

The Northville Record.

SATURDAY JUNE 21, 1873.

PUNCTUALITY.

"Procrastination is the thief of time," is a well known proverb concerning the truth of which no one ever dares to doubt. However much a person may be guilty of its practice, he does not deny its truth.

"Punctuality is a quality of inestimable value. So much is it prized by the world that the man who practices it is preferred to a more excellent workman who is dilatory in his habits, and the punctual man never lacks for employment. His success in life seems to be a foregone conclusion, while on the other hand, the one who has this defect in his character—want of punctuality—cannot prosper; his best customers leave him for one who is prompt, and after his habits have become thoroughly known, he is left with only those who are as uncertain of his services as he is of his work.

The deleterious effects of negligence are apparent everywhere. The untidy farmer neglects to repair his broken down fence until his own, or his neighbor's cattle and hogs get into his field and destroy his crops. His farming tools are always out of repair, for he never thinks of getting a thing mended "as soon as it is broken, or when the stitch in time would save nine." Thus he goes on neglecting this, that and the other thing until his farm, or rather his want of faithful management of it, fails to yield half a living. He is then led to wonder how his neighbor, farmer Terfry, can live so comfortably on half of the number of acres.

Not only is this defect of character

—want of punctuality—fatal to the success of the merchant, the mechanic and the professional man. The tardy merchant failing to be found at his post at the proper time loses the sale of many valuable articles, which his more prompt neighbors have secured.

The rapidly declining summer sinks lower and yet lower during the weary hours of waiting for a tardy physician, who was summoned ere the fever had taken such a deep hold of her now quivering form, and brought the grim messenger of death in full view. Hours and perhaps days after the appointed time his footsteps are heard upon the threshold, and he has no other excuse for procrastination than mere negligence. His fast failing patient is now beyond the reach of medical aid, and sinks into the arms of the "grim spectre," and this crime of neglect is registered above, to be answered for to Him "who cannot look upon sin with allowance."

Without punctuality there can be no thorough system in any business, which system is the essential element to success. With punctuality and system much valuable time can also be saved, thus affording opportunity for the study and application of theories which recommend themselves to the practical sense of every man of business, and set an aise to his thoughts therein.

To always be able to practice this principle of promptness often requires self-denial. To rouse ourselves from the sweets of repose, and bring our languid bodies into active exercise enough to reach our post at a specified time, when we feel such a strong sympathy with rest, requires determination, strong and persistent. By repeatedly adhering to this rule of punctuality however, in all the details of every day life, it will become a well formed habit of our lives, and will not be half so difficult to practice as at first.

Evil Reports.

They who propagate evil reports frequently invent them, and it is no branch of charity to suppose this to be always the case; because no man who spreads detraction would have scruples to invent it; and he who should diffuse poison in a brook would scarce be acquitted of a malicious design, though he should allege that he received it from another, who is doing the same elsewhere.

It is the man who determines the dignity of the occupation, not the occupation which measures the dignity of the man.—Channing.

STATE NEWS.

REFLECTIONS AND EDUCATION.

A Wesleyan Methodist church has been organized at Saranac with 16 members.

A new Methodist church was recently dedicated at Stanton, Montcalm County.

The site for the new Presbyterian church at Albion has been selected and its erection will soon be commenced.

The colored people of Volina, Cass County, are making preparations to build a church during the present summer.

S. B. McCracken of Detroit has issued a pamphlet on the subject of Religion in the University and Schools.

The contract for constructing a new high school building at Flint has been let to R. Van Tiffin for \$63,000.

In Adrian, \$3,000 were raised in one day last week for Albion College. E. L. Clark subscribed \$1,000 of the amount.

The school-house burned at Port Huron last March is to be rebuilt at a cost of \$30,000. S. T. Probert & Son have the contract for its erection.

ENTERPRISES.

The St. John's Republican has entered upon its 20th year.

C. Ervin Brown is preparing a Directory of St. Louis, Gratiot County.

A blast furnace is talked of at Holland, with a good prospect of success. Jackson has an artesian well but 60 feet deep with a daily flow of 12,000 gallons.

C. J. Whittier of Detroit intends to build a new opera-house and music store the present summer, at a cost of \$100,000.

The laying of the corner stone of the new State Capitol at Lansing, has been fixed for October 2nd. Hon. Wm. A. Howard has been chosen orator for the occasion.

RAILROAD NEWS.

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A railroad is talked of from Saginaw to Matissque Harbor, Lake Michigan, a distance of 80 miles.

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It is expected that the Mansfield to the junction with the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad by the 4th of July.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company is putting in 1,000 feet of side-track, at Galesburg, 1,000 feet at Augusta, and will put down 2,000 feet at Battle Creek.

PERSONAL.

Prof. Roger of the State University lies dangerously ill.

Duane Wood, residing near Union City, is grandfather at the early age of 83.

Schuyler O'Neal is to deliver the oration at St. Joseph on the Fourth of July.

"Uncle" Osterhout, the Weather Prophet of Southern Michigan, and a resident of this State for over 60 years, died at Schoolcraft last week, aged 79.

CASTALIES.

There are 19 cases of small-pox reported at Au Sable and three at East Tawas.

East Saginaw has licensed 42 saloons and has applications for 100 more licenses.

The fruit orchard of Rev. John Sailor of Allegan, was galled last fall, since supposed by liquor fanatics, as Mr. Sailor is a Prohibitionist.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grand Haven has a boy 15 years old who weighs 225 pounds.

A lump of gold weighing seven ounces has been found on the farm of G. W. Jennings in Hillsdale County.

The next annual fair of the Livingston Agricultural Society will be held at Howell, October 7th and 8th.

Howell is preparing to celebrate the Fourth of July, and has secured the services of Hon. H. M. Look as orator of the day.

The Reading Rough Notes, published in Hillsdale County, says that James O'Donnoughue of Camden township, while ploughing on his farm recently, discovered a six pound cannon ball which appears to have lain in the ground a long period.

The Milford Times says: The thrilling military drama of the Union Spy, will be exhibited in the afternoon and evening of July 4th, in a large amphitheatre erected for that purpose. Major Barton will spare no pains or expense to render this popular drama worthy the patronage of the people, and has procured new uniforms, new equipments, and new scenery, for the purpose.

"A Western editor speaks of his rival as 'mean enough to steal a woman from a blind boy.' The rival retorts by saying: 'He lies and he knows it; I never stole his swill.'

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A Danbury Man's Adventures.

A DANBURY man started for Greenwich Friday to see an iron fence. What he wanted to see an iron fence for we don't know, and it really makes no difference. He went to go off on the 9:30 train, so he hurried home to get ready. His wife and a vicious outside woman were cleaning house, and it was some time before he could get his society suit ready. In the meantime he opened fire on the largest half of a custard pie, holding it in his hand and dancing around and yelling for his things. When she brought his overcoat, he set the pie in a chair on the coat, but in his nervousness stepped on the end of a long-handled whisk broom which was balanced across a nail, and the other end flew up and discharged about a pint of the awful mixture over the sofa, wall-paper and his painting and lignum-vitae. She made a remark, and he contradicted it. Then he sat down in the chair where the pie was, and got up again with a howl that would have melted the stoutest heart. She wanted him to wait while she scraped off the surplus, but he was too mad to conceive words of more than one syllable, and started for the depot and boarded the train, and in the seclusion of the baggage car removed the offensive lump.

He got to Greenwich all right and looked at the fence. We hope he admired it.

Then started for home, but missed the train, and as the next was an express and

had to stop at Cos Cob, he had to walk to the drawbridge at Cos Cob or stay in Greenwich all night. So he walked up there in the rain, but didn't mind it much as he had an umbrella, and the pie was pretty well dried in. When he got to Cos Cob he stood up on a fence to look at the scene, and when a gust of wind took off his hat and carried it across a bog lot, then he stopped down on the other side, too, amazed to express himself and another gust of wind came along and turned the umbrella inside out. A brief conversation here ensued between himself and the umbrella, and he again started for the hat. When he got up to it he kicked it around several times, and then jammed it down on his head, and started once more through the bogs as the train drew up at the bridge. It was a terrible struggle, as the bogs were treacherous, but he stumbled, and coughed, and spit, and howled, and swore, and it did seem as if he would catch it after all. What he thought as he stood on that fence and watched that train sail across the bridge, no human being can tell.

An hour later he appeared in Stamford, wet through to the skin, splashed with mud, and with an expression on his face that would have scared a hydra. Backing himself against the depot, he stood there until near midnight, and then went up on an owl train to Norwalk, falling asleep in the meantime, and narrowly escaping being carried by the depot. Here he took the freight for Danbury, arriving at home just before daylight. His wife was abed but not sleeping. She lay there torn by forebodings and harassed by suspense. Perhaps he was dead, and lying on the cold ground in the rain. Then the thought of his lifeless body, and groaned, and thought of the pie and groaned again.

"I am now in Danbury," he said, "and, rushing down stairs in the costume appropriate to that hour, she threw herself into his hair, and hysterically shouted, 'Oh my God, come in here!'"—*Doubtless News*.

A Swindle—Look Out for Bogus Checks.

THE Detroit Tribune tells of a swindle recently perpetrated upon various people and numerous banks in the interior of Michigan. It says:

"Several weeks since a gentleman appearing as a man called at a stationery house in this city and ordered a book printed containing 1,000 checks. He represented that he and others had organized the Eaton County Savings Bank at Eaton Rapids, and gave the name of some well-known business men of that place, to whom he referred."

"Seizing the man to be all right, preparations were at once made to fill his order, but as the checks had to be sent to New York in sheet form to be stamped, some delay occurred in completing the job. In the meantime the man called several times, and finally, having to all appearance become impatient, ordered the check book to be sent by express to the Eaton County Savings Bank, and when it was bound ready for delivery it was sent as directed."

"Four days after being shipped, a portion of the book was found in a stone yard near the Board of Trade building, on Woodbridge street. The cover had been torn off and it was otherwise mutilated and 300 checks had been cut out. As it bore the imprint of the stationer's house alluded to, the book was conveyed to their store, and they at once wrote to one of the business men at Eaton Rapids whose name was used by the chief swindler, and received a reply that no bank of the name referred to existed there. The writer was then placed in the hands of the police for investigation, but as considerable time had elapsed since the swindle was inaugurated, they were unable to discover the perpetrators."

The checks appear as follows: being printed in the usual style, and containing the United States revenue stamp in the center. So far as is now positively known, one check for \$150 has been cashed by a Hillside bank, and another for \$240 in Cleveland, this State. It is expected that from this time forward these bogus checks will be turning up in various parts of the country, and all persons should give them a wide berth. The checks purport to be of the Eaton County Savings Bank of Eaton Rapids, Mich., and are drawn on the Fourth National Bank of New York. It is perhaps unnecessary to add by way of conclusion that there is no such institution as the 'Eaton County Savings Bank' in existence."

Babes in the Woods.

During one of the warm afternoons of the first part of last week, three little children of Mr. John Foley, living near Hillsdale, Columbia County, went out in the field to play. They were bareheaded and barefooted. An hour or so afterward their mother went out to look for them, but they were nowhere to be found. She searched about in the fields and wood, calling them, but got no signs of them; becoming alarmed as it was growing dark, Mr. Foley took the dinnerhorn and sounded it for a long time at different points, to hope that her children might hear it, and be guided home by the sound. The horn had the effect of summoning the neighbors to the Foley farm, but nothing was heard of the children. The parents were now nearly frantic.

The section in which they live is a wild one, and infested by beasts of prey. Only last week Mr. Charles Jones, of Hillsdale, while passing through the woods near Foley's, was attacked by a large, hungry wildcat with which he had a severe struggle. In the latter part of the winter a

large bear and two cubs were killed not far from the same spot. The parents of the Foley children, failing to get any trace of them, feared that they had wandered into the woods and fallen a prey to some of these animals. It was now dark and began to rain. A party of farmers was organized to scour the woods in search of the lost children. They went in different directions bearing lanterns, and calling the children loudly by name. The oldest child was a little over six years of age, and the youngest a mere babe. The child fell in a hollow, but the search was kept up all night. Not the slightest trace of the little ones was found, although the country had been scanned for miles.

The searching party returned to the parents early in the morning with the sad news. The belief that the children had been destroyed by wildcats was now general, and great excitement prevailed. The news spread to the village, and business was almost entirely suspended.

In the afternoon a boy named Ingerson came running to Foley's, and said that he had either heard children crying or the cry of a wildcat, about a mile in the woods where he was looking for a lost cow.

Mr. and Mrs. Foley and some others started at once for the spot guided by young Ingerson. They came upon the children lying at the foot of a large tree, covered with dead leaves, and drenched to the skin. They were crying. When they saw their father and mother they were almost wild with joy. The meeting between them and their parents was most affecting. The children were carried back to the house, and the rejoicing was immense.

The oldest child said she heard the dinner-bell and the halloing of the hunters, but was afraid to stand away. She answered the call, but was not heard.

The youngest child cried, "To sleep and sleep all night lying between the others."—*New York Sun*.

The Horse Power and the Power of the Horse.

SOME of our readers are finding great difficulty in recoupling the definition of horse power, as given by writers on engineering subjects, with their own knowledge of the power of the horse. There are three terms which we must define with precision, before attempting to place the subject before our readers in such a manner as shall give them an accurate notion of the meaning of the term first referred to.

"Force" is defined to be anything which produces or tends to produce motion, or change of motion, in bodies. The force of gravitation, of electrical and magnetic attraction, of heat repulsion, of steam pressure, and of a compressed spring, are illustrations. It is measured by the weight which will counterpoise it.

"Work" is force acting through space, and is measured by multiplying the mass or force by the measure of the space.

A force which overcomes a resistance of 5 pounds through a space of 7 feet does 35 "foot pounds" of work. A weight of 2 tons is raised 5 feet or 60 inches, by the expenditure of 10 "foot pounds," or its equivalent, 150 "inch tons."

"Power" is the term commonly used

by engineers, to denote the amount of work done in any given time, as in some known time. Its unit is called the "horse power." Thus a machine doing 1,000 foot pounds of work in a minute develops one horse power. The same man, working in the same manner, would do 350 pounds of work in each second, or 10,500 foot pounds during each hour; that might be conveniently worked out. The horse power, therefore, is a rate of work.

A horse cannot generally exert a great power, but the term was first introduced

by James Watt, and since its actual value is a matter of no consequence so long as it is well understood what that value is, engineers have not thought it advisable to change it.

The actual power of horses varies immensely, being sometimes heard to have a horse power, and often much less.

The average power of a good draft horse is about three quarters of a horse power,

but it can only be sustained about eight hours a day.

The same horse drawing in a

a gins or a mill will exert a power which

is more than double this figure.

Professor R. H. Thurston, in his paper on "Traction Engines," of which we gave an abstract some months ago, says: "Experiments made by Captain Robert Merry, at the Jackson Iron Mine, Nagoguay, Mich., and the observations and experiments of the writer, indicate the maximum direct traction force of a good horse to be about 250 pounds." This weight raised at the rate of 300 feet per minute or about three miles per hour, would give 350x30=3,500-18, nearly two horse power for the power of such an exceptionally strong animal; but we should not expect any horse to keep up such exertion for more than a very short space of time. The estimates before given were for average work, kept up eight hours a day—five and weeks together.

British engine builders use a term, in giving the size of steam engines, which is known as "nominal horse power," and is much smaller than the actual power of the engine, which is usually known as the "indicated horse power," or the "dynamical horse power," according as it is determined by the indicator or the dynamometer.

Thus the engines of the British iron clads, Devastation and Thunderer, if driven at the low speed and with the low steam used in the time of James Watt, would be of about 800 horse power. They still are said to be of 800 nominal horse power, but the Thunderer, in her recent trial, developed 3,000 indicated horse power.

In this country, this unfortunate and confusing application of the term "nominal horse power" is almost unknown, and we indicate the size of an engine by specifying its diameter of cylinder and length of stroke. The engines of the Thunderer, for example, have two cylinders for each of her twin screws, which are 38 inches diameter, and 30 inches stroke.

For the past two years increasing numbers of real carriage-back drivers have been killed on Lake Michigan, Wis., where they feed on species of cedar, which is identical with that found in Chequamegon Bay. This bird is very rare north of Maryland and Virginia, and is esteemed the finest for the table of the entire species.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

CAMPION ICE.—Take sennetac, half an ounce; oil of sweet almonds, one ounce; powder camphor, one drachm. Mix the oil and sennetac together, and then add the camphor, previously dissolved in a little of the oil.

BREAKFAST CORN CEREAL.—Three teaspoonsful of white or Southern corn meal, one cup of wheat flour, two of sour milk, with two tablespoonsfuls of cream, or one of melted butter, and one egg, and a tea-spoonful of sugar. Take in "gem" pans and serve hot like rolls.

A NEW method of preparing coffee is becoming popular in France. After roasting, the coffee is ground to a very fine flour, which is then slightly coarsened, mixed with twice its weight of powdered sugar, and pressed into tablets. Coffee prepared in this manner is claimed, pound for pound, to be susceptible of far more complete utilization.

CHICORY LICE.—The *North American* recommends, on the authority of a correspondent, opening the leaves as soon as the plant begins to head and the louse makes its appearance, and sprinkling in common salt which, it is stated, has been entirely successful. Another rats on the outside leaves a mixture of two spoonfuls of keratin in a spirit of water.

LEMON THYME, NOT BRAIN.—Take one pound of pulverized sugar, and the whites of three fresh eggs, well beaten. Mix them well together, and flavor with the juice of one lemon, add a tea-spoonful of strong elder vinegar. Pulverize one tea-spoonful of wheat or corn starch and add to it. Flour the top of the cake as soon as it is taken from the oven, and press the icing with a large spoon spreading it in place of the frosting. Ask for "Perry Davis' Pain-Killer."

IT is maintained that the inferior quality of certain kinds of wheat and rice flour frequently due to the action of sunlight. The tendency thus imparted to it to become lumpy, and to form dough without toughness, is similar to that of flour from moist grain, or of flour when it is too fresh, or made from grain ground too early, or when adulterated with cheaper barley meal. Such flour can be improved by keeping for some weeks.—*Advertiser Commercial*.

BOLLED INDIAN PEDDING.—One pint of sour milk, two caps of Indian meal, one cup of flour, butter, salt, sugar, and one tea-spoonful of soda; use any fruit you choose, although raspberries are best. Take a three quart pan, with a tight cover, grease it, pour in a little butter, then some fruit, and so on until all are in, put the cover on tightly; have boiling water in your pot with a few sticks to prevent burning; do not let the water boil in the pan but two hours. Take out with care.

TO REMOVE HAND IRON.—Heat a scalding iron red hot and draw the end slowly along on the hand party. Any other pointed iron will answer about as well as copper soldering iron. Care should be exercised in handling the iron, as it may burn the skin.

The Way to Put a Grindstone in Order.

EVERY grindstone should run in the periphery as the law of a pulley, or it will be impossible to grind any edge tool to a complete edge for whetting. The face of the periphery of a good stone should always be a true circle, and never hollowing. Now when it is visible it is right to put it in a sharpish down only 1/4 of an inch in every place, the drift will be to turn off the face of the periphery true. If the stone is not turning about as true as it can be, let it be rubbed in the instance, a stone is worn off half an inch on the one side of the eye than on the opposite side.

When this is the case, let the journal be secured near one side of the eye. The stone should then be supported by a strong frame that will not spring when the periphery is being turned off. It is not necessary to incur the great expense of an iron base with polished bearings and friction rollers, unless one desires to drive the stone with a treadle. Six years ago the writer dressed an oak journal just large enough to be driven into the eye of a grindstone, turned two bearings two inches in diameter, which were fitted to wooden boxes bushed with pieces of old boot and saddle crack was fitted to the journal.

A leather cover over each bearing prevented grit from dropping where any of it would come in contact with the bearings. That stone has run seven years, and the bearings have not worn one sixteenth of an inch smaller than they measured when the wheel was turned up in the morning last

whatever may be the material of which the bearings are made, they should at the rate of 300 feet per minute or about three miles per hour, would give 350x30=3,500-18, nearly two horse power for the power of such an exceptionally strong animal;

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