

THE NORTHLVILLE RECORD



SAMUEL H. LITTLE, Editor.

SATURDAY MORNING, APR. 15, 1870.

JACOB M. HOWARD.

Hon. Jacob M. Howard died at his residence in Detroit, on Sunday April 2d. He suffered an attack of paralysis the Friday previous from which he never recovered sufficiently to recognize his friends.

Well may Michigan lament his death; and his gloom overspread the entire State for a faithful officer, upright and honest citizen is no more. No man among us has labored more zealously for the good of the State, than Jacob M. Howard. As a politician and adhering strictly to the principles of his party, he had few to contend with, (and what publication has not?) still, now that he is gone, even of all parties speak of his sterling qualities, and recognize in his past labors a sense of unusual self-denial and unswerving devotion to the State's interests. Sad, very sad to realize that the services of a faithful servant of the people are appreciated only after his death. Certainly a poor acknowledgement for a life time of unremitting fidelity. But such is life.

THE KU KLUX.

To judge from the manner of doing it Washington, the Ku Klux of the south are destined to become a thing of the past. The bill introduced by Senator Sherman for their suppression, in engrossing the attention of Congress, and will, undoubtedly with some amendment, become a law. Many oppose the plan of the Bill, (particularly the southern members) on the ground that the power invested in the chief executive through its design will interfere with state rights, and eventually result in another war.

This oath-bound Klan has been a terror to the law-abiding citizens of the south, (particular to the Unionists of the south, and the northern class, who have settled there since the war.) All manner of indignities have been heaped upon them by these outlaws, till at last the government has given an ear to these grievances, and will endeavor to put down these "gentlemen" traitors, and under an example of their leaders that will prove an effectual one against similar organizations of the kind. Already two have been exposed in a southern state, and are to be executed without formal ceremony.

CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE.

A warfare between two brothers is awful in the extreme, but what is it in comparison to a civil war, where brother is arrayed against brother, father against son, and son against father; where the family ties, and kindred affection is forgotten in the thirst for blood! Terrible indeed to contemplate! The world cannot, but look with horror at the state of affairs in France. Already bankrupt and devastated in her struggle with Prussia, she must needs complete the work of destruction by an unequalled and intense strife between her own people. From an example first in the world, strong in military power, wealth and influence she has fallen to a level with the lowest.

The insurgents have gained a powerful standing in number, embracing the greater portion of the citizens of Paris, between whom and the government at Versailles, the strife is for supremacy. Battles have been fought, thousands slain and prisoners made, thus surpassing in hideousness all bounds of horrible warfare.

Dispatches bring intelligence of success of the government troops in the late battles, but as the rebel force is large and increasing by impression in Paris of all uncared men, the strife most probably will prove a severe and bloody one.

The Prussians in the vicinity can't look on this picture, knowing that while it lasts, it takes gradually from France the strength to renew hostilities with Prussia. An event that the latter knows will take place sooner or later in revenge for past favors.

A patron of a certain newspaper once said to the editor:

"Mr. Editor, how is it you have never called upon me for pay for your paper?"

"Oh," said the man of types, "we never ask a gentleman for money."

"Indeed," replied the patron, "how do you manage to get along when they don't pay you?"

"Why," said the editor, "after a certain time we enclose him a sum less and we ask him."

"Oh—yes—I see. Mr. editor, please give me a receipt," and hands him a receipt my name is right on your book."

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Editor. A. M. & W. Jenkins, Demarest 535 Broadway, N. Y.

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Mar. 18-1870

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BETICULES, PATENT-SATCHEL,

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TRIMMINGS, AND HARNESS.

ALL OF THE ABOVE ARE

AS NEW AS CAN BE MADE.

WE WILL PAY FOR

THE BEST MATERIAL.

WE WILL PAY FOR

1-Fish Story.

Fish stories are not generally regarded as being "laughed down" with any great amount of truthfulness. We are about to relate one, however, the veracity of which can be vouched for by a dozen witnesses if required, and even if necessary the fish himself, the cook that set out to cook him and even the pot in which he was boiled can be produced. This mass of evidence ought to be sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical.

The other day a well known gentleman of this city had dinner to him, by a friend from Buena Vista, a picketed caught in the river at that point. He was a manly fellow, this cook was, stretching out about four feet in length, and weighing in the vicinity of 30 pounds. The gentleman was, of course, delighted and as any body else would have been, with the picketed dinner with instructions that it should be cooked and served up in style. But in preparing his fish-ship for the table a dilemma arose. Not a pot or kettle in the entire kitchen establishment could be found large enough to hold him, and as a last resource, the boater was brought out only to find that the picketed was too long by about a foot and a half to go in that. In this extremity the idea of cooking him whole was abandoned, and first his head and then his tail was cut off, when the discovery was made that another fish reposed inside of the original one. This disgusted the cook, and so the contents of the boater were pitched out into the back-yard. A little boy of an inquiring turn of mind, who had witnessed the developments thus far and who labored under the belief that fresh and possibly fresh-woods might yet be unearthed in that fish, took an axe and proceeded to cut him up, when another other discoveries were made. Inside of fish No. 2 reposed another fish in a good state of preservation, and inside of fish No. 3 the minnow with which the kook was baited that had lured them to their fate. The theory advanced by our most learned and recondite servitors is that fish No. 3 was the first to spy out and gobble the minnow which was attached to the hook. He found himself fast, and then fish No. 2 with a belly that yearned for something nice and tender, came straggling that way. He spied the prize, and swallowed it down only to be gobbled up in turn by the minnow No. 1, and that is how the fish all got there. The explanation submitted we believe to be the only sound one that can be offered, still if a different theory can be suggested, we, in common with all the rest of mankind, will be glad to hear of it.

"Luck."—What Is It?

The man who marries the prettiest girl of the place is said to be a "lucky fellow," and so of him who draws the highest prizes at a lottery, or by the "fortunate" turn of affairs clears the gulf between want and wealth in an hour. And yet the histories of all times tell us that, with a terrible uniformity, and certainly, the men who come suddenly possessed of millions die in misery.

Within five years a well-to-do farrier drew a quarter of a million dollars in a prize at a lottery. The whole country envied him his luck. But he has since died from a style of living induced by his good fortune, and his only son has turned out a drunkard.

The man whose first bet on the race track was a dead loss, and whose card-table whose first risk at faro, whose maiden lottery ticket brings in my large sum into his pocket, is a ruined man at the very instant the world pronounces him "lucky." Any man, especially any young man, who starts out in life with the conviction that money can be better made than by earning it, is a lost man—lost at once.

An alarming number of the sons of the rich men of New York are at this moment helpless drunkards. Young men of education, of many qualities, of generous nature, honorable and high minded; but the demon of drink has taken such possession of them, that a father's breaking heart, a mother's tears, and a sister's agony, avail not to draw them from deep damnation. Elagant leisure was their ruin.

The best way to save a child from ruin is to bring him up "to help father." Make children feel that they must do something to support the family, to help along; then two feelings arise which are their salvation—those of affection and pride; for we naturally love those whom we help, or those with whom we struggle together for a desired object, and nothing improves a child as to make him feel that he can do something and that which he does is appreciated.

To Clean a Shotgun or Rifle.

A SPORTSMAN WRITES TO THE RURAL NEWS.

First, to clean a shot gun or rifle, place your hammer at half-cock, draw out the ramrod and bolt; then lift the barrels from the stock, and you are ready to wash. Place the barrels in cold water, being careful the water is clean and that there is not any dirt or sand in the pail; then apply your cleaning rod with the rag, or what is better, pieces of old red blanket, and draw it up and down quite energetically; repeat this, changing the water each time till the gun is perfectly clean, placing the muzzles always down while changing the water. Now empty your gun, then get a dry cloth, dip it in warm water, grasp the barrels with a cloth and hold them in the pail; pour the water till you fill the barrels, then reverse and let it drain while you get clean dry rags for the cleaner; then rub them out briskly till perfectly dry; now pass an oiled rag down, then wipe the outside carefully and rub with an oiled rag. Now take the stock, wipe the hammers well, and all around the locks and triggers; then oil all over.

The gun is now ready to put together to use, or to place in its case. Never oil too much, unless you are going to lay the gun away for a long time, as nothing is more un-sportsmanlike or disgusting than a gun that's gummy or coated with oil. Always wipe your gun inside and outside before using; clean immediately after using.

By adhering to these simple rules a gun will be kept in a proper condition. As to cleaning rods, nothing is better for home than one of stout hickory, made to fit the barrels and cut on the end like a rifle cleaner.

A RUMMER passed through Sulphur Springs recently, proposing to sell, to the merchants of that place fine syrup at seventy-five cents per gallon—fifty cents cheaper than the same syrup apparently could be bought in New Orleans. The merchants gave him a trial. The syrup came, and was in appearance of the finest make. The merchants could not see how they could sell it so cheap, and went to work to test it, when it proved to be composed of sulphuric acid and starch.

Sprin Goose—Skeleton Skirt.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

It is poor economy to rent thin wheel chairs, to remove grease from silk, apply a little magnetism to the wrong side, and it is said the spots will disappear.

To CLEAN WAX PAPER.—One who has tried it says: Wall-papers are readily cleaned by tying a soft cloth over a broom and sweeping down the walls carefully.

The reason why the horse ribs of his shirt hurts him, it is probably, because the blanket is tight, it is padded and loose, and fasten the blanket firmly under the breast, and perhaps by a crupper.

LEMON PIE.—The juice and rind of one lemon, one cup of sugar, the yolk of two eggs, three table-spoonsful of flour, milk to fill the pie plate; mix the paste with paste, pour in the custard and bake until it is done. Beat the whites of two eggs, add four table-spoons of powdered sugar, spread over the pie, and brown lightly in the oven.

As a check upon the dispensation of poisons by ignorant drug clerks, it is suggested that it shall be made a law that all poisons, ingredients in drug stores, be placed in a department by themselves, in bottles of a peculiar and defined shape, and with a stopper also of an unusual and defined color.

To CLEAN PAINT.—Save the tea leaves for a few days, then steep them in a tin pan or pan for half an hour, strain through a sieve and use the tea to wash all varnished paint. Whiting is unequalled for cleaning white paint. Take a small quantity on a damp flannel, rub lightly over the surface, and you will be surprised at its effects. Easy.

To remove tightly fitting rings from a finger without pain, says the London *Liberator*, pass the end of a portion of fine twine underneath the ring and evenly encircle the finger from below upward (as whip-makers bind lashes on) with the remainder, as far as the center of the finger, then unwind the string from above downward by taking hold of the end passed under the ring, and it will be found that the ring will gradually pass along the twine toward the tip of the finger.

A MARKET gardener of Lake County, Indiana, has the most remarkable success in the use of salt upon his tomato plants. He applies it at various times during the season, and in every case its effect is marked in the increased growth of both plant and fruit. In some cases, he lays the roots of backward plants bare, sprinkling them with a table-spoonful of ordinary barrel salt, and covers with soil. Plants ordinarily treated this way take an immediate start, and develop fine fruit.

A PHYSICIAN in Australia, according to the *British Medical Gazette*, has discovered a way of distinguishing human blood from the blood of other animals. It is wonderfully simple, and is thus described: "A small drop, not a mere speck, of the blood is to be placed on a microscope slide, and carefully watched, at a temperature of 31 degrees to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, until the picture of network formed by its coagulation is developed. Human blood steadily breaks up into a small pattern network, the blood of other animals takes a longer time and makes a larger pattern—but the blood of every animal seems to form a characteristic picture."

The *Scientific American*, in answer to a correspondence, gives the following simple and useful rule for occupying the relative positions of the various vessels in the human system:—

For the upper extremities, the veins are in layers of streams flowing equal volumes of water; these are directly opposite to the arteries, which are in a network of streams through which a given volume of water passes.

How to BUILD A CHIMNEY.—I am

confused that a great many fires originate

through poorly constructed chimneys, and

although not a bricklayer by trade, I would

offer a few hints how to construct a fire-proof chimney. Let the bed be laid of

brick and mortar, iron, or stone; then a

workman should take a brick in his left

hand, and with the trowel draw the

mortar upon the end of the brick, from

the under side, and not from the outside

edge, as is usual. Then, by pressing the

brick against the next one, the whole

space between the two bricks will be filled

with mortar; and so to itself point up

the issue as perfectly as the outside, so

that it may be perfectly closed.

A VALUABLE Horse.—A wag purchased

a very fine horse. Returning from a ride

a few days afterwards, he said he had dis-

covered a quality in his animal which

added a few pounds to his value.—As

said at a Lawyer.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

Every man who has anything to do requires a reliable timekeeper. A feeling of national pride leads all to prefer an American watch. But local dealers have for several years disappointed their customers from buying them—and for this reason only: Larger profits could be made by foreign watches, and the greater repair costs required.

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the issue as perfectly as the outside, so

that it may be perfectly closed.

A hundred diseases may proceed

from one cause, and one disease when

it is disregarded.

Toss the bones and liver with Dr.

Walker's VEGETABLE VINEGAR BITTERS,

and the work of assimilation and excretion

will go bravely on. This vinegar cures

the causes of physical irregularities.

By giving perfect digestion and a proper flow of the blood, it insures pure blood, a vigorous circulation, and a prompt discharge of all waste matter from the system.

Patent Article for Table use. Warranted pure.

Patent Article for Table use. Warranted pure.