

Official Paper of the Village.

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SAMUEL H. LITTLE,

Editor and Proprietor.

To whom all communications should be addressed.

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LITTLE GIRLIE.

You are indeed I am father,
Dad, you're a son of my heart,
You, good a son of my heart,
Little girlie.

I could never live without you,
Though my arms were filled with treasures,
And the world's greatest pleasure,
Hence I have given you about you.

Little Girlie.

See there the clouds form a wide sea,
And the sun sets.

Come and we'll have some berries now,
Little girlie.

Why are you so silent, baby?
Thinking of the mother, maybe.

Or the mother dear who was
Just beyond those pretty pines.

Little Girlie.

This I made into me darling,
Sweet and fair.

While the evening sun was setting,
Little girlie.

On her slender yellow gold,
Beneath her hair she had grace.

She had a golden hair like gold.
Little girlie.

In the sunbeam's golden light,
She will gather many gifts.

Little Girlie.

The sunbeam's golden light,
Wandered to a white green rose.

There I have all the flowers,
Sonal across the dewy meadow.

Little Girlie.

Oh the darling girlie is smiling,
Hail and hail.

Round thy grave pole down we twine,
Little Girlie.

True and I will not never
Never more on Earth come.

With much regret, darling,
I have been to see where thou art.

Heaven's residence is about thee,
Angel of life.

*Chicago Tribune.**A CHANCE-WON BRIDE.*

HENRI DE ST. AUBERT was a young Parisian, about twenty-four years of age, sufficiently rich and good-looking to journey smoothly through the world, but with a moderate share of its cares and sorrows. Though he had seen and acted his share of the dissipation to which the gay capital is subject, still he was not that man of seared affections and dried-up feelings so well denoted by the epithet of "Thomas Wolfe." He affected nothing of the Mr. Charles Collyer in his manner nor in his speech. He had fine Parisian pleasures but time to pall on his appetite, and was, at the period of our story, traveling in Germany with buoyant spirits, and a heart still impressionable and liable to affection. It was by the peasant adventure in which he won his bride.

It is now about a year ago, one bright May morning, that our hero stepped aboard the cars at Aachen, en route to Berlin. In the car in which he seated himself were four other persons—two mothers with their daughters—young ladies, and dangerous young ladies they were, too, for any young man with such an impulsive heart as that with which we have endowed our hero. The two maidens occupied two of the corners of the carriage opposite to each other. Henri took another corner, and found himself in a rôle to the two damsels aforesaid.

A few moments after the car started, the conductor appeared at the door, as is the universal custom, and asked the young traveler to show his ticket. The young man, absorbed in reflection at the time, did not hear him, and the conductor repeated his request several times, at last in a very loud voice. Finally, aroused from his meditations, our young hero comprehended his embarrassing situation, and seeing the eyes of the young ladies fixed wistfully upon him, he feared he had appeared ridiculous to them; and, although he could speak German like a native, he said to the conductor, in French:

"What do you say? What is it you want? Say it in French. I don't understand a word of German."

The conductor, being no more proficient in the stolid tongue than his passenger pretended to be in the Teutonic, made known his wishes by pantomime gestures. The ticket was examined, and Henri again plunged into his reverie.

Of whatever nature his reflections partook, they were indefinitely short, for his attention was soon attracted by the young ladies, who were exchanging opinions in regard to him in a tone of voice that seemed to fear no intelligent listener.

"He is a very nice young man," said one of them, "and quite handsome, I daresay."

"For heaven's sake, Bertha," replied the other, with a look of feminine horror.

"Why should I pray? I am speaking in German, and, you know, does not understand the language. We can talk about him as much as we please without him ever knowing it. We can thoroughly discuss him in all points, and he will be none the wiser. Come now, tell me, what do you think of him?"

"Oh, he's nothing extraordinary."

"There, that's just like you! You are always so hard to please. He has a charming figure and quite an aristocratic air," replied Bertha.

"Poor! He is too pale; and, beside, you know I don't like black hair."

"And you know very well that I prefer it to light hair. Light hair looks so sickish and sentimental, while black hair seems to denote a bold and dashing spirit. Besides, we have nothing else but light-haired men in Germany. It is really quite monotonous—the sight of a black-haired man is positively refreshing."

"You forgot that you are a blonde yourself," replied Bertha's companion. "Oh, as for women, that is quite a different matter. What a love of a mustache he has, too! Just look at his own opinions."

THE
Northville
Record.

THE



Terms: \$1.50 a Year.

Our Aim—The People's Welfare.

(Always in Advance).

VOL. IX.

NORTHVILLE, WAYNE CO., MICH.—JULY 28, 1877.

NO. 2.

[Always in Advance.]

The Northville Record

SAMUEL H. LITTLE, Editor.

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1871.

Our limited space unfortunately forbids us going to any great length on the subject of the all absorbing topic—the railroad strike. The disastrous effects of this unparalleled and lamentable affair is apparent from one end of our land to the other. Never before since the history of the world was there such a universal and sudden suspension of railroad business. From the refusal of a few employees to comply with a reduction in price of labor, it manifested to that extent as to baffle state and national authority, and become as it were a matter of even greater apprehension than that known in the midst of the late civil war. The military have been called to arms, citizens enrolled to preserve the peace, and protect their homes and everywhere the worst fears are entertained respecting life and property. Millions of dollars worth have already been lost in personal and public property through the wanton recklessness of lawless ruffians under the guise of "strikers," (appropriate appellation in a pugilistic sense) not to speak of the many lives that have been lost or the misery and sorrow entailed thereon. Who or where it will end is a question of the future and we only can hope that law and order will prevail, and our country again become free from civil strife, and tumultuous feeling.

Recent dispatches from Constantinople predict a reign of terror in that city. The nearness of the Russians have made the people desperate and like Paris during the commune, lawlessness and rapine are having full sway. Crowds of lawless soldiery, murdering bands of Circassians and Zebobs, are prowling the streets waylaying and robbing at pleasure. Public resorts and respectable places are closed at sunset, and during long these outlaws commit all manner of crimes. It is feared that an open rebellion, reeling in the Massacre of every foreigner and Christian will occur at any moment.

Railroad companies have experienced "hard times" as well other corporations and it is purely owing to their limited income that induced them to "cut" on the pay of their employees. Bad as they deplored the necessity there was no alternative. In conversation with a prominent railroad official on this subject we were informed that his road was not more than paying running expenses even with the reduction in wages and that all suffered alike from president down; that as soon as times get better, which must be soon the case, the wages would go up in corresponding ratio.

The Railroad "Strikers."

The railroad "strikers" are, generally speaking, a hard-working sensible class of men, who would scarcely be expected to indulge in the lawless act of burning cars, tearing up tracks and destroying property, much as they might be incensed at the railroad companies, and should not therefore, be classed with the idle, drunken rabble, who are the terror of every community, the very ones who burn and rob, walking like vultures to pounce upon the unwary. As is pretty well known, the strike originated from a reduction of wages at different times till, as the employees claim, their pay was not sufficient to give themselves and families the bare necessities of life. The length of runs had been increased, the number of runs increased, the frequency of runs decreased—which with those being paid by the run left them idle a good portion of the time. These burdens coming close together exasperated the men and brought about the unfortunate results of the past few days. With even these drawbacks, which might naturally incite public sympathy, they were not justified in preventing others so disposed from working at the wages declined by them.

What, too, if wages were reduced a "half loaf were better than none," and better to be doing something than lying idle, thereby helping themselves and families, and looking forward to the future for prosperous times and consequent improvement in their own condition.

The "Easy" Life of a Railroad Conductor.

Railroading, as a business in laborious, dangerous and in every sense unpleasant. Even a passenger conductor claimed by those not posted as hiring a "soft thing," has anything but an enviable position. Not only has he great responsibility in the lives of passengers intrusted to his care, and railroad property in the train under his charge, but he is to walk through every car after each station, and thus traveling a good many miles from the time he leaves till his train reaches its destination. Take an express train for example on the Lake Shore or Michigan Central for Chicago and with its long train of coaches making fifty or more stops, a conductor will have "footed it" a distance that would do credit to a professional pedestrian. To this add the task of answering a hundred and one questions, (which is supposed by some to be a part of their duty) and the politeness and care necessary in ascertaining the ladies and children to and from the cars, the monotonous, confining nature of the business and some sensible life conception may be formed of a conductor's life. It is only those people who hardly ever see a train that can judge a conductor's position an easy and profitable one.

STATE NEWS.

Over \$8,000 pounds of wood was purchased by Niles dealers.

Paw Paw's day of deliverance has come. An agent has sold \$3,500 worth of soap there within the past week.

The Paw Paw and Lawrence narrow gauge railroad is being rapidly pushed toward completion.

J. Merchant is sole proprietor of the Hotel and Transfer office at St. Joseph, H. W. Guernsey having retired.

Only one Howell auctioneer does business strictly as the law provides. There are numerous other vendors who "hawk."

Daniel Vickery, of Benton township, Eaton county, is the owner of a two-year-old Dutch bull that weighs 1,552 pounds. The apple crop in Eaton county is all gone, save failure. Other fruits will be abundant. In fact that is about the case all over the state.

Sixty men are employed at the Petoskey camping grounds—making straight the ways. Several families are already there, camping out.

The last large piece of copper taken from the Mississ. River, Ontario, weighs three tons. Quite a lot of small boulders were taken out near it. The product of this mine for the month of June was 20 tons.

Why don't some enterprising Michigan man get up a red ribbon fan and print the Reynolds' pledge on it? We charge nothing whatever for the service, but "there are millions in it." (Adrian Times.)

The newspapers have found a woman named Alison 88 years old in Pennsauk, Grand Traverse county, who does the housework for a family of 10 persons, including washing, ironing, and baking.

A report comes from Ottawa station that recently a man killed 12 snakes averaging 24 feet in length each, between Ottawa and Robinson, in Ottawa county.

Every's command, but however, acres of an immediate investigation of the charges, and if sustained, we may expect exemplary punishment will be inflicted. It appears that Chief Joseph has so far proved himself quite the equal of his pale face enemies in strategie movements, turning suddenly in his flight to unite detached portions of the little army pursuing him when they ventured within striking distance, then resuming his buried retreat before a blow could be struck in return. It is now a "stern chase"—proverbially a long one—and there is noticeable no diminution of the anxiety that has existed from the first about the war department, as to results. The President and Cabinet have partially restored confidence, by the prompt and favorable action relative to Genl. McDowell's dispatch, advising the acceptance of 200 Washington Territory and Oregon volunteers, but additional advice from the theatre of war will be awaited with anxious anxiety till something decisive shall have been reported.

The city has now fairly entered upon its annual baking, sultry quiet. The streets are nearly deserted during the day. Business men hurrying to and fro, carrying huge umbrellas and wearing wet sponges in the tops of their hats.

The Departments, too, have put on their idle, dreamy, summer appearance. The second week in July is the time when the Government clerks begin to leave town on their youths vacation. They are at liberty to go sooner, but most of them prefer to remain quietly at their posts until the fiscal year's work is well under way, because, with its incoming, various changes usually take place, and until that rutation is passed there is more or less uncertainty about keeping positions &c. This has been the case, particularly the present season, but now the worn-out employees are busily writing their applications for leave of absence, and every outward bound train bears numbers of them away from the heat and glare of the baking sun. Where they all go is a mystery. Comparatively few of them have homes and families to go to. The fortunate who have, hasten here, thankful of the rest and abandonment they can enjoy, especially, if these homes be in the country. The Government clerks, as a class, live so extravagantly that no part of their salaries is laid by, so there is small chance for them to spend the month of leisure in pleasure. Many remain right here in their boarding houses and lounge away the hot days and nights of mid-summer, getting no good or pleasure or new life for the taking up of their work again in the early autumn.

Calvin Atleo was shot through the body in Kankakee, Iroquois county, while passing in a swamp the night of July 14. He went off with another man's wife last spring returning only a few weeks ago, and the woman's husband has been heard to make some strong threats.

Fifteen prisoners tried to break jail at Adrian, July 17, but were discovered while prying out the window casing by the sheriff's wife. They were all secured and locked in.

A gipsy named Frank Wheeler is in jail at Flint for horse-stealing. He has confessed his guilt to the prosecuting attorney.

Some of the West Bay City saloon keepers are under arrest, charged with violating the Sunday ordinance.

The store of Henry Daniels in Schoolcraft was robbed of \$1000 on night recently.

A newly-married couple in Texas county are spending their honeymoon in jail.

Wayne county has only paid one-third of its liquor tax.

H. S. Sleeper, county clerk of Kalamazoo county, offers a chromo to the first party commencing a suit in the circuit court.

people drop them but politicians live upon them. A prominent Cabinet member recently said that our present method of conducting elections has all the objectionable features of the French system, and that, although not regulated by Legislation, it has become such a power, through usage, that for years such a thing as a fair expression of the popular will has been a complete farce. Selfish motives, interest men in, and cause them to work for the leaders just as in France, the Carlists manage the elections, and thereby, whatever results they wish are achieved. The object of the President's recent order respecting office-holders and political managers, as well as all the efforts of the Administration in the direction of reforms, is to break up this system and allow the the people to have a voice in the selection of men who are to fill the public offices, and in the necessary measures for the promotion of the business and other interests of the country.

M. M. W.

Good Advice.

Now is the time of year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever, etc. Every family should have a bottle of Doctor's GERMAN SYRUP. Don't allow for one moment that cough to take hold of your child or your self. Consumption, Asthma, Pneumonia, Croup, Remissions, and other fatal diseases may set in. Although it is true German Syrup is curing thousands of these deadly diseases yet it is much better to have it at hand when these doctes will cure you. One bottle will last your whole family a winter and keep you safe from danger. If you are consumptive, do not until you have tried German Syrup. Sample bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your Druggist.

To Those Who Build.

The people of Northville and Vicinity, who contemplate building, will find it to their advantage to call upon or address

J. V. SMITH, Architect and Sup't No. 10 Merrill Block, Detroit.

For Plans and specifications for all classes of buildings, and personal superintendence in construction within certain limits.

154 & 156 MONMOUTH ST., CHICAGO, AND 18 BROADWAY STREET, NEW YORK.

WAYNE JUNCTION RESTAURANT.

A first class place of entertainment for the travelling public, meals at lower prices than anywhere else in the state of railroad road.

563—P. H. STELLI'S WAGEN. Prop.

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HOUSE, ETC.—ALL WORKS OF MEDICAL

SCIENCE, ETC.—ALL WORKS OF POLITICAL

The Northville Record

To ADVERTISERS: No advertisement will be inserted in this paper except from parties who have without pay or advance, forwarded a copy of their paper to us, and send us at the end of each issue.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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500 N. Main, Northville, Mich. Attended
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Main St., Northville, Mich. Spec
lized attention given to all kinds of work.

TEAFLERS' GUIDE:

TRAINS LEAVE NORTHVILLE.
PLINT & PINE MARQUETTE R. R.

DEPARTURE TIME
MICH. 225 A.M. 5:45 A.M. 7:45 A.M.
DETROIT 5:45 A.M. 7:45 A.M. 10:45 A.M.
N.Y. 10:45 A.M. 12:45 P.M. 3:45 P.M.

TRAINS LEAVES PLYMOUTH.
DET. LANSING & LAKE MICH. R. R.

DEPARTURE TIME
DET. 5:45 A.M. 7:45 A.M. 10:45 A.M.
LAKE MICH. 7:45 A.M. 10:45 A.M. 12:45 P.M.

LEAVE WAYNE ON MICH. CENT.

DEPARTURE TIME
DET. 5:45 A.M. 7:45 A.M. 10:45 A.M.
LAKE MICH. 7:45 A.M. 10:45 A.M. 12:45 P.M.

NORTHVILLE MARKETS.

Northville, July 25, 1877.

APPLES, Dried 1 lb. 10¢
BEANS, p. 12

BUTTER, 1 lb. 12

CORN, p. 12

CLOVER SEED, p. 12

DRESSED BEEF, p. 12

DRESSED CHICKENS, p. 12

DRIED PEACHES, p. 12

Eggs, p. 12

FLOUR, p. 12

HAM, p. 12

LARD, p. 12

ONION, p. 12

POTATOES, p. 12

SHOULDER'S, p. 12

SALT, C. 12

TALLOW, p. 12

WHEAT, p. 12

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VARIETY AND HUMOR.

There is no poetry in the Russian re-verse.

The American tornado has a dangerous rival in the Russian torpedo.

Many Boston women are alleged to be victims of an appetite for rum.

If the Black and Azof are wrench'd from Turkey they will be known as the Crescent-seas.—*N. Y. Graphic*.

Niesies would faintly burst with happy anticipation if it could see the grand old hats all over this Western country.—*Hark-Eye*.

A woman was never made to whistle, and when she tries, it makes her whole countenance look as if it had declared war.—*Exchange*.

The Providence R. I. directory contains 35,000 names. It strains the State awfully to hold them, but it does it.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye*.

It is the unbiased opinion of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* that the numerous signs—"Fin-Works Here" shows that Fire is very industrious.

About this time of year the man who has spent a hundred dollars on his garden begins to estimate his onions at \$2 each in order to make his books balance.

The St. Louis *Republican* has found that a real hot day results in three times as many arrests as on a cool day. When men perspire they are easily provoked.

"A Brooklyn dealer," says the *Tribune*, "has two 'inlets' and a half of books for sale." To travel through all that distance in literature, it strikes us, a man would have to go by way of the Reading Railroad.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser*.

"Gentlemen of the jury," said a New York Judge, trying a prisoner for murder, "they say that the fact of the prisoner's killing his sweetheart shows that he was insane." Merciful powers!—"If that is so, what would they have said if he had married her?"

Several New York newspapers offices exhibit over their doors the legend, "No loafers or Harvard students wanted here." There seems to be unnecessary tautology about the inscription, as the first epithet would cover the ground.—*Detroit Free Press*.

A rich but parsimonious and very old gentleman, on being taken to task for his uncharitableness, said: "True, I don't give much; but if you only knew how it hurts me when I give anything, you wouldn't wonder. I am in hopes to feel different when I inherit brother Bill's property."

A man "Down East" returned his newspaper to the printing-office with "jackson" written on the margin; and in the next issue the editor stated the fact, and round up the paragraph: "We wish our dear subscriber please to let us know at what stable he can be found."

The Courts of Cincinnati are becoming very dignified, and lawyers are now expected to behave themselves, in addition to appearing with their coats on. In the Superior Court of that city, recently, two members of the bar were fined ten dollars each, merely for indulging in a little bout at fistfights while a case was in progress. The cause of the rupture was the open suggestion by one of the lawyers that the other was indulging in the luxury of lying. The Court intimated that, under the circumstances, it was not unnatural that a blow should follow, but as the case on trial was delayed he thought it his duty to impose a small fine.—*Detroit Free Press*.

The value of trees in a sanitary point of view, in large and overcrowded cities, can scarcely be over-estimated. Apart from the sense of relief and coolness which they impart, their influence as purifiers of the atmosphere is almost incredible. It has been calculated that a good-sized elm, plane or lime tree will produce 600,000 leaves, having a united area of 200,000 square feet. Competent authority shows that not only do the leaves absorb deleterious gases, but they exhale oxygen. They must, therefore, be of immense benefit in overcrowded and unhealthy districts. When to this it is added that trees modify temperature, promoting coolness in summer and warmth in winter, also that they purify the soil below as well as the atmosphere above, we have a very powerful sanitary argument for tree-planting.—*London Medical Examiner*.

Miss Corisande was born only two years earlier than her brother Tom. When Tom was ten years old she gloried because she was twelve. When Tom was known to be fourteen, she confessed to "sweet sixteen." When Tom proudly boasted of eighteen, she timidly acknowledged herself past nineteen. When he came home from college, with a mustache and a vote, and had a party in honor of his twenty-first birthday, she said to her friends, "What a boyish fellow he is; who would think he was only a year younger than I?" And when Tom declared he was twenty-five years old and enough to get married, she said to a gentleman friend, "Do you know, I feel savagely jealous to think of Tom getting married." But then I suppose twins always are more attached to each other than other brothers and sisters." And two years later, at Tom's wedding, she said with girlish vivacity, to the wedding guests, "Dear old Tom, to see him married to-night and then think how, when he was only two years old, they brought him in to be thinks of it to-night." You have met Miss Corisande, probably. She lives in your town.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye*.

A Paternal Escapade.

A laughable incident occurred at Perry recently, which caused much sport and the circumstances of which are as follows: An old gentleman who had two handsome daughters was so cautious of his charge that he would not permit them to keep the company of young men. However, they adopted the following expedient to enjoy the company of their lovers: After the old man had retired to rest the girls would hang a sheet out of the second-story window; and Jim and Charley would seize hold of it, and, with the

assistance of the girls, would thus gain entrance. It so happened last Sunday evening the girls hung out the sheet-ladder too early, for the old man, by some ill wind, was accidentally out of doors, and, happening to come around the corner of the house and spying the sheet dangling from the window, could not conjecture the meaning of it, its being there. So he caught hold and endeavored to bring it down. The girls above, supposing it to be the boys, began to shout, and did not discover the mistake until the old man's bald head

was within a few inches of his nose. The old man, however, was not injured, and the girls, exclaiming, "Oh my! it's dad!" and let go, held, which frightened his sister and she let go the sheet, and down came the old man on the stone walk, breaking his wrist and tearing his unmentionables. His clothes brought out the household and several neighbors, and they removed him into the house. He is now busy cogitating whether to let the girls have their beaux in the parlor or to sue the young men for damages. The boys have not been around to offer any sympathy and probably won't until the old gentleman feels easier.—*Plain Dealer*.

In Almost Unknown World.

Amsterdam may almost be considered as a boundary mark between North and South Holland; two distinct worlds. Southward you reach Rotterdam, and so progress beyond into a better, more frequented country. Everyone is acquainted with Belgium. Who has not visited Antwerp? And yet, though short the journey be, who, comparatively speaking, has extended his travels into Holland and made friends with its quaint old towns and streets; its drawbridges and gabled houses; its canals and itinerant barges; its ancient outlines and modern facades; its energetic people, with their straightforward countenances and shrill voices; its sausages, curcuma and inevitable cheeses? Southward of Amsterdam is one thing; Northward, on the other hand, you get into quite another world. Into the neighborhood of the head cities of Zuider Zee, where you feel almost as much withdrawn from civilization as if you had been landed on a South Sea Island; though the uncomfortable possibility of being devoured by cannibals is hardly, not a feature on Dutch territory. Still higher you reach the Helder, the most northerly point of Holland. Unable to get beyond this point, you must either put out to sea or retreat your steps landward. Up here the aspect of the country has changed. Flat enough, certainly; it must be in Holland, and anything else would excite alarm; but the dykes have broadened their canals; there is almost more water than land; the ground is inundated, but there is not so much of it; the cows have diminished in number; and the engineering works necessary to keep off the besieging enemy have to be carried on with marvellous precision. If they were neglected, and gave way, the inhabitants, some fine night, would find themselves sailing out to the North Sea, the commencement to them of a voyage that would launch them into the yet greater sea of eternity. Just across, on the outer side of the Zuider Zee, and stretching up further northward, you come upon Friesland, whose women are justly celebrated for their beauty. Before getting there, one wonders whether you will find the ancient place with all its distinguishing marks of antiquity about it; not only upon its houses and public buildings, but characterizing its men and women, their customs, habits and mode of life.—*London Society*.

Stormy Summer.

The occurrence of great and destructive storms is frequently marked in history. Perhaps the most terrible on record is what is known as the great storm of Nov. 28-29, 1703, in England and throughout Europe. In that frightful tempest, lasting throughout the greater part of two days, the number of persons drowned in the Thames and Severn, and lost on the coast in ships blown from their moorings and never heard of afterward, was estimated at 8,000 souls. The loss of property sustained in London alone, by wind and flood, was estimated at the enormous sum of 2,000,000 pounds sterling. In the County of Kent a great number of trees were torn up by their roots, the great Eddystone Lighthouse was completely destroyed, and immense numbers of cattle were killed and drowned. In the West Indies, from the 24 to the 18th of October, 1780, terrible hurricanes devastated the whole country. At Barbadoes over 4,000 inhabitants lost their lives in this tempest, and the destruction of British and other vessels in West India harbors was frightful. Another terrible hurricane visited the Island of Barbadoes Aug. 10, 1831. In this tempest over 2,500 inhabitants were killed and over 5,000 wounded.

Many of our readers will remember the fearful hurricane that swept over Ohio and States lying to the West, as far as Iowa, in June of the year 1840. The violence of the wind which attended this great storm was declared by many to have been without a parallel. Great destruction to trees, crops, roofs, vessels and some loss of life were the results along the trade track of this tempest, reaching in width for many miles.

In the year 1842 a violent hurricane swept across the American lakes and the Atlantic coast from the 6th to the 11th of January. The same hurricane reached Europe, and the steamer Amalia went down with a cargo valued at \$1,000,000. Many wrecks and great loss of life were reported in various countries, showing that an unusual atmospheric perturbation pervaded the globe at the same time.

A frightfully destructive storm was the tropical hurricane which struck the coast of Nova Scotia with terrible fury on the 24th and 25th of August, 1873. The loss of life was frightful, and that of property was estimated at the time from four to five millions of dollars. About nine hundred houses were destroyed, the damage done to wharves and crops could scarcely be calculated, and the number of vessels

swept away increased since 1866.

Known to have been destroyed during the 24th and 25th of August was 1,028. In the neighborhood of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Atlantic shores of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland the loss of life was not proportionately large, being estimated at less than five hundred in all.

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