



Table with columns for advertising rates: Single, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100.

Cards in Business Directory, 50.00 with paper. Local Notices, eight cents a line first insertion.

Terms: \$1.50 a Year.

Our Aim—The People's Welfare.

[Always in Advance.]

VOL. IX. NORTHVILLE, WAYNE CO., MICH., DECEMBER 29, 1877. NO. 14.

HER LETTER.

The following lines were suggested by a letter found by the writer upon the beach near the house of the wreck of the Haron.

TWO COBWEBS.

There, I've found the place, Cobweb. You late, paper! Not a dreadful detached villa, or...

Oh, yes, if you treat him well; but, as I tell you, he's poor and proud, and quite a gentleman. Well, I'm not, I said testily. I'll give him enough to eat, and a good bed to sleep on, and he'll have to put up with me dropping my his. But I added, snapping my pocket. I can pay him like a gentleman.

He sank back half fainting, but started as I roared out, "Go away!" for Cobweb was coming into the room. "Thank you," he said, "taking my hand as he saw what I had done. It was kind of you."

I saw him go down the path, and breathed more freely, for he was gone. Gone; but there was a shadow on my home; Cobweb said not a word, and expressed no surprise, never even referring to the picture; but went about the house slowly, drooping day after day, month after month, till the summer time came round again, and I knew that in my jealous selfishness I was breaking her young heart.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL. Out of a total of 44,558 children of the school age enrolled in Chicago, the daily average membership of the public schools, during November, was 41,807.

Three hundred Chinese have been received as members of the Protestant Churches of California, and in addition to these church-members there are 700 Chinese in Christian Associations for learning Christian doctrine. Seven hundred and fifty Chinese attend the mission schools of San Francisco.





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 by no means 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 it is not safe.

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 of the 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 cooled.

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 "die" out. -Central New Jersey Times.

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 scientific men 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 tuber 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 are taken to supply the young plant with special manure, to force the young growth; nevertheless, there is no well authenticated account recorded, that crops from single eyes have resulted in the degeneration of the potato, any more than there is a record that propagating other plants from single eyes causes a 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 to the case of other plants, the perfect 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 as food 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 to each piece. The eye opposite to that to which the potato is attached to the parent vine contains the larger number of eyes. These eyes also have the greatest vitality. That is, they grow more readily than those nearer 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 you cut such eyes, each will produce a plant, but less strong in proportion as the immediate means of subsistence be taken away from the young shoot. We may follow this still further. The vine under proper conditions may be propagated from cuttings and each cutting may 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 therefore 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 from tubers divided vertically only five tubers 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.

Ex-Gov. E. A. STRAW, of New Hampshire, who has been for twenty 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.

1878.

Calendar for 1878 showing months from January to December with days of the week and dates.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Tea Cake. - One egg one and one-half cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter, two and one-half cups of flour, one cup of milk, one-half teaspoonful of soda, flavor with lemon.

An Alpine Avalanche. - The New York Tribune has published an account of a terrible avalanche which occurred in the Alps.

Dellon's Cookery. - The most delicious, light, white and whole wheat bread, rolls, cakes, and other breads, are made by Dellon's Cookery.

Brothers who have a cough, cold, or who are subject to a croup, should try Allen's Lung Balsam.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured. - "Dellon's Rheumatism Remedy," the great Rheumatism Remedy, will quickly cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth.

THE GREAT REGULATOR.

The best and cheapest plan for a farmer to select a piece of ground that may be made perfectly level, and so the water from the melted ice may be quickly carried off. For a house twelve feet square - large enough for any farmer's family - lay down five-inch plank; along the edges of the plank nail securely strips of hard wood 1 1/2 inches; against these set 2x4 scantling, twelve feet long, and at 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, at the top, put a plate of 2x6 inch plank, tying 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 bracing, so it will not be blown down. Thus you have the skeleton of the building.

Have ready a sufficient amount of plank, or, in place of that, saw-dust, to fill the space between the scantling. Commence boarding up, outside and inside, and, as you proceed, fill up with the saw-dust - just, setting all firm. So proceed, until you have all finished to the rafters. Now put on the roof of light-colored boards, and the building is finished, except the gables, in each end of which you will place a door for putting in and taking out.

The floor of the house should be covered to a depth of four or five inches with stone or blocks of wood, that will keep the feet from coming into the ground, and afford relief from dripping of water. On the ice, in the middle of the house, set a large tub, and fill it with a good fire. The tub will be found to be a great help in melting the snow and ice.

Only 40 Cents. - A Genuine, Useful, Highly Interesting MICROSCOPE.

It Will Pay. - Everybody's Paper. The Best and Cheapest in the World. City, Village, and Country. Men, Women, and Children.

WORK FOR ALL. - SAMANTHA AT THE CENTENNIAL. - LOVERS OF SUGAR-CURED HAMS. - HORSEMEN AND HORSE-OWNERS. - BARGAINS! FOR SALE. SEWING MACHINES.

3000. - BARGAINS! FOR SALE. SEWING MACHINES. - SCHOLARSHIPS.

Builders. - VEGETINE. - NATURE'S REMEDY. VEGETINE.

THE GREAT REGULATOR. SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. PURELY VEGETABLE.

Original and Only Genuine. J. H. ZEINL & CO. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Almost for Nothing. A Genuine, Useful, Highly Interesting MICROSCOPE.

Only 40 Cents. A Genuine, Useful, Highly Interesting MICROSCOPE.

It Will Pay. Everybody's Paper. The Best and Cheapest in the World.

WORK FOR ALL. SAMANTHA AT THE CENTENNIAL. LOVERS OF SUGAR-CURED HAMS.

3000. HORSEMEN AND HORSE-OWNERS. BARGAINS! FOR SALE. SEWING MACHINES.

3000. BARGAINS! FOR SALE. SEWING MACHINES. SCHOLARSHIPS.

Builders. VEGETINE. NATURE'S REMEDY. VEGETINE.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

GORNETTO!! The Great Italian Musical Wonder.

Chicago Weekly Post. THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

ROEBUCK'S Weather-Strips! DOORS AND WINDOWS.

THE NURSERY. JOHN L. SKORRY, 36 Bromfield Street, Boston.

BOYS AND GIRLS. HAIR YOUNG MEN!

PIANOS AND ORGANS. WANTED. GOLD.

PIANOS. \$5 to \$20 per day at Home.

AGENTS WANTED. \$200 a Month.