

NORTHLVILLE RECORD.

VOL. XIX.

NORTHLVILLE, MICH., FRIDAY, SEPT. 21, 1888.

NO. 48.

NORTHVILLE RECORD.

PUBLISHED FRIDAYS BY

E. ROSCOE REED,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS \$1.00 Per Year.

Our advertising rates made known at application at this office.

Business notices five cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage, birth, death and church notices inserted free.

Obituary statements, resolutions, cards of thanks, etc., will be charged for at a reasonable rate.

Correspondence from every school district in this country is solicited containing local news.

Advertisers are kindly asked not to insert under any circumstances.

F. & P. M. Time Card.

IN EFFECT DEC 1, 1887.

NORTH 135, 9:30 a. m., 1:27, 6:10 p. m.
SOUTH 133, 9:25 a. m., 2:42, 8:25 p. m.

PROFESSIONAL.

MUSIC.—I will give instruction in piano and organ playing to a limited number of pupils that may desire them. Hours for lessons will be assigned and any other information given on application. Miss Louis E. St.

J. B. McLAUGHLIN, Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery. Office in Newberry & McLean Bank, Detroit, and also at Northville. Practice in Criminal Cases.

E. N. FOOT, DENTAL PRACTICE, opposite Dr. E. L. H. Hutton's Office, on Center street. All work performed in a painless manner.

C. M. THOMAS, Jr., Auctioneer. Having had years of experience in managing farm produce and real estate enterprises as an auctioneer I offer my services as such. Terms reasonable and satisfactory guaranteed. Address me at Northville, Mich., or arrangements can be made at the Second office.

W. WORTH WENDELL, Attorney at Law. Notary Public. Deeds and Mortgages drawn. Wills drafted. Collections made. Office in Conley block, Northville, Mich.

J. B. HOAB, DENTAL PARLORS OVER F. G. Richardson's store on Main St., Northville. Satisfaction guaranteed on all kinds of dental work. Treated without pain by use of nitrous oxide.

E. R. REED.—NOTARY PUBLIC. Expert in arbitration to reorganizing and drawing up wills.

SOCIETIES.

G. S. KELLEN, HARMON POST, NO. 218, G. O. I. R., Department of Michigan, meets every alternate Friday. Visitors made welcome. J. W. Duren, Com. A. Parker, M. C. L.

CHOSEN FRIENDS.—Union Council Nos. one, two, three, four, five, six, seven and eighth. Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. W. H. Webster, C. W. H. Webster, Secy.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal. Hours of Service 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School immediately after morning service. F. E. Beal, Sept. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30. Class meeting on Saturday at 7:30 a. m. and Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. Strangers are invited to all services. REV. G. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

Presbyterian. Sunday Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12 a. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m. All will be made welcome.

Young People's Society meets every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. W. T. JAQUES, Pastor.

Baptist.—Hours of Service on Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at close of the evening service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30. Strangers are invited.

Young Peoples' Meeting meets every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. G. CLARK, Pastor.

SCHOOL OFFICERS.

Moderator—Dr. J. M. SWIFT.
Director—W. H. AMBLER.
Assessor—Dr. J. M. BROWN.
Treasurer—P. E. BELL, O. L. PALMER.T. S. ADAMS, Secy. M. S. SMITH, Vice-President.
E. S. KELLEN, Cashier.

STATE SAVINGS BANK

61 GRISWOLD ST., DETROIT.

CASH CAPITAL, \$200,000

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS.

Directors—R. A. Alger, T. S. Anderson, N. S. Smith, Hugh McMillan, F. J. Hecker, W. K. Anderson, R. N. Mason, C. L. Freer, G. H. Russell, W. C. McMillan, J. K. Burnham, H. C. Perke. Attorneys—Walker & Walker.

TOWN TALK.

The Milford fair will be held Oct. 9-12.

F. R. Beal has his house all torn up making improvements.

Jubilee singers at young men's hall next Monday evening.

A very appropriate harvest exercise at the Presbyterian church last Sunday.

The Milford Fair is evidently prospering, as last week it came out in a new dress.

A. C. Blair and family will move to Detroit next week and Clarence Hutton will move into his house.

There will be services in the Catholic church at this place, Sunday, Sept. 29, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

A fine painting of J. M. Simmons herd of Holstein cattle is on exhibition in Sands & Porter's window.

When you shake hands with the editor don't squeeze his fingers too hard. They may be covered with valuable diamond rings.

The second games of the Plymouth and Northville clubs played ball here Saturday. The score was 8 to 17 in favor of Northville.

Republican polo raising at Walled Lake next Saturday at 10:30. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon Hon. Mark S. Brewer will orate.

We said last week the Plymouth fair was Sept. 24-17. It is a mistake. The fair begins Tuesday, Sept. 25, and lasts until Friday the 28th.

At the annual school meeting at Northville, several ladies attended. It is a woman's privilege, and she ought to improve it.—*Democrat*.

Through the Record real estate agency Clarence A. Hutton sold his house and lot on Main street to Mrs. W. J. Arlington, of Detroit.

As was hoped for Rev. Dr. Hudson was returned to this appointment by his conference for another year. 'Tis right. He was wanted again.

Will Jackson has sold his draying business to his brother. H. R. Jackson now has full swing of that business in Northville. A monopoly you know.

The South Lyon Furniture Co. have disposed with help for a few days awaiting the arrival of their new machinery that has been shipped from Cincinnati.—See *Advertiser*.

We have an elegant cottage, four lots, and a beautiful grove to sell. It would be a beautiful place for a summer residence. If you know of any one wanting such a place refer them to this office.

Hon. P. A. Dean, of Charlotte, will speak on tariff reform and the commendable features of Cleveland's administration in young men's hall tomorrow (Saturday) evening. The democrats invite all to attend.

The Walter Robinson show company that held forth at Baird's Hall Monday evening, was witnessed by a small audience, but as large as they deserved. J. H. Hurst was compelled to attach some of their chattels for board.—*Herald Advertiser*.

Lew Van Valkenburg was not satisfied with his fiddle with the shaper at the factory a year ago and tried it again yesterday. He again came off second best with a mangled thumb and on the same hand that he carried in a sling before.

The Catholics of the place will give a harvest supper in the rink to-morrow evening. The ladies of the society are working hard to get money to purchase an organ and the proceeds of the supper will go toward it. Go and help them twenty-five cents worth.

The Washington Jubilee quartette will give a concert in young men's hall next Monday evening, admission twenty-five cents. This is a company of colored singers from Detroit. They will give good music if they are anything like the singers of their race.

Samuel Dow and L. May Nichols were married Tuesday evening at the residence of the bride's parents in Detroit. The couple have gone to housekeeping in the city where they will make their home. A number of the relatives and friends from this place attended the wedding.

A large delegation of our citizens went over to Plymouth Tuesday to see Gov. St. John. He failed to get there in the afternoon but a meeting was arranged for him in the evening and Amity hall was packed to overflowing to hear him. Of course the prohibitionists were pleased.

Frank Force, who is in Durandville, on a charge preferred by a young lady of South Lyon, had his preliminary examination last week and was bound over to the circuit court. In default of a \$500 bail bond he lies in the Pontiac cooler. The name of "Force" has not a very savory reputation at South Lyon.

The first musical of the conservatory series for the season of '88 and '89 takes place Friday evening, Sept. 21st, at J. H. Simonds' music rooms. The postponed conservatory concert under the auspices of the Presbyterian Sunday school will take place the second week in October. Particulars later.—*Pontiac Bill Poster*.

There is an excursion on the railroads almost any day at rates of one and a half and two cents a mile. At the last session of the legislature the railroads fought the bill introduced to reduce the fare to two cents a mile. Why not put all fares at two cents a mile and keep it there? The increase in travel would make it pay.

When you return from some other town with a bundle of goods that you could have bought just as well from home merchants, don't you feel a little mean? When you have cash to pay for goods, don't go off to some other town and make your purchases and then expect your merchant to "carry" you for months. Give those that accommodate you the benefit of your cash transactions.

There is a case of extreme destitution in the last house on the west end of Main street. It is a german family. The father and mother are both sick and the three little children have to be nurses and housekeepers. The family are in need of almost everything to make them comfortable. This is a case that calls for the sympathy of everyone in this land of plenty. Anything left with Mrs. J. M. Ambler will find its way there.

Rev. J. M. Gelston, of the First Presbyterian church, of this city, recently received a call to Ann Arbor, which he has under consideration and will probably accept. For nearly fourteen years the gentleman has labored earnestly and faithfully in Pontiac, and while he is perfectly satisfied with his salary, the people and surroundings, he feels like entering a larger field. There are many citizens here who will regret very much to have existing pleasant relations severed, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Gelston will not accept the Ann Arbor proposal.—*Pontiac Bill Poster*.

The most remarkable success ever attained in the way of amusement attraction, in Detroit is the "Battle of Atlanta" now in its 7th week's run without a losing day. Morning, afternoon and evening finds the great cyclorama building crowded with admirers of this grand work of art, its fidelity to nature is positively the most realistic ever known, and of the quarter of a million people who have visited the battle ground not one has left but with the utmost satisfaction and has sent scores of friends to see the historical work, which is, indeed, the lesson of a lifetime. Hourly descriptions are delivered each day from 9 a. m. until 9 p. m.

The republican and democratic citizens have accepted the invitation extended to them to join in a political day in the near future. J. W. Hutton and F. R. Beal were appointed as a committee on the part of the republican club. J. H. Woodman and Alex. Tinkin, Sr. were appointed by the democrats for their committee. A. D. Power and E. R. Reed appear for the prohibitionists. The committee met Monday evening and organized by the election of L. W. Hutton as chairman of the joint committee. The object of this political day is for each party to present their respective views and positions on the questions of the day. It is being done at many of the fairs in the country and as we have no fair here this departure will be very appropriate.

MARY HAD A LITTLE LAMB.

Mary had a little lamb,
A lovely white lamb,
And everywhere that Mary went
He followed her.He followed her to church one day,
The folks laughed to see him there,
So they called him "Mary's Lamb."
He followed her to school one day,The worthy deacon scolded him,
Let his angry master's戒
And gave the lamb a mighty kick
Between the old brown eyes.This landed him in the aisle,
The deacon followed him,
And raised his foot, but then, said
The lamb, "It was his kick."For the lamb walked slowly back
About a rod, it said,
And the deacon could not
It had him on his head.The congregation then arose,
And went for that "lamb" they,
But could not find him,
Just paid him in a heap.And as they started for the door,
With voices long and loud,
The lamb leaped the rear man's rear
And shot him through the cord.The minister had often heard
The lamb would rob the lamb,
The deacon said, "Ah, there," says he,
"I'll try the *lamb* on you."And so, with faltering step, he came
From that tall pulpit down,
Saying, "Lamb, lamb, lamb,
Baa, baa, baa, baa."The lamb just dropped the humble lamb,
Then rose clear of the feet,
And when the parson hit, he was
Beneath the hindmost seat.And as he shot out of the door,
And closed it with a snap,
He named a California town,
I think 'twas "Tea Dan."

PERSONALS.

Mrs. E. W. Smith is on the sick list.

A. Lapham, of Detroit, was in town Wednesday.

Miss Rena Hibborn is in Chicago visiting her sister.

Mrs. C. M. Joslin is visiting in Detroit this week.

Mrs. C. B. Woodman is receiving a visit from a sister.

Miss Anna Williams is visiting at Redford during the fair.

Charles Reed, of Maple Rapids, sunburned with E. R. Reed's family.

Rev. S. Reed, of Saginaw, stopped here on his way from conference.

Miss Fannie Spring, of Detroit, is visiting at Mrs. W. H. Hutton's.

N. C. Spencer, a former resident and merchant of Northville, is in town.

Mrs. Rev. Service, of Cleveland, Ohio, has been visiting old friends in town.

E. R. Starkweather is on duty at the Circuit Court at Detroit as a ju. o.

Byron Poole has returned to Plymouth. He came back as unexpected as he went.

A. J. Welsh has been spending a week visiting relatives and friends at Jackson.

Charles Rogers, wife and son were visiting at her mother's, Mrs. C. M. Thornton.

Harry Merriman has resigned his position in A. M. Randolph's store and has gone to Flint.

A. K. Dolph has been at Lowell for some time putting up church work for the Globe Furniture Co.

John Sands and W. H. Hutton with their wives took in the M. E. conference at Detroit last Sunday.

Mrs. Lizzie Nichols fell down the cellar stairs and cut her wrist so that she has to carry it in a sling.

E. S. Woodman has so far recovered as to be out riding again. For six weeks he has been confined to the house.

Mrs. Rev. L. G. Clark has been very ill the past week but her friends will be glad to learn that she is improving at this time.

John Bentley, of Chicago, an old resident of Northville, was in town Monday. He is superintendent of a large foundry in that city.

James Murdoch, late of the "Soo," has purchased E. N. Passage's hardware shop and house and lot. Mr. Passage gave possession at once and has moved to Plymouth.

Mrs. E. J. Robinson, of Detroit, and her mother-in-law, Mrs. O. Robinson, of Maple Rapids, are visiting friends in town. They were called here by the death of the latter's sister, Mrs. Smith.

At a meeting held in council room Tuesday, Sept. 18, to organize a company a committee of four was appointed to solicit members to join company. Frank Clements, C. A. Hutton, Lewis Sacre and Wm. Macomber were appointed then meeting adjourned until Thursday evening, Sept. 27th at which time there will be an election of officers. All wishing to join company please leave their names with one of the above committee. L. H. Sutton acted as chairman of the meeting and C. A. Hutton as secretary.

At the conference of the M. E. church at Detroit Tuesday, the following appointments for ministers were read which will interest our readers: Detroit district, J. L. Hudson; Birmingham, T. Hamilton; Detroit Central, W. W. Ramsay; Plymouth, J. M. Shank; Pontiac, C. T. Allen; Salem and Northfield, A. Crane; South Lyon, F. Bradley; Wayne, J. A. McIlwain; Warren and Livonia, R. C. Lanning; Ann Arbor, W. S. Stidley; Milan and Oakville, M. H. Bartram; Flint district, J. S. Smart; Bancroft, W. C. Way; Farmington, F. D. Ling; Flint Court street, J. E. Jacklin; Flushing, J. Fraser; Holly, C. L. Adams; Milford, O. J. Perrin; Northville, G. W. Hudson; Saginaw district, S. Reed; Port Austin, L. L. Houghton; Port Huron, J. McElroy; Harrisville, J. Hazard; Grover and Allouez, M. W. Gifford.

SMITH.

Mrs. Charlotte, widow of the late Charles Smith, died, at her residence in this place very suddenly last Monday noon. She has been confined to the bed ever since she was prostrated over a year ago. While her demise was not unexpected, it came very suddenly at last. She was sixty-seven years of age. The funeral services were held in the Methodist church Thursday forenoon.

CARD OF THANKS.

Without a moments warning last week Tuesday we had to call on our neighbors and friends to aid us in putting out the fire that had caught in my house. You responded

Northville Record.

E. R. Reed, Publisher.

NORTHVILLE, MICH.

Queen Victoria is at Balmoral, where she is to remain until the third week in November. She will have a host of royal visitors during her sojourn, but there will be no political significance connected with the courtesies thus paid to the British sovereign. Meantime no country in Europe is offering less in the way of political interest than Great Britain. The government is steadily and vigorously carrying out its policy in Ireland, and certain political leaders are endeavoring to strengthen their position with constituents or advance the cause they represent in popular regard, but generally there is a very quiet condition in politics, which may be expected to continue until the re-assembling of parliament. It would seem that for the present most Englishmen are more interested in American than in home affairs.

Miss Emma Bennett, who resides with her brother, Wm. Bennett, near Oshkosh, Wis., is now 33 years old, and has been bed-ridden nine years, and has not spoken a word worth the name. For three years her left side has been paralyzed, and she has frequently been thought dead. Sunday noon, while the family were at dinner, suddenly from the sick-room came the sound of a full, round voice, singing strongly and sweetly the words: "He rose, he rose, he rose from the dead." The startled family rushed into the bedroom, and there saw the sick girl sitting in bed, singing the words quoted. She asked to be helped to her feet, saying she felt that she could walk across the room. She said she felt as though she had risen from the dead.

The third annual convention of Christian Workers of the United States and Canada will be held in Detroit, November 15 to 21. The purpose of the organization is to secure more zealous and untiring work of evangelizing the masses who are not reached by the ordinary administration, promote union among the various city evangelical agencies, and co-operate with churches without regard to denomination. The organization is composed of ministers and business men of most of the large eastern cities. It has no specific plans or methods of its own. Its representatives simply work in connection and harmony with the churches along the lines and with whatever agencies they find in operation.

The fact that Berlin has not a single American church for tourists and visitors has long been deplored by American visitors; people here as well as in Europe. An effort is now being made to establish such a church. Dr. and Mrs. Stoeckenius of Berlin being the prime movers. The ground and building will cost somewhere in the neighborhood of \$50,000. Mrs. Cleveland, who was at one time a student at Berlin, and had occasion to feel for herself the need of an American church in that city, is lending her influence to second the work and secure the necessary funds.

Italy needs disengagement, freedom from entangling alliances, and repose. Her people are poor, and cannot much longer bear the constantly increasing burden imposed on them. Some parts of the country have become almost depopulated when the young men who cannot own full bloods can get excellent practice in handling grades. They can secure pure-bred sires—for any other system is absolutely inexcusable at this time—and can rapidly grade up the herd, with ample opportunity for carefully observing the value of good blood. They can take much pride and gain a world of information in just this work. The young man who will not prove to the utmost the cattle he may happen to possess, but neglects them, is not worthy of his calling and his pretended devotion to such is probably not deeply enough planted to ever bear fruit, even if it has an opportunity. To be expert in pedigrees is very proper and essential, but one has a thousand times better begin his studies by rendering himself expert in feeding, handling and judging. When this is acquired in a fair measure the other can be added, and then one can set out on the road with little fear but that success will ultimately crown his efforts.—*Breeder's Gazette*.

Fruit Raising.

If you wish to obtain strawberries next season from plants set this fall plant as early as good plants can be had.

With the pear quality depends as much on the season in which the fruit is gathered and on the after treatment as on any other condition.

Most varieties of pears are much finer in flavor if picked from the tree and ripened in the house than if allowed to become fully matured on the tree.

If when brush and stump heaps are burned a large quantity of ashes and earth are thrown on the heap it will make one of the most valuable fertilizers for fruits of all kinds.

Change of color in the fruit, the readiness of the stalk to part from its branch on gently raising the fruit, the ripening of worm-eaten specimens—these are the signs which indicate the proper season of gathering pears.

The commercial orchardist, unlike the home grower, has yet important work to perform. His harvest season

FARM AND HOME.

Advice to Young Stock Breeders.

No line of agriculture is more fascinating to ambitious young men than the rearing of pure bred live stock. Many, however, enter into the business without giving themselves that thorough training essential to success; they drift into it following their natural bent, taking up the more intellectual side of the calling, and fail to drill themselves properly in the details of handling, feeding and managing so necessary to success. The best merchants are those who have grown up in the business from "cash boys" and have learned by years of drudgery just how each branch of the business is conducted. The young man the goal of whose ambition is to some day own and manage a herd of pure-bred should begin at once by schooled himself in handling and managing just such animals as he may find about him to-day. Feeding calves may not appear to be very elevating work, yet until one can successfully feed calves he should not think of taking care of other animals. How can one leave to others duties which he cannot perform thoroughly and well himself? Having learned just how a young calf should be fed and how it should appear when well fed, one is ready to take the next step in the business. If rightly started the young animal is on the way to a thrifty yearling, and here study is needed again to make that happy decision between unprofitable overfeeding and not less expensive underfeeding.

In studying how to feed and handle too great haste should not be incurred because of the drudgery; to do anything well and easily and to have the judgment rendered quick and active one must repeat the operation he is studying many times. Our young stock-breeders, reading the directions given by noted cattlemen, warms up and feels that he can rapidly learn to do just as they are doing; let him remember, however, that these men have many of them grown gray in their calling and that they started out as well equipped mentally and with as great ambition to succeed as the coming generation, and only the long procession of years has given these masters the dexterity and good judgment they now exhibit. To hope to acquire the same degree of expertise in a brief time is utter folly. Reading alone will not make one expert. No one can at first pitch a bale ball successfully after having carefully studied the direction's from a book. Careful, thoughtful reading will help one greatly and materially shorten the time required to attain success, but reading must be followed up by extended practice.

Young men who cannot own full bloods can get excellent practice in handling grades. They can secure pure-bred sires—for any other system is absolutely inexcusable at this time—and can rapidly grade up the herd, with ample opportunity for carefully observing the value of good blood. They can take much pride and gain a world of information in just this work. The young man who will not prove to the utmost the cattle he may happen to possess, but neglects them, is not worthy of his calling and his pretended devotion to such is probably not deeply enough planted to ever bear fruit, even if it has an opportunity. To be expert in pedigrees is very proper and essential, but one has a thousand times better begin his studies by rendering himself expert in feeding, handling and judging. When this is acquired in a fair measure the other can be added, and then one can set out on the road with little fear but that success will ultimately crown his efforts.—*Breeder's Gazette*.

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If when brush and stump heaps are burned a large quantity of ashes and earth are thrown on the heap it will make one of the most valuable fertilizers for fruits of all kinds.

Change of color in the fruit, the readiness of the stalk to part from its branch on gently raising the fruit, the ripening of worm-eaten specimens—these are the signs which indicate the proper season of gathering pears.

The commercial orchardist, unlike the home grower, has yet important work to perform. His harvest season

commences now, and the marketing—picking, sorting, packing, shipping, etc.—requires his closest and strictest surveillance. The relevant rules and principles have been repeated so often that we may well be excused from enumerating them once more. Second grade fruit may be shipped—if shipped at all—without your mark or name, or plainly marked "seconds." Inferior stuff is not wanted in any market. If these rules are duly followed you will soon find out "What's in a name?" There is this peculiarity about most people, that they will willingly pay a fair price for good fruit and something extra for the producer's reputation.—*Orchard and Garden*.

The Chicken.

The chickens are daily reaching the state when they should be sold as "broilers," and they should not be kept a day after the proper time for sale. If they are the profit constantly diminishes and is lost in time. Growing chicks should have a variety of food and require to be fed frequently. They are constantly shedding their feathers and constantly growing, and good food must be given in abundance to stimulate their growth. Water should be always at hand and be kept pure and cool. A rusty nail or so thrown into the drinking vessel will improve the water occasionally.

Then look carefully for lice and vermin. Keep the chicken house whitewashed, use kerosene and tar freely, and sprinkle with insect powder. Only be care can a brood of chickens mature satisfactorily, but they will repay all the care bestowed upon them.—*Massachusetts Ploughman*.

Farm Notes.

A good, well-trained watch-dog earns his living on the farm.

Have plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables always on the table.

Hay is one of the cheapest feeds that can be stored on the farm.

If grass is overripe the best time to cut it is when the dew is on.

Cotton is later than usual throughout the United States this year.

A good milker should be able to milk eight average cows in an hour.

The draft horse is one of the most important animals on the farm.

When early peas have matured a late crop of beans may be raised.

The care of celery is an important work now, and must not be neglected.

Such plants as may be fed green to cattle may be introduced into the silo.

The most prosperous farmer keeps up his reading even in the busy season. A good time to cut grass is between 4 o'clock in the afternoon and nightfall.

If a biennial plant is not allowed to produce seeds it may soon be eradicated.

Some of the Eastern farmers realize now possible advantages of irrigation.

Your neighbors have rights. See that your animals do not annoy others.

The black knot seems to prevail on plum trees to a greater extent than usual.

Protect animals as far as possible from the stings of mosquitoes and other insects.

Parasites are said to destroy the grasshoppers that are infesting Minnesota so badly.

The bars must be carefully kept up and fences in order or stock will learn to jump.

Pigs should not be confined when growing; the time for that is when fattening begins.

It takes years for trees to come into bearing, but small fruits yield the second season.

The time to sell is when every one wants to buy. The wise farmer will remember this.

Household Hints.

A thorough airing of the bed clothing is essential.

Use lime water or carbolic acid in the drain pipes occasionally.

To clean willow furniture apply salt and water with a brush and dry thoroughly.

By wrapping the ends of bedstead slats in newspaper the creaking will be silenced.

A little ammonia will soften hard water and facilitate the cleansing of soiled garments.

For removing machine grease try dipping the wash fabric in cold water containing soda in solution.

When ink has been spilled upon the carpet, apply dry salt immediately, renewing it as it becomes discolored.

As a preventive measure, rub the iron sink with a piece of flannel saturated with kerosene before closing the house for the summer.

By enclosing the nice wool dress in a large cotton bag before hanging in the closet the penetrating dust is excluded as well as the moths.

Lye from wood ashes is a remedy for ivy poison. Wash the affected part with this, and in a few moments

Bath in Warm Water; Wipe Dry and Lubricate with Oil.

Better Pudding.—Make a batter of three eggs, a pint of milk, a pint of flour containing a teaspoonful of baking powder, then pour it over a quart of raspberries and bake forty minutes. Blueberry pudding.—Boil five eggs, add a quart of sweet milk, a teaspoonful of salt, flour enough for a thin batter, a heaping teaspoonful of baking powder and a spoonful of sugar, and the fast thing a quart of clean berries powdered with flour. Pour into a pudding dish and steam three hours. Serve with a rich sauce.

Cranberry Pudding.—The old cranberries yet remaining in the cellar can not be put to a better use than to furnish the acid for a pudding. Stew a pint of the fruit and sweeten to suit the taste. Upon a pint of bread crumbs pour sufficient boiling water to moisten and stir in a spoonful of butter; when nearly cold add two eggs and beat well with the bread; then stir in the stewed fruit. Bake in an earthenware dish a half hour.

STARTING IN BUSINESS.

A Bootblack Forms a Partnership with a Hotel Clerk.

"Be you the clerk?"

"Yes, sir."

"Say, there's a little nigger up on Clark street that will sell me his blacking stand for \$1.75 and I've got just a dollar. Won't you lend me 75 cents?"

"No, sir."

A clucky little bootblack, a wail of the city that dodges in and out of crowds upon the streets, stood in front of the counter of one of the large hotels one morning several weeks ago. He was of the regulation pattern, in rags and dirt, but he had a pair of bright, frank eyes, and he spoke up in a business-like way that was surprising in a lad whose nose reached just a trifle above the counter. The clerk was amazed at the boy's pertness and apparent sincerity and asked,

"Can you make any money out of it?"

"You betcher-life I kin. An' say, I wan goin' to take you inter partnership if you'll lend me the money. I'll gut you half."

The clerk gave the little fellow 75 cents and the latter hurried out. Over a week went by. It was Saturday night. The boy appeared in the crowd outside the hotel office. He handed over a dollar in dimes and nickels. "There's yet a share," he said to the clerk.

The latter retained the money, telling the boy to lay in a stock of blacking and brushes and the young capitalist departed. The next Saturday night he brought in \$1.75 and tendered the clerk his share of the partnership's profits. He was told to keep the money as a sinking fund for the business. A few days afterward the clerk met the boy on State street selling papers.

"Here, why aren't you tenling to business?" he inquired of the smiling-faced boy.

"Oh, I've hired a little nigger to shine for 20 cents a day, an' I'm hustlin' on the outside."—(Asia.)

Killed and Injured.

The fourth section of train No. 32, westbound on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio road, carrying G. A. H. veterans from Youngstown and vicinity to the national encampment Columbia, consisted of nine cars. The locomotive drawing the special train, on the latter question, much of which was being done to it, was broken down, and it had to be replaced by a flat car, which was then attached to the engine.

The fifth plank bears upon the most curious tilt in the state. High in the legislature of recent sessions is characterized and denominated as "partisan, defective and haterically inclined." A joint resolution of the legislature, much of which was being done to it, was introduced, agreed to and passed, to amend the constitution of the state, so as to prohibit the manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

The sixth plank bears upon the election of the state auditor. The election of the auditor was held by the state legislature, and it is believed that the election was not valid, as it was held before the election of the state auditor.

The seventh plank bears upon the election of the state treasurer. The election of the state treasurer was held by the state legislature, and it is believed that the election was not valid, as it was held before the election of the state treasurer.

The eighth plank bears upon the election of the state attorney general. The election of the state attorney general was held by the state legislature, and it is believed that the election was not valid, as it was held before the election of the state attorney general.

The ninth plank bears upon the election of the state auditor. The election of the state auditor was held by the state legislature, and it is believed that the election was not valid, as it was held before the election of the state auditor.

The tenth plank bears upon the election of the state treasurer. The election of the state treasurer was held by the state legislature, and it is believed that the election was not valid, as it was held before the election of the state treasurer.

The eleventh plank bears upon the election of the state attorney general. The election of the state attorney general was held by the state legislature, and it is believed that the election was not valid, as it was held before the election of the state attorney general.

The twelfth plank bears upon the election of the state auditor. The election of the state auditor was held by the state legislature, and it is believed that the election was not valid, as it was held before the election of the state auditor.

The thirteenth plank bears upon the election of the state treasurer. The election of the state treasurer was held by the state legislature, and it is believed that the election was not valid, as it was held before the election of the state treasurer.

The fourteenth plank bears upon the election of the state attorney general. The election of the state attorney general was held by the state legislature, and it is believed that the election was not valid, as it was held before the election of the state attorney general.

The fifteenth plank bears upon the election of the state auditor. The election of the state auditor was held by the state legislature, and it is believed that the election was not valid, as it was held before the election of the state auditor.

The sixteenth plank bears upon the election of the state treasurer. The election of the state treasurer was held by the state legislature, and it is believed that the election was not valid, as it was held before the election of the state treasurer.

The seventeenth plank bears upon the election of the state attorney general. The election of the state attorney general was held by the state legislature, and it is believed that the election was not valid, as it was held before the election of the state attorney general.

The eighteenth plank bears upon the election of the state auditor. The election of the state auditor was held by the state legislature, and it is believed that the election was not valid, as it was held before the election of the state auditor.

The nineteenth plank bears upon the election of the state treasurer. The election of the state treasurer was held by the state legislature, and it is believed that the election was not valid, as it was held before the election of the state treasurer.

BAY STATE REPUBLICANS.

Gov. Ames Renominated.

The Massachusetts state convention was held in Boston on the 12th inst. Gov. Ames was re-nominated by acclamation.

George D. Robinson and William F. Draper for electors at large, Hon. J. Q. A. Brackett for lieutenant-governor, Henry A. Pierce for secretary of state, Charles H. Ladd for auditor, and A. J. Waterman for attorney-general were nominated by acclamation.

For treasurer and receiver-general Geo. A. Marden was declared the nominee after the first ballot.

The platform adopted says that "face to face with a great national political struggle more important in its bearing upon our industrial system,

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Lesson XII., September 23, 1883.

Theme: Death and Burial of Moses.

Text: Deut. 34:1-12.

And Moses went from the plains of Moab

into the mountains of Nebo, to the top of

Pisgah, that is over against Jericho. And

the Lord shewed him all the land of Gilad

unto Dan: And all Naphtali; and the

land of Ephraim; and Manasseh; and all the

land of Judah, unto the utmost sea: And

the south, and the plain of the valley of

Jericho, the city of palm trees, unto Zoar:

4. And the Lord said unto him, This is the

land which I sware unto Abraham, unto Isaac,

and unto Jacob, saying, I will give it unto thy seed.

5. So Moses the servant of the Lord died there in the land of Moab according to the word of the Lord: And he buried him in a valley in the land of Moab, over against Beth-peor: but no man knoweth of his sepulchre unto this day.

6. And Moses was an hundred and twenty years old, when he died: his eye was

not dim, nor his natural force abated.

7. And the children of Israel wept for Moses in the plains of Moab thirty days: so

the days of weeping and mourning for Moses were ended.

8. And Joshua the son of Nun was full of the spirit of wisdom for Moses had laid his hands upon him;

and the children of Israel hearkened unto him; and he was like the Lord commanded Moses.

10. And there arose not a prophet since

in Israel like unto Moses, whom the Lord knew face to face.

11. In all the signs and the wonders which the Lord sent him to do in the land of Egypt to Pharaoh, and to all his servants, and to all the land, and in all that mighty hand, and in all the great terror which Moses strewed in the sight of all Israel.

Gotten Text.—The path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.—Prov. 4:12.

The time of the lesson is February 1851.

B. C. 15th month of the 40th year of the Exodus—ascertained by the following calculation.

The first Passover in the promised land occurred on the 14th day of the 1st month of the 41st year of the Exodus (Joshua 5:10). Four days before Israel crossed Jordan, Priests to this they spent three days in preparation; and before this they had mourned 30 days for Moses; which would fix the death of Moses not later than the 15th month of the previous year.

Interpreting events were: Moses' proposition to the Edomites to allow Israel's passage through their country and its rejection; the death of Arnon; the visitation of the fiery serpents; the conquest of the Amorites; the prophecies of Balak, and Moses' farewell address and psalm.

His life is naturally divided into three parts, 40 years in Egypt, 40 years in Midian, 40 years in the desert, with Israel.

Born in Egypt the most cultivated nation of the globe, he enjoyed every advantage known to its schools, coupled with careful religious training by his mother Jochebed of the tribe of Levi. He was a scholar, a statesman, a general, a philanthropist, a prophet, a man of prayer, a man of faith, need and usefulness, yet a man of decided convictions, strong will and active life. Too impetuous of his youth he died in the last year of his life, upon the threshold of the obscurity of the new generation, and losing his patience he forfeited the honor of completing the journey. Nevertheless Moses led Israel to the eastern boundary of Canaan.

Making a bold attempt to secure the

friendship of the Edomites and permission

to pass through their territory, he led

Israel by a circuitous route, conquering on

the journey two powerful kings of the

Amorites, Sihon and Og. Here, on the

plains of Moab, opposite Jericho, they

encamped and the fertile tract became the

permanent dwelling place of the tribes of

Gad and Reuben. Ascending Pisgah's

heights Moses was granted a view of the

beauties of Palestine and with eye unblinking

and strength unabated, "he w^t not

for God took him."

It was the divine purpose that Israel

should remember and reverence the pre-

cursors of Moses, not the material body,

hence his grave was unknown, his only

memorial being the Mount Tabor, the Jebel

Pharim, and, as some believe, the tomb of

Job.

PLACES AND PEOPLE.

The Edomites, who refused Moses and

Israel the privilege of their highway, on

the way to Canaan, were descendants of

Esa, Israel's (Jacob's) brother, who settled

in Edom to the south of Palestine and the Dead Sea. They became a rich and

powerful people, their territory separating

Judah, Barca from the promised land.

Mr. Hor. in mountains on the confines of Edom a continuation of Mount Seir. Its

name and fame are due to the incident re-

corded in the 80th of Numbers: Aaron was

summoned to its top, with Eleazar, his son,

and the priests robes, by command of Je-

robo, sent by Moses transferred to his sac-

reditor; "And Aaron died there in the top

of the mount." From that day forth until

the present, the mount has been known as

Mount Hor (or Mount of Aaron).

Gilead, a mountain encircled plain which

began not far from Mt. Hermon, and in-

cluded the entire territory east of Jordan, to the sources of the Jabbok and Arnon. It

was noted for its fertility and aromatic

spices.

Dura was a village in the north, as Beersheba was a village in the south of Palesti-

ne.

Moab named for the descendants of Lot's

son, Moab, born about the time of Isaac.

The Moabites had extended their territory

at the time of Israel's journeys to the

Dead Sea, and north to the Arnon. The

Amorites founded a kingdom between the

rivers Arnon and Jabbok. This tract, fol-

lowing the Israelitish conquest, was settled

by the tribes of Gad and Ruben.

Jericho, a town near the south ford of the

Jordan, where the spire was kindly cared

for by Rahab. It was destroyed by Israel.

Rahab and her family alone being saved.

The place was noted for its palm trees, and

being rebuilt, became a school of the proph-

ets. Pompey encamped here on his way to

Jerusalem. Given to Cleopatra by Antony,

it was recovered by Herod, strengthened

and beautified, and here he died. Archæo-

loges rebuilt the palace with great splendor.

Ruins of aqueducts remain as proof of its

former greatness. It is now in ruins, but

a building still stands which has for several

centuries been known as the castle of Zacheus.

Neba, a mountain ridge in the confines

of Moab, one point of which was Pisgah,

noted as the place where Moses stood and

viewed the promised land.

Zoar, the "little city" of the plain, spared

because of intervention of Lot at the time

of the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah.

In the time of Eusebius and Jerome, it was

a place of importance and the seat of a Rom-

an garrison. It is now in ruins.

Capitol, the territory to the northwest of

Gadilee, which, in the assignment, was

given to the tribe of Naphtali.

The land of Ephraim and Manasseh, two

great districts in the heart of Palestine ex-

tending from the Jordan to the Medi-

terranean, "the utmost sea."

Negev, the southern portion of Palestine

extending almost to Kadesh. Negev was

anonym for "Southland."

Deh (house or place) Peor (a molehill

near the temple of Baal of the

Idols).

MOSES' VISION AND DEATH.

Having viewed the vast territory in his

visions and beauty, (doubtless aided by

supernatural vision,) the Lord spoke unto

Moses, saying:

"V. 1. This is the land which I swear unto

Abraham unto Isaac and unto Jacob,

saying, I will give it unto thy seed." In this

revelation, the patriarchs are mentioned

as having received the promise. To

Moses is given the honor of seeing with

eyes dimmed its glory. "It had been a

long road and difficult." The way in ad-

vance was not free from difficulties. This

Moses saw, when he viewed the fenced

cities and fertile plains. It was not an un-

occupied territory, and its possession

meant conquest and trial and hardship in

the future as in the past; from this Jehovah relieved Moses, he is given the view

of what Israel may inherit when the jour-

ney is completed and the conquest won.

And in the happy assurance of reconciliation with God he enters the land of eternal

promise.

V. 6. And he buried him in the valley in

the land of Moab. Moses was buried in a

grave unknown to Israel, but not unknown

to God. With him there are no unknown

graves. They may be in the desert, fa-

thoms deep in the sea, but God knows.

The key is in heaven, and when he wills,

the door will be unlocked and they shall

come forth. The old testament record

leaves Moses in Moab, the new testament

reveals him in glory on the Mount of Trans-

figuration with Jesus.

V. 7. And Moses was 120 years old, his

eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated.

Why then was he to die? Had his

faculties exhausted themselves, had he

been a decrepit old man in kindness to

Israel, he might have given place to a

younger and stronger leader? The Scrip-

tures themselves seem to give the reason:

"He who spared not Moses." It is a griev-

STATE NEWS.
MICHIGAN CONFERENCE.

The List of Appointments for the Next Year.

The following appointments were made by the Michigan M. E. conference in session at St. Joseph:

- Albion.** - J. C. Flory; Battle Creek, Jas. Hamilton; Bellville, L. M. Edmonds; Concord, Thomas Corr; Eden, John W. Conant; Hanover and Monroe, J. E. Wigginan; Homer, G. Daniels; Jackson, Cooper street, W. H. Burch; First church, G. S. Hickory Haven church, W. M. Copland; Leroy, A. N. Eldred; Leslie, J. Webster; Liberty, L. B. Keayon; Litchfield, O. S. Paddock; Marcellus, E. Cooley; Marshall, J. H. Tanner; Mooserville, M. W. F. Smith; Oliver and Partee, J. W. White; Parma, W. P. Mosher; Penfield, M. F. Loomis; Springport, J. C. Chubb; Tekonsha, G. W. Thill; Tompkins, W. Taylor; J. H. Potts, editor Michigan Christian Advocate, member of First church; Jackson's quarterly conference; R. C. Welch, professor in Albion college, member Albion quarterly conference.

COTONVILLE DISTRICT. - S. L. Kline, J. R. Skinner; Athens, A. Hunsberger; Bremen, D. L. Thomas; Burmington, L. W. East; Burr Oak, H. W. Thompson; Butler, N. R. Woods; Cambria, W. G. Mufti; Camden, T. Wallace; Centerville, J. F. Orwick; Coldwater, W. A. Hunsberger; Coldwater circuit, J. Hart; Colon, E. D. Young; Constantine, S. C. Strickland; Gillett, R. M. Young; Girard, L. S. Matthews; Hillsdale, G. C. Draper; Jonesville, F. W. Corbett; Kinderhook, W. J. Tarrant; North Adams, L. E. Lenox; Ossian, A. K. Stewart; Quincy, E. L. Kellogg; Ransom, G. H. Bennett; Readings, J. T. Iddings; Starwood, W. Barth; Sturgis, W. Denham; Union City, T. Nicholson; White Pigeon, H. H. Ford; Wheatland, W. Paddock.

KALAMAZOO DISTRICT. - D. F. Barnes, F. L. Allegan, H. S. Barget; Augusta, J. Berry; Banfield, J. C. Chase; Bloomingdale, S. Kitzmiller; Climax, L. W. Calkins; Comstock, W. F. Hardin; Cooper, A. Trotter; Douglass, to be supplied; Fennville, H. C. Donahue; Galesburg, W. A. Bass; Grand Rapids, H. N. Middleton; Gobblers, to be supplied; Halamaroo, First church, Levi Master; Simpson church, E. T. Lumber; Kendall, K. W. Tindall; Lacota, R. Siler; Martin, S. D. McKee; Mendon, E. V. Armstrong; Mill Grove, J. H. George; Menetary, J. W. Wallace; Nottawa and Bradley Indian mission, to be supplied; Oscoda, to be supplied; Otsego, G. B. Kulp; Parkville, J. Wilks; Plainwell, J. W. Rawlinson; Prairievile, O. H. Perry; Portage, to be supplied; Rickland, W. T. Cook; Saugatuck, to be supplied; Schoolcraft, J. White, South Haven, A. T. Ferguson; Springfield, W. W. Devine; Three Rivers, J. A. Sprague; Vicksburg, W. P. French; Wakemaw, G. Donaldson.

NILES DISTRICT. - W. J. Cogshall, F. W. Harbor, W. H. Parsons; Benton Harbor, E. B. Patterson; Berrien Springs, G. W. Gosling; Broadview, S. Trowin; Buchanan, S. L. Hamilton; Cresson, J. Wilcox; Coloma, and Watervliet, G. A. Buel; DeRat, W. W. Lamport; Dowagiac, C. G. Thomas; East Clark and Pipestone, W. J. Wilson; Edwardsburg, H. C. Chamberlain; Galien and Dayton, F. H. Nix; Hartford, W. Prouty; Keefer and Silver Creek, O. T. Hutchison; Lawrence, W. N. Younklove; Lawton, E. H. Day; Marcellus, W. R. Sluchoom; Mattawan, S. S. Slyter; New Buffalo and Three Oaks, Uri Maceen; Niles, G. J. Hagedorn; Paw Paw, W. J. Hallaway; Polkton, E. Tsch; St. Joseph, J. W. H. Carlisle; Stevencreek, J. F. Arner; Vandals and Motiville, G. S. Fox; J. M. Held, honorary corresponding secretary of the missionary society, member Niles quarterly conference; M. D. Carrel, superintendent Y. P. M. A. member St. Joseph quarterly conference.

GRAND RAPIDS DISTRICT. - J. Deell, F. L. Ads, J. M. Dalton; Ashland, T. S. Frey; Berlin and Vermont, T. R. Bible; Byron and Dorr, W. J. Buell; Caledonia, A. S. Williams; Cannonsburg, C. R. Cutby; Cassonia, J. H. Bennett; Cedar Springs, H. D. Jordan; Coopersville, G. Vanier; Grand Haven, W. Jennings; Grand Rapids, Ames church, J. O. Crouter; Division street, J. Graham; East street, J. D. Lee; Plainwell Avenue, D. Crook; Indiana street, J. W. Reid; Grandville, C. J. Spangler; Hastings, W. M. Puffer; Hastings circuit, W. C. Howland; Holland, R. G. Crawford; Irving, G. E. Hollister; Middlebury, T. T. George; Muskegon, W. J. Aldrich; Newaygo, C. A. Cutler; North Muskegon, John Klooster, Nenita, M. M. Moore; Ravenna, M. J. Brownell; Rockford, J. W. Horner; Sparta, A. J. Wheeler; Spring Lake, W. A. Frye; Wayland, J. E. White; West Olive, C. W. Marshall; A. H. Gillett, agent Sunday school union, member of Division street, Grand Rapids, quarterly conference.

IRON DISTRICT. - A. P. Moore, F. E. Bedding, W. Judd; Bowe, A. & Keller; Carson City, E. H. King; Coral, N. F. Gibbs; Crystal, M. A. Jacobs; Dunbar, J. W. Amey; Elmwood, O. J. Golden; Freeport, M. B. Townsend; Greenville, L. Groesbeek; Greenville circuit, J. Dobson; Huberdona, A. Smith; Ionia, A. M. Gould; Lake Odessa, F. E. Bennett; Lake View, H. R. Hawley; Langston, J. Westbrook; Lowell, A. T. Luther; Lyons and Main, T. H. Jacobs; Orange, F. H. Van DeWalker; Orleans, F. J. Freeman; Palatine, F. N. Jones; Portland, J. W. Hallenberg; Saranac, J. A. Weyant; Sheridan, A. F. Nagier; Stanton, C. Nease; Vergennes and Keona, G. A. Myers; Woodland, L. M. Garlick; J. C. Ambrose, missionary to Nez Perce.

LANSING DISTRICT. - W. E. Thompson, F. E. Alma, J. W. Peach; Bath, W. A. Taylor; Breckinridge, A. O. Carmack; Charlotte, C. L. Barnhart; Dewitt, D. M. Ward; Eagle, A. W. Burns; Eaton circuit, P. A. Sprague; Eaton Rapids, D. Enger; Elm Hall, H. L. Hughes; Elsie, G. L. Mount; Fowler, J. R. Bowen; Grand Ledge, L. B. Tallman; Gresham, T. Young; Ithaca, C. A. Cooks; Lansing, Central church, M. M. Calfee; First church, W. M. Colby; Maple Rapids and Greenbush, R. S. McGregor; Mason, L. Belamaran; Mexicana and Delta, A. E. North; Nashville, F. A. Tanner, Okemos, A. H. Sturgis; Ovid, P. J. Marcy; Peterville, T. Riley; St. Johns, A. D. Newton; St. Louis, A. F. Hart; Sherburne, D. W. Few; Sickels and Ashley, J. W. McAllister; Vernoutville, J. H. Thomas; Winfield, R. Brummett.

DIAZ RAYOS DISTRICT. - D. W. Parsons, F. E. Ashton, S. C. Stockland; Big Rapids, J. W. Miller; Clio; Isabella Indian Mission, E. L. Odle; Chase, G. A. Scott; Chippewa Lake, F. D. Carrill; Clare, C. W. Smith; Coleman, G. Kilean; Crystal Valley, D. F. Ellsworth; Evart, G. A. Odum; Fremont, S. C. Tandy; Free Soil, J. W. Perkins; Fremont, L. L. Tower; Gladwin, J. A. DeGraff; Harrison, J. H. Butterfield; Hart, N. M. Steel; Hersey, W. J. Duncless; Hosperie, J. W. Satic; Holton, J. O. Sander; Howard City, J. S. Montgomery; Lathrop, J. C. Beach; Midland, First church, W. J. Maybee; Padron Ward and Battenville, G. W. Westius;

Marinette, F. L. Thompson; Marion, A. A. Stevens; Millbrook, W. Earle; Montague, S. C. Davis; Morley, E. F. Newell; Mt. Pleasant, R. Short; Paris, R. S. Crane; Pewaukee, A. H. Coors; Piercson, E. Treadgold; Reed City, D. G. Kiel; Sanford, G. H. Theobald; Scottsville and Riverton, Indiana Mission, M. W. Sander; Sherman City, to be supplied; Shelby, W. Lamberton; Shepard, E. L. Sinclair; Stanwood and Almont, L. A. Alexander; Sturmi, H. D. Skinner; White Cloud, J. H. Wilcox; Whitehall, G. D. Chace.

GRAND TRAVERSE DISTRICT. - G. W. Shantz, M. A. F.

Alma, to be supplied; Bear Lake, to be supplied; Bellaire, J. Allen; Beaubien, to be supplied; Bayne City, to be supplied; Cadillac, J. E. Stark; Cadillac circuit, O. D. Watkins; Charlevoix, to be supplied; Chequamegon, E. Cooley; Marshall, J. H. Tanner; Mooserville, M. W. F. Smith; Oliver and Partee, J. W. White; Parma, W. P. Mosher; Penfield, M. F. Loomis; Springport, J. C. Chubb; Tekonsha, G. W. Thill; Tompkins, W. Taylor; J. H. Potts, editor Michigan Christian Advocate, member of First church; Jackson's quarterly conference; R. C. Welch, professor in Albion college, member Albion quarterly conference.

COLON DISTRICT. - S. L. Kline, J. R. Skinner; Athens, A. Hunsberger; Bremen, D. L. Thomas; Burmington, L. W. East; Burr Oak, H. W. Thompson; Butler, N. R. Woods; Cambria, W. G. Mufti; Camden, T. Wallace; Centerville, J. F. Orwick; Coldwater, W. A. Hunsberger; Coldwater circuit, J. Hart; Colon, E. D. Young; Constantine, S. C. Strickland; Gillett, R. M. Young; Girard, L. S. Matthews; Hillsdale, G. C. Draper; Jonesville, F. W. Corbett; Kinderhook, W. J. Tarrant; North Adams, L. E. Lenox; Ossian, A. K. Stewart; Quincy, E. L. Kellogg; Ransom, G. H. Bennett; Readings, J. T. Iddings; Starwood, W. Barth; Sturgis, W. Denham; Union City, T. Nicholson; White Pigeon, H. H. Ford; Wheatland, W. Paddock.

ALLEGAN DISTRICT. - Augustus J. Berry; Banfield, J. C. Chase; Bloomingdale, S. Kitzmiller; Climax, L. W. Calkins; Comstock, W. F. Hardin; Cooper, A. Trotter; Douglass, to be supplied; Fennville, H. C. Donahue; Galesburg, W. A. Bass; Grand Rapids, H. N. Middleton; Gobblers, to be supplied; Halamaroo, First church, Levi Master; Simpson church, E. T. Lumber; Kendall, K. W. Tindall; Lacota, R. Siler; Martin, S. D. McKee; Mendon, E. V. Armstrong; Mill Grove, J. H. George; Menetary, J. W. Wallace; Nottawa and Bradley Indian mission, to be supplied; Oscoda, to be supplied; Otsego, G. B. Kulp; Parkville, J. Wilks; Plainwell, J. W. Rawlinson; Prairievile, O. H. Perry; Portage, to be supplied; Rickland, W. T. Cook; Saugatuck, to be supplied; Schoolcraft, J. White, South Haven, A. T. Ferguson; Springfield, W. W. Devine; Three Rivers, J. A. Sprague; Vicksburg, W. P. French; Wakemaw, G. Donaldson.

KIMBALL'S MURDERER.

A requisition has been issued by Governor for one Alfred P. Little, a prisoner in

the Indians penitentiary charged with the murder of patrolman George O. Kimball, a Detroit policeman, on the night of Oct. 6, 1888. The shooting of patrolman Kimball is one of the unsolved murders in the annals of local crime. On the night of the killing several men supposed to be crooks were seen coming out of a resort for criminals on East Larned street. Detective Tuttle and a patrolman followed the gang around on Jefferson avenue and when they undertook to arrest them the gang took to their heels. Patrolman Kimball was near the corner of Jefferson and Avenue and Bearcat street and intercepted the gang. One of them sent a bullet through his body. There was no vague impression in police circles at the time as to who the murderer was, but evidence was not strong enough to warrant proceedings.

Methodism and Prohibition.

One of the last acts of the Michigan Methodist conference in session at St. Joseph was the almost unanimous adoption of the following strong resolution on the temperance question:

Resolved, While disclaiming all connection with political action or measures, we would declare ourselves unequivocally in favor of the entire suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and that it is the duty of all Christian men and women to use any legitimate measures to accomplish this result. Sustaining as our proper attitude an uncompromising opposition to the liquor traffic, we are unalterably opposed to the enactment of all laws that propose to regulate it, nor will we permit ourselves to be controlled by party organizations that are managed in the interest of the soul destroying business.

Michigan News Briefly Told.

The Michigan weather service recently report shows the mean temperature for August to have been 2° 10° below the normal for thirteen years, being below at all points, and running as low as 30° in Iron County on the 28th. The rainfall was 243 inches, being 72° 10° below the normal for thirteen years. Frost were reported on ten days. The percentage of verification of weather signals was 74.

The survivors of the First Michigan Infantry held a reunion at Jackson on the 11th inst., and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, William Widdicombe, Grand Rapids; vice-president, C. J. Morris, Monroe; South Haven: John W. Taylor, Kalamazoo; William Widdicombe, Grand Rapids; M. L. Coleman, Lansing; Clarence L. Judd, East Saginaw, and Peter White, Marquette.

At the annual reunion of the Sixteenth Michigan Infantry, at Monroe on the 15th inst., the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, Capt. Wm. Winesap, Grand Rapids; first vice-president, T. D. Gilbert, Grand Rapids; secretary, F. W. Hayes, Bay City; treasurer, A. J. Doane; Adrian; secretary, J. C. Sterling of Monroe. Members of the executive board for two years: Wm. J. Lamp Ball of Livingston county; John C. Sharp, Jackson; F. L. Ford, Eaton; N. J. Kelsey, Calumet; H. H. Dewey, Galesburg; L. H. Butterfield, Lapeer; John Leveater, Oakland; James M. Turner, Ingham; J. P. Shoemaker, Montcalm; F. Hart Smith, Hillsdale.

After an animated discussion on the 18th inst. the house passed the resolution by a vote of 176 to 4.

The immediate effect of the passage of the bill will be to give the president power to charge discriminating tolls on our canals against Canadian shipping, but in his discretion to exclude this shipping from our canals entirely. This goes much farther than any previous act, but its application is to be limited to the president's discretion.

It will apply particularly to Detroit and the Michigan frontier, and is practically an extension of the act of 1867.

The following is the text of the Wilson bill as it passed the house:

Sec. 1. Whenever the president shall deem it his duty to exercise any of the powers given to him by an act entitled "An act to authorize the president of the United States to protect and defend the rights of American fishing vessels, American fishermen, American traders and other residents in certain cases, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1867, it shall be lawful for the president in his discretion, by proclamation in the name of the United States or in behalf or in part the transportation of goods or merchandise imported from any foreign country to or from the British dominion in North America.

Sec. 2. Whenever the president shall be satisfied that there is any discrimination whatever in the use of the Welland canal, the St. Lawrence river canal, the Canaby canal, or either of them, whether by tolls, drawbacks, refunds of tolls, or otherwise, which is or may be detrimental to the interests of the United States or of its citizens, it shall be lawful for the president in his discretion, by proclamation in the name of the United States or in behalf or in part the transportation of goods or merchandise imported from any foreign country to or from the British dominion in North America.

Sec. 3. Whenever the president shall be satisfied that there is any such discrimination as is mentioned in the second section of this act, he may issue his proclamation to that effect, whenupon there shall be collected a toll of one cent a ton upon every foreign vessel and her cargo passing through either the Soo St. Marie canal or the St. Clair flats canal, and the treasury may authorize and direct any of the customs officers to collect the tolls levied under this act; or the president may, in his discretion, when he is satisfied there is any such discrimination, prohibit the use of said canals to any such foreign vessel. The president, when satisfied such discrimination has ceased, may issue his proclamation to that effect, in his discretion, whereupon the tolls authorized by this act shall no longer be collected, and said prohibition, if ordered, shall cease.

Sec. 4. The secretary of the treasury is authorized to make any regulations necessary to carry this act into effect.

The fortification bill as it comes from the conference committee appropriates \$8,000,000. Of this amount \$10,000 goes for dynamite guns and \$500,000 for the completion of guns now being fabricated. The house has adopted the report.

Speaker Carlisle will appoint a committee to investigate the charges of architect Smithauer that a member of the house offered influence in awarding contracts for material for constructing the new congressional library building.

The bill introduced in the house by Mr. Oates, to amend the naturalization laws, provides, among other things, that no alien who has ever been convicted of any infamy, crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, which is or may be detrimental to the interests of the United States, violation of the laws thereof, or who cannot speak the English language and read the constitution of the United States in English, or who is a polygamist, anarchist, socialist or communist, or who belongs to any society or association of such, shall be naturalized or adjudged by any court to be a citizen of the United States or of any state; nor shall any alien be naturalized who has not for six years preceding such adjudication resided within the United States.

Among other provisions sent to the senate the other day was that of Lambert

Tre of Illinois, now envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Belgium, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia, vice George V. N. Lothrop, resigned.

The president has signed the bill restricting the immigration of Chinese laborers.

The senate has passed Palmer's Ontario land grant bill.

The president has sent to the senate all communications that have been sent to the government of Great Britain remonstrating against racial discrimination in the matter of American vessels passing through Canadian canals, and in the matter of American

vessels engaged in fishing. The gist of the message accompanying the correspondence is that Canada has not been very aggressive of late, and that nearly all cause of complaint has ceased when the treaty negotiations began.

WAR ON TRIBES.

Full Text of Sherman's Bill to Declare Indians Trusts Unlawful.

Summary of Current News.

The following is a full text of the bill reported by Mr. Sherman from the Senate Committee on Finance as a substitute for all bills before the committee to declare trusts and combinations in restraint of trade, and production unlawful:

It is enacted That all arrangements,

contracts, agreements, trusts or combinations between persons or corporations made with a view or which tend to prevent a full and free competition in the transportation, transportation or sale of articles imported into the United States or in the production, manufacture or sale of articles of domestic raw material that compete with any similar article upon which a duty is levied by the United States, or which shall be transported from one state or territory to another, and all arrangements, agreements, trusts or combinations designed or which tend to advance the cost to the consumer of such articles are hereby declared to be against public policy, unlawful and void.

Sec. 2. That any person or corporation injured or damaged by such arrangement, trust or combination may sue for and recover in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, of any person or corporation a party to a combination described in the first section of this act the full consideration or sum paid by him for any goods, wares and merchandise included in or advanced by said combination.

Sec. 3. That all persons entering into any such arrangement, contract, agreement, trust or combination described in section 1 of this act, either on his own account or as agent or attorney for another, or as an officer, agent or stockholder of any corporation, or as a trustee, committee or in any capacity whatever shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any district or circuit court of the United States shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$16,000 or to imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not more than five years, or to both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court. And it shall be the duty of the district attorney of the United States in the judicial district in which such persons reside to institute the proper proceedings to enforce the provisions of this act.

Postmaster-General Dickenson gave \$100 to the yellow fever sufferers.

After an animated discussion on the 8th inst. the house passed the resolution by a vote of 176 to 4.

The immediate effect of the passage of the bill will be to give the president power to charge discriminating tolls on our canals against Canadian shipping, but in his discretion to exclude this shipping from our canals entirely. This goes much farther than any previous act, but its application is to be limited to the president's discretion.

It will apply particularly to Detroit and the Michigan frontier, and is practically an extension of the act of 1867.

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Sec. 2. Whenever the president shall

FARMER ENO ON PREACHIN'.

Well, wife, town and country seems to me,
They're like the Devil's porridge.
But they don't go down, somehow.
They take ye over lots of ground.
An' a-some style is stuck.
Both in the sermon and the plough.
That one don't feel it much.
Today our preacher skinned along.
An' peared to do a hog.
A certain kirkus' of the woods.
He oughter ploughed in deep;
An' when he haled at the sod,
The devil taffed to see the tares.
A grousie, I'm afeared.
This scientific ploughin', now,
An' science preachin', too.
Both run too shallow for the work.
The plow has got to do.
You've got to let the traces out.
An' change the clavis pia.
Then has the handles held 'em right,
And let the plow go in.

—L. R. Clarke.

A FAMILY AFFAIR.

BY HUGH CONYAN.

CHAPTER XX (Continued).

Curiously enough or naturally enough, Beatrice had no longer the wish to apprise her father of what had happened. Dimly she began to see the meaning of the step she had taken.

It was settled she should return to Mrs. Eskridge's, and, as a slight misunderstanding is not sufficient to terminate the relationship between a husband and wife of a fortnight's standing, it was also arranged that Hervey should take lodgings in the neighborhood to which lodgings his wife could come as a pupil to a drawing-master. The fellow had by now resumed his mask, and seemed to be trying to efface the recollection of the will scene.

But the mask had been dropped once, and Beatrice, except in her conduct, was no fool. She went back to her home with a pain in her heart, and feeling years older than when she had left a fortnight ago.

The girl felt very miserable; a kind of dread, which she vainly tried to thrust away, hung over her. She needed sympathy, needed a confidant. Such a secret as hers was too great for one breast. So she told her maid Sarah what had happened. The woman a slave-like worship and dog-like fidelity assured her silence.

Mrs. Miller, who, in spite of her religious peculiarities, knew the world, and knew also what such a marriage as this meant, suppressed the grief she felt. But to comfort so easily her mind she made such inquiries as she could respecting Mr. Maurice Hervey. She even watched him, waited for him, tracked him in his gestures, and enquired in. She told Beatrice nothing of this self-instituted inquiry. To do the woman justice, had she found Harvey up to the standard of her requirements? No, Beatrice, she would have offered up thanks to Heaven more fervently than she had ever done in her life.

One day when Beatrice was paying a visit to her husband, he turned to her suddenly. "If we have money," he said, "there's no good keeping about the bank."

"Where can no money?" asked Beatrice.

"I have twenty pounds, the remnant of a large sum borrowed."

She said nothing, but taking out her purse, shook its contents on the table. The man laughed merrily.

"It is as drab like that I want. I must have a thousand pounds by this day fortnight."

"It is told me so? I can not get it." She could not help the growing coldness of her voice.

"Let you can, if you will. Will you do so?"

She looked at him steadily. "You are my husband," she said. "If I can, I will." "I knew it," he said, with a nervous laugh. "All you will have to do is to sign an undertaking promising to repay the money and interest out of your income within a certain number of years. You will do it."

"Yes, I will do this. You are my husband."

"It is also necessary," he went on, with a covert glance at her, "to make a declaration—a mere letter of form. You must declare year after year to be twenty-one years of age."

"I do not quite understand," said Beatrice. She would not understand.

"It's a mere matter of form, my dear girl, it can do no one harm. It's only to swear you are twenty-one. I'm sure no one would doubt it."

Beatrice covered her face with her hands, and the tears trickled through her fingers. Hervey attempted to caress her. Suddenly set firmly she pushed his arm away.

"I am not to do it," she said.

"His brow grew black. "Damn it! you must," he said, roughly.

She rose. "I will not," she said, in accents which told him she meant what she said. "I will do this much, I have some jewelry; it shall be placed in your hands. The only favor I ask is that money may be raised on it in such a way that some day I can get it back. Part of it was my mother's."

She did as she promised. That evening Mr. Miller brought him the packet of jewelry. There were some valuable articles in it, as Sir Malagay, who had great faith in his daughter's discretion, and who perhaps had feared that if not given at once they would never be given, had entrusted her with some diamonds which had belonged to her late mother. So it was that Hervey was able to raise some two hundred pounds on the trinkets. To his credit be it said that he sent certain mysterious tickets to Beatrice which, upon inquiry, she found would enable her to redeem the trifles of which she had deprived herself.

Three days after this Sarah made a discovery, or rather completed her inquiry into Hervey's real nature. By pertinacity in tracking and watching; by questions asked in certain houses in a neighborhood to which she had followed him, she found the man had been for some space of time, and was even now, pursuing a low intrigue with a girl. With fathoming eyes Mrs. Miller went to Beatrice and told her this.

Beatrice heard her in silence. Then she spoke coldly and gravely. Events were fast making a woman of her. "Sarah," she said, "I will see Mr. Hervey, and if needful you will see him."

Bear in mind that if you charges against him are false, you leave me at once."

She took Sarah with her, told her to walk in the street and then entered her husband's room. She told him coldly and without apparent emotion what she had learned. She gave the name of a street, and the number of a house.

Hervey, of course, denied it. Beatrice then said she would fetch his libeler, who should be propably dealt with. Hervey wavered, stammered, and then, once for all dropped the mask. He actually told his young wife to let him manage his own affairs of that sort in his own way. So Beatrice knew that Sarah had spoken the truth. And with this knowledge the love for this man which had already been driven out was replaced by a feeling of absolute hate and contempt.

Once more and only once she saw him. A few days later he wrote, bade her come to him, and threatened in case of refusal to come to her. She went. She scorned him too much to fear him.

He renewed his request that she would sign the false declaration.

"I will not," she said.

"Will you telegraph to your father, and say you must have a thousand pounds tell him it means life or death?"

"I will not; nor would he send it if I did." Hervey, who by now was beginning to know something of his wife's character, felt that nothing would make her bend to his will. With an oath he raised his hand struck her. His true brutal nature leaped forth. He reviled her, with reproaches; he reviled her, he told her he had never cared for her, told he had but married her so, state of ruin thinking the small sum he needed would be easily raised upon her prospects. He vowed to be revenged for her obstinacy. He would make her life a hell. He would drag her name through the dirt. She should rot until her death the day on which she refused to do his bidding.

When Beatrice got away from this storm of words, she walked back home with a buzzing in her head.

Three days afterward she read that Maurice Hervey had been brought before the magistrates on a charge of forgery, and committed for trial. She found means to send him a message, asking if he had money to pay for his defense. He sent back word that he should plead guilty. He really did so, and as the forgery was a crafty, premeditated, cruel affair, the judge very properly sent him to penal servitude for five years. His wife as she read the sentence gave a groan of relief.

Now the weaker part of her nature, a part so nobly inherited from Sir Malagay showed itself. She let things drift. To a girl just past eighteen, five years seems as ice has twice as two hundred sovereigns would seem as schoolboy. The remembrance of her secret sin haunted her.

To show how little she feared him she obeyed.

"Now," he said, "to come to the point: what proposal have you to make?"

"I'm your husband, and with all your politeness and carelessness, you know I have the whip-hand at last."

"I will do this," she said. "In certain conditions will give you one-half of my income."

"And how much may your income be?"

"Two thousand five hundred a year. I am told."

"I will," said Hervey, coolly.

"It is more."

Beatrice flushed. She half rose from her seat, then returned to it without troubling to reply.

"Take it for argument's sake, it is so," said the man. "Now for the conditions."

"That you never seek me, never trouble me, never break known to any one that I am your wife."

"You have kept the secret, then."

"The other person knows it, my faithful servant."

"That is?" Of course, you hoped I should die in the next year."

"So," said Beatrice sharply. "But I hope I will."

The duel was progressing. The advantage at last had been to Hervey. Hervey, in turn, paid him.

"Listen," he said. "I have got a proposal to make, and on no terms."

"You are going to live your son day on the face, we will follow one of the professions, Mr. Hayman?"

"I reckon he'll better a profession." Alice May seems to be his natural bent.

"Well, you can, if you will. Will you do so?"

The child was born, and now says he mother, and again, now the big girl. The elder woman arranged all the less her mistress as servant leaves; she prepared a place, a bed where the girl came. Beatrice found her grief lightened by all a longing we can do for another in such plight. Of course there was deceit—deceit seemed to have forced it all into the girl's life! There was a long visit to pay some where, a visit from which West returned a shadow of her former self. But no one knew, nad even guessed the cause.

The child was born, the tiny head nestled in the mother's breast, and a strange new feeling arose within her—the overpowering instinct of maternal love. Her thoughts which had once been, in case the child lived, to hate it for her father's sake, turned to pure, sweet affection for the innocent, helpless little being. So far from wishing it dead, she would not now have wished it unborn. When she returned to her home she left it with many tears in her eyes.

For years she saw at her stealth, saw it grow more and more the picture of perfect childhood; loved it and worshipped it more each time she saw it, and at last, when she returned to her father's house, and left that her visits to her treasure would now perfume her less and less frequent a wild craving to have it with her always, to see it every day, every hour, awake in her passionate heart.

Then came the second quarrel, and the new home, and even as she settled to go down to her uncle's, she recollects of the daring scheme of regaining her boy, snatched it from her brain, and was eventually shaped into form and acted upon with perfect success.

But the five years were passing, passing.

At the end of them—good what Beatrice shrank from picturing a couplet who would come and claim his wife, Hervey had, indeed, expected that when first arrested he would find some way of procissimng his marriage. If only in fulfillment of his threat of dragging her name into the dirt.

He made no sign. He was crafty and calculating. The terms of his sentence was not to him an eternity. When it ended he knew that by keeping the secret he should be in a more advantageous position to turn matters to his own benefit. Beatrice would be well past twenty-one, and in command of a large income. He meant to be thoroughly revenged for the obstinacy she had displayed in refusing to prefer herself, and so find him means to buy up the forced bill, but he meant to have money also.

This is the story of the life of the last five years in which Beatrice looked back that afternoon. These are the pictures of the man and the woman—the husband and wife, who were to meet on the morrow like foes in a deadly duel.

CHAPTER XXI

MAKING PROUD KNEES BEND.

Hervey inspired by an exquisite refinement of malice made his robes as untidy and unpleasant looking as possible, and gave orders to the servant not to attend to them. He proposed to bring Beatrice down on her knees, and to one of her type, he felt that the process would be

doubly disagreeable, when it took place in such a place as this. His personal appearance, too, he arranged to correspond with his surroundings, and then gave orders that if a lady called she was to be shown up at once.

Promptly at 12 o'clock the door opened, and Beatrice stood before him. Hervey looked at her, and in a sneering tone said: "Well, my affectionate wife—you're grown into quite a fine piece of good, quite a tip-topper, no end of a swell; you haven't pined much for me, I guess."

She shivered as she heard his voice and coarse, mocking compliment, but she kept her proud eyes on him. "You have something to say to me—say it." She spoke sternly.

"Say—I should think it was for you to say something. You who sent me to her with felonies for five years. You who would not stretch out a hand to save me. What have you to say?" He spoke with

absolute hate and contempt.

She said nothing. She might have told him of misery which she had undergone

misery which she had to undergo, to which his well-merited punishment was as nothing.

"Nearly five years," he went on, "think of that—full dead drudgery. Week after week month after month, year after year the same. All through you—through you! And not, my sweet wife, which do you expect me to do, to strike you or to kiss you?"

"You have done both to me," she said, slowly and bitterly. "The memory of the kiss is to-day more degrading to me, than that of the blow." He scowled at her scorn stung him—scowled and took another step toward her.

There was a sharp-pointed knife lying on the table. Beatrice's fingers mechanically rested themselves on the handle. "If you touch me," she said quietly, "I think I shall kill you."

The man knew she meant it. He threw himself into a chair, and laughed scornfully.

"Come," he said, "let us go to business."

"Business is the only quest we between us now."

"Sit down. I can't talk to you while you stand up there. And I've lots to say."

To show how little she feared him she obeyed.

"Now," he said, "to come to the point: what proposal have you to make? I'm your husband, and with all your politeness and carelessness, you know I have the whip-hand at last."

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