

The Northville Record.

SAMUEL H. LITTLE, Editor.
SATURDAY DECEMBER 20, 1873

A MODEL JEWELRY STORE.

The Establishment of M. S. Smith & Co.—A Magnificent Stock of Goods—Great Reduction of Prices—Beautiful Things for the Holiday Trade.

The firm of M. S. Smith & Co., jewelers, have determined that so far as it depends upon them, holiday presents and handsome goods in their line shall not be wanting, even though times are close. They now buy all their choice goods only on personal inspection, both in New York and in the foreign market. They purchase direct in Europe all the finer and more valuable articles, and by this system of buying of which they have adopted and the close relations which they now have with European manufacturers, they are enabled to purchase at the very lowest figures, and to hand their wares at Detroit for considerably less money than can other houses who are not similarly situated. The difference in this respect is frequently from ten to fifteen per cent, which, in itself, would provide them a good profit and enable them to sell at the figure at which houses that do not buy in this way would find their cost price.

Another element in the system of buying deserves attention. The senior partner, Mr. M. S. Smith, has visited Europe so frequently and has become so well acquainted with the operations of the manufacturers, that he is enabled to select the very best goods and obtain them at the lowest figures. He constantly buys a large part of the stock after personal examination, and most of the remainder the firm order from the makers, and very little of their stock is purchased without a thorough knowledge of every article before it is received. In view of the advantages which are now offered by this method of conducting business, and in view of the hard times, Messrs. Smith & Co., have reduced the price of almost everything in their immense stock of goods, and their wares can be bought far cheaper than before.

The two lower floors of their four story building are used as warerooms and salrooms. The upper two are devoted to the uses of their workmen, whom a large number are constantly employed. One of the most noticeable features of the present stock (which, by the way, probably includes \$100,000 worth of goods) is the collection of bronzes. Smith & Co. deal only in the genuine Munich bronzes and in the beautiful French ones which are almost as handsome sometimes, as those made at Munich. Among the latter in stock are several very striking pieces, among them being a notable one which is that of the "Boy and Chicken," which represents a boy just able to walk about, trying to hold a large rooster, whose strength is almost equal to that of the lad. The workmanship of the pieces is exquisite, the figures are almost life size, and the group is the highest indeed in the collection. The Goddess Diana is represented in several different pieces, and with different surroundings, as also Ulysses and Achilles, Esther and Nebuchadnezzar, and many other characters of ancient and modern literature. Two of the striking pieces are heads of Isis and Osiris, in Munich bronze, which are designed to be sold with clocks, and have side pieces of Egyptian character, obelisks with figures of vases wrought upon them. The genuine Munich bronze is generally darker in color than made by the French artists, and the workmanship upon it is more fine and delicate. The drapery, especially, is perfection in the Munich work. On the other hand, the French bronze is steadily improving in excellence, and the colors which are given to it are singularly beautiful. There are many new and very delicate shades, and the green and gold effects are particularly fine, and novel. Among some of the other figures which call for special notice at Smith & Co.'s are those of Sappho, Euclid, Art, Ariadne, and the Messengers. The pieces are of many different sizes, and have an immense range of prices, from \$5 to \$500.

A second prominent feature of the stock is the collection of French stocks—especially *campaniæ* from the thorough excellence of their workmanship and beauty as parlor ornaments. These clocks are all made to order for Smith & Co., and every movement is first class of its kind. Such clocks will prove reliable time keepers for 50 years, and they have been known to prove perfectly satisfactory in a household for a century. The cases are made of several different materials, among the finest of which are marble and alabaster. Some of those in alabaster and gold are among the most beautiful ever exhibited in Detroit.

Invaluable hundred articles in the Dresden and Sevres china are the most popular materials. The Dresden enamel is used for jardinières, stands, tables, etc., and the work is very beautiful. An exceedingly pretty and useful thing is a radio-ladies' desk, having a place for the work and materials, and covered with beautiful little paintings, illustrative of rural scenes. The little mirror of theory is gray, which surrounds the composition of the article. The firm have a full line of French slate clocks, of thermometers, and of barometers.

Even now a handsome case is in use, and it makes a nice present. Smith & Co. have a complete stock of them, in mahogany, ebony and snake-wood; the latter a very beautiful wood, of singular but rich grain. These cases have gold, silver, and ivory inlay, and many of them are exceedingly handsome. One, with a very rich gold head, is marked at \$50, but the prices run down until the ivory and silver headed ones are sold at very moderate figures.

Among other pretty things, writing sets, cigar cases, cases for flowers and dried flowers to place in them, toilet sets, etc. They sell some beautiful travelling bags for gentlemen, supplied with many useful articles, of very fine material and beautifully made. They have a stock of Paris and Carrara marbles, one of which, a Hercules, is certainly a very striking statue. Their collection of opera glasses also deserve special mention. There is almost an infinite variety, and the glasses are of the very best order, every glass sold by them being made expressly for this firm, and it being seen to that they shall not be disfigured by flaws or blemishes. The cases are of many various sorts, but these made wholly of pearl are perhaps the most beautiful of all. Others are caressed in pearl, with heavy plating around the edges. There are also great sets of field glasses and marine glasses.

The music boxes which Smith & Co. have manufactured for them by the most renowned maker in the world, B. A. Brezon, of Geneva, Switzerland, are perfect curiosities and it would hardly be possible to select a more appropriate present for a lady. They are of many different kinds and sizes and range in price from \$30 to \$300. A beautiful one, playing a large number of choice airs, can be purchased for \$200. One playing 24 airs is on exhibition in the room on the second floor.

In the way of standard jewelry, Smith & Co. have everything which can be desired. It is an excellent time now to purchase silver ware, as

\$35,000 IN PREMIUMS

11th Annual

FIRST ALL CASH

DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS

To the subscribers of the

DETROIT

Commercial Advertiser,

Will take Place March 23, 1874.

All Cash Premiums

Amounting to

\$35,000 00

A French writer has described a young lady as a creature that ceases to rise gentlemen at twelve and begins again at twenty.

The Hon. H. M. Look, of Pontiac, has removed to Grand Rapids, where he has entered into a law partnership with Hugh McCurdy, Esq.

Frank Pierce, a brakeman on the Central Railroad, had his arm crushed at Niles last week while coupling cars.

Mrs. Hartie L. Noble, one of the prettiest women of Michigan, died at Elk Rapids, Nov. 11th.

To be distributed among 60,000 subscribers.

WM. H. BURR, Publisher.

Nov. 22—Feb. 74



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Pine & Farming Lands

265,000 ACRES
OFFERED BY

HUNT & PERE MARQUETTE

RAILWAY COMPANY

620,000,000 Feet of Pine, and

various other timber products.

Good Farming Lands, with every

variety of soil, and in every portion of the state.

Large opportunity of obtaining good land at a great reduction.

No bond, no fees, and no expenses.

Apply to Hunt & Pere Marquette, 126 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

TERMS OF SALE:

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be paid in equal annual payments.

Twenty-five per cent interest on

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Interest at the rate of seven per cent on all

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Apply in person or by mail to

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CHANDLER,
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DEALER IN

Men's Furnishing Goods,

Gloves, Hosiery,

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Scars and Neckties,

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etc.

MANUFACTURED GARMENTS,

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QUILTS, ETC., ETC.

Our stock of garments includes all the popular fashions, which will be sold by the

great New York houses, very handsomely, and at very low prices.

126 Woodward Ave., Detroit.

To Clean Up All Our Stock

French Yoke

SHIRTS

Made to Order, and Warranted

to Fit Perfectly.

126 Imported Cloth

BEST AMERICAN CLOTHES

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

CHARLES C. CHANDLER

126 Woodward Ave., Detroit.

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Livery Stable

DETROIT

Double & Single

RIGS at Fair rates.

126 BUS. R. AND FROM ALL

TRAINS.

BROWNELL & BUCKNER.

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Alhambra Dollar Store,

NO. 92 WOODWARD AVENUE

Detroit, Mich.

Selling Out, Selling Out,

But Not Cost for 30 Days.

We are always selling out and replacing it at all the time.

It is the best and cheapest

FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

Both finished ornaments, and a large

stock of

Splendid Underwear,

Both Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves and Hosiery

and have just received the largest stock of

Hats and Caps,

Of all the different styles which cannot be

sold for the money the side of New York

the beauty of our ornaments you can make

your own selection and you all know the

price.

Only One Dollar,

Persons buying goods at wholesale, we do

well to give and call.

A large and extensive

stock of JEWELRY at wholesale, and in

fact we have the largest stock of all the

complaints ever off.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

to the public. Do not forget the place, No.

92 WOODWARD AVENUE.

H. FAY & CO.

Alhambra Dollar Store.

Nov.

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PRICES LOWER THAN EVER HAS BEEN SHOWN IN THE STATE AT

126 Woodward Ave., Detroit.

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MABLEY'S

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UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS

AT HALF PRICE.

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The Right to Sit.

There is no doubt whatever in my mind but that of a railway director, or of the passenger's equitable "right" to the usual sitting accommodation on a train wherein he has paid his fare. And at the rate at which judicial decisions on the subject are accumulating, there will soon be as little doubt of his legal right. The question lately came up in an Indiana court with the result of confirming former precedents. The passenger in this case, finding at the cars of the train on which he had embarked completely filled, refused to give up his ticket unless he was provided with a seat. To this bold defiance the conductor made the usual response by stopping the train, and thus this obstinate, recusant and rash creature of the divided right of railway corporations to be pitched out, with his baggage, upon a deserted part of the road. For this little indulgence of arbitrary power on the part of its agents, the railway company had the pleasure of paying \$200 in damages, although it appears in evidence that no seat could have been furnished the plaintiff, in consequence of the crowded condition of the cars. The court ruled that the purchase of a ticket was in effect the purchase of a seat, and that having taken the passenger's fare, the company was bound to provide him with the usual and proper accommodation.

We wish that the determined stand of this Indiana plaintiff had more imitators.

As we have said, the principle on which he won his case is generally conceded, and is indeed founded on common sense and common justice, as well as common law. The passenger buys his ticket with the understanding and expectation that he is to have a seat for his money, and the company sells it knowing it to be taken with that proviso. But they count upon the timidity of sluggishness so characteristic of the American people, to enable them to break their contract with impunity, and then do, so break it constantly with entire indifference to right or justice. Few persons so cheated have the nerve to do more than urge a feeble remonstrance, which is quickly silenced by a threat of election. Fewer still, having braved the risk and unpleasantness of the alternative threatened, have patience or wealth enough to carry their grievances through the courts.

Thus this wrong has become so fortified by usage and prescription that passengers so put upon hardly realize that they are wronged, and conductors have become inured into the notion that it is forsooth the imposition they are exercising an unquestionable right. And so far has this spirit of submission on the one side justified the spirit of encroachment on the other, that, as is well-known, on one of the roads leading from this city it is a common practice to cartil the ordinary sitting accommodation on its most crowded trains, that passengers may be forced into special high-priced cars, where seats are given them at an exorbitant advance on the legal rate of fare. And on this, as on other roads, suburban residents well know it is a common experience for way-passengers to have to stand through an entire journey of one, two or three hours. It is fair to admit that inconveniences of this sort may often result from an honest miscalculation on the part of the officials, for which they are not really to blame. But

doubtful if they received greater complaint in a more becoming spirit. For such mis-calculations, the company, not the public, should suffer. But we never yet heard of an instance where a company offered to refund to a passenger, with whom it had thus broken faith, the value of the seat out of which he had been dislodged, or of a conductor who failed to eject such a passenger upon his refusal to pay. Therefore we believe that if the Indiana example were more generally followed, such mis-calculations would occur less often, or, if they occurred, would be accepted more tolerably, if not more kindly. —*J. T. F.*

On Gossips.

What an invincible ally to the gossip is the scandalist! I remember an event which happened in Littleton when I was a child, and which in me a deep impression on my mind. One evening I was sent to drink tea with my godmother, a widow of seventy years. Shortly after we were joined by a man, a lady of fifty, and as the two began to talk on subjects of no interest to me, I retired with a book into the lower window, and being nestled down for bed was soon fast asleep; and so after a time was, by me, my book; the conversation had become such that I was listening with all my might. Miss N., must have made every one's business her own, as she could not have recounted the wonderful stories she did about several Littleton families. All the intricacies of their private histories seemed to be known to her, and were unmercifully laid bare to her auditor. Story led on to story, until at last there came one which touched the character of a lady who was dead. One great sin of her life had just come to light—at least Miss N. had just heard of it from a person who had kept the knowledge a secret for some years. What was a juicy morsel for the two; and it seemed to mean the fact of the poor creature's being beyond the pale of repentence and forgiveness added zest. Then something shocking it was! How awful how impossible it was to trust any one, and so on—but there was no horror shown at the sin, and no sorrow expressed for the sinner.

Now, had Miss N. in the first place, and she had my godmother in the second, known that it was impossible to handle dirt without being somewhat defiled by it, and had also appreciated the fact that as they did think evil, and rejoice in iniquity, they did not possess that Christian attribute with which a true saint might come when repentence and forgiveness would be as far beyond their reach as they imagined them to be beyond the reach of an erring sister, a vast amount of suffering might have been spared. In a few days it was widely circulated, and had come to the ears of the dead lady's relatives. Her mother was in a very delicate state of health, and the shock was so great that she never overcame it. Soon after her death the true facts of the case became known, and the sinner was proved innocent by the discovery of the real perpetrator. Scandal had primarily set the story afloat, and gossip had kept its head above water. Had there been no gossips the scandalizer would have been powerless.

One class of people suffer terribly from gossiping. Marriagable young men and women. If marrying and giving in marriage were to come to an end, some gossip-hounds might be closed for want of adequate funds. The happiness of the country in general, and of individuals in particular, depends greatly on the ease of marriages contracted; and yet this, one of the greatest subjects of life, is treated with the utmost levity, and made the bane for no end of epidemics. How few couples have the chance of finding out

the temper and disposition of each other until after the engagement. And why? Because the least indication of the slightest friendship springing up between a man and woman is the instantaneous signal for noise and whispering. Thus the two parties—made more sensible than they ought to be by the knowledge that this is sure to be the case—find they are laying themselves open to be talked about. If a man be a little bit in earnest there is nothing he objects to more than seeing he is watched and his actions quizzed. If he has made up his mind to be quite in earnest he can brave it; and if there be nothing at all serious in the matter, it may amuse him.

When men and women are allowed to take a little friendly mutual interest in and to become really acquainted with each other, there may be some chance of "incompatibility of temper" being discovered before the happiness of the pair has been shipwrecked on that rock. It would have another effect, too—there would now be that silly "consciousness" which many a woman betrays when receiving attentions from a man, and she would be less likely to begin immediately wondering what his intentions might be. On the other hand, there are instances where a woman would never suspect intentions at all if taillors did not put the idea into her head.—*Golden Hours.*

The Price of Pork—Farmers as Farmers.

Now that winter has fairly set in, farmers having the care of stock, in the process of fattening, are more or less perplexed about the manner of getting rid of them, planning that they may have it ready for market at a time when it will pay them the best to sell. They want to get results sufficiently remunerative to return a small profit above the actual cost of production. It seems that, under the present circumstances, the bulk of the hogs of the West must be thrown upon the market during the months of December and January, regardless of the consequence. The corn crop is short; in many localities last year's abundance is replaced by scarcity; money is scarce, and pork is relatively low at present. Though the pork product will all be needed during the coming year, we fear that but few of our farmers will realize a proper price for their pork. Large receipts are made the pretext for a large number of quotations are raised at intervals, as is liable to draw the needed supply from the rural districts. The price of pork will doubtless be better than at present, before the season closes; but will the maximum price be realized before the products must relinquish his claim upon it?

The animal products are the most valuable sources of income to the Western farmer. Is it not time that he had some voice as to the price at which it shall go into the hands of packers, speculators and middlemen? The co-operative movement among the farmers of the West has become a great fact in a period of time much shorter than the most enthusiastic or sanguine reformer could have expected. But the results of the movement have as yet principally been confined to demonstrations

in some instances, however, real work has been accomplished. For instance, with respect to pork and the price of it, we notice that the Dillingham (former) Farmers seriously contemplate putting its own pork. It is a step in the right direction. Cannot this and others, in many localities, organize and establish packing houses? By doing this they would not only be adding to their industry, for there is no doubt, but would also be creating a competition against such as the notorious packing of last year could not have equalled.

The buildings for packing purposes must be of the most fast and compact construction. Much of the work is such as would easily be done by a team of oxen. The cutting, trimming, rendering and curing, but competent persons to perform these operations are as yet hardly to be found. A Grange or Club may be a packer. This only difficulty we see, is in ascertaining where to make it of the best, perhaps establishment in utilized feeding grounds, manufacturing capacities. This, however, is a ministerial tell which could be readily provided for.

By the establishment of cooperative packing establishments, or which could be exerted over the price of pork, except as far as it is influenced by the legitimate law of supply and demand. The saving of freight would be a considerable item, say looking about the shrinkage in stock-piling distances.

To those farmers who enter due consideration of the local circumstances and the price obtainable, determine to hold on to their hogs till a more favorable time, a few words may be useful. It is a wise taken policy to feed hogs on corn cobs, when keeping them in a standing condition. Corn is principally carbonaceous, and, in the hogging, hogs fed on corn alone, on reaching a certain stage of fatness, will gain no more fat. When it is desirable to delay the process of putting on fat, with a belief that's late maturing will be best, the hogs should have nitrogens root, or that containing a large proportion of the phosphorus, such as threshed oats, or food containing a portion of wheaten bran, both of which are bone and flesh formers; the growth will then be continuous and unbroken.

It is better to rot the dirt sufficiently to develop every part of the animal; thus also induces a healthy condition. In this way the fattening process may be continued much longer than when the hogs are fed on corn alone.—*Western Farmer.*

Chinese labor in Louisiana has not proved successful. Most of the coolies, it is said, soon become worthless and dangerous. In several instances they attempted to murder overseers, and a planter in Terrebonne parish had to kill one Chinese and wound another in self-defense. The only planter who got along with them was one who treated them roughly and made them afraid of him. Most of the Chinese have disappeared from the State.

Theo. Thion's forthcoming novel, now in press, opens with thunder and lightning, hurricane and shipwreck—all because he had mislaid his signal service weather report and without it was confused as to how to handle the elements.

The aggregate loss to the South by the burning of gin houses every season must amount to a large percentage of the value of the entire crop. In Georgia alone nearly twenty houses with their entire contents have been destroyed.

TALK about your marble mantels as an ornament! Why, there is nothing in the world equal to a pretty woman when the warm blood jumps in her veins.

EARTH AND HOUSEHOLD.

The fumes of a brimstone match will remove berry stains from a book or paper or engraving.

Dry paint is removed by dipping a swab with a handle in a strong solution of oxalic acid. It softens at once.

If there is rust on your iron, or other roughness, put some fine salt on a board, rub it rapidly while warm until it moves smoothly.

Turnip Seeds.—Put into a saucer one teaspoonful of flour, two ounces of butter, two table-spoonsful each of vinegar and water, the yolks of two eggs, and salt to taste; put over the fire and do not allow it to boil, but stir constantly until thick; if it happens to cibule strain the juice through a gravy-strainer; add the juice of half a lemon, and serve in a sauce-

bowl.

Force-Meat Rolls.—Take 1½ lbs. of lean meat (raw), scraped, pounded, and passed through a sieve (the parts that will not go through may be added to the white stock); then skin, chop, and pound to a paste 1 lb. of fresh beef suet; then add 6 ozs. of bread—that is, bread soaked in milk and boiled till nearly dry—porridge this with the suet and add the veal, 1 tea-spoonful of salt, ½ tea-spoonful of pepper, and 2 tea-spoonfuls of nutmeg; then add by degrees 4 eggs, when well mixed, take a small piece in a spoon and poach it in some boiling water; if delicate and firm it is fit for use.

Keep some strong spirits of hartshorn

and ground nutmeg; add a tea-spoonful in a table-spoonful of water will clean combs and brushes, and restore colors injured by acids. A weak solution applied to ill smelling feet and arms pits removes the odor, and removes the greasy spots from carpets and clothing.

A weak solution in water makes a good wash for the hair, and strengthens its growth when impeded by fever, and cleanses the scalp effectively.

A weak solution scattered over the leaves of plants, from a soft, fine, limber brush, gives new life to plants. Even if a little is sprinkled over the earth at their roots, their growth is invigorated.

A few words in relation to roses which are to remain in the open ground over winter. It is an excellent plan to head back the more tender varieties severely—say within nine or ten inches of the ground—and then cover them over with coarse straw and litter from the stable.

Even if sunburned, don't give a coat of manure that would cover the garden, and then expect the poor plant to survive. This is almost certain death.

The object is not to keep the plant warm, but to preserve it cool and free from the fluctuating temperature of our trying winter.

Sparrow feeding and trapping is what does the mischief. The harder birds need only a little projection from the sun, soon as is afforded by a few boughs of evergreen or rough weeds; but it is mistake to tie them tight. A particular bird, once put his tip deeply in corn husk, thus affording an excellent lodgment for mice—a country which they would not only be adding to their industry, for there is no doubt, but would also be creating a competition against such as the notorious packing of last year could not have equalled.

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