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DEAR GRANDMOTHER.

Grandmother paces with stately tread
Forward and back through the quaint old
room
Out of the firelight, dancing and red,
Into the gathering dusk and gloom;
Forward and back in her stately dress,
With its falling ruffles of frost-like lace;
A look of the deepest tenderness
In the faded lines of her fine old face.
Warm on her breast in his red night-gown,
Like a scarlet lily, the baby lies,
While softly the tired lids droop down
Over the little sleepy eyes.
Grandmother sings to him sweet and low,
And memories come with the cradle-song
Of the day when she sang it long ago,
When her life was young and her heart
Was strong.

Grandmother's children have left her now;
The large old house is a shadowy place;
But shining out in the sunset glow
Of her life, like a star, comes the baby's
face.
He lies where of old his father lay;
Softly she sings him the same sweet strain;
The baby's journey has just begun,
And the joys of life's morning are hers
again.
Grandmother's gray head is bending low
Over the dear little drowsy one;
The steps of her pathway are low to go;
The baby's journey has just begun,
Yet the rosy dawn of his childish love
Brightens the evening that else were dim;
And in after years, from her home above,
The light of her blessing will be on him
—Christian Union.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Some Curious Stories of Lucky Finds of Precious Metal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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NO. 21.

full of gold and brought him much wealth.

We are told that once upon a time a young man left the home of his childhood, bade farewell to his weeping mother, kissed away the tears of his little sweetheart, and went out into the wilds of the West to become a miner. The tradition goes that he at length struck a mining camp, and being inexperienced, he sighted a veteran for advice as to the best place to dig. Seeing his visitor was a "tenderfoot" dressed in store clothes, the old man, in the kindness of his big heart, answered: "Young man, go up on the hillside in the shade of yonder green tree, and dig, and fortune will smile." The youth did not "tumble" to the sarcasm of the man of experience, but went forth with joy to the shade of the great tree as directed, dug, and found a fortune in less than an hour. But this is a lie—every word of it. I have heard the same old story told as having happened in the lead mines of Wisconsin, in the gold mines of California, Montana, Colorado, the Black Hills, and Nevada, and now I am only waiting to have some fellow spin it to me and locate the scene in Idaho, and forbearance will then and there cease.—Omaha Republican.

A Phantom or a Fact.

In a recent trip to the northwest of Dallas, Major John Henry Brown's attention was called, when some twenty miles from the city, to a peculiar rumbling sound, similar to that of a railroad train far away. Reflection told him that it was twelve or fifteen miles north of the line of the road between Dallas and Fort Worth, while the sound came from the opposite direction, in the northwest, where there was no railroad for hundreds of miles. Night found him a guest of Mr. Roland Witchee, two and a half miles north of Smithfield, in the western edge of the cross timbers, and about fourteen miles north of Fort Worth, sitting by his fireside. The noise was so distinct that he spoke of it, as did his daughter, who was his companion on the voyage. From that hour, about 6:30 p.m., till they went to sleep at 11 p.m., the roar continued, always from the north to the northwest. Mr. Witchee, who is a very intelligent farmer and a gentleman by nature, then told Mr. Brown that he had been hearing this sound since about the 1st of October, but one of his neighbors had discovered it as early as August last. By request the neighborhood began to compare notes. All had heard the sound, but each one not noticing the course, and supposed it to be the trains between Fort Worth and Dallas. Yet, as attention was drawn to the subject, all realized that the sound came from the north or northwest. Mr. Witchee had consulted with an intelligent gentleman from Henrietta, in Clay County, who reported the same phenomenon in that distant country. The next day, when some twelve miles further west, and two miles northwest of Blue Mound, in Tarrant County, Major Brown distinctly heard the same roaring, rumbling sound, and stopped the buggy till his daughter fully realized it. It resembles several familiar sounds, such as a distant waterfall; secondly, a distant railway train in the night time; thirdly, the sound of wind in a pine forest. Its sound has universally been from north to northwest. It resembles somewhat the ominous noise described by Humboldt as preceding the great earthquake in 1759 in Mexico, in which a village was destroyed and the volcanic mountains of Jorullo were heaved up in a single night, there to stand and vomit forth its lava till the present time. He had almost dismissed the subject from his mind till a day or two since, when he received a call from Mr. Joseph McElhenny, of Garrett's Creek, Wise County. His home is at least thirty-five miles west of Mr. Witchee's. He fully verifies Major Brown's own observation and the statement of Mr. Witchee, and has been hearing the sound at frequent intervals for about three months. The sound, strange and peculiar, is a reality. The cause is regulated to men of science.—Dallas Herald.

COUNTER-IRRITATION.—But few people now living are acquainted with the theoretical idea of counter-irritation, which has been so much admired in the practice of medicine. It has its origin in the following manner: A shoemaker living in Borsley, in Yorkshire, England, called in Dr. Fellows for advice. He gave a history of his case, summing it all up in these words: "In short, doctor, I can't stand sitting." "Then," replied the doctor, who was somewhat famous as a wit, "you fool, you don't you sit standing!" This so enraged the cobbler that he left the physician and sent in his bill for a pair of boots. The doctor paid the bill, gave a fresh order for another pair, and soon gained the confidence of his patient. Learning that the cobbler had vilified him for a machine which by means of a fly-wheel threw forward and backward a board like a weaver's shuttle. Beneath this board were placed large pebbles. When the cobbler applied again for treatment for the nervous prostration with which he was suffering he was strapped by the doctor to this board and the machine put in motion. The poor cobbler groined in agony and suffered as if up-roaked on the rack, but the doctor put on the power until the cobbler yelled for help. The next day the patient had so much improved that he applied for another trial of the machine. It effected a complete cure, and the doctor became famous throughout Yorkshire as a curer of nervous debility by his "counter-irritation machine," which was invented as a joke.

Water in which fax has been steeped not only kills fish, but is injurious to vegetation.

Higher Education in Michigan.

The following statistics are for the academic year 1879-80, and are compiled from the reports made to the superintendent of public instruction: Michigan university, Ann Arbor, organized in 1841, James B. Angell, president, has 52 instructors, 1,430 students; graduated 410 at last commencement; whole number of graduates, 6,166; value of buildings, grounds, apparatus, etc., \$681,442.00; amount of productive funds, \$458,555.96; number of volumes in library, 36,482; amount of legislative appropriation for year 1880, \$64,250.00; annual cost of tuition per student, \$20; average price of board per week, \$2.50.

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

State normal college, Ypsilanti, Malcolm MacVicar principal, organized in 1852, has 12 instructors, 462 students; graduated 25 at last commencement; whole number of graduates, 843; value of buildings, grounds, apparatus, etc., \$85,000; amount of productive funds, \$68,966; number of volumes in library, 2,383; amount of legislative appropriation for year 1880, \$17,500.00; annual cost of tuition per student, \$10; average price of board per week, \$2.50.

Adrian college, Adrian, Rev. M. B. Taylor, acting president, Methodist Protestant denomination, organized in 1850, has 9 instructors, 199 students; graduated 13 at last commencement; whole number of graduates, 203; value of buildings, grounds, apparatus, etc., \$133,000.00; amount of productive funds, \$83,878.70; number of volumes in library, 3,000; liabilities, \$31,467.24; annual cost of tuition per student, \$15; average price of board per week, \$2.50.

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

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

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

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

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

Kalamazoo college, Kalamazoo, Rev. Kendall Brooks, president, Baptist denomination, founded in 1855, has 7 instructors, 147 students; graduated at last commencement, 9; whole number of graduates, 129; value of buildings and grounds, apparatus, etc., \$113,000; amount of productive funds, \$116,036.63; liabilities, \$67,678; number of volumes in library, 7,000; annual tuition per student, \$15; average price of board per week, \$2.—Lansing Republican.

passenger on one of your transfer boats. He was a big, red-whiskered man named Clark. Had he gone overboard it would have cost you perhaps \$50,000 to settle the claim." "Clark? Big man with red whiskers? Wretched man, you know, what you did! That's the man who has already got a claim for \$20,000 against us for breaking his leg. If you had only let him go overboard we could have settled with his heirs for less than a quarter of the amount. Go out—go away. You have taken thousands of dollars out of our pockets by your meddlesome act." The boat walked out without a word, but he reached the dock he was heard to grumble: "I thought I was the best liar on the Atlantic coast, but I might as well hang up from this deal."—Wall Street News.

THE TRANCE.

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

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

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

a pistol shot off at his ear. The tests of the greatest scientific value were made with the eye, and it has been proved that men in trance can be made totally blind, blind in one eye, or color blind. Cayenne pepper was taken by two of the subjects with delight, they being told it was sugar.—N. Y. World.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Kitchen Notes.

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

A little ginger put into sausage meat improves the flavor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Home Talk.

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

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

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

THE FARM.

Farm Notes.

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

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

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

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

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

Bee Notes.

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

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

The Beaver.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The letter A makes men mean.

Town Board.

CHELSEA VILLAGE,
Saturday eve'g, Jan. 22, 1881.
The Board met pursuant to the call of the President.

Roll called. Present—James P. Wood, President.

Trustees present—Messrs. Thatcher, Armstrong, Woods, Crowell, Hudler and Kempf.

The reading of minutes of the previous meeting dispensed with.

On motion that we contest the suit in the case of Paine, Yeas and Nays called for.

YEAS.—Messrs. Kempf, Hudler, Armstrong, Woods, Thatcher and Crowell.

NETS.—None.—Carried.

Moved and supported, that the Board adjourn, subject to the call of the President.

C. H. ROBBINS, Clerk.

John B. Gough's New Book.

"SUNLIGHT AND SHADOW."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SUNBEAMS.

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

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

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

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

Prices, \$1.50 cts. and trial bottles 10 cts. Sold by W. R. Reed & Co.
"Prisoner at the bar," said the judge, "is there anything you wish to say before sentence is passed upon you?" The prisoner looked wistfully toward the door, and remarked that he would like to say "good evening," if it would be agreeable to the company.

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

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

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

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

ECHOES.
There are few voices in the world, but many echoes.
There are few "if any" medicines in the world that are better for Billiousness, Indigestion or Sick Headache than Spring Blossom.

Prices, \$1.50 cts. and trial bottles 10 cts. Sold by W. R. Reed & Co.

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

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

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

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

To Continue the Attractions!!

AT THE

BEE-HIVE!!

GREAT

CLOSING OUT SALE!

—WE OFFER—

ONE PILE Extra Shirts and Drawers 47 cts.

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

200 10c. RUBBER DRESSING COMBS 5c.

200 ONE SHILLING and 15 cents

Rubber Dress Combs 8c.

ONE THOUSAND 18c. RUBBER

DRESS COMBS at 10c.

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

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

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

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

GOOD THINGS IN LACES, now 5 cents.

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

ON SATURDAY

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

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

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

INGS, BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED COTTONS.

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

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

DON'T FAIL TO GET YOUR SHARE OF THEM.

RESPECTFULLY,

L. H. FIELD,

BEE-HIVE
DRY GOOD HOUSE,
JACKSON, MICH.

THIS SPACE BELONGS TO

Thos. McKone

NEW ADVERTISEMENT
WILL APPEAR NEXT
WEEK.

TO THE PUBLIC

AND EVERYBODY

IN PARTICULAR!

—NOTICE THAT—

DURAND & HATCH

Have the Best and Largest Assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES

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

WINTER SHOES!

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

GROCERIES, FLOUR,

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

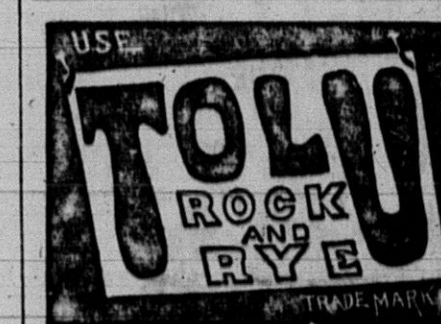
Give us a Call and be Convinced.

v9-35 DURAND & HATCH.



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

FOR SALE BY
Druggists, Grocers and Wine Merchants everywhere.



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

Put up in Quare Size Bottles for Family Use.
Sold by Dr. J. C. Bennett of Chicago, Ill., and by all Druggists. It is highly recommended by the Medical Profession, and is the only medicine that will cure the most stubborn cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. It is the only medicine that will cure the most stubborn cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. It is the only medicine that will cure the most stubborn cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

CAUTION.—DON'T BE DECEIVED
By cheap imitations. The only genuine Tolu Rock and Rye is sold by Dr. J. C. Bennett of Chicago, Ill., and by all Druggists. It is highly recommended by the Medical Profession, and is the only medicine that will cure the most stubborn cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Ask your Druggist for it!
Ask your Wine Merchant for it!
Children, ask your Mother for it!
It is sold by DRUGGISTS, GROCERS and WINE MERCHANTS everywhere.

v9-14-8m.

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

N. C. R. R. TIME TABLE.

GOING WEST.	
Passenger Train on the Michigan Central Railroad will leave Chelsea Station as follows:	
Train No. 100	9:25 A. M.
Train No. 101	10:30 A. M.
Train No. 102	11:35 A. M.
Train No. 103	12:40 P. M.
Train No. 104	1:45 P. M.
Train No. 105	2:50 P. M.
Train No. 106	3:55 P. M.
Train No. 107	5:00 P. M.
Train No. 108	6:05 P. M.
Train No. 109	7:10 P. M.
Train No. 110	8:15 P. M.
Train No. 111	9:20 P. M.
Train No. 112	10:25 P. M.
Train No. 113	11:30 P. M.
Train No. 114	12:35 A. M.
Train No. 115	1:40 A. M.
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Train No. 117	3:50 A. M.
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Train No. 282	2:35 P. M.
Train No. 283	3:40 P. M.
Train No. 284	4:45 P. M.
Train No. 285	5:50 P. M.
Train No. 286	6:55 P. M.
Train No. 287	8:00 P. M.
Train No. 288	9:05 P. M.
Train No. 289	10:10 P. M.
Train No. 290	11:15 P. M.
Train No. 291	12:20 A. M.
Train No. 292	1:25 A. M.
Train No. 293	2:30 A. M.
Train No. 294	3:35 A. M.
Train No. 295	4:40 A. M.
Train No. 296	5:45 A. M.
Train No. 297	6:50 A. M.
Train No. 298	7:55 A. M.
Train No. 299	9:00 A. M.
Train No. 300	10:05 A. M.
Train No. 301	11:10 A. M.
Train No. 302	12:15 P. M.
Train No. 303	1:20 P. M.
Train No. 304	2:25 P. M.
Train No. 305	3:30 P. M.
Train No. 306	4:35 P. M.
Train No. 307	5:40 P. M.
Train No. 308	6:45 P. M.
Train No. 309	7:50 P. M.
Train No. 310	8:55 P. M.
Train No. 311	10:00 P. M.
Train No. 312	11:05 P. M.
Train No. 313	12:10 A. M.
Train No. 314	1:15 A. M.
Train No. 315	2:20 A. M.
Train No. 316	3:25 A. M.
Train No. 317	4:30 A. M.
Train No. 318	5:35 A. M.
Train No. 319	6:40 A. M.
Train No. 320	7:45 A. M.
Train No. 321	8:50 A. M.
Train No. 322	9:55 A. M.
Train No. 323	11:00 A. M.
Train No. 324	12:05 P. M.
Train No. 325	1:10 P. M.
Train No. 326	2:15 P. M.
Train No. 327	3:20 P. M.
Train No. 328	4:25 P. M.
Train No. 329	5:30 P. M.
Train No. 330	6:35 P. M.
Train No. 331	7:40 P. M.
Train No. 332	8:45 P. M.
Train No. 333	9:50 P. M.
Train No. 334	10:55 P. M.
Train No. 335	12:00 A. M.
Train No. 336	1:05 A. M.
Train No. 337	2:10 A. M.
Train No. 338	3:15 A. M.
Train No. 339	4:20 A. M.
Train No. 340	5:25 A. M.
Train No. 341	6:30 A. M.
Train No. 342	7:35 A. M.
Train No. 343	8:40 A. M.
Train No. 344	9:45 A. M.
Train No. 345	10:50 A. M.
Train No. 346	11:55 A. M.
Train No. 347	1:00 P. M.
Train No. 348	2:05 P. M.
Train No. 349	3:10 P. M.
Train No. 350	4:15 P. M.
Train No. 351	5:20 P. M.
Train No. 352	6:25 P. M.
Train No. 353	7:30 P. M.
Train No. 354	8:35 P. M.
Train No. 355	9:40 P. M.
Train No. 356	10:45 P. M.
Train No. 357	11:50 P. M.
Train No. 358	12:55 A. M.
Train No. 359	2:00 A. M.
Train No. 360	3:05 A. M.
Train No. 361	4:10 A. M.
Train No. 362	5:15 A. M.
Train No. 363	6:20 A. M.
Train No. 364	7:25 A. M.
Train No. 365	8:30 A. M.
Train No. 366	9:35 A. M.
Train No. 367	10:40 A. M.
Train No. 368	11:45 A. M.
Train No. 369	12:50 P. M.
Train No. 370	1:55 P. M.
Train No. 371	3:00 P. M.
Train No. 372	4:05 P. M.
Train No. 373	5:10 P. M.
Train No. 374	6:15 P. M.
Train No. 375	7:20 P. M.
Train No. 376	8:25 P. M.
Train No. 377	9:30 P. M.
Train No. 378	10:35 P. M.
Train No. 379	11:40 P. M.
Train No. 380	12:45 A. M.
Train No. 381	1:50 A. M.
Train No. 382	2:55 A. M.
Train No. 383	4:00 A. M.
Train No. 384	5:05 A. M.
Train No. 385	6:10 A. M.
Train No. 386	7:15 A. M.
Train No. 387	8:20 A. M.
Train No. 388	9:25 A. M.
Train No. 389	10:30 A. M.
Train No. 390	11:35 A. M.
Train No. 391	12:40 P. M.
Train No. 392	1:45 P. M.
Train No. 393	2:50 P. M.
Train No. 394	3:55 P. M.
Train No. 395	5:00 P. M.
Train No. 396	6:05 P. M.
Train No. 397	7:10 P. M.
Train No. 398	8:15 P. M.
Train No. 399	9:20 P. M.
Train No. 400	10:25 P. M.
Train No. 401	11:30 P. M.
Train No. 402	12:35 A. M.
Train No. 403	1:40 A. M.
Train No. 404	2:45 A. M.
Train No. 405	3:50 A. M.
Train No. 406	4:55 A. M.
Train No. 407	6:00 A. M.
Train No. 408	7:05 A. M.
Train No. 409	8:10 A. M.
Train No. 410	9:15 A. M.
Train No. 411	10:20 A. M.
Train No. 412	11:25 A. M.
Train No. 413	12:30 P. M.
Train No. 414	1:35 P. M.
Train No. 415	2:40 P. M.
Train No. 416	3:45 P. M.
Train No. 417	4:50 P. M.
Train No. 418	5:55 P. M.
Train No. 419	7:00 P. M.
Train No. 420	8:05 P. M.
Train No. 421	9:10 P. M.
Train No. 422	10:15 P. M.
Train No. 423	11:20 P. M.
Train No. 424	12:25 A. M.
Train No. 425	1:30 A. M.
Train No. 426	2:35 A. M.
Train No. 427	3:40 A. M.
Train No. 428	4:45 A. M.
Train No. 429	5:50 A. M.
Train No. 430	6:55 A. M.
Train No. 431	8:00 A. M.
Train No. 432	9:05 A. M.
Train No. 433	10:10 A. M.
Train No. 434	11:15 A. M.
Train No. 435	12:20 P. M.
Train No. 436	1:25 P. M.
Train No. 437	2:30 P. M.
Train No. 438	3:35 P. M.
Train No. 439	4:40 P. M.
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Train No. 442	7:55 P. M.
Train No. 443	9:00 P. M.
Train No. 444	10:05 P. M.
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Train No. 446	12:15 A. M.
Train No. 447	1:20 A. M.
Train No. 448	2:25 A. M.
Train No. 449	3:30 A. M.
Train No. 450	4:35 A. M.
Train No. 451	5:40 A. M.
Train No. 452	6:45 A. M.
Train No. 453	7:50 A. M.
Train No. 454	8:55 A. M.
Train No. 455	10:00 A. M.
Train No. 456	11:05 A. M.
Train No. 457	12:10 P. M.
Train No. 458	1:15 P. M.
Train No. 459	2:20 P. M.
Train No. 460	3:25 P. M.
Train No. 461	4:30 P. M.
Train No. 462	5:35 P. M.
Train No. 463	6:40 P. M.
Train No. 464	7:45 P. M.
Train No. 465	8:50 P. M.
Train No. 466	9:55 P. M.
Train No. 467	11:00 P. M.
Train No. 468	12:05 A. M.
Train No. 469	1:10 A. M.
Train No. 470	2:15 A. M.
Train No. 471	3:20 A. M.
Train No. 472	4:25 A. M.
Train No. 473	5:30 A. M.
Train No. 474	6:35 A. M.
Train No. 475	7:40 A. M.
Train No. 476	8:45 A. M.
Train No. 477	9:50 A. M.
Train No. 478	10:55 A. M.
Train No. 479	12:00 P. M.
Train No. 480	1:05 P. M.
Train No. 481	2:10 P. M.
Train No. 482	3:15 P. M.
Train No. 483	4:20 P. M.
Train No. 484	5:25 P. M.
Train No. 485	6:30 P. M.
Train No. 486	7:35 P. M.
Train No. 487	8:40 P. M.
Train No. 488	9:45 P. M.
Train No. 489	10:50 P. M.
Train No. 490	11:55 P. M.
Train No. 491	1:00 A. M.
Train No. 492	2:05 A. M.
Train No. 493	3:10 A. M.
Train No. 494	4:15 A. M.
Train No. 495	5:20 A. M.
Train No. 496	6:25 A. M.
Train No. 497	7:30 A. M.
Train No. 498	8:35 A. M.
Train No. 499	9:40 A. M.
Train No. 500	10:45 A. M.
Train No. 501	11:50 A. M.
Train No. 502	12:55 P. M.
Train No. 503	2:00 P. M.
Train No. 504	3:05 P. M.

