

Official Paper of the Village.

Published Semi-Monthly by

SAMUEL H. LITTLE,

Editor and Proprietor.

To whom all communications should be addressed.

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the publisher, until arrangements are made.

PASSING AWAY.

Passing away, passing away,
The world seems now is passing away.
The world seems now is passing away,
The world seems now is passing away.

Brave hope of my youth how they've per-

ished! With the beneficent radiance of gladness by day,
and the sweet consolation of quietness by night.

On how many a day back to me sorrowful heart
Brought dreams from this world gone Chamber-

ter than that of those I used to run
For the world's active in their early years!

Possessing every pleasure away,
Friends have loved—done their power away;
I have watched them down to that cold, pale
While the red blood beats fast due to their

Death, the shell of their dress moved
As we bade them ready to that robes where

And my heart went out in a deep sigh,
But they're at rest again to bide no more.

Passing away, passing away.

With the halo'd head there to-day
When the halo's filled with the robes before

From the fragrance sweet and fades not
When the cool river gushes so deep here

Over the marshy dunes we bore his bier

Where he lay and where he lay, under shade,
And past the time when all were dead.

For Father's lesson is to die.

THE VANISHED SUMMER.

This faded with the back-shears low,
This faded with the back-shears low;

The same old captain too,
The same old captain too;

The same old sailor too,
The same old sailor too;

The same old master too,
The same old master too;

The same old mate too,
The same old mate too;

The same old cook too,
The same old cook too;

The same old steward too,
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The same old waiter too,
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The Northville Record

SAMUEL H. LITTLE, Editor.

SATURDAY, NOV. 3, 1877.

Washington news of the 22nd says a more quiet Congress opening has seldom been known than that of Monday last, and contrary to all great expectation concerning it the sessions thus far have been without commotion or excitement of any kind. Should this state of affairs go on, much disappointment will be felt among those who have been attracted hither in the hope of witnessing the "battle royal" that was predicted on all sides to be waged by Congress at its extra session. Randall was elected to the Speaker without an apparent struggle, though the wire-pulling and plenty of it went on before hand and accomplished the work. Cox is said to be the most disappointed party in connection with the office, but he takes it good naturedly and is not disposed to give up his ambitions in that direction. Mr. Blaine was the recipient of many good wishes and much congratulatory welcoming upon taking his seat in the Senate.

ELSIE.

What a Northville citizen has to say about this little town.

Elsie, Oct. 15th, 1877.

Editor Record:

In response to your request for items, I send a few from this point; hoping they may interest, at least some of your numerous readers:

This village was named for a pretty little girl's favorite in the village. It is located six miles nearly due north of Ovid and in the same county—Clinton. It contains about 400 people & has three very neat and commodious church edifices, a graded school, a flouring mill, four stores, a cheese factory, slops of various kinds, a commodious public hall, a large hotel, and also a billiard saloon, and it also contains a shoo-factory. As some of your readers may not know what a shoo-factory is, I will tell them. A shoo is a cask or pipe packed for shipment. It means quantities of split oak staves are here dried by steam power, and by shoo's also or cooper's are made into pipes. These staves are then numbered, the trans-hoops are knocked off the staves are placed "spoon fashion" into a snug symmetrical pile and thoroughly looped. The packages thus put up is called shoo. In the hands of some of the workmen the shoo assumes a different form—staves are set up for a centre and others placed around them and ingeniously arranged that the outside course just encircles the balance. These packages are of course barrel-shaped. Heads are

cut off the staves, split out six inches wide and of suitable thickness and length. These pieces are dressed, dowled together, formed into heads, packed into casks, and with the shoo's are shipped to various parts of the world, principally, I am told, to the island of Cuba, there to be reconstructed, and, perhaps, filled with rum and sent upon the waters, to return to us, deluging our land with the elements of woes.

The first time your correspondent visited this vicinity, no signs of civilization were visible except a blazed tree marking the section line. This was Nov. 1840. At that time, Uncle Samuel owned a large portion of these rich and beautiful lands and although he is said to be "rich enough to give us all a farm," he did not offer one to me, but he did the next thing to it, he permitted me to select one for myself, charging only the small sum of \$1.25 per acre. I accepted his very generous offer and selected a farm lying 86 rods east of this village, built a shanty "hanging" it with bass wood "coughs." In this shanty I set up housekeeping, or rather, bachelor-hunting, and with my axe commenced a battle with the forest in which was soon vanquished, after writing a fine farm house and a fine set of barns and out-buildings stand near the site of the old shanty, surrounded by trees both ornamental and fruitful, the property of my brother Lyman whose hand has wrought the change. Pardon the personal and family allusion. This is only one of the many fine farms in this vicinity which have taken shape, principally, within the last 20 years. Surely hath the hand of industry conquered and subdued the wilderness making it blossom like the rose.

Three miles north of Elsie, we strike the ridge known here as the Chesaning ridge. It is composed principally of gravel, is in size and form an imitation turpentine, and makes as good a highway as the best of our gravel roads. It extends into Saginaw Co. across the Shiawassee and many miles beyond, I am told.

It also crosses, or is crossed by the Maple river near this place, running many miles to the south-westward.

Then, a few miles west of the river, the ancient Mound Builders placed one of their sepulchral mounds.

A large pine stump stands upon the mound, and it is said to contain many human remains, but the owner of the premises will not permit them to be disturbed.

This reminds me that a few days since I joined an exploring party of scientific gentlemen headed by Dr. L. Leach; M. De and accompanied by several intelligent ladies, the object of exploration being similar mounds located south of Rochester Colony. A small mound had been opened the previous day. Near the top were found the bones of a skeleton in great disorder and mingled with ashes and charcoal covering a space about four feet in diameter. Dr. Leach thinks the indications are that the subject was cremated alive as a criminal or as a sacrifice. Several feet beneath this, and apparently at the natural surface of the ground, two others were found. These had been carefully laid on the right side, the heads to the east and inclined forward, the limbs doubled up and in position as if pinioned close to the body. On the day mentioned, a larger mound was opened. The first skeleton exhumed was that of an adult of fair size, the skull under jaw and teeth being well preserved. And such a skull! Well might Fowler rejoice in the possession of such a dome of thought such a palace of the soul poised over his own shoulders even. Two others were found, one lying on the right, and the other on the left side, back to back, but a few inches apart. One of these must have been a man of large proportions. The lower jaw was deep and broad, and the teeth perfect but well worn. This man had a more retreating forehead, much like the present race of Indians.

There is a settlement of Dunkards

a few miles north of Elsie, a very strange people—strange at least to everybody except themselves. Industrially, frugality, and thrift mark their visible home-life, honesty and integrity their citizenship. Their most prominent peculiarities consist in their religious views and practices. Their mode of baptism is unique. The candidate is led by the officiating clergyman into the water to a suitable depth and requested to kneel. He is then plunged face downward into the water three times in succession, being allowed a short breathing spell between times. Upon the completion of this "rite" baptism he rises, the priest takes him by the hand, gives him a kiss, and him "up out of the water" where he is not by the ivy wreath presents receiving a hand-shake and a kiss from each. It is said this is not according to text, and I have, as yet, ascertained nothing to the contrary. There is no accounting for religious views and practices of mankind.

To the sportsman who loves to take his game upon the wing, this region must be a paradise. Last fall

about 2500 partridges were shipped

from this point by J. D. Sickles;

also several hundred woodcock, quails,

pigeons &c., together with

about 10 wild turkeys, about three-fourths of the whole being taken by two men, Baker and Linnan. This kind of game is said to be still more abundant this fall. Mr. Sickles ships from 75 to 100 acres morning

I had several other items in mind,

but I fear the length and breadth,

(no the depth) of this will appal you,

and I will not ask space for them.

H. P. COSS.

STATE NEWS.

A Kalmian hoodlum has been sent to prison, and two others fined, for tormenting a poor old disabled woman.

Rev. M. Smith, the Baptist minister at Oxford, was given a fine watch, family bible, etc., by some of his scholars a few days ago.

A. N. Riggs of Mason has been arrested by the revenue officer for selling a proprietary medicine without the United States stamp.

The machinery and fixtures of the knitting and woolen mills at Niles are advertised to be sold at auction under a chattel mortgage, on the 1st prox.

Ionia county furnishes the following:

A young milliner met a young man for the first time on Thursday, and he led to the hymned alter on Saturday. Time!

Miles Farmer of Monroe, did not work

but he poll tax or pay it in money, and it has cost him about ten times as much as the tax amounted to in taxes, costs, etc.

Emory A. Stover, the great Chicago lawyer, who defended Prof. Rose in the recent university suit, recently lectured at Ann Arbor under the auspices of the students.

In the case of Dr. E. O. Rockwell, of Edenville, Midland county, under arrest on a charge of murder, bail was fixed at \$7,000 and not yet furnished.

The subject for gossip at Pontiac is

about the elopement of a couple from that city—a white barber with a good-looking "midnight blonde," wife of a colored barbers.

Mr. A. Ross, an employee in a Midland

plating mill, was caught in a fight and his sentiments taken off in just a little over a second, but he was not killed, strange to say.

Miss Emma Parker, of Wellsville, Lenawee county, hung herself by a clothes line, Thursday afternoon. She was but 19 years of age, and has been suffering from acute mental disease for some time.

A prominent Portland man has just suffered the vicissim of an ecclesiastical trial by his church on a charge of killing a "sister" when she did not want him to. A verdict

of "not proven" was given.

It also crosses, or is crossed by the

Maple river near this place, running

many miles to the south-westward.

Then, a few miles west of the river,

the ancient Mound Builders placed

one of their sepulchral mounds.

A large pine stump stands upon the mound, and it is said to contain many

human remains, but the owner of the

premises will not permit them to be

disturbed.

It is not often, or never, in law

that a man can make a

three month's stay in either

the state or in the country

he resides, so we in our town

are not surprised to see him

make his appearance again.

You may be surprised to learn

that he is a man of

good character.

He is a

The Northville Record

Attorney at Law.

QUINCY MATHEWS, ATTORNEY
and Solicitor Special Agent U. S. Post
Collection. Work goes on Adminstration of Wm.
W. Lee's property on call. Office in Second Block
University Avenue, Detroit, Oct. 18, 1871.

Plymouth Physician.

WILLARD CHANEY, M.D., PHYSICIAN
and Surgeon. An office recently opened
at day or night. Office is said to formerly
occupied by Dr. Wm. Hayes, Mich.

TO ADVERTISERS—No advertisement will be
accepted in this paper except from parties we
have without pay in advance. Therefore it is
advised to send "ad" to this office with the
amount to be paid and send MR at the end of each
month.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

PHYSICIAN.

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

W. J. KENDRICK, M.D., Physician
and Surgeon. Office over Lyman & Kendrick's
Stationery Store, Northville, Mich. All calls
properly attended to day or night, 1871.

Deafness.

EDWIN N. ROOT, DENTIST, 101
Main Street, Northville, Mich. Office over
Lyman & Kendrick's Store, in Roots' Building,
Main Street, Northville, Mich.

Harness and Trimming.

C. S. ELMER, HARNESS MAKER
and Tack Dealer. Shop in the
Kremer Building, Main St., Northville,
Michigan. Attention given to all kinds
of Harness.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

TRAINS LEAVE NORTHVILLE
FIRST & FOURTH QUARTER P.M.

DETROIT 10 A.M. 1 P.M. 4 P.M.
12 M. 2 P.M. 5 P.M. 8 P.M.
12 M. 1 P.M. 4 P.M. 7 P.M.
12 M. 1 P.M. 4 P.M. 7 P.M.

THIRDS LEAVES PLUMOUTH
DET. LANSING & LAKE MICH. R.R.
DEUTSCHER.

10 A.M. 1 P.M. 4 P.M. 7 P.M.
12 M. 1 P.M. 4 P.M. 7 P.M.

LEAVE WAYNE ON MICH. CENT.
DETROIT 10 A.M. 1 P.M. 4 P.M.
12 M. 1 P.M. 4 P.M. 7 P.M.

NORTHVILLE MARKETS.
Northville, Nov. 3, 1871.

APPLES, Dried 10c. 15c.
BEANS, 1 lb. 12c. 15c.
BUTTER, 1 lb. 20c. 25c.
CORN, 1 lb. 10c. 15c.
CLOVER SEED, 1 lb. 12c.
DRESSED BEEF, 1 lb. 12c.
DRIED PRACHES, 1 lb. 15c.
EASTOS, 1 lb. 12c.
FLOUR, 1 lb. 12c.
HAM, 1 lb. 12c.
LARD, 1 lb. 12c.
CATS, 1 lb. 12c.
POTATOES, 1 lb. 12c.
SHOULDER, 1 lb. 12c.
SALT, Cracked, 1 lb. 12c.
Barrel, 12c.
TALLOW, 1 lb. 12c.
WHEAT, 1 lb. 12c.

HOME AND VICINITY.

Prof. A. H. Beal, formerly principal
of the Northville Union school,
is in town.

H. R. Lake, ticket agent for the
F. & P. M. R. R., started East last
week to enjoy a vacation of two or
three weeks.

Clarae Hungerford and Charlie
Dubar, students at the Ann Arbor
University, are at home to spend the
Sabbath.

Benj. Johnson had a cow stolen
from the pasture near his house
last Tuesday night, and no clue has
been gained of the property or thief.

Miss Grace Mosher, for some time
back an inmate of the family of
Charles Harrington, has returned to
her home at South Lyon, to attend
school.

A pane of glass was broken out of
the front of Wheeler & Co.'s store last
night last week, and six or eight
pair of gloves taken from a box near
the window. Evidently some one
was preparing for a hard winter.

John Stiller, of Wisconsin, is a
new man in the employ of C. S. Elmer.
He was formerly leader of a
band, and being a first-class musician,
will be quite an addition to the North
ville cornet band. He plays 2nd E
flat.

Mr. Lex. B. Clark, of the Everett
House, East Saginaw, was in town
yesterday and the day before,
stopping with his brother H. D.
Clark. He was a prominent hero on
account of the alarming illness of
his father.

H. G. Potter, general manager of
the F. & P. M. R. R., in behalf of the
company tendered us, free of charge,
any sum desired from the company's
bank near the depot in this place.
Much of this material will be needed
in the construction of the opera house
and we cannot but feel grateful to
Mr. Potter, for his liberality.

A pumpkin pie social for the bene-
fit of the Methodist church, took place
at the residence of James Smith,
on Wednesday evening, of this week
and a large gathering participated in
the festivities of the occasion. An
oration entitled "Death Doomed," was
delivered in an appropriate manner,
by C. A. Hutton, after which refresh-
ments were served to the gratification
of all.

A general meeting of the Methodists
of the city, was held at the residence
of James Smith, on Wednesday evening,
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THE OPERA HOUSE.

The foundation nearly completed.
The men who are doing the
mason work.

The foundation for the opera house
is nearly completed and will probably
receive the finishing touch about
the middle of the coming week.

And now we must say a few words
in regard to this, the most essential
portion, we might say, of the entire
scheme:

The contractor, Mr. James Dean,
of Detroit, who always takes proper
precaution in beginning his buildings
was desirous of having a firm foundation
to prevent any mishap when
the heavy weight of the building
should be placed upon it, and with
that object in view let the work to
Mr. Marvin Boree, of this place,
whose skill in that line has ever
placed him at the head of the mason
work in these parts; and we feel
assured that the job will leave his
hands in as proper a manner as could
be possible, taking into consideration
the lateness of the season and the
quality of material to work with.

Mr. Boree has under him the fol-
lowing first-class masons:

Ambrose Johnson, of Farmington;
E. M. Brigham, of Meads Mills;
Francis Armstrong, of Perrinsville;
and Cal. Babcock, of Bay City.
Assisting them are A. VanValken-
burgh, Duncan Stewart and Henry
Cole, of this place.

Milo Reed had the contract for
drawing stone and he has managed to
keep the masons supplied with a good
quality.

Everett House.

We had occasion to visit Saginaw,
during the past week, and of course
put up at the Everett House, the
leading hotel of the city. The former
proprietor, Mr. Smith, is con-
ducting a hotel at Ludington, and
the house is now under the control
of Clark & Wagner, two as good
landlords as one would desire to see.

The popularity of the house is very
evident from the constant influx of
guests and its popularity is in every
way deserving.

Any of our readers visiting the
Saginaw will find this a desirable
stopping place.

Plymouth Items.

PLYMOUTH Nov. 2 1871
(FROM OUR SPECIAL DISPATCH).

E. A. Martin has opened a photo-
graph gallery.

M. Hardin has a patent winamul,
which owing to its oddity is creating
quite a sensation.

The "Great Entertainment" at
Amity Hall under the auspices of the
reformers, on the ice-skating, Inaug-
ural Day, drawing, attracted
large and gay throng.

Myron A. Smith, at Miss Cere-
ne's, both of this place, were mar-
ried at the bride's home, Oct. 30th, by
Rev. S. P. Davis.

Mrs. C. H. Beal, formerly of
this place, died, at her home in De-
troit, on Tuesday of this week.

Summitt Items.

SEXTET Oct. 23, 1871.
S. H. LEXXIE DEAN Sir.—The
golden wedding at the house of Dean
Thayer, Oct. 19th was well attended.
Though during the whole day, the
rain was incessant, some 90 persons
in all were present, and it was well
remarked—nothing else could have
brought so many together.

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oration entitled "Death Doomed," was
delivered in an appropriate manner,
by C. A. Hutton, after which refresh-
ments were served to the gratification
of all.

Miss Emma Abbott, one of Amer-
ica's sweetest singers, appears Mon-
day evening, at the Detroit Opera
House. Northville lovers of music
will do well to bear this in mind.

The extra number of communica-
tions in this issue has compelled us
to leave out considerable local and other
news.

Our Washington letter crowded out
this issue.

The Village of Morris.

The following is an extract from a
letter to Mrs. Randolph, a sister of
the writer who thinking it might be of
interest to our readers, kindly permits
its publication:

FRUIT CENTER, MICH.
Oct. 18, 1871.

Now I will tell you what they are
doing on the line of the new Rail
Road through the Township of Perry.

Morris is quite a thriving place
near the east line of the town, with
stores, hotel, blacksmith shops,
wagon shop, and furniture shop; a
good saw mill, and grist mill are
building.

At Perry near the center of the
town they have no side track yet, but
time will bring that about. They
commenced there last May and sur-
veyed the first lots about the 12th
of May, and since that time the Bap-
tists have built a nice church.

Mr. Parshall has built a large brick
saw mill, with four run of stone
cost of mill \$20,000.

Charles H. Calkins has built a large
store, and Dr. Marshall has also a
new store. Besides these is black-
smith shop, cooper shop, and
a harness shop.

A saw mill is to be built this fall,
besides a number of dwellings.

C. A. Calkins had 17 acres survey-
ed in lots and has sold the most of
them.

Mr. Wm. McKellops will lay out
an addition this fall to the plot of the
village.

I have calls for lots on my place.
My house is one hundred rods from
the mill and rail road. The village is
between the rail road and my house.
I live within 20 rods of a church.

Here is a good location for a hotel,
cabinet shop, shoe shop, plaining
mill and foundry. This is a
central place and splendid farming
country.

A. W. CALKINS.

South Lyon Items.

SOUTH LYON, Oct. 29, 1871.

Editor LYON.

W. A. Weatherhead, formerly of
Green Oak, has a fine new grist mill
in course of erection, which will be
an addition to our place when finished.

For a small place we think we can
boast of a very nice school, it now
numbers about 150 one hundred
and fifty scholars. The school makes
good progress, with H. C. Johns as
principal and Mrs. Alice Tuthill as
teacher in the primary department.

Our Reform Club will hold a meet-
ing on Wednesday of this week, to
consist of music, literary and address-
es. A very agreeable and pleasant
time is anticipated. A cordial wel-
come to all.

A little child of Mr. J. Odell was
very sick of tropay.

C. P. Habani—one of Detroit's best
Firms.

In a place like this, where build-
ing is carried on to a great extent and
where each citizen thinks he must
have the necessary ornaments on his
building, to give it the neatest possible
appearance—perhaps, out-door, his
neighbor—it is a good thing to know
just where to go to obtain such
quality of work.

In another part of this paper can be seen a double column
advertisement from C. P. Rabaut,
proprietor of the ash, blind, and
moulding shop, corner of 3rd and
Grand River streets, Detroit. The
Thompson building of this place, and
numerous other dwellings in this
vicinity can show their work, not to
speak of scores of dwellings, stores
and other buildings in different parts
of the state and Canada.

In point of prices or work, the shop
cannot be surpassed, this we can
speak from experience, having had
considerable dealing in their line.

Their shop is, as stated, on Grand
River avenue and therefore on a
direct route to this place, and those
of our readers building or about to
build will do well to hear the above

in mind.

Old Captain B. of Vergennes

was largely engaged in the coopering
business and being in want of a quan-
tity of hoop poles, beset Joe Whitlock

to furnish him a lot. "Why, Cap'n?"

said Joe, "I ain't got no hoop poles."

"Well, well, stick 'em! You can
steal 'em, can't you?"

In a few days Joe answered the
Captain's question by delivering several
loads of the desired article, for
which he received money enough to
keep him in a state of exceeding
bliss for a month.

"Now, Joe," said the Captain, af-
ter paying him for the staddles, "how
did you get 'em?"

"Why, stole 'em, Cap'n, of course;

as you told me to."

"Yes I know, but where did you
steal 'em?"

"Oh," said Joe, jingling the Spanish
milled dollars in his pocket, "up
in your wood, Cap'n."

Tridition saith not how Captain

B. reliashed Joe's method of put-
ting his advice in practice, nor whether

The Northville Record.

SIMTEL H. LITTLE, Editor & Prop.

NORTHVILLE, MICHIGAN.

New Dead Reasons.

A copy of *Northville Record*, Daily Telegraph, who was at Pleine, writes from Paris:

A battle-field, by night, with just a small crescent of the moon, and a few bright stars to light up the ground covered with dead bodies lying in different positions, some dreadfully shattered, some apparently quite unjured, as though its spirit had fled without reason and left the body while yet it slept. Close by the battle-field is a huge redoubt of earth, surrounded by a trench. On the top of the redoubt and in the ditch are hundreds of soldiers, ruined down from the trench near the fort to the other intrenchments from the two which project many scores of yards, the steel of which glistens in the soft moonlight and starlight rays, tells of great numbers of armed so hidden away in the fosses. Little distance on an opposite hill, sparkle many fires—the camp-fires of a large army? No, and then the sound of a bugle is heard; sometimes a flash, as from a cannon is seen and then a shell comes bursting and screaming over the redoubt. Close to the fort itself is a little caisson fresh from a valley in the rear. Having been challenged the sentry is now waiting till it can explain why it is here in the dead of night. Such was our position as I was here, and had time to gaze over those dreadful environs of Osman's stronghold. I suppose the frequent bombardment of garrison scenes renders a man very callous to even the most dreadful spectacle; yet it was with feelings of no ordinary emotion that I looked around the ground where still lay 3,000 unburied Russian corpses, for here had raged the fiercest of the fight on those two terrible days—the 11th and 12th inst.—here the enemy had fallen like wheat beneath the scythe. Taken between two fires, broken, dispersed, demoralized, they had run hither and thither helplessly for shelter, the while that the pitiless bullet, bayonet, sabre and shell were doing their deadly work. And here were the fearful results. Great heaps of dead literally covered the ground, many lying one upon another, having

fallen so thickly as not to find room upon the bare earth wherein to die. They were in every conceivable posture, laid here in every description of wretchedness. As I looked upon the scene I said to myself, Who shall say that any picture of a battle-field is unlike the reality when there is more variety of horrors here than could ever imagine? Many of the bodies were naked, others nearly so. Having been stripped by Ruthenians and others, perishing

young, mere striplings, not at all fit for such hardships of war—breastless boys with thin faces and fair hair, who ought to have been at home learning to read and write and gain a boyish livelihood! They were not found in holes, where they had apparently hidden themselves when the storm of fire swept over them, hoping against hope that they might perchance escape; they were by hundreds in the fosses of the redoubt, where they had been stoned to death by the Turks, who had been killed in a tree, and were still lying athwart the bushes; where it was possible for them to be found, there they were. I believe, Morozov, sketched a heap lying immediately under the parapet of the fort. Having seen many battle-fields, it yet remained to me to be amazed at the terrible slaughter that had taken place on this hill. I know that the Turks did not suffer severely, although they were first of all beaten out of the redoubt, and afterward had to retake it; and I cannot attempt to explain it. All I know is that twenty-four carloads of Turkish dead—in all perhaps 120 bodies—were first of all removed from the field yesterday morning. Then another lot, say 100, were taken away and buried. After this I saw four carts bearing coffins or coffins, and I believe about sixty more bodies were afterward found on the field, in all 300 or so. But here were 8,000 Russians, living stark and cold! Our wounded would amount to another 700, or perhaps more; in all, perhaps 1,000 or 1,100! Turks were put out of combat. The Russians had lost eight times the number behind them; and I am quite unable to explain it on any other ground than that that the Russians were so terror-stricken that they were unable to run, and so were caught and killed without very much trouble. It was a difficult task, no doubt, to discern that hill in face of the Turks in the first instance, but a much more difficult task to descend it again in safety, when the Turks had returned and charged. There is a great deal of glorious pomp in war, and a broad gold belt and bright uniform are admirable aids to vanity in time of peace. But when the wearer of the belt and uniform is between two lines of fire, running for life, yet unable to escape; when, at length, shot down, he is dying on the cold ground under the feet of flying men and galloping horses, when hope has gone, and help has fled, and death is coming on apace, the glory is somewhat dimmed. I suspect that many a Russian officer thought something of this sort as he prepared to die in the midst of that shattered, battered crowd.

Punctuality.

There is no habit that contributes more to the success of a business man than punctuality. It is almost an infallible index to the degree of integrity which its possessor enjoys, and, as such, is invaluable. Punctuality in all engagements should be regarded as the sine qua non for a business character. Young men entering upon the active duties of life, should cultivate the habit assiduously, and it is ever so great inconvenience to themselves, when circumstances require it. Your word with reference to a business appointment should be as sacredly regarded as your note in the bank, and, after an engagement is made, it should never be

broken, if you are not the only one depending upon its fulfillment. If your own interests admit of breaking the engagement, perhaps your friend is less favorably situated; and its faithful observance may be necessary to protect interests of his of which you have no knowledge. It would be enough for you to consider that you agreed to meet him at a certain place, to make it certain that at such time you will be at the place. It is not infrequently hapless that the smallest variation in time, an insignificant delay of five minutes, entails serious consequences upon the affairs of others. In these bustling, stirring, rushing days, when trains come and go incessantly, when the lightning is pressed into the service of the business world, every five minutes is of value. A minute too late is certainly too late for the departing train.

The real importance, however, of punctuality is its effect upon the character and standing of the fortunate possessor. At whatever sacrifice of his ease, comfort and convenience the habit has been acquired, it is always depended on. What he promises he will do, whether it is money or time or place, and the confidence which this habit will bear in his business acquaintances will give him much advantage and less. On the other hand, carelessness will, in reference to minor and apparently unimportant appointments, be most destructive in business enterprises and careers. It leads directly to neglect in more important matters, to carelessness in regard to books and papers, and tends to the development of a general slovenliness in all business habits that can only end in bankruptcy and ruin—*Huntington Hawk-Eye.*

After Wild Honey.

The senses of the bees are very acute. By the aid of smell they find the sweet flowers, and thus the sterile cleanliness of the hive is preserved. While certain odors are very attractive to them, others are excessively repugnant. This fondness for certain perfumes is used by bee-hunters in destroying the nests of wild bees.

When wild bees are seen loitering around an upright stake, to the upper end of which is strung a small horizontal platform, it is painted somewhere near on this platform is placed a lot of full comb, and in front of it is suspended an open jar of honey, so close that

it is impossible to see the surface

of the strange, but deliciously captured by inverting over the flower from which it is sucking a small cylinder with glass over the end. The bees fly up to the lighted end; the lower part is covered with the honey, and the cylinder placed over the honeycomb on the platform. As soon as the cylinder is darkened, by putting something over the top, the bees fly down to the honey and tilt its honey-comb.

When full, the cylinder is inverted

with its honey-comb, always makes a hole for the bee. When the load of stolen sugar is deposited, the little pilferer comes back—usually with a companion guided by the scent of honey, long slight up the platform, and is held in mid air, and suspended once again. This is then released, the direction it takes is noted, the stake is then carried to some distance to the right or the left of its former position, and the next bee is let loose. The point at which the two bees meet again, is the position of the nest. —*Mrs. S. B. Merrick, in Scribner for Nov. 25.*

Graveyard Thieving.

The style of theft known as grave-robbing is becoming more common than ever. The usual process is for a woman clad in deep mourning and wearing water-proof cloak to go and kneel in prayer beside those graves that are most richly adorned with fresh wreaths of immortelles and of jet-beads. Her pious countenance endures, she departs, bearing with her a selection of these crowns. The other day a woman was arrested while plying this nefarious trade, and nine crowns were discovered under her ample cloak. She kept a booth outside the gate of Pere-Lachaise for the sale of such wreaths, and it was that manner that she obtained her merchandise. Another woman who was captured a few weeks ago used to steal the wreaths of beads only. These she took to pieces, using the beads and wire to manufacture rings, leaves, etc., of the now fashionable style.

This article has no reference to the thousands of tidy, cleanly, well-managed homes of farmers throughout the continent. It is only for those who are neglecting sanitary precautions that we write. The causes of what are called preventable diseases are so well understood now that the average of life is much longer than it was a century or two ago—but it is susceptible of much greater extension. Quakers, Jews and Methodists—all of whom attend better to the laws of health than the commonalty generally—have as classes a much longer life than the general average. Why should not all classes enjoy the same comparative immunity from disease?—*N. Y. Times.*

An Englishman, who has made a bet of £50,000 that he will in six years walk through France, Germany, North Russia, and Siberia to China, has started from Calais on his journey. His bet obliges him to return through India, Persia, and Southern Russia, and from there over Greece and Italy to France. He must be in Liverpool by the 1st of July, 1888.

Wepones revolvers were found on the body of a dead Russian Lieutenant. It was surmised that he had lost his real weapons in gambling, and had devised these substitutes to conceal his fault from his Commander.

Motto for a cat show—“Come to the scratch.”—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

—*R. Gleason's Publications.*
Great reduction in price for 1878 of Gleason's Picture to \$1 a year. Single copies 5 cents, for sale by all newsagents.
Gleason's Monthly Comptionist, a new magazine for children, a cheap monthly magazine, containing the best of juvenile literature, and intended for the young. Address F. Gleason & Co., 100 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Milks are thus prepared: To one quart of milk add two eggs well beaten, a small lump of butter, flour enough to make a stiff batter, stir in half pint of yeast; let stand till perfectly light. If made late in the evening will be ready for breakfast.

To wash red flannel, make a warm suds; the very little soap (it hardens the flannel); add a teaspoonful of pulverized borax to every pail of water, rub on the board, or, if possible, only with the hands, rinse in one plain warm water, wring or press very dry, shake well before hanging in a shady place to dry.

For the benefit of those who have drooping house-plants, I will suggest that the dirt be shaken from the root, and then be placed in fresh mold, a large quantity of which can be purchased at any florist's for five or ten cents. The trouble in many cases will be found to be the angle worms, which eat the small roots.—Cor. N.Y. Times.

Birds' wings, for bonbons are prepared. As soon as they have been removed from the bird, dip them in oil on the joint of palmaris borax is better—pin them firmly on a board, spread out as desired; place heat, weight, and leave them so for a day or two; then remove the weight, rub the joint with borax, and place in a cool, dark place until they become dry and are in shape.

This is an excellent recipe for cake. One cup of good butter and two of white sugar, beaten to a cream; three cupsfuls sifted flour, four well-beaten eggs, white and yellow separately; one cupful sweet milk, one teaspoonful cream tartar sifted in the flour, one-half teaspoonful soda dissolved in the milk, half pound of citron (or less) cut in very thin pieces, well dredged with flour, and added at the last; flavor with lemon or rose-water.

As mosquitoes are just now in order it is well for the house-keeper to know that by nailing a small cap-like cover to the bottom of a blacking-box at the end of a broomstick, fitting with a small quantity of kerosene, then holding it just under the mosquito on the ceiling or press it up quickly so as to cover it, and the fangs of the insect will cause him almost at least to drop into the oil dead. This plan will save the difficulty caused by killing them on the ceiling as it generally does.

Wings for the hen, the fowl has feathers to it, is a fault among fowls quite as common in Europe as in this country. Some care is taken that the thicker they are, the heavier will be the crop, a view of which is given below, showing the fallacy. Besides the waste of feed, often very considerable, nothing is more conducive to the laying of the crop than over-thick scales, and, indeed, when experienced, the hen will be little inclined to lay. The fowl has

been in the hen-house, the fowl has feathers to it, is a fault among fowls quite as common in Europe as in this country. Some care is taken that the thicker they are, the heavier will be the crop, a view of which is given below, showing the fallacy. Besides the waste of feed, often very considerable, nothing is more conducive to the laying of the crop than over-thick scales, and, indeed, when experienced, the hen will be little inclined to lay. The fowl has

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Delicious Cookery.

The most delicate, light, white, and moist bread rolls, meringues, waffles, creamed cake, etc., are possible to every taste.

Constant Electric Disk.

This Disk is a perfect electrical device and most valuable for cooking, heating, etc.

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