

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.

Term, \$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of

the editor, or by mutual agreement.

## Poetry.

MARCH.

Excerpts from Woodstock.

"Music, its tree, Jasper, its stone, Blood Rose, its mountain, courage and strength in time of danger." — Old Song.

It is the gray dawnings across the white lake, Where the ice-scarred waves lie in frosty winter break, With the gathering spray of the far Northern light.

Like a poor, worn-out, half-drowned knight, Spared the winter's cold cold with his shield, And the world's a fitful and a dim place.

The world is the east wind, and the west is Indifference, inhaling the March winds.

Be it known that as I go forth, I go to meet death, and I go to do and dare, And I fear not old March nor the Powers of the Air.

Winter is aóst, and Samson's a pride, But you the love we were born to share, And the spirit of the South, Spain, and France, Of my swift pony's boot, then forward we're off.

By the way, when you're weary, take a rest.

The winds are cold and loose in the sky, Blowing frantically to the north.

And so on to cope with the North winds strong and bare.

Welcome boldly her fierce grasp, but do you so hard.

For know the children of March are my own, Steel was my breast of magic blood-stone.

Blood was my blood, green, dark, and red.

Blood is my arrow and song is my shield,

And the world was born by Woodstock.

It is "March" and spring in the midwest of America.

"Children of March," we say, "we're strong," Since we're born to meet the world's a fitful and a dim place.

"March" is the east wind, and the west is Indifference, inhaling the March winds.

In the winter's cold snow, in summer's hot weather,

Unfeeling, unheeding, there beat fire and thunder.

Sights of justice, forced to be shamed.

Grief, pain, suffering, all through the world.

And the world is the east wind, and I go to do and dare,

From the shore to the shore, the world is a fitful and a dim place.

On to the world I go, and I go to meet death,

Hence the bold words that make the winds

And stir the world, break up the earth,

As March the wild creature, bears fire and thunder.

— March, &amp; Monthly.

## Miscellany.

## KELLY, OR CURE.

"You Major is a capitalist, fellow, like us," said, as we started out to make our cigars in the garden after an early dinner; "but he ought to be more merciful to us, hehehe. What with his charming wife and that exemplary baby, he makes it difficult to respect the tenth commandment."

"I'm afraid Mrs. Major."

"A little girl! If she were good, she'd never have got her father to be so fond of her. I have seen fairer faces, but far dear, pretty, delicate womanly ways, I never met her equal."

"You couldn't understand a man's thoughts for her blood!"

"Good gracious! A wretch who could touch one of her golden hairs roughly deserves to be crushed."

"And yet for many days she was in deadly peril of her life."

"For her son?"

"Don't tell me, Doctor, that an innocent creature like that could give anyone cause for revenge."

"No; I won't tell you anything of the sort."

"I think I see. Some one you really in love with her?"

"If you were to guess till the day out you would not find the cause," said my friend. "Let us sit down here, and I will explain. It's no secret; I wonder the Major has not told you."

"Down here" was on a rustic seat, that the Major's pretty wife had made at the end of his garden; close to where a little rail road, soon to be lost in the thick Hudson, took its way through his grounds.

"During the war," began the Doctor, "I served in the army, in the same regiment with an old schoolmate. He was like a soldier; he always drew a sword, held steady, and stood in mind and body; eager to see service and he saw plenty. I thought that before a charmed life till one day he was carried into the hospital tent in a bad way. A ball had entered his shoulder, shattered the clavicle, which you call the collar-bone, and had gone—sovereign. That was all we could tell, for there was no other evidence; but whether it had passed up or down, or taken some erratic course round about, such as balls will take, we knew not, and no probing could find out. Well, he recovered, went North to regain his strength, and for nearly three years I lost sight of him. When the war was over, and I had begun to practice as a civilian in New York, I met him again. How he had changed! He was a living skeleton, and I saw in a moment that he had become habituated to opium. Do you know what that means? Not well, I threw a bucket of water into a piano, and then light a fire under it, and its strings will not be more out of tune than an opium-smoker's nerves are out of order. He asked me if he might call on me at my office, and of course I assented; but it was days before he came, and when he did arrive I knew that he had himself for a fight with himself! Some foolish patients come prepared to hide the truth, some to magnify their fits. It is part of our business, in serious cases, to examine a man's mind before we look about his body, and hardened as a surgeon must be, I confess that the condition of my poor friend frightened me. There was an expression in his eye that I had never seen in any sane being; and what made this worse was the calm, business-like manner in which he spoke. He told me that soon after he had (apparently) recovered from his fits, he began to suffer from pains in his head, which increased in severity till they became so agonizing that he had

THE  
Northville  
Record.

Terms, \$1.50 a Year.

Our Aim—The People's Welfare.

Always in Advance.

VOL. IV.

NORTHVILLE, WAYNE CO., MICH., MARCH 15, 1873.

NO. 18.

Editor and Proprietor.

To whom all communications should be addressed.

Terms, \$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of

the editor, or by mutual agreement.

Poetry.

Poetry.

March.

Excerpts from Woodstock.

"Music, its tree, Jasper, its stone, Blood Rose, its mountain, courage and strength in time of danger." — Old Song.

It is the gray dawnings across the white lake,

Where the ice-scarred waves lie in frosty winter break,

With the gathering spray of the far Northern light.

Like a poor, worn-out, half-drowned knight,

Spared the winter's cold cold with his shield,

And the world's a fitful and a dim place.

The world is the east wind, and the west is

Indifference, inhaling the March winds.

In the gray dawnings across the white lake,

Where the ice-scarred waves lie in frosty winter break,

With the gathering spray of the far Northern light.

Like a poor, worn-out, half-drowned knight,

Spared the winter's cold cold with his shield,

And the world's a fitful and a dim place.

The world is the east wind, and the west is

Indifference, inhaling the March winds.

In the gray dawnings across the white lake,

Where the ice-scarred waves lie in frosty winter break,

With the gathering spray of the far Northern light.

Like a poor, worn-out, half-drowned knight,

Spared the winter's cold cold with his shield,

And the world's a fitful and a dim place.

The world is the east wind, and the west is

Indifference, inhaling the March winds.

In the gray dawnings across the white lake,

Where the ice-scarred waves lie in frosty winter break,

With the gathering spray of the far Northern light.

Like a poor, worn-out, half-drowned knight,

Spared the winter's cold cold with his shield,

And the world's a fitful and a dim place.

The world is the east wind, and the west is

Indifference, inhaling the March winds.

In the gray dawnings across the white lake,

Where the ice-scarred waves lie in frosty winter break,

With the gathering spray of the far Northern light.

Like a poor, worn-out, half-drowned knight,

Spared the winter's cold cold with his shield,

And the world's a fitful and a dim place.

The world is the east wind, and the west is

Indifference, inhaling the March winds.

In the gray dawnings across the white lake,

Where the ice-scarred waves lie in frosty winter break,

With the gathering spray of the far Northern light.

Like a poor, worn-out, half-drowned knight,

Spared the winter's cold cold with his shield,

And the world's a fitful and a dim place.

The world is the east wind, and the west is

Indifference, inhaling the March winds.

In the gray dawnings across the white lake,

Where the ice-scarred waves lie in frosty winter break,

With the gathering spray of the far Northern light.

Like a poor, worn-out, half-drowned knight,

Spared the winter's cold cold with his shield,

And the world's a fitful and a dim place.

The world is the east wind, and the west is

Indifference, inhaling the March winds.

In the gray dawnings across the white lake,

Where the ice-scarred waves lie in frosty winter break,

With the gathering spray of the far Northern light.

Like a poor, worn-out, half-drowned knight,

Spared the winter's cold cold with his shield,

And the world's a fitful and a dim place.

The world is the east wind, and the west is

Indifference, inhaling the March winds.

In the gray dawnings across the white lake,

Where the ice-scarred waves lie in frosty winter break,

With the gathering spray of the far Northern light.

Like a poor, worn-out, half-drowned knight,

Spared the winter's cold cold with his shield,

And the world's a fitful and a dim place.

The world is the east wind, and the west is

Indifference, inhaling the March winds.

In the gray dawnings across the white lake,

Where the ice-scarred waves lie in frosty winter break,

With the gathering spray of the far Northern light.

Like a poor, worn-out, half-drowned knight,

Spared the winter's cold cold with his shield,

And the world's a fitful and a dim place.

The world is the east wind, and the west is

Indifference, inhaling the March winds.

In the gray dawnings across the white lake,

Where the ice-scarred waves lie in frosty winter break,

With the gathering spray of the far Northern light.

Like a poor, worn-out, half-drowned knight,

Spared the winter's cold cold with his shield,

And the world's a fitful and a dim place.

The world is the east wind, and the west is

Indifference, inhaling the March winds.

In the gray dawnings across the white lake,

Where the ice-scarred waves lie in frosty winter break,

With the gathering spray of the far Northern light.

Like a poor, worn-out, half-drowned knight,

Spared the winter's cold cold with his shield,

And the world's a fitful and a dim place.

The world is the east wind, and the west is

Indifference, inhaling the March winds.

In the gray dawnings across the white lake,

Where the ice-scarred waves lie in frosty winter break,

With the gathering spray of the far Northern light.

Like a poor, worn-out, half-drowned knight,

Spared the winter's cold cold with his shield,

And the world's a fitful and a dim place.

The world is the east wind, and the west is

Indifference, inhaling the March winds.

In the gray dawnings across the white lake,

Where the ice-scarred waves lie in frosty winter break,

With the gathering spray of the far Northern light.

Like a poor, worn-out, half-drowned knight,



SAMUEL H. LITTLE Editor

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1873.

What Constitutes Cash.

We have had so many inquiries upon this point, of late that we propose to discuss it in our columns. The result of our first researches among the trade cannot be said to be gratifying, for we find a great diversity of opinion. In different trades we find slightly different customs, but "cash" generally means payment as soon as goods are delivered and the buyer has time to check the bills, say two or three days. "Cash," with sugar refiners, means "seven days," and in the flour and provision trade (wholesale), this is about the usual time taken to settle, although many large transactions occur "on charge" on the agreed terms of "check tomorrow." In one instance we found a manufacturer of candles who responded to our inquiry of "What constitutes cash?" in his line, with the answer, "Cash on the tail of the cart." With Western shippers of produce we find "cash" means eight days attached to bill of lading. In the grocery trade proper we find "cash" to be as soon as goods are received and bills checked, in the city; and in the country, as soon as the bills are received, although country merchants do not remit until their purchases arrive; but if the distance is far and they are more than a week on the road, this can hardly be called "cash." The great bulk of groceries proper are sold upon thirty days credit, and the general prevalence of this custom, together with the fact that nearly all the jobbing houses retain the heading of their bills "Terms cash," has given rise to the impression with some dealers that thirty days was cash, but this opinion is not general and is manifestly one of those errors growing out of the custom of printing "Terms Cash" upon the bills as above mentioned. One thing we find in investigating this subject is that the closest buyers and best merchants buy their goods for cash, and pay for them at once, taking off one per cent on thirty day bills, or, if paid within a week or ten days, taking off 1 1/2 per cent. The customary sum on teas for bills of \$100 and over, is four months or less, three per cent for cash within ten days, or less two, and one-third per cent in thirty days. —American Grocer.

Expense Accounts.

There is hardly one woman among a thousand, who, having undertaken it, will persevere through a year in keeping an exact expense account.

Figures are distasteful to most women, unless they appear on bank notes. And then small items count up so fast that they are unpleasant to realize in black and white.

"Spend all you can get," and let all consideration of the value, or record of the dollar gone, pass unregarded into forgetfulness, is rather too common a motto. Women who earn their own money may in most cases be excepted from all such charges. They know how money comes, and count the cost of things.

Hands which neither spin, sew, or do any other useful thing, know nothing of the rules of addition, which accumulate; but subtraction, which scatters, they can run up in their heads without any trouble.

Women might as well keep expense accounts, for a faithful record of their expenditures is kept somewhere in a father's or husband's accounts.

There are few men who do not know where their money goes, and if their wives are extravagant, the most caress business man will trace a large leak in his finances, and discover its cause.

Love and indulgence sometimes cover an enormous lot of faults; but men more frequently forgive a cross, tattling, fault-finding wife, if she possess but the virtue of economy, when extravagance would hide all the cardinal virtues, and banish an angel from their approbation.—Ella Orton.

**INTERESTING DISCOVERIES.**—The Mortaville expedition, according to a report recently read before the British Association, discovered on the borders of the desert east-southeast from Heshbon the ruins of a magnificent palace in an excellent state of preservation.

A quadrangular wall of freestone, 515 feet on one side incloses a brick palace.

On the other side of the only entrance is an architectural front of carved work 180 feet long and seventeen feet high. This ornamental front displays animals, birds, flowers, and men, chiseled with great delicacy, and eight chambers with vaulted roofs still remain. This place is believed to have been erected about the end of the sixteenth century. The basin of Dead Sea was also explored, and it was discovered that while the western side is a desert of marshy deserts of vegetation, the eastern side is well supplied with water, and is covered with small plants and trees. Palm trees grow luxuriantly toward the northern extremity of the Dead Sea.

Letter from The South.

As we stated sometime ago, Capt. S. Gardner and wife, Lyman Yerkes wife and daughter are now traveling in the South. We have been allowed to make the following extract from a letter from Mrs. Yerkes (Nettie) to her cousin here, Mrs. W. P. Yerkes. It is dated Palatka, Florida, Feb. 22, 1873:

"I will try and give you a brief description of our journey thus far. We left New Orleans Feb. 12. It was warm and pleasant during our stay in that city but the temperature is not so mild and even as it is here. Arrived at Macon Ga. the evening of the 13, it was cold and damp at that place and we were all very glad to start the next morning for Florida. After a ride of twenty-four hours we arrived at Jacksonville where we found the climate perfect and the air fragrant, with perfume from flowers of every hue and variety. The next morning we took the steamer Florence and went up the St. Johns river as far as Tocoi and there took a mule car and went on to St. Augustine."

Toosi is a place of about 12 or 14 inhabitants, but there is plenty of pigs and cattle that would take the 1st premium for *Champion* at any State Fair on earth. We found the climate delightful at St. Augustine but rather warm in the middle of the day for comfort. On the 20th, the thermometer stood at 99 in the shade. On the 19th we went out sailing and made for the beach to gather shells. It was a bright sunny day but we did not realize how extremely warm it was until the next morning. It will be sufficient to add that cold cream and camphor ice was sought after with almost as much eagerness as was the beautiful shells the day before. While at St. Augustine we went over to Dr. Anderson's orchard and picked a basketful of oranges and lemons. His orchard is very large and the trees are loaded with most delicious fruit. It is a scene of beauty and the trees exude forth perfumes of the most exquisite sweetness. St. Augustine is the most ancient town in the United States; and if I had more leisure I could tell the many places of interest we visited while there—among them is the old Spanish Fort. It was begun in 1629 and completed 1756. It stands on the sea front at the upper end of the town and its material is mostly the Coquina rock. Some of the streets at St. Augustine are so narrow that carriages cannot pass without difficulty. Most of the houses have hanging balconies, and they extend out so far that one could almost shake hands with his neighbor across the way without coming down stairs. My time is so limited I cannot write more of this old and interesting city, therefore will stop now and tell you the particulars when I get home. Palatka is a small town up the St. Johns river 75 miles from Jacksonville. This morning we went to the river to see an Alligator that was 13 feet long. Since then I have decided not to take one home for a pet as some of the ladies do that come south.

Steamer Damigros Feb 29th. We have been four days on the upper St. Johns river where the gentlemen have fine sport shooting Alligators, Birds, and occasionally a wild Deer. The scenery up the St. Johns is highly picturesque, upon either bank the tall palm and the large massive live Oak stretch wide its giant branches, the deep rich green of its foliage contrasting morosely with the sable moss that in graceful festoons hang like the drapery of woe from the topmost limb of that stately tree. This is indeed the land of sunshine and flowers, but give me our own State of Michigan in preference to any Southern state we have yet visited."

The conductors of the Flint & Pere Marquette railroad have been provided with nine little check-books with the names of the stations arranged in columns like a square multiplication table. In these they are required to make a mark for each fare collected, which mark denotes the station from which and the station to which the passenger has paid the conductor.

A meeting of committees from East Saginaw, Saginaw City, and South Saginaw, to consider the matter of the consolidation of the different municipalities, was at East Saginaw on the 6th inst. An agreement was finally adopted by the Saginaw City Common Council, and an election for the purpose of submitting the matter to the people was ordered for the 17th inst.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Where Is He?—Where is that elderly scamp who has hatched for sixty-three years for an old-fashioned winter? Where is the old reptile, that we can get at him? How we should like to run him through a planing mill run by ice water, and cut him open with a snow plow, and saw him up with an icicle, and strap him to the north pole until the spring rains release him. —Exchange.

What is Expected of American Boys.

American boys are expected to become manly men. The mother of every boy is expected to teach him to be obedient to parental authority, to the civil law, and to acquire an education, a business, a trade, or an art, something for which he may be best adapted, and by which he may obtain an honest living. This is a privilege, nay more—it is a duty—a duty to self, to family, to friends, to the State, and to the nation. When this is done, society has a guarantee for the good conduct and usefulness of each of her sons.

When it is neglected, and boys grow up in ignorance and idleness, society is taxed for their support, either in her reformatories, her jails, hospitals, or asylums. How much cheaper it would be to have every boy properly educated, trained, and disciplined, so that he would be a blessing instead of a curse to the world. He is sure to become one or the other.

All of 'Em Do.—A commercial traveler went into a restaurant on Jefferson avenue yesterday and asked for a dish of frogs. He was somewhat fearful that his order could not be supplied, owing to the early date, but the restauranteur bustled around and soon cried out, "Frogs for one." They didn't taste as the man expected; in fact, they tasted just like mutton, and he finally dropped his fork and gravely asked, "Will you answer me one question? Now tell me if these frogs eat like regular sheep's wool on their backs?" "Certainly not," replied the man, "all frogs in this country have to live in water, freezing to death." —Dot Free Press.

STATE NEWS.  
PERSONAL.

A. B. Maynard has been appointed United States Attorney for Michigan. George Jerome has been appointed Collector of Customs at the port of Detroit by the President.

J. R. Bennett has received the appointment of United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Michigan.

Rev. C. H. James, the new pastor of the Baltic Creek Baptist church, commenced his labors on the 2d inst.

Rev. M. Roberts, late pastor of the Baptist Society at Pinckney, Livingston county, has accepted a call from the Baptist Society of Milford, and has already entered upon the discharge of his pastoral duties there.

CASTLERS.

Scamanna is prevalent in Huron county.

Died in Novi, on Saturday, March 1st, of kidney complaint, in his 77th year, Lewis Robinson.

On the 1st inst., the wife of Lewis L. Beebe, of Emerson township, near Ithaca, Gratiot Co., went into the barn to search for eggs, and while on the second floor of the building a board suddenly gave way, precipitating her first to a manger below, a distance of ten feet, instantly breaking her neck.

Her husband thinking she was absent too long, proceeded to the barn in search of his wife, but found her lifeless corpse. She weighed about 240 pounds, and must have fallen with great force against the manger. Her age was fifty years, and she leaves her husband and son.

ENTERPRISE.

Monroe is to have another artisan well.

The annual meeting of the Michigan Woman's Suffrage Association will be held at Mead's Hall, Lansing, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock, a.m.

The directors of the St. Clair National Bank have passed resolutions asking the Controller to increase its capital stock and circulation \$25,000, this being found necessary to meet the growing demands of its business.

The Bangor Journal is the title of a new paper which made its appearance at Bangor, Van Buren county, on the 5th inst. The citizens donated \$500 to its printer, and bade him go ahead and make a good paper. If that town doesn't go ahead we'll miss our guess.

The conductors of the Flint & Pere Marquette railroad have been provided with nine little check-books with the names of the stations arranged in columns like a square multiplication table. In these they are required to make a mark for each fare collected, which mark denotes the station from which and the station to which the passenger has paid the conductor.

A meeting of committees from East Saginaw, Saginaw City, and South Saginaw, to consider the matter of the consolidation of the different municipalities, was at East Saginaw on the 6th inst. An agreement was finally adopted by the Saginaw City Common Council, and an election for the purpose of submitting the matter to the people was ordered for the 17th inst.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Where Is He?—Where is that elderly scamp who has hatched for sixty-three years for an old-fashioned winter? Where is the old reptile, that we can get at him? How we should like to run him through a planing mill run by ice water, and cut him open with a snow plow, and saw him up with an icicle, and strap him to the north pole until the spring rains release him. —Exchange.

What is Expected of American Boys.

American boys are expected to become manly men. The mother of every boy is expected to teach him to be obedient to parental authority, to the civil law, and to acquire an education, a business, a trade, or an art, something for which he may be best adapted, and by which he may obtain an honest living. This is a privilege, nay more—it is a duty—a duty to self, to family, to friends, to the State, and to the nation. When this is done, society has a guarantee for the good conduct and usefulness of each of her sons.

When it is neglected, and boys grow up in ignorance and idleness, society is taxed for their support, either in her reformatories, her jails, hospitals, or asylums. How much cheaper it would be to have every boy properly educated, trained, and disciplined, so that he would be a blessing instead of a curse to the world. He is sure to become one or the other.

All of 'Em Do.—A commercial traveler went into a restaurant on Jefferson avenue yesterday and asked for a dish of frogs. He was somewhat fearful that his order could not be supplied, owing to the early date, but the restauranteur bustled around and soon cried out, "Frogs for one." They didn't taste as the man expected; in fact, they tasted just like mutton, and he finally dropped his fork and gravely asked, "Will you answer me one question? Now tell me if these frogs eat like regular sheep's wool on their backs?" "Certainly not," replied the man, "all frogs in this country have to live in water, freezing to death." —Dot Free Press.

ADVERTISE

IN THE

RECORD

REVIEW



### Jefferson's Debt.

Mr. PARSON in his chapter of Jefferson's life, for the "Advertiser," for March—alluding to Jefferson's resolution to quit the public service at the end of Washington's first term, says:

"But why this agonizing desire for retirement? Thereby hangs a tale. If we give ten reasons for a certain course of conduct there is often an eleventh which we do not give; and that unspoken one is apt to be the reason. He could no longer afford to serve the public on the terms fixed by Congress; it was—not merely that his salary did not pay the cost of his Philadelphia establishment, nor that his estate was ill-managed by overseers. An ancient debt hung at his side, like a millstone round his neck,—a debt which he had twice paid, although not incurred by him. Upon the death of his wife's father, twenty years before, he had received property from his estate worth \$40,000, but subject to a British debt of \$18,000. Impatient of debt, he sold a fine farm near Monticello for a sum sufficient to discharge it; but by the time he received the money, the war of the Revolution had begun. Virginia invited all men owing money to Great Britain to deposit the same in her treasury, the State agreeing to pay it over to the British creditor after the war. The identical coin which Jefferson received for his farm was him self carried to the treasury in Williamsburg, where it was immediately expended in equipping troops."

The Legislature of Virginia, however, thought better of this policy, rescinded the resolution, and remitted the sums received under it. But Jefferson was allowed to take back his thirteen thousand dollars in depreciated paper, which continued to depreciate until it was worthless. In fact, the thirteen thousand dollars just sufficed to buy him out gear; and in riding by that farm, in after years, he would sometimes point to it, and say, laughing, "That farm I once sold for an overcoat." At the end of the war, during which Cornwallis destroyed more than enough of his property to pay this debt, he had, as he remarked, "to lay his shoulders to the payment of it a third time," in addition to a considerable debt of his own incurred just before the outbreak of hostilities. "What the laws of Virginia," he wrote to his creditor in England, "are, or may be, will in no wise influence my conduct. Substantial justice is my object, as decided by reason, not by authority, or compulsion." Ever since the war closed, he had been struggling to reduce these debts; and, finally, made an arrangement for paying them off at the rate of four hundred pounds sterling a year. How easy this ought to have been to a person owning ten thousand acres of excellent land, "one hundred and fifty-four slaves thirty-four head of cattle, two hundred and forty sheep, three hundred and nine dogs, and three sheep!" But only a thousand acres of his lands were cultivated, nine of his horses were used for the saddle, and the labor of overseers. In 1773 the greater part of the debt remained to be discharged, and he saw, whenever he visited Monticello, such evidences of "the ravages of overseers" as filled him with alarm. He had now a son old enough to settle, a second daughter to establish, a mountainous debt to pay, a high office to live up to, and an estate going to ruin. Behold his eleventh unuttered reason for the frenzy which possessed him to live at home.

He might well desire to see the reign of overseers brought to an end on his estate. Readers remember, perhaps, General Washington's experience with them. How, when he owned one hundred and one cows, he was compelled to buy butter for his own table; and how, after building one of the best barns in the country, where thirty men could conveniently wield the full, he could not prevent his manager from treading out the grain with horses—so impossible was it, he says, "to put the overseers of this country out of the track they have been accustomed to walk in." He reached home for his annual vacation in 1783, about the middle of September, and caught this truly conservative geologist in the act. "I found a treading-ground," wrote the President, "not thirty feet from the barn-door, the wheat again brought out of the barn, and horses treading it out in an open exposure, liable to the vicissitudes of weather." With such men to manage, the General thought the new threatening machine would have a brief existence.

### Airing Bed-Rooms.

The most desolate-looking, sick-smelling, and every way repulsive room in most houses in cold weather, is the cold, unventilated bed-room. The prevalent notion is, that if it is cold, it does not need ventilation; and the next thing is to close up the windows, so that they do not get opened by any chance. That is all wrong.

Other things being equal, cold air is more invigorating than warm air because more condensed, and therefore cold air in the bed room is to be preferred during the night. It is also true that cold air may be impure; and rooms need ventilation even in the winter. If a room is warm, the air, being colder than the warmer weather, rushes in more eagerly, and we feel it more keenly, and this misleads us to think that we need not take pains to ventilate bed-rooms in cold weather. All this being true, a fire in a room helps ventilation, especially an open fire, and it is well to have fire enough to take the chill of the air and the bedding every evening. It may even be kept going all night, provided you have some window or ventilator open. If you have not been accustomed to sleep with the window open, begin with a very small opening, and then gradually increase it, but do not let the wind blow directly upon you. If you feel it and cannot avoid it, turn your face to it. In the morning, just as you are vacating the room, throw it open, and all the more if there has been no fire in it.

As for the bedding, hang that out of the window. It will air three times as fast as it can in the room. Try it, and then smell of it, if you would know the difference. Let your bed and room air thus an hour or two, according to wind and weather—and in the summer much longer. Do not fear that this will make you appear ugly. The best housekeeper is the one who knows how best to make the house and its work serve the health and the comfort, as well as the taste of its inmates, not the one who makes up her bed as soon as she is out of it, covering up all the foul exhibitions of the night previous, and then sleeping in them the next night. Some of the chamber work cannot well be done too early, but the beds may be left until six o'clock. Then protect yourself with head-scarf and gloves, and make them up, and tidy the room, but do not allow yourself to become cold. The latter result will not happen so readily as you might expect.

With a room well ventilated and sunned, you can work comfortably with the thermometer eight or ten degrees lower than in a room where these two items are lacking. This is the direct advantage of fresh air and sunshine. The indirect, but still greater economy, is found in the fine air and the elastic vigor that increase your ability to wash, and to pay the doctor's bills.—*Science of Health.*

### Doll's Shoes.

These tiny bits of imitation babies are of considerable consequence, or at least the fees are, if we consider what the *Slate and Leader Reporter* says about the manufacture of doll's shoes. It says of it:

"Quite a business is done in these little articles by some of the dealers in finding and small wares for the shoe trade in some of the large cities. They are retailled in toy and fancy-goods stores,

and about holiday time are in active demand."

Within the past six or eight years this business has grown into considerable importance, and there are several manufacturers who devote their whole time to this department, employing quite a number of operatives. They make use of scraps of morocco, etc., from shoe manufacturers and bookbinders—which were formerly thrown away. At first the shoes were of the simplest character, and, as far as any special shape was concerned, they were merely semblances of shoes. But within two or three years there has been much improvement made, in the style and mode of manufacture—the fashions of the day are now copied, and the pets of the household must have their dolls dressed in all respect similar to older people, and therefore several pairs of shoes must be provided for the several dresses—trowsers, etc., walking-boots, shoes, etc., and in various colors. These must be made to button, tie, or lace, as the case may be.

One of the most popular makers of these articles informs us that he has 50,000 pairs per annum, using about 20,000 feet of morocco and sheep mostly scraps, besides cutting considerable stock of all the fashion colors—yellow, orange, blue, pink, red and violet—which bronze, etc., are now copied, and the pets of the household must have their dolls dressed in all respect similar to older people, and therefore several pairs of shoes must be provided for the several dresses—trowsers, etc., walking-boots, shoes, etc., and in various colors. These must be made to button, tie, or lace, as the case may be.

TOOLS AND MACHINERY.—Hunt up every implement in that will be wanted for use on the farm, and see if it is in good order. They make use of scraps of morocco, etc., from shoe manufacturers and bookbinders—which were formerly thrown away. At first the shoes were of the simplest character, and, as far as any special shape was concerned, they were merely semblances of shoes. But within two or three years there has been much improvement made, in the style and mode of manufacture—the fashions of the day are now copied, and the pets of the household must have their dolls dressed in all respect similar to older people, and therefore several pairs of shoes must be provided for the several dresses—trowsers, etc., walking-boots, shoes, etc., and in various colors. These must be made to button, tie, or lace, as the case may be.

Carrying all the Parts in Farming.

Rotation in farming is understood as an established necessity. Thus with respect to crops; and the dairy in also included. With the latter may be put sheep. This is even when the land is more favorable for grain—where it may be readily worked and the soil is rich. In

this case many farms do without sheep,

sheep being put on hills and less accessible land.

English BREAKFAST BACON.—The bacon is made from the belly and thin rib; the bones are removed, the pieces of meat are rubbed with salt, on the flesh side, and laid on a bench from which the moisture can drain away, one pound another, until the fat is all removed. They are rubbed with fresh salt every day, and reversed in order, the top piece one day, at the bottom next day, and so on for ten days; they are then smoked. When packed they are wrapped in brown paper, and then drawn up in cotton cloth and covered with thick lime-wash, colored, if desired, with yellow ochre.

Our Food for Horses.—The Spring of Dr. HOWES says, "We never give horses, and never shall give, that chopped hay and corn meal, saturated with water, is proper for a working horse as a general diet. We firmly believe that the food of a working horse who cannot be pastured should be good, sound oats and sweet hay, at least, fed five times a week. Like at the South, where the common rations of working horses are fed on corn. What is found there? Why, the big hirs, a terrible and almost incurable complaint. We also think that a certain meal is the very worst way of feeding oats to the horse that ever was invented. And the chopped, hay is not half so good as the bright timothy from the meadow. We like to hear the horse grinding up his food, then the hind legs will move, and when finished his oats. A nice marsh mallow in a winter is good, and a very different thing from almost constant soft diet."

CONSUMPTION.—For the cure of this distressing disease there has been no medicine yet discovered that can show any evidence of real merit than Albin's Lung Balsam. It is a well-known expectorant, and a powerful diuretic, and it all disease leading to, such as affections of the throat, lungs, and all diseases of the pulmonary organs, is introduced to the action of the stomach, and is a specific for the cure of consumption, hysteria, and all diseases of the lungs. It has been fully tested by the medical faculty. The Balsam is, consequently, recommended by physicians who have become acquainted with its great success.

WORKERS' STATEMENTS.—Unless hundreds of our most responsible citizens have conspired to defraud the community, a medicine has at last been introduced which is a specific for almost every human ailment, not involved in the entire paroxysm or partial destruction of the organ or organs in which it exists. These witnesses testify (in some instances, in others on behalf of others), that dyspepsia, liver complaint, remittent and intermitting fever, nervous debility, and numbness, other diseases, are rapidly and radically cured by this new remedy. It is said to be a great breeder and good treatment. Haphazard will not do. What farmer cannot have a piece set apart for fifty or a hundred hens? And if no more than a dozen or twenty sheep are kept—the best kind, carefully fed and attended to, each sheep averaging its one lamb or more, and often first quality as to size and condition, the smooth and quality of wool to correspond—who can see that here is a nice little income, with a fair percentage of profit? You can make much or little out of a sheep. You thus have your lambs to sell, your wool, your eggs, a porker or two, good surplus of butter from a few cows—you have your oats, your wheat, your corn, your clover, and comstarchs to feed, and your timothy to sell; you have some clover to dispose of, some apples, may be other fruits, grapes, berries, vegetables, your calf or two; you raise, in fine, your own stock. You thus have a chance for a perfect rotation, extended or varied at pleasure. Your clover enriched your soil; so do your pasture and meadow, properly managed; your corn improves your land. In a word, you have an interest in the market of every farm product, and you cannot fail to get a high price for some of them every year, and a loss on none of them every year. Do what you do in the best way, then you will ride the top of the wave. F. C., in Toledo, Ohio.

—The rapidity with which fish will multiply is illustrated by the fact that fourteen years ago fourteen black bass were placed in the Potomac River as an experiment, and to-day that is the best stream in the country for black bass fishing. —

Then protect yourself with head-scarf and gloves, and make them up, and tidy the room, but do not allow yourself to become cold. The latter result will not happen so readily as you might expect.

### USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

To RAILROAD INSURANCE NAMES.—This is a patent antiseptic, and is treated with advantage in various ways. The most successful is to pare down the center of the nail from root to end. Let it be worked down quite thin, so as to relieve the pressure at the sides, which causes the soreness. Keep the end of the nail well pared down in the center, giving it the concave form, just the reverse of the natural edge.

A NEWSPAPER correspondent calls attention to the great convenience that would follow if farmers would generally have their names painted on the gates at the entrance to their premises. Farmers often have much difficulty in finding the addresses of persons of whom they are in search; which would be obviated by this course. The name may be neatly painted on a slip of tin six or eight inches long and two inches wide, which could be easily tacked on the gate.

A strong alum water is sure death to any description. Take two pounds of pulverized alum, and dissolve in three quarts of boiling water, allowing it to cool over the fire until thoroughly dissolved. Apply while hot with a brush, or, what is better, use a syringe of force. If it is not sooty, it is a better time to have the liquid in the cracks of the walls and bedstead. Scatter all the powdered alum freely in all those places, and you will soon be rid of these fleecy intruders which fill all over with disease.

TOOLS AND MACHINERY.—Hunt up every implement in that will be wanted for use on the farm, and see if it is in good order. They make use of scraps of morocco, etc., from shoe manufacturers and bookbinders—which were formerly thrown away. At first the shoes were of the simplest character, and, as far as any special shape was concerned, they were merely semblances of shoes. But within two or three years there has been much improvement made, in the style and mode of manufacture—the fashions of the day are now copied, and the pets of the household must have their dolls dressed in all respect similar to older people, and therefore several pairs of shoes must be provided for the several dresses—trowsers, etc., walking-boots, shoes, etc., and in various colors. These must be made to button, tie, or lace, as the case may be.

THE SHIELD OF STEALTH.—Debility operates fugitively. Not is it in the body when the doors are opened and the terrible in the external physical prostration, render it difficult to stand upright. There is no such time as the winter of life, when the body is weak, and the mind is feeble. Scatter all the powdered alum freely in all those places, and you will soon be rid of these fleecy intruders which fill all over with disease.

PORTABLE Soda Fountains, \$10, \$25, \$50, \$100, \$200, \$400, \$600, \$800, \$1000, \$1200, \$1500, \$1800, \$2000, \$2500, \$3000, \$3500, \$4000, \$4500, \$5000, \$5500, \$6000, \$6500, \$7000, \$7500, \$8000, \$8500, \$9000, \$9500, \$10000, \$10500, \$11000, \$11500, \$12000, \$12500, \$13000, \$13500, \$14000, \$14500, \$15000, \$15500, \$16000, \$16500, \$17000, \$17500, \$18000, \$18500, \$19000, \$19500, \$20000, \$20500, \$21000, \$21500, \$22000, \$22500, \$23000, \$23500, \$24000, \$24500, \$25000, \$25500, \$26000, \$26500, \$27000, \$27500, \$28000, \$28500, \$29000, \$29500, \$30000, \$30500, \$31000, \$31500, \$32000, \$32500, \$33000, \$33500, \$34000, \$34500, \$35000, \$35500, \$36000, \$36500, \$37000, \$37500, \$38000, \$38500, \$39000, \$39500, \$40000, \$40500, \$41000, \$41500, \$42000, \$42500, \$43000, \$43500, \$44000, \$44500, \$45000, \$45500, \$46000, \$46500, \$47000, \$47500, \$48000, \$48500, \$49000, \$49500, \$50000, \$50500, \$51000, \$51500, \$52000, \$52500, \$53000, \$53500, \$54000, \$54500, \$55000, \$55500, \$56000, \$56500, \$57000, \$57500, \$58000, \$58500, \$59000, \$59500, \$60000, \$60500, \$61000, \$61500, \$62000, \$62500, \$63000, \$63500, \$64000, \$64500, \$65000, \$65500, \$66000, \$66500, \$67000, \$67500, \$68000, \$68500, \$69000, \$69500, \$70000, \$70500, \$71000, \$71500, \$72000, \$72500, \$73000, \$73500, \$74000, \$74500, \$75000, \$75500, \$76000, \$76500, \$77000, \$77500, \$78000, \$78500, \$79000, \$79500, \$80000, \$80500, \$81000, \$81500, \$82000, \$82500, \$83000, \$83500, \$84000, \$84500, \$85000, \$85500, \$86000, \$86500, \$87000, \$87500, \$88000, \$88500, \$89000, \$89500, \$90000, \$90500, \$91000, \$91500, \$92000, \$92500, \$93000, \$93500, \$94000, \$94500, \$95000, \$95500, \$96000, \$96500, \$97000, \$97500, \$98000, \$98500, \$99000, \$99500, \$100000, \$100500, \$101000, \$101500, \$102000, \$102500, \$103000, \$103500, \$104000, \$104500, \$105000, \$105500, \$106000, \$106500, \$107000, \$107500, \$108000, \$108500, \$109000, \$109500, \$110000, \$110500, \$111000, \$111500, \$112000, \$112500, \$113000, \$113500, \$114000, \$114500, \$115000, \$115500, \$116000, \$116500, \$117000, \$117500, \$118000, \$118500, \$119000, \$119500, \$120000, \$120500, \$121000, \$121500, \$122000, \$122500, \$123000, \$123500, \$124000, \$124500, \$125000, \$125500, \$126000, \$126500, \$127000, \$127500, \$128000, \$128500, \$129000, \$129500, \$130000, \$130500, \$131000, \$131500, \$132000, \$132500, \$133000, \$133500, \$134000, \$134500, \$135000, \$135500, \$136000, \$136500, \$137000, \$137500, \$138000, \$138500, \$139000, \$139500, \$140000, \$140500, \$141000, \$141500, \$142000, \$142500, \$143000, \$143500, \$144000, \$144500, \$145000, \$145500, \$146000, \$146500, \$147000, \$147500, \$148000, \$148500, \$149000, \$149500, \$150000, \$150500, \$151000, \$151500, \$152000, \$152500, \$153000, \$153500, \$154000, \$154500, \$155000, \$155500, \$156000, \$156500, \$157000, \$157500, \$158000, \$158500, \$159000, \$159500, \$160000, \$160500, \$161000, \$161500, \$162000, \$162500, \$163000, \$163500, \$164000, \$164500, \$165000, \$165500, \$166000, \$166500, \$167000, \$167500, \$168000, \$168500, \$169000, \$169500, \$170000, \$170500, \$171000, \$171500, \$172000, \$172500, \$173000, \$173500, \$174000, \$174500, \$175000, \$175500, \$176000, \$176500, \$177000, \$177500, \$178000, \$178500, \$179000, \$179500, \$180000, \$180500, \$181000, \$181500, \$182000, \$182500, \$183000, \$183500, \$184000, \$184500, \$185000, \$185500, \$186000, \$18