

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

VOL. XII NO. 19.

THURSDAY, JAN. 11, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 591.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. Thos. Holmes, D. D. Services, at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Young people's meeting, Sabbath evening, at 6 o'clock. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock. Sunday School, immediately after morning services.

METHODIST—Rev. H. C. Northrup. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock. Sunday school immediately after morning services.

BAPTIST—Rev. E. A. Gay. Services, at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock. Sunday school, at 12 M.

CATHOLIC—Rev. Father Duhig. Services every Sunday at 8 and 10:30 A. M. Vespers at 7 o'clock P. M. Sunday school at 12 M.

LUTHERAN—Rev. G. Robertus. Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. Sunday school at 9 A. M.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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. F. H. STILES, Sec'y.

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.

Mrs. F. H. Paine, SOLICITS the patronage of all in need of either plain or fine sewing done. Gent's and ladies' underwear a specialty. All work done promptly and satisfaction guaranteed—also, Agent for the sale of Sewing Machines. v12-5-8m.

M. W. BUSH, DENTIST, OFFICE OVER W. R. REED & CO'S STORE, CHELSEA, MICH. 31

F. H. STILES, DENTIST, Office with Dr. Palmer, over Glazier, DePuy & Co's. Drug Store, CHELSEA, MICH. v11-46.

WILLIAM B. GILDART, ATTORNEY at Law and Notary Public, Agent for the Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Company. The largest company doing business. Deals, mortgages and all legal papers neatly, carefully and correctly drawn. Office, CHELSEA MICHIGAN.

GEO. E. DAVIS, Resident Auctioneer of 16 years experience, and second to none in the State. Will attend all farm sales and other auctions on short notice. Orders left at this office will receive prompt attention. Residence and P. O. address, Sylvan, Mich. V-11-28.

ATTENTION! THE UNDERSIGNED is now prepared to do all kinds of auctioneering, on short notice. Parties who intend to sell out, or have any specialties to sell, will find it to their profit to call on me, as I have had considerable experience. Orders can be left at the HERALD Office, or address G. H. FOSTER, Chelsea, Mich.

RESTAURANT.

CHESELSCHWERDT wishes to thank the people of Chelsea and vicinity, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon him during the past year, and hope for a continuation of the same. He is prepared at all times to furnish hot and cold meals for the "inner man." He also keeps on hand Cigars, Candies, Nuts, etc. Remember a good square meal for 25 cents. South Main street, Chelsea, Mich. v-11

INSURANCE COMPANIES REPRESENTED BY

Turnbull & Depew. Assets. Home, of New York, \$5,109,527 Manhattan, 1,000,000 Underwriters, 4,600,000 American, Philadelphia, 1,396,661 Fire Association, 4,165,716

Office: Over Post-office, Main street Chelsea, Mich.

It is cheaper to insure in these stalwarts, than in one horse companies.

JOHN K. YOCUM, SURVEYOR and CIVIL ENGINEER.

The undersigned having located in Chelsea, would inform the public he will still practice his profession, and is provided with an entire new set of surveying and engineering instruments, field notes, and the records and plats, made by the U. S. Deputy Surveyor, on the original survey; also, the United States laws and decisions of the commissioner of the General Land Office, at Washington, as to the mode of establishing lost corners. All orders for work left at my office, or by postal, at the post-office, will be promptly attended to. Leveling town or county ditches, a specialty. JOHN K. YOCUM, Surveyor and C. E. v12-7-9

M. C. R. R. TIME TABLE.

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

GOING WEST.
Local Train..... 5:50 A. M.
Mail Train..... 9:25 A. M.
Grand Rapids Express..... 5:52 P. M.
Jackson Express..... 8:05 P. M.
Evening Express..... 10 K. P. M.

GOING EAST.
Night Express..... 5:50 A. M.
Jackson Express..... 7:50 A. M.
Grand Rapids Express..... 10:07 A. M.
Mail Train..... 3:58 P. M.
H. B. LEDYARD, Gen'l Sup't, Detroit.
O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger and Ticket Ag't, Chicago.

Toledo, Ann Arbor & G. T. R. R.
Time Card of November 5th, 1882.

GOING NORTH.				GOING SOUTH.			
Mail	Accom.	STATIONS	Express	Mail	Express	Accom.	Pass.
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.		
18:25	16:00	Ly Toledo Ar	10:45	15:40	11:20		
8:40	6:50	Detroit Jun.	9:33	5:25	1:07		
*8:46	*7:05	Hawthorn.....	*9:25	*5:18	12:58		
8:53	7:20	Samaria.....	9:15	5:12	12:48		
9:10	7:48	Monroe Jun.....	8:41	4:57	12:38		
9:20	8:00	Dundee.....	8:30	4:50	12:29		
9:32	8:22	Azalia.....	8:18	4:37	12:13		
9:48	8:50	Milan.....	8:05	4:20	11:55		
9:56	8:58	Nora.....	*7:55	*4:13	11:48		
*10:04	*9:15	Urania.....	*7:48	*4:07	11:42		
10:18	9:30	Pittsfield.....	7:38	3:55	11:33		
10:32	9:45	Ann Arbor.....	7:25	3:40	11:20		
10:50		Warden.....	13:15	10:51			
11:12		ArS Lyon J. L.	13:05	10:35			

*Daily Except Sundays. *Flag stations. Trains will be run by Columbus time, as shown by the clock in the Superintendent's office in Toledo.

H. W. ASHLEY, SUPERINTENDENT.

MAILS CLOSE.
GOING EAST. GOING WEST.
9:50 A. M. 9:00 A. M.
4:20 P. M. 11:10 A. M.
9:00 P. M. 5:35 P. M.
9:00 P. M. 9:00 P. M.

G. J. CROWELL, P. M.

If you have any business at the Probate Office, make the request that the notice be published in the HERALD. Such a request will always be granted.

WHISPERINGS.

Wheat comes in slowly.
Additional locals on fifth page.

Six below zero, Tuesday morning, at 7 o'clock.

The HERALD's market report is corrected weekly.

Holmes has disposed of an immense amount of goods in the last week.

Reader, give us the names of your friends, no matter where they are.

Four hundred and forty-five marriages recorded in the clerk's office, during 1882.

Ladies, to keep your silver ware from tarnishing, keep a piece of camphor gum near it.

Should you not receive a copy of the HERALD sometime, call at the office and get one.

This being the week of prayer, meetings are being held at the several churches every evening.

The fourth annual meeting of the Michigan association of surveyors and engineers was held in the capitol at Lansing on the 9th.

Although we have more than doubled our list, we want to double the list we now have. Can't you get one subscriber for us?

Last week we threw out three "patent" ad's, and this week one more, so now have some space to let some of our business men have.

Wood Brothers, and their force, are continually kept busy selling from their large assortment of goods. Reduction in price, you know!

The sixth regular meeting of official board, of Chelsea Library Association, will be held (to-morrow) Friday evening, Jan. 12, 1883. Mrs. S. R. CALAHAN, Sec'y.

A young couple reached one of our churches last Sunday evening just in time to hear the benediction.—Democrat.

Hm, great many of our young people don't even get there then.

We do not want to brag, but to let our advertisers know that their ad's will be read, will say, that during December, we took 57 new cash subscribers, and hope to increase in proportion for some time to come.

"A trip east over the M. C. R. R. during the holiday season, brought the reporter of the Star to the fine and business like town of Chelsea, than which I am quite certain, there is no other of its population can show as much real life and that business tone that is apparent with it."—Kreer.

Probably, the most "tickled" man in this vicinity, last week Tuesday, was our aged friend, Alva Freer, for on that day he was fishing, and fortune smiled on him in the shape of a 12-pound pickerel. Mr. F. was on the other side of the pond when he saw his "bob" fly up, and the way he sped across to it, would have done credit to a young man.

During the month of December, eight arrests were made by the village marshal, Geo. H. Foster.

The following are the officers elected at the last meeting held by Vernon Lodge, No. 85, I. O. O. F.:

N. G.—A. C. Sheldon.
O. G.—E. E. Shaver.
R. S.—F. H. Stiles.
Treasurer.—J. Schatz.

The supervisors are waking up to the fact that our jail is in a deplorable condition, and after visiting it yesterday morning, they have about come to the conclusion, that a new one should be built. They are talking of the lot east of the court house.—Courier.

If they are now awakening, it will be about three years before you will see a new jail.

The Argus and Courier, are bound to let it be understood, that they are not to be criticised by such Rural papers, as the Dexter Leader and the Chelsea HERALD. What is a University "education" good for if the "omnia privilegia immundatogue," do not protect a man from such annoying small fry?—Ypsilanti Sentinel.

We regard the above, the same as the boy did, when the Jackass kicked him—consider where it comes from.

Parker & Babcock also intend to close out goods cheap, as their quarter sheet bills tell you; also, their ad. in another column. They have been silent for some time (we presume, to see if the HERALD was going to amount to anything, or not), but now let all of our many readers know the bargains they offer, 10 per cent. off on most goods, and even as high as 20 per cent. on some goods, fetches them low. It will pay our readers to "look them over," when in need of goods in their line.

Of especial interest to our many farmer readers, will be the testimonials in regard to the McCormick harvesters and binders, to be found on another page. These testimonials are from farmers in this vicinity, and of high standing, who can be consulted in a few hours time. B. F. Whitaker, is the agent for this machine, in this place, and of the many he sold last season not one came back on him. For four weeks to come you will find testimonials in this paper, from different farmers.

Not many banks in this state take the pains to keep their patrons informed of their standing, as does the Chelsea Savings Bank, of which Hon. S. G. Ives is president, and Mr. Geo. P. Glazier is cashier, for during the past week we printed a large number of statements for them, to be sent to their patrons which contain the sworn statement of the business of the bank on Jan. 3d 1883. That people have faith in this bank may be known by the fact that the deposits have increased \$14,096.31 in the past three months. It may be of interest to many to know that over ninety per cent. of the stock of this bank is owned by its officers and directors, and therefore likely to receive good management.

The following are the names of persons who have favored us with the "ready cash," for subscription to the HERALD, since December 20, 1882, and to whom we tender our thanks:

Engene Frisbie, \$1.00 T. McManara, \$1.25
Jas. Geddes, 1.50 Milo Baldwin, 1.25
Mrs. J. C. Harton, .25 Mrs. Carrie E. Coe, .35
H. Everett, 1.25 Dr. Shaw, 1.25
D. Bale, .63 E. G. Cooper, 1.25
M. Schweigert, .35 Libbie Depew, 1.25
Israel Vogel, 1.25 E. Ward, 1.00
Geo. Miller, 1.25 R. Boyd, 1.25
H. Doll, .63 Dr. Hallock, 1.25
O. Fletcher, 1.25 T. Spars, 1.25
T. Taylor, 1.25 H. Steinbach, 1.25
Geo. Rowe, 1.25 F. W. Eisenberg, 1.25
C. Laubengayer, 1.25 C. R. Glenn, 1.25
S. J. Guerin, 1.25 Mrs. E. Monroe, 1.25
E. Zwickie, 1.25 C. Canfield, 1.18
M. Staffan, 1.25 F. Tucker, 1.25
U. Stephens, 1.35 H. Lewick, 1.25

Cut this out and save it, as a receipt!

Revs. Haw & Furgerson, of Waterloo, made us a pleasant call on Tuesday last.

The German church at this place will have a new organ in about two weeks. Mr. Almendinger of Ann Arbor is the builder. Glazier, DePuy & Co., having a large stock of books, and being determined not to carry them, offer them at bargains, as their ad. will tell you. Just take a look at it.

In another column will be found the card of John K. Yocum, the veteran surveyor. He has a full set of instruments and records, and pays especial attention to leveling county and township ditches.

James Smith was the unfortunate man in the accident we mentioned last week. The horses (Mr. Moore's) were prancing along, when the tongue dropped out, thus throwing the wagon into the ditch. A barrel of self fell on Mr. Smith's arm, breaking it in a bad manner near the elbow. Under the skillful treatment of Dr. Shaw, he is doing as well as could be expected.

As we want to increase our list as much as we possibly can, and believe our readers are willing to help us, especially if we pay them for it, we will make the following proposition, and hold out these inducements. To every reader who has paid us for the HERALD we offer the agency of the HERALD and will take subscriptions from him at \$1.00 each but the name must be one not on our books now. This will give you 25 cents on each subscriber you get for us, and we are confident you can get several in your neighborhood without any trouble. We will furnish sample copies to any one who wishes them, for several weeks free.

The following novelties in fruit were recently sent here by Mr. and Mrs. Levant Markham, formerly residents of Jackson, and this place, and now reside on a very fine fruit farm, at Penryn, Placer county, California. They recently sent their friends here a splendid new year's treat of California fruit, grown by them, consisting of raisins, figs and Japanese persimmons—the latter a very rare, beautiful and luscious fruit. We had the pleasure of a taste of all, and pronounce them delicious. It must be a great boon to live in a country where such fruit can be grown in abundance. No wonder California is famous for its semi-tropical fruits.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Jacob Boyer is visiting friends in Detroit.

Miss Bell Tuttle returned to St. Louis on Saturday last.

Miss Carrie Freer has during the past week visited friends at Lima.

A. Steger returned from New York last week and reports his business satisfactory.

Mr. M. VanTassel and family are visiting friends in Chelsea, and the former's sister, Mrs. Eugene Freer of Lima.

E. E. Force of Chelsea was in town Saturday, and reports his daughter, Mrs. Updike who has been seriously ill, now on the gain.—Enterprise.

Mr. and Mrs. Snell, of Ann Arbor, and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Paine, of Sandusky, Ohio, are visiting at Mr. Thos. Sears' of this place.

Prof. Chas. E. Foster formerly of this place, now principle of the Union Schools at Webberville, Mich., spent the holidays with relatives in this place, and returned to Webberville last week Tuesday.

S. B. Tichenor, formerly of this place, and now of Grand Rapids, has for a few days past been visiting friends in this place. Mr. T. is in the employ of R. D. Bullock, the Jackson music dealer.

Mrs. S. Seney and son, H. P., went east to spend the holidays, and visit friends in Canada, and have not yet returned. They write that the snow is very deep, and was when they arrived there, on Dec. 21st.

County treasurer Jacob Knapp made us a friendly visit on Friday last. This was the first time we had met him since our removal from Saline. Mr. J. Knapp is a brother of Mr. Knapp of the firm of Woods & Knapp.

Henry R. Newton and wife, of Adrian, have, during the past week, been visiting friends in this place. Mr. Newton was brought up in this town, and consequently feels much attached to the place. Mr. N. will probably remove to the northern part of the state in the spring.

What Others Think of us.

We forgot to notice the enlargement last week of the Chelsea HERALD, one of the best of our county exchanges. It has greatly improved under its new management.—Register.

The Chelsea HERALD has enlarged and adopted the more metropolitan quarto style. The paper has greatly improved since it came into the hands of Mr. Emmert.—Jackson Star.

Chelsea HERALD comes to us in an enlarged form, and chock full of local news. If the people of Chelsea don't patronize the HERALD under Bro. Emmert's energetic management, they will always regret it.—Grass Lake News.

We neglected to mention last week that the Chelsea HERALD had changed its form from a seven column folio to a five column quarto. The HERALD has greatly improved since the present proprietor has had charge of it, and we are glad to learn that the people appreciate it.—Enterprise.

The Chelsea HERALD comes to our sanctum in quarto form and improved locally in many respects. The business interests of this thriving little village demand a local newspaper that reflects the active life permeating its daily record, and Bro. Emmert appears to be filling that niche.—Argus.

The HERALD is now as large as any paper in the county, with the exception of two. Should business demand it, we can enlarge to just twice the size we now are, or to a six or seven column quarto, and do it in one week.

Fourth Quarterly Report

Of the condition of the Chelsea Savings Bank, of Chelsea, Mich., Jan. 2, 1883, made in accordance with sections 18, 19, and 67, of the general banking law, as amended in 1871:

RESOURCES.	
Bonds, mortgages and other loans, -	\$124,910.05
Cash in vault, and in state and national banks, subject to demand, -	28,775.41
Premium account, -	213.77
Furniture and fixtures, -	1,996.25
Expenses, etc., -	87.89
	\$156,003.01
LIABILITIES.	
Capital paid in, -	\$50,000.00
Surplus and earnings, -	3,367.67
Due depositors, -	102,465.34
	\$156,003.01

I, Geo. P. Glazier, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. P. GLAZIER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this third day of January, A. D. 1883.

THEODORE E. WOOD, Notary Public.

DIRECTORS.
Sam'l G. Ives, Pres. Thos. S. Sears, Vice Pres.
John N. Gates, Aaron T. Gorton.
Luther James, Herman M. Woods,
Geo. P. Glazier

Glazier, DePuy & Co. are offering some good bargains in the book line. No one should fail to take advantage of the present opportunity.

Notices in this space will be inserted at ten cents per line.

Lost!

If you find a store key, leave it at this office!

Notice!

As I have discontinued my business, all those indebted to me will please call at my residence and settle.

*Mrs. S. R. CALAHAN.

Lost!

A black and white setter pup, in Chelsea answers to the name of Beecher. The finder will be liberally rewarded, by returning the same, to W. D. ARNOLD.

Farms for Sale!

I offer six good farms, well improved and well located, containing from 80 to 200 acres, each—in Livingston and Ingham counties. I will sell them cheap—say \$30 to \$45 per acre, and on long time, if desired. For particulars, apply by mail or in person, to

19w4 Wm. McPherson, Jr., Howell, Jan. 8, '83. Howell, Mich.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between J. P. Foster and H. Lighthall, has, by mutual consent, this day been dissolved. All parties owing us, will please call at the old stand and settle. All persons having bills against us, will please present them.

J. P. FOSTER.
H. LIGHTHALL.

CHELSEA, Jan. 10, 1883.

THE OLD AND NEW.

Jerome Leaves off and Begole Begins.

JEROME'S MESSAGE.

Senators and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

The constitution makes it my duty to give to the Legislature information of the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as shall seem expedient.

When the constitution was adopted, thirty-two years since, the task thus imposed upon the Governor was of easy performance compared to its present magnitude. Then the population of the state was less than 400,000. The Michigan University and the State Normal School, with an investment for the former of \$100,000 and for the latter of \$470,30, constituted the state educational institutions. The asylum for the insane at Kalamazoo, and the institution for the deaf, dumb, and blind, at Flint, with an investment for the former of \$302,02 and for the latter of \$181,51, comprehended the state charitable institutions, and the crude beginning of a prison at Jackson on which had been expended \$106,537.94, was the only penal institution belonging to the state. These constituted the institutions about which information was to be given at the date above referred to. The railroads scarcely exceeded in length and capacity the private railroads now used by Michigan lumbermen for hauling their saw logs from where the timber grows to floatable streams. The commerce on the surrounding lakes was insignificant in comparison with its present magnitude. No communication had then been opened with the Upper Peninsula, except in a small way, by transhipment and land carriage around the Sault. That Peninsula, with the major part of the north half of the Lower Peninsula, was then a dense wilderness, without inhabitants and only partially explored. The agricultural products of the state were scarcely sufficient for home consumption. Copper, iron, and salt were not produced in our state for shipment, and there were few factories to give employment to our people. We simply possessed the undeveloped, and, to a great extent, unknown elements upon which great states are founded.

During the years that have since intervened, extraordinary progress has been made, until, without ostentation and with commendable pride, we can invite comparison with any state in the Union.

Our population has reached one and three-quarter millions, one million of which has been added within the last twenty years. The finances, the primary school system, the University, the State Normal School and the Agricultural College; the three asylums for the insane, the institution for the deaf and dumb, the school for the blind, and the State Public School; the reform schools for boys and girls, the State prison and the State house of correction and reformatory; the 4,500 miles of railroad; the fisheries and state boards, are among the prominent topics about which I am called upon to give information and to make suggestions. My aim will be to discharge the duty imposed, with a view of aiding you in performing your higher responsibilities to the state.

STATE FINANCES.

The State is in a desirable financial condition. The policy engrafted upon its legislative practice more than twenty years since, and which has been invariably adhered to in conducting its financial affairs, "to pay as you go," or to make provisions for needed means before their expenditure is entered upon, has resulted in numerous advantages. "The people who are called upon to pay taxes in advance with which to make improvements, are more rigidly inclined to weigh with care proposed enterprises, and to scrutinize the acts of officials charged with the work. Again, business conducted purely on a cash basis, has the same advantages in public transactions as in those of a private nature. The wisdom of this policy has been abundantly manifested in the economy with which our public buildings have been constructed, and the results that have been accomplished with the very moderate taxes levied for State purposes. Of all the States that defray their general expenses by taxes levied on property other than corporations paying specific taxes, and that discharge all their obligations, Michigan ranks the lowest.

The bonded debt made it necessary to provide means for its extinguishment. The constitution required the creation of a sinking fund for that purpose. This has been accomplished with, and within the last thirty years over five million dollars have been used for that purpose from revenues derived about equally from direct taxation, from sales of educational lands, and from specific taxes collected from corporations. These funds were constantly accumulating. Loans to banks would not yield the rate of interest the bonds were bearing; prudence dictated that bonds should be retired before maturity, so far as practicable. This was done. The surplus funds in the treasury that could not be so used were loaned at the best rate of interest obtainable. While from the latter source the interest earnings have reached nearly \$700,000 they are small compared to the benefits derived from paying the bonds in advance of maturity.

In addition to their contributions to the payment of the bonded debt, the revenues from direct taxation and from the sales of educational lands have defrayed the general expenses of the state and have built up its institutions.

The specific taxes collected from corporations have not only contributed to the payment of the principal and the interest of the bonded debt, but have paid the interest on the trust funds. The latter interest payments aggregate an amount exceeding the entire trust funds.

Again, from the surplus revenue from specific taxes over a million dollars have been distributed among the primary schools, in addition to the interest payments as above.

The expenditures pursuant to appropriations for lands and permanent improvements for state institutions are as follows:

The University	\$411,000 00
State Normal School	90,742 53
Agricultural College	295,372 73
State Public School	175,965 00
Eastern Asylum for Insane	593,454 69
Michigan Asylum for Insane	892,739 00
New Asylum for Insane, Traverse City	50,000 00
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	345,319 55
School for the Blind	51,380 00
State Prison	525,362 94
State House of Correction and Reformatory	216,236 32
State Reform School	218,132 23
Reform School for Girls	117,550 03
Capitol Building (including the old)	1,614,858 31
	\$5,642,028 01

These achievements are the well rounded results of judicious laws enforced by faithful ad-

ministration in the various departments of government.

The condition of the Treasury up to the 30th day of September last is as follows:

Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1880	\$1,578,643 01
Receipts for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1881	2,607,288 07
Total	\$4,185,931 08
Disbursements for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1881	2,392,569 01
Balance	\$1,793,362 07
Receipts for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1882	2,916,084 45
Total	\$4,709,446 52
Disbursements for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1882	2,951,513 31
Bal. in Treasury Sept. 30, 1882	\$1,757,933 21
Add U. S. bonds in sinking fund	300,000 00
Total	\$2,057,933 21

This money belongs to the following funds:

General fund—applicable to the appropriations heretofore made and the current expenses of the State accrued and accruing	\$650,920 91
Normal School interest fund	725 88
University interest fund	8,548 60
Primary School interest fund	423,394 03
Sinking fund—cash	588,000 00
United States Bonds	300,000 00
St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal fund	68,224 12
War fund	11,703 39
Sundry deposits	5,516 28
	\$2,057,933 21

The amount of specific appropriations unpaid Sept. 30, 1882, is \$ 391,277 90. The bonded debt of the State has been reduced during the past two years as follows:

Two million loan bonds, 1883	\$1,000 00
War bounty bonds	1,000 00
Adjusted bonds	3,000 00
Total	\$5,000 00

BONDED DEBT.

The funded and fundable debt of the State Sept. 30, 1882, was as follows:

Interest Bearing Bonds.

Two million loan bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest, due Jan. 1, 1883	\$500,000 00
War bounty loan bonds, bearing 7 per cent. interest, due May 1, 1890	208,000 00
Total interest bearing bonds	\$708,000 00

Non-Interest Bearing Bonds.

\$21,000 paid five million loan, adjustable at \$75.57 per \$1,000

Total bonded debt	\$900,149 97
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The cash in the treasury applicable to the bonded debt is as follows:

Sinking fund, Sept. 30, 1880	\$908,895 27
United States Bonds	300,000 00
	\$1,208,895 27

Credits Since.

Interest on U. S. bonds	\$3,375 00
Transfer from specific tax fund	300 00
	\$3,675 00

Debits Since—Payments—

Bonds purchased—million loan bonds of \$381,000 00	
War bounty bond	1,000 00
Premium on war bounty bonds	200 00
Transfers—To primary school fund	\$905,305 27
To general fund	16,875 00
	\$922,180 27

Cash in sinking fund Sept. 30, 1882 \$588,000 00

U. S. bonds in hands of fund capitalists 300,000 00

Total \$888,000 00

The money for the payment of the part paid bonds is in the general fund, in accordance with law

Railroad and other deposits subject to draft \$5,516 28

The trust debt of the State is composed of the following funds and amounts received from sales of lands donated by the United States to the State for educational purposes:

The primary school fund, 7 per cent. \$2,924,324 17	
Primary school fund, 5 per cent. 357,965 54	
University fund, 7 per cent. 485,901 80	
Agricultural College fund, 7 per cent. 224,865 15	
Normal School fund, 6 per cent. 60,075 45	
Total	\$4,062,597 11

The State pays an annual interest of seven per cent on the primary school, University and Agricultural College funds, six per cent on the Normal School fund, and five per cent on the primary school five per cent fund.

REVENUES OF THE STATE.

The revenues of the State are principally derived from—

First. The sale of public lands granted to the State for educational purposes by the United States.

Second. From taxes assessed upon the taxable property of the State, denominated State taxes.

Third. From specific taxes collected from corporations.

The funds received from the sale of lands have been used towards the payment of the bonded debt and for the general purposes of the State. Interest thereon must be paid perpetually under the following provisions of the Constitution:

"The proceeds from the sale of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to the State, for educational purposes, and the proceeds of all lands or other property given by individuals, or appropriated by the State for like purposes, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, and the rents of all such lands as may remain unsold, shall be inviolably appropriated and annually applied to the specific object of the original gift, grant or appropriation."

State taxes must be levied, collected and disbursed under the following provision of the Constitution:

"The Legislature shall provide for an annual tax, sufficient, with other resources, to pay the estimated expenses of the State Government, the interest of the State debt, and such deficiency as may occur in the resources."

This provision is mandatory and must be complied with.

The specific taxes collected from corporations are imposed in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, as follows:

"The Legislature may provide for the collection of specific taxes from banking, railroad, plank road, and other corporations hereafter created."

The moneys so collected are used in accordance with the following provision of the Constitution:

"All specific taxes, except those received from the mining companies of the Upper Pen-

insula, shall be applied in paying the interest upon the primary school, University, and other educational funds, and the interest and principal of the State debt, in the order herein recited, until the extinguishment of the State debt other than the amounts due to educational funds, when such specific taxes shall be added to and constitute a part of the primary school interest fund."

Under the latter constitutional provision the specific taxes heretofore collected have been applied up to 1880, in paying the interest on Primary School and Educational Funds, and the payment of the interest and the principal of the State bonded debt until the latter was provided for by placing in the sinking fund an amount equal to the bonds then outstanding and unmatured. When the sinking fund became equal to the outstanding bonds, the whole amount of specific taxes were applied to educational purposes, and will continue to be so applied exclusively.

This class of taxes is large and steadily increasing. For the year 1882 they reached the sum of \$724,982.62, and for the last five years are shown by the following table:

For 1878	\$483,032 03
" 1879	512,873 77
" 1880	568,354 90
" 1881	733,244 14
" 1882	724,982 62

The larger part of this revenue is derived from railroad corporations. The annual payments for five years are shown by the table following, taken from the report of the Commissioner of Railroads:

1877	\$376,769 31
1878	410,453 00
1879	445,349 80
1880	521,513 34
1881	575,936 85

The increase in the construction of railroads and the increase of taxes incident to increased traffic, if continued in the same ratio as during the past, and under the same rate of taxation, warrants the estimate that within five years the annual revenues from this source alone will reach \$900,000. The time is substantially at hand when the specific taxes from corporations would defray the entire expenses of the State if used for that purpose, and thereby render unnecessary any further direct levy of State taxes for the ordinary current expenses of the State government. This would of course take from the educational institutions and primary schools this large item of their support, and would result in other means having to be devised to make good the amount so diverted. If the people prefer to put the burden of the maintenance of the primary schools upon the districts where they are located, and use a whole or a part of the specific taxes for current expenses of the State, it can only be done by constitutional amendment. Such a change would result in reducing the large balances now necessarily carried in the State Treasury, and were the burden of more fully supporting the primary schools placed upon the taxpayers of each district it would quicken and keep strong their sense of accountability in school management.

FIRE RELIEF.

I called the attention of the last Legislature, at its special session held in February and March, to the disastrous forest fires which for the second time in ten years had devastated, in the month of September previous, the Huron peninsula. Three thousand buildings had been destroyed, eighteen thousand persons had been deprived of the means of support, and between two and three hundred lives had been swept away in this awful calamity. Only the benevolence and cooperation of the public at large had prevented death by starvation. Committees had been organized in Detroit, Port Huron, Flint, East Saginaw, Saginaw, and Bay City to gather and distribute supplies, and they had been aided in obtaining contributions by those of other places. It became evident, however, that a central head had become a necessity, and at the request of the committees representing the places above named, I designated a State Commission to act as a central organization, consisting of ex-Governor H. P. Baldwin, chairman, United States Senator Omar D. Conger, Hon. Charles T. Gorham, General F. W. Swift, Alexander H. Dey, D. C. Whitewood, and George C. Codd, Esquires.

Immediately after this action the local committees, with one exception, became subordinate to the Commission in their work, or turned over their funds to be distributed by the central head, as is shown by the detailed reports submitted by them, and made a part of the report of the Commission.

The Port Huron committee continued to act independently, and was active in the distribution of a large amount of money and many supplies entrusted to it by the donors. Of their action I have no report.

I issued an appeal to the people of the United States, stating the magnitude of the disaster, the appointment of the Commission, and requesting aid.

In response to this, and the appeals made very generally through the press, most liberal contributions continued to be made from not only the people in our own State, but from almost every State and territory in the Union. Contributions also came from Canada, from Great Britain, from France, and from South America. While all were liberal, those made by the cities of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Hartford, Newark, Albany, Baltimore, Rochester, Lancaster, and Charleston, (S. C.), were munificent.

The Commission continued the work with rare energy and discretion, and with the means contributed the sufferers were cared for fairly well. In the last days of January, 1882, it became apparent that their wants could not be met by private methods until the harvest would bring relief. After full consultation with many citizens I decided to convene the Legislature in extraordinary session, to consider the situation and to provide means to relieve the sufferers, and for other important State matters. On the 23d of February the Legislature convened, and after considering the facts presented as to the necessities of these people, an appropriation was made of \$250,000, or so much as might be needed, and \$15,000 additional for the rebuilding of the school houses destroyed. The distribution of the appropriated funds was placed in the hands of the gentlemen composing the State Commission, as above.

The Commission received and disbursed contributions in cash amounting to \$410,730.72, and in merchandise estimated at \$300,000. Of the amount appropriated by the State \$178,900 has been used for supplies, leaving in the State Treasury undrawn of the appropriation \$71,100. The \$15,000 appropriated for school houses has been drawn and is substantially exhausted. It will all be used for the purpose for which it was appropriated.

The aid thus rendered by contributions and by the State sustained these sufferers until the late harvest was gathered, when, from its abundance, placed them again in an independent condition, with a bright and prosperous future before them.

After the above appropriation was made I issued a proclamation thanking the generous donors in behalf of the State, and adding that provision having been made for the future, individual contributions were no longer necessary.

The transportation free of donated goods by most of the railroads, the same generous action on the part of express companies, and the free use of the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company as well as the generous and efficient action on the part of the press in carrying on the great work of affording relief, call for kindly remembrance and acknowledgment.

Acknowledgments are also due to the gentlemen composing the State Fire Relief Commission for the gratuitous, long-continued, and laborious task performed. Reference is made to the very complete report of the Commission printed in pamphlet form.

IMMIGRATION.

The establishment of the bureau of immigra-

tion two years ago has been a success. Of the pamphlet "Michigan and its Resources," 37,000 copies have been printed and distributed besides 7,000 copies in the Dutch and German languages. The entire expense of the bureau is about \$15,500. The sales of unoccupied farms have exceeded in quantity those of any former year. This, as well as the procuring the appointment of the tax law commission, by which the tax laws of the state were so revised that hereafter the taxes will probably be all collected, and in cases where property is sold for non-payment, the state will be able to give a good title thereto, the governor modestly claims the credit for.

REVISION OF THE TAX LAWS.

The tax laws of the state were very complex. They had been so added to and amended as to leave little certainty as to the construction to be put upon their various provisions. A recommendation was made for the appointment of a commission for the purpose of a general revision, which commendation was adopted, and a commission appointed. The work of this commission has been well and thoroughly done, the bills reported by it being enacted into laws, without material modification.

SWAMP LANDS.

The amount of swamp lands still belonging to the state in the lower peninsula is 35,688 acres. As some of these may be worthless, the board of control has resolved to make no more contracts for constructing roads and ditches payable in lands till the remaining lands can be examined as to value. There are 1,714,587 acres due the state from the general government which have not yet been patented. Four years labor has been given to preparing full statements of the claim, and it is expected as soon as a settlement can be had that the property or its equivalent in cash will be made over.

THE INSANE ASYLUMS.

Legislation is recommended enabling Hannah, Lay & Co. to transfer to the new asylum 56 acres of adjacent land desirable for its use, a legal difficulty having arisen from Mr. Hannah being one of the commissioners of the asylum.

The Kalamazoo asylum has been fitted with new heating apparatus at a cost of \$40,000, whereby the consumption of coal has been reduced from 5,000 tons to 3,000. Numerous other improvements have been made, making it equal to the best. It has 740 patients thought intended only for 550. Its expenses for support of patients for two years have been \$300,110. A \$120,000 contagious hospital building is needed.

The eastern asylum was originally designed for 400 patients. During the past two years two new wings have been added, increasing the capacity to 550. The number at the close of November was 577 and the cost of care per patient is \$394 per year.

A separate asylum for incurably insane criminals is suggested.

THE DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND.

The deaf and dumb institution is in good condition. Its capacity is 250 pupils, but it now has 290. For current expenses and improvements for 1883 and 1884, \$95,650 will be required. Enlargement of the institution is also recommended.

The cost of the blind school property at Lansing was \$10,000, and \$40,000 has been added in improvements. The estimated current expenses are \$49,000 for the coming two years. It accommodates 76 pupils—less than half the number entitled to admission. Additional wings increasing the capacity 145 pupils are recommended.

THE STATE CHARITIES.

The state public school at Coldwater cost \$200,500, embraces a farm of 72 acres with a central building and nine cottages, and has a capacity for 300 children. An appropriation of \$85,400 is required for the next two years.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

The library has increased 4,082 volumes at a cost of \$5,079, and \$6,000 has been added in improvements. The estimated current expenses are \$49,000 for the coming two years. Four thousand copies of "Michigan and the War" have been applied for by Michigan soldiers.

EDUCATIONAL.

There are still 357,917 acres of school lands to be sold at \$4 per acre, and when sold the state primary school fund will amount to \$3,051,631.

The total university fund is \$546,770; 1,534 students are in attendance, of whom 484 are women. An eye and ear infirmary and a school of political science have been added. Appropriations are recommended.

The Agricultural College received 235,673 acres of land from the government, and 100,292 acres have been sold. The college property alone is valued at \$338,471. Appropriations of \$50,822 are asked. The total number of graduates up to the present time are 872, of whom more than one-half are engaged in farming. The addition to the State Normal School has been completed. An appropriation of \$48,100 are asked for the next two years.

STATE TROOPS.

The total number of state troops is 1,200, organized into three regiments and two battalions; 5,000 men have received drill and instruction, and would be useful in case of an emergency.

GEOLOGICAL.

The geological survey has been confined to the iron region, but the copper district is now to be worked. The cost for two years has been \$9,465.

The salt region of the State covers 16,000 square miles, and the manufacturing capacity is 3,590,000 barrels.

REFORMATORIES.

The state reform school is more than full and embarrassment is felt to find employment for the boys. The appropriations wanted are \$90,000 for two years' current expenses and \$40,000 for building improvements.

The reform school for girls, at Adrian, was opened August 1, 1881. It now has 55 inmates. The board want the name changed to the "Industrial Home." The institution has cost \$117,550 for permanent improvements and \$12,880 for current expenses. Appropriations of \$80,755 are asked.

THE PRISONS.

The management of Ionia prison is now harmonious, and the institution in first class sanitary condition. The prison is over crowded, by reason of the lax allowing justices of the peace to send petty criminals for a short time. Recommendation is made that the law be repealed and only courts of record be empowered to sentence to the state prisons. Jackson prison is in good condition.

The number of convicts at present is 635.

RAILROADS.

There are 4,545 miles of road in Michigan—an increase of 1,722 miles in 10 years and 721 miles in the past two years. The roads are well managed, and as business increases rates are gradually being reduced. Twenty miles of the Ontonagon & Brule River road have been completed and accepted and so much of the land grant saved.

The St. Mary's Falls ship canal has been duly transferred to the United States government; \$68,924 belonging to the canal fund will be turned over whenever the government shall provide for the building of a dry dock in connection with a canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The oil inspection has in 4½ years produced a surplus of \$30,000. As this inspection is for protection rather than an increase of revenue, a reduction of the fee is recommended.

The fish commissioners are in trouble and are unable to make a report. The board asks an appropriation of \$15,500 for the next two years.

As to insurance, the public are now well pro-

tected, the insurance department having weeded out all poor companies.

The governor closes with a general congratulation on the grandeur and prosperity of the commonwealth and a commendation of a continuation of the past record of economical and prudent administration of state affairs.

BEGOLE'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

We have assumed the duties assigned us by the sovereign people of the State of Michigan, to serve them as Legislators and I as the Chief Executive. The terms Senator and Representative indicate somewhat the duties with which you are entrusted, but the word Governor seems harsh and inappropriate. A designation that would more nearly define my real position, as a principal servant, would be more agreeable.

I have had but little opportunity to examine specially and in detail the many interests for which legislation or appropriations may be required, and must leave detailed statements of funds and management to my predecessor, who has had two years' experience and familiarity with the workings of the State government and the needs of its institutions. What I say must be somewhat general, and such as might suggest itself to any intelligent citizen.

No political organization is to be held responsible for my views on any subject. The candidate of two political parties, elected by the votes of men of all parties, I cannot afford, nor do I desire, to speak from a merely partisan standpoint, but rather as a citizen, desiring, first and supremely, the prosperity of the State and the welfare and happiness of its inhabitants.

Continued from 6th page.

completeness, legislation is asked to permit the purchase, and is, under the circumstances, recommended.

It appears from the report that the amount appropriated for the building is \$400,000, and that in 1873 a similar sum was appropriated for the erection of the Eastern Asylum at Pontiac. From this the Commissioners have "inferred" that a building of the substantial character, capacity, and general design, as to the complete facilities for treatment and number of classified patients, of that constructed at Pontiac under a similar act, has enabled them to draw a further conclusion, that the Legislature will, as in the case of the Pontiac Asylum, appropriate \$400,000 more for warming and ventilating apparatus, and plumbing and furnishing. In other words the Commissioners seem to have reasoned themselves into a belief that the Legislature having appropriated \$400,000 for the Northern Asylum, they are authorized to duplicate the Pontiac building regardless of the cost.

Such logic would fail to satisfy a business man, and I call your attention to it that a proper understanding of the intention of the Legislature may be arrived at.

INSANE CRIMINALS.

I think that in the vicinity of one of our asylums for the insane, but separated from it, there should be erected an asylum for insane criminals. Of these there are two classes; first, those who have been convicted of crime, but who are insane while undergoing punishment; and second, those who seek acquittal, or have been legally acquitted of crime on the ground of insanity.

Of the first class quite a number are confined in the State Prison at Jackson. But neither there or at Ionia is there any suitable provision for them. It is of course improper that they should be forced to labor with the others, or even allowed to be at liberty among them, and nothing remains but confinement in an institution which has only punishment for its object, and where facilities for the proper care of insane persons are wanting.

It may be that very many of the second class—those who seek acquittal or have been legally acquitted of crime on the ground of insanity—do not need medical treatment, but some method should be devised to prevent men-slayers from being let loose on society. Experts, apparently so-called from their possessing less knowledge than the average citizen, are ready to testify in the interest of the party that brings them into court, and hypothetical questions and conflicting decisions and precedents render an intelligent decision of the question of sanity difficult if not impossible.

If in cases of homicide the plea of insanity was barred by statute unless when made before the examining Justice, who should in that case commit the offender to the Criminal Asylum to await trial, an opportunity would be afforded its officers of observing the conduct of the accused, and forming an intelligent opinion as to his mental condition. The acquitted by a jury on the ground of insanity should be accepted as *prima facie* evidence of incapacity, and the respondent at once assigned to the Criminal Asylum. The safety of the public demands this, for in the case of those who have committed homicide there is danger of a return of the homicidal tendency. The question of the release of insane criminals might be safely committed to a board consisting of the Governor, Attorney General, and the Superintendents of all the State Asylums for the Insane. I earnestly recommend that a special Asylum be provided for insane criminals.

EDUCATION.

The common schools of the State are supported wholly by the public. The taxation of a citizen for the education of the children of others finds its justification in the fact that under our republican form of government a certain amount of education is necessary for an intelligent exercise of the elective franchise.

TEXT BOOKS.

Of the exorcismes that have been forced on our educational system, one of the most annoying is the variety and multiplicity of ever-changing text books. While an enforcement of the present law against too frequent change may do something towards establishing a sort of statu quo in the present confusion, might not a more radical measure in the interest of uniformity and economy be adopted? I am aware of the difficulties in the way, and of the powerful influence of the publishing trade, which would be exerted to defeat or render inoperative such a law. If in your wisdom you can devise any means to remedy existing evils, it shall have my hearty approval.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The State Normal School seems to be prosperous as regards numbers and the excellence of its corps of teachers. In so far as it makes prominent its peculiar work of "teaching how to teach," it is a valuable institution.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Agricultural College is so near the Capitol that you will, no doubt, visit it, and learn its needs. I can most heartily endorse its present management.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The last year has been one of great prosperity to the State University. Under wise administration it has grown in strength and usefulness with a rapidity perhaps unequalled in the history of similar institutions. Its work and its scholars are mentioned with honor wherever sound learning is respected. Its elevating and stimulating influence has been felt through the intellectual life of the state, and especially through our whole educational system.

The new fire-proof library building is approaching completion, and the authorities of the University deem it very desirable that a large addition be made to their collection of books. They justly say that a University cannot successfully do its work without a good library. They think that a considerable sum should be expended soon in the purchase of books, and I commend their request to your favorable consideration. Other needs of the University the Regents will make known to you during the session.

STATE LIBRARY.

The report of the State Librarian for the years 1881 and 1882 is an intelligent statement of the present condition and needs of the Library, and the appropriation of \$3,000 asked for each of the years 1883 and 1884 is recommended.

MILITARY.

Our position as a border state, as well as the painful experiences of the civil war, indicate that the military spirit should be fostered among us. A large standing army would be dangerous to the liberties of the people and repugnant to our free institutions, but the constitution of the United States recognizes the fact that a "well regulated militia" is "necessary to the security of a free state." Our state militia is composed largely of our worthiest and most energetic young men—men in whom we may safely confide in case of war, and with whom the best of us may be proud to associate in time of peace. I desire that our militia may be kept in the highest state of efficiency, and to this end, ask that their wants receive due consideration at your hands.

I have visited and inspected the Military Academy at Orchard Lake, incorporated in 1877 under the laws of this State. I found there one hundred and twelve cadets whose ages range from twelve to twenty, and representing twelve States and territories. In addition to the studies pursued in our best high schools and academies, they are taught military science and tactics by an officer of the regular army, who is detailed by the President of the United States for that purpose. The War department furnishes a liberal supply of arms and ammunition.

This school fills a place heretofore unoccupied

widened and perpetuated, I recommend that such substantial aid may be extended to it as you may deem wise.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

To amend the constitution of the State it is necessary that the proposed amendment be submitted to a popular vote for adoption or rejection. Such amendment cannot be submitted unless it is agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each house. In accepting the nomination for Governor I said: "I cannot see how, in a republican government like ours, there should be any hesitation in submitting questions which concern the interests of the State and the well-being of its inhabitants to a popular vote." I, certainly, for one, am willing to submit any and all questions which concern the voters of this State to themselves for their determination and abide by the result.

I still think that "personal liberty" and the "freedom of the citizen" demand that the voters of the State have an opportunity of expressing their views on all questions in which they are interested. I also believe that opposition offered in the Legislature to such submission, when it is asked for by any considerable number of voters, will injure the party or cause it is intended to benefit.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

The last report of the Commissioner of Railroads shows that during the year 1881 there were 331 casualties to railroad employees in this State, of which 61 resulted fatally. The number of employees killed was one for every 286, and of injured, but not killed, one for each 71. I would recommend such additional legislation as may tend to preserve from injury railroad employees in this State. This may be done by requiring the use of such mechanical appliances as shall be found necessary for the prevention of accidents, and by holding to a strict responsibility the railroad companies, making them liable to the injured or their families for all damages, except where the injury was caused by the carelessness of the injured party. The companies might also be required to set apart a small per centage of their earnings for the relief of dependent families of employees killed in the performance of duty.

INSPECTION OF OILS.

The latest report of the State inspector of illuminating oils, shows that during the year 1881 the fees collected for inspection amounted to \$28,261.75, while the total cost of inspection was but \$17,218.34, leaving a surplus of \$11,043.41 to be placed in the State treasury. The collection of this surplus by the State is practically in the imposition of a tax on illuminating oils, and should be reduced to the actual cost and a system of fees adopted which shall afford inspectors who travel considerable distances to inspect a few barrels as much compensation as those who merely step out of their offices a few minutes to test hundred barrel tanks.

EMIGRATION.

The Commissioner of Emigration is by law under the direction of the Governor, and the expenditures of his office are under the Governor's control. I am satisfied that the office, as managed, is a success, and justifies its creation by the Legislature. It has not only secured a very large number of intelligent emigrants from other States, but its valuable array of facts and figures, wisely distributed throughout the State, is eminently calculated to convince our enterprising and ambitious young people that Michigan is undoubtedly the least desirable State in the Union from which to emigrate.

TAXATION.

I have received many letters from intelligent citizens calling my attention to supposed defects in the new tax law, and it would seem that some of its material provisions fail to meet the general approval. I have not been able to give such attention to the subject as would warrant me in recommending material changes in a law on which so much labor has been expended, at great cost to the State, and which is as yet untried.

The advertising of tax sales should be conducted on business principles, and given to the lowest bidder. The recent advertising of State tax lands has been generally condemned as an unnecessary expense.

CONVICT LABOR.

The matter of selling to contractors the labor of convicts in our prisons, should receive your attention. I do not think the state can afford to conduct these establishments in a way that will injure the industries of the state. Manufacturers, with large capital invested in buildings and real estate, and who employ self-respecting mechanics and laborers, should not be forced into a ruinous competition with convict labor controlled by contractors. The prisoners should, I think, be employed under the prison management, and the goods manufactured sold to the trade at fair market rates. If a percentage of the profits was credited to well-behaved prisoners, to be paid them on their discharge, it would be a motive to willing labor and good conduct, and furnish them means to begin life anew with when their terms expire.

COMMISSIONERS OF LABOR.

Railroads and insurance, corrections and charities, education, agriculture, and health, have been committed to state boards, whose valuable statistics and suggestions form a basis for legislation. Paupers and criminals, the fish that swim in our rivers and lakes, and the cattle that graze in our fields, are cared for by commissioners appointed by the state. A large class of our citizens, and who are seldom found in our halls of legislation to speak for themselves, have no one whose special duty it is to investigate their condition, and report what legislation is necessary for the protection of their interests. I refer to the laboring class. The state of Massachusetts has a Labor Bureau whose reports and statistics are eagerly sought for by all who would study the labor question, and has been the means of reforming numerous abuses. I would recommend the appointment of three commissioners to be known as Commissioners of Labor, with authority to employ a secretary at the expense of the state. I feel assured it would be the means of placing much valuable information before the next Legislature, and become an important element in determining questions as to the rights of labor that must sooner or later be settled by legislation.

THE DISSECTION BILL.

I would call your attention to a law requiring superintendents of the poor to forward the remains of deceased persons who would otherwise be buried at the public expense, to Ann Arbor for the purpose of dissection.

In the hour of bereavement, when human sympathy finds its truest expression in flowers and loving hands bring their floral tributes to deck the dear remains, should a dray bearing a coffin-shaped box marked "Ann Arbor" stop at our door, and an officer armed with the authority of the state claim that loved form,—would we not resist even to death the enforcement of the cruel statute?

I have yet to learn that the inability to pay for a funeral indicates a lack of natural feeling. A common struggle against adverse fortune may have served to cement ties of affection, and the wood cross or simple rose bush express as true devotion as was ever chiseled in the purest marble.

In the poor house in my own county are two aged couples whose path to the unknown is brightened by their confidence that the good Superintendent will be more humane than the law, and that their remains will find a resting place in mother earth, and side by side. I recommend that if the state must continue to supply subjects for dissection the selections be made on other grounds than that of poverty.

EARLY LEGISLATION.

My experience in the State Senate and in Congress leads me to ask you to begin the work of enacting laws at an early day. There is much less danger of inconsiderate legislation

FREE PASSES.

The acceptance of free passes on the railroads by members of the Legislature is of doubtful propriety. I do not say that the vote of any member would be influenced thereby when legislating on the subject of railroads; but at least one party has denounced the practice in its platform, and good men of all parties regard it with disfavor. Its practical effect is to materially prolong the session. So long as members can go home weekly, not only without expense, but with a reduction of their board bills, Saturday and Monday will be almost wasted, and the session prolonged by several weeks.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Let not a false economy induce you to cripple any interest of the state. This Legislature, composed of intelligent and practical men, will not, I feel assured, adopt a penny wise and pound foolish system of appropriations. The growing State of Michigan, with many of its industries yet in their infancy, cannot afford to adopt the methods and economies of some of the older States. Remember that with the State, as with the individual, the best is the cheapest. Let us, however, see to it that every dollar appropriated is honestly and judiciously expended, holding all public servants to a strict accountability, and making instant removal from office the penalty of neglect of duty.

CONCLUSION.

A few days after my election, I was amused to see a statement in one of the papers, that when I reached Lansing I would find a Senate and House opposed to me. I am satisfied that it is not true, but that the most kindly feelings are entertained toward me by the party in the majority in both houses. There shall be no friendly relations on my part to maintain the friendly relations on the part of the general good. I enter upon the duties of my office distrustful of my own ability and wisdom, but determined to do my duty as best I may, and humbly trusting in Almighty God, whose divine protection and guidance I pray for all branches of the government and all interests of the State.

JOSIAH W. BEGOLE.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Lansing, January 3, 1883.

A Boer and His Slave.

Lady Florence Dixie's Land of Misfortune.

As I was standing at the door of the inn, after supper, trying to obtain a little fresh air, for the interior was somewhat stuffy and redolent with Boer tobacco, a spider, drawn by two horses, pulled up in front of me, and a fat, puffy Boer descended, having previously committed the care of the reins to a confused, shivering heap of something, which at first I could not distinguish. The voice of the visitor was then heard calling loudly for brandy, which was followed by an explanation that it was taken to warm himself. He had fat on him, however, enough and to spare to protect himself from cold, and I am afraid the excuse was not believed by anyone, though, for all anybody cared, he was welcome to drink twenty tots, as he called them, so long as he did not make himself obnoxious afterward. While he was indulging in his potations I advanced close up to the spider for the purpose of making an inspection of the shivering heap that held the reins. Examination proved it to be a poor, half-naked Hottentot or Bushman, who, cowering in a ragged blanket, was endeavoring to get warm. Here is a subject to whom a glass of brandy would do some benefit, I called out to the landlord inside, and upon his making his appearance I requested him to bring forth a good strong tot. The Boer at this juncture made his appearance rather drunk and decidedly an unpleasant neighbor. Mounting his spider, he was proceeding to take his departure, when, springing to the horses' heads, I restrained them. "What is de matter?" he called out. "What do you stop zee horses for?" "Nothing," I answered, "except to give that poor, shivering slave of yours a drink, and you are not going on until he has had one either." "What! you give zee dog a drink?" questioned my drunken friend, full of astonishment. "Dog?" I replied. "I don't know what you call a dog; if he is one, all I can say is that he is a much nicer creature than you are." "But I am in zee hurry," continued the Boer, with a drunken hiccup; "and I want to get on," he added, touching up his horses. The animals sprang forward, but I managed to restrain them; and my husband coming to my assistance, they were effectually stopped. By this time the landlord made his appearance, and, taking the glass from his hands, I told him to run quickly for a pipe, a box of matches and some tobacco. I then proceeded to give the Hottentot his drink; but for a long time he could not be made to understand that it was for him. When, however, this dawned upon him, his face of astonishment, wonder and gratitude was worth seeing. His eyes filled with tears as he took the glass with his poor, trembling hands, and in broken English I heard him thank me, though in a low voice. "Good lady—kind missus," he said; "English lady you are—English very kind, not like the Boer." I next proceeded to make him happy with the pipe, box of matches and tobacco I had sent for; and presenting him in addition with a warm blanket, I then told my drunken friend that he was at liberty to proceed. The potatoes, however, were taking effect; his head had sunk on his chest and the reins were dropping from his hands. Having called the Hottentot's attention to his master's state, the man took the reins, and thanking the kind "missus" (once more, proceeded to act the part of Jehu.

THE FLIGHT OF THE GULLS.—Mono Lake, near Bodie, Nev., was the breeding place of thousands of gulls, curlews and other water birds for years until it was suddenly discovered that their eggs had a market value. Hundreds of egg hunters last year camped down about the lake and utterly despoiled the nests. As a result the birds have forsaken the place and this year the number that came there to breed could be counted. Where they have gone has not been discovered, but they have apparently emigrated in a body.

Mrs. Pinaphor can't see the use of a corn exchange. She has an irritable corn on her little toe, but she wouldn't exchange it for another, she says, for fear she would get one more painful.

"Does your Helen remind you of Helen of Troy?" she asked, sweetly, as the sofa springs flattened under a pressure of one hundred and sixty pounds. "No not precisely; you remind me more of Helen of Avoirdupois," was his scaly reply.

It is not true that Santa Claus will not put anything into a stocking in which there is a hole. Last Christmas a society bell found a darning needle and a ball of yarn in hers.

A correspondent tells an anecdote of an old woman, who, when her pastor said to her, "Heaven has not deserted you in your old age," replied, "No, sir, I have a very good appetite still."

When a young man in Patagonia wants a wife he rides out and lassoes one, but in this country when a girl wants a husband and her fellow doesn't come to time, the lass sues him—for breach of promise.

"He cometh not," she said, and she was "sound on the goose;" he didn't arrive. His intentions were all right, but they failed to successfully combat the bull-dog that was screened in the moon-kissed shrubbery.

"Mrs. Henry," said John to his wife the other morning, "if you give me a Christmas present this year, please arrange it so that the bill won't come in till next month. It's just as well to keep up the illusion for a short time."

The true definition of luck, as defined by Col. Mooney, is as follows: "If you go home at two o'clock in the morning, after promising your wife to be in early, and find her sound asleep, that's luck; but it isn't to be depended upon."

"Sambo, me bhoy," exclaimed Pat, a rollicking Irishman, to a jolly darkey, tell us what makes your nose so flat." "Dunno, Marse Pat," answered the darkey. "But I spee it's to keep me from pokin into odder people's business."

"Dinners har lar cart. You've been to boarding school. What does that mean, Polly?" "Aller cart, father? Why, that means a small, simple dinner. If you want something heavy and first-rate, you order what they call a dinner wagon."

A new agony: It is quite the proper idea for a young lady to paint a bunch of pansies on a fresh laid egg and forward it by special messenger to her best gentleman friend. This signifies: "Pa is hatching another scheme against you. Come over the garden wall this evening." The interest now begins.

A lady who had company to tea reproved her little son several times, speaking, however, very gently. At last, out of patience with him, she said, sharply: "Jimmy, if you don't keep still I'll send you away from the table." Looking at her in surprise, he asked: "Didn't you forget to use your company voice then, mother?"

A gentleman who had tarried late at his club, found his wife awaiting his return in a high state of nervousness. She said: "Here I've been waiting and rocking in the chair till my head spins round like a top." "Jess so, wife, where I've been," responded he; "I guess it's in the atmosphere."

Ostrich farming has its drawbacks. The ostrich does not set. She don't have time. She does not squat down over something and insist on hatching it out if it takes all summer, but she just lays a couple of porcelain cuspidors in the hot sand when she feels like it and then goes away to the seaside to quiet her shattered nerves.

"When two gentlemen call on the same lady the same evening, one arriving earlier than the other, whose place is it to leave first?" asks a correspondent. The enquirer should have figured this out while going home, instead of trying to console himself with the reflection that the other fellow would probably miss the last car.

First swell: By Jove, Fred, that is quite the highest collar I've struck yet. Second swell—think so, old man, I don't mind telling you; it's a little idea of my own. It's one of the gunvor's cuffs.

These poetical birthday books are charming affairs, but you won't find a woman of over nineteen making any use of the blank space corresponding to the date of her introduction on this terrestrial ball. Not much.

A facetious boy asked one of his playmates how a hardware dealer differed from a bootmaker. The latter, somewhat puzzled, gave it up. "Why," said the other, "because one sold the nails, and the other nailed the soles."

A man was found dead on the floor of his room at the Merriweather House, Frankfort, the other morning. He had blown out the gas. "Sad affair," said the landlord, speaking of the event; "I should say it was. Over 1,000 feet of gas escaped."

A reporter rang up the office of two prominent physicians. "Is anybody in?" was asked. "Yes, sir." "Who?" "Me, sor, please." "Is Dr. A. in?" "Wouldn't Dr. R. do sor, please?" Well, yes." "Nather man iv 'em is here, sor."

A loving couple in Iowa were, says the local chronicler, separated by "a cold cloud of frozen realism." It is evident it was not the hash question that disturbed them. However cold or frozen hash may be, it has never been described as a realism.

"Do you know what church your next door neighbor attends?" inquired a friend of an up-town man. "No, I do so?" "Because he sprinkles ashes on his sidewalk when it's slippery."

The money lender never neglects his business. He takes all the interest he can in it.

The average life of a farmer is fifty-five years, but it depends a good deal on how old he was when he purchased a mowing machine.

A hotel keeper may be entertaining an angel unawares; but an empty trunk, all the same, can not be left as security for a board bill.

Queer! The cashier who is short in his accounts is universally condemned, while a reporter short in his accounts is universally praised.

The following occurred in a Lowell Sabbath school on Sunday: Teacher—"On what were given the commandments to Moses?" Little Boy—"On two marble-top tables."

The billy goats in the suburbs of New York have been eating up the newspapers left by carriers, and the detectives who were laying for an organized gang of boys feel rather flat.

The first young man who paid fifty cents for a secret that would show him how to double his money without risk was told to double up the biggest bill he could find before putting it in his pocket.

Orpheus when he played made the rocks come up; and his power seems to have descended to a great many popular singers. You have to come up with the rocks if you want to hear them.

A Louisville policeman has been discovered walking his beat at night, and the general opinion is that he is an infernal fool, as he'd have experienced no trouble if he'd gone to sleep in a cosy doorway.

A Londoner one day by accident saw the sun. "Eavens," said he "ow they 'ave improved that there lectric light." After a moment's pause, during which he gazed upon the novel sight, he added reflectively: "But 'ow in thunder did they get 'im up so 'igh."

An Illinois minister took for his text: "Man wants but little here below, nor wants that little long." He was reminded of the subject of his discourse after he had preached an hour or more by discovering that most of his congregation had gone home.

A new stage kiss has been invented which lasts two minutes, and the only way to prevent the over-crowding of the dramatic profession is for the star actresses to eat onions just before going on the stage. Nothing will quicker shatter a two-minute kiss and make it droop and die away in two seconds than an onion-laden breath.

She was asked what she thought of one of her neighbors by the name of Jones, and with a knowing look replied: "Why, I don't like to say anything about my neighbors, but as to Mr. Jones, sometimes I think, and then again I don't know, but after all, I rather guess he'll turn out to be a good deal such a sort of man as I take him to be."

Dr. Dresser, who has written a work on Japan, saw served on the table a dish of fish "so delicately carved that no vital part was touched, and the fish was still alive and glaring on its devourer, when the last slice of its flesh had been consumed." This may sound like a wild statement, but the incident has been matched in this country. A mince pie has been so delicately carved and consumed by a young man just before going to bed that no vital part was touched, and it was still alive and touching the young man's vital parts about three hours after he had eaten it. At least the man reasonably inferred so from the imbrolio it kicked up in his internal department.

A Town of Nonogenarians.

Boston Transcript.

Occasionally a remarkable statement is made in the press of the country, often in an exultant way, of the ages of the oldest inhabitants. Here is one, but by no means complete, as it is given by a native of the town only of individuals who have come under his personal observation. Portsmouth, R. I., is rated with a population of 2,000 in the census of 1879, and is probably no more populous now. Within her borders, it is claimed lived more monogenarians than in any community of equal numbers in the country. Here are their names and ages: William Manchester, one hundred and one; John Barrington, ninety-four; Elizabeth Braman, ninety-nine; Cynthia Cory, ninety-two; Henrietta Allen, ninety-five; Mrs. Sarah Gibbs, ninety-eight; Mrs. Green, ninety-nine; Bridget Cogswell, ninety-two; Peleg Almy, ninety; Mrs. Wilcox, ninety-four; Ruth Barker, ninety-three; Ruth Cogswell, ninety; Mary Slocum, ninety-three; William Sisson, ninety-three; and Margaret Sisson, his wife, ninety-two.

The following were the ages of some residents of the town who have died within a few years and were known to the Transcript informant: Sophia Sisson, ninety-seven; Eunice Sherman, ninety-eight; Mary Sherman, one hundred; Annie Sisson, ninety-nine; Mrs. Borden, ninety-nine, Peleg Almy, first, ninety-five; Stephen Slocum, ninety-eight; Mary Slocum, ninety-four; Hicks Cornell, ninety-four; Peleg Thurston, ninety-six; Hannah Almy, ninety-nine; David Anthony, ninety-four, and Caleb Cory, ninety-two.

No attempt has been made to recall the octogenarians, yet the records would doubtless roll up a goodly showing in this respect.

Think of the fearful uncertainty which hangs over your future course in life. Resolve now, determine now, act now.

GATHERINGS.

County Clerk Robinson, gave bonds to the amount of \$8,000.

E. N. Gilbert is now the only republican in the court house.

The Catholics, of Ypsilanti, made their priest a Christmas present of \$150.

The Toledo road will probably remove their shops from Ann Arbor to Toledo.

Frank Haugsterfer has 35 men engaged putting ice under cover. He evidently intends to keep the Ann Arborites cool next summer.

The bill for the maintenance of insane persons from this county, at Pontiac, for the quarter ending December 30, 1882, was \$1,119.57.—*Democrat*.

Charles Davison the foreman of the Court press room, who has superintended the building of the new post-office, found a fine gold watch on opening his new post-office box for the first time on Monday morning.—*Register*.

A farmer near this village boasts of a two-year-old swine that weighs only thirty-three pounds. He hardly knows whether to call it a pig or a hog, and would like to have some one inform him if weight or age counts.—*Deerfield Record*.

There are four criminal cases on the docket for the January term of the circuit court, as follows: People vs. Sophie Lyon, larceny from the person; People vs. Louis L. Kelly, larceny; People vs. Thomas Pagan and Frank Sharpy, robbery; People vs. John Howard, burglary.—*Register*.

Dr. Steere's little girl had a narrow escape Saturday evening. While carrying a candle her cap caught fire from the flame and instantly it blazed up all about her head. However, although it quite severely burned her about the ear, the fire was extinguished before doing serious harm.—*Courier*.

Eli Updike, of Leoni, section hand on the M. C. railway, was struck by a freight train near his home some time last Thursday night and killed. He was at work cleaning snow from the Leoni switch at 2 o'clock and was found dead by the side of the track about 6. He was 30 years old and leaves a wife and one child.—*Eve News*.

"Our Ben's" happy new year did not last long. While out hunting with a brother-in-law, Ben K. Chamberlin, an employee of The Ypsilantian, lost the fore finger of his left hand by the accidental discharge of his gun. Dr. Batwell dressed the maimed hand, and in time the victim will be able to resume work. The disadvantage, in a trade where fingers are as necessary as in his, will make the loss to him quite heavy. Ben is the second boy to lose a finger—and the same one—while in our employ; the first was smashed in a press.—*Ypsilantian*.

Lorenzo D. Hale an old and esteemed citizen, died suddenly of erysipelas Wednesday morning aged 76 years. Mr Hale was one of the earliest settlers of Michigan coming hither from Jefferson county, N. Y., when the state was in territorial condition. For many years he was a merchant and buyer of produce at Grass Lake where he prospered and laid up a fine estate for declining years. He has long been a trustee of the M. E. church and on Monday last declined a re-election. Unostentatious in manner, genial with friends, and an excellent citizen he passed over the river fully ripened for the sickle, death.—*Argus*.

Tuesday forenoon, while Arthur L. Ward, aged eight, and John W. Comstock, aged seven, sons of Frank Ward, and E. M. Comstock, were playing at Mr. Comstock's house, in the Third Ward, they got hold of a key which unlocked Mr. Comstock's private bureau drawer, and, boy-like, made an investigation. Finding a revolver in the drawer, an accident, which cost the older boy his life, resulted from their handling of it.

No one was in the room at the time but the lads, and the details of the sad affair could only be gathered from the words of the victim's playmate. On taking the revolver the Ward boy first snapped it, whether upon an empty chamber or defective shell is not known, without a discharge. The other lad then raised the trigger, but before he was "ready to snap it" the hammer fell, exploding a cartridge. His comrade sank to the floor fatally hurt. The ball entered his head above and a little back of the ear, passed through the base of the brain, and lodged in the spongy bone at the back of the head. Medical aid, though summoned, was useless, and shortly after noon the lad died without recovering consciousness.—*Ypsilantian*.

10 Per Cent. Off!

For thirty days previous to our annual Inventory, we will give 10 cents off on every dollar's worth of goods bought of us for

CASH

in order to reduce our Stock for SPRING GOODS. We will reduce the price of many WINTER GOODS besides the ten cents off on every dollar.

The best judges in this vicinity say we have the best

BLACK & COLORED CASHMERE

in the County for the money. Our Black Cashmere at \$1.00 is the best they ever saw, and now it will be sold at 90 cents, and all others in proportion. \$1.25 Dress Flannels we will now mark \$1.15 and give the above discount besides. We have many other

BARGAINS

in our Dry Goods Department that we will gladly show you if you will favor us with a call.

Our Domestic Department is full and the prices are the lowest. Best BLEACHED COTTON at 12 1/2 cents reduced to 10 cents, and then 10 per cent. off on every ten yds., will make it 9 cents per yd. OUR BROWN COTTONS, SHIRTINGS, DENIMS, TABLE LINEN, Napkins, Hosiery, and everything in that line at less than any of our Competitors can offer them.

BAIS HEATH PRESERVING CORSET \$1.00

We purchased a large line of Overcoats at the close of the season at 25 per cent. less than they could be manufactured for, and we sell them at the same rate. BOYS and MENS' suits at a bargain.

BOYS' VESTS AT 25 Cents.

Buy your Rubber Goods, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, &c., of us and save 10 per cent. Standard Prints 5c. We can show you inducements in SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, etc.

We shall be pleased to show you our goods whether you buy or not.

PARKER & BABCOCK.

From our own Correspondent.

LIMA ITEMS.

Miss Frankie Duncan of Saginaw is visiting at James McLarens.

It was a lady that lost her satchel this time, and old mother gossip says Will McLaren found it.

Mr. Will Wade of this place, and Miss Mary Hagan of Jackson, were married Thursday Jan. 4th.

The Young Peoples Literary Society will have an exhibition in the Town House Wednesday evening Jan. 17th.

Francisco Gatherings.

From our own Correspondent.

Schenck Bro's are clearing land on their farm.

The funeral of Mrs. Frech was largely attended.

The revivals held by Mr. Weber are well attended.

Mr. Smith, of Canada is visiting Mr. R. Cooper south of here.

Miss Tillie Mensing has returned from Toledo, and will teach again.

Mr. and Mrs. Mayer of Coldwater, were the guests of Mr. W. Nelson last Friday.

A very good time was had at a surprise gathering, held at Mr. Updike's, last Friday night.

UNADILLA.

We expect the railroad before long.

The firm at May's hall is selling clothing very cheap.

Sam. Denton, while doing his chores before day light a short time ago, run his eye against a crow-bar. It is feared he will lose the use of his eye. NORTH-WEST.

Our Sylvan Correspondent.

SYLVAN NEWS.

Well! well! I see ELWIN had it bad again last week, and this time calls it "sour kroun" fever. We have heard it called rheumatism; but never heard it called the above before. Don't feel bad ELWIN, we will try and get you an office in the lyeum, if nothing more than pulling the curtains. A. T. D. L. A. T. W. LINCOLN. [If the best man is known by the amount of "knocking" he gets, ELWIN must be a very good one—and we know he is.—*E. P.*]

Commercial.

Detroit Markets.

DETROIT, MICH., Jan. 10, 1883.

WHEAT—No. 1 white spot, 90c. " " 2 " 86c. " " 3 red " 80c.

CORN—Weak. One car of No. 2 was sold at 54c. 7/8 bu.

OATS—Quiet. Sales of two cars No. 2 white at 41c.; No. 3, 1 cars at 39c. 7/8 bu.

CLOVER SEED—Sale few bags prime seed, December delivery, at \$6 75; No. 2 at \$6 30 7/8 bu.

APPLES—Firm and active at \$2 25@ \$3 00 7/8 bbl.

BEANS—Unpicked at \$1 50@ \$1 75 7/8 bu., and city handled at \$2 30@ \$2 35.

BUTTER—Choice packages are in fair demand at 25@26c. 7/8 lb.

EGGS—Are in light receipt at 26@29c. 7/8 doz. for fresh stock, and 25@26c. for pickled.

POTATOES—Car lots are steady at 55 @56c. 7/8 bu., and job lots from store 60@ 70c.

Home Markets.

BEANS—Unpicked are in good demand at \$1 00@ \$1 60 7/8 bu.

BARLEY—Is quiet at \$1 25@ \$1 50 7/8 cwt.

BUTTER—In good demand at 20@22c. 7/8 lb. for choice.

CLOVER SEED—Per bu., \$4 00@ \$5 50.

CORN—In the ear is steady and brings 20c. 7/8 bu. for old and new.

CRANBERRIES—Per bu., \$3 00@ \$3 50.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, are in good demand at 6c. 7/8 lb. Peaches, 7/8 lb., 10c.

EGGS—Are in good demand at 25c.

HIDES—Bring 5 1/2c. @ 6c. 7/8 lb.

HOGS—Live—Dull, at \$5 00@ \$5 55 7/8 cwt. Dressed, \$6 00 @ \$6 75.

LARD—Lard quiet at 12c. 7/8 lb.

ONIONS—Per bu., 49c.

OATS—Are steady, at 32c @ 35c.

PORK—Dealers offer 12 1/2 cents 7/8 lb. for salt pork.

POULTRY—Turkeys, 8c. @ 10c. 7/8 lb., and Chickens at 8c. Ducks, 8c. Geese, 7c.

POTATOES—Bring 50c. 7/8 bu.

SALT—Remains steady at \$1 25 7/8 bbl. Rock, \$1 75.

WHEAT—No. 1 white or red is quiet at 90c. 7/8 bu.; damaged, 50c @ 75c.

Do Not be Deceived.

In these times of quack medicine advertisements everywhere it is truly gratifying to find one remedy that is worthy of praise and which really does as recommended. Electric Bitters we can vouch for as being a true and reliable remedy, and one that will do as recommended. They invariably cure stomach and liver complaints, diseases of the kidneys and urinary difficulties. We know whereof we speak, and can readily say, give them a trial. Sold at fifty cents a bottle, by R. S. Armstrong.

HARDWARE!

HARDWARE,

STOVES, TINWARE,

Paints and Oils,

DOORS & SASH,

Corn Shellers,

Saws,

SEWING MACHINES,

PLATED WARE,

LAMPS, ETC.,

All at bottom prices.

J. BACON & CO.

MC CORMICK HARVESTERS.

TESTIMONIALS

—OF—

FARMERS IN THIS VICINITY. F. WHITAKER, AGENT.

Chelsea, Mich., Sept. 20, 1882.

McCormick Harvesting Machine Co.,

I bought one of your Harvesters and twine Binders of your agent at Chelsea, and cut 30 acres of grain with it. The machine worked well, and I settled for it.

Charles Jinks.

Chelsea, Mich., August 8, 1882.

McCormick Harvesting Machine Co.,

We bought one of your Harvesters and twine Binders on trial of your agent at Chelsea, with the privilege of trying any other Harvester and Binder in market. We notified the agents of the Champion machine at Chelsea, and they were willing to put a machine in the field on trial, but when the time came they failed to come. We cut 80 acres of grain and it worked like a charm and gave entire satisfaction. We kept the machine.

Godfrey Lewick, David Lewick.

Chelsea, Mich., Sept. 29, 1882.

McCormick Harvesting Machine Co.,

I bought one of your Harvesters and twine Binders of your agent at Chelsea, on trial. I cut 10 acres of grain and it gave me entire satisfaction. Some of the ground was very uneven to run a machine over. I think it the best Harvester and Binder in the market. If a farmer buys one of these, he is sure of having a machine that will work without any trouble.

John Clark.

Chelsea, Mich., August 12, 1882.

McCormick Harvesting Machine Co.,

I bought one of your Harvesters and twine Binders of your agent at Chelsea, and cut 70 acres of grain, some of it being lodged in a terrible shape, but it worked like a charm. I think it the lightest draft machine in market, and the machine to buy.

Fred'k Wedemeyer.

Chelsea, Mich., Sept. 8, 1882.

McCormick Harvesting Machine Co.,

I bought one of your Harvesters and Twine Binders, of your agent, at Chelsea. I cut 70 acres of grain, and some of the grain, was tangled in every shape. I don't think there was any wheat in the county down as bad as one field that I cut. I got it in good shape, and settled for the machine.

John Waltrous.

A dark, textured surface, possibly a book cover or endpaper, showing signs of wear and discoloration. The texture is grainy and uneven, with some lighter patches and darker areas. There are some faint, horizontal lines or creases visible across the surface. The overall appearance is aged and worn.

This winter J. F. & H. L. Talbot, paving contractors of Port Huron will cut 2,000 cords of cedar near Cheboygan.

Elias W. Smith, a rich farmer and real estate owner of St. Louis, Gratiot county, was found dead in the woods near his home. He had been absent from home but a few hours.

Fifty-three ministers and ex-ministers signed an appeal to the ladies of Detroit, urging them not to offer their gentlemen callers wine or strong drink on New Year's day.

A woodman employed in a lumber camp near Menominee cut a hole in the ice, took off his clothes, plunged into the water and was drowned.

The Michigan Central railway officials have forbidden their station agents to give the newspapers statements of the amount of business done in their respective stations.

Edward Barrett, lately released from Jackson was arrested at Detroit by patrolman Whissen in the act of robbing Martin Hall, a one-legged soldier, on East Congress street.

Phares Rose, an old resident and early settler of Keene township, Ionia county, who has lived alone nearly all his life, died at the residence of his brother, George Rose.

The "visions" given to the seventh day adventists by Mrs. Ellen G. White, of Battle Creek, are claimed to be of divine inspiration, and she works out her authority from the 12th chapter, 17th verse, and 19th chapter, 10th verse of Revelations. Some of the most active and influential of the Battle Creek community, however, have of late failed to place implicit faith in her "visions."

Chas. G. Morris, the Monroe business man who recently left that city under circumstances not very favorable to him, is now in Minnesota and is understood to be anxious to return provided he will not be prosecuted.

A post of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be known as Wm. Sanborn Post in honor of the late Gen. Wm. Sanborn, has been established at Port Huron. Commander, George K. Nairn.

A few weeks ago an old man named Hewitt, of Jonesville, who was a cripple and went about in a little cart, died after a few days illness at Ionia. His physical condition was such that it was supposed to be impossible for him to take out a policy of insurance on his life, and his family friends, who live at Jonesville, say it is absurd to claim that such a thing was ever done. However, there now comes an attorney for an Iowa insurance company looking up proofs of his death, and claiming that parties in Iowa held a policy for \$2,000 on the cripple's life. One of the family claims that it is a fraudulent scheme to get money.

Willie and Roy, aged 13 and 8 years, sons of Charles Collier, of Howell, died suddenly of diphtheria a few days ago.

Rev. S. N. Hill, of Ludington, was invited out to dine Christmas and found a \$30 gold piece under his plate.

It is said that Milwaukee capitalists are about to begin mining for gold near Negaunee.

A man named Palmer, while attempting to cross the track in a sleigh at Stanton was struck by a switch engine and badly bruised; the sleigh was wrecked, but the horses escaped unhurt.

Little George Stearns, of Flint, who was run over while "catching on bobs," has died of lockjaw after great suffering.

A committee will on the 16th inst. recommend the Western Michigan agricultural and industrial association to purchase grounds at Grand Rapids, and the purchase will probably be made, \$3,475 being in the treasury.

Propeller City of Ludington arrived at Frankfort breaking her way through six inches of ice to the Frankfort furnace company's dock, where she loaded 300 tons of pig iron and then cleared for Milwaukee.

A recent fire at Manistee destroyed J. H. Russell's meat market, L. W. Miller's photograph gallery, James Van Dusen's saloon, Dinahart's dwelling house and barn, and the stores of Parry & Mee, hardware, Mrs. Newton and the Misses Haley, millinery, Barrett & Cagwin, novelty, and Bidelman & Lane, clothing. Loss about \$50,000; insurance \$36,000.

Fire in A. B. Bolton's millinery store, Jackson, led to the deluging of the store with water, which did more damage to the stock than the fire; loss, \$6,000 to \$8,000; insured, \$15,000.

A Big Rapids boy has a pet sheep which he has trained to draw him on his sled.

Reuben R. Bullen of Aurelius, died a few days ago, aged 70; one of the earliest pioneers.

The Orchard Lake military academy opens after the holidays with an attendance of 117 cadets.

Homer, Swaney, a former resident of Hudson, is now on the longest mail run in the United States, it being from San Francisco to New Mexico, a distance of 1,200 miles.

The fire at North Muskegon, burned Cockburn's billiard hall and two adjoining buildings and destroyed the roof of Wisner's drug store.

The armory building of Co. B, second battalion M. S. T., at Calumet, is about completed and is the largest and one of the finest in the state.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Greer, of Port Huron, have lost three children by membranous croup in two weeks.

Five hundred immigrants arrived at Port Huron recently and 200 were vaccinated.

Dr. Mills of the immigrant inspection force at Port Huron, has returned from Washington, and is quite satisfied that an appropriation of \$25,000 will be made by congress to continue this important work at Port Huron, Detroit and elsewhere until next July.

Prof. S. G. Milner, principal of the union school at Grand Rapids, and Miss Florence E. Cushman, assistant principal of the same school, were married at the residence of the bride's mother at Niles. Miss Cushman is the fourth lady teacher in the Grand Rapids schools who has been married during this holiday vacation.

The boiler of H. Telford's planing and saw mill at Pittmore Center, Allegan county, exploded a few days ago. A son of the proprietor was instantly killed and six other men hurt, two of whom are not expected to recover. One end of the mill was blown out, and a part of the boiler blew across the railroad track and over the depot.

According to the St. Agnes Republican the new "hot-air engine" at Mackinac fort is in successful operation, and the mules are smiling and happy. The engine lifts about seven barrels of water per hour, which is sufficient for all ordinary purposes. For over 100 years all the water used at the fort has been hauled from the lake up that long hill on wagons and sleds.

Michigan's New Governor.
Judge Wm. Newton administered the oath of office to Gov. Begole at Flint on the 2d inst. The governor then proceeded to Lansing, where the oath was filed with the secretary of state. Mayor D. H. McComas of Lansing has been appointed assistant secretary of state.

Gov. Jerome's Last Official Act.
Gov. Jerome's last official act was the pardon of Chas. O. Clark, sent to state prison for burglary from Calhoun county; Francis Shupe, assault with intent to rape, committed in Calhoun county; John Colson and Andrew Nielson, assault with intent to murder. The last three were at Ionia prison.

The Regents.
The board of regents of the State University met in Ann Arbor Wednesday Jan. 3. At this

secretary and steward, and of W. A. Lockard, treasurer of the university were presented and accepted. A vote of thanks was extended to James McMillan for the munificent donation made to the university of money with which to purchase the Shakespearean library of Hon. E. H. Thomson; to Mr. Mahon, Esq., for the donation of a number of books, and to L. E. Holden of Cleveland, for the gift of \$50 to assist in defraying expenses of the publication of the memorial address of Prof. Frieze on the late President Tappan. The following is a list of appropriations as passed by the board:

Homeopathic supplemental fund to be renewed.....\$2,000
Homeopathic hospital.....2,000
University hospital.....3,500
Appropriation for new books.....7,500
Appropriation per annum for two years, (after that per annum permanently).....3,000
Prof. Cooley's department.....3,000
Prof. Sewell.....2,000
Building and boilers for additional steam heating apparatus.....8,000
New chair of gynecology in college of homeopathy.....2,300

Legislative Record.

SENATE.

LANSING, January 3.—The Senate was called to order at 12 m. by Lieut.-Gov. Crosby. The roll was called by the Secretary. Thirty-one Senators answered to their names and were sworn in. Lieut.-Gov. Crosby read an address, full of congratulations and suggestions.

Officers were elected in due order as follows: Secretary—Edward S. Hoskins.

Assistant Secretary—John D. Sumner.

Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—Walter I. Hines.

Assistant—W. H. Seudder.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Wm. Crossett.

First Assistant—J. C. Lumbard.

Second Assistant—D. G. Crotty.

Mrs. Robinson was approved as postmistress. The hour of daily meeting was fixed at 10 a. m.

The rules of the last session were continued in force.

The officers elected were sworn in.

Senator Phelps, of the Twenty-seventh District, appeared, was sworn in and took his seat.

Senator Romeyn, First District, gave notice that on some future day he would ask leave to introduce a bill to amend section 6 of chapter 4724 of the compiled laws of 1871, being section 4724, relative to marriage.

Also a bill to amend sections 1 and 32 of chapter 170 of the compiled laws of 1871, being sections 4739 and 4764, relative to divorce.

To act with House committee in waiting on the Governor and the retiring Governor and inform them that the Legislature awaits their messages—Senators Richmond, of Washtenaw, White, of Mason, and Whiting, of St. Clair.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House was called to order at 12 noon by the Clerk.

After devotional exercises, conducted by Rt. Rev. Samuel S. Harris, Bishop of Michigan, the roll was called and the members were sworn in. The entire number of 100 members were present.

Protests were filed by Representative Fletcher of Kent, against the administration of the oath of office to Edgar Pierce, of Mecosta, S. F. Snyder, of Calhoun and Israel Canby, of Emmet.

Notice of contest was filed by Representative White in behalf of E. E. Edwards, who contests the seat of Chas. W. Stone, of Newaygo.

At the afternoon session the House chose officers as follows: Speaker, S. Howard, Genesee; Clerk, D. L. Crossman, Ingham; Speaker pro tem, Geo. H. Hopkins, Wayne; Engrossing Clerk, Will W. Hannan, Washtenaw; Assistant Enrolling Clerk, W. Marston, Berrien; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. K. Childs, Washtenaw.

Mrs. Josephine Robinson, of St. Clair, was chosen Postmistress, and Chas. E. Coles of Lansing, assistant.

Mark Walters, of Oakland, was elected keeper of the document room, and William Tomlinson, keeper of the cloak room.

House, Jan. 4.—The first debate in the House of Representatives this session resulted in defeating a movement to give the lady postmaster a messenger....Mr. Bixby, of Lenawee, introduced a resolution prohibiting the use of railway passes or the acceptance of reduced rates of fare on railways. The resolution occasioned much mirth, and without debate was referred to the committee on railways....A resolution was passed forbidding any increase of remuneration to officers and employees, except for increased services rendered.

SENATE.—A resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a standing committee, known as the committee on Northern Asylums.

Mr. Frisbie gave notice of a bill to repeal Act No. 265, laws of 1881, relating to the duties and salaries of the register of deeds of Shiawassee county.

Both Houses went into joint convention at 10.30 a. m. to listen to the reading of the message of the retiring Gov. David H. Jerome. All of the state officers, supreme judges and a large concourse of interested spectators were present.

A canvass has already been made in the Senate and House, showing the strength of the prohibition and anti-prohibition factions. The result of the canvass was as follows: In the House, for submission to the vote of the people of the question of a prohibitory amendment to the constitution, 44; against, 55. In the Senate, for, 14; against, 18; total, 58 for and 74 against.

The liquor men already have their agents on the ground, and the indications are that there will be a hotly contested fight over this important question.

Begole's message was read before the Legislature in joint convention at 2.45 p. m.

LANSING, January 5.—Mr. White gave notice of a bill amending act 349 of 1869 so as to require reports to be made by the secretary as well as by the two directors of river improvement companies.

House.—Representative Case filed the petition and notice of contest of Peter Mulvaney of Calhoun, against S. S. Snyder, the sitting member from that county. The ground of contest is that Snyder at the time of the election was Register of Deeds, and constitutionally ineligible for Representative....Representative White filed the petition and notice of contest in the case of Ed. E. Edwards against C. W. Stone, the sitting member from Newaygo. Mr. Edwards contests on the ground that in the town of Garfield a minor acted as a member of the Board of Registration without taking the oath of office, and for some other informalities concerning the listing of electors on the registration list; also that Stone was holding the office of County Treasurer, and constitutionally ineligible for Representative....Representative Wheeler of Eaton offered a resolution, which was adopted, for the appointment of a special committee of three to inquire whether unjust discriminations upon local freights are made by railroads....The appointments of L. M. Miller and E. G. Donaldson as assistant clerks of the House, were confirmed. An adjournment was taken until 3 p. m. Monday, January 8.

Have compassion for the distresses and failures of others; you can not yet determine what your own future will be.

Indulge in reasonable argument; seek not to win by foolish palaver.

WASHINGTON.

SUDDEN DEATH.

At the President's reception on New Year's day the Hawaiian minister, after being presented to the President, while passing to an ante-room, was attacked with vertigo and spasms. Medical attendance was promptly summoned, but proved of no avail, and he died shortly afterwards.

NATIONAL DEBT DECREASE.

The month of December saw a decrease in the public debt of \$15,413,223.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.—December 29.—Mr. Pendleton presented a memorial of the common council of Cincinnati, praying that the court of appeals for that district proposed by the pending bill be situated in Cincinnati. The bill to appropriate \$10,000 for the erection of a monument to Major General DeKalb, who fought in the revolution, was taken up and led to a brief debate. Mr. Hoar made a speech explanatory of its provisions and the necessity for such legislation. Mr. Morgan spoke against the bill, and after further debate the bill went over. The Fitz John Porter bill then came up as unfinished business, and the galleries were crowded when Logan began his address thereon. He said he knew it was hard for senators to be required to listen to protracted debate in reference to this question, but he deemed it his duty to oppose this measure. He proposed to discuss the proposition from the law and the facts. There would be no difficulty in arriving at a correct conclusion if extraneous matter not been brought into the case. This seemed to be the court of last resort. He denied the power of congress to review the decision of a court, but he did not deny its power to restore Fitz John Porter to the army. The court of inquiry was unlawfully constituted. If he had been summoned before it he would have shown the president his sense of its unconstitutionality by refusing to appear before it.

SENATE.—Jan. 2.—At 1:25 the Fitz John Porter case was resumed, and Senator Logan continued his speech, making strong points against Porter. Gen. Porter was present in the Senate, and heard Logan speak.

HOUSE.—A bill was introduced by Mr. Harris to transfer the administration of the Revenue Cutter Service to the Navy Department....At the conclusion of the call of States the House proceeded to the consideration of bills touching the administration of tax laws. Several were taken up. Mr. Calkins moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the business on the Speaker's table. Agreed to—Yeas, 90; nays 57....The first bill on the table was the House bill for the extension of the Capitol north to O street and south to the Washington Railway, with a Senate amendment relative to pavement laid between the tracks. The amendment was rejected and the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Jan. 3.—A number of petitions were presented for a constitutional amendment to prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors....Logan concluded his speech on the bill for the reinstatement of Fitz John Porter. A general discussion followed, participated in by Hawley, Sewell, Hale and others. A test vote taken showed that the bill would probably pass the Senate, unless filibustering should prevent. No further action was taken and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A memorial was presented from the St. Louis mercantile exchange, asking that immediate action be taken on the "Sherman Extension" bill, and Mr. Sherman of Illinois, presented a memorial from the American social science association asking congress to distribute money among the several states for educational purposes. At this point congress went into session to consider the whole on the army appropriation bill. An animated debate ensued, during which Mr. Hisecock made a statement denying the existence of a pre-conceived plan to create deficiencies to be provided for by the next congress, though the appropriation committee of the 46th congress had intentionally left a large deficiency to be shouldered by the 47th congress. This statement caused a commotion among the Democratic members, and a general dispute arose. Scathing speeches were made, closing with a caustic retort by Mr. Reed of Maine. No action was taken upon the bill. The District of Columbia appropriation bill was reported. The amount of the appropriation is \$3,000,000, about \$30,000 less than the amount appropriated for the current year.

SENATE.—Jan. 4.—The House bill to reduce the internal revenue tax, with an amendment embracing an entire revision of the tariff, and abolishing some of the machinery now used for its collection, was reported by Mr. Morrill of Vermont....Mr. Edmunds submitted a bill providing for additional compensation to witnesses in United States courts....Fitz John Porter's bill laid over one week....The West Point appropriation bill was passed....Bonded Winesky bill was taken up, and after an earnest debate, was passed.

HOUSE.—A petition of citizens of Ohio was presented by Mr. Neal asking that the civil service bill be so amended, that persons acting as attorneys of railroad or steamship companies be ineligible to hold a position in either branch of Congress or chief of department or bureau. Referred....The House went into committee of the whole and discussed the army appropriation bill. The bill was passed. It contains a provision for gradual abolition of the pay corps of the army....Pendleton's civil service reform bill was reported back to the House. Debate ensued, and after the question had been thoroughly discussed, the bill was then put to vote and passed. The vote stood: yeas, 155; nays, 47.

SENATE.—Jan. 5.—Petitions for the passage of the bill to increase the pensions of one-armed and one-legged and for speedy action on the same, were presented by Mr. Van Wyck, of Nebraska....A petition for the admission of Dakota, was presented by Mr. Ingalls of Kansas, who expressed as his opinion that the opposition to such admission was wholly malignant and partisan. The remark occasioned considerable discussion, but no action was taken....The bill asking for an appropriation for a survey to ascertain the practicability of uniting the affluents of the Missouri and Columbia rivers by a canal, was passed....The Presidential succession bill came up in the House as unfinished business. The bill was discussed at considerable length, various amendments were offered and considered but the Senate adjourned without taking any action on the bill.

HOUSE.—The entire session was devoted to the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill. After a short debate the bill was passed. It appropriates \$3,442,847, this amount being \$81,642 less than the estimate.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

A GREAT STATESMAN GONE.

Gambetta, the great French statesman died in Paris early on New Year's morning. His death produced profound sensation in foreign circles as well as at home. His was one of the most striking and brilliant careers in a country under a full of eminent men. His influence upon the political life of France no one can doubt, and that his whole life made for the welfare and progress of his country all students of recent history will concede.

BIGGAR COMMITTED.
Biggar, M. P., has been committed for trial on the charge of high treason for utterances in a recent speech. Bail was accepted.

DISMARCH TO RESIGN.
At the imperial reception New Year's Bismarck said that in the present position of politics, and now that the Parliamentary institutions are working satisfactorily, it would cause no misfortune to the country if he gave place to other men.

How a Young Frenchman Reached Seven Feet Ten Inches.

We seem to be living in an age of strange phenomena, both animate and inanimate; and the last few years, what with their shows of giants and dwarfs and monstrosities of divers kinds, will have done more to enrich the study of biology, than many a century in the past. One of the last new human wonders is the young man at the Hotel Dieu, who is now being attended by the celebrities of the medical world for a new and apparently inexplicable malady. The man, who is now nineteen years and a half of age, had nothing at all the matter with him when at the age of about seventeen he seemed to have finished growing at the very respectable, but not extraordinary height of 6ft. 5in. On the 17th of May 1881, he measured himself, and found that he was a good inch taller than he had been a few weeks before. His curiosity being naturally aroused, he continued to take regular measurements every week, and found that his growing powers had actually made a fresh start. By the beginning of the following September he had gained about three inches more. At the same time he expressed peculiar aching pains in his bones; but the rate at which his stature increased seemed to develop itself more and more rapidly, so, that in the beginning of the present year he had gained four inches more, and stood over seven feet without his boots. Another quarter of a year found him full five inches taller, and without any signs of nature having exhausted her energies. Only in June last did the growth of his body cease, and since that time his legs have still been growing longer and thinner, till he has now reached the height, or rather the length—for he can no longer stand upright—of 7 feet 10 inches. His feet are described as each about 20 inches long, but he has no great use for them, as his feebleness is too great for any exercise whatever. He also shows symptoms of consumption, and the doctors do not suppose that he can live long. In fact, it may be said of him with more emphasis than, perhaps, in any recorded case, that he has "outgrown himself," though why he should have done so is a mystery which all the doctors of the Sorbonne have not yet been able to explain.

Curious Facts about Precious Stones.

In his lecture on precious stones, Professor Egleston, of the Columbia School of Mines, says there is in Paris a diamond so hard that the usual process for cutting and polishing made no impression upon it. The black diamond is mostly used for tools. In Russia it is broken into flakes, polished, and worn as court mourning. The historic diamonds have no more luster than a piece of glass. The sham diamond was more beautiful than the genuine stone, but it has a tendency to decomposition and does not retain luster.

The diamond mines of Brazil were first opened in 1727. It is estimated that since that time they have produced at least two tons of diamonds. In England, a stone weighing one carat and of the purest water is worth, when cut and polished, about \$60. The dealers in rough stones acquire the habit of distinguishing the water of a rough stone by simply breathing upon it. Among the historic diamonds, the Rajah weighed 367 carats, and the Great Mogul 280 carats. From the composition of the diamond we see what costly things Nature makes from common material. All the diamond fields of the world are not worth the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania.

A ruby of five carats is double the value of a diamond of that size, and one of ten carats is worth three times as much as a diamond of corresponding size. A perfect ruby is the rarest of all stones. Rubies are often imitated with real stones, the most common being spinel. But it is not difficult to distinguish the imitation, as the ruby is the only stone having a pigeon blood color. Another precious stone is the sapphire, which is like the ruby, with the exception of the color. He had seen a small stone which was ruby on one side and sapphire on the other. The emerald is a deep green, the deeper the better. It loses no brilliancy in an artificial light, but its color may be expelled by a gentle heat.

Most of our emeralds come from New Granada, and will always have flaws. In imitations it is not the hardness nor the color that is sought, so much as the flaw. The first eye-glasses were made in England of emeralds.—Scientific American.

Birds of the Coast Range.

Ernest Ingersoll, in Harper's Magazine.
It is hard to realize myself in California. Looking one way, I might easily think a cypress swamp in Louisiana my hospice; looking another, any Eastern mountain scene is duplicated, from North Carolina to the Adirondacks. Of course a minute glance detects differences at once, but the general impression is above the same one would gather from a wild bit of wet woodland in the hills of an Atlantic State. Always on the lookout for my friends the birds, I see that a stranger would scarcely notice the difference between California and the Catskills in this respect. The scream of woodpeckers, the short whistle of the plumed quail—knighly bird!—the loud click and chatter of a blazing, bee-like hummer, would excite his question; but one hears here the same kind of melody, and recognizes the song of old friends in a new brogue, as is to be expected of consins living on this side of the big continent. Among these low

about, chirping in a metallic manner perfectly familiar; and from another bush comes a joyous roundelay telling me at once that it is a song-sparrow that is the performer. The black-bird nesting in the willows so well mounted by the sluggish creek, carol above the treasures in just the happy-go-lucky strain one hears in an Ohio "swale," but, improving on it, have converted the old cherry roulade into the sharp jingling of an armful of small sleigh bells. Chickadees and wrens squeak and chatter at you, the solemn wail of the dove comes from the dark cliff, the coarse scream of the jay (here bluer and with more swagger than at home), and the pretty prattle of many a warbler, suggests, if they do not precisely tally with, the familiar bird-notes of Eastern woods and swamps. I have heard said that the birds in California do not sing. It is a wicked libel. They are more musical, on the whole, than those of the Atlantic coast, and richer melody was never heard than drops from their happy throats during all these sunshiny May days.

Some Interesting Figures.

Demorest's Monthly.
It is no wonder that Americans take naturally to arithmetic. We love ciphering, because all the tables we compile reveal our great national progress. The census shows, that while in 1870 we had 5,922,471 agriculturists, the number increased in 1880 to 10,710,000. In 1870 we had 2,707,421 manufacturers which number increased in 1880 to 5,250,000. The wages in our manufacturing establishments increased from \$378,878,966 in 1860, to \$1,500,000,000 in 1880. Then look at the vast accumulation of property in this country. In 1880 the wealth of England was estimated at 9,000,000,000, while the United States was but little over 1,000,000,000. In 1880 the figures stood Great Britain, 44,000,000,000; the United States, 55,500,000,000. These are gigantic sums and represent enormous growth. The United States today is the richest nation on the globe and its accumulations are the result not of economy, but of a wise manipulation of the forces of nature. Vast as has been the accumulation of our wealth, it is nothing to what the future censuses will show, for it is not too extravagant to hope that by 1950 the United States will not only be the most populous nation in the world, but that its wealth will be greater than the accumulated riches of all Europe.

Pollution of the Air.

A recent writer in Nature calls attention to the pollution of the air by the burning of coal, and calculated that in the year 1900 all animal life would cease on the globe, from the amount of carbonic dioxide thus produced. But another correspondent points out that most of this gas is well washed out of the air by rain. There were, however, some products of combustion, or rather of incomplete combustion, as hydrogen and the hydrocarbons, which are not removed by the rain. Of these unburned gases it is estimated that 100,000,000 tons have escaped into the air during the last 30 years. What will be the result of this accumulation? According to Professor Tyndall's researches, hydrogen, marsh gas and ethylene have the property in a very high degree of absorbing and radiating heat, and so much so that a very small proportion, of only say one-thousandth part, had very great effect. From this we may conclude that the increasing pollution of the atmosphere will have a marked influence on the climate of the world. The mountainous regions will be colder, the Arctic regions will be colder, the tropics will be warmer, and throughout the world the nights will be colder and the days warmer. In the temperate zone winter will be colder, and general differences will be greater, winds, storms, rainfalls greater.

MARRIED A NUN.—The sensation of the day in Yankton, Dak., is the wedding of Miss Nellie Kerns, who is a nun in the Academy of the Sacred Heart, under the name of Sister Mary Paul, and Dr. V. Sebakin Ross, a well-known physician. He is an ex-Russian Nihilist who came to America six years ago after being exiled in Siberia. Their acquaintance began during his professional visits at the Convent. Yesterday Sister Paul drove in the Convent carriage to the house of a friend, passed through to another house, changed her clothes, and was married by a clergyman who knew her well but failed to recognize her in ordinary lady's clothes. She then reassumed her robes and returned to the Convent.

DETROIT MARKETS.

Wheat—No. 1, white.....	8 97 1/2 @ 98
Flour.....	4 50 @ 4 75
Buckwheat.....	5 75 @
Corn.....	53 @ 54
Oats.....	38 @ 38 1/2
Clover Seed, @ bu.....	6 25 @ 6 30
Apples, @ bbl.....	2 75 @ 3 00
Dried Apples, @ lb.....	7 @
Butter, @ lb.....	26 @ 27
Eggs.....	26 @ 27
Dressed Chickens.....	8 @ 10
Dressed Turkeys.....	14 @ 15
Geese.....	11 @
Lacks.....	13 @ 14
Cheese.....	13 @ 15
Potatoes, @ bu.....	65 @ 70
Honey.....	19 @ 20
Beans, picked.....	2 00 @ 2 10
Beans, unpeeled.....	1 50 @ 1 09
Hay.....	12 50 @ 14 00
Straw.....	8 50 @ 10 00
Dressed Hogs, @ 100.....	7 50 @ 9 00
Pork, family.....	18 50 @ 18 75
Pork, extra mess.....	19 00 @ 19 50
Wood, Beech and Maple.....	12 00 @ 12 50
Wood, Maple.....	7 00 @
Wood, Hickory.....	8 00 @
Coal, Egg.....	6 25 @
Coal, Stove.....	6 50 @
Coal, Chestnut.....	6 75 @

We solicit communications and news items from all the surrounding towns.

Every communication must contain the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

If you have any business at the probate office, make the request that the notice be published in the HERALD. Such a request will always be granted.

Our market report will invariably be found correct, as we give it our personal attention and take great pains to give correct quotations. The prices quoted are those paid by dealers.

We must not be held responsible for sentiments expressed by writers.

Address all communications to
THE HERALD.

THURSDAY, JAN. 11, 1883.

For the Chelsea Herald.

Good Bye, Old Year.

BY W. B. G.

Good bye, old year;
We'll drop a tear
Of pure respect for thee;
And joy to greet
The infant sweet,
Thy death has bro't to be.

Good bye, old year;
Why linger here,
Thy mission is complete;
Old "Eighty-Two,"
With joy and woe
Thy measures are replete.

Good bye, old year;
Thy life is here,
And fruitful days are o'er;
We'll try to save,
Above thy grave,
Thy grain but nothing more.

Good bye, old year;
And bring us cheer,
Dear infant, "Eighty-Three!"
And as ye grow
May never woe
Broad-cast, be sown by thee!

All hail, new year!
A birth was ne'er
More promising of weal;
Shall hidden rocks,
With treach'rous shoeks,
Rend thee from deck to keel!

Waterloo Gleanings.

From our own Correspondents.

The woman of the temperance union of North Waterloo met at the school house in the Avery district last Saturday.

Mr. Woller who has been visiting at his son in Joliet, returned on Tuesday Jan. 2d having bought his son's farm, situated just across the road from his own.

An arithmetic school to be held on Monday and Thursday evening of each week, was organized in district No. 5. On last Thursday evening, and by the "win" that is manifested by the members, success is assured.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Freck, (the notice of whose death was given in last week's issue) was born in Wurttemberg Germany 1804. She with her husband came to the U. S. in 1859, and settled in Detroit, in which place they lived four years, and then moved to Grass Lake, at which place they lived until Jan. 1863, when her husband was called to answer the death summons. Since then she has lived with her children. One a Mrs. Weitbrecht of Howell, Mich., one a Mrs. Myers of Quincy Mich., and the other Mrs. Edward Croman of this town, at which place she died. Mrs. Freck was the mother of eight children, four boys and four girls, three of which are left to mourn the loss of one who fondly caressed and cared for their wants. She joined the German M. E. Church at Francisco in 1857, and was a member of the same until death. She found refuge at church regularly until she became too feeble to attend. The funeral services were held at the church at Francisco, conducted by Revs. Weber and Lowery. She was buried near her husband in the cemetery at Francisco.

The cause of her death together with old age is supposed to have been a stroke of palsy, having had two strokes before in her life.

LITERARY NOTES.

MUSICAL JOURNAL. Number six of volume four of the Musical Journal is at hand and not only contains a number of pieces of music, but a quantity of good reading matter. It is published by Jas. H. Thomas, Catskill, N.Y.

OUR CONTINENT.—The Continent for January 10th, contains a good and interesting description of "Petoskey and The Gem of the Straits," illustrated by the eminent artist, Alice Barber; and are Petoskey from the Bluffs—Fort Hill—Margaret Boyd—Ignatius Petoskey—Old Fort Holmes Observatory, and a number of others. This article alone, is worth more than the price of the number—10 cents.

H. S. HOLMES

Annual Clearing SALE!

We have always been in the habit of closing out Season goods at the end of each season at cost or less, believing it better to get them out of our stock at cost than have them occupy room we want for other goods, and being so well pleased to find we have sold 20 per cent more goods than last year, we feel like giving our friends a benefit of the lowest prices on Dry-Goods and Clothing, from Jan. 4, to Feb'y 4, ever known in CHLSEA.

In our Dress Goods Stock;

25 CENT DRESS GOODS, 20c.	30 CENT DRESS FLANNEL 22c.
20 " " " 15c.	90 " " " 75c.
15 " " " 12½c.	\$1.25 " " " 1.10
\$1.00 BLACK CASHMERE 90c.	1.75 BLACK SILK 1.50
90c. " " 75c.	1.50 " " 1.25
75c. " " 67½c.	1.00 " " 87½c.
75c. COLORED " 67½c.	85c. " " 75c.
60c. " " 48c.	

In our Linen stock;

75c. RED TABLE LINEN 67½c.	\$3.00 NAPKINS for \$2.50
65c. " " " 55c.	2.50 " " 2.00
50c. " " " 45c.	2.00 " " 1.75
25c. TOWELS for 21c.	1.50 " " 1.25

In our FLANNEL Stock we shall quote price only on GOSHEN Flannels which were 45c., now 37 1-2c.

All our Flannels and Cassimeres very much reduced.

In our domestic stock;

12½c. BLEACHED COTTEN 10c.	18c. DENIMS 15c.
10c. " " 09c.	15c. " 12½c.
10c. UNBLEACHED " 8½c.	22c. TICKING 20c.
9c. " " 8c.	20c. " 18c.
8c. " " 7c.	18c. " 15c.
20c. DENIMS 17c.	15c. " 12½c.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT!

OVER COATS AT COST AND LESS.

MENS' SUITS AT COST AND LESS.

BOYS' SUITS AT COST AND LESS.

BOYS' PANTS AT COST AND LESS.

MENS' PANTS AT COST AND LESS.

BOYS VESTS at 50 cents each. CARDIGAN JACKETS at 68c.

UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT!

\$2.00 UNDERWEAR for 1.00	\$1.50 " " 75c.	\$1.50 UNDERWEAR for 1.25	\$1.25 " " 60c.
50c. " " 45c.	40c. " " 30c.		
30c. " " 25c.			

In our CROCKERY department we have a full line of WHITE ware, Lusterband, and ENGLISH CARIO decorated ware.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AND

WALL PAPER

AT A GREAT REDUCTION!

REMEMBER this sale closes February 4th. Don't forget to bring your CASH with you, as we must have money at these prices.

Respectfully,

H. S. HOLMES.

N. B. We have a case of Cocheco Cambrics which are three inches wider than common prints, which we shall sell at 7 cents, which is the CHEAPEST print ever offered. GOOD COMMON PRINTS 5 CENTS.

SPECIAL BOOK SALE!

Being largely OVERSTOCKED WITH BOOKS and determined not to carry them, we shall offer until the stock is reduced, some

BIG BARGAINS

in MISCELLANEOUS STANDARD WORKS including Poems, Biography, History, and Fiction. Juvenile and Gift Books. Primers, Bibles and Testaments.

We have also

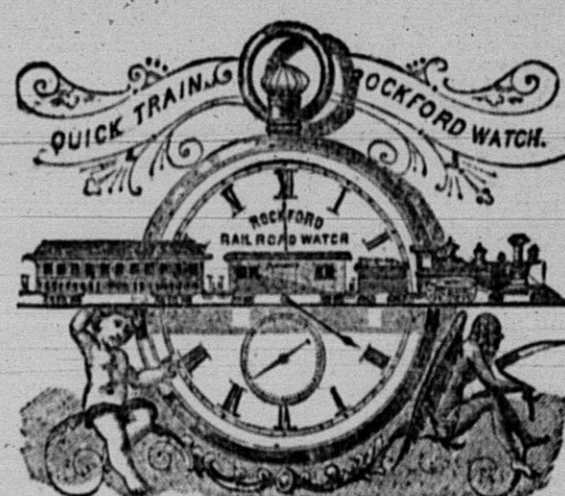
250 VOLUMNS

of the American Book Exchange Publications, The Cheapest Books ever put on the market, and as they are

no longer published, no one should miss this opportunity to fill up their library.

School Books at Reduced Prices.

GLAZIER, DE PUY & CO



THE HOLIDAYS ARE OVER

and although our trade was very satisfactory, we still have too many goods and propose for the

NEXT THIRTY DAYS

to offer them at prices that will move them.

A full stock of

Dry Goods cheap,

Groceries cheap,

Crockery cheap,

Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps cheap,

Watches cheap,

Jewelry cheap,

Clocks cheap,

Plated Ware cheap at

WOOD BROTHERS,

MAIN STREET, - CHLSEA

BOOTS & SHOES.

Having got established in their new store,

DURAND & HATCH

are now prepared to supply those calling on them with goods at figures that

DEFY COMPETITION

We will save anyone calling on us from 25 cents to One dollar on all Boots or Shoes bought.

They Mean What They Say

and sell nothing but best goods.

Cash for all kinds of produce.

DURAND & HATCH.

Ask your neighbor to Subscribe

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