

WAYNE



RECORD.

S. H. LITTLE, Editor and Proprietor.

Our Aim—The People's Welfare!

Terms: \$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME II.

NORTHVILLE, WAYNE CO., MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1870.

NUMBER 11.

A KISS AT THE DOOR.

We were sitting in the doorway—
The golden sun upon her hair
Fell down as softly
As a smile upon my arm.
What could I ask for more
Than the kindly glance of her eyes
As she looked at me?
I know she loves me with all her heart
The eyes which speak to joyous
And the years have been to joyous
Since first I called her home!
I know she loves me with all her heart
The eyes which speak to joyous
And the years have been to joyous
Since first I called her home!

Who cares for wealth or rank or gold
The eyes which speak to joyous
And the years have been to joyous
Since first I called her home!
Who cares for wealth or rank or gold
The eyes which speak to joyous
And the years have been to joyous
Since first I called her home!

Alas! it seemed that all the world
With all its wealth and gold
Was but a dream of the past
When she was here to stay
And when she was here to stay
When she was here to stay

AN EDITOR IN PARIS.

How He Escaped.

From the Editorial Correspondence of the Evening

HAVEZ, Nov. 1, 1870.—After infinite
difficulties, our Minister, Mr. Wash-
burne, obtained permission of the Presi-
dential and French Governments for
Americans to depart. On the 20th of
October, about twenty-five carriages left
the city, passing through the French
into the Prussian lines. Most of the pas-
sengers had to purchase carriage and
horses; and, as French drivers were not
allowed to leave, one of the party had
to drive. Most of these coachmen were
gentlemen of education, fortune and
position. So the remark of a bright-
minded young lady, that the Americans
were driven out of Paris by the most in-
lustrous coachmen that ever graced a
procession—was accepted with really a
national pride. The recent heavy rain
had cut up the roads. Our progress
was slow; that after nineteen hours in
our carriages we reached Versailles.

At Versailles, the King and Queen
were waiting for us. The King, at one
o'clock in the morning, in the midst of
a pouring rain. The ladies were full
of French concern. No "bonjour"
could be obtained. A bell was
out of the post-office. The women had to
stand in the rain, waiting for their
carriages, and the men had to stand
about to pass the windows of the night
as they went to bed. Our party, full of
impatience, were waiting for their
carriages, and the men had to stand
about to pass the windows of the night
as they went to bed.

Our party, full of impatience, were
waiting for their carriages, and the men
had to stand about to pass the windows
of the night as they went to bed. The
King, the Queen, Prince and Princess
occupy the old palace of the Kings of
France. The various public buildings
are occupied as barracks. I walked
about and I came to the conclusion
that there are not over ten thousand
soldiers in Versailles. Military law
rules the city, and everything is as
orderly and quiet as under Napoleon.
The French national picture gallery is
open as usual, and, save the presence of
the Prussian uniforms, one would not
know there had been a change. The
king looks sharply to the comfort, or
rather to the presence of his officers,
in that he has ordered all the cafes and
restaurants to furnish breakfast, dinner,
or supper at a fixed price, so low that
the proprietors over that they lose money
on every meal they serve. The
Prussian officers seem to enjoy their life
in Versailles, but they do seem to get
inside the walls of beautiful Paris. They
freely declared that Paris would be in
their hands in three weeks—
that is on the 18th of November, but
I knew that three weeks is more
likely to be nine weeks. They are
evidently quite vexed that Paris has
held out so long. They are so provoked
that they express their intention to turn
it with Greek fire if it holds out much
longer. But that they cannot do, for
the best of all reasons—they cannot
throw a shell into the city. At no point
are the Prussians nearer than six miles
from the ramparts. Hence the bombard-
ment is as absurdity. Paris is invin-
cible except to famine. When I left
the city, on the 25th of October, after a
stage of forty days, my calculation
was that fresh meat would last until the
first of December, and called meat un-
till the first of January. The stock of
meat would supply the people until the
first of March, of wine until October
1st, 1871. Vegetables are cheap,
with the exception of potatoes, which
were extraordinary dear, at 25 cents
the ordinary price is 15. Bread was 41
cents per pound, and fresh meat 20
cents, but you were only allowed to buy
five ounces per day for each person.
Butter and milk have disappeared from
the market, but this is no privation to a
Frenchman. He prefers black coffee
and bread without butter. The stock of
sugar, rice, coffee and tea is ample until
the first of May. After a stage of forty
days these articles have not risen over
five per cent. Oats are very dear, \$2.50
per bushel. The supply of canned pro-
visions is enormous. An official advised
me that there were sardines sufficient
to supply all the inhabitants for two
months. There is plenty of wood but
the stock of coal is so short that the
streets are dimly lighted. Every balloon
requires at least 100,000 feet of gas, and

THE GREAT SNOW LINE.

How the irregularity of the seasons is

Disrupted.

At the last meeting of the Chicago
Academy of Science, the Rev. Mr. Mil-
ner, of Canada, presented the following
paper on the Great Snow Line:

The daily advance of the sun is eight-
teen miles. Should a man start from
the Arctic of Canada at the winter sol-
stice, and walking sixteen miles a day
northward for six months his shadow
would remain nearly the same each day
at noon. Where there are no obstruc-
tions, the advance and retreat of the
seasons will be pretty uniformly eight-
teen miles a day. But as there are so
many obstructions producing climatic
changes in the same latitude this is only
a rule approximating to the general re-
sult. In some cases the march will not
average over eight or ten miles a day;
in others, it will be as high as twenty-
five. Mountain ranges greatly modify
the rate of the advance and retreat of
the seasons. We still, however, not
further notice these, as they are only
local and exceptional.

The great snow line is the most pos-
sible of all the causes that disturb the
regularity in the march of the seasons.
Even in the high North, the nearly hori-
zontal line of the snow is as in more
Southern latitudes, but before the 1st of
December all the lakes are frozen, and
much of the Arctic seas also, so that no
vapor can reach these latitudes unless
wafted from far to the South; but all
the vapor thus brought from the South
in winter is condensed, and falls be-
fore it reaches fifty degrees or forty-
eight degrees, gradually diminishing
South or North.

In the winter of 1856 I resided in fifty-
four degrees thirty minutes North, or
about three hundred miles north of the
equator, which is in fifty degrees.
The packet men carrying the mail met at
that place from Montreal and Fort
Pelly in fifty degrees North. I asked the
Indians from the South, "How deep is
the snow in Red River?" They answered
on their persons about four feet. I
asked those from the North the same
question, and they measured on their
legs about fourteen inches.

This great snow line will be found in
the northwestern part of New Brun-
swick and Maine, near Quebec, and from
there along the north shore of Lake
Superior, northern Minnesota and the
Rocky Mountains, and from that point
diverging, gradually northward
with the isothermal line. The maximum
of this deep snow line is about seven
feet. It will vary with the seasons and
the regions, being greatest where there
are the greatest snow falls, and least in
temperatures.

The snow coming up from the South
crosses this snow line in March or April.
The advancing seasons begin to
feel it about 35 degrees North, and from
thence to 45 degrees. The seasons suc-
ceed, day and night, now cold, now
warm. The seasons will open fifty days
earlier in Cincinnati than in Montreal,
but for this great snow line does not
vary only twenty-seven days difference.
But when it has surmounted this barrier
it makes long strides northward, because
there is little snow there, and because
the days are so long in May and later
that the nights do not allow the vapor
time to cool, and the Arctic regions be-
come all lit up and comparatively warm,
that is no longer a cold producing re-
gion. As nearly as I could ascertain,
the seasons advance about thirty-five
miles a day all the way to the pole. I
gathered this rapid rate of advance from
learning the time the geese and ducks
arrive at the different regions of the North.

There is, then, the return of the sea-
sons in the fall, which makes no stay,
but makes a regular advance of about
eighteen miles a day. In the fall of
1854, living at Norway House, in the
Hudson Bay territory, in the latter part
of October, the "overland expedition"
of Sir John Franklin arrived at that
place. They left the Arctic regions
about the 24th of August, and the re-
gions already down to the level of the
ocean. Their winter supplies were far
away; some of them had families at
home, and there were comfortable win-
ter quarters there for all. Sir John
Franklin, the expedition, Stewart and An-
derson, to their men. "If you will take
as home this fall, you will have your
whole year's wages." With this stimu-
lant to urge them on from early dawn to
nightfall, the light bark canoes were
made to plow rapidly through the wa-
ters. The current was against them,
and there were portages to pass, and
their course was zigzag through the
lakes and down the rivers. The geese
and ducks had already passed over to
the South, and there was ice on the wa-
ters when they started.

For a few days they had fine weather
and caught up with the geese and ducks.
Then came a storm of snow and sleet,
driving the ducks and geese South, and
before and the next continued until
the latter part of October, when the ex-
pedition arrived at Norway House. In
a day or two there was another storm,
which froze us for the winter, but the
part of the expedition that passed on to
Red River had the open lake (Winnipeg)
before them, and could easily keep in
advance of the cold. Their course from
the Arctic regions was so roundabout
and zigzag that they could not make
more than eighteen miles a day due
South.

I lived in Kansas seven years, and
contrasting the seasons there with my
native place in 44 degrees 30 minutes,
noticed that spring opened about six
weeks earlier, but that the weather in
the fall was not prolonged more than
four weeks longer. On the return of
the cold in the fall there is nothing to

OUR COAL FIELDS AND MANUFACTURES.

From the New York Shipping List.

Among the latest discoveries of coal in

this country is a wonderful deposit in

the Territory of Wyoming, lying im-

mediately west of Nebraska, and com-

prising a portion of the Rocky Moun-

tains. This coal belt extends along the

Pacific Railroad, a distance of three

hundred miles. The quality is said to

be full of bituminous coal, yielding ten

thousand feet of coal to the ton. The

workings at various places show the

vein to be thirty to forty feet deep. A

company is taking out 2,000 tons per

month, and the article is selling at the

low rate of seventy-five cents to one dol-

lar per ton. The Central Pacific are

using it on the eastern end of their

road. Prof. Hayden, United States

Geologist, who has lately returned from

Wyoming, where he has been present-

ing his geological investigations, speaks in

high terms of that Territory. Not

only does it contain immense coal

fields, but it is an existing great abun-

dance, while a careful test of the soil on

the hills and valleys shows that there is

no part of the Territory that would not

yield, by transportation, forty bushels of

wheat per acre, and that the soil is

rich in all the elements of fertility.

The vast and inexhaustible coal fields

of the United States are among the most

important of all forms of our national

wealth. These fields are now being ex-

plored at two hundred thousand

square miles, and, though the develop-

ment of new sources, that the catas-

trophic is a moderate one.

The importance of this incomparable

store of concentrated mechanical force

will be realized only when taken in con-

nection with the immense extent of fer-

tile lands within our national limits

which are capable of sustaining an im-

mense manufacturing, as well as agri-

cultural population. It adds greatly to

the significance of the facts, that the

rich land and the rich mines are to so

large extent in close proximity. In the

great coal-fields of Illinois, Indiana,

Kentucky, scores of thousands of square

miles of excellently productive land

overlie a wealth of coal exceeding by

many fold, all that of the British Isles,

of excellent quality, and easily procured.

Hence, amid almost boundless supplies

of wheat fields, a system of manufacturing

is sure to arise, such as the world has

never yet seen. In the Missouri and

Arkansas basin, as well as in Pennsylv-

ania, Maryland and Virginia, immense

quantities of coal are associated with

lands of great fertility. The period

when a great manufacturing enterprise

shall be established in these states, de-

pends mainly upon the states themselves.

Once established in such prolific re-

gions, manufacturing industries will

not like those of other manufacturing

countries, be in a state of dependence

upon distant and foreign countries for

food, England not being obliged to

supplement her natural deficiencies by

importation of food for her workers, to

the extent of four hundred millions of

dollars per annum. Having in abun-

dance the power, food, iron, copper, lead

and all the elements of production, and

scope for population, there is nothing

to prevent the United States from be-

coming, in due time, the foremost

manufacturing nation on the face of

the globe. Other countries, having the

start of us, we shall have to make many

advances before we can take our proper

place; but, with steady advances, in

favor of those less elementary occupa-

tions that at once characterize and

largely constitute civilization, will soon

bring ample recompense.

THE LYNCHBURG VIRGINIAN OF

Wednesday says: Yesterday Bishop

presented to Conference a pretty little

boy, four or five years of age, the son

of the Rev. Mr. Allan, superintendent

of the China Mission. He was born in

that far-off land, and only recently ar-

rived in this country, in company with

his mother. He was received by the

Conference with great interest, and the

Bishop took him in his lap, and said that he would

instruct him in the duties of Bishop,

and hoped that he would be one some-

times in the future. He was born in

that far-off land, and only recently ar-

rived in this country, in company with

his mother. He was received by the

Conference with great interest, and the

Bishop took him in his lap, and said that he would

instruct him in the duties of Bishop,

and hoped that he would be one some-

times in the future. He was born in

that far-off land, and only recently ar-

rived in this country, in company with

his mother. He was received by the

Conference with great interest, and the

Bishop took him in his lap, and said that he would

instruct him in the duties of Bishop,

and hoped that he would be one some-

times in the future. He was born in

that far-off land, and only recently ar-

rived in this country, in company with

his mother. He was received by the

Conference with great interest, and the

Bishop took him in his lap, and said that he would

instruct him in the duties of Bishop,

and hoped that he would be one some-

times in the future. He was born in

that far-off land, and only recently ar-

rived in this country, in company with

his mother. He was received by the

Conference with great interest, and the

Bishop took him in his lap, and said that he would

instruct him in the duties of Bishop,

and hoped that he would be one some-

times in the future. He was born in

that far-off land, and only recently ar-

rived in this country, in company with

his mother. He was received by the

Conference with great interest, and the

Bishop took him in his lap, and said that he would

instruct him in the duties of Bishop,

and hoped that he would be one some-

times in the future. He was born in

that far-off land, and only recently ar-

rived in this country, in company with

his mother. He was received by the

Conference with great interest, and the

Bishop took him in his lap, and said that he would

instruct him in the duties of Bishop,

and hoped that he would be one some-

times in the future. He was born in

that far-off land, and only recently ar-

rived in this country, in company with

his mother. He was received by the

Conference with great interest, and the

Bishop took him in his lap, and said that he would

instruct him in the duties of Bishop,

and hoped that he would be one some-

times in the future. He was born in

that far-off land, and only recently ar-

rived in this country, in company with

his mother. He was received by the

Conference with great interest, and the

Bishop took him in his lap, and said that he would

instruct him in the duties of Bishop,

and hoped that he would be one some-

times in the future. He was born in

that far-off land, and only recently ar-

rived in this country, in company with

his mother. He was received by the

Conference with great interest, and the

Bishop took him in his lap, and said that he would

instruct him in the duties of Bishop,

and hoped that he would be one some-

times in the future. He was born in

that far-off land, and only recently ar-

rived in this country, in company with

his mother. He was received by the

Conference with great interest, and the

Bishop took him in his lap, and said that he would

instruct him in the duties of Bishop,

and hoped that he would be one some-

times in the future. He was born in

that far-off land, and only recently ar-

rived in this country, in company with

his mother. He was received by the

Conference with great interest, and the

Bishop took him in his lap, and said that he would

instruct him in the duties of Bishop,

and hoped that he would be one some-

times in the future. He was born in

that far-off land, and only recently ar-

rived in this country, in company with

CLEAN GRAPHING.

Yesterday afternoon some extraordi-

nary experiments were made with Little's

improved automatic telegraph, at the

office of the National Telegraph

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 16, 1870

A NEW NAME.

At the urgent request of many of our subscribers we are about to make a slight change in the name of our paper, substituting NORTHVILLE in place of WAYNE COUNTY, leaving it simply THE NORTHVILLE RECORD. We believe ourselves that a paper, and particularly one devoted to local interests, should, properly, be named after the place, and not the County, in which it is published, thereby giving prominence and justness to the locality to which it is originally and is mainly sustained.

COMING DOWN HANDSOMELY.

To come down gracefully, is quite as commendable, when occasion requires, as to go to plumbly.

As evidence of this, note the following from the Epistol COMMERCIAL of the 3d inst. After having given the substance of what it terms our "high gloe" over Railroads, it says:

"Yes and the day is not far distant, when it will be 'US and not YOU'."

You have got to come and 'Nip at Tip-sin's' breast, 'Y' God has made the natural highway through our city, and here as sure as the sun will come, witness the shortening of the N. Y. Central, The Great Western, (Gait's) and the Michigan Central in order to secure an Air Line, leaving important cities out in the cold.

We most reverently accept what 'God has made' but we cannot see if 'Yps' is a nice-way why it has always required two powerful engines to draw but what little "Locust" support she has afforded hitherto.

However, being possessed of a "fellow feeling" for all in affliction, we give the following "hint for HARD MILKERS" from the Canada Farmer. "Take a small feather, (those of the Air Line Cock will probably answer the purpose) clip off the tip end, cut the feather end off, and you have a milking tube. Get three of them and insert them, then milk the fourth test; the real will take care of them here."

WHAT TO READ.

A Dialogue by the Roadside.

Brown.—How are you, Jones? What paper have you there reading? What is the news this fine morning?

Jones.—Oh, this is my DETROIT WEEKLY TRIBUNE that I have just taken from the postoffice, and as usual it is as full of good reading that I can't wait till I get home to look it over; and then there is always a rush for it the moment it comes into the house that I can't get a chance at the market, which have every year saved me many times the cost of the paper, unless I glance them over on the road, as you just caught me doing.

Brown.—You don't mean to say that the children read the paper!—catch mine ever touching one!

Jones.—Because you don't take the right kind. My children never did it till I commenced taking the TRIBUNE and now they can read enough. My wife would do more than to read one paragraph, she reads them all the way to the end of the paper, and she says she would of course be very much interested in the progress of the European War and in the general news of the day, which is about as they give up as in any paper I have ever seen. George, my next, does not rest until he has read each week's story, which he generally pronounces very interesting. Fanny learns all the poetry by heart, and as they copy all the new pieces by Tennyson, Lowell, Longfellow, Whitier, and the other great poets of the day, and publish to trash, I don't mind her doing so. Sarah does not care for stories or news, or poetry, but she always finds a red feast in the gossip and miscellany of which each paper contains a large installment, and in the Michigan news of which they make a specialty, and which is not equaled by any other paper in the country. The TRIBUNE has its own paid correspondents to every county, and their reports are always fresh, interesting and reliable.

Brown.—So good a paper ought to be highly successful. How is it with the TRIBUNE?

Jones.—The TRIBUNE cover is sold as it does to day. Within a year it has purchased ground for, and built, what is called the new office of the TRIBUNE in its offices in the country. They have a large sum for new machinery and other appliances, and are working harder at spreading more money in improving their paper and increasing its circulation than ever before. With three years of their work, their issue has increased fully one-half, and they are expected to do still more largely to it. It is a positive fact that the circulation of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE now exceeds that of any two other papers in the State. When you go to Detroit you should

visit the TRIBUNE office. You will be cordially welcomed and will find it will repay you.

Brown.—I think I'll call on what other good points has the WEEKLY TRIBUNE besides those you mentioned?

Jones.—Well there is its Personal and Political column which is said to be superior to any other in the West; then the Religious column every week is very full and readable. The Farm column is prepared regularly by an old and experienced agriculturist, and has already adopted many of his suggestions with advantage. The Congressional and Legislative reports, which those who are in politics are very full and readable. The editorial is always good, the market particularly correct and reliable, and in every department of the paper it is made with great care, taste and judgment.

Brown.—I think I must subscribe for it. How much do you say it is a year?

Jones.—Two dollars; but the TRIBUNE is so full of getting up a copy of it, when it will come at a dollar a copy. If the paper is not a subscriber for a full year, he will get a copy of fine Michigan Almanac, one of the handsomest little things you have ever seen.

Brown.—Yes, I saw a copy of that Almanac in our County paper, and I resolved at once to send for one, but I can get one with the paper as you say I will certainly take the TRIBUNE for a year. Here take my money at once. If the paper is all you say it is, they may count me as regular.

Jones.—I know you will be pleased with it. Good day.

Brown.—Good day.

INTERESTING LADIES.—This paper is so full of interesting news for ladies to keep a constant eye on what is passing in the world around them.

For this purpose no medium is so good as a first-class magazine.

We recommend to ladies who desire one useful and sensible as well as fashionable, DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY as the very best paper for ladies to read.

It is more complete in its departments than any other.

Its fashion are more unique, because they are authentic and original, and not blind copies of French and German models.

It gives with every number full-sized patterns, which supply during the year, all that any lady needs for cutting of her own and her children's wardrobe.

It is always high-toned, and its contributors include some of the best talent in the country.

Its Ladies' Club affords valuable and interesting information upon every subject.

It is the best magazine for the utility and ornamentation of the household; the best magazine for floriculture, original music, architecture, and other topics interesting to ladies—all calculated to assist in making our homes attractive and happy.

It is the most entertaining of all magazines, and gives more than twice as much for the money.

It also offers a large and magnificent Fashionable Engraving, 25 by 35 inches cut out, "The Picture on the Fourth of July," valued at \$4.00, which is a real gem.

The engraving is all done in line and stippling, from the original painting by Little M. Spencer, and, besides the copyright, cost over seven thousand dollars, and is acknowledged by artists to be the most perfect and beautiful engraving ever issued in this country. Certainly \$4.00 will not procure another that combines so much interest and beauty.

Or, it offers a fine Chromo, worth \$3.00 and other premiums, worth more than the cost of the magazine, to each subscriber, post-free, and estimated any premiums for place.

Subscription price, \$3.00 per annum. Commence any time.

Single copies 25 cts. Specimen copies, with circulars, mailed free on receipt of 15 cts.

Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 822 Broadway New York

NORTHVILLE UNION SCHOOL.

The Trustees herewith present their 6th annual report to the patrons of the school and all who may be interested in Educational matters. We feel much gratification in the high position which this Institution has attained and in the success which has attended our efforts.

We hereby tender our thanks for the liberal contributions of friends and trust that the School will merit its full proportion of the coming year.

Full Term commences Sept. 3, 1870.

No vacation.

Winter Term commences Nov. 28, 1870.

Classes Mar. 24, 1871.

Vacation of one week at the holidays and one week at the close of the term.

Spring Term commences June 22, 1871.

Classes June 23, 1871.

Admission Examinations June 23, 1870.

Vacation ten weeks.

A group of Teachers whose successful experience and high recommendation are a guarantee that the grade and excellence which the School has attained, will be fully maintained to all the departments, including Ornamental and Languages, Ancient and Modern.

The attention of Students wishing instruction in the higher branches, or desiring a course preparatory to entering College, is invited to the facilities here offered, and which we believe are second to none in the country.

Prof. A. G. Jepson, A. B. Principal.

Mrs. N. E. Jepson, Preceptress.

Mrs. Elizabeth Blackwood, Intermediate.

Mrs. Eliza B. Doolan, Primary.

Mrs. Katie Covert, Music.

tuition,

Higher Branches—\$6.50 per Term of 12 weeks.

Common English 5.00

Second Academic 4.00

Primary 2.00

Book-keeping and Penmanship without extra charge.

A receipt from the Treasurer or payment of tuition in advance for a half-yearly term, must be presented to the Principal before registration.

Any vacation desired will be given on application to the Principal, or any member of the

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

J. M. Swift, Chairman J. S. Lapham

F. R. Bear, Secretary J. L. Yarnall

D. Clarke, Treasurer A. H. Dimes

ALHAMBRA

\$1 Dollar \$1

Store!

78 WOODWARD AVE. DETROIT.

Just Received—the Largest Assortment of FANCY GOODS

Wholesale and Retail.

Prepared for the HOLIDAYS—

1871

Special Notice

GETTING MARRIED.

ESSEY on YOUNG MEN, on the duty of the

MAN, and the propriety of the duty of the

MARRIED, with sanitary help for those who feel

the need of the same. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATES

1000 Box P. Philadelphia, Pa.

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

Hold On! Hold On!
You that are in want of
DRY GOODS

AND

GROCERIE

Remember that at

Hungerford's

Is The Place.

Also a COMPLETE LINE of

DRESS GOODS,

CLOTHS,

NOTIONS, Hosiery &

GLOVES.

It is my intention to keep up with the

times in the latest styles and fashions

and to sell Goods at the LOWEST POSSI-

BLE PRICES.

W. P. HUNGERFORD.

A Rare Chance to Make Money.

A MINERAL WELL FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my property in

Northville, consisting of three

acres of land, on which is located

the Northville Mineral Well, the

medical qualities of which are just being appreciated.

Large quantities of its water are being used with good effect, by the sick and afflicted.

There is a large brick dwelling house partly finished on the premises, also another brick building 60x30 feet, two stories high, built for a cider mill.

I will sell all of the above property cheap for cash, or in exchange for a farm, or I will sell the undivided one half part to any person who will join me in erecting suitable building for a first class water cure.

There is money in it, who takes first?

A. N. CURTIS

Northville, August 13, 1870.

2-21

2-21

2-21

2-21

2-21

2-21

2-21

2-21

2-21

2-21

2-21

2-21

2-21

2-21

2-21

2-21

2-21

2-21

2-21

2-21

2-21

2-21

2-21

2-21

2-21

FRAGRANT TOPIC

The subtle, delicate, which is in many ways the most perfect of all perfumes, is the fragrance of the flower. It is the fragrance of the flower that is the most perfect of all perfumes. It is the fragrance of the flower that is the most perfect of all perfumes. It is the fragrance of the flower that is the most perfect of all perfumes.

THE FRUIT IS KNOWN BY ITS TREE

The fruit is known by its tree. The fragrance of the flower is the most perfect of all perfumes. It is the fragrance of the flower that is the most perfect of all perfumes. It is the fragrance of the flower that is the most perfect of all perfumes.

CHAPPED HANDS, Face, Rough Skin, Pimples, Ringworms, Salt Rheum, and all other cutaneous affections cured.

CHAPPED HANDS, Face, Rough Skin, Pimples, Ringworms, Salt Rheum, and all other cutaneous affections cured. This is a reliable and liberal house.

THE PRIZE AND SUCCESSION CODE

THE PRIZE AND SUCCESSION CODE. This is a reliable and liberal house.

TO INVALIDS

TO INVALIDS. This is a reliable and liberal house.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY. This is a reliable and liberal house.

SEA MOSS PASTRY

SEA MOSS PASTRY. This is a reliable and liberal house.

NERVOUS DEBILITY

NERVOUS DEBILITY. This is a reliable and liberal house.

HON. HORACE HAWES

HON. HORACE HAWES. This is a reliable and liberal house.



WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT AND PERMANENT CURE COMBINED

WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT AND PERMANENT CURE COMBINED. This is a reliable and liberal house.

L. D. SINE'S GIFT ENTERPRISE

L. D. SINE'S GIFT ENTERPRISE. This is a reliable and liberal house.

THREE GRAND CAPITAL PRIZES

THREE GRAND CAPITAL PRIZES. This is a reliable and liberal house.

17th GRAND ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION

17th GRAND ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION. This is a reliable and liberal house.

JOBS MOSES

JOBS MOSES. This is a reliable and liberal house.

A. BOOTH'S OYSTERS

A. BOOTH'S OYSTERS. This is a reliable and liberal house.

ONE DOLLAR

ONE DOLLAR. This is a reliable and liberal house.

ONE DOLLAR

ONE DOLLAR. This is a reliable and liberal house.

8 O'CLOCK

8 O'CLOCK. This is a reliable and liberal house.

TO PHYSICIANS

TO PHYSICIANS. This is a reliable and liberal house.

SEXUAL SCIENCE

SEXUAL SCIENCE. This is a reliable and liberal house.

GETTING UP CLUBS

GETTING UP CLUBS. This is a reliable and liberal house.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO. This is a reliable and liberal house.

Dollar Farmer

Dollar Farmer. This is a reliable and liberal house.

BLACK TEA

BLACK TEA. This is a reliable and liberal house.

HELMBOLD'S

HELMBOLD'S. This is a reliable and liberal house.

HELMBOLD'S

HELMBOLD'S. This is a reliable and liberal house.

HELMBOLD'S

HELMBOLD'S. This is a reliable and liberal house.