,000 and as there are over forty acres of land in the property lying just in the corporate limits of the city enough of the surplus land can be sold to leave the remainder a free gift to the State. This decides the location of the school over which there has been so much trouble.

Another bill is the general appropriation bill for all current expenses of the state government, which must necessarily wait until about the last before it can be known how much is needed.

Another bill is the bill mentioned heretofore for purchasing the Howell Complication after the books are printed, as was done Judge Green's work on township officers and their duties. It got through in the last hours of the session, and it is generally supposed that the Governor will refuse to sign it, because he regards the bill as so nearly like the one he recently vetoed on the same subject.

Both houses passed the joint resolution for increasing the salaries of the circuit judges of the State, the question to be submitted to the people at the November election in 1882. \$2,500 is not too high a salary for a good and able judge, and the people should all say "yes" to the amendment.

Senate bills for reappointing both the senators and representatives in the state were finally put through the house, and those points are settled. Both bills were outlined by us when they passed the senate.

A correspondent here is now like the man whose occupation is gone, so we take this opportunity to write "farewell."

**BOHEMIAN.**

**Industrial Secrets.**

A century ago what man discovered in the arts he concealed. Workmen were put upon an oath never to reveal the process used by their employers. Doors were kept closed, artisans going out were searched, visitors were rigorously excluded from admission, and false operations blinded the workmen themselves. The mysteries of every craft were hedged in by thick-set fences of empirical pretensions and judicial affirmations. The royal manufactures of porcelain, for example, were carried on in Europe with a spirit of jealous exclusiveness. His Majesty of Saxony was especially circumspect. Not content with oath of secrecy imposed on his workpeople, he would not abate his king's suspicion in favor of a brother monarch. Neither king nor king's delegate might enter the taboos walls of Meissen. What is erroneously called Dresden porcelain—that exquisite pottery of which the world has never seen its like—was produced for two hundred years by a process so secret that neither bribery nor princes nor the garrulity of the operatives revealed it. Other discoveries have been less successfully guarded, fortunately for the world. The manufacture of tinware in England originated in a stolen secret. Few readers need be informed that tinware is simply tin iron plated with tin by being dipped into the molten metal. In theory it is an easy matter to clean the surface of iron, dip it into a bath of boiling tin, remove it enveloped with a silvery metal to a place of cooling. In practice, however, the process is one of the most difficult in the arts. It was discovered in Holland, and guarded from publicity with the utmost vigilance for more than half a century. England tried in vain to discover the secret, until James Sherman, a Cornish miner, insinuated himself master of the secret, and brought it home. The secret of manufacturing cast steel was also stealthily obtained, and is now within the reach of all artisans.

Some of the arched bridges built by the Romans are now in use. The Port Molo at Rome was erected 100

**THE FARM.**

A locust pest that had been a hotel sign-post at Eaton, Pa., more than 100 years was dug up the other day and found in perfectly sound condition.

If one begins with a herd of 10 cows, and all the calves are kept, there will be at the end of 10 years, 45 yearling heifers, 63 heifer calves, and 226 males of all kinds, in all about 462 head; that is, counting that one-half of the calves are heifers.

**Breathy Animals.**—The custom of attaching clog yokes to animals to prevent them from jumping over fences, is open to many objections. The animal is more or less disfigured; often the legs are injured and sometimes the neck is broken. I will offer my method, which I have long practiced and like much better. It is this: Take an old head-stall with a brow band, throat latch, and nose band going all around the nose. Get an old boot-leg, split it open (or any piece of leather that is wide enough to extend beyond both sides of the animal), and with copper rivets fasten this to the brow band and nose band. The animal can see in front of him by bending to the right or left, but he will never jump with his neck bent, or when he cannot see his way clear.—Country Gentleman.

Budding can now be done, and continued through this month, July and the fore-part of August. It is not as difficult as grafting, but like the latter it must be understood just how it is done, though this is easy to do by giving a little attention how others do it. To cut a bud from the parent branch, it should take about an inch and a-half of the bark and a thin slice of the wood for three-fourths of the length of the bark, the bud being about in the center, and in setting it cut a slit in the bark of the tree only, say two inches in length, and at the top make cut across the slit; then carefully raise the bark up with the knife and insert in it the bud. Do it as neatly as possible. Then wrap around the entire slit and up to the bud bass matting, using strips about a foot long and half an inch width, and tie in a knot. Of course the branch or stock in which the bud is set remains, just as it was before, no topping or cutting off.

The budding of peach-trees is best deferred until August, and is always adopted instead of grafting, which is not recommended for this fruit.

**The Manufacture of Cheese.**

Notwithstanding all that has been said, written and published of the proper method of making cheese, a large percentage of this product is not in quality what it should be, or what it might be if the makers knew just what it required, and insisted that all details necessary to produce the highest results shall be rigidly adhered to by those upon whom in any measure rests any responsibility for such results. "How cheese should be made for home and foreign markets," was the topic discussed by Mr. H. F. Dousman, in a paper presented at the late meeting of the Northwest Dairyman's Association, held at Janesville, Wis. It is brief, but contains in a nutshell, the secrets of success in cheese-making.

A short talk with any cheese dealer in the Northwest will convince you that unless he is greatly mistaken, a large per cent. of our cheese is not of prime quality; that it is either off flavor from the day it is made, or it falls right then, it is so badly cured or poorly made that it lacks keeping qualities and soon becomes deteriorated.

You have seen enough in your own connection with the dairy interest, during the last ten years, to satisfy you that there is no excuse for this state of affairs, but that good cheese can be made so certainly that the percentage of poor ones won't be worth considering.

You have assigned to me the task of telling how this can be done, and I shall give the process by which under my own eyes, a million pounds of cheese has been made in the last ten years, without a single cheese having been thrown away, or an average of a dozen a year sold for less than the outside market price.

The first step in the process is to procure good milk, for no cheese maker can make prime cheese from milk that is sour or tainted. It may be answered that this is easier said than done, and which I acknowledge. Still I insist that it is possible, and farther, that no cheese maker is fit for his place unless he is a competent judge of milk, and besides that, takes pains to inspect every can before he empties it.

In addition, he must have firmness enough to send home any milk which is not all right and tact enough to show the patron wherein his fault in curing for his milk consists, and so retain him, if he is worth keeping.

Good milk having been obtained, and the proprietor of every factory should insist that his maker takes in nothing else, the latter must now step to the front and insist that he is furnished with perfectly sweet, untainted nets. Economy is sometimes practiced here, and it is generally of the most expensive sort, for a taint in the rennet is a taint in the cheese forever.

I would have the milk set at 84 degrees, and rennet enough added so it will be fit to cut in about an hour. I would have it scalded to 98 degrees before the heat is shut off, for if it runs up afterward to 100 it will do it good rather than harm.

I would have no mistake or two ways about this matter of scalding, either, for I don't believe a good keeping cheese can be made from an imperfectly scalded curd.

I would leave the curd in the vat till it will just begin to stick to a hot iron, when I would have it dipped into a curd sink and then stirred to prevent packing and held till it becomes sour enough to draw out about an inch, when it should be salted with the best Higgins or Ashton (not common brand) salt and put to press.

I am aware that many, perhaps most of our factories, let the curd sour in the whey, instead of in the sink, but I do not believe uniformly clear-flavored cheese can be made so, for any imperfection in the milk will remain in the whey and the odor be fastened in the curd, when, if the curd is stirred in the sink while cooling and souring, the exposure to the air gives a chance for the bad odors to escape.

Many makers, too, judge by their

**School Law.**

**OFFICIAL RULINGS AND DECISIONS.**

1. A district board must act together. It is not necessary for valid official action that all the members of a board be consulted, but an opportunity must be given to all the members to express themselves and vote upon the questions under consideration.

2. The authority for suspending or expelling pupils from school is placed with the district board, under section 60, general school laws of 1879. A teacher is subject to the rules and regulations as adopted by the district board, and in the suspension or expulsion of pupils can act only by authority of the board.

3. Section 59 of the general school laws provides that the district board "shall prescribe a uniform list of text books to be used in the schools, but text books once adopted shall not be changed within two years, except by the consent of a majority of the voters at some regular meeting." The section also confers on the board the power to establish "needful regulations" to enforce its action. The duty of the district board in the matter of text books is, therefore, 1, to prescribe a uniform list of text books to be used in the schools; 2, to secure the introduction of these books; and 3, to see that the books are retained in the school for the period of two years, or until further action in conformity with law. The law makes these the positive duties of the district board, and if members neglect or refuse to perform them, they incur the penalties prescribed for neglect of duties. The district board must make the adoption for the period of two years, and it is for force until legally changed; but any agreement fixing a longer period than two years has no binding force. The district board as such cannot purchase or contract to purchase text books for the ordinary use of the school, and any such contract or agreement is void. School officers, by a cheerful performance of their duties under the law, and by carefully refraining from exceeding their prerogatives, will avoid a prolific source of discord in the district and of personal annoyance and liability to themselves.

**Horticultural.**

At the recent session of the State Horticultural Society, the discussions were opened with an address by Mr. H. G. Reynolds upon the subject of high-way tree planting. Judge Russell and President Lyon considered it very beneficial and thought there ought to be more done. The general opinion was that cows should be prohibited entirely from running in the road to destroy them. President Tate of St. Joseph said that he had rather be taxed to pay for pasturing poor people's cows than have them run at large. The opinions were that these trees could be planted from 25 to 30 feet apart. The effect of the past winter upon fruit trees was that Baldwin in many places were very badly killed.

Secretary Garfield read a communication from S. B. Peck upon this subject. The effect of insects was considered much less dangerous to fruit than frost. Vineyards that are now looking unhealthily and winter killed in many instances entered the winter in bad condition. Messrs. Brown and Tate thought this the principal reason why many kinds were so frequently killed. The afternoon session opened at 1:30, with weather more favorable. Probably 300 or 400 were present. The first question discussed was grape and vine culture. Mr. Edgell thought the shore of Lake Michigan very favorable, and that at some time it would surpass nearly all other sections. High and dry land and sunny spots were considered most favorable for this business. Vineyards should not be cultivated heavily in blossom. Messrs. Lyon, Edgell and many others thought this very injurious. Good white grapes were thought most marketable; Concord and the Lady grape were considered among the people's kind, who tell us they like to raise them.

A history almost as sad and romantic as that of Romeo and Juliet is attached to Green Mount, the cemetery at Baltimore, Md. The property was once owned by John Oliver, a wealthy English merchant. His only child, a beautiful girl of twenty, was loved by a young man, whose only love was to become her husband in the fact that a personal feud existed between him and the girl's stern father. They met clandestinely, and planned an elopement. The father found it out, and gave orders to his servants to patrol the grounds by night and shoot all trespassers. Disguised in night clothing, the girl attempted to escape, and was shot dead at the gate. Grief-stricken, her father erected a mausoleum upon this spot, and deeded the entire property to the city for a cemetery.

Hope is a dream of those who are awake.

**MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.**

GOING WEST.

Station	Day	Time	Arrive	Depart
Detroit	7:10	7:15	7:20	7:25
Wayne Junction	7:20	7:25	7:30	7:35
Ypsilanti	7:30	7:35	7:40	7:45
Ann Arbor	7:40	7:45	7:50	7:55
Dexter	7:50	7:55	8:00	8:05
Chelsea	8:00	8:05	8:10	8:15
Jackson	8:10	8:15	8:20	8:25

GOING EAST.

Station	Day	Time	Arrive	Depart
Chicago	7:00	7:05	7:10	7:15
Mt. Pleasant	7:10	7:15	7:20	7:25
Wayne Junction	7:20	7:25	7:30	7:35
Ypsilanti	7:30	7:35	7:40	7:45
Ann Arbor	7:40	7:45	7:50	7:55
Dexter	7:50	7:55	8:00	8:05
Chelsea	8:00	8:05	8:10	8:15
Jackson	8:10	8:15	8:20	8:25

Sundays excepted.