

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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## HER LETTER.

The following lines were suggested by a letter to the writer upon the much nearer subject of the death of the Slave:

"We all know the sweet-sad song,

"We all know the sweet-sad song,

"With every eye and ready hand,

"We sought to find some soul to save,

"And as we walked, the guard said I,

"The tide comes in all bound and gray,

"The tide comes in all smooth and dry,

"Beneath our sinful beaten way."

On either side, and everywhere,

"A lamp and a lantern, too, of rock,

"A light, a ray, a beam of grace,

"A beam of light, a fire, on deck,

"From out the scattered wrecks, who

"Lived, and pecked little note,

"A beam of grace was traced

"Above the lines the cross wrote,

"My darling, but it gave no peace,

"It is but a dream, a vision,

"To seek her, to find a claim,

"The words were written, but love to bind,

"I was written full and crooked again,

"I was written over and over again,



# The Northville Record

Attorney at Law.

QUINCY MATHEWS, ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR. Special attention given to Colored Mortgages and other papers. Will represent you in all cases. Will refer you to the best attorney.

Plymouth Physician.

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TO ADVERTISERS.—No advertisement will be inserted in this paper before the first of January, 1871, unless it is accompanied by a remittance of \$10.00, or a deposit of \$5.00, to secure its insertion.

Business Directory.

## PHYSICIANS

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, Linton & Newell's Building, Northville, Mich.

Best Sirs,

EDWIN N. BOOR, DENTIST, OF THE NORTHVILLE DENTAL SOCIETY.

Habits, and Hymns.

C. S. ELMER, HARNESS MAKER, and Harness Repairer. Store No. 12, Northville, Mich.

Advertisers are invited to apply.

## TRAVELERS' GUIDE:

TRAINS LEAVE NORTHVILLE  
TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS 2 P.M.

WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS 1 P.M.  
SATURDAYS 10 A.M.

MONDAYS AND SUNDAYS 1 P.M.  
NIGHT TRAINS 10 P.M.

TRAINS LEAVES PLYMOUTH  
SUN. MORNING 8 A.M. P.M.

MONDAY NIGHT TRAIN  
PLYMOUTH 10 P.M.

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# The Northville Record.

SAMUEL H. LITTLE, Editor & Proprietor.

NORTHVILLE, MICHIGAN.

Important Facts for Those Who Burn Kerosene.

Kerosene oil is one of the products derived from refining crude petroleum as it comes from the well.

The oil is always more or less dangerous, according to the amount of volatile gases left in it.

Every lamp filled with the fluid is liable to explode after burning several hours.

But no explosion will ever happen with the lamp full.

The danger comes from the constant generation of an invisible vapor in the confined space above the oil. This vapor, which is inflammable, is caused by the heat of the burner communicated to the oil; but it will not explode unless exposed to flame. The metal attachments on lamps often become 40 degrees warmer than the oil, which is itself sometimes as high as 100 degrees. Hence kerosene is to be entirely safe, should be near 150 degrees proof.

But very little of the oil used is as good as this. Of sixty-three samples recently tested, only eight were found entirely safe. This will account for the terrible loss of human life from the almost universal use of kerosene oil.

A simple test is to place a tablespoonful of the oil in a saucer and apply a lighted match; if the oil ignites, it is unsafe, never use it. If it does not take fire, it is not necessarily safe; because the temperature of the oil in the open air is not so great as that in a burning lamp.

The only reliable test is one made by slowly heating some oil in which a thermometer is placed, constantly noting the number of degrees and applying a lighted match, not to the oil but to the vapor, if any, just above the surface. If the oil flashes below 120 degrees, reject it.

This flashing point is the temperature at which the oil emits an inflammable vapor and depends upon the quantity of asphalt or gasoline in the oil. This point should always be higher than the temperature that oil ever reaches in a lamp, which is often 100 degrees.

Cautions: 1. Keep the metallic parts of lamps clean and the air passages open.

2. After a lamp has been burning three or more hours at one time, never relight again, till filled.

3. In extinguishing the light, turn the wick down quite low and allow a few seconds to intervene before blowing out the flickering flame, or, better still, do not blow it out, but let it "blow out." —Central New Jersey Times.

## Ages of United States Senators.

I HAVE taken considerable pains to collect and compile the ages of Senators. One familiar with their faces and figures will be very much surprised with the result, as some of the oldest-looking men are the youngest in years, and some of the most aged show less than many of their younger colleagues. The "controlling hand of fate" and Time. The following list will show the names of Senators and the years in which they were born:

1812—Harrison.  
1812—Hoover.  
1812—Armstrong, Christian.  
1812—Thurman, Kirkwood.  
1812—Dodge.  
1812—Davis, later, Howe, Kersey.  
1812—Senatorial, Sander.  
1812—Harris, Johnston, Duran.  
1812—McArdle.  
1812—See President Wheeler.  
1812—Stock, Wyman.  
1812—Rock, Johnson.  
1812—Davis (West Va.), Hill, Gruber.  
1812—Matthews, Moore, Odeley, Rollins.  
1812—Loring, Marcy, Hovey, Booth, Chaffee.  
1812—McMillian, Randolph, Benson, Cameron.  
1812—Woolson, Ferry.  
1812—Farnsworth, Vrooman.  
1812—Carr, Cole, Tamm.  
1812—Blaine, Jones (Mer.), Morrison, Fiddick.  
1812—Wadsworth.  
1812—Patterson, Teller, Er. Dyer.  
1812—Gordon, Garrison, Jones (Fla.).  
1812—Jacobs, Mitchell, Mitchell, Cameron (Pa.).  
1812—Corker.  
1812—Porter.  
1812—Conrad.  
1812—Bruce.  
1812—Dodge.

Wallace, Davis, of Illinois, and McCrory, of Kentucky, decline to give their ages.

Edwards is the oldest-looking man—one would take him to be a centenarian, at least, and he could sit very appropriately for the Wondering Jew. Ferry, who sits beside him, and is one year older, looks young enough to be his son; so does Booth, who is two years older.

Dorsay is the youngest man who ever sat in the Senate; he has been there nearly five years, and came in at the age of thirty, as young as is allowed by the Constitution.

Vice-President Wheeler, Booth, McDonald, Anthony, Burnside and Cameron, of Pennsylvania, are unmarried.—Washington Cor., Chicago Inter-Ocean.

## Strange Experience of a Clergyman.

S. C. BROTHERS, of the Hartford, Conn., Walnut Hill Inebriate Asylum, tell this strange story of an eminent clergyman well known in Hartford many years ago. A learned man of fortune, position and much reputation, he lost his daughter by a violent death, and began to drink to drown his sorrow. It was in vain that his wife and friends opposed, remonstrated, implored and persuaded; he drank on, the appetite steadily increasing, until he became its slave. His congregation dismissed him; his wife died of a broken heart; he squandered his fortune; lost his friends, and, at last, became a reporter for a low New York paper through means of which he picked up a scanty living. From bad to worse he swept down rapidly, and for some offense committed while drunk, was sent for six months to State Prison. On coming out and returning to the city he became a fish-peddler, drinking desperately all the time. One day while drunk he was injured and taken to the hospital, where he was recognized by the attending doctor, and finally sent to an inebriate asylum. He remained here six months, went

away, relapsed, and was returned by his friend, the doctor. A year later he went away to the far West to begin life again. Commencing in a small church as pastor, he became, in a few years, one of the leading men, and finally, President of a college. Last year he died, a man renowned, and regarded as the ablest divine of that section. Among his papers were found some of the facts concerning his early struggles, in which he gratefully acknowledges the wisdom of his old college friend, in forcibly removing him from temptation in an asylum, which was the only possible way in which he could escape.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Potatoes and Potato Eyes.

A French agricultural journal gives the result of experiments by scientists in the cultivation of potatoes, the chief conclusion of which are, that the vigor of the potato plant is always in direct proportion to the weight of the tubers used for sets, and that there is great variety in the productive power not only of different tubers, but also of different "eyes," in the same potato.

To the first proposition practical men will not particularly object. It is well known that the planting of whole potatoes insures a stronger growth of vine than those from single eyes, for instance, where no special pains is taken to supply young plant with special mature to force the young growth; nevertheless, there is not well authenticated account recorded, that crops from single eyes have resulted in the degeneration of the potato, and more than there is a record that propagating other plants from single eyes causes failure to reproduce plants perfect in every respect.

Practically, it has been found cheaper to plant the whole potato when they are cheap, and when they are scarce, it is found to be economical to cut the tubers. The question seems only, as in the case of other plants, the period means of subsistence furnished the plant while yet young. The recommendation of the savants is, that it is best to plant the whole tuber after cutting out all the eyes, except those on the top part.

The second proposition made is that eyes from the top of the potato produce a much more vigorous plant than those from the lower part; thus those who cut their potatoes in half before planting them are not correct in cutting them vertically, but should always divide them horizontally, planting the upper half and using the other to feed for cattle.

This proposition is correct, inasmuch that the proper way to cut potatoes for planting is the long way, or rather from the blossom end to the stem end. For, thus you get the advantage of fertile eyes for each joint. The opposite to that to which the potato is opposite to the green vine, contains the larger number of eyes. These eyes also have the greatest vitality. That is, they grow more readily than those near the stem end. If the whole potato be planted, but two or three eyes will start, the rest remaining dormant. This same rule will hold good, however much the potato be divided, until, if we cut single eyes, each will produce a plant, but less strong, or in proportion as the immediate means of subsistence be taken away from the young shoot. We may follow this still further. The vines under proper conditions may be propagated from cuttings and each cutting will give healthy plants and produce perfect crops. It is simply a question of economy. The tubers themselves always will remain the cheapest to propagate from, and they are the best and most natural.

In relation to the statement that the eyes from the top part of the potato are the most vigorous, we cannot see, even admitting the fact, how the practical application will be of much benefit.

The potatoes being dug and piled, it would thereafter be difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish one from the other, except in the case of those who have made the matter a critical study.

Our own experience points to the fact that, a potato planted in the ground, whichever side may be up, that side first sends out shoots, and earliest from the end farthest from that attached to the parent vine. For obvious reasons, those eyes on the under side start more slowly, or else remain entirely dormant.

In the German experiments from which we have taken our text, it appears that four tubers divided vertically only five tons were produced per acre, and from whole potatoes seven and one-half tons. Potatoes divided horizontally, are reported as having produced nine and three-quarter tons. In this, however, some of the professors do not agree with the chief experimenter, but maintain that, other things being equal, the whole potatoes will always produce more than halves, however cut. All, however, unite in agreeing that whole potatoes, from which the lower eyes were cut out, produced eleven and one-half tons per acre, or more than double the amount shown by the sets first mentioned.

This brings us back to the proposition, well known among farmers, that the best crops of potatoes are grown from planting whole tubers, when but one or two strong eyes are allowed to grow from each. And again, if potatoes are cheap, plant only whole tubers and those well developed.—Pratt's Farmer.

Ex-Gov. E. A. Straw, of New Hampshire, who has been for twenty-one years the agent of the largest cotton-mill in the world, and who is undoubtedly authority on cotton manufacturing, thinks that the mills of New England need fear no loss from Southern competition. He says that but few of the cotton-mills of Georgia are paying expenses, and that none of them can make goods which can compete in the market with New England manufactures. The production of the New England cotton-mills has doubled since the war.

The Vicksburg Herald says: "Common laborers are now earning, in this State and in Louisiana, from fifty to seventy-five dollars per month, yet we are constantly hearing of starvation and strikes in the North. Laborers, come South."

1878.

JANUARY.

FEBRUARY.

MARCH.

APRIL.

MAY.

JUNE.

JULY.

AUGUST.

SEPTEMBER.

OCTOBER.

NOVEMBER.

DECEMBER.

and covered with straw sufficient to keep away air and rain. The structure of an ice-house is, however, at once so simple and cheap that this is not at all necessary; and any farmer of ordinary mechanical skill may easily build one for himself.

The best and cheapest plan for a farm is to select a piece of ground that may be made perfectly level, and so the water from the melted snow may be quickly carried off. For a house twelve feet square—large enough for any farmer's family—lay down six-inch planks along the edges of the plank nail securely strips of hard wood six inches, against these set four scantling, twelve feet long, and at a distance apart of thirty inches, so the outside and inside scantling will be equidistant from each other; that is, so they will not be opposite. Upon these again lay the top, put a plate of thin inch plank, lay the scantling together from top to bottom, at intervals of about four feet, so they may not spread. Thus, you have the walls ready, the space between the outside and inside walls being about thirteen inches. Place the rafters over all, giving one quarter pitch or one in four feet. Secure the whole by temporary posts, so it will not be blown down. Thus you have the skeleton of the building.

Have ready a sufficient amount of tan bark, or, in place of that, sawdust to fill the space between the scantling. Comprise boarding up, outside and inside, and, as you proceed fill up with the tan or sawdust, settling all firmly. Proceed, until you have all finished to the rafters. Now put on the roof of shingles or boards, and the building is finished, except the gables, in each end of which will be placed a door for putting in and taking out.

The door of the house should be made of a depth of a foot with a broken stone or block of wood, that will keep the snow from coming in with the wind, and afford free dripping of water leaving. Cut the ice in squares eighteen or twenty inches square, a good size for laying on. Lay them compactly in the interior angles, to the wall on every side. Proceed thus until you have the house built up to the eaves. Cover the space with a roof of shingles, well tramped at the sides, and the house will be finished, which will stand.

An old fashioned house will be found sufficient for ordinary household, to give plants a safe resting place. The door will be an inch thick, and the windows three inches wide, and the doors four inches wide, and the rooms ten feet square.

We often wonder why farmers in this country do not use the cart more, it is more handy for loading and dumping manure, oil, coal, etc., than the wagon, being easier to load, and especially to unload. A cart can be quickly loaded and dumped, and only requires one or two horses to draw it. In England carts are in constant use, being very popular in the larger fields. We are glad to see that dunging wagons are employed on many of our farms. The dunging manure from a barn-yard, and hauling it in wagons a few hundred yards, to be unloaded fork full by fork full, is a waste of time and labor of both men and beast.—Pratt's Farmer.

In some localities rats are a great nuisance, and in fact an rats is harder to get rid of than the furred animal. A healthy family of rats will consume a great deal of corn in a year. How shall we get rid of them? It is a question. A few years ago our farm was overrun with the vermin. We tried shooting them, but their numbers did not appear to grow much. At last we procured a black-and-tan rat dog, and soon had the place freed from their presence.

Whenever the dog had a rat in a hole, or under a pile of rubbish, we advised digging him out. It took some time, but the rats were beaten; and we have not had a rat on the farm for several years.

Traps are of course dangerous, but a good dog is sure. The traps and pens around the place should be raised from the earth enough to permit a dog to run under them, and whenever a rat burrows, the dog will be sure to smell him out.—Cor. Chicago Tribune.

White in Northern Iowa, recently, came to our notice of a new invention for straw, which if applied here may be of great service to wheat growers. An intelligent farmer there tried the experiment of spreading a light covering of it on his wheat land after the grain was sown, thinking that the growing stalk would readily find its way through, and August, which almost always occurs, it would act as a mulch and be beneficial to his crop. In this he was not mistaken, for the average on the ten acres was forty bushels to the acre, while on the same land adjoining, with the same seed sown and as carefully put in, the yield was but twenty-two bushels to the acre. The increase was thus nearly double, while the straw was in good condition to turn under this fall, and a double benefit consequently secured. The only objection we see to the plan is, that the winds of spring might blow the straw into heaps and otherwise disarrange it, but this might be remedied by applying it after the wheat had ripened.

Delicious Cookery.

The most delicious, light white and whole wheat rolls, cakes, biscuits, etc., are easily made by using the celebrated loaves of bread.

It is absolutely pure, and will not go stale for three or four days, and will not be spoiled by any cold.

It should be remembered that dealers sometimes try very hard to sell inferior bread, because they can make more on them.

—James C. Fahey, M. D.

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