

Artichokes have proved to be the cheapest and best hog food ever raised, and believed to be a sure preventive of hog cholera.

As regards soil and planting, they require the same treatment as the potato the first year although they will grow on much poorer land than the other. The exception in treatment the second year, therefore, is that they do not need planting anew, as there will be seed enough left in the ground, no matter how thoroughly they are dug. For this reason they are difficult to exterminate and should be confined to the same land. As the frost does not injure them in the least, they can be left in the earth and in the winter or spring, as wanted, saving cost of storage, as in the case of turnips or potatoes. In the spring they are juicy and fresh, and very valuable for new milch cows, causing a large supply of very rich milk. Horses, old and young cattle, sheep and swine, all eat them with voracity. Horses fed with them need but little grain. They are as nutritious as potatoes, and contain more saccharine matter than even the sugar beet. Cooked in the spring as vegetable oyster or salsify, they form a delicious dish.

The foregoing refers, of course, to tubers. We will now notice the stalks. They grow from four to eight feet high and make an immense amount of food. Horses, sheep and cattle consume them, and if not fed in large quantities, will eat the last particle, and that too in preference to first-class corn fodder. The stalks, when dry, may be used for fuel, especially for heating baking ovens. They can be cut the same as corn; or, if not too heavy, a cradle can be used to advantage. If left in large shocks and well topped they can stand in the field and be hauled away as wanted without injury from the weather. After the first year the growth will probably spread so as to prevent cultivation, and the third year, quantities can be pulled during the summer for soiling purposes. The plot should be manured every fourth year at the most and often if convenient. They yield from one-half to double as much as potatoes, and never rot. They should have a dry soil.

The reason for planting in the fall, is that they start earlier in the spring, and the longer the season the larger the crop they mature. It may be advisable, however, to defer planting till spring on very heavy soil.

What an Old Farmer Says.

This is the advice of an old man who has tilled the soil for forty years:

I am an old man upwards of three score years, during two scores of which I have been rich and have all I need; do not owe a dollar, have given my children a good education, and when I am called away shall leave them enough to keep the wolf from the door. My experience has taught me that—

1. One acre of land well prepared and well tilled produced more than two which received only the same amount of labor used on one.
2. One cow, horse, mule, sheep or hog well fed is more profitable than two kept on the same amount necessary to keep one well.
3. One acre of clover or grass is worth more than two of cotton where no grass or clover is raised.
4. No farmer who buys oats, corn or wheat, rudder and hay, can keep the sheriff from the door to the end.
5. The farmer who never reads the papers, sneers at book farming and improvements, always has a leaky roof, poor stock, broken down fences, and complains of "bad seasons."
6. The farmer who is above his business and entrusts it to another to manage soon has no business to attend to.

The farmer whose habitual beverage is cold water is healthier, wealthier and wiser than he who does not refuse to drink.

Stock Raising.

More and still more attention is being given to stock raising in the west. On the small farms at the east and the north, with the long winters there, stock cannot be raised profitably. Here in the west, where lands are cheap, there is no branch of farming that pays so well. Like wheat, cotton or tobacco farming, stock raising does not impoverish the soil. The droppings of the stock keep up the fertility of the land. This is an item of very great importance, and but little appreciated by farmers generally. Whether the farm shall be worn out or kept fertile, is but little considered. Those who have lived at the east know what worn-out farms mean. They know there is a great deal of hard work and very little profit in cultivating such. Stock raising will avert the calamity of exhausted lands.

There is another feature that most farmers should consider, and that is, there is far less labor connected with stock raising than with most other branches of farming. There is not the necessity for so many hired men. Plowing, seeding, harvesting and hauling the products to market are, comparatively, avoided.

But, to raise stock profitably, ample preparation should be made. Pastures and meadows and corn fields are needed. One should have these before embarking in the business to any large extent. Sheds and stables are needed for winter protection. Care and attention are as well rewarded in stock raising as in any other business.—*Rural World.*

The results of Vogel's studies of the spectra of various stars, contained in a paper lately presented to the Berlin Academy, are as follows: The yellow stars appear to be about as hot as the sun; the red stars are probably much cooler than the sun; and the white stars must be regarded as much hotter. The same investigator finds that the light of the moon corresponds closely with that reflected by sandstone of a yellowish gray color.

Lemon Honey: Six well beaten eggs, grated rind and juice of three lemons, one pound white sugar, one-fourth pound butter; stir butter and sugar to a cream, add lemons and simmer; when hot add eggs, stir briskly for five minutes, remove and cool. This can be kept in jars for months, to use for cakes and tarts.

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NO. 36

DRIVING HOME THE COWS.

Out of the clover and blue-eyed grass,
He turned them into the green lane;
One after another he let them pass,
And fastened the meadow bars again.
Under the willows and over the hill,
He patiently followed the sober pace;
The merry whistle for once was still,
And something shadowed the sunny face.
Only a boy! and his father had said
He never would let his youngest go;
Two already were lying dead,
Under the feet of the trampling foe.
But after the evening work was done,
And the frogs were loud in the meadow swamp,
Over his shoulder he slung his gun
And stealthily followed the foot-path damp.
Across the clover and through the wheat,
With resolute heart and purpose grim,
Though cold was the dew on the hurrying feet,
And the blind bats flitting startled him.
Thrice since then had the lane been white,
And the orchard sweet with apple bloom;
And now when the cows came home at night,
The feeble father drove them home.
For news had come to the lonely farm
That three were lying where two had lain;
And the old man's tremulous palsied arm
Could never lean on a son's again.
The summer day grew cold and late,
He went for the cows when the work was done;
But down the lane, as he opened the gate,
He saw them coming, one by one.
Brindle, Ebony, Speckle and Bess,
Shaking their horns in the evening wind;
Cropping the buttercups out of the grass—
But who was it following close behind?
Loosely swung in the idle air,
The empty coils of a rusty blue;
And worn and pale, from the cringing hair,
Looked out a face that the father knew.
The great tears sprung to their meeting eyes,
For the heart must speak when the lips are dumb.
And under the silent evening skies
Together they followed the cattle home.
—Kate P. Osgood, in *Utica Observer.*

HOUSEHOLD PETS.

Jack and I had been married a year before we went to housekeeping. People say that the first year of married life is the most trying. All I can say is that we did not find it so. We never had a word of serious difference so long as we boarded, but almost as soon as we were settled in our own tiny, pretty house our troubles began.

Jack and I have never been quite able to decide when our unpleasantness commenced. He put the date of it in June, when Lettice Green went to Europe and left me her canaries as a parting gift—two of the loveliest little yellow and green darlings that ever were seen. That is quite absurd, though. The real trouble began a month later, when he himself brought home the great, clumsy, blundering Newfoundland pup, which was the pest of the house for many a long day.

Jack and I were poor enough, but we had rich relations. Jack had an uncle, Mr. Philip Phelps, and I had an aunt, Clarice Vaughn, both of whom had declared their intention of leaving us their respective heirs. Aunt Clarice was a childless widow and Uncle Philip a bachelor. Both of them were peculiar in their way, and full of whims and "fads." We had never been able to entertain them hitherto, but as soon as we were settled in our house each of them had promised us a visit. It was time for Uncle Philip's arrival soon after Jack brought home that wretched dog. Uncle Philip had always seemed very fond of me, and I resolved to appeal to him privately to induce Jack to banish the horrid thing from the house.

Uncle Philip was stout and rubicund, with a bald pink head fringed with white hair, and a laughing blue eye—two of them, in fact. Unluckily for my private plans, he took most kindly to Hero from the first; and as I watched the softening of his eye over the pup's clumsy gambols I realized that any attempt to influence him as I desired would be utterly in vain. We were all collected in the back parlor on the night of his arrival, he sitting in a large easy chair at the window. He was just giving us a graphic description of a recent visit to New Mexico, when he started, and clapped his hand to his head, with a sudden ejaculation.

"I thought you told me you had no mosquitoes here," he said, with a puzzled air.

Neither had we, as Jack and I both assured him, and after a moment he took up the thread of his narrative. Crack! another slap at his bald head, and another break in his tale. Crack! crack! crack!

"What do you mean my denying mosquitoes?" he cried, indignantly. "I know that mosquitoes and malaria are two things that the inhabitants of a swamp will never confess to, but I thought that you were above such weaknesses."

Our earnest "but, indeed dear uncle," was suddenly interrupted by a sudden flutter of wings, and a douche of cold water exactly on the center of Uncle Philip's head. Jack sprang to his feet.

"It's those beastly birds, Madge," he said. "They have been chucking their seeds at Uncle Philip, and now they've finished up with a shower bath. Taking their bath in their drinking cup, too, the little brutes! It's too bad, I vow!"

Uncle Philip was silent, but his face, as he glared at the cage overhead, was a study. I apologized, eagerly, abjectly, and I hoped, to some purpose. Then we adjourned to the front parlor, and finished the evening quietly.

Uncle Philip was up bright and early next morning. I was surprised to find him in the dining room when I went down, before the bell rang, to see that the table was properly set. Hero was beside him, blinking up with his great stupid eyes, one big paw laid upon Uncle Philip's knee, and his red tongue lolling out idiotically. Uncle Philip greeted me affectionately, though, I fancied, with rather an air of constraint.

"Did you sleep well, Uncle Philip," I asked.

Uncle Philip hesitated. "It was quiet enough most of the night," he said, "but I was somewhat disturbed toward morning."

"Not used to the city noises?" I asked; but Jack, who had come in behind me, laughed.

"Nonsense, Madge!" he said. "You forget that Uncle Philip lives in Chicago, which is not exactly quiet. It was all those birds of yours again. Uncle Philip's room is directly over my study, and the things turned up at daylight, as usual. Nobody could sleep in such a confounded racket. Now, confess, Uncle Philip, was not that the trouble?"

Just here Hero made a diversion by an unexpected and successful spring at the chop on Jack's plate, with which he vanished through the back door, while Uncle Philip and Jack laughed and applauded.

Uncle Philip stayed with us less than a week, growing daily more silent and testy. When, on the fifth day, he announced his intention of leaving us, I could not feel deeply grieved, but Jack was.

"It's all very well for you," he said. "Uncle Philip is no relation of yours, and you have no old claims of affection and kinship pulling at you. It is not his money, as you very well know, but he is the last one of my mother's family left, and to have him driven out of his nephew's house by those ridiculous pets of yours—well, it's hard, and no mistake."

"Nonsense, Jack! the birds have nothing to do with it," I said; but Jack shrugged his shoulders.

"All right," he said; "but a man of Uncle Philip's age and habits can't stand being awakened at daylight every morning, and disturbed at all hours of the day and night besides."

"I don't disturb him," I said. "You do," said Jack. "You spend your whole time prancing up and down stairs, opening and shutting the window just below his room, because you fancy that those blessed birds are dying of too much or too little air."

I was sorry that Jack was vexed, of course, but I really could not feel very unhappy at losing a guest so utterly unfeeling and inconsiderate. Besides, Aunt Clarice has written to ask when it would be convenient for us to receive her, and she could now come as soon as she felt inclined.

It was the very day after Uncle Philip left that I found Jon-Jou, the female bird, lying dead upon the floor. My first idea was that it was a mean piece of vengeance upon Jack's part, and I taxed him with it, but he denied it indignantly.

"I'm not such a brute as you seem to think, Madge," he said; "I don't like the birds, but I wouldn't hurt a feather of their tails. Look here, though, as he poked out with the point of his pen-knife something that had lodged in the tiny beak. 'Here is what did the mischief. Stolen from my desk, too, by Jove!—a clear case of poetical justice.'"

It was a tiny bit of red wafer which he held out for me to examine, and of course I had to acknowledge that it alone had caused the catastrophe. I buried my little pet mournfully, and thought of bringing another to replace her, but Jack put his veto upon any such proceeding.

"But, Jack," I said, "Bijou will die of loneliness."

"Let him," said Jack, savagely, and that was all.

Well, Bijou didn't die of loneliness.

We saw Uncle Philip tolerably often, though he no longer staid with us. I noticed, however, that he could with difficulty be persuaded to enter the back parlor. Even the sound of Bijou's singing, which penetrated the closed doors, made him start and wince in a manner which was simply absurd, though he never said anything.

We were in daily expectation of Aunt Clarice's arrival, the date of which was not quite certain, and she was staying with friends who continually urged her to prolong her visit. After the day for her coming to us had been fixed three times and so often postponed, I made up my mind not to expect her until I saw her. Consequently I had dismissed all thoughts of her from my mind.

I was sitting at my sewing one morning, when Jane came up to tell me that a lady was in the parlor, who declined to send up her name.

"An agent, no doubt," I said. "I wish you had asked her business, Jane. But no matter; I must go down soon, so shut up Bijou, in any case."

So I sewed on tranquilly until I had finished the piece of work upon which I was engaged, and then ran down stairs, humming a blithe little tune as I went. I never finished that tune, though, for the first thing my eyes fell upon in the hall was Aunt Clarice.

Yes, Aunt Clarice, sitting demurely in the hall chair, but with no very demure expression upon her face. On the contrary, it was a much agitated and disheveled Aunt Clarice upon whom I looked—an Aunt Clarice who appeared equally divided between tears and indignation, and who met my astonished gaze with one full of wrath and meaning.

"Dear Aunt Clarice!" I cried. "Who ever dreamed of seeing you to-day? Why in the world didn't you go into the parlor, even if Jane hadn't sense enough to take you there? That girl's blunders are really beyond everything."

"Don't send the girl," said Aunt Clarice, grimly; "it's not her fault. She took me in there fast enough; but if people will turn their parlors into menageries, they can hardly expect their friends to stay in them."

"Menageries?" Dear Aunt Clarice, I cried, "I never thought you would mind birds, too. You're as bad as Uncle Philip."

"Birds!" said Aunt Clarice, with an indistinguishable intonation. "But I do mind birds very much—such birds as this; birds that walk on four legs and have their tails and make grabs at your ankles."

"Aunt Clarice," I cried, "it's Hero that you mean—Jack's great horrid dog. You mean to say that he is in the parlor? Oh, dear! what shall I do? Jack says there is no harm in him, but he always dances and grins at us so. How shall we ever get him out, for neither Jane nor I dare touch him?"

Aunt Clarice had relaxed slightly when she found that I had nothing to do with Hero's presence in the parlor, and now she began to laugh.

"Don't trouble yourself about getting him out," she said. "He is safe enough there, for I shut the door upon him. He kept quiet until Jane had gone, but as soon as I was left quite alone and unprotected he floundered out from under the very sofa that I was sitting upon, and 'danced and grinned' at me, until I took to my heels. Now I'll go up stairs and take my things off."

Jack only laughed when I complained to him of Hero's escapade; said that as my pet had the run of his study, it was only fair that his should have the run of the rest of the house. He positively refused to chain him, or even to keep him in the yard and cellar, as I implored him to do, if only on Aunt Clarice's account.

"No, no," he said, "my relations have had their turn: it is time that yours took their share now."

Wherever Aunt Clarice was, Hero was sure to be somewhere near. If she sat down upon the sofa, Hero wriggled out from under it; if she entered a room, Hero bounced at her from behind the door; nay, he even secreted himself under her bed at night, for the express purpose of coming out in the small hours, and wakening her by the contact of his cold, wet nose, and his warm, wet tongue. After she had twice aroused the whole household by his wild shrieks at these uncanny visits, Aunt Clarice mildly, but firmly announced her determination.

"My dear Madge," she said, "I am very fond of you; I am fond of Jack, too; but really a man who keeps such a wild beast about his house is fit only for Bedlam. I can't expect you to turn him out for me, so I have decided to turn myself out for him. I am not quite ready to go home yet, so I have taken board for a few weeks where I shall be quite comfortable."

Jack only laughed and said, "Tit for tat," when he heard of Aunt Clarice's departure. He laughed still more when, on comparing notes, we found that she and Uncle Philip were now inhabitants of the same boarding house on Ninth street—a curious coincidence, certainly, but not worth going into hysterics about. It really seemed as if Jack would never get over it. Every now and then, during the whole evening he would suddenly throw himself back, kick up his heels in the most undignified manner, and roar. When I asked him his reason for such behavior, he would say only "Uncle Philip and Aunt Clarice!—ho! ho! ho!" And for days the mention of either name would bring a most diabolical grin to his face, which was a handsome enough one in general.

It was rather curious, I thought, that since Aunt Clarice had left us so abruptly we had seen nothing either of her or of Uncle Philip, although more than a week had passed. Aunt Clarice was always out—or so the servant said when I called; and as for her, she had never once crossed our threshold since that unlucky day.

I was just expressing my feelings upon the subject to Jack, when Bijou hopping about the carpet at my feet, every other drop, upon the extent of the manuring and cultivation. Of late years the drill system has been adopted by a good many farmers, but it does not seem to increase in favor; rather the reverse. It is not disputed that a little additional yield may be obtained from this system; but it is at a great cost of hand-labor, so that in the end there is no gain, worth mentioning.

Where the extent of the crop is small, it probably possesses some advantage, but we do not think otherwise. Lately the crop has been planted earlier than formerly—say the last week in April—for the reason that in case of failure to come up from rotting by a cold, wet soil, there will be plenty of time for replanting. But this will scarcely stand, inasmuch if planting is delayed from the 5th to the 15th of May, the ground will have become warm, the excessive moisture disappeared. Besides, the 15th of May is none too late for putting in the crop. In fact, we regard it as better than an earlier date.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

ABOUT MOTHS.—The destruction caused by these little pests can only be counted by millions yearly, and they are the plague of every housekeeper. Unless you hermetically seal a cask or box, you can scarcely keep the miller out, as she will crawl through a good sized pinhole. Therefore we must use something offensive, and the writer has found nothing so effective and so cheap as petroleum paper, or even the common tar roofing paper will answer. Buy your paper in rolls, cut in sections long enough to cover the inside, the bottom and the sides, and lap over on the top of the box. All of the inside of the box must be covered, and on the inside of this again place wrapping paper to prevent the contact of nice clothing with the petroleum paper. Use a large box—no matter about being very tight, as the paper will cover the holes—and pack in all your woollens and furs, filling it full. Bring the paper up over the box, and let it cover the whole so that the miller cannot enter without crawling over the petroleum paper, which she will never do. Nail on the cover of the box and your clothing is safe for three years if you want to leave it that long. It is much cheaper and does not evaporate like camphor, and the carbolic acid in it seems to act like an antiseptic on the animal fiber of the wool to preserve and make it healthful.

The temperature of colliery shafts is discussed by Mr. H. A. Woodward, in a paper read before the Manchester Geological Society. He finds that shafts sunk through seams of coal are, on an average, one degree of Fahrenheit warmer with every fifty-four feet of vertical descent; while in sinking through rock and metallic ores a descent of sixty-nine feet is requisite to raise the temperature one degree.

Uncle Philip and Aunt Clarice Phelps proved to be the most cheerful and contented of elderly couples. It seems that it is an old love affair. Jack knew of it all along, which was the reason of his profane laughter when he found they had established themselves

in the same house. They were engaged when both were young, but quarreled. Aunt Clarice married Mr. Vaughn out of pique, while Uncle Philip remained a bachelor for her sweet sake.

We are thoroughly reconciled now, and stranger things have happened than that we should be their heirs after all.

Attachment to Newspaper.

Some one who seems to know about the relation of a good newspaper to the family writes as follows:

"The strong attachment of subscribers to well conducted newspapers is fully confirmed by publishers. 'Stop my paper,' words of dread to beginners in business, lose their terror after a paper has been established for a term of years. So long as a paper pursues a just, honorable and judicious course, meeting the wants of its customers, in all respects, the ties of friendship between the subscribers and the paper are as hard to break by an outside third party as the link which binds old friends in business or social life. Occasional defects and errors in a newspaper are overlooked by those who have become attached to it, through its perusal, for years. They sometimes become dissatisfied with it on account of something which has slipped into its columns, and may stop taking it; but the absence of the familiar sheet at their homes and offices for a few weeks becomes an insupportable privation and they hasten to take it again, and possibly apologize for having it stopped. No friendship on earth is more constant than that contracted by the reader for a journal which makes an honest and earnest effort to merit its continued support. Hence a conscientiously conducted paper becomes a favorite in the family."

The Culture of Corn.

The name corn in England is applied to all grains, as we think it should be; and our Indian corn is there called maize, a name used only with respect to this grain, and hence leads to no confusion.

In its cultivation no crop is better understood by our farmers as a rule, and yet none so well-known forms so varied so much in the modes of cultivation. Forty years ago—and it is sometimes done now—the ground was plowed, then harrowed two or three times, then cross plowed, and then the rows struck out in the direction of the first plowing. No, we really, this mode is abandoned, as it is only one plow in a before the rows are marked out, and the seed is dropped by a planter, which separates the grains in the hill much more uniformly than when dropped by hand. Three stalks are the limit for a hill, but it very frequently is reduced to two. The distance between the hills and the rows ranges from three to three and a half feet, the yield being about the same, though it depends, like every other crop, upon the extent of the manuring and cultivation. Of late years the drill system has been adopted by a good many farmers, but it does not seem to increase in favor; rather the reverse. It is not disputed that a little additional yield may be obtained from this system; but it is at a great cost of hand-labor, so that in the end there is no gain, worth mentioning.

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RAILROAD REPORTS.

Annual Showings of Three Michigan Railroads.

The annual meeting of the Michigan Central railroad was held in Detroit last week, all the old officers being re-elected. Over \$11,000,000 of stock was represented at the meeting, most of it being in proxies voted by Cornelius Vanderbilt.

THE ANNUAL REPORT gives the following totals for the year ending December 31, 1880.

	1880	1879
Gross revenue	\$6,085,748 71	\$7,415,428 86
Operating expenses	\$5,778,751 09	\$4,699,502 48
Construction acct.	35,154 00	10,000 00
Interest and rental	1,569,422 58	1,871,732 00
Guarantee 1st mt.	16,989 00	33,920 00
Jackson accident	70,000 00	

Total disbursements \$7,490,344 67 \$6,331,154 43
Show'g't revenue \$1,595,404 04 \$1,084,274 13
Dividends 1,499,056 32 1,890,911 22

Cash surplus \$94,317 72 \$53,583 21
The dividends in 1880 were at 8 per cent and in 1879 at 5 1/2 per cent. This account shows, after charging to it disbursements for operating expenses, interest and rentals, dividends and \$70,000 for Jackson accident claims (now all settled)—a net gain for the year of \$96,347.72. The present balance of the account is composed as follows: Detroit & Bay City guaranteed interest, \$50,900; construction expenditures, \$105,184; cash surplus, \$149,880.93; total, \$305,964.93.

The capital stock of the company still remains at \$18,738,204. The business of last year was the most successful in its history. The freight tonnage shows an increase of 8.06 per cent over the unprecedented volume of the previous year, and the earnings also show an increase of 24.24 per cent. The passenger movement shows an increase of 17.58 per cent and the earnings therefrom an increase of 19.32 per cent.

Of the 803 miles of track on the main and leased lines 590 are now laid with steel.

The earnings for '79 and '80 are thus compared:

	1880	1879
Freight	\$6,105,970 72	\$4,969,987 84
Passenger	2,401,771 31	2,062,264 51
Miscellaneous	238,033 01	297,541 99
Total	\$8,745,775 04	\$7,329,794 34

Local passengers, 1,477,419; total freight, 1,699,810. Local freight hauler, 1,711,711 tons; through freight, 1,925,426 tons; 3,797,137 tons.

The number of locomotives remains at 219; 192 of them coal-burners and 29 wood-burners, and 13 having been built in the company's shops last year to take the place of those condemned. The freight car equipment has been increased 500 cars.

LAKE SHORE.

The annual report of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern road was submitted at the Cleveland meeting. The main line remains at 868 miles, the total including leased lines, etc., 1,177 miles. Capital stock \$50,000,000.

The following table shows the comparative earnings of the road:

	1880	1879
Freight	\$14,077,294 32	\$11,288,290 62
Passenger	3,701,008 06	3,180,003 59
Mails	537,841 10	517,446 16
Express	248,052 17	201,695 65
All other sources	120,255 26	126,068 45
Total	\$18,749,450 91	\$15,271,492 47

Operating expenses and taxes 10,418,104 73 9,384,524 42
Per cent 55 56 58 50

Net earnings \$8,331,356 18 \$5,886,968 05
Increase 43.4 per cent

Gross earnings \$4,477,968 44
Increase 43.4 per cent

Expenses 1,480,500 31
Increase 4

Legal Printing.—Persons having legal advertising to do, should remember that it is not necessary that it should be published at the county seat—any paper published in the county will answer. In all matters transpiring in this vicinity, the interest of the advertisers will be better served, by having the notices published in their home paper, than to take them to a paper that is not as generally read in their vicinity, besides it is the duty of every one to support home institutions as much as possible.

To Correspondents.
Correspondents will please write on one side of the paper only. No communication will be published unless accompanied with the real name and address of the author, which we require, not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.
All communications should be addressed to
"THE HERALD,"
Chelsea, Washburn Co., Mich.

The Chelsea Herald.

CHELSEA, MAY 12, 1881.

Climate and Character.

While the predominant race in the United States is Saxon, or English, it is a fact which all of us know that we are as unlike the English of England, as we are unlike the French or Swedes. We do not lose ourselves in a crowd of Englishmen, as we would in a crowd of our own countrymen; we speak the same language, and are familiar with the same legal, political and constitutional ideas; but, if it were not for these, we would be as strange with an Englishman as with a German. The truth is that, at the present day, after but little more than two centuries, the inhabitant of the United States is no longer simply an Englishman. He has traits which are peculiar to himself, and which cannot be mistaken, any more than the English physiognomy could be confounded with the German. He is, in a word, developed as an American type. But as this type cannot be the result of a crossing of races, since it is the most marked in the Eastern States, precisely where the race is less mixed it must be the consequence of external influences. The American is thinner, more bony, nervous, and restless and inquiet than the ancestral race. He lacks the English *embonpoint*; his jaws are narrower, and so is his forehead; his lips are thinner, his eyes are sunken, his feet and hands less fleshy, and his limbs smaller. His person lacks the generous amplitude of the English physique, and what attracts the attention of a foreigner first of all, is the fact that his neck seems longer. It is not really of greater length, for the length of the cervical vertebrae is the same; but it is thinner, and therefore appears elongated.

An essay on the climate of the United States by an eminent naturalist, Mr. Desor, recently read before the Helvetic Society of Natural History, attempts to find out a cause for the differences in the dryness of our atmosphere. The difference between the atmosphere of Europe and that of the United States is so marked as to attract the attention of all observant Europeans who migrate to this country. German women are astonished at the facility with which linen dries, even in the depth of winter, so that washing takes in general, less than half the time it does in Europe, which makes the custom so general in the United States of washing every week, whereas in many parts of Europe, it is the custom to do the family washing only once a month. These same house keepers, especially those who live in the country, are in despair at first, at finding how rapidly their bread dries up. Habituated in their native country to making a supply of bread for several weeks, they are in consternation at seeing that their bread, although prepared in the same manner, hardens and becomes uneatable in the course of a few days. They impute it to the quality of the flour, or of the water. They lose their temper, they bemoan themselves, and after a while they end in adopting the American custom of making bread every day, or at least every other day. This inconvenience, however, has its compensations. Thus, moldiness is not as much to be feared in this country as in Europe. Here provisions keep for weeks in cold weather without being injured, and our cellars, in less in damp and low places, are so dry that vegetables and food remain sweet and untainted in them. European cellars, on the other hand, are damp without any special local cause. Those who have visited the wine cellars of England, France, and Germany, inform us that mold, centuries old, hangs in grotesque festoons from the ceiling, and upon the walls. No such fungus growths are to be seen in American cellars. This difference of humidity is reflected in the animal

life of the two countries. Bugon, in comparing the animals and plants of the new continent with those of the old, pointed out a double contrast. He had remarked that the animal species of the American continent were, in general, smaller than their congeners of the old continent, while nearly the reverse was true of plants. He concluded from this, that the new continent was more favorable to the vegetable kingdom, while the old was more so to the animal kingdom—That the Saxon in the United States has a more attenuated physique than the Saxon in England and Germany, and that in the parts of this country where the old English stock is least mixed, this attenuation is continually going on, are facts too well known to need demonstration. The difference between our women and those of Europe is most striking. Ours lack the incumbrance of bust that English ladies possess, and, as compared with the latter, are more delicate and ethereal. In plain words, American women, when young, at least, are far more beautiful than those of any country in Europe, though their beauty does not last so long. Under the influence of our desiccating atmosphere an American woman will begin to wither at forty, or before, while an English woman will preserve her freshness of complexion beyond that age.

Mr. Desor in his essay, pursues the question beyond mere physical aspects, and endeavors to trace a relation between the dryness of our atmosphere and the characteristic impatience and restlessness of our people. Dry winds everywhere effect the nervous system, making people irritable, inquiet, and excitable; and it is the uniform absence of moisture in the atmosphere of the United States, he argues, that causes the American people to be so feverish in their enterprises, impatient in their business, and so suspicious and jealous toward outside nations, as to have become a peculiar and individual people.

Our Chip Basket.

It was their first night aboard the steamer. "At last," he said, tenderly, "we are all alone, out upon the deep waters of the dark blue sea; and your heart will always beat for me, as it has beat in the past?" "My heart's all right," she answered, languidly; "but my stomach feels awful."

A Rochefort, Fayette, Mich., writes: your Electric Oil gives good satisfaction in this place, please send me ten dollars worth, by express and oblige. Sold by all druggists.

A West End farmer urged his boy either to be a clown in a circus, a canal-boat captain, a fireman, a railroad engineer, a pirate, or an Indian fighter; and the boy at once decided to study for the ministry, which was what the old man, who understood the perversity of the boy's nature, wanted.

"How do you like my spring clothes?" asked Leander. "Pretty well," replied Hero, doubtfully, and then added, "but I think I should like you better in a walking suit." He sat wrapped in silent thought for about five minutes, and then got up and walked slowly away in the suit he had on.

Why is a man who breaks a window and then pays the damage, like Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, in curing rheumatism? Because it breaks the pain and then makes it all right. Sold by all druggists.

"No, thank you," the young man said. "I never play cards." "I was brought up differently. But I'd like to sell you a couple of pool tickets on the June races, because I find I won't be here at the meeting, and I don't want to lose anything on them."

Young America—Your little joke about the Cabinet having the "jim-jams" is good, very good, but familiar; oh, dear young friend, how wearily, how sadly familiar. Couldn't you manage to ring in something from Pinafore, the next time, to kind of liven the jest up a little?

Why are 4840 yards of land bought on credit, like a drinking song? Because it is "an acre on tie."

The following conversation took place between a kind hearted lady and a small boy, who politely swung open the gate for her. "Ah, what a nice, polished, polite little boy you are! I suppose you live about here?" "Yer lie—I don't."

The basket-lunch system now adopted on the leading railroad lines is not intended for a substitute for picnics, although it has a decidedly picnic flavor to be able to spill coffee all over yourself and throw bones and crusts on the car floor.

Mrs. W. N. Palmer, 149 Morgan street, Buffalo, N. Y., writes: My child was taken February 1st, with croup, in its severest form and Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, being the only remedy at hand, I began giving it according to directions, and found it gave immediate relief. I gave three doses and the child rested well the remainder of the night. I have used it in my family for some time, with complete success. Sold by all druggists.

In this aesthetic age, druggists should be careful to keep cord of various colors, with which to tie up their wares. Think what a shock it is to the taste of a lady, wearing yellow gloves to be compelled to carry a parcel tied with a blue string.

It is said that the drinking water of Paris is so bad that if a spring of it were to be discovered at one of the one of the American summer resorts, 500,000 people would go there next summer for the express purpose of drinking it.

"I declare, John, I never saw such a man! You are always getting some new wrinkle." And the brute calmly replied, "Matilda, you are not, thank fortune. If you had a new wrinkle, you would have no place to put it, dear."

ADVERTISING CHEATS.

It has become so common to write the beginning of an elegant, interesting article and then run into some advertisement that we avoid all such cheats and simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters, in as plain, honest terms as possible, to induce people to give them one trial, as no one who knows their value will ever use anything else.

Troubles of a millionaire: A few days since, Jay Gould was seen to look long and earnestly at the moon through a telescope, and then turn away with a disconsolate sigh. A railroad track cannot be laid on air.

The sophomores of a certain college worked all night to lug a lot of wood to the top story of a building, and want to find out who first suggested the plan, now that they know the janitor wanted to get the wood up there.

PASTE THIS IN YOUR SCRAP BOOK.
Nonsense combined with hard truths, like vinegar and salad oil. Add zest and piquancy to facts that otherwise would spoil. Or rather would be spoiled, if Barb were not enough concealed. Until like sunbeams in the clouds, the brilliant points revealed. So does the paragrapher gild, the pill of his devising. And to the "world and wife" make known some facts that are surprising. For instance that Spring Blossom drives pimples and boils away. And if used a week at early dawn, dyspepsia cannot stay. Price 50c., and \$1. Sold by W. R. REED & Co.

An old bachelor who died recently, left a will dividing all his property equally among the surviving women who had refused him; "because," said he, "to them I owe all my earthly happiness."

It will soon be necessary to carry high stools to places of amusement. A fashion authority says: "Among new spring bonnets, 16 full-blown poppies are seen on one and nine ostrich feathers on another."

Jacob Smith, Clinton St., Buffalo, says he has used Spring Blossom in his family as a general medicine for cases of Indigestion, Biliousness, Bowel and Kidney complaints, and disorders arising from impurities of the Blood, he speaks highly of its efficacy. Price, 50c., and \$1. Sold by REED & Co.

A stranger in St. Louis, thinking he recognized his coat on the back of a pedestrian, shouted, "Stop thief!" And about 30 of the inhabitants suddenly disappeared down a side street.

We know a man so cross-eyed that he put his hand into another man's pocket and abstracted therefrom a watch. He wanted to learn the time. The judge told him it would be three years.

FRIENDS vs. ENEMIES.

As liberality makes friends of enemies, so pride makes enemies of friends. As Bilious fever and sick headache arise from a disordered stomach, so Spring Blossom cures it. Price—50c., and \$1. Sold by W. R. REED & Co.

Johns—"I see Smith has taken to riding a bicycle. What on earth is he doing that for?" Robison—"Oh, a very simple reason—to prevent Mrs. Smith from going with him."

A conscientious grocer displayed this sign: "A large variety of ?? ? ? constantly on hand." Inquiry revealed the advertised article to be "fresh home-made mince-meat."

\$10 Outfit furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business you can engage in. The business is so easy to learn, and our instructions are so simple and plain, that any one can make great profits from the very start. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money, should write to us at once. All furnished free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

THE STONEWALL MINING COMPANY.

HUGO PREYER, President.
A. C. EDWARDS, Vice-President.
C. C. BABCOCK, Secretary.
M. M. POMEROY, Treasurer.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE 438 LARIMER ST., DENVER, - - COLORADO.

The mines of this company, 4 in number, are situated near Crosson, on the line of the Denver & South Park Railroad, and but 48 miles from Denver. This camp is considered one of the best in the State and its easy access certainly commends it to the favorable consideration of the public. The Stonewall Mining Company is organized under the laws of Colorado, and has an authorized capital of \$1,000,000 divided into 100,000 shares of \$10 each, and are placed on the market for the present at \$2 per share or a discount of \$8 from the face value, thus enabling those who purchase at once to derive the benefit not only of dividends, but also from the advance in price of stock which will soon be made.

The mines of the Stonewall Mining Company are all true fissures, and as a guarantee that they are worthy of confidence, samples of ore will be sent to anyone who will send ten cents to the Secretary to pay postage, or to anyone visiting the office of the Company, without special leave. Write at once for prospectus. Address all orders for stock to either.

HUGO PREYER, President.
C. C. BABCOCK, Secretary.
438 Larimer St., Denver, Colorado.

Subscribe for the Chelsea HERALD.

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS AT THE BEE HIVE.

Funny Prices

ON

DRY GOODS,

AT THE BEE HIVE.

We are Starting on 40 Pieces 20 and 25c, DRESS GOODS, thrown into one lot at 15c per yard. 2000 yards 12c Gingham in remnants at 9c per yard.

LACE TIES going out in a hurry.

HOSIERY very, very lively.

Dress Goods are quicker than ever before.

Summer Silks are REMARKABLE at the Price.

Next week we shall make some prices on Black Silks that WILL SURPRISE YOU.

12 Pieces very best maker's goods in Black Silks at 50c per yard less than ever sold in Jackson.

Some other Bargains that we don't want to talk about in the papers, but WE DO show them over our counters, and our customers are taking them in RATHER IN A LIVELY WAY.

We are starting on TABLE LINENS and HOSIERY.

AT THE BEE HIVE.

0—0

P. S.—Miss Libbie Foster, is glad at all times to welcome her Chelsea friends, and show them the best bargains the BUSY BEE Hive affords.

L. H. FIELD,

Jackson, Mich.

We have now in Stock a fine Line of

SHOES

—AND—

BOOTS,

For the SUMMER WEAR.

Our stock of LADIES' fine SHOES and SLIPPERS are complete, and Prices are Low.

Our Stock of GROCERIES are FRESH, and of the best quality.

Please give us a call on the East Side of Main street.

Thos. McKone.

Chelsea, Apr. 21, 1881. v-9-51

AT COST!
AT COST!!

ON AND AFTER FEB. 7th, 1881.

and until our Stock of

BOOTS & SHOES

GLOVES, MITTS & RUBBER

GOODS ARE

CLEARED OUT!!

we shall sell the same at COST, and many goods at MUCH LESS. We have a fine an

ASSORTMENT

as can be found, and

BOUGHT VERY LOW!

which will give our patrons a double advantage. Come and see all, and avail yourselves of this desirable chance. Will take in exchange

Wood and all kinds of Produce,

and will give an extra price for

A No. 1 BUTTER at ALL TIMES

[v-9-35] DURAND & HATCH.

REED'S



GILT EDGE TONIC

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 trifling compounds of cheap spirits and essential oils, often sold under the name of Bitters.

FOR SALE BY
Druggists, Grocers and Wine Merchants everywhere. v-9-43-1y

THE GREAT APPETIZER TONIC, AND COUGH CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT, CHEST AND LUNGS.

The BALM OF TOLU has always been one of the most important weapons wielded by the Medical Faculty against the encroachments of the above Diseases, but it has never been so advantageously compounded as in LAWRENCE & MARTIN'S TOLU, ROCK & RYE. Its soothing Balsamic properties afford a powerful stimulant, a powerful expectorant, and a powerful tonic, to build up the system after the cough has been relieved.

GREEN E. HAUM, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., Jan. 20th, 1880, says: "TOLU, ROCK & RYE is an agreeable Remedy in Pectoral complaints and is classed as a Medical Preparation under the U. S. Revised Statutes, and when so stamped, may be sold by DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, and other persons, without special License."

CAUTION! Don't be deceived by dealers who try to palm off Rock and Rye for LAWRENCE & MARTIN'S TOLU, ROCK and RYE—which is the ONLY MEDICATED article made—the genuine has its name on the Proprietary Stamp on each bottle.

Put up in Quart Size Bottles. Price \$1.00. LAWRENCE & MARTIN, Proprietors, CHICAGO, ILL.

Sold by DRUGGISTS and GENERAL DEALERS Everywhere.

ED. & FRANK, FASHIONABLE BARBERS.

When you wish an easy shave

As good as barber's ever gave

Just call on them at their saloon.

At noon, at eve, or busy noon.

They curl and dress the hair with grace

't suit the contour of the face.

Their room is neat, their towels clean,

Scissors sharp and razors keen,

And every thing I think you'll find

To suit the taste and please the mind.

And all their art and skill can do

If you'll just call they'll do for you.

Please call on them and judge of their merits.

G. W. R. R. TIME TABLE.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Depots foot of Third street and foot of Brush street. Ticket office, 151 Jefferson avenue, and at the Depots.

LEAVE. (Detroit time.) ARRIVE.

Atlantic Ex. 4:00 a. m. 10:00 p. m.

Day Express. 8:35 a. m. 6:30 p. m.

Detroit & Buf. 10:00 a. m. 7:15 a. m.

falo Express. 12:45 noon 7:15 a. m.

N. Y. Express. 7:00 p. m. 4:45 a. m.

Except Monday. *Sundays Excepted. *Daily.

W. H. FIRTH,

Western Passenger Agent, Detroit

WM. EDGAR, Gen. Pass'r Ag't, Hamilton



The Michigan Central Railroad, with its connections at Chicago, affords the most direct and desirable route of travel from Michigan to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoba, etc. Michigan Central trains make sure and close connections at Chicago with through express trains on all Western lines. Rates will always be as low as the lowest. Parties going West this Spring will find it to their interest to correspond with Henry C. Wentworth, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Line, at Chicago, who will cheerfully impart any information relative to routes, time of trains, maps and lowest rates. Do not purchase your tickets nor contract your freight until you have heard from the Michigan Central.

HELP Yourself by making money. Money is the only thing that is of any use in this world. It is the only thing that can buy you anything you want. It is the only thing that can give you a comfortable life. It is the only thing that can make you independent. It is the only thing that can make you happy. It is the only thing that can make you successful. It is the only thing that can make you a gentleman. It is the only thing that can make you a lady. It is the only thing that can make you a man. It is the only thing that can make you a woman. It is the only thing that can make you a child. It is the only thing that can make you a parent. It is the only thing that can make you a friend. It is the only thing that can make you a neighbor. It is the only thing that can make you a citizen. It is the only thing that can make you a patriot. It is the only thing that can make you a hero. It is the only thing that can make you a saint. It is the only thing that can make you a god. 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M. C. R. R. TIME TABLE. Passenger Trains on the Michigan Central Railroad will leave Chelsea Station as follows:

GOING WEST.	
Mail Train	9:22 A.M.
Local Passenger	9:50 A.M.
Way Freight	12:55 P.M.
Grand Rapids Express	5:52 P.M.
Jackson Express	8:55 P.M.
Evening Express	10:38 P.M.
GOING EAST.	
Night Express	5:50 A.M.
Way Freight	6:47 A.M.
Jackson Express	8:02 A.M.
Grand Rapids Express	10:07 A.M.
Mail Train	11:40 P.M.

H. B. LEVARD, Gen'l Supt., Detroit.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

Time of Closing the Mail.
Western Mail, 11:15 A.M. and 5:30 P.M.
Eastern " 8:00 P.M. and 9:00 P.M.
Geo. J. CROWELL, Postmaster.

The Chelsea Herald,
IS PUBLISHED
Every Thursday Morning, by
A. Allison, Chelsea, Mich.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY
OLIVE LODGE, NO. 156, F. & A. M. will meet at Masonic Hall in regular communication on Tuesday Evenings, on or preceding each full moon.
Thos. E. Wood, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F. - THE REGULAR weekly meeting of Vernon Lodge No. 85, I. O. O. F., will take place every Wednesday evening at 6:15 o'clock at their Lodge room, Middle St., East.
G. E. Wright, Sec'y.

WASHTENAW ENCAMPMENT, NO. 17, I. O. O. F. - Regular meetings first and third Wednesday of each month.
J. A. Palmer, Scribe.

R. M. SPEER, DENTIST.
(Formerly of D. C. Hawthorne, M. D.; D. D. S., of Battle Creek)
Nitrous oxide gas for the painless extraction of teeth administered.
ROOMS OVER HOLME'S DRY GOODS STORE, CHELSEA, MICH. [10-23]

A. Kempf & Brother, BANKERS, AND PRODUCE DEALERS,
CHELSEA, - - MICH.
Interest Paid on Special Deposits.
Foreign Passage Tickets, to and from the Old Country, Sold.
Drafts Sold on all the Principal Towns of Europe.

The Laws of the State of Michigan hold Private Bankers liable to the full extent of their Personal Estate, thereby securing Depositors against any possible contingency.

Montes Loaned on First-Class Security, at Reasonable Rates. Insurance on Farm and City Property Effected.
Chelsea, March 25, 1880. v9-28-1y

GEO. E. WRIGHT, D. D. S., OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL DENTIST,
OFFICE OVER THE CHELSEA BANK, CHELSEA, MICH. [7-13]

INSURANCE COMPANIES REPRESENTED BY W. M. E. DEPEW.
Home, of New York, \$6,109,527
Hartford, 3,292,914
Underwriters, 4,000,000
American, Philadelphia, 1,296,661
Zena, of Hartford, 7,078,224
Fire Association, 4,165,716
Office: Over Kempf's Bank, Middle-street, west, Chelsea, Mich.
It is cheaper to insure in these stalwarts, than in one horse companies. v6-1

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

Elgin Watches
—D. PRATT,
Watchmaker & Jeweler
REPAIRING - Special attention given to this branch of the business, and satisfaction guaranteed, at the "Bee Hive" Jewelry Establishment, South Main St., Chelsea. 47

Chelsea Flour Mill.
L. E. SPARKS, Proprietor of Chelsea Steam Flour Mill, keeps constantly on hand A No. 1 Wheat Flour, Graham Flour, Buckwheat Flour, &c., &c. Custom Work a Specialty. Farmers, please take notice and bring in your grists. Satisfaction guaranteed. v9-23

TONSorial EMPORIUM.
ED and FRANK would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Chelsea and vicinity that they are now prepared to do all kind of work in their line, also keep on hand sharp razors, nice clean towels, and everything first-class to suit their customers. They are up to the times, and can give you an easy shave and fashionable haircut. A share of the public patronage is solicited. Shop under Reed & Co's Drug Store. Main street east, Chelsea, Mich.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
Rev. THOS. HOLMES, D. D., Pastor. Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday School at 12 M.

M. E. CHURCH.
Rev. J. L. HUBSON, Pastor. Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock. Sunday School immediately after morning services.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. E. A. GAY, Pastor. Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7 P. M. Young people's meeting Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday School at 12 o'clock A. M.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Rev. Father DUBOIS. Services every Sunday, at 8 and 10:45 A. M. Vespers, 7 o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 12 o'clock A. M.

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

OUR TELEPHONE.
The weather is warm and sultry. Elder Hudson occupied the pulpit at Dexter last Sunday evening.
We had a fine shower of rain last Monday. Much needed.
Miss Belle Tuttle is now located at St. Louis, Mich., as music teacher.
The best place in town to get pure and cheap medicines - is at Reed & Co's drug store.
George Kempf, returned from the sunny south last Friday, feeling somewhat better in health.
Castors, cake-baskets, Roger Brothers knives, forks and spoons, cheaper than the cheapest, at Wood Bros.

An ox team was seen on our streets last Tuesday. It reminded us of by-gone days.
May flowers, cherry and peach blossoms are now in order.
Who will be the first person to immortalize their name by presenting us with a mass of new garden "sass"

Sam & Van. opened their new grocery last Tuesday. Their goods are first-class and well selected for the wants of the community. Pay them a visit.
And the boys now begin to feel happy, and the cause of their rejoicing is, that Barnum's big show will strike this state some time in May.

C. H. Kempf, has purchased the lot west of B. Parker, and has commenced to put up a fine building thereon.
R. M. Speer has returned from helping his former employer to perform a very difficult operation in the mouth.

Any stranger visiting Chelsea at the present time would suppose that it was a "bee hive," and its inhabitants were busy bees, to look around and see so many improvements going on.

Wood Bros. have put in an immense stock of clocks, bought at a bankrupt sale and are selling them at prices lower than ever heard of before.

William Morris of Lima, is laid up with a wounded hand, the cause of it being the result of a knife slipping and cutting it quite severely.

Fishing excursions are quite common - one party reported last week, "nary a bite."

WANTED - Pasture for 25, 50, 75 or 100 sheep, two or three months. Parties having any pasture to let, call at, or address this office. Give amount and kind of pasture.

Arrangements are being made for a large Sunday school and temperance meeting at Whitmore Lake, Washtenaw county, beginning June 6, and continue five days. A tent will be put up with a seating capacity of 8,000.

The musical, literary and ice cream social for the benefit of the Library Association, will be held Friday night, this week at the residence of Thos. Wilkinson. Ten cents pays the bill - All invited.

While riding through the county the other day we noticed three large fields of wheat that the farmers were plowing up and preparing to plant corn, when last fall they had fond expectations of forty bushels of wheat to the acre

ACCIDENT - Dick Burchard met with a singular accident last week. It seems that he was carrying an ax on his shoulder and that he slipped and fell, striking his head on the corner of the ax, which cut quite a hole in the back part of his head. Himself and wound are doing as well as could be expected.

Gilbert & Crowell have sold out their grocery store to Sam & Van. There have been complaints of not having boxes and room enough. It is the intention of our post-master to move into the front store, where there will be plenty of boxes and room. Of course Chelsea is fast becoming a city.

Two freight trains collided on the M. C. road last Thursday afternoon five miles west of Chelsea. The engines and four freight cars were badly laid out, but nobody was seriously hurt. A good many of the inhabitants of this village went up to view the wreck and returned telling wonderful stories of the devastation and demolishing of cars, goods etc. The above is as near as we could get at it.

The modern improvements in dentistry are doing much in the way of making the "dentist chair," less a horror to the suffering patient. Dr. Speer has lately added to his office a gas apparatus for extracting teeth without pain. He has now all the modern improvements for labor and painsaving - in fact he has as well equipped an office as there is in the state. But what is better his work seems to give entire satisfaction to all.

"Moses," said the superintendent, was found among the bulrushes.
"Hence," said the smart boy, "all this stock about Moses."

One and a half pounds of rye, two of flour, the whites of two half pint water.

Ed McNamara of this village has left for Traverse city to take a situation as overseer in a large boot and shoe establishment. We wish him success.
The M. E. Church Sunday school of this village held their annual election of officers one evening last week, comprising the following: Supt., Chas. Crane; Asst., H. L. Wood; Sec., C. E. Babcock; Chorister B. H. Johnson; Organist, Miss Kate Hooker; Asst., Josie Watson.
TAX ROLL REVIEW - Supervisor Cooper will for the accommodation of the village of Chelsea, and the eastern part of the township. Have his roll open for review, on next Monday, May 16, 1881, at the Hoag House - the remaining two days at his office at home.
Hot weather is upon us, and we think our town "dads" ought to see to the muzzling of dogs. We were informed that on last Wednesday, a lady got bit by a large dog. The marshal put an end to his existence.
The post-office have moved in front where there is plenty of room.
Chelsea and Dexter had a friendly game at base-ball last Wednesday afternoon, resulting in a tie. Try again boys.

CHEERFULNESS - Nothing is so inspiring as cheerfulness. The man who is habitually cheerful has already won half the battle, for to him there is no cloud so dark but that he can see a shining sky beyond, and no adversity so calamitous but he finds some blessing left him to thank Providence for, no poverty so trying but that he has some precious gold in it. Among parents especially, calmness, patience and cheerful good nature, are of vital importance. To the child at home, cheerfulness is nearly as valuable as prayer. The little ones around the family hearth need smiles as much as flowers need sunbeams. They look little beyond the present. Make the present bright to them, and they will be contented and happy; but let home be the place where sour faces are to be seen and harsh words heard, and the children will seek sunshine elsewhere - they will spend their hours away from home as much as possible. Home is what is by those who compose it. Make home happy and it will be the "dearest spot on earth."

CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA - Milk and lime water are now frequently prescribed by physicians in cases of dyspepsia and weakness of the stomach, and in some cases is said to prove beneficial. Many persons who think good bread and milk a great luxury, frequently hesitate to eat it, for the reason that milk will not digest readily; sourness of the stomach will often follow. But experience proves that lime-water and milk are not only food and medicine at an early period in life, but also at a later, when, as in the case of infants, the functions of digestion and assimilation have been seriously impaired. A stomach taxed by gluttony, irritated by improper food, inflamed by alcohol, enfeebled by disease, or otherwise unfitted for its duties, as is shown by the various symptoms attendant upon indigestion, dyspepsia, diarrhoea, dysentery and fever - will resume its work, and do it energetically, on exclusive diet of bread and milk and lime-water. A goblet of cow's milk may have four tablespoonfuls of lime-water added to it with good effect. The way to make lime-water is simply to procure a few lumps of unslacked lime, put the lime in a stone jar, add water until the lime is slacked, and about the consistency of thin cream; the lime settles, leaving the pure and clear lime-water at the top. Great care should be taken not to get the lime-water too strong. Keep to the directions as to the consistency, and when the water rises pour it off, without obtaining any of the lime. The lime-water is very good to apply to burns and scalds. In slacking the lime, particular care should be taken that none of the particles fly into the eyes.

SUN-STROKE - When the "heated term" is upon us, care should be taken so as to avoid excessively heating the blood, which tends to the attack, called sun-stroke. They who are temperate and hygienic in their eating and drinking are much less liable to sun-stroke than they who eat "everything they want" and drink wine, whisky or ale. Then, too, the hygienic and they who practice abstinence, when sun-stroke, recover much easier from the attack than the drinkers. This is the testimony of all physicians of experience.

The treatment of one who has been sun-struck is similar to that required in apoplexy, as the brain-congestion is similar. Cold ablutions over the whole person and ice to the head, considered the best method by many physicians, may do with strong, robust persons, but the majority of cases would sink under such treatment. A better method is to make hot applications, or alternate hot and cold. If hot water can not be obtained at first, bathe the head with tepid water, and with the hands moistened, rub the extremities, the neck, and the whole length of the spine, rubbing in a downward direction to draw the blood from the head. As soon as boiling water can be obtained, put a dry blanket around the body, then ring flannels from the hot water and apply them quickly to the region of the stomach, liver, bowels, and spine, over the blanket; also immerse the feet in hot water, or wrap them in hot flannels once every five or eight minutes for half an hour or more, then remove them and apply cool water, in the same way, either by cool towels, or by sponging them with cool water; dry well and rub the surface lightly and briskly with the hand, until a glow is produced. As soon as the patient can swallow, give hot water to drink - plenty of it - with occasional bits of ice or sips of cold water.

Commissioner's Notice.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.
I, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate Court for said County, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Mary A. Glenn, late of said County deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for Creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the residence of Charles M. Glenn, in the township of Dexter, in said county, on Wednesday, 8th day of June, and on Thursday the 8th day of September next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.
Dated, March 8th, 1881.
WILLIAM E. STEVENSON,
FRANK A. BURKHART,
Commissioners.

Notice to Creditors.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.
COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.
Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the eleventh day of April, A. D. 1881, six months from date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Elizabeth B. Le, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the 11th day of October next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on Monday, the 11th day of July, and on Tuesday the 11th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.
Dated, Ann Arbor, April 11th, A. D. 1881.
WILLIAM D. HARRISON,
Judge of Probate.

Flouring Mills at Forced Sale.
The Flouring Mill situated at Dexter, Michigan, known as the Dexter Mill - and also the Flouring Mill situated at Scio, Michigan, known as the Scio Mill, will be sold at Public auction, at the East front door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, on the 16th day of May, at two o'clock P. M. These mills are in complete running order, have an established reputation for first-class work, and are very valuable.
PATRICK MCKERNAN, Circuit Court Commissioner for Washtenaw County.

Solomon of old said that there was nothing new under the sun - Dains & Sweet of this village, will exhibit on Main street, next Saturday afternoon, a steam engine with separator attached propelled by steam. This is something new and we hope everybody will turn out. They intend to exhibit every Saturday for some time, weather permitting.

MILLINERY OPENING - The Ladies of Chelsea and vicinity, are cordially invited to attend the grand spring Millinery opening at the Clark Sisters Rooms, on Friday and Saturday 13th and 14th. Their stock includes all the desirable shapes and trimmings for Spring and summer wear of the present season.

A LOSING JOKE.
A prominent physician of Pittsburgh said, jokingly to a lady patient who was complaining of her continued ill health and of his inability to cure her, "try Hop Bitters!" The lady took it in earnest and used the bitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She now laughs at the doctor for his joke, but he is not so well pleased with it, as it cost him a good patient.

Unclaimed Letters.
LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Chelsea, May 1st, 1881:
Murry Mr. Patrick.
Persons calling for any of the above letters, please say "advertised."
Geo. J. CROWELL, P. M.

Chelsea Market.
CHELSEA, May 12, 1881.
FLOUR, #1, 25
WHEAT, White, #1, 25
CORN, #1, 20
OATS, #1, 15
CLOVER SEED, #1, 4 00
TIMOTHY SEED, #1, 3 00
BEANS, #1, 1 00
POTATOES, #1, 50
APPLES, green, #1, 12
do dried, #1, 18
HONEY, #1, 30
BUTTER, #1, 18
POULTRY - Chickens, #1, 10
LARD, #1, 07
TALLOW, #1, 05
HAMS, #1, 09
SHOULDERS, #1, 07
EGGS, #1 doz., 11
SHEEP, live #1 cwt., 3 00
SHEEP, live #1 cwt., 3 00
LIVE, live #1 cwt., 3 00
do dressed #1 cwt., 5 00
HAY, tame #1 ton., 10 00
do marsh, #1 ton., 5 00
SALT, #1 bl., 1 25
WOOL, #1 lb., 33
CRANBERRIES, #1 bu., 1 00

! VARIETY !
IS THE SPICE OF LIFE; WHICH MEANS, THAT THE
VARIETY STORE
—OF—
WOOD BROTHERS
IS NECESSARY TO THE HAPPINESS OF ALL.

Look at the Advantage we offer.

IN OUR STOCK MAY BE FOUND ALL KINDS OF Seasonable Dry Goods,

BOOTS & SHOES, CROCKERY, GLASS WARE, HATS, CAPS, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, WALL & WINDOW PAPER, PROVISIONS, &c.,

And last, though by no means least, we have the Largest and Best Selected Stock of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND PLATED WARE, Ever shown in this city.

Any one wishing to purchase a Clock, can save 25 per cent, by buying of us. If you want a watch, we will save you 10 to 20 per cent. If you want Jewelry, we will save you 25 to 50 per cent. All the Best Makes of Clocks on hand. Waltham, Elgin and Springfield movements in

GOLD AND SILVER CASES,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

RODGER BROS., Triple-plated Goods and Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co's Quadruple Plated-ware always in stock.

BELOW WE GIVE A FEW OF OUR PRICES AS FOLLOWS:

Black Cashmere, all wool, 85 cents - usual price \$1.00.
Black Cashmires, 75 cents - usual price 90 cents.
Prints, 5 to 8 cents.
Cheviot Shirtings, 10 to 12 1/2 cents.
Beautiful Table Linen, very wide 45 cents.
Splendid Quilts, \$1.00 to \$1.50
Corset Jeans, 10 cents.

Bleached and Brown Sheetings, at lowest prices, Towels, Crash, Hosiery and Gloves at reduced prices.

Special attention is called to our 50 cent Corset - would be cheap at 75 cents.

Best Water-white Kerosene. 14 cents.
Beautiful Loose Muscatel Raisins, 12 1/2 cents.
All styles and sizes of common lamp chimneys, 5 cents, or 6 for 25 cents.
Matches, 300 in a box for 5 cents.
Five bars of Anti-Washboard soap for 25 cents.
German I X L Soap, 15 cents a bar. And other groceries in proportion.

Remember our goods are all marked in plain figures and no deviation. You don't have to spend time to drive us down. We are at the bottom, always.

Yours Respectfully,

WOOD BROS.

NOTICE TO FARMERS!!
BRAN and SHIPSTUFF, per ton \$14.
Fine MIDDINGS, \$16.
At the PENINSULAR MILLS, Dexter, April 21, 1881.
JAMES LUCAS.

AGENTS For Border Outlaws.
WANTED BY J. W. BULL.
New, Authentic and Thrilling History of the Lives and Wonderful Adventures of America's great Outlaws, The Youngers Brothers, Frank and Jesse James, And their bands of highwaymen down to 1881. Contains more than 40 illustrations embracing late portraits of the principal characters, including Frank James, never before published, and 12 Fine Colored Plates. Interviews and letters from Cole Younger - Starting Revelations. All about the Black Flag, the Black Oath, the Secret Case, and hundreds of other wonderful things. Most exciting book ever published; more thrilling than a romance, yet true in every essential. Sells like wild-fire! 10,000 ordered in advance. Nothing like it! - beats everything! Over 400 pages, price \$1.50. Agent's canvassing outfit, 50 cents. Write immediately for full particulars, to HISTORICAL PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis, Mo.

HOP BITTERS
NEVER FAIL

MANHOOD
How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of "Dr. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the radical cure of Spontaneous or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriages, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of Self-Abuse may be radically cured, pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hand of every youth and every man in the land. Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers.

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.
No. 41 Ann Street, New York, N. Y.
Post Office Box, 4,566.
v9-29-1y

Kerosene Oil 14 cts. Gallon,
Good Sugar, 7 cts. per lb.

Good Sugar, 7 cts. per lb.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

Joseph Winter and Frank Atwood, two residents of Alpena, were arrested last week when Atwood drew a revolver and shot Winter in the arm. Atwood has been arrested and held to trial. The matter grew out of an old family feud.

The Alden fruit preserving factory at Palmyra, Leelanau county, has been destroyed by fire.

Fenton, Grand Haven and Manistee have suffered from fires.

One hundred thousand whitefish were planted in Lake Michigan last Thursday.

Frank Hazell, a conductor on the Flint and Pere Marquette railroad, was run over and killed by his own train near Farwell.

Judge Hoyt of the circuit court at Grand Rapids delivered a decision in the Adis divorce case. It grants Mrs. Adis a divorce as prayed for. As to the defendant's counter claim of adultery, it finds no evidence other than her admissions made when her husband procured an uncontested divorce in the superior court 14 months ago, and the judge cites the compiled laws section 4772, forbidding a divorce on admission by a wife or husband not supported by other evidence. The trust deed made in compliance with the former decision of the superior court is set aside. The judge considers that as the parties married young and contributed to amass the fortune, and estimating Adis's property at \$60,000, on an available cash basis, he allows Mrs. Adis \$33,000, she to pay her own expenses, except what has already been paid. Adis has the privilege of turning out real estate at the appraised value in compliance with the decree.

The Butler road between Detroit and Adrian will probably be completed by May 30.

The city council of Fenton, Mich., has fixed the liquor dealers' bonds in that town at \$3,000.

B. R. Pierce, department commander of the grand army of the republic at Grand Rapids, has issued a general order declaring that the 30th of May will be observed as memorial day when the graves of soldiers of the Union will be decorated and flags displayed at half-mast; the clergy of all denominations are invited to give service Sunday, May 29, as a memorial service, and Sabbath-schools on that day to have patriotic hymns sung; and post commanders will forward reports, after the day, to Wm. H. Miller, department chairman, at Little Traverse, to be duly reported at the next annual encampment and published in the annual proceedings.

The following are the postoffice changes made in this state last week: New offices established, Lane, Ogemaw county, postmaster, Levi B. Burton. Postmasters appointed: Bertrand, Berrien county, Mrs. Phoebe E. Poole; Centerville, St. Joseph county, Elvira E. Pierce; De Witt, Clinton county, Henry C. Hart; Iron County, Huron county, Henry Neal; Mendon, St. Joseph county, Edwin Stewart; Penasa, Osceola county, Charles E. Burns; Stephenson, Montcalm county, George E. Lacey; Summit City, Grand Traverse county, Alonzo J. Albright.

Conrad Baha has been fined \$82.71 for selling liquor without a license at Bellevue.

Prof. J. W. Smith, principal of the Monroe Union schools, has resigned.

Alvin Tate, while drunk, was run over and killed on the J. L. & S. railroad, near Oakley. His wife has sued two saloon-keepers at Oakley for \$10,000 damages each.

Geo. Jerome is ill at his home in Saginaw City. He had a slight attack of fever April 23 and has not since visited the executive mansion.

A competitive examination of candidates for appointment to the naval cadetship from the fifth congressional district will be held in Grand Rapids, June 16.

The McConnell house at Reading has closed doors owing to small pox, by order of the board of health.

The safe in the store of G. W. Stewart, at Morley, was blown open Monday night, and \$300 worth of postage stamps and \$150 in money stolen by the burglars. The postoffice occupied a portion of the store, and although a clerk slept over the store, and moved 30 feet into a back room and well covered with blankets to deaden the sound before it was opened.

Tuesday evening burglars broke into the county treasurer's office at Bay City and blew open the safe. The large amount of money received from liquor taxes had been deposited in bank, and the burglars got only about \$50.

The salt product for April was 96,433 barrels. The total product for 1881 shows a falling off of 44,000 barrels from the same month last year, mainly owing to the low price, manufacturers not caring to push the product at the present rate of profit.

The Channoy & Joslin election returns sent back to Monroe for correction cannot, it is said, be corrected. The state board of canvassers, which met May 15, will have to decide whether the incorrect votes shall be counted for Channoy Joslin or not.

The Jackson common council have granted licenses to 13 saloons and 5 drug stores to sell liquor the coming year. The bonds are fixed at \$3,000.

In the series of "three games" of base ball played in Detroit by the Buffalo and Detroit clubs, Buffalo won the first and third games. The total scores of the three games stand 12 to 12.

Col. E. C. Pierce, of Grand Rapids, awarded the contract to furnish 1,500 blouses for the state troops.

Sixteen cars of freight train were wrecked on mile east of East Rapids, caused by a defective axle. Brakeman Joseph Millinane, of Grand Rapids, was instantly killed and Conductor Constock severely injured.

Bishop Gillespie, of the diocese of western Michigan, has suspended Rev. W. W. Fellows, of Muskegon, from the ministry. Mr. Fellows has organized a union of ministers and laymen to oppose the suspension.

The cattle commissioners have made a report to the secretary of state, recommending among other things, additional legislation for the prevention of the spread of glanders among swine, cholera among hogs and other contagious diseases among animals.

The first game of the return match of the Detroit and Buffalo, which was played at Buffalo, resulted Buffalo 8, Detroit 1.

There were sold in the third internal revenue district in April \$2,444 worth of beer stamps, \$11,884 worth of cigars and cigarettes, and \$250 tobacco. Total collections for the month, \$33,801.

According to the appointment of the primary school interest fund just made by the state superintendent of public instruction, the whole number of children in the school census is 505,285, of which 262,411 are included in the appointment. The amount appointed is \$33,234, being at the rate of \$1.06 per child.

Horace Monroe of Eagle township, Clinton county, had 21 dogs killed by a train last week Friday. The owners of the dogs were presented with a bill for \$120.

Mayor Skelette of Grand Rapids has vetoed the action of the council granting a license to a saloon-keeper whose place he regards as a bad one. He has also caused officers to be sent to all the saloons and restaurant keepers to town notifying them that they must obey the state law relative to closing nights, Sundays and holidays; and also that they must put up such signs over their places of business as the ordinance requires.

Hon. Randolph Strickland, of St. Johns, died at the Battle Creek sanitarium. The remains were taken to his home.

A. J. Moore has been arrested at Battle Creek on a charge of larceny, and after examination held to trial in bonds of \$5,000. It appears that he has a wife and three children living at Berfield, Leelanau county, Mich., and another in Battle Creek township, Grand Traverse county, to whom he has only been married about three months.

The state archery tournament is finally fixed for September 6, 7 and 8, at Battle Creek.

The Alden fruit preserving factory at Palmyra, Leelanau county, has been destroyed by fire. Loss \$12,000; insurance \$5,000. The factory was operated by an association of farmers living in Palmyra, and last season paid out more than \$20,000 for labor and material, consuming some 70,000 bushels of apples.

Muskegon county has organized an agricultural society.

On Drown, aged 65, died in the Ingham county poor house April 15. Two or three days before he died he was suffering from the price paid, the workmen demanded 35 cents. The Post and Tribune will hereafter be a non-union office.

James Larkin of Traverse City, has been held for trial, charged with passing counterfeit money.

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AT THE CAPITAL.

The New Senator—Want to be Investigated—Not for Ladies—Passage of the Tax Commission Bill—County School Examination—Miscellaneous.

LANSING, May 6, 1881.

THE NEW SENATOR.

As we predicted last week, the credentials of Hon. D. R. Cook,

from the 15th district, who succeeds the late Senator Durkee, were presented on Monday evening, and consisted not in any credentials from the district in canvassers (the canvass not having yet been held), but in a certificate from the clerk of each of the counties of Eaton and Barry, comprising the district, showing that there were 4,948 votes cast, of which David R. Cook had 2,728; Robert J. Grant, 1,750; Henry A. Goodyear, 663; scattering, 7.

As in the case of Mr. Andrews, two weeks ago, the certificates were referred to the committee on the judiciary. On Tuesday morning Senator Patterson, as acting chairman, reported the facts and recommended that Mr. Cook be admitted to his seat. The report was adopted without even the formality of a roll call, and the new senator sworn in, thus again giving all the districts their rightful representative. Mr. Cook represented the same district in 1877, and is therefore not a new hand at the business. He is 50 years old, in the prime of life, and his health, which was poor in 1877, is now fully restored.

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Hon. M. S. Crosby, by the janitors and messengers of the senate, 1881." The Governor was completely surprised, but responded in a very neat little address of thanks.

The senate on Wednesday passed one of the many bills that are pending in one or both houses, relative to "a uniform assessment of property and for the collection and return of taxes thereon."

Twenty-five bills were passed in the senate on the 4th, the largest number passed by either house in one day.

A bill "to provide for the adoption and use of a standard form of fire insurance policy" has just passed the senate and if it passes the house will no doubt go a long way toward giving the insured the safety one desires to feel when he pays his money for fire insurance.

When the Farr liquor tax bill came up in the house on Thursday on the order of their reading, its further consideration was made a special order for the 11th instant, when it is thought it will pass the house without having been very materially amended since its passage by the senate.

The house has just passed the senate bill for supplying township officers with Judge Green's "treatise on townships, and the powers and duties of township officers." It is not known just how many books will be required, but careful estimates put the expense at \$13,000, yet the work is a very valuable one.

Each house has during the week made an attempt to fix the date of final adjournment at or about May 25th, but the house indefinitely postponed and the senate tabled the proposition. It is yet too early to fix the date.

BOHEMIAN.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Recipes for the Table.

Chocolate Cake: One cupful of sugar two tablespoonfuls of butter, one egg; one cupful of milk, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two cupfuls of flour; bake in three or four tins; filling for the above, six tablespoonfuls grated chocolate, one cupful of sugar, one cupful of milk, one egg, and one tablespoonful of vanilla; cook until very thick and stir constantly to keep it smooth; spread between the layers and on top of the cake; this is an expensive receipt and always good. The rule for cake may be used for any layer cake.—Gr. Chen.

English Ham and Veal Pie: Fry two large ham cutlets from a leg of veal; take half pound of ham; cut