

Northville Record.

BABIES ON THE STAGE.

E. F. Kline, Publisher.

NORTHVILLE

Young Thespians Paid Forty or Fifty Dollars a Week.

WASHINGTON LETTER.
This, That and the Other In and About the National Capital.

Personal Gossip.

A Washington special says the recent order of President Cleveland placing the entire railway mail service composed of 5,000 men under the civil service law will not be executed at least not until President Harrison has had time to reorganize the whole postal service. The date upon which the order is to take effect has been extended to March 14, as it has been found impossible to make the necessary preparations sooner. Harrison will be asked to extend the date for the execution of the order still further, probably six months, and in the meantime such of the old and competent officials who were removed will be reinstated. Mr. Harrison thinks it is said, that the service has been disorganized by reason of political changes and he will endeavor to restore it to its old time condition before trying any civil service experiments.

A delegation of Louisville tobacco dealers has been in Washington to urge the passage of the Cowles bill.

The funeral services over the late Dr. Bliss were held at New York Avenue church and were very largely attended. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Bartlett and Sundberg, the latter delivering a fine sermon which paid a handsome tribute to the deceased.

The secretary of the interior has rendered a longer decision in the case referred to him by the land commissioner involving the cancellation of grants to Michigan of certain stamp lands, which at one time had been reserved from the grants to the state for the purpose of furnishing fuel to the garrison at Old Fort Mackinac on Bois Blanc Island. The secretary says that the reservation made by the grant was for certain purposes only and did not contemplate that the complete disposal of the lands, and the title to them remained in the state after the purpose of the reservation had been carried out.

The appointment of the secretary of war of Gen. O. H. Willing to be governor of the soldiers' home of the district causes much satisfaction among the Michigan people in Washington.

Representative Wan Eng has presented a favorable report on the bill providing for the enforcement of the eight hour law on government premises.

The house committee on labor has entered a favorable report on the bill providing for the enforcement of the eight hour law on government premises.

A report has been sent to the Senate showing that a portion of capital invested in mines in the territories by citizens as appears from the records is \$2,000,000 and the amount paid thereon \$4,000,000. The report recommends that the amount be increased so as to permit foreign capital to be used in the development of mines in the territories.

The senate has passed the bill to protect the Alaska salmon fisheries.

About 500 persons attended Mrs. Cleve Hill's reception given Feb. 27. The occasion was a great success, many of those present who had enjoyed the hospitality of the White House during Cleveland's reception, attending.

President Cleveland has signed the bill presented by the widow of Gen. Sheridan and returning it to the House.

The house has passed the bill appropriating \$75,000 for a new building at Alabama.

President Cleveland held his last public reception on the 1st inst.

The house has passed the joint resolution to promote a commercial union with Canada. It provides that when the government of Canada has declared a desire to establish commercial union with the United States, having a uniform revenue system, like internal taxes to be collected and like import duties to be imposed on articles brought into either country from other nations, with no duties on trade between the United States and Canada, the President shall appoint three commissioners to meet those who may be likewise designated to represent the government of Canada, to prepare a plan for the assimilation of the import duties and internal revenue taxes of the two countries, and an equitable division of receipts in a commercial union; and said commissioners shall report to the President, who shall lay the report before Congress.

The public debt statement issued March 1 shows total outstanding debt, \$33,357,217; debt on which interest has ceased, \$2,305,073; debt bearing no interest, \$15,622; total debt, \$30,741,502; less available cash items, \$1,176,385,75; increase of debt during month, \$1,443,345; decrease since June 30, 1888, \$1,245,388; total cash available for reduction of debt, \$4,633,439; unpayable, \$24,461,502; net cash balance on hand, \$4,006,13; total cash in treasury, \$20,387,502.

Wants an Ever \$100,000.

Harvey Spaulding, claim agent of Washington, has brought suit for \$100,000 damages against W. F. Vilas and Don M. Dickinson, alleging that the defendants as post masters general have hindered him in his efforts to secure the payment of third and fourth class postmasters' claims against the government for readjustments of salaries. Spaulding asserts that the defendants issued circulars to the postmasters interested, telling them that no claim agent was necessary to the prosecution of their claims, the object being to throw discredit upon his work and prevent him getting his fees.

Alaskan Affairs.

Secretary Vilas has sent to the Senate a report from Gov. Swineford of Alaska upon the reported outrages upon women in Alaska. His views upon this subject have been published. Gov. Swineford says that two or three of the misdeeds are responsible for the vile slanders upon the white people of Alaska, who have been sent broadcast through the country, and he recommends that the Presbyterian board of home missions make a thorough investigation of the management of its Alaska stations.

In Berlin a company is being formed for the distribution of electricity in storage cells to consumers.

Methods of Instructing Stage Children. Child Actors Are Very Cleanish. Their Tastes Are Much Like Those of Other Children.

Who are the babies who are making reputations for themselves and shucks for their parents?

They are not all little Lord Fauntleroy, of course; but some of these miniature actors and actresses are quite as interesting as little Miss Lydie and Master Tommy Russell.

Some one declares that it would be a good thing if most of our plays could be acted by children. It would all seem much more real, you know. We would not all the time be wondering whether the leading man and the leading woman who make such desperate love hatched each other from the depths of their hearts.

Then, too, our playwrights might find it easier to write something that would come within the scope of children.

The wearisome, dry fat that has spread over the comedy stage seems to have never an end. But why complain? People will continue to laugh and roar and applaud if the comedian does fall over a pine.

Where is the remedy? We must look to the children to regenerate the stage, some one suggests. If that is the case, who are some of the precocious little folks who are surprising and delighting so many audiences with their bis- triodic efforts?

There are in New York alone probably between eighty and a hundred young professionals, ranging in age from the midge of 3 years to the young miss of 12 or 15.



One little wee mite of a toddlerling, now four years old, commands a salary of \$25 a week.

How long has she been on the stage? Ever since she was carried on in her mother's arms. The first time she spoke, the looks were in her mother's play, "A Woman's Lot," which was produced at Dockstader's. The little actress of an actress is Miss Dot Clarendon, a daughter of Helen Morris, who is a well-known actress and the author of several successful plays.

"Far a cat, no Bumblebee," said the little Clarendon the other day, "but my name is Katrina Smith," and then she added in a confidential tone, "I had my picture taken the other day with flowers in my head," and she might have finished the sentence by saying "it is pretty as pretty can be."

When only 2½ years old, she made her debut with Ben Macmillan in Toronto. She wore a brown dress which came down to her ankles. The sleeves were large and puffed, and her general appearance was so quaint that it earned for her the sobriquet of "The Little Brown Jug."

Too little either to read or write, she has, nevertheless, very decided opinions on different subjects and a particular fondness for a doll that possesses only one eye, "and if any one should put out the other I would holler," she remarked with a dramatic flourish.

Her favorite part is Sisley in the "Silver King."

Imagine a child with large velvety blue eyes, her long hair twisted up in two door-knobs to keep it out of the way, and dressed in a blue flannel wrapper, and you have the tit-toe or Bernhardt of the future as I saw her the other day in her nursery, surrounded by dolls and toys and half a dozen brothers and sisters, three of whom have been on the stage and are being educated as professionals.

Even the baby in this household can shout, "Murder! Murder!"—most babies can, I believe, in a certain way—but this particular baby's way suggests a vein of histrionic talent in his composition that gives fair promise of making a tragedian of him.

Another professional in the family, Kenneth Barber, by name, 2 years of age, has taken the part of Little McDan in McKee Rankin's play. He has already, in recognition of his services to the profession, been presented with a silver cap, which was given him when he was called before the curtain. Fifteen dollars a week is his average salary, although on occasions he has received more. He takes the part of a girl or a boy, as is most convenient, and always has two sets of wardrobes on hand. Rosinda, an elder sister, when 6 years old made her debut in "The Queen's Evidence."

Little Elma Smith, aged two and a half, made her first bow a few weeks ago, and received quite a hearty applause as did some of the bigger actors and actresses, and in her childish way astonished everyone by her cleverness. Frank Reynolds, about the same age, is also a child of great promise.

Mme. Anna M. Wade, a directress and instructor of stage children, says that the two essentials in teaching children are, "first, never to lose your temper; second, give the children plenty of praise."

"Now, darling, you have said that splendidly, but I expect even more of you, for I know you are capable of great things; or, sweetheart, that was

a very clever bit of acting, but you can improve a trifle, and so forth, and so on; children like sweets in any form, and with most children preparing for the stage a certain amount of praise is necessary. Let your words be honey dripping from the comb," Madame added, "and if the children have any ability teaching will not be a difficult task."

I first learn all the parts of the play myself for in coaching my little players I cannot keep my eyes on the book. I must be all eyes, ears and attention for them, and be able to say to them, "Now put your hands this way" or "Now put them that way" and "Now you look up" or "Now you look down," until they catch the idea.

Madame says there is an occasional strong temptation to hurl a book—not perhaps at the head of the child, who has no conception of her part, but in the immediate neighborhood of that part of her anatomy.

"First, I sit down and talk to the children and tell them what they are to represent. By the third or fourth rehearsal they are usually 'fine perfect,' as we call it, and their books are taken from them. In order to give a finished performance of a play, four weeks' preparation, or about twenty days' rehearsal, is necessary."

Madame thinks that all children are naturally actors, the ones who are endowed with pretty faces and sympathetic voices having, of course, the advantage over others not so favored.

Many parents bring their children to me," said one instructor, "and expect that I will convert them at once intoлагters or tragedians. Although they may not some natural aptitude, they have such ticklish little voices that all I can do with the children is to train them for parlor or private enter-

—ments. We all know, from experience probably, what a misnomer the word "entertainment" is in such cases, and doubtless every one can recall numerous occasions where the infant prodigies declaimed "To be, or not to be," and gave the blood-curdling scene between Hubert and Arthur—"Hast me these ironshot," the prodigies recite, and—but you have all listened to performances of this kind, and the less said about them the better.

If a child has a specialty, either singing or dancing, an engagement is of course made for her accordingly. A child when she is able to speak her lines receives from £15 to \$1 a week. Children in groups, who come running on the stage and capering around a little, are remunerated to the extent of \$1 at the end of the week. What is called a "small speaking part" when it is a week is considered a fair equivalent.

"What's in a name" is everything to the young aspirants for fame behind the fog-lights; they usually get everything in the every day life and coat to high sounding and ridiculous appellation. Eveleigh girls in the shadow, who are only designated by numbers, choose very high flown names, which they are constantly changing until they settle upon one which suits them.

Child actors as a rule are very loyal to each other and very clannish. If one is ever ill, a half dozen others volunteer their services in order to keep the place for their companion. At 12 is one of the children, who occasionally appears in secondary parts, has a brother who is a "cripple," and it is touching to see the girls which are brought for her to take home to him. One off'er is an orange, another an apple, others perhaps a bit of candy or two or three nuts. It is all good fellowship and an earnest desire on the part of all to do what they can for one another.

Two little girls who are being educated as professionals are children of wealthy parents. One is an only daughter of a United States senator. That the mother should seek such a career for her daughter seems unacceptable. In this case it is apparently the ambition of the mother to have her daughter become a "star," and she is being educated accordingly. I think Mr. Gerry's society with the long name should interfere, for here there is no reason—beyond satisfying a foolish ambition—for bringing up the child to a life which is conceded by all to be a hard and toilsome one—not more so in fact.

But to the playwright the field seems a rich one and already plays are written expressly for the child, who is so wonderful, so intelligent and so charming, have been offered to the father by the hundreds.

"Fanny the Newsgirl" was the touching title of one play submitted; \$1000 the price demanded.

"But, by the time you had paid the printers' bills and your company's salaries, and for the bills' posting and a score or two of other off's, and starring the child from New York to San Francisco and back again, you could easily have spent \$20,000 and made nothing. For the child has no name as yet; she will not draw."

This was the remark of a friend who was consulted in the matter, and "Fannie the Newsgirl," and various other plays with titles, grace, gay and pathetic, have been declined with thanks by the senator. Doubtless in time he will succumb to the importunities of the playwright, his wife and his daughter, and cease to insist in giving his country and proceed to star his daughter.

"She never wanted anyone to touch that particular doll," her mother said, "for she was so frail it would get broken; then here is 'Dennie' whom she called her half-sister, and 'Edith' another half-sister, and the mother lifted them from among a mass of the "fairy" which was spread over the sofa, "and this one she called her 'brother.' He was gaily and gaudily dressed in blue plush."

"And this was her favorite one among them all," said Mrs. Winters, carefully holding up a small doll, fashionably attired in blue silk and white tulle, somewhat the worse for wear.

FRANCES STEVENS.

made her first appearance in "Rosedale." She receives a salary of from \$35 to \$50 a week.

Carrie Neuber, a daughter of Harry Neuber, the comedian, received a salary of \$50 a week. Her first part was Eva in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Fannie Case and Dottie Drawbridge are two very clever little amateurs.

Little Gertrude Boswell, Mr. Alexander Brown, the theatrical agent tells me, is one of the most talented children now on the stage. When only two and a half years old she took the part of William Tell. She next acted in "Shadows of Great City," then she took the child's part—Nelly Latour in "Gwynne's Oath," and the child's part in "Mankind." She is now in Philadelphia with Scarlan, acting in "Miles Aroon."

May Belle, a young girl about 10 years old, is a specialty artiste. At some private theatricals recently given she performed with great brilliancy on different instruments, with orchestra accompaniment, playing by turns on the banjo, the violin, the guitar, and harmonica, the Chinese violin, and a new instrument, the viola, the only one in this country. She takes a prominent part in "The Troubadours" and receives a good salary.

Some of the girls are

now

beginning to appear in the

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All Nerves.

Fever, rheumatism, gout, maybe full of aches and pains, but that is a common description of all who are "all nerves." Paine's Celery Compound will soothe the irritated nerves. Unique in its combination of active remedies, unique in its simplicity, unique in its economy, unique in its effectiveness upon the whole system, unique in its wonderful cure of nervous diseases.

Paine's Celery Compound

can be implicitly relied upon to do all that is needed.

It was created with nervousness and general breakdown of digestive system, and found Paine's Celery Compound to quickly quiet my nervousness and restore my whole system to vigor and energy again. P. E. B. Druggist, Staten Island, N. Y., Six drs. Dr. Druggist, Wells, Emerson & Co., Boston, Mass.

LACTATED FOOD
Lactated Food
Food for Infants

SILK DYE
Silk Dye
Silk Dye

SICK HEADACHE

CARTERS LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Carters Little Liver Pills
Carter's Little Liver Pills
Carter's Little Liver Pills
Carter's Little Liver Pills

Northville Record.

WATER WORKS.

(Continued from last page.)

We assume that one half of his or \$2000 is insured. And it is safe to estimate that on an average the rate of insurance would be reduced one-half cent. This makes a reduction in the insurance premiums paid in the village of \$2,000. The estimated cost of the water works is \$22,000 only. If these estimates are true—and they must be approximately—the saving to the village in insurance would pay the principal of the bonded debt in eleven years. The village would derive also a small income—probably a few hundred dollars—for the private use of the water—and the interest on the bonded debt and cost of running the works would be balanced by the protection afforded.

There are two systems of works, the pumping and reservoir or gravity system—some friends of water works favor each system—the village is pledged to neither. It will certainly—if water works are voted—favor the best and cheapest, the most practicable for Northville. Either system is a success wherever in use and those most bitterly opposed to water works, when a system is once in use, usually become its warmest advocates.

For the past few weeks the writer has heard it argued that a private corporation should take hold of the matter and put water works in; in the first place such a plan is not feasible—no private corporation would risk the money—there are no profits to be made out of water works; the objects sought are a public fire protection and a general benefit to the town. If a great deal of money invested in water works cannot be counted on, the resources available will be used to a good purpose by the public. Water will be put in and maintained at the expense of the principle that says, "The Village shall and council may do all that."

For such a purpose a private corporation cannot be built. No person would take stock.

The advocates of the greater have no solution on which to fall back except a plausible theory, and the writer fears that in this case it will not be ingenious enough to satisfy all the public improvement by induction.

If a better plan fails to come forward such an argument itself will defeat the object which it is intended to promote. Too much capital is lying idle, waiting for investment, to allow a profitable enterprise to rest untouched.

Again, if there were no indirect money returns to the inhabitants of the village for this proposed investment in water works, the annual payment of the interest on the bonds and the part payment of the principal would not be materially felt by the village. It would be easy to float the bonds of the village at four or four and one-half per cent interest.

Now if the village pay \$1,000 of the bonded debt annually and the interest on the same which would not exceed \$1,000 and the cost of maintaining the works can safely be placed at \$1,300. The total outlay would be \$3,300. The village receive back indirectly from private parties who will contract to have water run into their houses and yards and even reduced insurance rates over a total of \$2,500—there would be an outlay of \$700 annually for a fire protection and for the facilities offered to beautify the town, for convenience to households, and as an encouragement to manufacturers and business enterprises to locate here.

There is another side from which to view the benefits of the measure under discussion in this village. The taxable valuation is \$764,000. If a man owns a house and lot in Northville worth \$500,000 and water works are put in by this village the improvement will enhance the value of his property \$50,000. And no one can stand up and deny it. His house and lot will sell for \$50,000 more in the general market. And at the rate at which property is usually assessed, the real estate of the village is worth \$7,000,000, ten per cent. of this is \$700,000. Ten per cent. is a fair and honest estimate of the increased valuation which this improvement would give to our village property. It would pay back to the property owners of the village, the cost of putting in the water works, \$22,000, three times over and more. The estimate provides for putting in 32 hydrants, so located that in case of fire, every house in the village could be reached.

Thirty towns of Michigan with 2,500 inhabitants and under have provided themselves with water works. And

the inhabitants of many towns are satisfied.

Water works can be piped to any room of any house. The system is a great convenience in the house and saves a great many steps. And from every side we look at the proposed improvement it appears like a public necessity which carries with it many private conveniences at a nominal cost.

In many localities in Northville a half dozen families get water from the same well—wells in the village are deep—these wells are considered property in common. No one is obliged to keep them clean and pure. The water becomes surcharged with angle worm, oil and dead insects. One well in Northville supplies a half dozen families with water and has a half dozen privies within one hundred feet of it—no wonder that deadly infectious diseases sometimes visit this village. If water works are voted the hydrants and mains will be so located that pure water will be convenient to every part of the village. Families will only pass to the streets and turn hydrants. At a small expense, too, water can be run to any room in a house by tapping a main and piping with water works grass in yards and streets during the severest droughts can be kept as green as after a refreshing shower.

Water works answer two purposes—to supply the village with pure water for domestic purposes and as a fire protection. In most towns where water works are rail road companies can be supplied by villages cheaper than they can maintain their own reservoirs and engines. Towns with water works usually receive from rail road companies for a water supply from \$500 to \$2,000.

We the undersigned J. W. Dolph, pro, and E. R. Reed, clerk of said village, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true statement of all receipt of money and disbursements, and the balance now in the hands of the treasurer of said village.

Northville, March 1st, 1889.
E. R. REED, J. W. DOLPH,
Clerk President

THE RECORD

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REAL ESTATE BOUGHT, SOLD AND ADVERTISED ON COMMISSION.

HOUSES RENTED AND RENTS COLLECTED

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Some of the following pieces will be sold on contract with small payments down.

ANNUAL REPORT

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL STATE OF THE VILLAGE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 1889.

RECEIPTS

| | |
|----------------------|----------|
| On hand last year | \$2,133 |
| Debts collected | 16 |
| Cemetery collections | 51.50 |
| Major tax | 24.50 |
| Locality | 6.00 |
| Tax roll collections | 271.98 |
| Poll tax | 245 |
| Rent of hall | 5 |
| Fines | 5 |
| Total | 4,125.78 |

DISBURSEMENTS

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|---------------|--------|
| Highway roads | 82.15 |
| Cemetery | 21.40 |
| Total | 103.55 |

Balance on hand

824.20

PIGEWAY FUND

| | |
|-----------|--------|
| Major tax | 147.50 |
| Locality | 455 |
| Poll tax | 245 |
| Total | 977.55 |

Over draft last year

F. S. Woodman

W. H. Hoyt store base

E. Pickle grading

I. N. Blackwood's bill

E. Vreecenbergs labor

Total

88.71

1. S. Woodman

Tax roll

Rent of hall

Fines

Total

121.94

Paid

E. S. Woodman attorney fees

J. S. Horton ass't for 1887

H. E. Spalding attorney fees

S. Harmon & Gregor & el'n

H. O. Waid reg'r & ad'c'n

F. V. Radke & L. C. Clark

E. J. Robinson retainer fees

E. R. Reed printing

W. H. Brigham elect'r in board

C. D. Woodward clk of election

C. F. Carpenter clk of election

H. F. Jackson marshal's

J. H. Taylor lamp lighting

James Gull land for street

Mrs. S. A. Ellis note

Interest

C. M. Joslin sundries

C. R. Stevens

J. V. Harmon bridge work

H. Jackson freight and carrying

Mrs. Smith rent engine

Interest

Fines

Total

40

1888.50

20

41.20

18.75

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STATE NEWS.

SHERWOOD FOR JUSTICE.

Wm. J. Daily and John S. Lawrence
for Regents.

The Platform Adopted.

The democratic state convention for the nomination of candidates for justice of the supreme court and regents of the university was held in Grand Rapids Feb. 22.

A temporary organization was effected with Orland F. Balles of Lansing in the chair, and Thos. F. Carroll of Grand Rapids as temporary secretary. After the statements of the two presidents and various committees adjournment was taken until afternoon.

When the convention re-assembled in the afternoon the temporary officers were made the permanent ones of the convention and the convention proceeded to the nomination of two candidates.

Chief Justice Sherwood was re-nominated by acclamation, and was the subject of many eloquent eulogies from those who placed his name in nomination.

William J. Daily of Mt. Clemens and John S. Lawrence of Grand Rapids were nominated as regents.

The Platform.

The committee of resolutions submitted, through Doctor Foster Pratt, the following declaration of principles adopted without dissenting voice:

The Democratic party of Michigan, bound of the love of state and union and the interest of national administration under Grover Cleveland, and of the maxim of liberty it has promulgated in the past, with firm reliance on the honesty and integrity of the people, and unfaltering faith in the ultimate success of the true policies of the government, appeals to the people in support of the following declaration:

"Equal rights for all men and special privileges to none. All men should aim to confer the greatest good on the greatest number and no law ought to be enacted for the special benefit of any class of citizens to the injury of others."

It is the duty of the state to guard the ballot box from the influence of corruption and fraud, and we memorialize the legislature to enact all necessary laws to secure a free and uncorrupted ballot and a fair count.

An honest and incorruptible judiciary is the highest safeguard of our liberties and property and paramount to any mere partisan success. Honest worth is the highest test of qualification and fitness and ought never to be surrendered for the sake of expediency.

The highest interests of our state universities are best promoted by placing it in charge of men of learning and of practical wisdom, to the entire exclusion of all specieclists and policies that shall make it a political and party nursery.

These resolutions were also submitted by the committee and adopted by a rising vote.

"Resolved, That by his great learning, impartial judgment, statesmanlike character and steady adherence to the rights of the people, the Hon. Thomas F. Sherwood has demonstrated that he possesses judicial qualifications of the highest order, and that no loss from his retirement would be a great misfortune to the people of this state.

Resolved, That we heartily commend to the authorities of our people the venture dominated by the University for reforms of the university, as abundantly qualified to care for the interests of our great educational center.

John V. Beebe of Ann Arbor, proposed the following as an amending resolution, and it was adopted unanimously on a rising vote:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Michigan in convention assembled congratulates the Hon. Charles Stewart Mather and his worthy co-laborers for their rule for the land upon his triumphant vindication from the turbulent ranks of the insolent Tory party, and his resounding victory over the Tory Government of Great Britain.

The convention then adjourned.

WILL GO IT ALONE!

The Union Labor Party Opposed to Fusion.

Delegates of the Union Labor party, headed by John M. Potter, and members of the Greenback party, with Geo. Wm. P. Jones in command, met in Lansing Feb. 27 for the purpose of holding a joint conference on the political situation. The greenbacks organized and sat in front of the others to "sit out." The Union Labor men got together also and promptly decided to travel the political path alone by adopting the following resolution:

Whereas, An organization calling themselves the Greenback party of the state of Michigan have extended an invitation to this conference to appoint a committee of three to meet a like committee from their party for the mutual benefit and political gain, be it

Resolved, 1. That we do not recognize the fact of there being a Greenback party in Michigan, but do recognize that it ceased to be an organization on February 22, 1888.

2. That we reiterate the anti fusion policy of the party as declared in a state convention held in Detroit August 12, 1888 and that we hold rather to be counted by the hundreds than by the thousands with contemptuous alliance.

3. We fully indorse and hire full confidence in the present state central committee that the smallness of the vote cast November 6, 1888, should arouse them to greater efforts to put forward those principles which will lift the load from the laborers' shoulders, wipe out the money and land monopolists, and put an end to combinations and trusts.

4. We repeat the legislature to adopt the Australian system of voting, that a free and fair ballot may be had.

5. That the Union Labor party extend its aid educating the principles of the Union Labor party, known as old Greenbacks, an invitation to join with us.

6. That the state central committee be instructed to place the following ticket in the field at the spring election. Justice of the peace court, Lawrence McHugh of Arene county. Regents to be filled by the committee.

The greenback conference afterwards endorsed Justice Sherwood as a non-partisan judge, and urged his re-election.

An Address to Greenbackers.

Gen. W. P. Jones has issued the following:

To the national Greenback labor party of Michigan. If your party is politically disorganized, your Luth and ape are as strong as ever, and the needs of the future press as manifestly upon you.

In a very few days the management of governmental affairs, which for four years have been controlled by one of the great parties, will be transferred to a younger political organization whose birth was the challenge of liberty-loving men for a true republic-free in deed as well as in name. Its earlier history culminated in the enfranchisement of a race of bondmen, and it numbers many noble men who stood in the front rank of the crusaders of freedom.

After four years of defeat and losses, control of the legislature and executive departments of the government, and time will determine if its leaders have learned wisdom and will correct the errors of its late years of domination.

The necessity of a majority party to settle great questions of reform is as vital as when, under the leadership of Peter Cooper and James H. Weaver, liberty-loving men organized in the interest of the masses, and in forty years won a signal victory in the highest court of the nation, and prevented the further funding of the public debt, the destruction of the greenback currency, and a general financial reconstruction of silver.

If this party is dead, as claimed, its worms live after it and attest to its baseness of purpose. If dissensions have arisen in its ranks over questions of party policy, let them be healed, and if the ranks have been divided, let the men who think alike upon the important subjects of the day come together and work for the common interest of all, put away dissensions and press forward to the right.

An important election is approaching, which will decide whether the direct judicial tribunal in the state shall remain popular or be cast into the political arena as a foot ball to be knocked about by contending parties.

Thomas R. Sherwood
This true and upright citizen, aged six years ago, was by his sagacity placed on the supreme court bench, as recommended to our friends through your state central committee for his high and honorable position at the coming spring election; and we ask that he receive the earnest support of all those who agree with the principles and objects we advocate. His kindly manner and firm integrity has made him a synonym of judicial honor and integrity, and his election will insure to our supreme court in the future the high position it has held in the past.

Equal rights for all men and special privileges to none. All men should aim to confer the greatest good on the greatest number and no law ought to be enacted for the special benefit of any class of citizens to the injury of others.

It is the duty of the state to guard the ballot box from the influence of corruption and fraud, and we memorialize the legislature to enact all necessary laws to secure a free and uncorrupted ballot and a fair count.

By order of the state central committee.

WM. P. INNES, Chairman.

PROHIBITION CANDIDATES

For Justice of Supreme Court and University Regent.

The state prohibition committee was held in Lansing Feb. 27, about 150 delegates being present.

Chairman Dodge called the committee to order and read a telegram from Dr. John Howell, advising the delegates to pay no attention to local option or any other old party measure, but to push forward for prohibition.

G. P. Waring of Saginaw was made temporary chairman, and K. T. Palmer, secretary. On taking the chair, Mr. Waring announced in it he would take a no position for a bill where a prohibition amendment is held to be in the white house by virtue of the whisky power.

The delegates voted unanimously against any further delay, as it is legal now, and agreed with Prof. Dibble, who says: "We believe old party positions are final. The result is that at a local option safe or practical option, the place is not played ready to local option, but to the prominent power line."

At the afternoon session resolutions were adopted to stimulate the national prohibition platform and giving it to the passage of a local option law.

Prof. H. H. Fairbanks, immediate chair man, James H. Lang, Flint, was appointed by resolution as president of the supreme court. Wm. G. Nichols of Ionia, and Rev. John Russell of Milton, were unanimously nominated for regents.

Their Annual Reunion.

The third Michigan annual reunion of the Michigan Friends Central Council of Michigan was held in Grand Rapids Feb. 27 for the purpose of holding a joint conference on the political situation. The greenbacks organized and sat in front of the others to "sit out."

The Union Labor men got together also and promptly decided to travel the political path alone by adopting the following resolution:

Whereas, An organization calling themselves the Greenback party of the state of Michigan have extended an invitation to this conference to appoint a committee of three to meet a like committee from their party for the mutual benefit and political gain, be it

Resolved, 1. That we do not recognize the fact of there being a Greenback party in Michigan, but do recognize that it ceased to be an organization on February 22, 1888.

2. That we reiterate the anti fusion policy of the party as declared in a state convention held in Detroit August 12, 1888 and that we hold rather to be counted by the hundreds than by the thousands with contemptuous alliance.

3. We fully indorse and hire full confidence in the present state central committee that the smallness of the vote cast November 6, 1888, should arouse them to greater efforts to put forward those principles which will lift the load from the laborers' shoulders, wipe out the money and land monopolists, and put an end to combinations and trusts.

4. We repeat the legislature to adopt the Australian system of voting, that a free and fair ballot may be had.

5. That the Union Labor party extend its aid educating the principles of the Union Labor party, known as old Greenbacks, an invitation to join with us.

6. That the state central committee be instructed to place the following ticket in the field at the spring election. Justice of the peace court, Lawrence McHugh of Arene county. Regents to be filled by the committee.

The greenback conference afterwards endorsed Justice Sherwood as a non-partisan judge, and urged his re-election.

Scourged by Sears.

Considerable excitement has been caused in Coldwater by the fact that two boys in the state school have been severely whipped by Sept. Sears. Philip Smith, about 12 years old, and Mark Harper, 12 years old, assert that Sept. Sears took them to the barn and whipped them with a horse whip for the offence of running away.

Persons who have seen the boys naked bodies pronounce them seriously lacerated. Sept. Sears says he deemed it necessary to give them severe punishment, and gave each boy at least twelve or thirteen lashes with a buggy whip, and thinks it possible that he may have punished more severely than he intended. The board of control will give the matter immediate attention.

Michigan News Briefly Told.

The Michigan press association's 22d annual meeting has been fixed for July 4, 10 and 11, at Grand Rapids. The session will be immediately followed by an excursion to St. Paul and Minneapolis. If conditions desire to go further arrangements will be made to continue the excursion to Yellowstone park. In the latter event it will cost about \$10 extra.

James Britton of Wyandotte started to go over to the house of John Kent, his brother-in-law, but fell at the foot of the stairway and broke his neck. He was 30 years of age and leaves a widow and two children.

The Flint & Pere Marquette engine house at Elora burned the other day and both two freight locomotives were badly warped. The Presbyterian church at Holly was burned the other day. Loss, \$2,500; no insurance.

The state has received \$13,000 for the general government, being the first installment of the nation's share of the expense of maintaining veterans at the Soldiers' home. Lemont S. Cook, a prominent young real estate dealer and former insurance agent at Lansing, has been arrested charged with obtaining money by means of a worthless draft.

The so-called cholera epidemic which prevailed in Presque Isle county last fall is reported to have left many victims crippled for life, paralyzing the lower portion of their bodies. The disease is alleged to have been caused by poisonous germs set free by the decay of fish oil deposited on the shores of Huron Lake by fishermen.

J. R. Hickam, a traveling salesman for St. Louis house, died at Sweet's hotel in Grand Rapids a few days ago. The files of which hotel he was a member, sent the remains to friends in St. Louis.

The miners' committee at Coldwater are doing some lively busting to raise the taxes asked by the Columbus, Lima & Northern iron railroad, which wants to run through there. Union City is also on the more and is very much worked up about it. The company requires about \$10,000 and the right of way through the city, and the amount will doubtless be raised.

Grand Rapids is to have an eight-story, sixteen-story block.

J. W. Foster of Racine has been appointed receiver of the Kalamazoo street railway company.

Mrs. Moses Willis, a resident of Cambria, Hillsdale county, since 1857, died on the 27th.

Master Mechanics' J. E. Simonds, a well-known railroad man of the upper peninsula, died in Escanaba Feb. 27.

The firm of Sibley & Pease of East Saginaw have purchased the mill, real estate and lumber plant of the Au Gres lumber company at Au Gres, and the company will manufacture lumber for Sibley & Pease until it ceases to exist. The new firm expect to cut 25,000,000 feet of lumber next season. They are carrying over 35,000,000 feet of old logs and expect to cut 25,000,000 feet of new logs.

Michigan railroads earned \$79,263,117 in 1887, a decrease of \$31,421 as compared with 1887.

Charles Heath killed himself while hunting near Fenton in the office.

State Geologist Dr. M. E. Washburn has been re-elected for the term of two years from May 1, 1888.

Joseph M. Swettland so malignly in Holt made of testing dangerous of mortgaged securities a felony of sentence for life.

The sale of the St. Jo Valley narrow gauge road at Hartman Springs will occur March 10.

K. R. Hawley of Coldwater is thinking of buying a big farm in Menomonee to start his own lumber business. He wants to cut the timber in the line of the North Star road, as well as Menomonee 10,000 feet of timber.

The delegates voted unanimously against any further delay, as it is legal now, and agreed with Prof. Dibble, who says: "We believe old party positions are final. The result is that at a local option safe or practical option, the place is not played ready to local option, but to the prominent power line."

Resolved, That we heartily commend to the authorities of our people the venture dominated by the University for reforms of the university, as abundantly qualified to care for the interests of our great educational center.

John V. Beebe of Ann Arbor, proposed the following as an amending resolution, and it was adopted unanimously on a rising vote:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Michigan in convention assembled congratulates the Hon. Charles Stewart Mather and his worthy co-laborers for their rule for the land upon his triumphant vindication from the turbulent ranks of the insolent Tory party, and his resounding victory over the Tory Government of Great Britain.

The convention then adjourned.

WILL GO IT ALONE!

The Union Labor Party Opposed to Fusion.

Delegates of the Union Labor party, headed by John M. Potter, and members of the Greenback party, with Geo. Wm. P. Jones in command, met in Lansing Feb. 27 for the purpose of holding a joint conference on the political situation. The greenbacks organized and sat in front of the others to "sit out." The Union Labor men got together also and promptly decided to travel the political path alone by adopting the following resolution:

Whereas, An organization calling themselves the Greenback party of the state of Michigan have extended an invitation to this conference to appoint a committee of three to meet a like committee from their party for the mutual benefit and political gain, be it

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4. We repeat the legislature to adopt the Australian system of voting, that a free and fair ballot may be had.

5. That the Union Labor party extend its aid educating the principles of the Union Labor party, known as old Greenbacks, an invitation to join with us.

6. That the state central committee be instructed to place the following ticket in the field at the spring election. Justice of the peace court, Lawrence McHugh of Arene county. Regents to be filled by the committee.

The greenback conference afterwards endorsed Justice Sherwood as a non-partisan judge, and urged his re-election.

An Address to Greenbackers.

Gen. W. P. Jones has issued the following:

To the national Greenback labor party of Michigan. If your party is politically disorganized, your Luth and ape are as strong as ever, and the needs of the future press as manifestly upon you.

In a very few days the management of governmental affairs, which for four years have been controlled by one of the great parties, will be transferred to a younger political organization whose birth was the challenge of liberty-loving men for a true republic-free in deed as well as in name. Its earlier history culminated in the enfranchisement of a race of bondmen, and it numbers many noble men who stood in the front rank of the crusaders of freedom.

After four years of defeat and losses, control of the legislature and executive departments of the government, and time will

NOTHING GOES HARD WITH ME.

"Then but a worm on his way
From tollsome work to the
Yes is a heavy load to bear,
"Willing over him with all"
Loped well the rough-hewn tool,
The artful, the subtle,
The pale and the dark;
The tangled, the bare,
And then the thought that came unrolled
Upon my hating mind.
Where is the lighter weight of life,
Carries contented load?
Content is such a good doctor,
As the poor werepa's portal
Drews contently within the walls
Whence he daily roams.
How sick of the selfsame task
Each eastward day comes dragg'd,
Cough'd, earn'd from that poor taxpayer
To be beaten at a gait;
And had he but sight the work would fall—
Nestling what it do—
With quaking the workman's words—
"There's nothing goes hard with me."

TOO LATE.

A Story of St. Valentine's Day.

CHAPTER III.

Nell could not be persuaded; she remained a routine from the September that saw the departure of Lyon Leslie to the opening of the Christmas following. People nodded and whispered. Some said she was engaged to the handsome soldier, others that she was playing in secret; but Nell made no sign. She was cheerful at first in manner; if not so buoyant as of yore, and performed her usual routine of parish duty; but, he was persistently refusing to mix in the town's entertainments, she sought less and less the society of the companions with whom she had been intimate. She took her walks alone, and her walks too, at least, so far as human worship went, but with a kindly company of dogs, her twin brother's special property and friends to her. Wandering of her they took together, but wonderings that brought no answer to the girl's pale cheek, nor adapt vision to her nimble eyes. Her eyes seemed to grow larger, at least, than ever, and her heart more earnest. At times too, she was frail, and day by day grew more and more debilitated.

Mr. Thorne was disturbed, she did not think it wise to force her brother's confidence still, she felt that the present condition of things could not be permitted to continue without a word; and a very difficult word to speak when such a word would bring trouble. Intuitively she knew that, whatever had passed between her daughter and Lyon Leslie, had still engrossed her mind. But like the president whom she was, she digested and that arrived suddenly.

A few days Mrs. Kennett to her sister-in-law informed her of their arrival at the Hall for Christmas. The next day Mrs. Kennett accompanied by Jenny, drove into Thorpe and stayed to luncheon with her relatives.

Jane, too, was a guest, and a change in her cousin.

"You are going after Randall," she said. "You are to come to the Hall for Christmas, and Randall too. Uncle Nellie"—her respectful designation for Squire Nettlethorpe—"says so. mamma says so, and I say so; so it is a fact."

At the Hall, Nell always slept the same room with her cousin. This had hitherto been a great enjoyment to both girls. Now Nell would have wished it otherwise, but she fell into the usual arrangement without a hint of her desire.

It was the most confidential hour in the twenty-four, the hour before lying down to rest. Then the girls, arrayed in their dainty dressing-gowns, sat over the cheery fire and exchanged confidences. The confidence of these cousins differed essentially from those usually indulged in by the average young lady of the period. They played a subordinate part, and persons generally. They used to build castles in the air, to sketch out something to do, to criticize their current reading, discuss author and artist, and bewail the procribed lot of their own sex.

Nell's hair was long and wavy, dark brown, with a golden sheen. Janet's was black as raven's wing, straight and glossy. They sat brimming in hand, idly drawing it over their silken tresses, then letting it fall into their laps, and throwing the rebellious locks back from their faces, looking into the gleaming eyes.

Nell spoke first.

"You must have lots to tell me, Janet; you have been everywhere."

"Which amounts practically to nowhere. I have no distinct recollections of any place in particular. Dresden and Uncle Tom suggested well-colored cards. From gallery to gallery we were trotted, catalogues in hand, and impoversh behind. It didn't elevate my spiritual conceptions. I assure you; there's got mixed, and for the life of me I couldn't recall Biblical facts apart with bethink myself."

"But Paris? Oh, how I long to see Paris!"

"Well, Paris is charming, but my dear disillusioning. When I shut my eyes and think, I seem to see nothing but architecture, and to hear the Marianne."

"The Rhine, Janet, and Switzerland."

and Italy! Are you weary of those too?"

"Yes, and no. There are bits of the Circle the Rhine can never touch; there are passages and, torrents and glens in the Highland all the grand Alps cannot show; and Italy sent me to sleep."

"You are such a home bird, Janet; you are singular."

"Well, you see, Nell—Janet took up her brush and began to draw it over her hair—"you see it was all in the way of education. It was to expand our minds, mamma said, and all that sort of thing. Now, if you were given some favorite lollipop and told it contained a tonic, would you enjoy it? No—emphatically no!"—and the brush worked with a will.

"I wish you and I could go off together," said Nell, "or from island unto island. But then I have no money, I wish we could; Randall would go with us and write a grand poem."

"Poetry's only good for the gods," announced her cousin. "I am practical."

"So am I, Janet; more so than you perhaps, but one may stand on earth and look at heaven." Nell, you have become quite romantic, and I want to know the reason why," Janet asked regarding the other critically.

Nell blushed rosy red, and, with sudden vigor, began to brush her wavy locks.

"What nonsense you talk, Janet! I suppose, if I repeated one of Tepper's platitudes, you'd call me a philosopher. There is just as much analogy between supposed philosophy as between supposed piety."

"I thought we were bosom-friends, Nell, real bosom friends. I know I never had a secret from you, and you used never to have one from me."

"I have no secret, Janet; there is nothing to tell."

"Nothing to tell when there is everything to suspect? Ah, Nell, absence does not make the heart grow fonder. You have grown cold to me."

"Nell turned her great mournful eyes to her cousin in some such way as a half-frightened deer. She wondered how much Janet knew.

"You would have been the very first I would have told," continued Janet, in a tone of reproach. "When Mr. Arcelli did me the honor to say he was 'willing' before I even gave him a ring—the idiot!—I told you, 'It is not safe to hold such valuable as my best, Janet. You have been listening to idle gossip!'

"Haven't I? Then I do it mean, good-for-nothing, mere pure cruelty?"

Nell put her hand on her cousin's mouth.

"How can you, Janet? What have you heard? And do you for a moment suppose I could ever水上 a thought or say the deserving such information? I could not love you worthily."

Nell spoke very calmly, but coldly. She was on fire. She leaped for her cousin, and she was hot at her brother's ear.

"I like your estimate, your high-flown idea of love," she cried, pinching Nell's hand a little roughly. "You don't believe in others, hope all things, and endure all things." Her voice took a tone of sobs.

"You go too far, Janet," returned Nell, blushing. "I would never give love in sight once given, it would be forever, and I would endure a blighted memory to my self-sacrifice. Even a friendship entanglement has its limits."

"Nell, I will not be frozen out of your heart." The unwilling tears stood in Janet's eyes; she felt it. This aged faded. Nell would never give her confidence, and her heart was full of dread for her cousin. "You are far, far cleverer than I am, Nell, far, far more beautiful; I am only pretty, and your judgment is clearer; but oh, Nell, during, I think, but in part, all this vanishes away at the little word, 'love'—I love birds such as you, Nell, for such as you love transcendently. They make for themselves an ideal, a fetish, and thus worship with blind idolatry. Such as I, Nell, love through the heart and common-sense, and with eyes wide open, and we are safe. You make shipwreck of all."

With a sudden resolve, Nell drew her flowing hair back, caught it firmly in her hands, and wound it to a great skein, letting it fall across her shoulders. Then, with a pale, she rose to her feet and said softly, yet sternly—

"You are right, Janet; I owe our friendship confidence; you must never recur to the subject until I give you leave. I'll tell you all! I have to tell you now, and confidence, I am stronger than you give me credit for. Lyon Leslie loved me and I loved him—that is all. He will come back some day and take me away."

"Nell, did he say he would?"

"No; why should he? Love has not many words; love does not need many words. I know he will."

"One more question, Nell, and I've done. Did he ask you to be his wife? That does not take many words."

"No; why should he? He said he loved me, and he knew I loved him. What else can such love end in but union here and hereafter?"

There was a faint down of color on the girl's pale cheek, and her eyes literally glowed with light.

For the moment Janet was awed. Such faith, such love, were beyond her ken. She recovered herself with a groan. Clutching her brush aggressively, she said mentally—

"If he plays her false, I'll—" What would she do if she did not express further; she let the brush drop from her hand, and flung herself into her cousin's arms with a burst of tears.

"My darling, my darling," she cried, "may he prove worthy of the heart he has won! I will hope with you."

She asked nothing further, and it this she was wise. Unconsciously to herself Nell felt relieved by what had passed; her burden seemed lighter and hope fairer.

There was quite a heap of Christmas cards on Nell's plate when she came down to breakfast on Christmas morning—some gifts more substantial, too. One more than the others attracted comment. It was a massive gold locket, of barbaric design, covered with raised hieroglyphics, and attached to a slight chain of linked rings. There was nothing inside the locket, nor did word of imitation accompany it. It was an anonymous gift. The address on the wrapping was in the handwriting evidently of the tradesman from whom it had probably been bought. It went the round of the table; every one but Janet had a suggestion as to the donor. Nell, too, was silent here. She did not know—how could she, when there was neither note or initial to help her? Perhaps her new brother-in-law might, she suggested; he had not given her a bridesmaid's token, and had promised to make up for his omission some day.

"Yes, someday," cried Randall. "I know what Barton's some day means; it means today. He's just the biggest screw between John of Groat's and Land's End, and would as soon think of buying an uninteresting orgature like a sister-in-law a magnificent locket like that as of getting himself a new hat; a thing he hasn't done, his own brother says, since his head stopped growing."

Nell could have boxed her brother's ears with a will.

"I shall have a letter in a day or two," she said, returning the locket to its case with trembling fingers. "I know a rich goddam, I believe."

"What, Lucy Morten?" again put in the unlucky Randall. "Why, Nell, you are making bad shots! Why, she never even said you a thing at your christening—mother said so! Besides, I'm sure she's dead."

"No," said Nell, not a little put out. "She is alive and well. Papa sent her a Persian kirtle yesterday."

Then Janet came to the rescue.

"I've got something mysterious, too," she said; and she unfastened an ornate bracelet with a beautifully executed play in diamonds, set in the center.

"Not much mystery in that," exclaimed one of her sisters. "It's the Baron. I'm sure. Do you have a pebble, and have a legend done in brilliants, and send it to him."

"I like the Baron. This is Janet's reply, and I do find the brooch lovely." All laughed at the mimicry.

Janet made no objection to Nell's gift. It disappeared from sight and was soon forgotten in the diversities of Christmas-time—forgotten by all but the negligent Janet.

A close scrutiny, when by herself, revealed to Nell a secret spring within the apparently void case. She touched it and a thin layer of gold flew back, disclosing a tiny ring of dark hair, fastened with a gold thread.

With passionate kisses the girl replaced it in its hiding-place, then laid the locket to her heart and looked upwards, her eyes radiant with joy and her bosom heaving. Before putting it away, till she could devise a plan of wearing it unseen, she examined the delicate chain, holding it up to the light and with each ring she discovered in fine but clear tracery the words "Dinner for me." No happier eyes closed in rest that Christmas night in Nettlethorpe's overflowing Hall than beautiful Nell Thorne's.

The last day of December was the twins' birthday. On that day they were nine years old. They had wished to return home to spend it with their parents, but the cousins would not hear of it. In the morning they rode into Thorpe, a merry party of four, received felicitations and loving offerings from their family, and returned, little loath, to the luxurious Hall.

There had been an arrival in the interim, a most unexpected and awkward arrival—the Baron von Meiklenburg. He had followed quickly in the wake of his messenger bird, the brilliant jay.

In Mrs. Nettlethorpe's boudoir there was not a little commotion. Mrs. Kennett denied having given any special invitation to the gentleman. He had seemed to be an admirer of hers and she had once said, in quite a casual way, that if he ever came to England, she would like him to see her brother's stud, never dreaming that he would take her at her word in this off-handed fashion.

"You are right, Janet; I owe our friendship confidence; you must never recur to the subject until I give you leave. I'll tell you all! I have to tell you now, and confidence, I am stronger than you give me credit for. Lyon Leslie loved me and I loved him—that is all. He will come back some day and take me away."

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"No; why should he? He said he loved me, and he knew I loved him. What else can such love end in but union here and hereafter?"

There was a faint down of color on the girl's pale cheek, and her eyes literally glowed with light.

In short, and I shall hang over the intruder to him."

"At this juncture, Janet followed by Nell and Randall, joined the concourse in the boudoir. She was even more surprised than her mother and sisters at the occurrence, and much more so, for it had been she whom the Baron had honored with his addresses, and she was conscious that she had shown him in a plain enough manner that they were distasteful; she had been amused, and perhaps just a little irritated. It was a most awkward situation.

"Where is he?" she asked much distressed.

"In the drawing-room," said her young sister Polly, not a little mischievously. "He has been there all by himself, for the last half-hour. He came in a carriage and pair, like a grand seigneur—from Thorpe. And Carlton—their maid—says he has brought a lot of luggage."

"The good-natured squire, when he heard of the Baron's advent, desired that his unbidden guest should be entertained, promising that in the meantime, he would endeavor to ascertain more of his status in society, than the Kennetts appeared to know."

The Baron appeared quite at his ease. The Squire had joined him in the drawing-room, and had given him a courteous welcome, if not a hearty one. But he, at first sight, disliked the man. There was an effrontery in his ease, an affectation of equality that sat awkwardly, and a certain sharpness of glance that repelled the simple down-right Englishman.

"Nell! Are you off your head?"

"No, sir, my head is as sound as my heart, and likely to remain so; only I have eyes, and know how to use them." Andrew ventured a suggestive nod—and ears, which are often to more purpose, and not open to idle gossip." Andrew winced. "Besides, I have one gift—I have a second sight. Janet owns I am a witch."

"So do I; but you won't listen. Don't tell you you are bewitching?"

"Andrew, you're a foolish boy—there, it's out! That's my plain unvarnished opinion of you—just a foolish boy. Come, we're in time for a couple of rounds; but, mind, I've warmed you."

It was strictly a family party, the only foreign element being the intruding Baron. But, by the time the second dance was over, he had ingratiated himself with the entire company—all except Nell. His air had assumed the familiarity of an established and approved intimate, and even Mrs. Nettlethorpe acknowledged that he was an acquisition.

"I wonder whether aunt Kennett really gave him an invitation to the Hall?" Nell asked of Janet.

"It is mere mistake. Hymma often says civil things, and I know she liked him," replied her cousin. "She probably said something which he misconstrued—he speaks English freely, but doesn't catch what you say so well."

"You don't like him, Janet?"

"Good gracious, no! A young man would be preferable," and she walked away with a laugh of contempt.

Nell was standing under a crystal chandelier, ketooed with mistletoe. Suddenly from the distance came the sound of a band playing the National Anthem; it was a village band; it came nearer, and clanged out the melody under the windows, and, as the air rose, the church-clock struck twelve, and the bells, taking up the story, rang the Old Year out and the New Year in.

It was the signal for a general commotion. Forgetting the presence of the stranger, each member of the family flitted from one to the other, giving and receiving the kiss of welcome.

Fired by the example, the Baron came behind Nell, and, before she could defend herself, stole a kiss from her lips. Quick as lightning, she raised her fan, and dealt him a sharp blow on his cheek.

"That was hardly fair!" cried the Squire, coming to his kiss. "It was under the mistletoe, Nell;" and he kissed the girl now rosy red with anger, on either cheek.

"Strangers have no right to family privileges," she cried, her eyes flashing lightning.

With his mouth set in hard a line, his face livid, save for the red mark across his cheek, left by the avenging fan, the Baron came up to the irate girl, fronting her, and said, bowing low—

"Some day I will give you your privilege back. I have a very good memory."

"A very convenient one, you mean," she answered, turning contemptuously away, "for you seem suddenly to have remembered your native tongue."

"Are you dangerous, Nell?" asked Andrew, as she paused a moment in a doorway arched over with the suggestive plant. "Everybody has had one but me."

She smiled as she lifted her face to his, and let him kiss her on the lips; but she neither flushed nor looked shy. He might have been her brother, and he knew it.

"I'll bid my time," he said to his self. "She is proud and he'll forget."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)</p

For Saturday, March 9th.

CO ! YES THEY MUST GO.

PRINTS

LIGHT AND DARK AT 3 Cents to close them out.

GINGHAMS ! DRESS GINGHAMS at 5 Cents to close them out.

SEARSUCKER DRESS GOODS 5c a yard to close out, former price 12^½ Cents.

CLOAKS !

JUST A FEW LEFT. THEY NOW GO AT
JUST HALF PRICE.

CLOAKS.

Ladies, Misses and Children's Hoods and Toboggans to close at 25c
former Prices 50 to 1.25

Last but not least a Special Sale of Dress Goods, 150 Remnants in desirable Lengths at less than half
first cost. They must go.

RICHARDSON'S

Little Cash Dry Goods House.

Northville Record.

NO BONDED DEBT.

(Continued from fourth page.)
put in water works? We are heartily in favor of water works ourselves and believe that in the near future capital enough may be enlisted that is willing to accept a very low rate of interest so as to make it possible to get works by some such proposition as that made by the city of Ann Arbor. Suppose we stretch the matter now to a liberal point and make a proposal to any company that will put water works in our village upon some such plan as that in Ann Arbor, that we will take twenty fire hydrants at forty dollars each per annum with the privilege of adding more at the same cost as the town shall require; that we open books of subscription to our citizens offering a liberal charter and see if we cannot induce capital to take hold of this enterprise and avoid the hazard incident to mortgaging our town for so large an amount of money. Let every citizen who has the interests of our village at heart scan this matter very closely and avoid the embarrassment which would be most likely to come from carrying a large bonded debt.

At the proposition named, it will be observed that the offer proposed above would be equivalent to the city of Ann Arbor paying fifty-six hundred dollars per annum. There are a great many questions arising in the construction of water works which require consideration and the most thoughtful and careful study. The construction of a well alone with which to be assured of pure water, free entirely from all organic matter, is a question of great moment. The questions also of whether a combined system of pumping and reservoir or an entire pumping system, or an entire gravity system is the most preferable and economical both in construction and use afterward.

We have endeavored to put some of these questions in intelligible form before our property owners and still there are a great many things left unsaid that ought to come to the knowledge of our citizens but we are sure that a candid look at those already stated will decide all true friends of our village to vote against any bonded debt.

F. R. BEAL,
J. M. Swift, C. M. Joslin, J. A. Dubuar,
W. P. Yerkes and many others.

C. A. HUTTON,

Successor to G. M. Long & Co.

DEALER IN

Groceries

That are First-class and Fresh.

SOME
RARE BARGAINS

REAL ESTATE

AT

THE RECORD OFFICE.

Pianos, Organs,
AND OTHER
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

The Allmendinger Piano and Organ Company of Ann Arbor have H. F. Murray's business here and have a full supply of Musical Instruments at Mrs. Mc Roberts' millinery rooms in charge Miss Nellie McRoberts.

We do not intend to keep a stock of Sheet Music on hand but can furnish any piece on short notice.

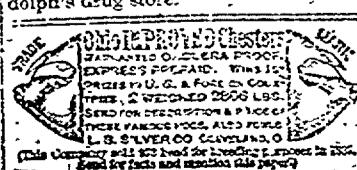
D. F. Allmendinger, Supt.
H. F. MURRAY, Sales Manager.

A SCRAP OF PAPER SAVES HER LIFE.

It was just an ordinary scrap of wrapping paper, but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consumption, told by physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short time; she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping paper she read of Dr. King's New Discovery, she got a sample bottle; it helped her, she bought a large bottle, it helped her more, bought another and grew better fast, continued its use and is now strong, healthy, rosy plump, weighing 140 pounds. For fuller particulars send stamp to W. H. Cole, Druggist, Fort Smith. Trial bottles of this wonderful discovery-free at A. M. Randolph's drug store.

EUPERSY.

This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have it to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and returning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitter, if used according to directions and the use prescribed in, will bring you good digestion and oust the demon Dyspepsia and install instead Eupersy. We recommend Electric Bitters for Dyspepsia and all diseases of Liver, Stomach and Bladder. Sold at 50c and \$1.00 per bottle by A. M. Randolph's drug store.



Brewster's Patent Beta Holden. Your lives are where you get them. Order now. Get well soon. Send for directions & price list. Price \$1.00. Send for directions & price list. E. M. BREWSTER, Holly, Mich.