

Table with 2 columns: Description of advertising rates and prices for various services.

Selected Miscellany

DUTY DONE.

Happy times, happy hours, happy days, all that we live and wear, soon pass away like a dream, and we are left with a heart full of sorrow...

OF SELF-SACRIFICE.

There has never existed a time when the spirit of self-sacrifice was so little understood as at present. It is a virtue not understood of men; so sparsely practiced that nations like many of the good old customs and traditions of our forefathers are being lost...

little of your own experience. Imagine yourself in great trouble, and you need; be it that of pity, of disburdening your soul, or the trait of poverty. How many friends or acquaintances do you possess to whom you could confidently apply with a sure feeling of trust of being fully heard, and fully answered? Five? Four? Three? No. Two? Probably no. One? Even one is doubtful. And yet, inasmuch as every soul is born into the world with the impress of the divine image, so no soul need have a heart without sympathy and all those beauties of virtue which therefrom blossom into life.

peace which passeth all understanding, perhaps at the close his funded wealth may be somewhat less than it would have been, though this is doubtful, for (with all reverence be it uttered) and let no man allow this thought to influence him in his good works. God is no man's debtor; but how much happier and nobler will he be; how much loftier and closer to Heaven his soul! And what about the great day of reckoning, when the books are opened and each man's deeds are brought home to him?

Well done, thou good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord. —London Argosy. Bonnets. As a rule, in bonnets, there is a general preference for the shapes following the contour of the head, and fitting closely to it. The favorite mode has an elevated front and sloping crown, and the usual garniture is of bias lotus of piping, about the crown, or some other trimming that binds the crown firmly and close. Feather fringes thickly carried form a charming and elegant edging for the crown and face. Plush is extremely admired and is much used for the soft crowns of bonnets, for which purpose it is well fitted. Cheviot is extensively employed, and is a soft and most attractive trimming. A lovely evening bonnet is of white plush, of very fine quality. The crown, not very high, is surmounted by two cream tips, which are fastened under loops of white gros grain bands of which encircle the crown. The brim in front, which is erect, is faced with fall ruffles of white silk, and a garniture of roses with white satin leaves delicately veined with green. The trim at the back droops slightly. Love is no longer in use for trimming bonnets, and is very seldom seen. You dotted with chenille are considered quite stylish.

INDUSTRIAL. In California wheat-growing is yielding larger returns than gold-mining ever did. TWENTY THOUSAND new farms of 160 acres each were started on public lands last year. MANY sheep are dying in San Diego County, Cal., for want of feed. One farmer is said to have lost 2,000 within two weeks. The recent advance in boots and shoes is thirty per cent., and manufacturers have often largely in excess of their capacity. The City of Fall River, Mass., whose business is principally cotton manufacture, claims not to have felt the pressure of the hard times at all. SERIES of the eleven blast furnaces in Pittsburgh are blowing, four being idle. The yearly capacity of those in blast is about 170,000 net tons, and those out some 48,000 net tons. GOLD-MINING is having a marked effect on the physical features of California. The river bottoms are being gradually raised by the earth carried down in suspension, and it is estimated that at the present rate of "shoaling," the Sacramento will be un navigable in ten years. The Reading Railroad Company have a most thorough streak of economy. The manager discharged 150 employees three months ago, and ceased to purchase cotton waste. After a trial of 2,200,000 mileage, he finds his engines are in good working condition as usual, and he has saved \$200 per day. BOILER-MAKERS' wages are quite low. They receive at some shops twenty-eight cents an hour, and at others only from twenty to twenty-four. During war times boiler-makers were a star article in the labor market, and could command six and seven dollars per day. —Pittsburgh Dispatch. THERE is an unprecedented stagnation of business at Virginia, Nev., and more people are out of employment than has ever been known there. Poor people are not alone suffering. Men who but a short time ago counted their wealth by thousands, and some of them even by millions, find themselves suddenly stricken by poverty. BETWEEN seventeen and twenty thousand alligator skins are tanned yearly, which are consumed by boot and shoe manufacturers in every portion of the United States, as well as exported to London and Hamburg. The alligators formerly came almost entirely from Louisiana, and New Orleans was the great center of business. The Florida swamps and marshes are now the harvest fields, and Jacksonville, in that State, the great depot. A new feature is about to be introduced in connection with the cotton interests of New Orleans, which, it is believed, will have a favorable effect on that important specialty. This is in the form of a new and immense cotton press, having a compressing power greater than any similar machine now in use in this country. In this machine the dimensions of the cylinder are seven feet six inches in diameter, and ten feet stroke of piston, and by means of a recent valuable improvement the power will be carried to ten culminations. This, with one hundred and twenty-five pounds of steam, will put a net pressure of about twenty-two hundred tons upon a bale of cotton, after deducting loss from friction. The frame of this immensely powerful press will be entirely of iron, and to sustain such an enormous pressure as this the lifting rods will be of the best wrought iron, some twelve inches in diameter, and weighing more than six tons each. —N. Y. Sun. A True Tale Story. DEAR JACK: The resort of a mule to Bienville Parish, La., from a well sixty feet deep, caused so much surprise and interest here, lately that I send an account to you. best citizens of this place, who witnessed it, and I assure you it is every word true. This mule fell blind feet backward into an old dry well sixty feet deep. It is supposed that the edge of the well caved in with him. All efforts to rescue him were fruitless, as he was completely wedged in. Finally, the owner of the mule, supposing that the poor creature was severely injured by the fall, decided that it would be more merciful to have him killed than to allow him to starve to death. Not knowing any other way of dispatching him, he had a cart-load of dirt thrown in upon him. But, instead of allowing himself to be buried alive, his muleship quietly shook off the dirt and pressed it down with his feet; thus raising himself several inches above his original position. Another load was thrown in, with the same result; and then some one said that if the mule would continue tramping down the dirt, it was possible that he might be extricated; it would be no harm to try, anyway. Acting on this suggestion, all the farm hands went to work filling the well, carefully pouring the dirt in on the sides, so as not to hurt the mule. It was slow work filling that deep well, but a hearty interest was awakened by the perseverance with which the poor animal tramped down the dirt, and all worked with willing hands. Slowly but surely, inch by inch, did he ascend, until the great well was filled within a few feet of the top; then, as complacently as if nothing strange had happened, his muleship stepped out into the world. "I think, if he could have been blessed with the gift of speech, he would have said, 'All's well that ends well.' 'Jack-in-the-Box,' in St. Nicholas for February." —Gourasard. A FRIEND once said to him: "The despair of my life is that I can never get my fill of orphans." "Come and dine with me," answered Brillat-Savarian, "and you shall have your fill." M. Laperte came punctual to his time, and was soon engaged in an interesting conference with the orphans. Brillat-Savarian looked on quietly for an hour, by which time M. Laperte had given good news of thirty-one dozen, and was proceeding as fresh as ever to discuss the thirty-second dozen, when his host, wearied with long inaction, said, "My poor friend, not to-day will destiny allow you to eat your fill," and rang for the soup. M. Laperte did ample justice to the excellent dinner which followed. Brillat-Savarian's veracity was never impeached, so that after reading his narrative one may well credit the story that the Emperor Heliogabalus was in the habit of taking 400 oysters, 100 ortolans, and 100 peaches for his breakfast every morning. Brillat-Savarian gives one or two other instances of the capacity of the human stomach. Tina, Gen. Bissou drank eight quart bottles of wine every morning at breakfast; neither the clearness of his mind nor the cheerfulness of his temper seeming to be impaired thereby. Gen. Sibact, a gallant officer, who died on the field of honor in 1815, at the passage of the Boher, was equally gifted with the power of making a beast of himself. He was eighty years old, when he strolled, one evening, into the kitchen of Genin, who kept one of the best inns at Bellef. A magnificent turkey was at that very moment being taken off the spit, and young Sibact's mouth watered. "I have just dined," he said to the landlord, "and yet I could eat that turkey whole." Several countrymen were seated at the kitchen fire, eating chestnuts and drinking white wine. Said one of a substantial-looking farmer, in the corrupt Provincial of the country: "If you eat it, I will pay, but if you give in on the road, you shall pay, and I shall eat the rest." The challenge was accepted, and the future General set methodically to work. The two wings and a drumstick disappeared with such alarming rapidity that "Ha!" called out the farmer in agony. "I see what that is all over; but, Monsieur Sibact, since I am to pay, suffer me at least to eat a morsel myself." —Cornhill Magazine. The Decay of Bodies. THE buried body acts according to the circumstances which surround it; though, in the ordinary and most frequent form, decay speedily sets in, decomposing the body, forming those poisonous gases and fluids which infect the air, soil and water of cemeteries, and burial-places, rendering their surroundings totally unfit as places of residence. We have, however, another form of change into adipose substance, or degeneration into a species of fatty wax; in this change the features are perfectly preserved and the body free from all ravages of animal life. The circumstances under which this adipose tissue forms are two-fold: first, slight pressure, moisture and absence of air; and, second, greater pressure and protection from air. The first occurs in cases of interment in wet-clay soil, where the pressure of water furnishes the moisture, and the air, and causes the pressure necessary for the change; the second is produced by interment in air-tight cases or caskets, where the formation of gases exhausts the destroying quality of the atmosphere, and the body, and the shell of the air-tight receptacle, and produces the requisite amount of pressure to begin the adipose formation. This condition of things is fully proven by the bodies interred in metallic cases during the past fifteen or twenty years, which, when exhumed, have been found in a perfect state of preservation, namely, the adipocere state. A body in this state presents a most pleasant appearance, allaying all natural repugnance to the dead, as they seem so natural. In this condition, there is no danger to health, either when buried or upon exhuming or opening the case, as upon all such occasions there has always been an entire absence of all noxious odors. —Dr. Zink, in N. Y. Times.

Effects of the Brooklyn Fire. A GENTLEMAN, who was curious enough to investigate, tells me that where a thousand people used to come from Brooklyn to places of amusement in New York, before the great disaster, scarcely a score a night have crossed the river since. This statement is confirmed both by the ferry-men and the proprietors of down-town restaurants. One of the latter says that above a hundred persons were accustomed to stop in his place for lunch before going home, after the ride down from the up-town theaters, whereas he now regards himself fortunate if half-a-dozen of this class of patrons present themselves. In this way the effects of the fire extend beyond theatrical interests to the backbone, horse-car companies and restaurateurs, and in turn to the many dependent on these. As a curious instance of the indirect operations of a cause, some questions put to a street-walker in the neighborhood of the fire, and with a most pitiful story of a starving wife, disclosed the fact that he had been a waiter at a certain restaurant and was discharged because of dull business. Happening at the place shortly after, I learned that not only was the fellow's story true, but that the dull business was induced, as hinted at, by the cessation of what may be termed the theater-going trade of Brooklyn. —N. Y. Cor. Chicago Tribune. Many valuable discoveries are the result of accident rather than trained thought. Not long ago, a farmer in the north of France, having been driven by the scarcity of fodder to use whatever he had to feed his cattle, proved that hop-leaves were valuable food for cows, when mixed with other substances, and that his cows thus provided, always gave more milk, while the animals thrived better than usual. For this purpose the leaves must be used freshly plucked.

SAMUEL H. LITTLE, Editor.

SATURDAY, FEB. 10, 1877.

Bills have been introduced in both Houses of Congress to ratify the agreement made by Grant's Commissioners in September and October last with certain bands of the Sioux nation...

The speech of Senator Conkling on the Electoral Arbitration bill does not contain the passage attributed to Mr. Conkling in the Associated Press report...

STATE NEWS.

Fire, Mecosta county, is having the small pox. The advent of Dege at Battle Creek has 200 students.

The Adrian Journal says that the reform club of that city is daily increasing in numbers.

The corpse of an unknown man was found in the woods in Byron, Genesee county, January 20.

There have been 50 deaths from scarlet fever in Montague, Muskegon county, this winter.

The farmers of Lenawee county are making great preparation for the maple sugar harvest.

The next meeting of the Michigan Association of Superintendents of the poor will be held at Flint, March 20.

It is said that the small pox has made its appearance in Muskegon, and is rapidly spreading west and south.

The Grangers in the vicinity of Grand Rapids are moving for the relief of the East and West of Michigan.

James Hildon, of Downside says there is an epidemic among the bees, and that they are dying off by thousands.

Charles Redfield, formerly postmaster at Adrian, has been appointed receiver of public moneys for Washington territory.

It is expected that over 7,000,000 white fish will be taken at the Atlantic street fishery in Detroit, early next month.

A Detroit man has invented an apparatus for street cars, to indicate the names of the various cross streets as they are passed.

James A. Sexton, the Michigan prima donna, is singing in a Brooklyn Church choir, while pursuing her musical studies in New York.

A little child less than two years of age in Durand fell into a pail of boiling water, Jan. 28, and died from its injuries in a few hours.

Mrs. Adeline E. Hayden, of Deonton, was found dead in her bed, Jan. 25. She leaves a son and two daughters at a property of \$35,000.

Charles Sherman, proprietor of the Dike man House, at Paw Paw, died suddenly at the Hoyt House, Feb. 3, from the effects of an overdose of morphine.

Wesley, Banks, and Calburg, on the Saginaw River are considering the question of consolidation. The population of the three villages is about 5,000.

It is reported that Capt. Paddock and Fred Lingo of Grand Rapids have struck a bonanza in a silver mine, which they recently purchased near Denver, Col.

Mrs. Kandy, of Flint, was found lying beside her wash-tub, Feb. 1, in a suffering condition, and died in an hour or two after being discovered.

Patrick Hughes, called the reform truckman of the Michigan Central, died at his home in Sio, Jan. 27. He had been in the employ of the company 20 years.

Mrs. Lytle, widow of John Lytle, who settled in Van Buren county in 1836, died at Paw Paw, Jan. 24, aged 89 years. She was the mother of 10 children, all now living.

Ella Miller, the great ship-splitter of Northport, has been sentenced to five years in the Detroit House of Correction, and her son and aid, George Hoffman, to four years in the State prison.

Joseph Fink, of Ionia county, aged 75 years, came to Greenview, Jan. 28, with pneumonia, and died within three hours of apoplexy. He had been a resident of Ionia county over 50 years, and leaves a large family.

An old farmer went to Ionia the other day with \$300 in his pocket, on a late-coming pretty freely, missed his money. Finally, having endured agonies enough to partially sober him, he found it in the lining of his pant-legs.

The red-tobacco brigade of Ray City numbers 920 members. This is its latest two-thirds the male population of the city. It is said that every employe of the composing rooms of the Ray City Tribune and Lumberman's Gazette is a member.

De Bok, a Hollander, of Grand Rapids, who suddenly left there a week ago, took \$3,000 in cash with him which belonged to one of his customers residing in Grandville, who had given the money into his keeping only a day before.

John K. McBride, a barkeeper of Kalamazoo, was shot by his father-in-law, Michael Dougherty, January 30th, because he refused to live with his wife, from whom he had been separated two years. It is feared that his wounds are fatal.

Chambers S. Payne, of Flint, died Jan. 31, aged 82 years. He was one of the oldest residents, and a large landholder, having been victorious in the famous chambers and Payne vs. Avery, growing out of Indian treaties affecting the title to real estate.

ITEMS OF INTEREST AT THE CAPITOL.

Descriptions of Various Departments

From our Special Correspondent. Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1877.

The Museum connected with the Dead Letter Office occupies a small room at one end of the office proper. The articles are arranged on shelves and protected by glass doors. They are curious, of course, merely from the fact that they came through the mail. It seems inexplicable that any one should send valuables in that way especially without perfect and undoubted knowledge regarding the address of the person to whom he sends.

There is everything to be seen, from a paper baby and rag-doll, to gold watches, chains, finger-rings, and all sorts of jewelry. Table-silver, ears of corn, wax-dolls, feather flowers, mineral specimens and bark from the big California trees are to be seen in close proximity. One thing that touched me particularly was an old-fashioned brooch attached to a paper upon which was written the words, "I took this pin without leave when I was living in your father's family and I now return it to you. I am sorry."

The objects of the most special interests within are the Cash room, Secret Service Bureau, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the vaults. The Cash-room is a large, square apartment, two stories high, with floor and walls of marble. An interior balcony surrounds the room on the level of the second story floor, and from this balcony is obtained the best going on below.

There is much excitement among the people here over the Compromise bill, which will doubtless have become a law before this reaches you. It would seem that affairs would soon settle themselves now; but there are several important points yet remaining to be decided in reference to the matter.

A large and cultured audience listened to a most entertaining lecture by Henry Ward Beecher, delivered in his own masterly manner, here last Wednesday evening. His subject was "Hard Times," and he treated it from its theoretical, rather than its practical side, explaining very clearly the reasons for the rise and fall of financial matters.

The interests of the rich and the poor have both been subject to unwanted excitement during the past week—though in somewhat opposite directions; that of the former class having been much engrossed in the celebration of two anniversaries—that of the one hundred and eighteenth birthday of Robert Burns, which was observed by a grand Scottish entertainment; and that of the second anniversary of the ascension to the throne of Spain of King Alfonso, commemorated by a grand party given by Madame Mantilla, wife of the Spanish minister.

The enjoyment of the very lowest and poorest class among us has been augmented by the erection of soup-houses, and the distribution of bread sufficient to feed over a thousand half-famished creatures daily.

imposing structure, three stories high with two basements and an attic, built in the Grecian Ionic style of architecture, of gold granite from the island, on the coast of Maine. The east front consists of a colonnade 336 feet long, with thirty Ionic columns over thirty feet high, and four feet in diameter. The old Treasury building was burned in 1833, the new one commenced in 1836, and an extension added in 1839, which flanks the old building at each end, making symmetrical terminations of both fronts, and breaking the monotony of the long colonnaded grotto of the old building. The walls of the extension are composed of pilasters, resting on a base, and in the center of the northern, southern, and western fronts are splendid porticos, having on both sides of each of the platforms and steps, courts or lawns, which in summer are filled with rare plants and beautiful flowers. Fountains play in the courts, and altogether the Treasury is a right cheerful and pleasant place.

The White House grounds adjoin those of the Treasury, and at the entrance to the President's park is a fountain whose basin is of massive granite. It is so very much regretted that this magnificent basin has been injured, if not spoiled, this winter. Owing to the unusual coldness of the weather, the water which was left in it froze, causing the basin to crack.

The secret service bureau, bureau of engraving, and the vaults. The Cash-room is a large, square apartment, two stories high, with floor and walls of marble. An interior balcony surrounds the room on the level of the second story floor, and from this balcony is obtained the best going on below.

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SECOND AND LAST GRAND CONCERT !!

NEW OPERA HOUSE FUND, WILL BE GIVEN UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

Prof. S. S. JACKSON,

DETROIT MUSICAL INSTITUTE, At Young Men's Hall, Monday Evening, Feb. 12th,

Prof. APEL, The Celebrated Piano Soloist,

MISS JENNIE FOWLER, A Popular Soprano Vocalist, of Detroit.

MRS. COOPER,

Michigan's Favorite Contralto Vocalist, Whose success in Detroit, and recently at Pontiac was immense.

MALE CHORUS,

Twenty Cultivated Voices !!

Admission, 35c. Reserved Seats, 50c. CHILDREN, 25c.

Tickets can be purchased at the principal stores. Reserved Seats for Sale at Swift's.

RECALSE FOR RAILWAY COMPANIES. IT'S HOT KEEP COOL. N. Y. & PHILADELPHIA. WARM CENTENNIAL SEASON.

THE ERIE RAILWAY. N. Y. and Philadelphia, AND THE ERIE & LEHIGH VALLEY RAILWAYS TO AND PHILADELPHIA.

HERE YOU, HERE! HOUSE PAINTING, PAPER-HANGING, KALSOMING, GRASSING.

I LOVED THEE ONCE, N. Y. and Philadelphia.

25 CENTS. I loved thee once, with joy was filled. Thy smiles to me were treasures rare.

RAILROADS.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD

Grand after Nov. 2, 1876, 10:00 A.M. Leave Wayne Junction.

WEST. 7:30 A.M. Grand Rapids. 8:30 A.M. Grand Rapids. 9:30 A.M. Grand Rapids.

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE. Leave Northville. DETROIT TIME.

TRAINS WESTWARD. Leave Northville. 7:30 A.M. Grand Rapids. 8:30 A.M. Grand Rapids.

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