

The Northville Record.

Official Paper of the Village.

Published Semi-Monthly by
SAMUEL H. LITTLE,
Editor and Proprietor,
To whom all communications should be addressed
Terms, \$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

No paper, document, or notice of
the post-office, shall be answered except
as far as arrangements are made.

THE Northville Record.

Terms: \$1.50 a Year.]

Our Aim—The People's Welfare.

[Always in Advance.

VOL. III. — NORTHVILLE, WAYNE CO., MICH., JULY 6, 1872.

NO. 26.

A. S. LAPHAM & CO.,

BANKERS,

Northville, Mich.

Do a general Banking and Exchange Business.
Allow Interest on Special Deposits.

JAMES HUSTON, M.D., PHYSICIAN,
and Surgeon. Office at residence, on Main
street, Northville, Mich.

C. C. KINGSBURY, M.D., PHYSICIAN
and Surgeon. Office at residence at
Northville, Mich.

LUMBER.

N.C. SPENCER, DEALER IN
Selected Lumber of all qualities and prices.
Special attention given to timber orders for building
Yard on Smith's Farm near Main Street, Northville, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. E. ROCKWELL, Watchmaker,
and Jeweler. Dealer's Watch, Clocks, Jewelry,
chains, etc. Repairing and engraving done
promptly and reasonably. Store in Rockwell's
Rock, Main Street, Northville, Mich.

JAS. K. LOWDEN, MASTER
Butcher, Carpenter and House Painter. All
orders for meat to be attended to personally.
Buildings and houses of Main Street, Northville, Mich.

H. H. JACKSON, DENTIST OF
Fees and Operative Rooms, over Jackson & Hause,
Drug Store, Center street, Northville, Mich.

MRS. MARY CUMMINGS, TAI-
lors and Seamstresses. Special attention
given to the making of Coats, Vests, and
Waistcoats, etc., to fit. Work done
rods north west of Main Street, Northville, Mich.

CARPENTER & BRO., Dealers in
Bones, Flowers, Cooper Street from Main Street,
etc., etc., etc., to fit. Work done
Main Street, Northville, Mich.

LONG HOUSE,
LEWIS F. LONG, PROPRIETOR,
Northville, Michigan.
Haberdashery and ladies' underwear
prepared to insure the comfort of girls
at school and college.

EISENLOD'S HOTEL,
CORNER CALA & LEWIS ST.
Detroit, Michigan.

THESE ROOMS HAVE BEEN PREPARED
THROUGHOUT NEW LARGEST, NEW FURNISHED AND
EVERYTHING FOR THE COMFORT OF GUESTS
AND THE BEST OF BOARD.

DETROIT, MICH.
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED
DRY GOODS HOUSE,
IN THE CITY.

HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE
Largest Stock of
Dress Goods,

Silks,
Shawls,
Velvets,
CLOAKS.

MILLINERY
Laces,

Embroideries,
Dress Trimings,

Linens;
House Furnishing Goods,
Cloths,

Cassimeres,
Flannels,

Hosiery,
Kid Gloves,

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,
LACE CURTAINS &c.

Parties visiting the City to make purchases
will find it to their interest to examine
our Stock and Prices.

S. FREEDMAN & BROS.,
3014—4009.

"I am glad you think so." — Fox, 36 Cent.

"Many birds are singing,
And the leaves are blowing now,
And the flowers are waving o'er there,
Gladness fills your treasures there."

Poetry by S. H. Little. Made by M. H. McClellan,
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SAMUEL H. LITTLE, Editor.
SATURDAY, JULY 4th 1872.

The Day We Celebrate.

The glorious Fourth of July has come and passed, and has been duly celebrated all over our broad Union. Every "Young America" has used up the amount of fire-crackers and other pyrotechnics which he deems necessary to a full expression of his feelings of patriotism. And still the smell of gunpowder and the discharge of fireworks and pistols is around us, and would almost lead one to believe that we had imported a portion of the sound and smell of Pandemonium for the especial use of every American citizen young or old, during this period. On that there was some other means of celebrating this event, for day than by all this noise and smoke. The noble patriots who gave us reason to celebrate it, we believe, looked upon it as a solemn day. Their minds went back over that long period of suffering which they had gone through, and to the many noble martyrs who had fallen by their sides in that great struggle for liberty. They celebrated it as men who knew well what it had cost them. It was a day of great rejoicing, but it was also a day of sorrowful memories. All through the struggle for freedom from a tyranny which was relentless, we have no evidence that they ever celebrated it at all. They had too much work on their hands to have time to celebrate any day.

Nearly one hundred years have passed away since then. Our country has passed through many troubles such troubles as only a Republic can have. But to-day she is at peace. Although bands have been raised against her unity she is still united. Her troubles seem only to have added to her prosperity. And now, celebrating the ninety-sixth anniversary of her independence, she stands the grandest and most prosperous nation on the face of the globe.

May her peace and prosperity be lasting, and may the spirit of loyalty to the Republic never grow less in the breasts of her sons!

Death.

The grim, gaunt spectre death is ever in our midst. He is no respecter of persons. He stretches for the high and takes the wealthy and influential citizen as well as the ragged pauper. He places his hand on the infant as well as on the gray-haired veteran. He takes the man of honor and integrity, as well as the vilest. He is relentless in his purpose and diligent in his work.

But why live we this dread of his presence. We know that those whom he puts to sleep are freed from care and toil. Yet we can not help those feelings of sorrow and regret. We have lost them here. That is the reason of our sorrow. Although we may look forward to a hope of meeting them hereafter, we feel the loss of their presence now. We should try to subdue our grief and put our trust in Him who is the great Comforter.

We have a dread of a journey to that unknown country. It is because it is enveloped in a cloud which the human eye can not pierce; that we fear to see our friends enter the road or to go ourselves.

For in the sleep of death what dreams may come. Who can tell us of this mortal coil, May give us pause.

After the Storm.

And everything settled down, and Nature resumed her common road. This is what Nature does under all circumstances. There never was so bad a storm; but next morning the thrifty mother took heart and set to work again as best she could to make amends for it. It is only when the storm affects human hearts and lives that this cheerful, pathetic effort to get the better of it becomes terrible; for the mending in such cases is so often but superficial, the cure impossible. Other trees grow up to fill the gap made by the one blown down; but not other loves and other hopes. Yet gradually the tempest calms, and the wreck is swept away, and some things that are new are always better than some things that were old, even though the old can never be replaced while life goes on.

But three polygamous marriages occurred in Utah for the month ending June 1.

A. A. Hansen, aged twenty-six, left off her virgin coil at first go, by hanging herself in her father's woodshed.

For the Recent
Charity.

How little genuine charity there is in this world. We do not seem to have such a thing in our natures as

Mr. J. W. Fitzgerald, editor of the *Chicago Times*, was in Northville a short time since, and on reaching home wrote the following, which we clip from that paper:

"Sir, — I have written to you before, when you reached Northville there has been a steady advancement in the commercial interests of the place. At the present time business is quite brisk—mostly residences, however. We noticed in passing through on Monday last, that the cars have infused much life and activity in the town."

"The Northville Record, a spicyleaf six column sheet, published for the past two or three years by Mr. S. H. Little as a semi-monthly publication, is soon to be issued weekly. The advertising columns of the Record indicate a slight support from the citizens of Northville. The paper is in order to become prosperous and healthy should receive a liberal home patronage. Outsiders judge a town by its representative—such a newspaper is that representative, they shall look after its welfare with an interest second to none other. May the Record prosper as a weekly publication."

Iowa glories in 170,000 dogs.—Mr. Joseph Jefferson, the celebrated comedian, has become suddenly blind. Hope is indulged for his ultimate recovery.

Special Circular for 1872

We have on hand a large stock of:
BUILDERS HARDWARE,
HOUSEKEEPERS HARDWARE,
STOVES AND TINWARE,
NAILS, GLASS,
BLACKSMITH'S GOODS,
CLOTHING COAL,
HUBS, SPOKES,
Etc. Etc.

Farming Implements,

GARDENING, etc. The goods were bought in Europe, and are of less than PRESENT VALUE.

The condition of the iron market makes it also likely certain that all goods made of iron or steel must bear about price for some time to come, and it is expected by those best informed, that a still further advance will be made in the price of Hardware.

It is to be hoped that our

friends shall always be safe.

Low as the Lowest.

Nowhere building this season will find it to the advantage to get our own lumber in this city, and all kinds of HOUSE AND BARN TRIMMINGS.

Call for prices, and we will supply you with all kinds of hardware.

F. R. BEAL & CO.

NOTICE.

Popular Styles and Popular Prices.

I AM SELLING FROM 100 TO 200 BUSINESS SUITS

Daily, Nice Styles and Very Fine Goods, from

\$10 TO \$15 PER SUIT,

SUITABLE FOR ANY GENTLEMAN TO WEAR. I HAVE A LARGE STOCK IN ALL THE DEPARTMENTS THAN I HAVE EVER CARRIED BEFORE, AND FOR PRICES I AM

Lower Than any House in the City.

LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

MABLEY, THE CLOTHIER,

One Price Store,

126 WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT

Newcomb, Endicott, & Co.,

Dr. Creek's Wine of Tar.

10 YEARS

Public Test

DR. CREEK'S

WINE

OF

TAR

The trade more

will buy any

small quantity

ever order

and a good

sample

will be sent

to any address

in the United States.

Sample sent free.

Price \$1.00 per bottle.

Order now.

Nos. 2 and 3 Opera House Block,

DETROIT,

MICH.

HAVE NOW OPENED A NEW STORE

French Poplins, Black Silks,

STRIPED SILKS,

Linens, Damasks and Cottons.

RAILROAD TICKETS,
FOR ALL POINTS,
East, West or South,

VOL. No. 17

Michigan Central
AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAYS,
OR VIA
CLEVELAND BOATS,

Can be obtained at our office at lower
through rates.

JOB WORK

IS TIN, COPPER, OR

SHEET IRON

Even Tinches, Tin-Roofs, etc., will be
promptly put up at near old prices
as it is possible to make them.

Please, remember that our STOCK is low.

THE LARGEST,

and most complete of any in this region of
country. We do not fear a comparison
of our prices with those of
any other country dealers.

F. R. BEAL & CO.

Black Alpacas in all Quantities

CALL ON

C. E. Clarkson,

JACKSON AND MORTON,

DRUG STORE

AND OFFICE

PAINTING

GLAZING

KALSOMINGE

PAPER HANGING

GRANING, Etc.

Done in the latest, and most APPRENTICED
STYLES for less money than by
any other painter in town.

Estimates given to work and any other
information given free of charge.

C. E. CLARKSON.

P. S. All wall paper boards at Jackson &
Morton's trimmed free of charge.

April 13-14.

W. C. CLEM, HOMEOPATHIC PHYSI-

CIAN and Surgeon. Office at residence on

Sixth Street, little west of Grand's Hard-

ware store, Plymouth, Mich. 320-31.

Give us a Call.

A. H. DIBBLE. — W. W. DIBBLE.

Advertise

IN THE

RECORD

MILLS & TOWNSEND,

DEALERS IN

LUMBER,

AND ALL KINDS OF

BUILDING MATERIAL

INCLUDING DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,

CHIMNEYS, ETC.

Have also constantly on hand a supply

of Lime, Plaster,

CEMENT & SALT,

All to be sold at or about

DETROIT PRICES.

OFFICE, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000, 1010, 1020, 1030, 1040, 1050, 1060, 1070, 1080, 1090, 1100, 1110, 1120, 1130, 1140, 1150, 1160, 1170, 1180, 1190, 1200, 1210, 1220, 1230, 1240, 1250, 1260, 1270, 1280, 1290, 1300, 1310, 1320, 1330, 1340, 1350, 1360, 1370, 1380, 1390, 1400, 1410, 1420, 1430, 1440, 1450, 1460, 1470, 1480, 1490, 1500, 1510, 1520, 1530, 1540, 1550, 1560, 1570, 1580, 1590, 1600, 1610, 1620, 1630, 1640, 1650, 1660, 1670, 1680, 1690, 1700, 1710, 1720, 1730, 1740, 1750, 1760, 1770, 1780, 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, 2020, 2030, 2040, 2050, 2060, 2070, 2080, 2090, 2100, 2110, 2120, 2130, 2140, 2150, 2160, 2170, 2180, 2190, 2200, 2210, 2220, 2230, 2240, 2250, 2260, 2270, 2280, 2290, 2300, 2310, 2320, 2330, 2340, 2350, 2360, 2370, 2380, 2390, 2400, 2410, 2420, 2430, 2440, 2450, 2460, 2470, 2480, 2490, 2500, 2510, 2520, 2530, 2540, 2550, 2560, 2570, 2580, 2590, 2600, 2610, 2620, 2630, 2640, 2650, 2660, 2670, 2680, 2690, 2700, 2710, 2720, 2730, 2740, 2750, 2760, 2770, 2780, 2790, 2800, 2810, 2820, 2830, 2840, 2850, 2860, 2870, 2880, 2890, 2900, 2910, 2920, 2930, 2940, 2950, 2960, 2970, 2980, 2990, 300

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

No notes are deducted from the polities at maturity in the Washington.

Hair other when you can but never give what you cannot afford to, simply because it is fashionable.

According to an entomological authority, spiders, without exception, prey largely upon insects, and chiefly upon the plant-eating or injurious insects.

Insects and irregular feeding, over-work in a hot sun, going too long without water, and then giving too much, are among the causes of bad digestion and general ill-health in horses.

A new green has been discovered which is said to be brilliant enough to replace the poisonous color produced by arsenic. It is composed of twenty parts of oxide of zinc and one of sulphate of cobalt, mixed into a paste with water, and exposed to a red heat.

A new method for preserving the leaves and tops of beet roots has recently been devised in France, by means of very dilute hydro-chloric acid. The prepared nutrient is said to be very palatable to cattle, and furnishes a cheap and valuable food. In view of the growing importance of beet culture in this country, the discoverer is of home importance.

A writer in an Eastern paper says that the Swallows are not killed, the foliage, the leaves eaten, are hurt, and, as they fall, a new growth appears, and the trees attain their former beauty and vigor.

SCRAMBLED EGGS.—Melt a tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan; beat the

eggs, add a quarter of a cupful of milk, and has the round, square, superficial feet, which the exterior of the beast comprises. The next mucilage, the product of this is twenty-three—the number of pounds allowed to each superficial foot in all cattle, measuring less than seven and more than five feet in girth, and he obtains the sum of weight in pounds.

Suppose the animal weighed to be less than nine and more than seven feet in girth—thirty-one is the number of pounds to each superficial foot, and under five feet, eleven pounds. For a half-saddled beast, one pound in twenty must be allowed, and twenty pounds in the whole weight.

For a cow that has had calves—

American Stock Journal.

Keeping Cream.

NEXT in importance to having milk perfectly pure and sweet, and free from all animal odors, comes the matter of keeping the cream after it is taken off the milk. In the first place, the less milk there is with the cream at the time it is set in the cream jar, the better. A great deal of carelessness is shown in this matter, for it is known that milk makes cheese, while the cream only makes butter, and the more milk there is in the cream at churning time, the more cheesy-flavored will be the butter, and therefore the more likely to spoil afterward, unless excessively salted. Really pure, good butter requires very little salt, while butter, as ordinarily made, will soon spoil unless well salted or kept covered in brine.

Secondly, the cream must be of the very best quality of stone-ware, which would be still better, and it must have a cover that will exclude all dust and insects.

in a place where no noxious odors or gases can be absorbed when the jar is open to add more cream, and also where the temperature can be kept cool and equable, at about sixty degrees; and lastly, the cream is to be made into butter as soon as it just begins to sour, and when the jar is emptied it is to be thoroughly cleaned and scalded in boiling water before being again used.—Boston Journal of Chemistry.

Durable Garden Stakes.

A correspondent wishes to know the best way to make durable garden stakes, for supports and other purposes where the wood is thrust into the ground, and soon decays under ordinary exposure—and mentions red cedar, gas tar, petroleum, etc. He wishes to make a supply during winter. Red cedar, where it can be had, is excellent for stakes, splitting straight and clear, and lasting for a long time. A common fence post selected for its even grain, will make a large number of common sized garden stakes—this is the easiest and cheapest way, if the cedar can be had in market. Next to red cedar, gas or coal tar is best for the part which runs into the ground. The best way to apply it is to put the tar into a close boiler, heat it, being careful to prevent it catching fire, and then run the stakes rather further into the ground than they are expected to go in the ground. In a few minutes the tar will penetrate the pores, and they may be taken out to give place to a second parcel, and so on; a large number may be thus prepared in an hour or two. We have thus made light porous wood last twenty times as long as without any such protection. Where exposed to air and sun the gas tar is of very little use, and for such exposed parts crude petroleum washed over the surface and absorbed by the wood, is far better, and one of the cheapest and best of all protectors of exposed wood-work. We have lately seen an account of a mode of protecting trees by gutter, by which they may be made to last many years when subject to continued exposure, by rolling the tinned portion in sharp sand as soon as taken out of the kettle, and after they are perfectly dry giving them another coat of tar and of sand. This would obviously give them a water proof and frost proof casing, as a mixture of tar, and sand is affected by neither moisture nor freezing.—Country Gentleman.

Destroying Weeds.

To pay more attention to getting farms free from weeds, and then keeping them so, are points to which most Western farmers need to pay more attention. For the best results we need not only to keep our crops reasonably clean, but we should aim at the destruction of the crop of weeds. And each time we allow weeds to ripen their seeds we greatly increase the difficulty of our task. The wonderfully prolific nature of many weeds should be kept in mind. It is possible to have ground quite free from weeds, but such is the condition of most farms this can only be secured by much labor.

Every weed seed that commences growth is then killed helps along the work. So long as the seed remains in the ground, until it takes up vitality, no power of causing trouble is not finished; when it has produced a plant, and that plant is destroyed, we have nothing more to fear from it. Killing weeds—any plant out of its place on the farm may be called a weed—when young, and the sooner after they have commenced their growth the better is a part of farm work of which we must do more.—Western Farmer.

What Do Birds Eat?

A paper under this title, by John W. Robson, formerly of Illinois, and now of Kansas, was read before the Northern Illinois Horticultural Society at its late session at Princeton. The essay was complete with facts gathered under the personal observation of the essayist, and from notes taken at the time we reproduce the following: The red-tailed hawk feeds upon squirrels, robins, rats and mice; and therefore, is an active friend. The sparrow-hawk occasionally takes a barn-yard fowl, but feeds principally on mice and moles. The king bird eats gaffies, beetles and various other insects—and sometimes fruit; but are not destructive to fruit to any great degree. The great crested fly-catcher, the power, are fast friends of the orchardist, and live on insects solely. The bobolink eats the seeds of weeds, insects, and at the South, rice. Sootchers eagerly kill it for the delicacy of its flesh.

The red winged black-bird in the spring lives principally on caterpillars, wireworms, caterpillars, and the larvae of various insects; later they attack corn, and eat the seeds of various plants. The purple grackle follows the plowman in the spring, and destroys the larvae of many noxious insects. The Baltimore oriole feeds on beetles, curculio, pea curculio, and the long-scouted but weevils. And we may add, in parenthesis, it is thoroughly devoured by the fruit-grower in western Illinois. The orchard oriole is a worm-eater, known and appreciated by orchardists. It destroys hosts of the beetle, which the grower measures along the back to the fore part of the shoulder-blade, and he registers the amount of this.

He lives on the gink and the length of the beetle. He multiplies them together,

worms and various insects, and is the most industrious bird in the air above the ground.

subterranean larva. The blue jay, this pert and showy bird, the writer considers mean, deceitful, tyrannical, and sly; yet he is one of the few birds which eats the orchard caterpillar.

The butcher bird is one of the most industrious of the feathered tribe, and feeds on caterpillars, spiders, grasshoppers, etc. The red-bellied cat eats the canker worm. The white-breasted nut-hatch and American creeper live on tree insects solely. Robins eat grubs, the larvae of the May beetle, and eat worms, and are especially destructive to strawberries. The orchard chick and cat-bird destroy the same class of insects, and also eat ripe berries. Birds live exclusively on insects and their larvae, and are especially destructive to the canker worm and codling moth. The orchard finch feeds about twenty varieties and subdivisions. They spread over large tracts of country, in search of grub, insects and seeds. The American red start is a gay little fellow, flitting about from place to place, after swarms of flies. The warblers are a great service to the farmer and horticulturist, for they destroy great multitudes of noxious insects.

House wrens—the patient persevering and yet brave little fellows—feed exclusively on caterpillars and insects. The black-capped tit mouse eats the larvae and cocoons of the codling moth.

Wood-peckers are the true laborers for

the destruction of the church-bug and the carpet-popper, and are one of the

most valuable of birds to the farmer and horticulturist. The essayist believed that farmers and horticulturists had not discriminated enough between friends and foes, and he advised a number of cases where the indiscriminate slaughter of birds had worked evil to the products of the farm and garden.—Western Farmer.

When the spider begins to spin thread, the knots in spinners with

one of its legs, and forthwith there issue

from each one but its thousand fibers of

such exquisite fineness, that it is only

when the products of all the spinners are

united that they become visible to the

naked eye. The "thread" of the spider is

thus a fine rope of six thousand strands.

The twisting into one cord is performed

by the hindmost pair of legs, which, like

the rest, are furnished with three claws

each, the rope-maker twists his group of

threads into one with surprising rapidity

A TELEGRAM from Los Angeles, Cal., in the San Francisco papers, reports that an actress, as well as Campion, 150 feet, reflects live fish resembling speckled trout.

The same phenomenon appears at an artesian well near by, seeming to indicate

the existence of a subterranean lake.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER.—This year

has been introduced to the public, and at the present time it is more popular and com-

monly used than ever before. It is

now sold in every city, town, and village

of the United States.

Perry Davis' Pain-Killer is a powerful

remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, and

sciatica, and is a safe and effective

remedy for all diseases of the

skin.

INTOXICATING NO-SUMMER.—The per-

sons who have samples of cognac

against "perpetual drinking" to ex-

periment, can become wild creatures in

most any of the advertisements "toys"

"figurines" half an hour. There is

however, one exception to this rule.

It is a man who can "grind the key" on

his finger tips, and the rest of the

officers of the Imperial Household.

To each individual, this multitude of

officers of the Imperial household

is a source of infinite pleasure.

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