

# THE CHELSEA HERALD.

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### DEAR GRANDMOTHER.

Grandmother paces with stately tread  
Forward and back through the quaint old  
room  
Out of the firelight, dancing and red,  
Into the gathering dusk and gloom;  
Forward and back in her silken dress,  
With its falling ruffles of frost-like lace;  
A look of the deepest tenderness  
In the faded lines of her fine old face.

Warm on her breast in his red night-gown,  
Like a scarlet lily, the baby lies,  
While softly the tired lids droop down  
Over the little sleepy eyes.

Grandmother sings to him sweet and low,  
And memories come with the cradle-song  
Of the day - when she sang it long ago,  
When her life was young and her heart  
was strong.

Grandmother's children have left her now;  
The large old house is a shadowed place;  
But shining out in the sunset glow  
Of her life, like a star, comes the baby's  
face.

He lies where of old his father lay;  
Softly she sings him the same sweet strain;  
The years intervening are swept away,  
And the joys of life's morning are hers  
again.

Grandmother's gray head is bending low  
Over the dear little drowsy one!  
The steps of her pathway are few to go;  
The baby's journey has just begun,  
Yet the rosy dawn of his childish love  
Brightens the evening that else were dim;  
And in after years, from her home above,  
The light of her blessing will rest on him  
again.

—Christian Union.

### GOLD AND SILVER.

Some Curious Stories of Lucky Finds of Precious Metal.

That rich mines are often discovered by accident, history, both ancient and modern, verifies. Numerous instances of this kind have come under my own observation. This is said to be luck, but it matters not whether it is luck or science, so long as the "find" is a good one. In such cases it would seem that it is even better to be born lucky than industrious. Only last spring a prospector, not twenty miles from here, after hunting many days for a quartz ledge, tired in his search, and threw down his pick and shovel in disgust, and took up his rifle, and sauntered forth for game. Fortune favored him; his luck came suddenly to him, as it were. He shot a deer, which in its death struggle fell over the rocks and rolled down the mountain side. When the hunter reached his game he found it lying on the outcrop of an immense galena ledge, which he soon after sold for a good round sum—figures not stated.

In the early days of California a poor prospector, sadly out of luck, was returning to his camp after night, when he was assailed by a vicious dog. Having no weapon with which to stand off his enemy, he felt around in the dark and laid hold of the first thing he could catch, which was a heavy rock. The dog had slobbered, of course, and the man kept the stone in his hand until he was safe in his own cabin. In the morning he saw something bright on the missile of war, and on closer examination he found that the rock was full of gold. He returned and found the ledge from which the quartz boulder had floated, sold it for a large amount of money, returned to the States, bought a farm, married, and raised a family of children.

About four years ago a poor but industrious prospector in this county had the misfortune (or good fortune) to lose his horse. It was an old bay horse, and, like his master, was a wandering prospector, only that he prospected for grass; while the master prospected for quartz. This particular day the old bay wandered further than he was wont to do, probably because the bunch grass was few and far between. At any rate, the prospector desired to move camp, but could not do so without the assistance of his bay companion. He must needs find him. He was at last successful, and while returning with the mount he noticed the head of a mountain ram sticking in the rocks. Stopping to examine it, he saw rich-looking quartz scattered about, and following it up, he hit upon what is now the noted Ranshorn Mine—the longest and richest silver ledge that we know of. The district was named Bay Horse, as it should have been, and is the richest silver district in the Salmon River country.

I knew a man once who followed mining and prospecting for a period of forty years. He had been all through California, Colorado, and Montana, and had prospected twenty-five years in Georgia before coming West. He was not much on digging deep holes, but he would go round hunting for shallow diggings so long as the boys would "stake" him. He was getting worn out prospecting out of luck, and when, on the 24th day of July, 1864, he camped on a tributary of Prickly Pear Creek, in northern Montana, he said to his three companions, "Let's sink a hole on this bar; it's the last chance; if we can't find it here I don't know where next to prospect." The younger members of the party put the hole to bed rock, the diggings were named Last Chance, and two years later the old man, threw away his tools, and went home to Georgia with a joyful heart and \$100,000 in clean gold dust, but not until he had seen the city of Helena, the metropolis of Montana, spring up about him.

Only last August a prospector in the Lower Wood River country met with an unexpected streak of luck that astonished him. While on his way across from Bellevue to Croy Canon the pack on the horse he was leading became loose, and in order to adjust it he dismounted. While rearranging it he saw something at his feet that resembled rich silver "float." He traced it up to the ledge, which was only a short distance away, and found that he had one of the best "prospects" in Wood River. He located the original and two extensions, and the best ore in the vein assays up into the thousands. Recently he sold out for a snug little fortune.

On a mountain trail in California there used to be a big boulder which furnished a favorite resting place for tired footmen. Thousands of men had sat on that stone and rested their weary limbs. "In fact it was of so peculiar shape that it seemed to fit every one who tried it. With long usage it had worn as smooth as ivory, and was greasy from frequent contact with miners' clothing. One day an old prospector squatted himself upon this favorite resting stone, and while getting his wind he carelessly and unconsciously pecked away at the boulder with his pick. A piece of rock fell off and revealed to him the surprising truth that he was sitting on a rich chunk of quartz. He at once proceeded up the hill and found the ledge, and

### Higher Education in Michigan.

The following statistics are for the academic year 1879-80, and are compiled from the reports made to the superintendent of public instruction:

Michigan university, Ann Arbor, organized in 1841, James B. Angell, president, has 52 instructors, 1,430 students; graduated 410 at last commencement; whole number of graduates, 6,166; value of buildings, grounds, apparatus, etc., \$681,442.00; amount of productive funds, \$458,555.96; number of volumes in library, 36,482; amount of legislative appropriation for year 1880, \$64,250.00; annual cost of tuition per student, \$20; average price of board per week, \$2.50.

Agricultural college, Lansing, organized in 1855, Rev. T. C. Abbot, president, has 12 instructors, 264 students; graduated 25 at last commencement; whole number of graduates, 211; value of buildings, grounds, apparatus, etc., \$274,380.16; amount of productive funds, \$301,833.86; number of volumes in library, 5,844; amount of legislative appropriation for year 1880, \$12,040.12; no annual charge made for tuition; average price of board per week, \$2.38.

State normal school, Ypsilanti, Malcolm MacVicar principal, organized in 1852, has 12 instructors, 462 students; graduated at last commencement, 56; whole number of graduates, 843; value of buildings, grounds, apparatus, etc., \$85,000; amount of productive funds, \$68,966; number of volumes in library, 2,383; amount of legislative appropriation for year 1880, \$17,500.00; annual cost of tuition per student, \$10; average price of board per week, \$2.50.

Adrian college, Adrian, Rev. M. B. Taylor, acting president, Methodist Protestant denomination, organized in 1850, has 9 instructors, 399 students; graduated 13 at last commencement; whole number of graduates, 203; value of buildings, grounds, apparatus, etc., \$133,000.00; amount of productive funds, \$83,878.70; number of volumes in library, 3,000; liabilities, \$31,467.24; annual cost of tuition per student, \$15; average price of board per week, \$2.25.

Albion college, Albion, Rev. L. R. Fiske, president, Methodist Episcopal denomination, founded in 1861, has 11 instructors, 244 students; graduated 23 at last commencement; whole number of graduates, 130; value of buildings and grounds, apparatus, etc., \$50,000; amount of productive funds, \$170,000; number of volumes in library, 2,500; liabilities, \$15,000; tuition free; average price of board per week, \$2.50.

Battle Creek college, Battle Creek, Rev. James White, president, Seventh Day Adventist denomination, organized in 1874, has 14 instructors, 489 students; graduated 10 at last commencement; whole number of graduates, 14; value of buildings and grounds, apparatus, etc., \$52,040.70; no endowment; number of volumes in library, 800; liabilities, \$5,692.10; annual tuition per student, \$16.80; average price of board per week, \$2.

Grand Traverse college, Benzonia, L. D. Malby, president, Congregational denomination, founded in 1863, has 2 instructors, 40 students; no graduates; value of buildings and grounds, apparatus, etc., \$40,000; amount of productive funds, \$10,000; number of volumes in library, 320; annual tuition per student, \$15; average price of board per week, \$2.50.

Hillsdale college, Hillsdale, Rev. D. W. C. Durgin, president, Free Will Baptist denomination, chartered in 1855, has 15 instructors, 608 students; graduated 19 at last commencement; whole number of graduates since founded, 440; value of property \$125,000; amount of productive funds, \$120,000; number of volumes in library, 7,000; liabilities, \$10,000; average cost of board per week, \$1.75.

Hope college, Holland, Rev. G. H. Mandeville, president, Reformed Dutch denomination, founded 1866, has 8 instructors, 121 students; number of graduates at last commencement, 10; value of buildings and grounds, apparatus, etc., \$45,000; amount of productive funds, \$69,500; number of volumes in library, 4,700; liabilities, \$25,170; annual tuition per student, \$12; average price of board per week, \$2.50.

Kalamazoo college, Kalamazoo, Rev. Kendall Brooks, president, Baptist denomination, founded in 1855, has 7 instructors, 147 students; graduated at last commencement, 9; whole number of graduates, 129; value of buildings and grounds, apparatus, etc., \$113,000; amount of productive funds, \$116,036.63; liabilities, \$67.63; number of volumes in library, 7,000; annual tuition per student, \$15; average price of board per week, \$2.

Lansing Republican.

### THE TRANCE.

Some Curious Experiments with Which Dr. Beard Illustrated His Remarks.

The rooms of the New York Academy of Medicine were crowded when a lecture on "Trance" was delivered by Dr. George M. Beard before the New York Academy of Science. Dr. Beard had on the stage eight subjects for trance experiments. He said that a true explanation of the many and strange phenomena of trance was one of the scientific questions of the hour. Its present prominence had been caused by two recent events in Europe, the march of Dr. Slade through Europe carrying men of science with him into the domain of Spiritualism, and, following in Slade's wake, the careful investigation of the phenomena of mesmeric trance by German and French men of science. Dr. Baird, of Manchester, has proved that the phenomena of mesmerism are entirely subjective, and not objective or accomplished by an outside force. This is the most important discovery ever made in this branch of science. For forty years the French academy and European men of science have tried to find an explanation of the phenomena of trance but have failed. They still cling to the idea that the cause is objective and that bright buttons to fascinate and manipulations or passes of the hand were necessary. Wm. Stanley Grimes was the first man to disprove this theory. The operator tells the subject he is to go into this or that form of trance and if the conditions are right the subject will go, even if the operator goes and drowns himself. It is by the action of the mind of the subject alone that the object is accomplished. "Trance," said Dr. Beard, "properly defined, is a concentration of nervous activity in some one direction, with corresponding suspension of nervous activity in other directions, and its varieties are cataleptic, ecstatic, intellectual, epileptic, alcoholic, somnambulant, emotional, self-induced, spontaneous and mesmeric, the latter being the so-called hypnotism or animal magnetism. Infant prodigies, such as Shannon, the boy orator, often go into a state of intellectual trance. Great orators and actors are frequently in trance while before an audience. Beecher and Sylvani are examples. Mary Anderson feigns the deep breathing of trance. The case of Rev. Mr. Marsland, the Connecticut preacher, who disappeared and found himself a month later at Binghampton hired out as a workman was one of spontaneous trance. Emotional trances are the most common and are produced by sentiments of fear, expectancy, wonder, reverence. Alarms of fire and Spiritualistic seances are very potent as trance producers. Trance in animals is produced by fear. The scientific value of the mesmeric trance is that we can handle, test and experiment with it and expose the secrets of all the other varieties. We have had the facts for a thousand years. What we want is interpretations and ideas. My theory is that if there are one hundred units of force in the brain all are active, in the natural state. In sleep they are less active, but in mesmeric trance all activity is suspended except in one direction. The nerve-force is all concentrated on one thought and the rest is practically dead. The best subjects are modest, retiring, shrinking, sensitive persons, while the best operators are bold positive and confident. It is a question of mental chemistry. The great invention of George Henry Lewes over George Elliot is thus explained by her retiring, diffident nature although she was intellectually his superior. We can do three things in a trance with all function under the control of the will—we can take it away, increase it or modify it.

Dr. Beard's experiments were of the most interesting character and held the attention of the audience until after 11 o'clock. He would point a finger at one of the subjects and the latter would bring his nose to the finger and follow it everywhere. Another subject was made to hunt on his knees an imaginary lost article. Two of them looked in ecstasy heavenward for five minutes, being told, "See the angels up there." One face expressed joy; the other man was in tears. Two of them were placed in attitudes of statues with hands upraised; "1, 2, 3, 4, 5," said Dr. Beard, and "one subject on his back on the floor became so rigid that he could be carried across the room by his head and heels and stood on his head as stiff as a board. To test the genuineness of the trances a subject was told he had no feeling in his left cheek, and a pin was stuck into it a dozen times by Dr. Beard and a man in the audience and the subject did not feel it. Another man's hand was cauterized with a red-hot iron and he made no motion. Two others had teeth pulled and did not wince. At one time four of the subjects were speaking in stentorian tones in the trance state, one was preaching, one talking temperance, one politics and one against woman's rights. A man was made deaf and did not hear

### THE HOUSEHOLD.

Kitchen Notes.

In icing cakes, dip the knife frequently into cold water.

A little ginger put into sausage meat improves the flavor.

Every closet and room in the house should be thoroughly inspected once a week.

In roasting meats do not salt before putting into the oven, as salt extracts the juice.

Lemons may be kept fresh a long time in a jar of water, changing the water every morning.

In warm weather put your eggs in cold water some time before you are ready to use them.

If your coal fire is low, throw on a teaspoonful of salt, and it will help it very much.

A true test for eggs is to drop them in water, and if the large end comes up they are not fresh.

Hams wrapped in thick brown paper, and packed in a barrel of wood ashes in the cellar, will keep all summer.

To test nutmegs, pick them with a pin, and if they are good the oil will instantly spread around the puncture.

Bar soap, when first bought, should be cut in square pieces and put in a dry place. It lasts better after shrinking.

All fish skin should be washed, dried thoroughly, cut in small bits and put in a box or paper bag to use in settling coffee.

New Orleans or other good brown sugar is best for raised fruit or wedding cakes. It should be coarse-grained and clean.

Always prepare Sunday's dinner on Saturday if possible, that domestics may enjoy the Sabbath day privileges as well as yourself.

In boiling meat for soup, use cold water to extract the juices. If the meat is wanting for itself alone, plunge in boiling water at once.

The small white sago called pearl sago is the best. The large brown kind has an earthy taste. It should always be kept in a covered jar or box.

### THE FARM.

Farm Notes.

A meeting of persons interested in fruit culture was held in Grand Rapids to discuss the yellowis in peaches. Eminent horticulturists from all over the fruit belt participated in the discussion. The meeting agreed that the exact cause of the yellows has not yet been discovered, nor any remedy for it except to cut and burn every tree in the least bit affected. This remedy, with constant watchfulness, may exterminate the disease after a time. It is often propagated by using the same pruning-knife on different trees. The knife should be thoroughly—not carelessly—cleaned after pruning each tree before touching another.

A russet apple tree in Skowhegan, Me., was planted in 1762. In its branches a playhouse for children has been built for half a century or more. The tree is seven feet from the ground to the branches, five in number, all of which are very large, and average thirty-five feet in length, covering a space of ground sixty-three feet in diameter. It is more than four and one-half feet in diameter, and has yielded an average of thirty bushels of apples each year. A sprout from this apple tree stands thirty-two feet from the parent stem, but is forty-eight years younger.

An experiment reported as successful by an Indiana fruit-grower at the winter meeting of the Michigan State Pomological Society for 1877, was as follows: "Lime has been used in our orchards—some of them—and has certainly been efficacious in freeing these orchards from the extensive ravages of the codling moth. Lime is thrown through the trees several times during the season, in a powdered state, at a cost of 2½ cents per tree. I have no theory about the matter, but can cite a number of instances where the results have been all that could be asked for.

A correspondent of the Chicago "Inter Ocean" says, concerning upland cranberries: "It is astonishing that market price, profit, and ease of culture taken into account—the cranberry is not more generally cultivated. There is not a township in the Western States but can grow them, and but few growers where the upland vines will not thrive and fruit profitably. They are grown on upland in the states of New York, the New England states, Wisconsin and Michigan. Our investigation of the subject satisfies us that, with as fair treatment as we give the raspberry, the cranberry can be grown on almost any farming land west of the lakes."

A correspondent of the "Gardener's Monthly" says that the impression has gone abroad that the Catawba grape has "played out" in the west unless grown in some particularly favored spot; but that as fine Catawba grapes can be grown anywhere where the Concord will flourish, if the fruit is grown at least ten feet from the ground; mentioning in connection a vine upon his own premises which though cultivated for fifteen years without producing a perfect crop of grapes, on being raised ten feet from the ground yielded a fine crop, free from rot or mildew. The veteran horticulturist, Dr. Little, never allows his vines to fruit near the earth; some of the vines extending over the top of his house.

### THE BEAVER.

As beavers do not hibernate, they are compelled to provide a store of subsistence for the long Canadian Winters during which their ponds are frozen over, and the danger of venturing upon the land is so largely increased as to shut them up, for the most part, in their habitations. In preparing for the Winter the greatest efforts in tree-cutting are made. They commence generally in the latter part of September, and continue through October and into November the several employments of cutting and storing their Winter wood, and of repairing their lodges and dams. These months are the season of their active labors, which are only arrested by the early snows and the formation of ice on their ponds. It is a feature of the climate of the Lake Superior region, as also that around Hudson's Bay, that the snows begin to fall before the frost has entered the ground, whence it is that throughout the Winter the earth remains unfrozen under a deep covering of snow. In this we recognize a beneficent provision of the Creator for the welfare of burrowing animals, without which many of them would perish.

It is a singular fact that these animals perform most of their work at night; but they come out early in the evening and continue at work during the early morning hours. For the remainder of the day they are rarely seen, except in regions where they are very numerous, or are entirely undisturbed by trappers. By making a breach in their dams, you can compel them to come out, but it will be late in the night before they show themselves, and they are so wary that it is extremely difficult to conceal yourself in their immediate vicinity so as to see them work.

After ice has formed in their ponds, they retire to their lodges and burrows for the winter, and they are not seen again, either by day or night, except in rare instances, until a thaw comes, of which they take advantage to come out after fresh cuttings.

In establishing their lodges so as to adapt them to winter occupation, and in the manner of providing their winter subsistence, the beavers display remarkable forethought and intelligence. The severity of the climate in these northern latitudes lays upon them the necessity of so locating their lodges as to be assured of water deep enough in their entrances, and also so protected in other respects as not to freeze to the bottom; otherwise they would perish with hunger, locked up in ice-bound habitations. When these preparations are commenced at an unusually early date, it is a sure indication of an early abrupt and severe winter; while on the other hand, when these animals display leisure in their movements after the beginning of October, an open autumn invariably ensues.

During the autumn of 1876, two old beavers were observed preparing their winter house with great leisure toward the end of October, not far from Buckingham Village, on the Lewis River. This was not finished by the 15th of November, and the weather still continued open and beautiful. In general, however the winter quarters of the beaver are ready for his reception early in November. There are marked differences in the habits of the Canadian and European beavers, although it is doubtful whether the species are distinct. The European beaver is said to lead a solitary life in burrows, rarely constructing lodges or dams; while the Canadian beaver is pre-eminently a builder of both dams and lodges.

A very interesting fact with reference to the beaver is that of his great antiquity upon earth. A presumption to this effect would arise from his course subsistence and his aquatic habits; but it is confirmed by decisive evidence. Both the European and American beavers are found in a fossil state, and under conditions which establish for each of them a very ancient epoch for the first among living animals. Remains of the beaver have been found associated with those of the mammoth, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, hyena, and other extinct mammals in pleistocene fresh water of drift formations of the Val d'Arno; and remains were found fossil by Dr. Schuerling in the ossiferous caverns in the neighborhood of Liege.

But the most common situation in which the remains of the beaver are found is the peat bog or moss pit. Remains of the European beaver have been found at the depth of eight feet and a half beneath peat; resting upon a stratum of clay, with much decayed and seemingly charred wood, associated with the remains of the great Irish deer, at Higby, Norfolk. Beaver-gnawed wood was found in the same cavity with, and five feet above, the skeleton of the mastodon discovered at Cohoes, near Albany, New York. It appeared from the description of Professor James Hall, who personally superintended the removal of the principal bones, that this mastodon was found in a pit hole excavated in the shale rock (Hudson River group), and more than forty feet below the surface. The remains were imbedded in clay and river ooze, resting upon gravel, and covered with an accumulation of peat. In the presence of this beaver-gnawed wood so near the mastodon, some evidence is furnished that the beaver and the mastodon were contemporaneous.

The American colony in Dresden had a bazaar the proceeds of which are to go toward building an American church. The ladies who had stalls were dressed in costumes, mostly as Turks, while one appeared as an Indian. The bazaar was a great success, and among the visitors was the Queen of Saxony. Some people, however, think it would be better to insure an income to the present American clergyman before setting about building a new church.

The effects of professions and trades on mortality are great, the term of life varying from sixty-five years eleven months for clerymen to forty years ten months for lithographers and copper engravers. In England, according to the census office statistics, the duration of life has been found most defective among the steel-workers, polishers and grinders; and next to these the life of the collier—that fearless deliver in the bowels of the earth—is least secure, owing greatly, no doubt, to the occurrence of accidents in mines.

The letter A makes men wiser.

### Home Talk.

A good many men and women coyet, and perhaps have, the reputation of being "charming conversationalists" who never appear in that role in their own homes. Their talk is confined to humdrum topics, to mere gossip, or to enforcing quiet while they cultivate their precious intellects, or settle their nerves to fit them for amiability in public. Yet, aside from the pleasure which cheerful and worthy conversation diffuses over a home circle, its educative force can hardly be overestimated. The bright and interesting girls, who surprise and delight you with their ready fund of information quite outside of the conventional topics, and the "well posted" boys, who know much more than books could teach them, will be found in general to have a father or mother who is wise enough to talk with them, and who do not keep their best mental and social gifts for outside friends. Show us a father who saves his new stories or jokes to delight the family circle after supper—who has an eye out for new facts of travel, discovery, science, literature, art, or religion, with which to stimulate conversation at home—who talks with the little chaps about their studies and plays, and the older ones about duties, ambitions and labors—who keeps before his daughters an ideal of a gentleman who treats ladies with sincerity, reverence, and as equals, and never carries his "small talk" in a separate package from the rest of his knowledge, strictly from their use, and we'll show you a rare man, we are afraid. If a home is to be something more than a boarding-house, a mere convenience or social necessity, it ought to draw out the best gifts of each inmate into the fund of common enjoyment and mutual ministrations.

Golden Rule.

GOOD COFFEE.—The last time I brewed coffee I tried a plan which I had often heard recommended to make the coffee settle without using every time it was made for the table. "After the coffee was brewed sufficiently, not burned, I set it on the table to cool, and to a pound of coffee beat up the white of one egg. As soon as the coffee was cool enough to handle, I stirred the egg into it, mixing it thoroughly until every grain was coated with the egg. It dries very quickly, and then the coffee may be put away in the can. To make coffee, allow a heaping teaspoonful of ground coffee for a half pint of boiling water. Wet the coffee first with cold water then put it into the coffee pot and pour on boiling water. Set the pot where the coffee will boil, but watch it closely, as soon as it boils move it to the back part of the stove where it will keep hot but not boil. The whole quantity of water should invariably be put into the pot at once; adding it afterward impairs the flavor. The best coffee cannot be made in a coffee pot in which cold coffee and grounds are left standing from one day to another. The inside of the coffee pot should be kept clean and bright whatever the outside may be. Either tea or coffee are better if made with water as soon as it boils than if it has been allowed to boil an hour or two.

Bricks will be found to absorb one-fifth of their weight in water.

### Bees Notes.

At this quiet season, so far as regards the operations of the apiary, it is proper for those who have not introduced the Italians into their hives, as well as those who are about to commence beekeeping, to consider the claims made for superiority of the Italians over the ordinary, or black bees. In the first place, the Italian bees are much more beautiful than the black, a point not to be overlooked in the choice of anything, even if all the other qualities are equal. They are more prolific; the queens deposit more eggs than the native. The expert bee-keeper can distinguish the Italian eggs by the compactness with which they are stored in the combs. The Italians are more hardy than the natives, venturing out in colder weather, and doing work while common bees remain at home. They, therefore, swarm earlier, an important factor in bee culture—the hives become populous early in the season, thus securing a large working force by the time the flowers are ready for them. As a natural result from what has just been said, the Italians gather more honey than the natives. Again, they work upon plants that the blacks do not visit, which, of course, gives them a wider range for honey gathering. Cases are known where Italians were gathering white honey exclusively, while the common bees were working only on the buckwheat. The Italians are notably fond of the red clover, and will gather much more honey from this plant than the natives, which derive but little from it.

As they are more vigorous than the natives, they are better able to protect themselves, and to defend their stores, being more watchful and swift to discern the enemy. If harshly treated the Italian is worse to handle than the native. This naturally follows from its superior vigor and more active disposition, but when treated kindly, experience has shown them to be more docile, and more pleasant to manage than the others. The honey-comb made by the Italians is more compact, and presents a finer appearance than ordinary comb, the difference being so marked that experts claim that they can tell the kind of bee that produced a given box of honey. Lastly, the Italians are much longer-lived than ordinary bees. This has been proved in many cases, and is a strong characteristic in favor of the foreign bee.—American Horticulturalist.

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43	10	10
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45	10	10
46	10	10
47	10	10
48	10	10
49	10	10
50	10	10

Town Board.

CHELSEA VILLAGE, Saturday eve'g, Jan. 22, 1881. The Board met pursuant to the call of the President. Roll called. Present—James P. Wood, President. Trustees present—Messrs. Thatcher, Armstrong, Woods, Crowell, Hudler and Kempf. The reading of minutes of the previous meeting dispensed with. On motion that we contest the suit in the case of Paine, Yeas and Nays called for. YEAS.—Messrs. Kempf, Hudler, Armstrong, Woods, Thatcher and Crowell. NEYS.—None.—Carried. Moved and supported, that the Board adjourn, subject to the call of the President. C. H. ROBBINS, Clerk.

John B. Gough's New Book.

"SUNLIGHT AND SHADOW."

Ever since it became known that John B. Gough was engaged in writing a new book, its appearance has been watched for with intense interest. It has recently been published, and the enormous sales afford a striking instance of the success that is sure to be awarded to a really good work. Although only just published, the twenty-sixth thousand is already printed; and this fact alone is worthy of notice, for a book which sells like this must be one of extraordinary interest.

John B. Gough, the author of Sunlight and Shadow, is too well known to require any eulogy here. Thousands are familiar with the history of his life: his early poverty, the depth of the degradation to which he descended while a victim of drink, his wretched condition and terrible sufferings, his superhuman struggles against intemperance, his reform, his relapse, his resigning of the pledge and final victory, his world-wide fame, and his extensive travels and protracted labors in this country and abroad. Thirty-five years ago Mr. Gough first published his Autobiography. He had then just recovered from a life of unparalleled dissipation, and was just entering upon that career which has since made him so famous. In 1869 a new edition of that work, with additions and emendations, was given to the public. It contained a history of his early life, with some recollections of his career as a public speaker. It did not embody the intensely interesting and exciting record of the many thrilling, pathetic, and amusing scenes from human life.

From grave to gay, from lively to severe, which all the world knew had crowded themselves into his long and varied career. These have now been gathered for the first time, and the new book, Sunlight and shadow, is the medium—and the only one—through which these thrilling details have ever been presented to the public.

"SUNLIGHT AND SHADOW" is indeed a remarkable book by a remarkable man. Mr. Gough's recollections of his own experiences have made him ever ready to lend a helping hand to others, and the very nature of his life-work has brought him into close contact with poverty, crime, destitution and vice, and he has listened to life-histories of the most thrilling nature, and witnessed scenes that testify anew to the truth of the adage, "Fact is stranger than Fiction."

Some of the saddest and most pathetic incidents ever told are narrated in the present work, and the reader's eyes will fill in spite of himself at the power of Mr. Gough's pathos in describing scenes that have come under his personal observation. But Sunlight and Shadow is not altogether a record of dark experiences. It has a bright and sunny side. Mr. Gough's stories and descriptions of the humorous side of life, as he has seen and experienced it, portray many amusing scenes. His remarkable facility for seeing the ludicrous side of every thing, and his talent for humorous description, are well known. No one can tell more amusing things and in a more irresistibly humorous way than John B. Gough. The comedies from life, absurd blunders, laughable mistakes, comical incidents, embarrassing situations, mostly drawn from his own experience on the platform and among the people, will provoke the mirth of the most serious. His experiences with brazen-faced people; with letter-

writers and their remarkable wants; with aspirants for fame and seekers after "moddle" lectures; with beggars without number and bores of all kinds—are given in Sunlight and Shadow without reserve.

In short, Sunlight and Shadow is a mine of extraordinary interest. It can be truthfully said of it, that for thrilling interests, touching pathos and irresistible humor, no book has ever equaled it.

In point of paper, printing, binding, and above all, beautiful and costly illustration, we have not seen its equal in many a day. It is superbly illustrated with magnificent full-page engravings, engraved in the highest style from original designs by F. O. C. Darley, Frederick Dielman, and other famous artists. The magnificent steel-plate portrait of Mr. Gough was engraved from a photograph taken expressly for this purpose, and will be highly prized by tens of thousands who have listened to his eloquence.

We advise our readers to buy Sunlight and Shadow at the first opportunity. They can, in our opinion, much better afford to dispense with a dozen other books than not possess this.

SUNBEAMS.

"Do you believe in second love, McQuade?" "Do I believe in second love? Humph! If a man buys a pound of sugar, isn't it sweet? and when it's gone, don't he want another pound? and isn't that pound sweet, too? Troth, Murphy, I believe in second love."

H. H. Perkins, Creek Centre, N. Y., writes, "I was troubled with asthma for four years before using Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, and for many nights after retiring I had to get up in bed, my suffering being intense, while the cough was so severe that the bed-clothing would be saturated with perspiration. Two bottles of your Electric Oil effected a complete and perfect cure, and I cheerfully recommend it to all, as I know of no other medicine that will cure Asthma." Sold by all druggists.

"I'll teach you to lie, and steal, and smoke, and use profane language," said an irate Galveston parent to his eldest offspring, at the same time swinging a good-sized sapling; "I'll teach you, you young scamp!" "Never mind, father, I know all them branches already."

A BACHELOR. Free from satiety care and anxiety, charms in variety fall to his share, Bacchus's Bisses and Venus's kisses, this boy, this is the Bachelors fate, But when Indigestion assails, and you can not get rest, Who but wife can administer Spring Blossom the best.

"Prisoner at the bar," said the judge, "is there anything you wish to say before sentence is passed upon you?" The prisoner looked wistfully toward the door, and remarked that he would like to say "good evening," if it would be agreeable to the company.

Do not hit a man when he is down. That is right, but if he went down hard a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Oil will put the gentleman under obligations to you for a life time. Beats everything for bruises. Sold by all druggists.

A living skeleton applied at a drug store in this city yesterday for a situation as prescription clerk. "What do you know about drugs?" asked the proprietor. "Everything, sir; everything. I was a juror in the Hayden case." He got the position, at a large salary.

NO MORE HARD TIMES.—If you will stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style, buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of employing expensive, quack doctors, or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, but put your trust in that simple, pure remedy, Hop Bitters; that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see good times and have good health. See another column.

An Indianapolis girl is troubled with a mania for stuffing articles into her ears. The doctor who is treating her has already washed out five pieces of straw, two of coal, an apple seed, two small chicked bones, a piece of gravel, and a black beetle.

ECHOES. There are few voices in the world, but many echoes. There are few "if any" medicines in the world that are better for Billiousness, Indigestion or Sick Headache than Spring Blossom. Prices, \$1.50 cts. and trial bottles 10 cents. Sold by W. R. Reed & Co.

An intoxicated Irishman went into a barber shop, and ate first the lather and afterward the ball of soap he found in a cup. When asked how he liked his meal, Pat replied: "The custard was illegal, but I think the egg was billed a trifle too hard."

OPINIONS.—The nakedness of this indigent world, may be clothed from the trimmings of the vain "Goldsmith." Sufferers from disordered Stomach, Biliousness, etc., can be cured by Spring Blossom. "Foster, Millburn & Co." Buffalo. Prices, \$1.50 cts. and trial bottles 10 cents. Sold by W. R. Reed & Co.

Little Emma, from Washington, was sent on a visit to her cousin, who was an officer at Fort Monroe. She became homesick at last, and said, "Cousin A., please put a postage stamp on my forehead, and send me home on the cars."

H. F. McCarthy, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Ottawa, Ont., writes: "I was afflicted with Chronic Bronchitis for some years, but have been completely cured by the use of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, in doses of 5 drops on sugar. I have also the pleasure in recommending it as an embrocation for external use." For sale by all druggists.

To Continue the Attractions!!

AT THE

BEE-HIVE!!

GREAT

CLOSING OUT SALE!

WE OFFER

ONE PILE Extra Shirts and Drawers 47 cts.

2000 Yards REMNANTS 20 and 25 cts., DRESS GOODS 12 1/2 cts. per yard.

200 10c. RUBBER DRESSING COMBS 5c.

100 ONE SHILLING

and 15 cents LADIES'

LINEN COLLARS 5c.

200 ONE SHILLING and 15 cents

Rubber Dress Combs 8c.

ONE THOUSAND 18c. RUBBER

57 PAIRS 25 and 45c.

Ladies Linen Cuffs 12 1/2c.

DRESS COMBS at 10c.

13 PIECES DOUBLE WIDTH 35c. and 45c. BROCADE DRESS GOODS in this Closing Out Sale 25c. per yard.

20 CLOAKS AND DOLMANS LEFT. You can buy one at your own price. Be sure and make the price CHEAP ENOUGH.

Six Tight Colored Sacks. Buy one of them and save half the Price.

40 PIECES HANDSOME LACE USUALLY SOLD AT MUCH HIGHER PRICES, YOUR CHOICE FOR 10 cents PER YARD.

GOOD THINGS IN LACES, now 5 cents.

WE HAVE OPENED NEW Hamburg Edgings THAT WE WILL SELL CHEAP.

ON SATURDAY

WE SHALL OFFER 30 DOZEN LADIES' FANCY 20 cent. HOSE AT 12 1/2c., 12 1/2c., 12c. A PAIR.

BLACK CASHMERES, GENTS' CASSIMERES AND FINE CLOTH, COLORED CASHMERES AND MOMIE CLOTHS

ARE ALL GOING IN A very lively way. SAME MAY BE SAID OF TABLE LINENS, TOWEL-

INGS, BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED COTTONS.

SOME OF THESE PRICES ARE JUST FOR FUN FOR OUR CUSTOMERS.

We can afford it. We are selling THOUSANDS OF Dollars worth of Goods by it.

DON'T FAIL TO GET YOUR SHARE OF THEM.

RESPECTFULLY,

L. H. FIELD,

BEE-HIVE DRY GOOD HOUSE, JACKSON, MICH.

THIS SPACE BELONGS TO Thos. McKone

NEW ADVERTISEMENT WILL APPEAR NEXT WEEK.

TO THE PUBLIC AND EVERYBODY IN PARTICULAR!

NOTICE THAT

DURAND & HATCH

Have the Best and Largest Assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES

In the Town, and are selling them at Less Prices than any other firm in Town the same quality of Goods. We have a Large Assortment of

PLOW SHOES!

On consignment, which will be sold VERY CHEAP. No Shoddy Goods. All kinds of

GROCERIES, FLOUR,

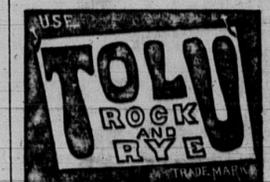
&c. &c. Cheap. All good Goods, and one Price to all. The poor man's money will buy as much as the rich; no two prices. All Goods delivered Free.

Give us a Call and be Convinced. v9-35 DURAND & HATCH.



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

FOR SALE BY Druggists, Grocers and Wine Merchants everywhere. v9-43-1y



SURE CURE FOR Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, and All Diseases of THROAT and LUNGS.

Put up in Quart-size Bottles for Family Use. Recent Dr. J. C. Bennett of Bloomington, Ill., writes: "I have used Tolu Rock and Rye for many years, and it is highly recommended by the medical profession. It is the only medicine that I have used for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. It is the best medicine I have ever used, and I can recommend it to all who are afflicted with these diseases." LAWRENCE & MARTIN, Proprietors, 111 Madison Street, Chicago.

CAUTION: Do not be deceived by cheap imitations. The only genuine article is the one with the label of TOLU ROCK AND RYE, which is the only one that has the name of LAWRENCE & MARTIN on each bottle.

Ask your Druggist for it! Ask your Wine Merchant for it! Children, ask your Parents for it! v9-14-8m.

CAUTION: He who cares for his belly much more than his back, To give friends in his rags, is uncommonly slack; If Indigestion or Headache from indigestion arise, Spring Blossom cures all who the Remedy tries. Prices: \$1.50 cts. and trial bottles 10 cents. W. R. Reed & Co.

M. C. R. R. TIME TABLE.

Table with train routes and times for Michigan Central Railroad, including passenger, freight, and express services.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. Rev. THOS. HOLMES, D.D., Pastor. Services at 10 1/2 A.M. and 7 P.M. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

BAPTIST CHURCH. Rev. E. A. GAY, Pastor. Services at 10 1/2 A.M. and 7 P.M. Young people's meeting Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.

CATHOLIC CHURCH. Rev. Father DUNN. Services every Sunday at 8 and 10 1/2 A.M. Vespers, 7 o'clock P.M.

LUTHERAN CHURCH. Rev. Mr. METZGER. Services every alternate Sunday at 2 o'clock P.M.

OUR TELEPHONE.

The tramp plagiarist still lives. Pork is coming lively into market. BUSINESS booms beamingly in Chelsea.

"I'D LIKE TO TAKE YOUR PAPER."

The following lines will show any one who is not a friend to their village paper, and that there is more truth in it than poetry:

At a regular meeting of Chelsea Lodge No. 67, Ancient Order of United Workmen, held Jan. 17th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

The Sun for 1881.

Everybody reads THE SUN. In the editions of this newspaper throughout the year to come everybody will find:

VI. Absolute independence of partisan organizations, and unwavering loyalty to true Democratic principles. The SUN believes that the Government which the Constitution gives us is a good one to keep.

Chelsea Market.

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

Advertisement for HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL, featuring a bottle illustration and text describing its benefits for various ailments.

WINTER GOODS

WINTER GOODS:--We are offering many goods at reduced prices. We are always willing to dispose of winter goods at low prices after Jan. 1st. Please call, you will always find us ready and willing to serve you.

CHRISTMAS!

Watches, Boots, Shoes, Crockery, Decorated Ware, Hats, Caps, Under-ware, Knit Goods, Notions, &c.

WOOD BROS. Chelsea, Mich., Jan. 6th, 1881.

The Chelsea Herald

Published every Thursday Morning by A. Allison, Chelsea, Mich.

BANKERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS

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

M. W. BUSH, DENTIST

Office over W. R. Reed & Co's Store, Chelsea, Mich.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Home of New York, Hartford, American, Philadelphia, Etc., of Hartford, Fire Association.

M. W. BUSH, DENTIST

Office over W. R. Reed & Co's Store, Chelsea, Mich.

Elgin Watches

Watchmaker & Jeweler. Repairing—Special attention given to this branch of the business.

Chelsea Flour Mill

L. E. SPARKS, Proprietor of Chelsea Steam Flour Mill, keeps constantly on hand A No. 1 Wheat Flour.

Unclaimed Letters

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Chelsea, Jan. 1st, 1881.

Probate Order

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor.

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Notice

Disjunction of Partnership. THE FIRM OF MCKONE & HEATLEY is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

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Advertisement for FRANK STAFFAN, UNDERTAKER, featuring an illustration of a horse-drawn carriage and text describing his services.

Advertisement for DR. HILL'S KIDNEY INVESTIGATOR, featuring an illustration of a bottle and text describing its medical benefits.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

One of the most horrible and shocking crimes ever committed in this state occurred at Leapeer Sunday evening. The community is completely shocked over the murder of the wife of Rev. Mr. Curtis, of the Baptist church of that place...

Senators elected—Thomas F. Bayard, Delaware; John Sherman, Ohio; Omar D. Conger, Mich. (long term); Henry P. Baldwin, Mich. (short term); Thomas G. Platt, New York; Joseph R. Hawley, Connecticut; Benjamin Franklin D. Blood, Vermont; Eugene Hale in Maine; S. J. B. McMillan in Wisconsin; and Henry L. Dawes in Massachusetts.

Michigan City, Ind., has had a fire which destroyed \$100,000 worth of property. Rufus Hatch has obtained an injunction against the Pullman companies which propose to consolidate, restraining them from entering into any agreement of consolidation, and from increasing their capital stock.

Gov. Jerome pardoned from the state prison Joseph Duchow, sent from Saginaw county. He had been instrumental in exposing a plot of prisoners for escape from the Saginaw county jail.

Postmasters appointed—Belvidere, Montcalm county, Chauncey B. Dice; Byron Center, Kent county, Byron McNeal; Cornwell, Ionia county, Ernest H. Deaton; Cassville, Wayne county, Henry C. Wright; Elkhat, body cut about the head; Andrew Cooper, engineer of No. 71, bruised about the body; Mrs. Gen. Milo S. Haskell, arm badly cut. The rest were only slightly injured.

The Wellsville Leavenworth school house, cost \$3,500 is destroyed by fire. Insurance \$1,500. An attempt is made to get the four vessels frozen in on Ludington into harbor by blowing up the ice with dynamite.

Merchandise which was to have reached Mackinac by water, but was caught by the early close of navigation, is now being forwarded over the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad, overland, by means of an engine and its work with tremendous force.

Two freight trains collided on the Lake Shore road at Clayton, Leavenworth county, wrecking both engines and 12 freight cars, killing Wm. Pettit, freeman, and Wm. J. Cox (Dem., N. Y.) and ordered printed. Mr. Cox then introduced an appropriation bill fixing the number of representatives at 12.

654; New Jersey, 1,130,983; Florida, 267,331; New York, 5,083,510; Georgia, 1,538,048; North Carolina, 1,400,071; Illinois, 3,763,769; Ohio, 3,138,299; Indiana, 2,778,800; Oregon, 1,747,672; Iowa, 1,624,620; Pennsylvania, 4,232,786; Kentucky, 1,648,068; Rhode Island, 276,728; Louisiana, 1,048,706; South Carolina, 1,029,429; Maine, 543,745; Texas, 1,927,543; Massachusetts, 1,780,012; Virginia, 1,511,900; Michigan, 1,630,331; West Virginia, 618,445; Minnesota, 2,705,904; Wisconsin, 1,715,299; Missouri, 2,038,046; Vermont, 332,324. Total states, 49,369,556.

Territories—Arizona, 40,441; New Mexico, 118,430; Dakota, 135,150; Utah, 143,996; District of Columbia, 176,538; Washington, 15,129; Idaho, 32,411; Wyoming, 152,643; Montana, 29,127; Nevada, 178,281. Grand total, 50,152,866.

Thoroughbred cattle and other stock to the value of \$30,000 contained in the Coleman farm in Lancaster county, Pa., have been destroyed by fire, which was of incendiary origin.

An explosion in the Atlantic oil refinery at Point Breeze, near Philadelphia, and a fire which followed, did damage to the amount of \$2,000,000.

Senators elected—Thomas F. Bayard, Delaware; John Sherman, Ohio; Omar D. Conger, Mich. (long term); Henry P. Baldwin, Mich. (short term); Thomas G. Platt, New York; Joseph R. Hawley, Connecticut; Benjamin Franklin D. Blood, Vermont; Eugene Hale in Maine; S. J. B. McMillan in Wisconsin; and Henry L. Dawes in Massachusetts.

The consolidation of the Western Union, American Union and the Commercial Union telegraph lines is completed as far as the stockholders are concerned. The stockholders will vote on it in February.

Three men attempted a grave robbery near Mount Vernon, Ind., and when hearing the sound of the grave being opened, they fled. They struck a torpedo that was placed on the top of the coffin for protection, instantly killing a man named Thomas Dipper, and breaking the leg of one of the other men.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway, two passenger cars, Mrs. Kirby of Nevada, Ohio, and Matt. Phelps of Grinnell, Iowa, were fatally injured, and four others very seriously.

The bodies of nine victims of the major slide at Salt Lake City, Utah, were recovered and brought to Salt Lake City. William Westervelt, who has served out his sentence of seven years imprisonment for his conspiracy to kidnap Charles Row, says that he has been released by the state of Iowa, and that he can find him. He intends to follow a clue which has not yet been worked.

The "Oklahoma colonists," as they call themselves, have all broken camp and gone home. Payne, their leader, says that many of them included the vigilance of the soldiers, and went into the territory and located claims.

sent into executive session and afterwards adjourned. The house of representatives considered the naval appropriation bill in committee of the whole. Mr. Hiecock (Rep., N. Y.) moved to increase the appropriation for the bureau of steam engineers from \$90,000 to \$100,000; rejected. The bill was then passed as reported.

January 21.—In the senate Senator Logan reported the bill to place Gen. Grant on the retired list, with two amendments, and it was laid over. The appropriation bill was received and referred to the committee on appropriations. The Indian appropriation bill was taken up, amended by adding \$71,000 to the amount appropriated, and passed. After an executive session, the senate adjourned until Monday.

The house passed the senate bill for the retirement of Gen. Ord and the pay of the major-general. In the morning the bill was reported to the house. The bill was then passed and the house adjourned until Monday.

January 22.—The senate was not in session Saturday, the house had an all-night session Friday night. A vote on a private bill disclosing the fact that no quorum was present, a call of the house was ordered. Benjamin Franklin D. Blood was ordered to arrest those members who were present at the first call, but who had subsequently escaped, as was stated, through the windows of the senate chamber. At 6 a. m. the house adjourned until noon. It then took a brief recess. The election case of John B. Starnes was then taken up, and Mr. Starnes (Rep., Fla.), the contestant member, declared entitled to the seat. The house then adjourned until Monday.

January 23.—The house was in session during the forenoon and the afternoon. The house made the election of Union Democrat senator the special order for Tuesday forenoon. But little business was transacted in either house.

January 18.—The legislature proceeded to the election of United States senators with the following result: Short term, Henry P. Baldwin, in senate 29, house 112; George P. Sanford, in house 13; Orlando M. Barnes in senate 29, house 112; George M. Lathrop, in senate 29, house 112; Lathrop, in senate 29, house 112. A concurrent resolution was adopted urging the appointment of John J. Bagley to a cabinet position. The names of the candidates for the nomination of Samuel H. Kove to be commissioner of insurance and Mrs. Harriet A. Tenney to be state librarian.

January 19.—In the state senate a joint resolution was introduced for the prohibition of the sale of malt, spirits, or vinous liquors. Other resolutions and bills of minor importance were also introduced. At noon the two houses met in joint convention and Henry P. Baldwin was declared elected senator for the short term and Omar D. Conger for the long term. The senate passed the house concurrent resolution relating to the township of Gratiot; inspector general, William G. Gage of Saginaw; trustee of the Michigan institute for the education of the deaf and dumb, James C. Wilcox of Grand Haven; and township of Gratiot; inspector general, William G. Gage of Saginaw; trustee of the Michigan institute for the education of the deaf and dumb, James C. Wilcox of Grand Haven; and township of Gratiot; inspector general, William G. Gage of Saginaw; trustee of the Michigan institute for the education of the deaf and dumb, James C. Wilcox of Grand Haven.

January 20.—In the senate 18 petitions with the names of 17,000 signers were presented for a prohibitory amendment to the constitution. Notices were given of a joint resolution for a constitutional amendment increasing the salaries of circuit judges for the next session. Bills for the protection of books in public libraries passed. In joint convention the following nominations were received and confirmed: Adjutant general, John Robertson of Wayne; quartermaster general, Nathan Church of Gratiot; inspector general, William G. Gage of Saginaw; trustee of the Michigan institute for the education of the deaf and dumb, James C. Wilcox of Grand Haven; and township of Gratiot; inspector general, William G. Gage of Saginaw; trustee of the Michigan institute for the education of the deaf and dumb, James C. Wilcox of Grand Haven.

January 21.—After the reception of petitions and other routine business the senate in committee of the whole agreed to senate bill 13 regarding the Michigan canal and statistics of the peace. In the house, after routine business and in committee of the whole, after the enacting clause was struck out of house bill 13, relating to the Michigan canal, the following were agreed to: House bill No. 15, relative to the duties of commissioners of deeds; house bill No. 16, relative to proceedings against garnishees; house bill No. 17, relative to the election of United States senators.

FOREIGN. The Austrian ministers of justice and commerce have resigned their offices and been respectively by Dr. Praxzt and Baron Pise. Five officers of the Tralee branch of the land league have been committed for trial. The ritualistic clergymen, Dale and Enright, and those who were reported from various parts of the country, have been finally sentenced. Heavy losses are reported from the fire at Liverpool reported fearful weather on the Atlantic. The Toronto has sustained considerable damage. She lost 44 cattle and 200 sheep. The Assyrian monarch is expected to be deposed.

snipe, \$1; rabbits, 50c; quail, 50c. HAY—Choice Timothy, \$5 @ 16. Hops—18 @ 20 per lb. HONEY—Comb, 14 @ 16 per lb. MAZES—Buckwheat, 12 @ 14 per lb. POTATOES—45 @ 50 per bu. POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 7 to 7 1/2; turkeys, 10 to 11; geese, 6 to 7; ducks, 5 to 6; broilers, 10 to 12; chickens, 10 to 12; ducks, 5 to 6; geese, 6 to 7; turkeys, 10 to 11; hams, 10 @ 10 1/2; shoulders, 6 @ 7; bacon, 10 @ 10 1/2; extra mess beef, 10 @ 10 1/2 per bu.; dried beef, 10 @ 10 1/2 per bu. SALT—1 @ 1.10 per bu. SHED—Clover, \$4.50 @ 4.90 per bu. Timothy, \$2.00 @ 2.70. SWEET POTATOES—\$3.25 @ 3.50 per bu. WOOD—\$2.75 @ 3.00 per cord.

DETROIT STOCK MARKETS. CATTLE—3569 head were received by rail-road during the week. Good steers sold at \$4.75 to \$5.16 per cwt. Dry cows and heifers, \$3.75 to \$4.25; oxen \$3.10 to \$4.00. HOGS—Number offered 1,230; sales were at \$4.75 to \$5.16 per cwt. PORK—No. 1, \$10.00; No. 2, \$9.50; No. 3, \$9.00; No. 4, \$8.50; No. 5, \$8.00; No. 6, \$7.50; No. 7, \$7.00; No. 8, \$6.50; No. 9, \$6.00; No. 10, \$5.50; No. 11, \$5.00; No. 12, \$4.50; No. 13, \$4.00; No. 14, \$3.50; No. 15, \$3.00; No. 16, \$2.50; No. 17, \$2.00; No. 18, \$1.50; No. 19, \$1.00; No. 20, \$0.50.

ENGLISH GRAIN MARKET. London, January 17.—The Mark Lane Exchange: The lower temperature with the protection afforded by the dry frost favors threshing. The deliveries of breadstuffs were greatly improved in quality and quantity, and consequently trade was little changed during the week. Sales of English wheat during the week were 29,019 qrs at 42s 1d per qr, against 32,871 qrs at 45s 11d for the corresponding week last year. Exports into the united kingdom for the week ended January 8 were 1,150,882 cwt. wheat and 324,215 bu.

A MIRAGE.—A spectral train was seen a few nights ago on the Rock Island Railroad, with the thermometer 15 degrees below zero. Nothing unusual happened until after the train had gone from Marengo at 11 o'clock, and about three miles west of that town, the engineer, J. R. Wilkinson, saw in the distance ahead a locomotive headlight, and he says to his fireman, David Myers, "Dave, what on earth is that train on the track on our time for?" Dave looked ahead, and there was the headlight sure enough—and Wilkinson immediately closed his throttle, applied the air brakes and stopped. The brakemen jumped off to ascertain the cause of the halt, and they, too, saw the headlight coming. The engineer and fireman watched the distant glare a moment, and it quivered exactly as a headlight does when viewed at a distance, from a fast approaching engine—and the track for a long distance in front of it glistered like silver in its light. The conductor did not get off to see the light, and so missed the sight. But as there was a train ahead, with an apparent right to the track, the express train backed to Marengo in short order. There a telegram was sent to the train dispatcher at Des Moines, informing him of the unexpected train, and asked for instructions. His answer was, "No train between Marengo and Brookly—go ahead." And again the train pulled out of Marengo—but the strange headlight was seen no more. It is now believed that a sort of mirage or reflection of Wilkinson's headlight was produced at the place by some freak of the elements in that clear, cool, frosty air, and that this was real enough to send the train speeding back to Marengo, for instructions.

OLD TIME PRICES.—In the olden times, when the government of England was more paternal than it is now, the price of provisions was regulated by act of parliament. In 1273 a "best lamb" was to be sold for sixpence from Christmas to Lent, and for fourpence at other times. A hen was to be bought for threepence halfpenny, and a pullet for a penny three farthings. In 1302 the value of a bill was seven shillings and sixpence, and that of a fat sheep one shilling. Twelve years afterward we find a great advance, and an edict was issued to regulate the rising prices. A "best grass-fed ox" was fixed at sixteen shillings; a "grain-fed" one at twenty-four. A sheep rose to one shilling and fourpence, but a hen was cheaper, being only three halfpence, and eggs were twenty for a penny. In 1572 the hen was ninepence, and a penny would only procure five eggs.

HIS OPINION.—If a loaded revolver were placed at my head and I was given one minute in which to name the most useful piece of four-legged furniture, I should unhesitatingly answer—"the cow, and have forty-five seconds to spare. In speaking of the cow, I embrace also the ox and the bull. The ox is used on the farm in place of a steam engine. He is as faithful as a box of pills, and somewhat slower than lightning. A man who has driven an ox team all his life is usually a pall-bearer at a funeral, as he never gets ahead of the procession. The bull is chiefly celebrated for his disposition, which is not going, and gathered in quite full. He generally wears an ear-ring in his nose, and has a curiosity to know how you are made inside.—Ez.

OLD AGE.—Chief-Justice Mansfield, probably with a view to prolong his own days, was always anxious, when old witnesses were in court, to know their customary habits of life. It so happened that two very old men by the name of Elm were one day the objects of his inquiry. "You are a very old man," said His Lordship to the elder brother, "I suppose you have lived a very temperate life?" "Never drank anything but water, My Lord," said Elm. "Nor you either, I suppose," said the Judge, addressing himself to the younger brother. "When I could get nothing else, My Lord," was the reply, "I always took my glass with my friend." "Well, then," replied His Lordship, "all that we can say is, 'An elm will flourish wet or dry.'"

Dr. Maclearen, of Edinburgh, Scotland, states that the types of insanity have changed within modern times. For instance, acute delirious mania is now comparatively rare, but mental enfeeblement attended with paralysis is becoming more and more common, and is the result of the overwork and worry of the struggle for existence at the present day.

A new metal is coming into general use called the "Mayall metal" composed principally of plumbago and rubber. It is used as an anti-friction metal, an insulator, for sheathing vessels and in many places as a substitute for brass, copper, zinc and lead.

Epitaph for a cannibal—"O, he who loves his fellow men!"

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

Complete Returns from Michigan Shown by Counties.

The Details of the Count as Officially Reported.

The following statement exhibits the results of the first count of population according to the schedules returned to the census office by the enumerators of the several districts concerned, and published officially by the census bureau, who say:

"The statement of the population in relation to my township, town, city or county is still subject to possible corrections by reason of the discovery of omissions or duplications of names in the lists of inhabitants returned."

Indians in tribal relations under the care of the government are not included in this statement:

Table with columns: Counties, Male, Female, Native. Lists counties from Alcona to Washtenaw with population figures.

Table with columns: Counties, Foreign, White, Colored, Total. Lists counties from Alcona to Washtenaw with population figures.

Included in the above under the head of "colored" are 27 Chinese, 1 Indian, 799 Indians and East-Indians and 1 East Indian.

AN EARTHQUAKE.—On the 8th of November, 1906, a rather smart shock of earthquake passed over Scotland. In the southern counties it was looked upon as a result of "the extraordinary drought in the Summer and Winter before." But the more orthodox worthies in the further North took a higher view of it. The Kirk-session of Aberdeen met, and accepting the earthquake as "a document that God is angry against this land, and against this city in particular for the manifold sins of the people," appointed a solemn fast for next day. On further reflection they came to recognize one sin in particular as having, doubtless, called down the judgment. For more than 150 years, in virtue of a bull granted by Pope Nicholas V, the proprietors on the banks of the River Dee had been accustomed to fish salmon on Sunday. These Sabbath-breakers were accordingly rebuked. Some of them agreed to give up their custom, but "some plainly refused anyway to forbear." Again, on Oct. 20, 1860, an earthquake occurred that particularly affected the residence of the Master of Gray. The boy King, James VI, asking Ferguson, the Minister of Dunfermline, "What he thought it could mean, that the house alone should shake and totter," was grimly answered by the divine, "Sir, why should not the devil rock his own hairs?"—Nature.

A Remarkable Monument.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post says Baltimore has no other city in the world, save Genoa, possesses a monument to Christopher Columbus; and although the monument was built almost a century ago, very few Baltimoreans know of its existence.

It is on the property known as "Belmont," the old country residence of the elder Barnum, of hotel fame, and within a stone's throw of the fortifications built by General Butler for the defense of Baltimore in 1861. I walked out to see it a few days ago, and listened to the legend concerning it, for there seems to be nothing accurate as yet known about it, except that the property, from 1789 until 1795 was owned and occupied by the first French Consul to this country—Charles Adrien de Patinier, Chevalier d'Amour. The monument, which is a substantial and well-proportioned shaft fifty feet in height, is built of brick, covered with a rough coat of plaster, and is in an excellent state of preservation, except where the cement has been chipped off by visitors. On one side of the base is a marble tablet with this inscription:

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF CHRIS COLUMBUS, OCTOBER XII, MDCCCXVIII.

Which means 1792, 300 years after Columbus sighted America. On two columns of the base are placed left for tablets, which have never been inserted. The legend is that the French Consul built this monument at an expense of \$800, the bricks for it having been imported. It has long been current among the poor people of the neighborhood that the monument was erected to the memory of a favorite horse, but it is not very likely that a man would be quite so eccentric as to spend \$4,000 for such a purpose.

Talking Without A Tongue. Among the many noble institutions for which Boston is justly celebrated, the City Hospital stands pre-eminent for solid worth and beneficent results. A peculiar case has recently been treated at this hospital that has attracted much attention among the medical fraternity because of the boldness and originality of the operation, the skill displayed, and the wonderful results. A gentleman well into the fifties, cut the end of his tongue repeatedly against the sharp edge of a broken tooth. There finally appeared what he at first supposed to be a white spot of canker. Little attention was paid to it, until gradually it began to trouble and annoy him to such an extent that he sought a physician. An examination proved the white spot of canker to be what is termed a stone cancer. Much suffering followed, when its removal was determined upon. The cancer developed rapidly during the four days before the one selected for the operation, and swelled so enormously as to fill the mouth and prevent articulation. The pain was intense. At the hospital the patient was first etherized, and then had all of his teeth extracted. The tongue was drawn as far forward and out of the mouth as possible. An electric wire was then placed close to the roots, and upon the application of a powerful current of electricity the tongue was severed through and off.

The operation was entirely successful. Dr. Cheever, whose specialty is the treatment of cancers, had immediate direction. The patient was under the influence of ether two hours and a half. But the most curious part of the whole case is that in the fact that the patient converses easily without his tongue, making himself readily understood. The fact that a man can and does talk without a tongue is hard for the doctors to understand, and the patient is the subject of much curious speculation.

An Affectionate Son. It is all very well to be polite to ladies, but some people in this country carry it too far. There were several persons in a Galveston avenue car, and one of them was smoking, which was allowed, as there were no ladies in the car. A rough-looking country customer, with an expression that reminded one of an Irish potato, scowled a time or so at the smoker, and finally said: "You ain't got no right to smoke when there are ladies in the car." "I don't see any ladies," replied the astonished smoker, looking around. "Maybe not, but my mother was a woman, and you shan't smoke, while I am in the car, out of respect to her memory."

The snaker gazed at the homely features of the man with the mother, and then, throwing the cigar out of the window, said: "Why didn't you tell me sooner your mother was a woman, if you knew it?"—Galveston News.

SHAWLS.—About two centuries ago a French navigator named Begon brought from Asia a new plant, which is still called after him, begonia. Few readers would suspect the part this plant plays in the production of the handsome shawls so prized by ladies. The best by far of these are made in Cashmere, a beautiful district at the foot of the Himalaya mountains. The material used in their manufacture is the finest down from the Thibet goat. Everyone has probably remarked the singularly graceful patterns with which they are ornamented, and perhaps wondered whether they were studies from nature or the production of the artist's brain. They are the former. Nature in the east supplies admirably graceful leaves on which the sun designs delicate ornaments, and the workmen of Cashmere imitate them, as the Grecian sculptors copied the curves of the acanthus in the Corinthian capitals. These leaves are those of the begonia. When the French arrived in Egypt, at the end of the last century, they were surprised to see the Orientals wearing costumes, shawls, turbans, sashes, etc. of beautiful cashmere work. They greatly admired these dresses, which fell so gracefully on the human form. When the conquerors of the pyramids returned to France they displayed their rich booty, which immediately came into fashion among the ladies. From that period they have constantly remained in high favor. Their prices vary from \$200 to

\$400. Under the empire, no lady with any pretension went out without a Cashmere shawl. The taste for these articles, although not so great as formerly, has not entirely ceased. However, it is very rarely now that a person wears a real Indian Cashmere; the articles in general use are the product of French manufacture.

Trifles. Worst kind of fare—warfare. You can't treat with an icicle. "I take my text this morning," said a colored preacher, "from dat portion ob de Scripture whar de Postol Paul pints his pistol to de Fesions."

An old salt, when asked how far north he had ever been, replied that he had been so far north that "the cows, when milked, bring a red-hot stove gave ice cream."

Philadelphia has what is known as a Gas Trust Association. The gas company, however, will turn off a man's meter, all the same, if he does not pay up for gas.

Beware of the dark-hued, bluish, hairy poultry in buying. Innocent fowls, without much experience are what we want, but these creatures have reminiscences.

"Well, I have done one good deed today," said Billington. "What's that?" asked his friend. "I have given a poor deserving man an overcoat," replied Billington, turning about, "how do you think it fits?"

A mother, trying to get her little daughter of three years to sleep one night, said, "Annie, why don't you try to go to sleep?" "I am trying," "But you havn't shut your eyes." "Well, I can't help it; uns come unbuttoned."

"I say, Clem," cried two disputing darkeys, appealing for decision to a sable umpire, "which word is right, dizactly or dezactly?" The sable umpire reflected a moment then, with a look of wisdom, said, "can't tell perfectly."

A worthy farmer in Georgia, who was carried home on a litter the other day, solemnly asserts that nothing but a twenty-ton anchor can hold a sorrel mule down to the earth after she has stepped in a yellow-jacker's nest.

The craze for old-time things knows no bounds. The Boston Post tells of a man who is having made for his own use a set of furniture that once belonged to George Washington. These are some of the strange antiques of fashion.

Two young men of Adair, Mo., wanted to be photographed with pistols drawn on each other. They were posed before the camera, and the artist was counting the seconds, when one of the pistols went off. The negative and one arm were spoiled.

A bright little boy who had been engaged in combat with another boy was reproved by his aunt, who told him he ought always to wait until the other boy "spiteth into him." "Well," exclaimed the little hero, "but if I wait for the other boy to begin, I'm afraid there won't be any fight."

Not a sound was heard at the festal board as the knife through the butter was hurried, but as it came out the boarers all roared and felt confoundedly flurried. The butter was there and the knife was there, and "twant" about that they were worried; but when they caught sight of a long, golden hair, to another they all scurried.

He opened the door cautiously, and poking his head in a suggestive sort of way, as if there was more to follow, inquired, "Is this the editorial rink-tum?" "The what, my friend?" "Is this the rink-tum, stink-tum, sanctum, or some such place, where the editors live?" "This is the editorial room—yes, sir; come in." "No, I guess I won't come in. I wanted to see what a rink-tum was like, that's all. Like our garret, only worse. Good-day."

A vulcanized india-rubber belt will sustain a greater stress than leather, added to which its resistance to slipping is from fifty to eighty-five per cent. greater.

The leading peculiarity of rice is the very large proportion of starch and the very small proportion of gluten which it contains, there being but one part of gluten to thirteen parts of starch. In wheat there are two parts of gluten to every nine parts of starch.

The fereding ing have paper and employ answers \$20.00. I spent excited "Oh me. This letter is are a great give y the po- house Thome the Geo- was st- remain- debted. Fft- I lost some come all the patron- the fin- vice and

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GOING WEST. Chicago, Dep. 7:00 A. M. 8:15 P. M. Ken-Newton, Dep. 7:50 A. M. 9:00 P. M. Lake, Arr. 8:30 P. M. 6:00 A. M. 5:15 P. M. Mich. City, Arr. 3:30 P. M. 11:00 A. M. 11:25 P. M. New Buffalo, Dep. 9:25 P. M. 11:30 A. M. 11:55 P. M. Three Oaks, Arr. 10:30 P. M. 11:30 A. M. 12:00 P. M. Buchanan, Arr. 10:30 P. M. 11:30 A. M. 12:00 P. M.

\*Sundays excepted.