



SAMUEL H. LITTLE, Editor.

SATURDAY APRIL 26, 1873.

A BLOW TO THE COUNTRY PRESS.

Free newspaper exchange, the franking privilege, and the country press appears in the Postal Appropriation act, which not only abolishes the franking privilege but strikes a blow at the usefulness of the country press, and per consequence, at the best interests of the community.

We do not believe it was the design of the majority of Congress, at its last session, to pass any law that would impair the usefulness of the country press, as an educator of the people. The following clause however,

"All laws, and parts of laws, permitting transmission by mail of any free matter whatever, be and the same are repealed, from and after June 30th, 1873."

This legislation was undoubtedly the out-growth of a little spite on the part of members of Congress toward the country press, which had so persistently advocated the abolition of the franking privilege. It will not affect the city press unfavorably, but will fall with some weight on country newspapers, and have a tendency to diminish these mouth-pieces of public sentiment.

Under the provisions of this act all free exchanges will be cut off between newspapers, and every country printer will be required to pay full postage on all his exchanges. This, when the extreme difficulty of maintaining many country papers is considered, is no small tax to the already overburdened country publisher. To cause him to make a paper of interest one that will do credit to the city and one that will be of much usefulness to the people, his exchange list must necessarily be pretty extensive. The throwing of anything in the way of every publisher advertising without cost is nearly as easy to the newspaper means of information, is curtailed his powers to do of the greatest benefit to the people. This is a blow not so much at the publisher as at the people themselves, and at the permanancy of our Republican institutions. In order to the perpetuation of our system of government, next to our free public schools, stands the newspaper as an educator of the mass. It is a generally conceded fact that had there been at the South, prior to the rebellion, the general intelligence, the outgrowth of free schools and a free and numerous press, the rebellion could never have been inaugurated.

Again this law prohibits the free circulation, as heretofore, of newspapers within the country where published. This will also militate against the country press more than the prohibition of free exchanges. This will have a tendency to curtail the circulation of country newspapers and to the increase of city papers. This evil will be immense, as there is already too much tendency in every department of the Government to concentration of power. This is another step in that direction and will tend to the concentration of the political control within the hands of the metropolitan press. This end once gained, and the influence of the country press diminished by the suspensions that must soon or later occur, the designing politician will have less trouble to control the political affairs of the state and nation. The rights of the rural districts will be more and more ignored, till, if the legitimate results of this unfavorable legislation to the country press is not righted by future Congress, or if it should be followed by still more unfavorable laws, the very dearest rights of the people of those districts would be sacrificed to the behests of the cities, there being none to cry aloud in behalf of the oppressed. Let the country press look to the interests of the rural districts before it is too late.

Berlin County Record.

SELFISHNESS.

It is said that selfishness has no soul; that it is a heart of iron cast in iron. Though the spirit of selfishness aims to grasp all, there is, in reality, nothing so self-sacrificing.

It robs its own grave, mortgages its own bones, and sells its own soul. The man who is all for himself, is no better to himself than a suicide. He perils all the future for a present gratification; he borrows pleasure at an exorbitant rate of usury, and pays by the immolation of himself, body and soul. Having no eyes to see the miseries of the world, no ear for the wailings of the wretched, no heart for sympathizing with distress, he turns away from all, and seeks to enjoy himself alone.

He imagines that his own good will be preserved precisely in proportion as he can detract or take from the general good of society. He concludes that individual and social benefits are mutually antagonistic. His mistakes make him slow to enquire without imputing. The consequence is, his whole mind becomes eventually narrowed down to the little circle of self, wherein he alone revolves as subject, whereas he alone revolves as object, and he is virtually cut off from association with his fellow creatures—almost with his God.

STATE NEWS.

A glass manufactory is talked of at Owasso.

On the Flint river 106 \$50,000 feet of logs await saw mills.

Bos's are plying regularly between Grand Haven and Milwaukee.

A new paper has been started at Salina, Washington County, called the Review.

Saginaw printers have been on a strike, but the newspapers came out as usual.

Passaic is to have a \$6,000 iron bridge to take the place of the one recently swept away.

During the past three months over a million pounds of tobacco have been manufactured in Detroit.

James Gray recently purchased the residence of Ransom B. Moore at Romeo, paying \$12,000 therefor.

The high school at Dexter has just been furnished with \$125 worth of chemical and electrical apparatus.

Large quantities of maple sugar are now being made fit the "bushes," the season proves a productive one.

It is said that more men will be employed in the mills of the Saginaw Valley the present season than ever before.

W. W. Hawk, formerly of the Rathbun house, of Grand Rapids, has become proprietor of the new Cook Hotel at Ada Arbor.

The Homer Arbutus well has been put down 200 feet, and operations suspended for the present. Water comes within 10 feet of the surface.

Admiral lightship ferry-boat International at Port Huron, ferried across the river 244 freight cars, eastward bound, and two passenger trains each way.

Bay City is to have another daily paper. It will be called the Bay City Tribune. The business men of that city have guaranteed \$6,000 worth of advertising.

The Vulcan Palace Car Company is preparing the wood-work and material for 14 coaches which will be shipped to England, where they will be put together.

The Mining Gazette, says the Central Copper Mine, in Houghton County, is putting down a shaft that will be, when finished, the deepest in that county. It is now nearly 1,100 feet in depth.

H. M. Hat away of Byron Center, Kent County, recently shot a wolf which measured seven ft from his nose to the tip of his tail. This animal has caused great havoc among the sheep in that vicinity.

The temperance people of Hillsdale are on the war-path, and a committee has been appointed to visit the various saloons and hotel keepers in that place, and requesting them to refrain from selling intoxicating beverages.

Dr. T. B. Buff of Battle Creek has discovered a method of tempering cast-iron, which is made to become as hard as the best steel. It is claimed, that the cast-iron, when tempered by this process, will cut glass and common steel.

The Secretary of War has appointed Majors Godfrey, Weltzel, Warren, and Stroh to examine into the practicability of bridging the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers for railroad purposes consistently with the interests of navigation.

The Saginaw Courier says the lumber camps on the Flint river are nearly broken up. The number of logs put in this season is \$1,800,000 feet; sold over from last year, 23,300 feet; total to be manufactured 106 \$50,000 feet. The mills are all starting.

The Mining Journal states that recent developments of silver made in the Iron Mining district by the Ontonagon Silver Mining Company, have advanced the stock to 300 per cent. That paper also adds, that this is sometimes expensive.

The House has passed the bill ordering all matches sold in the State to be labelled; also the bill ordering that elections of school district officers be by ballot; also, by 6 to 7, the bill authorizing railroad employees to cut trees threatening to fall across the track.

People in Muskegon took \$50,000 in the Great Western Insurance Company. It is not understood that the stockholders are to be affected by greater liabilities than were originally contemplated, and a fund of \$1,500 has been raised by Muskegon men to conduct a legal contest, and G. V. Lothrop has been employed to manage the case.

The East Saginaw Enterprise says that an engineering party started from that city on the 31st ult., to survey a line of road from Baldwin, on the F. & P. M. R. R., which will be completed by the first of January, '74. This will be an important feeder to the F. & P. M., and a great benefit to Manistee. The new line will cross the F. & P. M. near the west line of Lake County, and run by an air line to Manistee.

"Is it not a lesson for us?"—P. J. T. "More to the point, Mr. Little, than you can possibly imagine. Guard your words well, your creatures here. Poetry by S. H. LITTLE, Music by M. H. McCaffrey. Price 50c."

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE.—When the summer day of youth is slowly wasting away into the nightfall of age, and the shadows of the past year grow deeper and deeper as life wears to a close, it is pleasant to look back through the vista of time upon the joys and sorrows of early years. If we have borne to shelter, or hearts to rejoice with us, and friends who have been gathered around our fireside, then the rough places of our way are smoothed away in the twilight of life, while the bright sunny spots we have passed through will grow brighter and more beautiful. Happy indeed are those whose intercourse with the world has not changed the course of their bolder feeling, or broken those musical chords of the heart whose vibrations are so melodious, so tender and so touching in the evening of age.

ADVERTISE IN THE

RECORD FOR THE WHOLE YEAR.

81.50 per year.

Per issue on first page.

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN

MATTRESSES, BEDDING,

FURNITURE,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

FEATHERS, TICKING &c.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

197 Woodward Ave.

A. PIXLEY & CO.,

Detroit.

NOTICE

We are now manufacturers for

BLINDS, SASH,

MOULDINGS,

etc., etc., etc., at their prices, add

to the value of the goods.

George M. Biggs, man

of the best quality.

Orders Promptly Filled.

RAILROAD TICKETS,

FOR ALL POINTS,

East, West, and South.

Michigan Central

— AND —

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Cleveland Boats

etc., etc., etc.,

We are always prepared to fill

any order.

JOB WORK.

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS

FOR THE WHOLE YEAR.

AT THE RECORD OFFICE.

CHOICE MUSIC

FOR THE WHOLE YEAR.

AT THE RECORD OFFICE.

French Yoke

SHIRTS

Made to Order, and Warranted

to Fit Perfectly.

AT THE RECORD OFFICE.

JOSEPH CHANDLER,

197 Woodward Ave.

J. MILLS,

DEALER IN

LUMBER,

AND ALL KINDS OF

BUILDING MATERIAL,

INCLUDING DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,

CEILING &c.

Have also constantly on hand a supply of

lime, plaster,

CEMENT & SALT,

All to be sold at cost.

DETROIT PRICES.

OFFICE Foot Main St. Northville

300ft.

E. S. WOODMAN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

and Solicitor in Chancery.

OFFICE NORTHLAKE MICHIGAN.

— — — — —

A. C. BALDWIN, M. E. CROWDER, FREDERIC W. FERGUSON, W. F. YATES, NORBERT KREUZER, and others, are the principal collectors and remitters of money to the cities of Oakland, Wayne, Macomb, and Clinton counties.

They are the most extended network of money.

Mr. Crowder's Cottontopies

whether in journals or general prints, to

the whole of America, and printed

every week.

Mr. Crowder's Cottontopies

are the best and most popular

newspaper in the country.

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The Northville Record.

To ADVERTISERS—No advertisements will be received in this paper except from parties who can without pay in advance a sum equal to the cost of the ad, and half of the sum at the end of each month.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

PHYSICIANS.

J. M. SWIFT, M. D., PHYSICIAN; and Surgeon, Office at residence, Main Street, Northville, Mich.

JAMES HUSTON, J. D. PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, Office, 2 Center Street, one door south of Hospital, 2nd east, Northville, Mich.

DR. E. L. ROBERTS,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Specialist in Diseases of the EYE, EAR, THROAT, LUNGS, HEART, and Chronic Diseases. Grace over Grace's voice.

FARMINGTON, Mich.

PLYMOUTH PH. SICILIAN.

W. C. CLEMO, HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN and Surgeon. Office at residence, 6th Street, little west of corner of Main Street, Plymouth, Mich. 1332-14.

H. H. JACKSON, DENTIST. Office and Operative Room over Jackson & Weston's drug store, Center Street, Northville, 14-15.

LUMBER.

N. C. SPENCER, DEALER IN second hand lumber of all qualities and prices. Special attention given to filling orders for building, farm and house lumber, near Main Street, Northville, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Agents for James' Gasoline, 2nd east, Northville, Mich. Agents for W. H. McLean's Patent Medicine, 2nd east, Northville, Mich.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

TRAINS LEAVE NORTHVILLE at 4 P.M. EAST 11:30 A.M. 12:30 P.M. 1:30 P.M. 2:30 P.M. 3:30 P.M. 4:30 P.M. 5:30 P.M.

TRAINS LEAVE PLYMOUTH at 4 P.M. EAST 11:30 A.M. 12:30 P.M. 1:30 P.M. 2:30 P.M. 3:30 P.M. 4:30 P.M. 5:30 P.M.

TRAINS LEAVE WAYNE at 4 P.M. EAST 11:30 A.M. 12:30 P.M. 1:30 P.M. 2:30 P.M. 3:30 P.M. 4:30 P.M. 5:30 P.M.

THOSE LEAVING NORTHVILLE, PLYMOUTH, WAYNE, etc., are advised to go to the office of the Michigan Central Railroad, 2nd east, Northville, in their business in insurance.

RENTAL OF ROOMS.

Rooms for rent, \$1.00 per week, \$1.25 per month, \$15.00 per year, \$15.00 per month, \$15.00 per year.

CONVENIENT HOTEL.—Wednesday two young girls left their home in Plymouth, and made for parts unknown, the last report of their appearance locating them at Saginaw. They were named Purman, 14 years old, and the other Julia Smith, 13 years of age. Their friends are nearly distracted over the latter, and are making every effort to recover them. It is said that the lost girl has a taste for the stage, and induced her companion to travel with her, with the expectation of finding employment.

For the benefit of the Worcester Union and Fresh, go to C. H. Stevens & Co.

ABOUT TOWN.

George Miller is about making his stock of hats and shoes into the George Miller.

Dr. Swift, the physician, reports Dr. Jackson improving for the past several days.

The country doctor is daily creating such a hub-bub in our village, disturbing the patients all getting about again.

We advise our subscriber Mr. George Newland to come. His family are living here. George is traveling for a Detroit house.

Snow and rain have well alternate way for several days past. "When will winter come?" is the query with many—oh!

John Armstrong has moved to Reed City on the F. & P. M. where he will start a shop in the harness line. Hope John will do well.

A son of Rev. N. Green lay at the point of death for some days from brain fever. He is now thought to be on a fair way of recovery.

As their advertisement will show, Messrs. Brownell & Buckner have opened a Livery Stable. We don't know of any reason why it will not pay well.

Henry Kehler has opened a harness shop in the building lately occupied by Armstrong. Mr. Kehler is a good workman and we trust that our citizens will give him good support.

Terrible disasters never come singly.

Immediately following the loss of the Atlantic, and the Motor murders, we realize the fact that some 200 subscribers are owing us on subscription.

We might remark as the frogs did while the boys were throwing stones into the pond, "It may be fun for you, but it's death for us."

A richochet said "there's a darned sight more jewelry worn now-a-days than when I was young. But there's one piece that I always admired that I don't often see now."—"What is that?" asked a young lady. "A thimble," was the reply. He was regarded with contempt and scorn by every lady in the room for the rest of the evening.

A WORD FROM ABROAD.

Northville as seen by others.—A sketch of the town by the correspondent of a Detroit daily paper.

L. D. Sals, traveling correspondent of the Detroit "Daily Union," while writing up the principal towns on the route of the F. & P. M., thus speaks regarding our own place:

"Four miles south of Nori [sic] and twenty-six miles west of Detroit, in Wayne county, is the handsomely located and beautiful little village of Northville.

There is a general air of neatness and thrift about this place that make it one of the most attractive towns on the southern division of the F. & P. R. The Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists, each have church edifices. The town is also in possession of a flourishing Union School, a Masonic Lodge and Chapter, and a dramatic troupe. The Northville Record, independent, edited and published by Samuel H. Little, is one of the institutions of the place, and is also one of best conducted weeklies in the interior of the State. There is also a private bank, owned by A. S. Lopham, and two hotels, viz.: Allen House, kept by R. F. Allen, and the Northville Hotel, in charge of James Evans.

The general dealers are Lopham & Swift, W. P. Hungford, L. G. N. Randolph and Horton & Ambler. The dealers in Groceries are Knap Bros., W. H. Atwater, Dibble Bros., Bogart & Stevens; milliners, M. H. Wheeler, Mrs. S. Williams and Mrs. S. Gardner; boots and shoes, George Wilcox; jewelry, A. E. Rockwell; hardware, F. H. Beal & Co.; hardware, O. F. Whipple and John Armstrong.

In the manufacturing line there are a foundry and machine shop, owned by a joint stock company with a capital of \$50,000. This company makes a variety of school furniture, and does an extensive business. Aside from the above there are two grist mills, owned by Huron & Smith, and H. Ballou. The former runs a saw-mill in connection with their flouring business. John Ambler is also proprietor of a saw-mill. The professional gentlemen of Northville are H. H. Jackson, leader of J. M. Swift; James Huston, and Mr. Montgomery are physicians. The lawyers are W. P. Yerkes and E.

Northville, April 21, 1873.

THE BURGLARY AT BEAL & CO'S.

The guilty party arrested and lodged in jail.

Our readers will recollect of the statement in our last regarding the burglary. The following which we clip from the Detroit Post will explain the matter more fully:

To the Editor of the Detroit Post: In your issue of Sabath last is a statement to the effect that detective Bishop, of your city, had caught and returned to this place the burglar who robbed the store of F. R. Real & Company, on the night of the 10th instant.

This statement is incorrect, so far as relates to Mr. Bishop. Isent, R. F. Allen, of this village, acted the part of detective and alone caught and returned the culprit, who is now in the Wayne county jail, he having been bound over on a plea of guilty to

a trial by justice. Amherstburg, Ontario, played a good game of eluding and misleading the officers. The first track of him was at Grand Trunk Junction, leaving that place on Saturday morning for Chicago. The next was at Milwaukee and Bay City, connection by a brakeman on the Bay City train, who saw him catch on the rear end of a car after it was moving off. He paid fare to Utica. Allen became satisfied that his route was along the Grand Trunk Road, but as he carefully avoided stations nothing of a positive nature could be learned, except by a careful look over the road.

By favor of a conductor the officer obtained permission to ride upon the engine and "run the train" as far as Smith Creek Station. When the train had reached within a mile or two of this station, Allen saw the suspicious chap walking in the same direction with the train, and, as the engineer hauled the train, he jumped and fastened his man immediately, and returned to Detroit the same evening. At the request of Allen, Bishop took the prisoner to a station-house for safe-keeping, and delivered him next morning. This is all detective Bishop had to do in the matter. Great credit is due to Allen for vigilance, energy and shrewdness, which alone made him successful, securing not only the thief but nearly all the stolen property in a two days' search.

W. H. BEAL & CO'S., 2nd east, Northville.

Northville, April 21, 1873.

No. 1.

Four miles south of Wixom is Novi, which possesses not far from 200 inhabitants. The Baptists have a church edifice; the Methodists will erect a church edifice during the coming season that will cost \$3,000. The educational facilities are a Union School. Its merchants are Houghton & King, Dr. W. H. Purman, 14 years old, and the other Julia Smith, 13 years of age. Their friends are nearly distracted over the latter, and are making every effort to recover them. It is said that the lost girl has a taste for the stage, and induced her companion to travel with her, with the expectation of finding employment.

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MILFORD.

Colonel Spy Five nights. Report of the deluge. Criticism on the different characters. Booth Home, etc.

The Military Allegory of the Union Spy was produced at Tenney & Greig's Hall, in Milford five nights commencing Friday, April 11th, and closing Wednesday evening, 16th. This was brought out under the auspices of the Milford Corner Band for which a benefit was given on the second night. The weather during the whole time was very unpropitious, but yet crowded houses assembled each night and gave evident proof that the production was appreciated. The cast made, which was carefully selected, from the leading people of the place, was faithfully delineated, in the part decided dramatic talent.

Old Farmer.

by Mr. L. P. Jester, was personated Times, who displayed editor of the firm name of C. H. Stevens & Co. All accounts of the late firm will be adjusted by those called to speak to the firm will please call and settle immediately.

C. H. STEVENS & CO.

DETROIT, April 21, 1873.

The undersigned will contain the business established by C. H. Stevens under the firm name of C. H. Stevens & Co. All accounts of the late firm will be adjusted by those called to speak to the firm will please call and settle immediately.

C. H. STEVENS & CO.

DETROIT, April 21, 1873.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between Theo. E. Bogart and Chas. R. Stevens under the firm name of Bogart & Stevens is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Theo. E. BOGART & CHAS. R. STEVENS.

DETROIT, April 21, 1873.

MAILED close 30 minutes before departure of each train.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

DETROIT, April 21, 1873.

Those who leave as follows from WAYNE:

DETROIT, April 21, 1873.

THE WOLF'S STRATEGY.

ABOUT two years ago, me and my old man, and the two little 'uns, was a livin' at a queer little hystation on a new line, which I don't know you have heard on. It warn't quite finished then, though the line was pretty well laid up all the way; and he trains was only runnin' to the second station beyond us. We got good pay enough to speak truth, but I wouldn't go back there again—not for double the money! Sitch a country I never seed in all my born days; all dust in summer and all mud in winter, and dead all the year round—let alone other things as shall be nameless. And then the people! bless yer, they'd no more idear of plantin', or baldin', or farmin', or drivin', or doin' anything! Christ's like nor I have it the moon; and yet, in hear 'em talk, you'd think they were the finest fellers ever walked the earth.

However, it's a sin to laugh at 'em poor creatures; for after all, they was born furriers, and couldn't help themselves; and them too, it's all alone o' their kin, so unhandy that they had us English to do their thirr for 'em, so it's just a kind of Providence a-set!

Well, as I was sayin', we lived on that here salt line for a good spell, and got used to it a great deal; though it warn't the snow came right up as high as the winter, and the wind went ranagin' round our little place (it was only two rooms and a cellar) as if it had been a whirlwind. So, what with that, and what with our havin' money in the house for to pay the men, and them bein' so many rigs about, we warn't quite so comfortable as we might ha' been.

One night, (it was just a week after Sam's third birthday, I remember,) there come a knock at the door, and a voice singin' out as there was a message from the superintendent. So my old man goes to open the door, (I was in the back room gettin' tea ready,) and in comes two men, and one o' em handed him a paper, but he hardly took it when 'other slipped round behind, and knocks him down as flat as a flounder. I ran at the sound of the tumble, and there was one of the rigs a tyin' my old man, (who was quite non-commish after the knock'd 'em god,) and another one with a big knife, and says to me, "Hand over your money," says he, "or we'll kill the whole lot on ya." I was so tick attackified, that just for the minute I only stared like a stuck pig; but when he axed me for the money, I just comin' in out of the snow, I put my head all to once, and I says, "I got no money."

"The money's down in the cellar under the charred barrel; take it and welcome, only don't tell us." "All right," says the vagabone; "but to make all safe, I'd like to see this young whelp will me," (and he catches hold o' little Georgy, my sister,) "and if you hollers out, or try to play any tricks, I'll silver him, that's all."

Well, sir when he said that, 'twas just like a pool o' cold water down my back; but I thought o' my old man lyin' bleedin' there, an' o' the beggar's check in Georgy's pocket; and I determined that, come what might, I'd be wither with 'em yet. So I gives Georgy a kiss, and I white-faced to him. "Keep near the door, and I'll see if I can't get you out."

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Well, if you ever did hear true sellers rampage, them was the two. They yelled and they swore, and they bimboled the door with logs o' wood and fire-tongs, and at last with their ree-fists, they got so mad. But, bless yer, they meant as well as tried to knock down St. Paul's wife a-pair o' bittin'. The door was a double thick 'un, with big cross beams, and wouldn't ha' give in to nothin' less than a cannon ball; leaving 'em to drum away, I up stairs and eat my old man's soup, and then out, and hasted the red lamp; and soon ten minutes after, the train (which givin' rum by without stoppin') spied the signal and pulled up. So I got hold o' one o' the guards (they all knew me) and told him what was up; and he called his mates and three or four sodgers, as always went with the train, and down they all ran to tackle the two baddies. But when we opened the door them raps was so taken attack at 'em in the crowd, and findin' them-selves regularly nimbled, that they just giv' in at once; and, afore you could say Jack Robinson the pair o' 'em was tied and bundled into the train and away. That sir, is what I calls "killin' two birds with one stone."

Wolf-Hunting in Russia.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London Morning Post gives a lively account of wolf-hunting, which is one of the favorite sports in those parts of Russia where the animals have not disappeared before advancing civilization. At some abnormal hour between night and morning you are aroused by a vigorous shake and a horse adament to "tumble up and look sharp about it, for there's no time to lose." You surge a hasty toilet, and, saluting forth, see in front of your hut, in the dim light of the coming dawn, a huge, dark, shapeless mass, which as your eyes get used to the darkness assumes the form of a broad, heavy, three-horse sledges with very high sides, not unlike an enormous washing tub around which sit three or four spectral figures with lanterns—the fiendish glare making their grim bearded faces look grimmer and less human than ever. Cars, ammunition, haversacks, etc., are stowed away in the bottom of the conveyance, and last but not least, a young pig, prodding against his abomination with a boldness and ferocity that would do honor to Hyde Park meeting.

After two years ago, the lecture firm of Redpath & Fall, of Boston, made arrangements for Mr. George W. Parsons at 200 Broadway, N. Y., to fit a train to be an operator of the wire telegraph company. Parsons was sent piking off to Europe. Redpath & Fall brought suit for damages against the telegraph company, but after sixteen months of litigation, the court has failed to sustain the claim, as it appeared that no extra precautions had been taken to insure accuracy, as provided on the company's blanks.

A PARISIAN philosopher has just died, leaving the following testament: "It is my will that any of my relatives who shall prese me to shed tears at my funeral shall be disinherited. He who laughs most heartily shall be sole heir."

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

LEMON CAME.—Two cups sugar, half a cup butter, one cup sweet milk, three cups flour, whites of four eggs, half-a-pint soda, one of cream-of-tartar; lake in four shallow tins; when cold, put the following mixture between: To the grated peel and juice of two lemons, put one cup sugar, two eggs and a quarter-tablespoon cornstarch with a tiny little cold water, and turn over its half-cup of boiling water, add a trifle of salt, and batter size of a walnut.

Root Crops.—Root crops, which pass readily through the various stages of growth from the seed to maturity, cannot afford to waste time in searching for supplies, and the early stages of growth are especially critical. A turnip started in cold becomes stunted, but if liberally fed it takes a strong hold of the ground, and grows away rapidly. Solvents, therefore, applied on the surface at seed time unlock the cupboard at the right time, so that the tiny roots find food when they reach it, and where alone they could reach it.

Separating Honey from Bee Bread.—A lady correspondent of the California Agriculturist gives the following convenient and old fashioned way of separating honey from bee bread:

The pieces of bread are to be boiled in a knowing gris. A run at full speed through deep snow tires, even a grown man too severely to be continued beyond a certain time; and ifise of a stout resistance the beast's inheritance is sure to come to the surface sooner or later. Already three or four gaunt, shaggy veterans of the field begin to hang back as if doubling the gismon of riding, which is not a hypochondriacal breakdown. The speed of the rest slackens to degrees, and at length the whole pack drop on us if by tacit agreement, leaving us to pursue our way unmolested. As we enclose again upon the open plain, across which the first beams of the rising sun are just beginning to fall, we see the last of our gaunt followers slinking like a belated spectre into the gloomy shadows of the forest which we have quitted.

What Shall We Eat?

BY S. AUGUSTA WORLDS, M. D.

VARIETY.—The physical structure of man shows that he cannot be a carnivore exclusively with either the animal or he should be confined wholly to the foot upon which either class. Human nature does not require variety, but we should seek meat at every meal the various kinds of accompaniments, pates, puddings, fruits, meats, etc., set before us. We should eat to satiety in the variety as well as in the quantity of what we eat. For instance, at breakfast take one kind of meat, two varieties of vegetables, grain or oatmeal porridge and cranberry.

For dinner, meat, 200 more than three

lids of vegetables, one of ripe fruit,

with plainly dressed, unpeeled, top,

or custard, and pruned bread. The last meal of the day should consist of fruits, canned or stewed, granola, bread, with sponge or other plain cake if desired.

We should refrain from eating the stomach or causing it to act on a greater

a variety of food. Again, we should not eat that only which is easily digested, as the stomach, the body deprived of a proper amount of work, becomes weakened.

QUANTITY.—For this there can be no

substance from excess, whether of part

or of the whole body. Therefore, the greater the amount of food, the longer the quantity needed. It should be lessened, or the digestive organs are weakened or destroyed.

Persons longitudinal. Never feel a

need to eat, I never feel a need to

eat, as such, the desire to eat is a delusion, or there is no real desire to eat, as in other cases, the gastr and other glands to be pointed out to digest the food eaten.

No such food should be

eaten as is of course itself obnoxious

to the stomach, and the glands of the

system.

With the first meal of every morning, let us be particularly particular in the saying, "I don't like it." If it is bad, and it is, then it is to be avoided. The last meal of the day should consist of fruits, canned or stewed, granola, bread, with sponge or other plain cake if desired.

That we insight will be gained in

the course of time, as well as in

the course of life.

See J. F. Morrison's "How to Eat Right."

Consume no meat, for the cure of the

digestive organs, and it is to be

remembered that they are the

most important organs of the

body.

If grain is bad, corn is best, and

so forth, as far as possible.

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