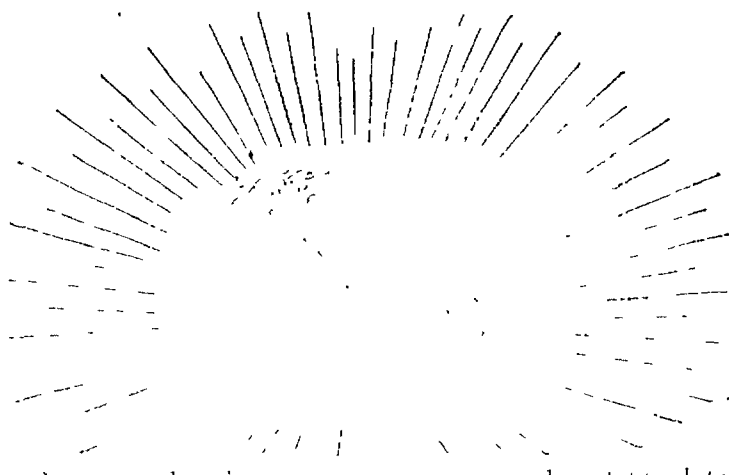


Go and see how it is done. No failure.

The Northville Record  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
BY J. W. FULLER  
P. O. BOX 100  
NORTHVILLE, MICH.  
Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Annum in Advance.



Don't fail to let your eyes examined and fitted to  
see the world as it is. A new method of fitting eyes  
has been introduced. No charge for examination. Lo-  
cated in store with brother until Wednesday next week.  
KELLOGG BLOCK. NORTHVILLE, MICH.

Just received a fine line lot of full sized  
**WILLOW BABY CARRIAGES NICELY UP-  
HOLSTERED AND WIRE WHEELS FOR  
TEN DOLLARS.**

ASH, QUARTER MARBLE TOP BED ROOM SUITES,  
**For Eighteen Dollars.**

MOHOGANY, WALNUT, ASH, MARBLE and WOOD  
TOP BED ROOM SUITES at ROCK  
BOTTOM PRICES

And all goods the same of which you will  
be convinced when you see the goods and  
get our prices.

**BASSET & SON,**  
Plymouth.

Our goods & prices push business.

You can't get a cent down with a hush-shing! Nor pump  
up the price in a twinkling! We're not at all trying to im-  
poverish! Our premises are within bounds of what we can do  
and do well.

Expensive goods and generous services! these shall not fail  
you!

We believe in perfect confidence, as the basis on which buyer  
and seller ought to stand; goods of honest characters—loyal and  
honest service; these we give.

We sell nothing we know not the quality of, made in the  
very best manner by skillful artisans. The styles, too, shown in  
our stock are correct always, even if we don't see the arts of the  
seasoner in our newness, at the street corner and his pet  
phrases.

To do it better and better for you, we'll put no bounds, till  
you know our store for the best goods and advantages in dealing  
in Northville and the banner business.

**A. E. ROCKWELL,**

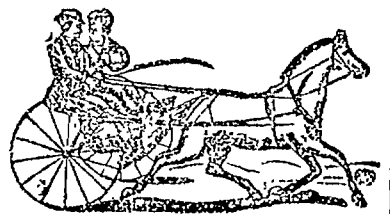
DEALER IN EVERYTHING USUALLY FOUND IN A JEWELRY,  
OPTICAL AND STATIONERY BUSINESS.  
SEE OUR GOODS AND COMPARE PRICES.

You will be free to call upon them in  
future. We also hope that at some fu-  
ture time we can place the same speak-  
ing Mr. A. M. Harbison, on the stand to  
give one of her soul-stirring speeches,  
that to the old veterans and their fam-  
ilings (I hope to our fellow soldiers  
who have gone before. In a special  
address we thank M. L. Briggs, of In-  
diana, and Rev. Mr. Paddock, also the  
sons of Veterans for their assistance,  
and all and every one who so zealously  
assisted us. Done by order of  
ALLEN M. HARMON POST,  
By committee. No. 315, G. A. R.

**AN END TO BONE SCRAPING.**  
Edward Shephard, of Harrisburg,  
Pa., says: "Having received so much  
benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it  
my duty to let suffering humanity  
know it. Have had a running sore on  
my leg for eight years; my doctors  
told me I would have to have the bone  
scraped or leg amputated. I used, in-  
stead, three bottles of Electric Bitters  
and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica  
Salve, and my leg is now sound and  
well." Electric Bitters are sold at fif-  
ty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Ar-  
nica Salve at 25c. per box at A. M. Ran-  
dolph's.

FIRST CLASS

**LIVERY RIGS**



AT

**J. W. FULLER.**

**LAPHAM & PERKINS**

at the Double Store.

Everybody delighted with our Spring Goods.

In Wool and Worsted Dress Goods we can show you  
Ottomans, Serges, Tricots, Checks, Stripes and Plain, with  
Trimnings to match.

**IN WASH GOODS**

We have a full line of White (good) and Grey checks, Lawn,  
Organdies, Satteens, Cambrics, Adams and Crazy Cloth  
which are new to this market—cheap and durable.

Our Hosiery Department was never better. All good  
Styles and Prices low.

We have a large Line of Hamburgs.

Gloves and Mitts that are cheaper than ever before offered  
to you.

We can give you No. 5, 7 and 9 in Picot Satin and C. G.  
Ribbons at the astonishing low price of 10 cts per yard.

In Carpets, Curtains and Wall Paper we take the lead  
Ask to see the Spring balance Fixture. We will sell it to you  
for 15 cents.

Our Goods were purchased direct from the eastern markets  
It will pay you to note our prices before making your selection

Don't forget that we sell **GROCERIES, CROCK-  
ERY AND GLASS WARE** at rock bottom prices.

**LAPHAM & PERKINS.**

**TO FARMERS!**

**GO TO**

**Polley, Wherry & Co.**

**PLYMOUTH,**

For the Best Farm Implements in Wayne  
County.

**GAR SCOTT** Engines and Thrashers

**WALTER A. WOOD** Harvesters and  
Binders, Bundle Carriers and Transports.

**EMPIRE BINDER** with Folding De-  
vice for narrow gates.

The Celebrated Steel **WHEEL HAY  
RAKE.**

**WOOD and EMPIRE MOWERS** from  
3 1/2 to 6 ft cut

**AT BOTTOM PRICES.**





# THE STATE.

## HURON COUNTY TRAGEDY.

### Michael Morris Slain and Thrown in a Well.

Lawrence Brennan, a bachelor, lived for many years alone on a farm five miles north of Sand Beach. Early in April Michael Morris and wife came from Pennsylvania and settled down in Brennan's house. Morris is Brennan's nephew. Not long after the newcomers' arrival Brennan disappeared. The nephew reported that Brennan had gone to Washington Territory, and he presented a deed for the farm, alleging that the uncle had given him the place. Suspicions were aroused and an investigation revealed the badly decomposed body of an un-identified well on the premises. Confronted with this evidence of a great crime Morris confessed that he had murdered his uncle and thrown the body into the well, but he claims that the killing resulted from a quarrel which took place two weeks after his arrival. The murderer is in jail at Sand Beach, and he will probably be tried at the present term of court.

The murdered man was about 34 years old, while his murderer was less than 25. Morris and his wife have confessed that the murder was premeditated from the time of their arrival there. The crime was committed one morning between the 15th and 20th of April just after breakfast. Morris stepped up behind Brennan and hit him with a club while he was seated at a table. The body was concealed under a bed until evening, when it was thrown in the well and weighted down with plow points.

John Tottenman, Mrs. Morris's father, has been arrested for forgery, charged with signing Brennan's name to the deed.

## A HORRIBLE DEED.

### Daniel Fulton Kills His Wife, Her Employer, and Cuts His Own Throat.

One of the most terrible murders ever heard of in Shawansee county was committed the other night in the township of Middlebury. The victims were one Holmes, a well-to-do farmer living there, and his domestic, Mrs. Dan Fulton, who but a couple of weeks ago had married Daniel, but still remained as housekeeper for Holmes. Dan grew rather jealous of the actions of his wife and Holmes and protested, but of no avail, and was finally ordered to make his visits at Holmes' place less numerous. This greatly angered Fulton, who claims that he found his wife and Holmes in a compromising situation, whereupon he procured a large butcher knife and started on the way path seeking vengeance. He demanded an audience and was met at the door by his wife, whom he pounced upon, striking her with the knife and severing her head from the body. Holmes interfered, when Fulton turned on him, slashing him seven times, dismembering him. He then made his escape to the woods. It was not long until the neighbors learned of the terrible affair and gave pursuit and went to Owosso for Deputy Sheriff Van Grison. The chase was kept up all night, when Fulton was finally captured, but not until he had cut his own throat from ear to ear. He was lodged in the county jail, where his life is very slim, as the wound is probably fatal.

## Women Workers.

At the annual convention of the state W. C. T. U., held in Port Huron, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop of Jackson as president; Mrs. P. J. Howard of Petoskey, recording secretary; Mrs. Emma A. Wheeler of Grand Rapids, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Fannie L. Holden of Reed City was elected treasurer, vice Mrs. C. B. Fox of Three Rivers, who declined being a candidate on account of being about to remove from the state. Mrs. Fox was, however, elected delegate at large to the national convention at Nashville in October. Other delegates from districts entitled to the same: First District—Mrs. D. W. Hollister of Detroit; alternate, Mrs. M. J. Hamlett of Detroit. Third District—Mrs. Geo. W. Robinson of Battle Creek; alternate, Mrs. A. J. Shepard of Charlotte. Fourth District—Mrs. P. B. W. Mefford of Grand Rapids; alternate, Mrs. Tammie W. Moore of Allegan. Second District—Ann W. Jassett of Ypsilanti; alternate, Mrs. Julia Daxter Stannaw of Detroit.

The following superintendents of departments were reported by the executive board and then nominations confirmed by the convention: Bible Reading, Mrs. B. Hudson of Detroit; Prange, Mrs. L. M. Boyce of Grand Rapids; Sabbath Observance, Mrs. Mary B. Anderson of Martin; Sacramental Wine, Mrs. M. E. Pengelly of Kalamazoo; Sunday school work, Mrs. M. E. B. Warren, Lansing; Social Party, Dr. J. A. Haller of Lansing; W. C. T. U., Mrs. D. W. Hollister of Detroit; Horodity and Hygiene, Mrs. Susan Burr Barnes of Manistee; Kindergarten, Lucretia F. Moorehouse of Big Rapids; Scientific Instruction, Mrs. H. B. Jaynes of Kalamazoo; Higher Education, Mrs. Marietta L. Stephens of Adrian; Flower mission, Mrs. Mamie A. Brown of Lansing; Literature, Mrs. Ann M. Hood of Big Rapids; Press, Mrs. G. W. Scripps of Detroit; Franchise, Mrs. Bishop L. Andrews of Three Rivers; Work among foreigners, Mrs. L. Lauritzen of Port Huron; Work among colored people, Mrs. M. J. Barney of Ypsilanti; Soldiers and sailors, Mrs. A. N. McElroy of Detroit; State and county fairs, Mrs. E. P. Church of Greenville; Railroad employees, Mrs. E. C. Wright of Port Huron; Lumbermen and miners, Mrs. S. B. Williams of Saginaw City; Prisons and jails, Mrs. J. B. Porter of Lansing; Narcotics, Mrs. S. R. Calahan of Detroit.

## Criticizing Congress.

The national legislative committee of the knights of labor has submitted to the general executive board a report of their labor during the short session of the forty-ninth congress. The letter carries the eight-hour bill, says the report, was antagonized by Mr. Springer in favor of a bill known as the trade dollar bill—a bill in the interest of speculators. The letter-carrier's bill would put into the pockets of letter-carriers, in the shape of reduced hours of labor, so the postoffice department claimed, \$1,353,000. The passage of the trade dollar bill, actually put into the pockets of speculators \$4,000,000, every dollar of which was filched from the pockets of the poor by the law that demonetized it.

The report gives an account of the many attempts made by Representative Willis to get the Blair educational bill before the house and continues:

Mr. Willis introduced a resolution to relieve the committee on education from further consideration of the bill by a priv-

ileged question to amend the rules of the house, but he was ruled out of order by the speaker. Mr. Springer, who is in charge of the committee, in an opinion of the committee Mr. Willis withdrew his motion with the remark that he would renew it when the regular speaker was in the chair, which he did on the 14th, only to be antagonized by Mr. Springer. The points at issue in the opinion of the committee on the measure that the committee on education was packed against the bill by the speaker.

The inter-state commerce law next receives the attention of the committee, and they point out that in their opinion the Keegan bill was a measure calculated to drive the country into the hands of the men who are practically a lawless combination of the doubtful interpretation of the law. The report criticizes Mr. Randall, Mr. Morrison and Mr. Carlisle for their failure as the "steering" committee to secure the consideration of measures in which the knights of labor are interested.

## Death of an Old Veteran.

The Rev. Supply Chase, the oldest and probably the most extensively known Baptist minister in Michigan, died at his home in Detroit on the 31st inst., in his 85th year.

The Rev. Supply Chase was born in Rutland, Vt., Sept. 30, 1800. He was a descendant of an old Rhode Island family who are said to have come with the historical Roger Williams from England. His father was a farmer, and when he was about 5 years old the family removed to Tully, N. Y., a small town near Syracuse. Here he grew up, worked on the farm and married. One day while plowing in the field he felt called to preach the gospel, and in 1824 was ordained a minister in the Baptist church at Tully. He was a colonel in the New York state militia before he entered the ministry. Soon after his ordination he was appointed a home missionary by the American Baptist Home Missionary society, and was sent to Michigan. He reached Detroit in 1830 and took charge shortly after of a church in Mt. Clemens. He preached there three years and then removed to Mt. Vernon church in Washington, Macomb county. A few years later found him in charge of a Stony Creek church. Here his first wife died and he married Miss Mary Stevens of Stony Creek. She died January 8, last. He next located at Romeo, then at Northville and lastly at Detroit in 1857. He was assigned to the pastorate of the Second Baptist (colored) church in Detroit by the Freedmen's Aid Society, and the next pastorate thirteen years later. This was his last charge. He was in good circumstances and at the time of his death was president of the Peninsula Iron company in Hamtramck. His surviving children are Mrs. S. F. Smith, Mrs. George Prentiss and T. Russell Chase, all of Detroit.

## CONDENSED STATE NEWS.

Measles are epidemic in Royal Oak.

The Kalkaska stove mill is to be removed to Manton.

A destructive fire occurred at Gaylord, on the 1st inst.

Pioneer meetings are the order of the day in Michigan.

J. N. Pecker of Oldfield, has a calf 11½ months old which weighs 775 pounds.

The new Calumet and Hecla works at Lake Linden are in active operation.

S. D. Briggs of Kalamazoo, a prominent G. A. R. man, dropped dead the other day.

James Austin of Detroit has been admitted to practice before the interior department.

Homer Luce, a son of Gov. Luce, is to be married on the 14th inst. to Miss Grace Burham of Orland, Ind.

Mrs. Mary S. Knaggs and Mrs. J. W. Elliott have been elected members of the school board of Bay City.

Mrs. A. S. Fuller of Grand Rapids, has resigned as member of the board of control of the state industrial home for girls.

Work has been commenced on the extension of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Cadillac railroad from Mt. Pleasant to Cadillac.

Mrs. Adda Archer, a prominent lady of Quincy, for two years clerk in the labor bureau at Lansing, died recently of paralysis.

The annual reunion of the soldiers and sailors of Leape county occurs at Metamora the last day of August and the first of September.

Ex-Cadet James Schirmerhorn of the Hudson Granite will deliver an address at a supper to be given by his class in New York, June 16.

Mrs. L. D. Bennett, formerly cottage manager at the State Public School, has been appointed matron of the Orphans' Home at Kansas City, Mo.

The Manshew lumber company's mill at Kingsley burned the other night with 150,000 shingles and 300 cords of stove bolts. Loss several thousand dollars.

The most prominent candidate for Prof. McLouth's place, the chair of mechanics, at the agricultural college, is Lieut. Durand, U. S. N., of the Wooster school of technology.

About 9,000,000 wall-eyed pike from the state fish hatchery at Petoskey are to be painted in the lakes and streams of Branch, Hillsdale, Jackson and Lenawee counties in a few days.

Fire destroyed a large portion of Dan Bleyker's factory in Kalamazoo, the other morning. Loss estimated \$22,000; insurance \$10,000. Many men are thrown out of employment.

Frank E. Graham has sued the firm of W. A. Forbes & Co., of Caro for \$10,000, the cause of the suit being that the former had his hand cut off in the latter's saw and blind factory last winter.

Mrs. J. Taylor of Grand Blanc, accidentally poisoned herself by taking a drink of chloral, mistaking it for water. Medical aid was promptly summoned but all efforts to save her life proved ineffectual.

The Jackson wagon company are shipping a government order of 400 wagons to Chicago, to be distributed among the Indian reservations in the northwest and southwest. The wagons are specially made for the purpose.

Brig. General I. C. Smith has issued general order No. 2, which extends the jurisdiction of the encampment to be established at Island Lake to a distance of one-fourth of a mile around such camp, in accordance with section 68 of the military law.

Mrs. Eliza Phillips of Byron Center, has

just completed a bed quilt containing 2-340 pieces which she has pieced and quilted without aid since January, 1887, besides her housework. Mrs. Phillips is 81 years old and her achievement is a remarkable one in view of her age.

Regret and surprise are expressed at Ann Arbor over the refusal of Gov. Luce to sign the university appropriation bill, and the treasurer, who has received no money since January, says the appropriation will have to make a loan if the appropriation doesn't come soon.

A man named Farley, a prominent farmer of Ellendale, Dakota, recently of Almont, this state, died a few days ago, from accidental poisoning. He ate lunch that had been wrapped in paper that had contained gopher poison. His 16-year old boy also partook and may die.

The Michigan salt association has created an agency at Michigan City, and will put up a large ware house there, the inter-state commerce law having shut eastern salt out of the western market, thus creating a necessity for the best convenience in handling the Michigan product.

The university has been presented by A. O. Roxborough of Jackson with an elegant life size oil painting of the late Prof. George P. Williams, who was one of the best and most beloved by the students of all the professors during his lifetime. The painting represents him in one of his favorite attitudes, and is a very good likeness.

Probate Judge Follett of Grand Rapids has absconded, and a number of his friends and others who had business with his court, are heavy losers. For some time the judge has been engaged in grain and other speculations, in which he has lost heavily. His whereabouts are unknown. The news of his downfall is a great surprise to all.

The following is the Jackson prison report for May: Number of convicts May 1 1905; number received during May, 15; discharged by expiration of term, 25; deaths, 1; discharged for new trial, 1; discharged by order of the supreme court, 2; pardoned, 1; transferred to the lunatic asylum for insane criminals, 2; number of convicts June 1, 79; a net loss of 14.

A gentleman who has raised from \$500 to \$10,000 his holdings of potatoes per year in New York, suggests this simple plan to obviate the potato bug nuisance. In every hill of potatoes or every other hill plant a bean. There is something about the smell of this plant that the bug does not like, and if they will leave the patch for one where this practice is not observed.

The reunion class of '76 of the university which would regularly have occurred last June, but which was postponed at the special request of many members, will take place during commencement week of the present year. Tuesday and Wednesday, June 2 and 3, will be the days of special interest, and members of the class are urgently requested to be present.

Discussing corn planting, the West Michigan farmers' club decided by vote that clay land for corn should be plowed in the fall. The report shows that nearly all favored early planting—some as early as April. They were divided as to deep or shallow plowing of light soils. One member thought it best to bring seed of dent corn from the south, periodically, to prevent running out.

Commissioner Sparks has recommended suit to set aside patents issued to the state of Michigan for about 5,000 acres on Bois Blanc Island, which land was patented to the state as swamp land. The commission holds that as the land in question was in a reservation at the date of the passage of the swamp land act it could not have been included with that granted to the state by the act.

Charles Craft, aged 14, fell between some cars that were being switched at the yard of the Muskegon, Grand Rapids & Indiana road, south of Muskegon, and had both legs severely severed above the knees. One arm was also badly fractured. He was taken to his home, where all was done that could be, but he died the same afternoon. He was an orphan boy and was with other boys catching rides.

The college tournament, participated in by Albion, Olivet, Hillsdale and the Agricultural colleges, was held in Lansing a few days ago. Among the prize winners were the following: Standing high kick, Avery, Olivet, 19½ inches above the lead; running high kick, Westgate, Olivet, 7 ft. 9½ inches; throwing hammer, Hooper, Agricultural college, 62 ft. 3 in.; throwing base ball, Chase, 33½ ft.; 100 yard dash, Robson, M. A. C., 11 sec.; half mile run, Smith, M. A. C., 1 min. 50 sec.; running bases, Glenn, Albion, 16 sec.

At the request of the parents an operation has been performed on the three-legged child, born in Colfax township, Macosta county, about three months ago.

The third leg, which was attached to the hip, was removed from close to the body.

The child is doing as well as can be expected, though physicians say the chances are against recovery. The deformity was of such a nature that its parents deemed it more cruel to raise the child than to take the chances of its not reviving and consenting to the operation.

When the Orchard Lake cadets arrived in Pontiac the other day, not less than 4,000 people were assembled at the depot to give them welcome. As the train moved in the boom of canon and the cheers of the multitude combined and vied with the strains of martial music from the Pontiac cornet band in tendering a salute of congratulation. A procession under the command of Col. Matthews, consisting of the band, the knights of labor, 100 horsemen, the oddfellows, the grand army post, the officers of the city government, the academy band and academy officers, and thousands of citizens. Mayor Galbraith gave an address of welcome at the court house, everybody said a good word for the boys, and the reception wound up with a banquet and fireworks.

## LUCE VETOES IT.

### He Cannot Sign the University Appropriation Bill.

Gov. Luce has vetoed the University Appropriation bill. He sought to evade the veto by suggesting a compromise, but this attempt was a failure and left him but one course to pursue. In his veto message he says:

There are many provisions of the bill which it would have a forced me to approve, yet after a faithful consideration of the bill, I am unable to concur in it. I have found which seemed to me ought not to receive the executive sanction, and the message sent to the legislature on the second inst. was sent with the sincere hope that the bill might be recalled and such amendments made as would commend themselves to the legislature. The executive, however, cannot but obey that provision of the constitution which requires the executive to return to the legislature such bills as he cannot approve without his assent and ask a reconsideration at your hands.

The governor disclaims any purpose of encroaching on the power of the legislature, and gives three reasons for the veto.

First, it is unjust to burden the taxpayers of our state to educate foreign students, and with inadequate return, in tuition from them. It is unfair that Michigan with its 791 students shall pay more for tuition (\$10.00) during the next two years and that 7-1 foreign students shall receive equal advantage, there and pay only about \$70.00. Lands from which the university interest fund is derived are allotted to us, our portion upon a division of the land among the states, and no other state has any more right to its benefits without recompense than to any other tax raised for other purposes. All of the first class colleges of the eastern states ranking with and even below the university have found from long experience that they must do charge a tuition to foreign students many times larger than the university does, and were the same provision incorporated into the university bill, that the legislature, in my opinion, attached to the agricultural college bill, requiring foreign students to pay such tuition as would compensate the state for extra expenses incurred in their accommodation, then I believe the amount appropriated by this bill might have been materially lessened.

Second, I am unchanged in my opinion that greater part of the \$75,000 asked for the purchase of an experimental and chemical laboratory, should be eliminated from the bill. That additional changes should be made in the laboratory privilege, is unquestioned but I am thoroughly convinced that such additions as are necessarily needed can be made, in my opinion, by the funds received from the interest in tuition of foreign students above suggested and from the increased one twentieth mill tax which will add \$1.00 to former receipts from this source during the next two years.

Third, the university has raised to its present high position with much less aid from the state than is provided in this bill and with no material change in the number of students. I find that during the last two biennial periods, there was raised by general tax for the support of the university including the university interest fund, the following amounts: In 1887-88, \$1,257,000; in 1889-90, \$1,257,000; in 1891-92, \$1,257,000; in 1893-94, \$1,257,000; in 1895-96, \$1,257,000; in 1897-98, \$1,257,000; in 1899-00, \$1,257,000; in 1901-02, \$1,257,000; in 1903-04, \$1,257,000; in 1905-06, \$1,257,000.

Believing that the permanent prosperity of the university will be enhanced by a material increase in the appropriation provided in the bill and that it will increase the confidence of the people whose contribution to it, in its wise, prudent, economical management, I do hereby respectfully retain the same for your consideration.

The university committee of the senate are preparing an answer to the governor's argument, and confidently expect to pass the bill over his veto. In the house the prospects are not so good.

A part of the report is devoted to the question of foreign students, the very question upon which the governor sought to make a point. The report overthrows the governor in a conclusive way by stating the facts. "Our inquiries lead us to believe that far less than might at first thought be required to maintain the university in every department of instruction, and in expenses, even if the non-resident students, from coming. In the professional school, where instruction is given mainly by lectures, the additional expense incurred by the presence of non-resident students is a addition to the Michigan students, a little or nothing. It costs no more to secure lecturers for 100 students than to 10, when as in the case, the lecturers are already provided in the literary department and in some of the laboratories especially the chemical, the additional expense because of additional students is not a burden. The number of students is increased, but even then the additional expense is far less than the receipts from the fee of non-resident students. If we should add, as we have every non-resident student, the cost of instruction in every department of instruction, the university would be a loss to the state. We are to change entirely the character of the institution, which we believe no one desires to do. To teach the 400 Michigan students in the literary department, we should need the whole of the present teaching force, with perhaps the exception of four or five instructors. In the chemical laboratory we might dispense with four assistants. The instructors receive \$800 each and the chemical assistants from \$30 to \$50 each. The saving would then be as to what we believe to be a liberal estimate.

Five instructors, each \$800..... \$1,700  
Four assistants, at say \$2.00..... 8.00  
Total..... \$1,708.00

The expense of heating and lighting the buildings would not be reduced. On the most extravagant allowance, we do not think the saving could be more than \$5,000. Call it \$5,000 and still the fact remains that the fee of the non-resident students exceeds this sum by \$5,900. In short, accepting the fact that we are to educate the non-resident students as well as we do now, the non-resident students are really a source of profit and not of expense.

"It must be remembered that many western institutions are charging smaller fees than our university does, and some of them are good. The eastern colleges referred to in the message are a scholastic and various other funds which furnish gratuitous education to needy students. The pre-ident of Harvard college publicly announces in circulars and otherwise, that no deserving student need avoid coming to that college for want of funds, because they shall be furnished him."

The senate has passed the "graveyard insurance" bill. The section containing the age clause was the only section that caused much discussion. The bill makes it a condition of the insurance that the insured be a resident of the state. The bill is in a condition rather more satisfactory to the friends of safe insurance than it was when it left the house.

The bill "to purify elections" has passed in committee of the house. The bill prescribes that tickets for state officers shall be printed white and furnished at the expense of the state. They are to have upon them the name of every person named by any political party or convention for a state office together with his politics and the office for which he is a candidate. The name is to be furnished to the secretary of state at least thirty days before the election, accompanied by a fee of not more than \$5. Red tickets are to be furnished at the expense of the county, each candidate to be assessed not more than \$5, to pay for the printing. Blue tickets are for city, township or village officers, to be furnished at the public expense by the city or township clerk, each candidate to pay not to exceed \$5 for printing. The tickets are to be printed in blocks and are to be supplied to the voters as they apply for them. The name of all candidates, their politics and the office they are running for being printed upon the tickets there is nothing for the voter to do but to pick out his man and mark a cross or X to each name. For a purpose, the tickets are to be marked upon the back by the initials of the printer who furnished it, and in case the voter cannot read he is to mark the cross opposite the name of the voter selected. There is a provision that no elections are to be held in such cases.

The governor has approved the bill appropriating money for additional building improvements and general repairs at the Jackson prison.

The senate committee on the university has made a report showing the income of that institution from students' fees. It is intended as a reply to the governor's message and demolishes the special pleas set up by the executive in his veto of the appropriation bill.

The oleomargarine bill has passed the house finally and now goes to the governor. This is the bill that restricts the trade in bogus butter by compelling signs to be put on where it is used.

The house has agreed to a resolution for final adjournment June 15. A strong effort was made to fix the date a week later, but the motion was defeated.

The governor has signed the marriage license bill, and the marriage business in this state is now made steel clad.

Gov. Luce has appointed Cyrus E. Perkins of Grand Rapids judge of probate for Kent county in place of Lyman D. Follett, absconded, and Mr. May, a member of the board of control of the industrial home for girls, in place of Mrs. A. S. Lumber, resigned. Mrs. May is the wife of Senator Mayo of Battle Creek.

The local option bill came up on the order of third reading in the house the other morning. The discussion which followed was vigorous and indicated plainly the deep interest taken by the members. Several amendments were offered and adopted, but when the final vote was taken it lacked four of the number required to pass. The bill was reconsidered and tabled, and will be tried again with such amendments as may secure the necessary number of votes.

The governor has appointed as commissioners to attend the historical celebration at Marietta, O., of the centennial anniversary of the organization of the Northwest Territory the following named gentlemen: Talcott D. Wing of Monroe; Thomas D. Gilbert of Grand Rapids; James W. Belmont of Greenville; Jerome T. Cobb of Schoolcraft; and George Green of Lansing. Judge Wing will be President and George Green secretary.

The house committee of the whole has agreed to the bill, which has previously passed the senate, making it an enforceable by a fine of not less than \$5, or more than \$10, or by imprisonment not less than ninety days, or more than one year—to knowingly sell as butter any oleomargarine, butterine or similar substance.

The house has passed the senate bill, 151 and 152, in reference to the swamp land interest fund. The first named bill amends the law of 1893, so that it reads that all money heretofore received or hereafter to be received after deducting expenses of sale of state swamp lands shall be denominated a primary school fund and the interest at five per cent per annum shall be appropriated to and distributed as the primary school fund income is now. The other bill amends the act of 1893 which provides for the payment of half of the interest of the swamp land fund to the counties, and directs that those amounts be credited back to the several counties.

## DETROIT MARKETS.

WHEAT, White.....	\$ 37.00 @ 51
Red.....	36.00 @ 50
CORN, per bu.....	31.00 @ 40
OATS.....	30.00 @ 32
BARLEY.....	1.00 @ 1.15
Timothy seed.....	2.25 @ 2.10
Clover seed, per bag.....	2.00 @ 1.80
FEED, per cwt.....	1.00 @ 1.10
Flour—Michigan patent.....	4.75 @ 4.50
Michigan roller.....	4.75 @ 4.50
Minnesota patent.....	5.25 @ 5.00
Minnesota bakers.....	4.75 @ 4.50
Michigan rye.....	3.75 @ 3.55
APPLS, p. rib.....	3.75 @ 3.50
BEANS, picked.....	1.75 @ 1.50
Unpicked.....	80 @ 1.25
BEEF.....	25 @ 28
BUTTER.....	14 @ 16
CHEESE, per lb.....	10 @ 11
Dried Apples, per lb.....	10 @ 11
DRESSED HOGS, per cwt.....	6.50 @ 6.75
Eggs, per doz.....	14 @ 15
HONEY, per lb.....	11 @ 12
HORS.....	83 @ 30
HAY, per ton, clover.....	6.50 @ 7.00
Timothy.....	11.00 @ 11.50
MALT, per bu.....	85 @ 90
OSTOES, per bu.....	9.00 @ 9.50
POTATOES, per bu.....	25 @ 30
POULTRY—Chickens, per pair.....	50 @ 75
Geese.....	8 @ 10
Turkeys.....	9 @ 20
Ducks.....	8 @ 10
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork.....	15.00 @ 17.25
Family.....	15.25 @ 17.50
Extra mess beef.....	7.75 @ 8.00
Lard.....	7 @ 7.75
Hams.....	12 @ 12.75
Veal, dressed.....	6 @ 7
Shoulders.....	8 @ 8.75
Bacon.....	8 @ 10
Tallow, per lb.....	3 @ 3.75
HIDES—Green City per lb.....	6 @ 6.50
Country.....	5 @ 5.50
Cured.....	7.75 @ 8
Balted.....	8 @ 9
Sheep skins, wool.....	50 @ 1.50

CATTLE—Market steady; shipping steers, \$3 @ 4; cow, bullock, \$2 @ 3; stockers and feeders \$200 @ 250; Texas, \$2 @ 15.

HOGS—Market strong; eastern, \$4 @ 4.50; rough and mixed, \$4 @ 4.50; packing, \$4 @ 4.50; light, \$4 @ 4.50; \$4 @ 4.50.

SHEEP—Market stronger; natives, \$3 @ 3.50; western, \$3 @ 3.50; Texas, \$2 @ 2.50; lambs, \$1 @ 3.50.

Ex-Mayor Cooper of New York, gives away a large portion of his income in charity.







## NORTHVILLE RECORD.

E. E. Rasm, Editor and Publisher.

NORTHVILLE, MICH.

A writer in Dr. Poote's Health Monthly says: "Mihnite is the name of a new explosive, so powerful that it is very dangerous to handle. In an accident by which six men were killed by its unexpected explosion two of the bodies were utterly destroyed so that not a fragment could be found. Nitro-glycerine is another explosive better known than mihnite, and perhaps of equal power, but it is being used to bring the dead to life. A medical exchange relates the case of a woman, apparently dead by collapse, who was resuscitated by a subcutaneous injection of a dilute solution of nitro-glycerine. 'A minute elapsed before the patient gave a slight gasp; after the third minute the pulse was felt, and the heart was distinctly heard; a flush came over the face of the patient, the eyes opened and the muscles, which had assumed the rigidity of death, gradually relaxed and she became conscious. In a few days the patient made a good recovery.' These facts demonstrate the importance of dosage and method of administration of anything powerful for both good and evil.

Says the Rev. Judson Smith of the American Board of Boston: "American missionaries have ever been treated with especial consideration by the Chinese authorities. Li Hung Chang, the Chinese statesman, said: 'I have read the Bible, I know all you Christian nations preach the golden rule of, "Do unto others as you would be done by," but none of you live up to it. The Americans come nearest to living up to it, however.' Thus, despite the treatment Chinamen received in some parts of the United States, Americans are the favorite foreigners with the Chinese people and government, and our missionaries have received more of their favor than missionaries from other countries."

The Shah of Persia has authorized the American missionaries to establish at Teheran a hospital in which, without regard to nationality or religion, all applicants for relief may be received for treatment. Dr. Torrence, physician to the mission, has been appointed director of the hospital, and an appeal is made for means to place it upon a working basis. For immediate use \$5,000 is needed, and \$10,000 will be necessary to complete the establishment. As a mark of appreciation of Dr. Torrence's zeal and devotion, applied gratuitously for many years in the relief of distress, the Shah has named him Grand Officer of the Order of the Lion and Sun of Persia.

Rev. Edward Everett Hale, in a sensible talk to the New England Chautauqua association confined his remarks to the importance and manner of studying history. He said it was a fallacious idea that we must begin with Adam and follow down through the five great monarchies until we reached the present day, but, rather we should begin with the history of our own town; then of our state, nation and the world.

In a Rhode Island factory town, a certain employer recently paid out to his employees on Saturday night \$700 in new bills that had been secretly marked. On the following Monday \$400 of the marked bills were deposited in the bank by the saloon-keepers of the town. It is to be feared that the McGlynn-George Anti-Poverty society could not help these men very much.

Benjamin F. Butler has been giving advice to the students of the Boston university law school. One of the most characteristic of his remarks ran as follows: "Make a bargain about your fees, and be sure to do this early and get your pay early." There is no doubt but advice of this character will be carefully followed.

The New York Tribune very pertinently says: Among the memories which decoration day should have brought to many minds is that of the unbuild monument to the most illustrious soldier of the war. Before another 30th of May comes around there should be a fitting edifice to deck with flowers at Riverside.

Prof. Henry C. Adams of Cornell university, has examined the statistics for fifteen of the principal cities in the Union, and finds that during the decade ending with 1880 the population increased 70.5 per cent., taxable valuation 156.9 per cent and the debt 290.9 per cent.

## THE NATION.

Chief Justice Miner of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, is dead.

Hon. Wm. Murray, judge of the New York supreme court, is dead.

Canadian Blood Indians and American Gros Ventres are at war on the Manitoba line.

The gold holdings of the United States treasury have increased \$6,000,000 since May 1.

The demand for notes of small denominations continues heavy and far exceeds the supply.

President and Mrs. Cleveland spent the first anniversary of their wedding picnicking in the woods.

J. H. Fields, a farmer living near Helena, Ky., shot his wife and two sons and then cut his own throat.

Prof. Sumner of Yale college has been appointed a member of the board of visitors to the naval academy.

W. W. Corcoran, the aged philanthropist of Washington, was stricken with paralysis the other morning.

Col. J. B. Andrews of Pittsburg, will succeed Capt. Eads in charge of the Teanantopsee ship railway scheme.

President Cleveland is planning an extensive western trip August and September are to be spent in the contemplated trip.

The Connecticut railroad commissioners have issued their edict forbidding the Sunday morning newspaper train in that state.

A collision occurred on the Louisville & Nashville road, about four miles from Calera, Ala., on the 1st inst., and four lives were lost.

The redemption of trade dollars now amounts to something over \$7,000,000. Treasury officials think that very few more are outstanding.

The Rev. Granville Moody, the famous Ohio chaplain known as the "Fighting Parson," died at Mount Vernon, Iowa, on the 5th inst., aged 76 years.

At Mansel, 12 miles north of Grand Forks, D. T., Mrs. Bokken, a Norwegian, and her two children, lost their lives by the burning of their home.

Much damage was done to property in Oberlin, Ohio, by a cloud-burst the other day. Three hundred feet of the Lake Shore track was washed away.

Mollie Jackson, a white woman, was convicted of vagrancy in the city court at Paducah, Ky., and sentenced to be sold to the highest bidder for 30 days.

A national convention of nail manufacturers will likely be called at Pittsburg in the near future for the purpose of checking the systematic cutting in prices.

The appropriation for printing small silver certificates is well exhausted and nothing can be done this year to meet the large orders constantly coming in.

Rev. Dr. Reed, who left Manson, Calhoun county, Iowa, last winter to become a missionary in Central Africa, has been killed and eaten by a tribe of cannibals.

The business men of Austin, Texas have offered to donate \$10,000 and 20 acres of land toward establishing in that city a home for veteran and indigent printers.

All differences between the Pittsburg stove manufacturers and molders have been amicably settled and work has been resumed in all the foundries in that section.

Hon. Chauncey Fielan, for years the oldest living ex-governor of Connecticut, died the other day of apoplexy, at his residence in Hampton. He was born in 1797.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Wm. A. Wheeler, ex-vice president, the flags upon all public buildings in Washington were at half mast the day of the funeral.

M. B. Farley, manager of the city electric light works of Danville, Pa., shot and instantly killed Geo. W. Garner, aged 18, who had been criminally intimate with Mrs. Farley.

Fred Vinoy of Detroit, first mate of the steamer Alaska, was crushed to death under a crank shaft the other morning, a few moments before the vessel made the Cleveland dock.

Reports from the Choctaw nation are to the effect that the trouble between the full bloods and half breeds is growing in intensity and has in many cases terminated in bloodshed.

Two Chinese immigrants arrived in New York the other day in irons. The men are believed to be convicts. The secretary of the treasury has ordered the men to be held pending an investigation.

Assistant Secretary Maynard has instructed the collector at San Francisco to prevent the landing of foreign convicts, at that port. The collector of immigration at that port has received similar instructions.

Gen. Fairchild believes the people of St. Louis will not ask President Cleveland to visit that city at the time of the G. A. R. encampment, as it would only result in attracting a crowd that would discommode the veterans.

Sherman Law, a wealthy young farmer living near Parkersburg, W. Va., quarreled with his sweetheart, Lizzy Berg. He attempted to shoot her, but the ball struck and killed her younger sister, Mary, who was in the same room.

A statement prepared at the treasury department shows that there was a net decrease of \$4,471,300 in the circulation during the month of May, and a net increase of \$10,080,780 in the cash in the treasury during the same period.

Simon Nelson, living near Huron, D. T., shot and killed Mrs. Shaw, her son, aged 15, and her sister, Miss Lyman, aged 22. The tragedy was the result of a contest over a tree claim which had been decided in favor of Mrs. Shaw. Afterward Nelson blew his own brains out.

The Grand Trunk railroad officials, in answer to the complaint of the Michigan Central road against it for selling tickets to commercial travelers at a lower rate

than that given to the public generally, says that these tickets have been sold under contracts relieving it from ordinary liability.

The Rev. Henry Van Rensselaer of the historical Albany family of that name has been converted from the Episcopal to the Catholic faith and has been ordained by Archbishop Corrigan as a priest. He has become a member of the society of Jesus and will go among the Indians as a missionary.

It is now estimated at the pension office that the number of Mexican pension claims will not exceed 30,000, 8,000 of which are widows' claims. Three thousand have already been received and 2,200 certificates issued. It has been determined to increase the force of the division having these cases in charge so that they may be turned out at the rate of 200 per diem.

The three Pinkerton men, Patrick Sheehy, Morton J. Nutty and Samuel A. Neff, who were in the court of sessions in Jersey City, N. J., for killing the 12-year-old boy Thomas Hogan on Jan. 20 last, have been acquitted. In charging the jury Judge Lippincott severely censured the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad company for employing the Pinkertons thereby exciting the people to riot.

### WILLIAM A. WHEELER DEAD.

Death of the Ex-Vice President After a Lingering Illness.

Sketch of His Public Career.

Hon. William A. Wheeler, ex-vice president of the United States died at his home in Malone, N. Y., on the 4th inst., his life passing away so gradually and quietly that it is difficult to mark the exact moment when the spirit took its flight.

Mr. Wheeler, whose vitality had been decreasing slowly through the past six years, retained his vigor up to perhaps six months ago. From that date he failed rapidly. He was tortured terribly by insomnia and neuritis, and was also afflicted with catarrh of the bladder. The night of March 3 last he was seized with a chill, followed by a sinking spell, and then by a general paralysis of the limbs. His physician thought him dying. He never fully rallied from that attack and mind and body wasted away together. There has probably been softening of the brain and for weeks he was irrational. The brain affection was the immediate cause of death.

Several days before the end of his life he was in a condition of unconsciousness, from which he was never fully aroused, except for a moment or two, and had not spoken or given any sign of recognition of friends or what was going on around him. He had no near relative in the world to administer to him during his illness, which he died at the age of 67 years.

William Almon Wheeler was born in Malone, N. Y., June 23, 1819. His parents, who had come from Vermont, were among the early settlers of the village. He received his early education in the village school, and at the age of 19 entered the University of Vermont at Burlington, but for lack of means was compelled to leave college at the end of his sophomore year.

After leaving college he studied law and was admitted to the bar at the age of 23. He affiliated with the Whig party and was elected to represent his district in the legislature in 1849 and in 1850 he was elected to the lower house of the legislature, and in 1851 and 1852 he was a member of the state senate.

In 1853 he was elected to congress as a republican. In 1857 he was prevailing officer in the state convention, and in 1858 he was elected to congress from his old district and served four consecutive terms, during which time he served on important committees. In 1860 he was nominated by the republican convention for vice president by acclamation and was elected by Mr. Hayes. Afterward he was vice president of the republic.

The following telegrams were received soon after his death:

From Mrs. Hayes and I have heard with deep sorrow of the death of our friend, Mr. Wheeler. I will attend the funeral with my son.

From R. B. Hayes: "SARAH J. HAYES, N. Y., June 4. While sympathizing with the citizens of Malone in their grief for their distinguished fellow-townsmen, I shall be unable to attend the funeral services on Tuesday next."

The funeral services were held on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at the Congregational church in Malone, with a sermon by the pastor, to whom Mr. Wheeler had been almost a second father.

O'Brien's Smth.

A great labor demonstration in honor of Editor William O'Brien of United Ireland, was held in New York the other night, but Mr. O'Brien rather threw cold water on the affair. There were 12,000 to 15,000 men in the procession, which paraded the streets with banners and transparencies bearing Irish and labor mottoes. Mr. O'Brien, however, was not in the procession nor did he put in an appearance at the reviewing stand in Union square. He said the whole affair was engineered as a boom for McGlynn and Henry George and that he would have nothing to do with the demonstration.

After the parade halted and gathered about the speakers were made by John McJannet, Rabbi Bionie, James P. Archival, the Rev. Charles P. McCarthy and the Rev. Dr. McGlynn. All the speakers denounced Mr. O'Brien for his non-appearance, after having accepted the invitation. Every mention of O'Brien's name was met with a storm of abuse. Henry George was present at the earlier part of the meeting, but left before it had advanced very far.

Another reason for Mr. O'Brien's absence was because John McJannet was to preside at the meeting. As McJannet presided at a lecture delivered by "Gyan" (another one of Phoenix park murder notoriety) a few nights ago, O'Brien said he did not desire to be associated with him.

Mr. O'Brien has received many congratulations on his action regarding the parade. He is confident that the Irish Nationalists will not misunderstand his action, and that the cause of Ireland will be helped rather than retarded by his refusal to participate in the parade.

Blown to Pieces.

A terrible explosion occurred in a stone quarry at Birmingham, Pa., the other morning, and eight men were instantly killed. Several others were badly and perhaps fatally injured. The killed and wounded were in the act of drilling a hole when the explosion occurred.

## FOREIGN.

The total national debt of Mexico is \$151,023,000.

Bismarck is scheming to bring the three emperors together.

The Sultan of Turkey has ceded the island of Cyprus to England.

Michael Davitt is out in a letter counselling his countrymen to resist evictions.

A collision occurred in the English channel on the 6th inst., and four persons were drowned.

President Grover contributed 10,000 francs toward the fund for the sufferers by the Opera Comique fire.

German official opinion is to the effect that war has been averted, but this assertion is accepted with some doubt.

The senate at Ottawa, after a day's debate, has decided that a divorce obtained in the United States is of no effect in Canada.

Sir Alexander Campbell has been sworn in as lieutenant governor of Ontario, vice Hon. J. B. Robinson, who's term of office had expired.

The by law granting the Detroit River & Lake Erie railway a bonus of \$15,000 was carried in South Gresham, Ont. by a majority of over 100.

A papal rescript has been issued, ordering high mass and the Te Deum to be sung in all the Catholic churches in England in honor of the queen's jubilee.

Sir John Macdonald thinks there should be reciprocal trade between Canada and the United States, but that commercial union in the shape it has assumed, is impossible.

A destructive fire broke out in the Strand at Hamburg, Germany, on the 1st inst., and before it was subdued shipping to the amount of several million dollars had been destroyed.

Lawrence Donovan, who jumped off the Brooklyn bridge and also off the suspension bridge at Niagara Falls, jumped from London bridge into the Thames on the 5th inst. He says he did it in honor of the queen's jubilee.

The latest estimate of the victims of the Opera Comique fire, places the number at 141, including the bodies of forty persons which were found in the ruins, but which were so badly burned as to be unrecognizable.

Hidden treasure to the value of 295,000,000 has been discovered in the palace of a deceased vizier at Rabat, Morocco. The Sultan, it is said, has confiscated the treasure and is having it conveyed to the imperial coffers.

The bank of Spain has presented a tender to the government offering to form a company to take the lease of the tobacco monopoly and to pay the government 12,000,000 yearly for the privilege, in addition to half the profits after the first three years. The offer has been accepted.

The queen's route from Buckingham palace to Westminster abbey, on the 1st inst., has been revised and extended. The windows along the line of march are letting for £30, and a single first floor of rooms for £50. Americans are credited with being the highest bidders, forcing prices up.

A land slide occurred on the Spitzen mountain near Spiringen, on the 1st inst., covering an area of two kilometres. Many houses were destroyed, killing ten persons and seriously wounding many more. Many heads of cattle were destroyed. The debris dammed the Schachen, the torrent forming an extensive lake.

During a circus performance at Neschew the other night a portion of the roof of the circus structure was blown off. The pendant lamps were broken and the blazing petroleum poured down on the heads of the spectators. A fearful panic arose, and many persons were trampled to death, a number were fatally burned and 200 others were more or less injured.

It has been proved by and doubt by the picking up of the captain's chest that the steamer Sir John Lawrence was lost in the recent eye off Calcutta. The steamer carried 730 passengers and it is believed the whole number were lost. The largest part of the passengers were native ladies who were going to Juggernaut, in Orissa, to celebrate the Juggernaut festival. The catastrophe has cast a feeling of gloom over the Hindoo community and all the best families are in mourning for relatives, or friends who were among the passengers.

The women's jubilee offering has finally closed its lists with some £50,000 and a million and a half subscribers. Queen Victoria is to receive a small deputation headed by Lady Stafford on the already deeply engaged 22d of June. Later she will welcome, probably at Windsor, a much more comprehensive party of ladies, which is to include representatives of county committees of every class of subscribers. The all important question of the expenditure of the balance is still warmly debated. Three alternative plans are to be submitted to the queen. There is divergence of opinion as to whether the statue in Windsor is to be an exact replica or an enlargement.

Victoria is Frightened.

A very uneasy feeling prevails in London concerning the Queen's progress in state from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey on the 21st of June. An impression has somehow got abroad that an attempt will be made on the Queen's life, either on her way to or from the abbey, and the rumors on the subject have been strengthened by the last of the series of the articles of "Parnellism and Crime" in the Times wherein it is distinctly stated that we are on the eve of some great catastrophe. Of course every precaution will be taken to guard the Queen from danger, but the route is somewhat long and it is impossible to deny that any intending assassin would have many opportunities of accomplishing his design. Her Majesty is fully aware of the rumors current on the subject and showed visible signs of trepidation when she proceeded to the east end of London to open the People's Hall.

## THE GERMAN ARMY IN SOCIETY

The Aristocratic Privilege Enjoyed by the Commanders of the Prussian Soldiers.

An American who has just come back from Germany treated several of us the other evening to a very interesting monologue on the German army in Germany society. When late in the sixteenth century Europe began to awake from feudalism she did so very slowly, and almost regretfully. Some of the worst features of the feudal regime remained, and remain even to this day. They may present themselves under a new aspect, assume a guise less shocking to the modern eye, but they are essentially the same as they were four or five hundred years ago. In Prussia the common soldier gets for three years' service his board, which is, to express it mildly, very plain and frugal. Besides, he gets a remuneration of 20 pfennig—5 cents per day. A young lieutenant after graduating at five or six classic, polytechnic and military schools, is entitled to a salary of 150 marks, or \$37 a month. He is expected to provide for his uniform, and, if he is a cavalry officer, for his horse and servant. He has little expense in procuring a servant, for any common soldier thinks himself happy to get a position as an officer's servant, with \$3 or \$4 a month. A lieutenant from about 25 to 29 years old can not expect to be raised to the next highest rank, which is that of captain, before attaining at least his thirty-sixth year. Besides, it is always morally certain that every young officer has to spend four or five years in an out-of-the-way garrison in some provincial town. Nevertheless, it is a fact, proved by statistics (the favorite science of young men desirous to become officers in the army increases steadily year after year).

Now, how is this to be accounted for? Only one reason can be given for it, but that is simple. Every young man who enters the army as candidate for the officership, in so doing joins himself to the aristocracy of the land. His uniform opens to him the way to the highest circles of society. At all court festivals he is introduced into the presence of the king or kaiser, as the case may be. He is invited to all the great banquets, for which, however, he is obliged to pay his share. Thus it often happens that our lieutenant dines on several courses of dainty but very expensive dishes, and after feasting on tuffles and champagne goes to a cheap restaurant to quiet the cravings of his stomach with beer wurst and sauerkraut.

Every German officer, from the bearded lieutenant still in the habit of chewing candy to the gruff-voiced major, hopes to make his fortune by marrying the daughter of a rich peasant. And it is a fact that nine out of every ten do succeed. There is no shorter, surer, and as far as the young marriageable maiden is concerned, no more agreeable way of becoming part of the elite than the marriage with an officer, a young one if possible, but even an old one rather than none at all. The art of flattery is an accomplishment deemed absolutely indispensable in every officer. Flattery is the young lieutenant's second nature. He flirts in the salon, in the theater, on the promenade. Only dueling is his great passion. By the rules of the corps he is obliged to accept any challenge coming from persons not below him in social standing. The favorite duel of officers is the combat of swords, so called after the long and broad sword used. In this duel the fighting parties are half-naked—i. e., the upper half of their bodies is exposed. If an officer is caught dueling he is arrested and nominally sentenced. But he never thinks of taking this seriously. If he refuses to accept a challenge his fellow-officers compel him to leave the army.

It is a treat to watch a young lieutenant while he is drilling his men. He has four or five corporals to assist him. His chief occupation is to stand motionless but in threatening attitudes in the midst of the new soldiers. He very seldom says anything—that would be directly sacrificing his dignity. Whenever some unlucky recruit tries to raise himself to a due appreciation of the glories of the soldier's life, and the corporal uses livelier language than usual, our lieutenant frowns. It is seldom, very seldom, that more is needed to set all things right in a second. But even if after the frown the refractory soldier continues "thick-headed," the lieutenant takes a step toward him. That is enough. Thus far no case is known where this extreme measure of discipline had not an immediate effect. The recruits are for the most part country people, good and honest, but stupid. They look upon the officer as a superior being. It never comes to their minds that he is made of the same clay as they themselves. The laws against insubordination are truly draconian. The other day a young, intelligent man was sentenced to three years imprisonment because he had struck a low-minded corporal who had done his best to gall and insult the young man in every way he could.—New York Graphic.

## IF THIS WERE SO.

Oh, Love, if I could see you standing here,  
If to whom the mixture of a scene  
This lane, tree-shadowed, with the summer's  
light  
Falling in golden showers, the boughs between,  
Upon your upturned face—shines out as clear,  
Against the background dark of many a year,  
As vander solitary starlet bright  
Gleams on the storm-clad bosom of the night  
If this were so—if you should come to me  
With your calm, angel face, framed in with  
gold  
And lay your hand in mine as long ago  
You had it, surely, when I the love untold,  
Hidden within my heart, set my lips free  
To speak of it and know the certainty  
Of love crowned or rejected—yes or no?  
Oh, Love, I could not speak if this were so.  
But if you came to meet me in the lane  
With footsteps swift than you use of yore—  
And if your face grew brighter, dear, as though  
The gladness of my coming back, once more—  
If when I lay your hand on mine again,  
Your calmness grew less still, than not in vain  
My heart would strive to speak, for it would  
know  
What words to utter, Love, if this were so!  
—Chambers Journal.

## SET IN DIAMONDS.

By Charlotte M. Braeme.

### CHAPTER XX—CONTINUED.

He looked at her in surprise. He was tired and hungry; all the way home he had been thinking of Marguerite, and when he looked at his sister waiting there to speak to him, his first words were:

"Where is Marguerite?"  
"It is of Marguerite I wish to speak," she replied. "She is in her room, I believe. I wish to speak to you before you see her, Douglas."  
"Some tiresome woman's quarrel," he thought to himself, as in an impatient tone of voice, he said: "I hope they will be punctual with dinner to-day; the wind is cold, and I am very hungry. Can you not wait till after dinner, Thamer?"

"I think it of the greatest consequence that you should know at once," said Lady Perth. "I should not like the responsibility of keeping the truth from you one moment longer than is necessary."

Without another word Lord Stair led the way to the library, and Lady Perth followed him.

"The lamps were lighted and the fire burned brightly, Lord Stair held his hands over the blaze."

"It is not often," he said, "that I feel the cold so terribly. Outside the weather is terrible, and it is as dark as possible." He shivered as he spoke. "A hard night for all poor travelers." He said, "Now, Thamer, what is it?"

"I have something most painful to tell you, Douglas. I will be brief. I do not wish to put you to more shame and pain than is absolutely needful. For some time past I have had my own ideas and thoughts about your wife and Captain Este." She stopped abruptly for Lord Stair held up his hand with a gesture of authority.

"I will not hear one word against my dear and beautiful young wife," he said—"not one single word."

"You will change your mind when you hear—not what I have suspected, but what I have absolutely seen and heard," said Lady Perth, and then, with some palated additions of her own, she told him all that she had seen and heard by the Herons' Pool.

"I repeat," she said, "that I saw your wife fling her arms around Drey's neck; that they kissed each other with passionate tears and passionate kisses; that she buried her face on his breast and wept without restraint. I saw her—when he was going away, when he had left her—fill with her face on the ground, and weep as every woman weeps when she parts with her best beloved."

"Poor child," said Lord Stair, in a voice full of compassion. He looked a little pale and startled, but there were depths of loyalty in that noble heart of his none could fathom.

"Poor child," he repeated, with even greater pity and tenderness.

Lady Perth looked at him in wonder and dismay.

"Poor—what?" she cried. "Do I hear aright—do you mean that you pity her, a shameless—"  
"Hush!" he interrupted, sternly. "I forbid you to speak of her in that fashion. You say they parted—that they bade each other farewell; if she had gone with him, if he had remained with her, you might have suspected something. They have parted, you say, and forever, what can be wrong? They had a great and kindly affection for each other, they were doubtless grieved to part; I see no harm in that."

Lady Perth had turned pale with wonder and rage. She had never dreamed her brother would take the matter in this fashion; she had felt so sure that he would adopt her view, that he would believe her guilty and discard her that she was bewildered by her own fallacy. She trembled with rage.

"How blind and foolish you are, Douglas," he cried. "Is there ever a finale without a beginning? If this is the end of their acquaintance, what do you think the course of it has been?"

"I think an evil," said Lord Stair. "Thamer, when I married Marguerite Natre, she was a child, and her soul was as white and stainless as the leaf of a white lily; do you wish me to believe that a few months have changed that guileless child into a guilty, shameless woman? Nonsense, you may as well tell me that the sun sets in the east. I do not believe one word of it."

"But I saw it," she cried, trembling with rage. "I saw it myself."

"You exaggerate even what you saw. I prefer to believe in my wife! My wife is to me the fairest, the dearest, and the most spotless of women! I refuse to believe, and I decline resolutely to hear one word against her. If this was all you had to say to me, Thamer, you may consider it all unsaid. There is nothing in it. We Stairs are all proud and cold; we are not given

to affectionate demonstrations. Marguerite is most loving and tender of heart. Tears and kisses mean anything but guilt from her."

"I have not seen her so loving and demonstrative with you," sneered Lady Perth.

"Then it is my own fault!" said the loyal gentleman. "Heaven bless her! She has been, I am sure a true wife to me."

"You must please yourself," said Lady Perth. "I have done my duty. I have told you what I saw and heard; I could tell you more. Since you decline to hear it, it is useless. One thing is quite certain," she continued; "you may think little of dishonor—I do not. If that woman remains in the house I shall not. She has lost her character in my eyes, and I shall not remain under the same roof with her."

Lord Stair laughed scornfully.

"My dear Thamer," he replied; "you can most certainly please yourself. My wife will never leave my roof. I wonder that you should say anything so ridiculous to me!"

"I mean it," said Lady Perth.

"Then my dear sister, you had better begin packing at once," said Lord Stair. "My dear Marguerite will never leave my house, nor shall I ever believe one word against her."

Lady Perth looked at him with angry eyes.

"Go and see your wife yourself!" she cried. "When I taxed her with this shameful story, she made no attempt to deny it, but she implored me not to tell you—she begged of me, for the baby's sake, for her sake. But I told her it was my duty, and had to be done."

For one moment the dark handsome face grew pale; then Lord Stair said gravely:

"I do not believe you, Thamer."

"It is as true," she cried, "as that Heaven hears me speak."

There was a certain ring of truth in her voice that startled him.

"I do not believe it," he said, "My faith in my wife's truth and loyalty is not easily broken. I will go to her."

"I will go with you," said Lady Perth. "You will see for yourself that in my presence she will not deny anything I have said."

"Come," said Lord Stair—"I am not at all afraid."

They walked in silence to Lady Stair's room. Lord Stair knocked, and there was no answer.

"I am sure she is here," said Lady Perth; "but I have no doubt she is afraid."

"Afraid, nonsense!" cried Lord Stair, "she is far more likely to be asleep."

"We shall see," replied Lady Perth. He knocked again.

"Marguerite, my darling!" he said; "It is I, let me in."

Still no answer, no sound.

"Marguerite," he cried, again and again, "let me in."

But no answer came to his cries, no answer to his raps.

"Take care," he said to Lady Perth. "I am going to break open the door."

With a violent effort he accomplished it, and they entered the room together. Alas, it was empty, but the long French doors stood wide open, and there was a letter on the table addressed to Lord Stair, which he opened—and read.

### CHAPTER XXI.

#### A MESSENGER.

There is nothing perhaps more pathetic than the sight of an empty room. When Lord Stair, followed by Lady Perth, went to the apartments where the beautiful young wife spent so much of her time, the scene was a dramatic one; seven o'clock on a dark December night; the room lighted by the blaze of the fire and the half-turned on lamps. So many traces of beautiful Marguerite where she herself was no more to be seen. The book she had been reading lay with its face on the table, a vase filled with winter roses stood near an open work-box, delicate, dainty, almost impalpable traces of her fair presence which went to the heart of her husband.

Standing there with an evil light in her eyes, an evil flush on her face, was Lady Perth. The sight of that empty room, of the French windows wide open, gave her a thrill of triumph. The cold night air comes in strong and sweeping; it makes the flame of the fire flicker, it touches even the steady flame of the lamp, and the first words Lord Stair uttered as entered the room, were, "Why are those doors open?" He did not know that the light of his life had passed out through them forevermore.

Lady Perth guessed why the cold night air came in, why the lamps were lowered, why the room was empty, and her heart beat. This was indeed the hour of her triumph. She knew by her quick instinct that Lady Stair had left the house by this way.

How many hundreds of years have passed since the voice of a king was heard in his palace halls, crying out with woe never equalled: "Marianne," and his cry was unanswered. So now with Lord Stair.

"Marguerite!" he cried, and his voice was so full of pain, there was such a wonder of anguish in it, that the cold, proud woman, standing by, was struck.

"Marguerite!" he cried again, "The sweep of the wind, the flicker of the flames, seemed to answer him. No other voice replied."

"The room is as cold as death," he said with a shudder, and going to one of the lamps, he raised the light.

There it lay, the letter written and folded so short a time since, directed in his wife's handwriting to himself.

He took it up; he was a strong man and a brave man, but his hands trembled and his face blanched. As he read, it seemed to him that an iron hand clutched his heart and held it still. As he read, the blood grew cold in his veins, the half-formed words died on his lips.

"I have left you forever. You will hear the story when I am gone. It seems to me useless to speak of my innocence; you must think of and judge me as you will. Heaven knows! Good-bye. Thank you for all your love and kindness. I would rather be tortured to death than go through the Divorce Court! There is no help for me. Good-bye."

Once, twice, thrice he read that fatal letter, then it fell from his nerveless hands to the ground. Lady Perth stooped to raise it, and read the lines as she did so.

"You see," she said, gently, "I was right. I do not wish to triumph over you, but I was right."

He held out his hand with an imperative gesture for silence; great drops of agony stood on his brow, his lips were white and parched. But Lady Perth paid no heed; this was the hour of her triumph, and she would abate none of it.

"This is the letter of a guilty woman," said Lady Perth, with great emphasis, touching the paper as she spoke with hands that are always white and always cold.

He looked at her, but seemed for the moment quite incapable of speech.

"It is the letter of a guilty woman I repeat," she said; and long, hatred shone in her cold, proud eyes as they dwelt on the white, agonized face before her. She saw that she might speak for some time with impunity—he could not answer.

"She has done with him," she said; "I have seen it all along. I felt sure it would end in this way. You know Douglas, that I warned you: I spoke to you often enough about it when he first came here; I warned you, but you blindly refused to see. She was so innocent, so greatly to be trusted; I was so evil minded, so suspicious. At last I forebore to warn you, seeing that I only attracted your displeasure to myself."

She might lash and sting him with bitter words as she would, he was powerless to interrupt her, he stood still with the same dazed look on his face, his eyes fixed on the open French doors, whence she had passed who was never to pass them more. She could say what she would, he was paralyzed with grief, the lash fell unheeded. She went far at last.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

#### Using Proper Material.

"Did you hear that Mrs. Smith is having her pic painted?"

"You don't say. That old thing?"

"Yes, indeed, painted in oil."

"Well, I never! In oil! If she ever wants to have a good likeness she'll have to be painted in vinegar."—San Francisco Chronicle.

#### A Slight Impediment.

She had gone up to visit a lady friend with whom her acquaintance was slight, and she wanted to let her know something that is usually considered among ladies rather important.

"You know I am engaged to be married?"

"Indeed! He's a nice fellow, of course."

"Yes, charming; a delightful gentleman."

"And when is the ceremony to take place?"

"Well, I don't quite know."

"There needn't be any delay about such a thing as that. He's wealthy, is he?"

"Yes; he's very well off. But you see—well, there's a slight impediment."

"A slight impediment?"

"I mean—well—he's not divorced yet."—San Francisco Chronicle.

#### In a Cocked Hat and Night-Gown.

General R. S. Ripley, who commanded the Confederate batteries that first opened fire on Fort Sumter (and who died in New York March 29) said to some friends once: "I had ordered," said General Ripley, "some cocked hats for our uniforms, and the day before the attack I met a boy with a box in his hand running toward Fort Moultrie. 'Where'll I find General Ripley?' he asked me. 'And what do you want of him?' said I. 'Why,' said the breathless youngster, 'I heard they were to start firing on Fort Sumter, and I must get this hat to him, before they start in.' He thought the attack could not be made unless I was in full regalia. As it happened, I was awakened an hour or two before the first shot was fired by a false alarm that the signal to begin hostilities had been given, and I rushed out in my night clothes and caught up the cocked hat on the way. That was all my uniform—a cocked hat and a night-gown."—New York World.

#### Assailing Hugo's Memory.

Next week I hear, we are to have another posthumous volume of letters and pen landscapes by the author of "Les Misérables." The moment is ill chosen, for the reaction against the dead poet is setting in strongly. The young generation is against Hugo and in favor of Lamartine, who will be set up on a definitive pedestal, while Hugo will be dragged in the mire and covered with opprobrium, both as a man and as a poet, until his turn shall come some twenty years hence for a final apotheosis. An amiable biographer is already preparing a negative of the unedifying details of Hugo's private life—of the consolatory liaison of Mme. Hugo with Saint Beuve of the counter liaison of the poet Mme. Druet, the actress and of the sadness of the later years of the poet's life, as seen from behind the scenes, and through the glare of the perpetual and often grotesque glorification of which his memory is now the victim. Considering the natural pessimism of the age, it would perhaps be preferable that this book should never be written.—Paris Letter to the London World.

#### The Pioneers of '49.

A Philbrook, Montana, correspondent writes: "The 'Old-timer,' the 'Forty-niner!' A flood of recollections enter my mind, both kindly and amusing, as I dwell on the many various specimens of this kind that I have met with during my sojourn in the west. There are three distinct classes. The 'old-timers,' who have made a success in life, and there are a large number of these, liberal-hearted men, who are pillars of strength in the territories. But it is in the other two classes in which you find the fund of anecdote and interesting characteristics which make the 'old-timer' the pilgrim's hero. It is those who have made and lost the fortunes which were so easily got in the 'prima-days' and those who have never made any great stake, but always 'just missed it.'"

The first of these last two classes are the men who suffered all the hardships of the trip from Omaha to California, and in the '60s went to Idaho and Montana, undergoing almost marvelous experiences, escapes from the Indians, from starvation, and from cold; which put into plain words in this day of palace coaches across the continent raises suspicions that the imagination of the narrator is getting the best of him. But the old saying that "truth is stranger than fiction" was never truer than in this case. Most of them lost their fortunes by recklessness, thinking what was made so easily could be made again. The most of these men, therefore, possess those qualities which redeem them from the vulgar poverty of their present condition. The habits of years leave their trace, and they will to-day divide their last meal with the stranger that comes to the cabin door, and feel insulted if payment is offered. But how bitter must his feelings be when he finds the country settling up with large numbers of people from the "states," to whom he is but a tramp, and he finds himself slowly vending his way to the poor-house. What a fall—from being the honored guest at the honored board of some more fortunate partner to be pointed out as an object of suspicion and a fit subject for the county commissioners' care. We who know treat him all the more kindly, and to us he abundantly repays his soul.

In the third class are found the witty story-tellers, the men who spin the yarns so taking to the youthful ear. There are many smart, brainy men, who, through some fatal lack in their moral or mental make up, have never been anything but rovers. And, having a vast fund of general information and actual experiences to draw upon, and with a vivid imagination, can weave fact and fancy into stories that will hold the audience of open-mouthed "tenderfeet" spellbound.

But they are going, and very soon a genuine, "old-timer" will be a thing of the past. They have filled a noble place in the history of the United States, and the present generation owes much to the few who risked all that the many could follow.

#### Work of Nature's Sculptor.

We are accustomed to associate such gigantic water-carvings as the Colorado canon and the N. Agia gorge with almost inconceivable periods of time, yet instances are numerous of the wearing from the solid rock of gorges hundreds of feet deep by two or three centuries only of work. Lyell mentions the case of the Smets, in Sicily, which had been dammed by lavas in 1603. In two and a half centuries it had excavated a channel fifty to several hundred feet deep, and in some parts forty to fifty feet wide, although the rock is a hard basalt. He also describes a gorge in decomposed rock, near Milledgeville, Ga., that was at first a mud-crack a yard deep, but which in twenty years was 300 yards long, twenty to 180 feet wide and fifty feet deep; Lyell describes a similar gorge, of twice the length, in Brazil, made in forty years. But it is the low lands bordering rivers that the flood-artist finds the plastic material that may be remodelled with each passing season. With high water, the streams rapidly wear into earthly banks, commencing new bends or cutting off old ones, and even opening new channels for discharge. The great and turbulent Hoang-Ho is noted for its devastations, as Dana. In 1850 it emptied into the Yellow Sea; now this mouth is dry and it has a new channel opening to the Gulf of Pechelo, nearly three hundred miles north of its former outlet, and it departed from the old more than this distance from the coast. This is the last of many changes, back and forth, recorded by the Chinese during the past 3000 years.

A Chinaman has sued a woman in Los Angeles, Cal., for \$3,000 damages to his character, caused from being arrested for a theft which was not proven against him.

A three-hundred pound turtle was recently captured near St. Augustine, Fla.

It is proposed to introduce the culture of sugar beets into New Zealand and to erect factories for making sugar. The capacity of the different parts of the country to produce beets rich in sugar will first be tested.

FIFTY years ago two-fifths of the public-school teachers in Massachusetts were men; now about one-tenth are men. The average wages of men then were \$25 44 per month, and of women \$11 38; now men average \$111 23 and women \$43 97.

A RECENT visitor to the pope asked Cardinal Howard whether she would better tell the pope at the audience she was to have that she was an Irishwoman. "Oh, yes," said Cardinal Howard, "and if you only say you are a homelier you will be all the better received."

THREE hundred Norwegian emigrants passed through Chattanooga, Tenn., Monday en route to the Mormon settlement in Utah, which they propose to join. They are accompanied by several elders, who are returning with this party as the result of a proselyting trip.

CITIZEN FRANCIS TRAIN says that when he stopped eating meat, thirteen years ago, and began living on fruit and grain, he weighed 210 pounds. He now weighs 180 and as he is six feet in height, he thinks he has the correct proportion. He has not been ill an hour since he began fasting.

Ten grocers of Tennessee are up in arms at the law passed at the last session of the legislature putting a coal-oil tax on dealers. The effect, it is claimed, will be to drive the grocers out of the market, leaving the field to the "Standard Oil company, which can raise the price high enough to pay the tax."

It is rumored in Washington that Sir Lionel Sackville West, England's diplomatic representative in this country, is to be married shortly to Miss Maggie Mitchell, a daughter of Oregon's senator. Miss Mitchell sails with her mother for England May 7, and Sir Lionel West joins his daughter abroad in June.

In a recent lecture before the Royal society of Edinburgh John Murray, of the Challenger expedition, said he believed that, taking its size into consideration, there was no country in the world with a better record of scientific work or a greater mass of scientific literature than Scotland during the past twenty years.

PROF. BEAL, of Michigan, thinks practical entomologists should interest themselves in finding out how bumble bees can be increased, to the end that they may fertilize red clover blossoms. He states that these useful insects are more common in the northern than in the southern states, and that the clover seed crop is much larger in the former on that account.

#### The Stimulant Question.

The discovery of the Moxie Nerve Food has settled the stimulant question. This little plant, supposed to be worth nothing except for fodder, has turned out to be, in all its simplicity, the finest nerve food ever found, and the successful enemy of the rum fiend. It recovers nervous exhaustion at once, giving vigor and durable health, while the stimulant gives only a temporary relief leaving the irritated nervous system worse than before. Moral and physical beauty on the one side, and crime ill-health and degradation on the other. The excitement over the Moxie is not surprising.

The first colored man ever elected mayor of a town north of the Ohio river is Isador Tappins of Reedville, Ohio.

We have just received from the Rheumatic Syrup company of Jackson, Michigan, a very handsome picture, thirteen by twenty-eight inches in size, called "The Egyptian Girl." It is an Oriental figure, lovely in design and truly a work of art, and it cannot fail to be appreciated by all who see it. We are rejoiced to say that they can be procured by cutting on your druggists. In case the druggists do not have them, enclose six cents in postage stamps to the Rheumatic Syrup Co., Jackson, Mich., and they will send you one by return mail.

Some unknown friend has sent Lieut. Greely a check for \$500 for his daughter, who was born a few weeks ago.

MENSWAN'S PERFECTED BEEF TONIC, only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force generating, invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, all forms of general debility, all enfeebled conditions, whether result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute diseases; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Hazard, Hazard & Co., Props., New York. Sold by druggists.

Czar Alexander never reads a newspaper until it has been specially prepared for the imperial sensitiveness.

#### Pain's Amica Oil.

The best salve in the world for Burns, Wounds and sores of all kinds. Boils, Felons, Chilblains, Frozen Feet, Piles, Barber's Itch, Sore Eyes, Chapped Hands, Sore Throat, Scald Head, Pimples on the Face, and all skin diseases.

For Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Constipation, use Page's Mandrake Pills. Above remedies sold by druggists or sent by mail for 25 cents by C. W. Snow & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.



## Northville Record

EDITOR RECORD:—In response to many of my old friends in Northville, requesting me to write something of this home. After a close observation of about three weeks, please allow me a short space through your columns to jot down a few facts as they have day by day come under my observation. The home is located about three miles from the city, on a good thoroughfare, on a slight elevation of ground, about twenty rods from the road, on the sides surrounded by nice, clean and beautiful groves. While on the west of front there is a light descent of about sixty rods down to Grand River, where I can sit at this writing and see the golden products of the northern woods (the pine) slow and gentle, gliding down the stream to their slaughter. Our home is a beautiful brick structure, over three hundred feet long, and over one hundred wide, four stories high, besides the basement, with all the modern improvements and a capacity of feeding and sleeping five hundred men. We have now on the roll about six hundred, about half that number is here now. Some away on furloughs, others have been discharged, while many have been carried to their last resting place, the soldier's cemetery.

We have all sorts of men, and from all parts of the world. From the snow clad hills of Sweden, and from the scorching sands of Africa. There seems to be considerable sociability among them, some amuse themselves by playing cards, others checkers, while a few seem to enjoy themselves in talking over their army experiences and singing their war songs; many of them bear evidence of the ravages of the rebellion, and no doubt have been brave, gallant and noble soldiers in defense of their country's flag. Now the question will naturally arise in many of your minds why there are so many here. I presume to speak within bounds that seventy-five percent of them are here from dissipated habits, yes, from whiskey and other vicious habits that travel hand in hand. We have a number of men here that remind me (especially at the table) of the little boy giving the pedigree of his dog, said "he was half shepherd and the rest just dog." Now we have a plenty of this kind of men here that are most "all dog" and not much shepherd.

How are we fed? We have every thing that the farmer produces, all kinds of meats, fresh and salt, and fresh and salt fish, the nicest kind of bread and butter, plenty of the best tea and coffee, potatoes and a variety of puddings, pies and sauce and one of the nicest little birds that a man ever kept in, and clothed like gentlemen. How many there are here that find fault and I presume that if we trace their history back before or since the war and they never have lived half as well as they are living here to-day. And this same set of men complaining that this institution needs renovating, and a new set of officers, then we would have something that is fit to eat. I think the most effectual way of renovating this institution would be to put about twenty-five of the inmates on half rations and allow them no privileges, and the house would be most successfully renovated. I think we have the right man for the right place. This institution and the way it is conducted reflects much credit to our state and especially to the officers in charge. Misfortune and sickness have brooded me here and I am proud of such a home, and can think of no other language any more appropriate to express my thanks and gratitude for this home than in the language of the little girl. On receiving her Christmas presents they were so much nicer than she anticipated, she exclaimed "My God, how I wish I could pray." We have the best of medical attendance, our doctor is a very skillful practitioner and obliging and seems to have all the sympathy for the inmates of the institution required, although I don't think he was ever in the service as he is too young. Our officers are all very obliging.

D. B. PHILLIPS.  
Soldiers' Home, May 23th.

### Bucklen's Arnica salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chillsblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Itches, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. M. Randolph.

## THERE IS NO LAW

Against our having the Newest, Neatest, and Nobbiest Stock of DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS in Northville and we do not

## BREAK ANY LAW

When we sell them at the lowest living price. We have just received our Spring Stock of DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS and we are now ready to show you as well selected stock as was ever shown in Northville.

Our stock of Dress Goods comprises all the latest styles and colors. We have an elegant stock of White Goods and Lawns. Latest novelties in Parasols.

We have no old Goods or Styles to show you as our entire stock is new, and it is No Novelty for us to be leaders in low prices, for during the past year we have become used to it. Call and examine our goods and prices before buying.

Yours for Business,

## HUTTON BROS.

**B O O M !**

Now is the time to buy your

## LUMBER.

### H. J. ROBINSON

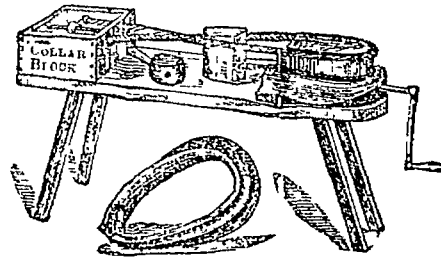
is selling all grades of LUMBER, SHINGLES, LIME, SALT, etc. at

**GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.**

Also farm implements at COST.

NEVISON THE COLLAR MAKER OF NORTHVILLE,

SWEENEY COLLARS  
A Specialty.



A No. 1 HARNESS  
Made and Guaranteed.

Poultry, Game,  
Butter, Eggs.

Having leased the new store, 42 Michigan Grand Ave. (Cadillac Square), I am prepared to handle on Commission, BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, GAME, Etc. Quick sales at highest market price and prompt returns guaranteed.  
E. C. FITZPATRICK, DETROIT, MICH.

GO TO

**F. CLEMENT**  
FOR

Painting, Paper Hanging, Kalsomining, Ceiling, Decorating, Glazing, Etc.

Prices reasonable and work guaranteed.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE. Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage created by James H. Rogers and Bettie A. Rogers, his wife, to Orange Butler, bearing date April fourteenth, 1888 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1891, at fifty-five minutes past eleven o'clock in the forenoon in Liber 177 of mortgages on page 186, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of nine hundred and sixty-six and 44-100 Dollars (\$966 44) and whereas no proceedings have been instituted at law to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder on Monday, the eighteenth day of July, A. D. 1891, at twelve o'clock noon, at the western door of Griswold street front of the City Hall, in the City of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, (that being the building in which the Circuit Court, for said county of Wayne is held) the premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage as above set forth with the interest thereon and the costs, charges and expenses allowed by law and provided for in said mortgage. Said premises being described as follows: Lots numbered forty-one (41), forty-two (42), forty-four (44), forty-five (45) and the east half of lot forty-three (43), in Chas. & Abel's addition to the village of Wayne as recorded in the Register of Deeds office, of the County of Wayne and State of Michigan.  
Dated April 21, 1891.

ORANGE BUTLER,  
Mortgagee.  
Wm. F. YERES,  
Attorney for Mortgagee, Northville, Mich.

## I AM OFFERING

SATTINES

KRINKLY SEERSUCKERS

ORGANDIES

SAVOY CHECKS

BROADHEAD CORD AND CHECKS

Ladies & Gents Bal. Brig. UNDERWEAR

PARASOLS, SILK UMBRELLAS

**CARPETS,**

WALL PAPER, etc.

AT BED ROCK PRICES

C. M. JOSLIN.

ANOTHER LOT OF

**New Goods!**

JUST RECEIVED AT

**SANDS & PORTER'S**

CALL AND SEE THEM.

**LUMBER**  
DELTA LUMBER CO. DETROIT MICHIGAN  
Are prepared to furnish all usual grades of PINE rough or dressed, guaranteeing uniform work and UNIFORM GRADES.  
THE PATRONAGE of the LOCAL TRADE OF DETROIT AND VICINITY IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.  
YARD AND PLANING MILL, ON RIVER ROAD, QUARTER MILE WEST OF DELRAY.