

NORTHVILLE RECORD.

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NO. 28.

NORTHVILLE RECORD.

PUBLISHED FRIDAYS BY

E. ROSCOE REED,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS \$1.00 Per Year.

Our advertising rates made known upon application at this office.
Business notices 10 cents per line for each insertion.
Marriage, birth, death and church notices inserted free.
Obituary notices, resolutions, cards of thanks, etc., will be charged for at a reasonable rate.
Correspondence from every school district in this locality is solicited containing local news.
All notices and communications not inserted under any circumstances.

F. & P. M. Time Card.

IN EFFECT APRIL 21, 1889.
NORTH 355, 5:30 a. m., 1:23, 6:44 p. m.
SOUTH 1:23, 9:25 a. m., 2:45, 8:58 p. m.

PROFESSIONAL.

MUSIC: Instruction on Piano or Organ, also Vocal lessons. Satisfaction guaranteed. Terms very reasonable. Mrs. F. S. Neal.

J. B. McCRACKEN, Attorney at Law and Notary in Chancery. Office Marquette, Mich.

E. N. FOOT, DENTAL PARLORS, Opposite the Record Block, 14 Center street. All work guaranteed and prices reasonable.

C. M. THORNTON, Jr., Assessor. Having had years of experience in auditing farm property and considerable experience as an auctioneer I offer my services as such. Terms reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. Address me at Northville, Mich. or arrangements can be made at the Record office.

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

J. S. BOAR, DENTAL PARLORS OVERY. G. Richardson's store on Main St., Northville. Satisfaction guaranteed on all kinds of dental work. Teeth extracted without pain by use of the latest air.

SEVERAL HOMES AND LOTS for sale or rent in Northville. Inquiries of E. S. Woodman, manager at 142.

F. R. REED, NOTARY PUBLIC. Especial attention to conveyancing and drawing of wills.

SOCIETIES.

G. A. ALLEN & HARMON POST, NO. 318, G. A. R. Meetings at Michigan street every alternate Friday. Visitors made welcome. E. K. Sizova, Com. J. E. Lovvick, Adgt.

CHOSEN FRIENDS. John Cornell Nob. meets in Church Friends hall the second and fourth Tuesday evening of each month at 7:30 o'clock. E. G. Wray, Sec. W. H. Ambler, Sec'y.

K. NIGHTS OF MYTHS meet every Thursday night at their Castle Hall in Ambler's building. Lodge opens at 8 o'clock sharp. J. D. Munroe, C. C. H. Boyer, K. of R. & S.

CHURCHES.

Baptist. Hours of Service on Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at close of the morning 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. L. G. CLARK, Pastor.

Methodist Episcopal. Hours of Service: 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. P. R. East, Supr. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30. Class meeting on Sunday at 4:30 p. 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 11 a. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m. All will be made welcome. Young Peoples Society meets every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. REV. W. T. JACQUESS, Pastor.

A SOUND LEGAL OPINION.

E. Bainbridge, Munday, Esq., County Attorney, Clay Co., Tex., says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with malarial fever and jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: "He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters."

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all malarial diseases, and for all kidney, liver and stomach disorders stands unequalled. Price 50c and \$1 at A. M. Randolph's.

GOLD medals are awarded to those who write to Simon & Co., Portland, Me., and receive from them full information about work which they can do, and five at base, that will pay them from \$10 to \$25 per day. Some have secured a good job, others are still waiting. You are invited to try. These who start at once are rewarded with a gold medal. All who

TOWN TALK.

A large advertising clock has been put in the post office.

Money to loan on real estate. For particulars inquire at this office.

Woodman and Brooks have announced another auction for next week Saturday.

Street commissioner Vredenburg is out with a force of men improving the highways.

The young ladies of the Presbyterian society had a perfect rush at their dinner Tuesday.

Rev. J. M. Soank, of Plymouth and Rev. Dr. Hudson will exchange pulpits next Sunday.

Remember we have several choice bargains in real estate to offer and invite you to inspect them.

Lost. Part of a gold watch chain. The finder will confer a favor by leaving the same at this office.

John Ingalls, well known to our citizens is in trouble. See the account in our Plymouth correspondence.

A letter received from F. R. Beal this week by his family says as yet he cannot see that he is gaining any.

F. R. Beal recently resigned his position on the school board and F. N. Clark was elected to fill the vacancy.

Editor Steers of the Wayne Review is in luck. He has been appointed as postal clerk between Detroit and Chicago.

The Organ company have recently secured the contract for an organ for the German reform church of Holland, Mich.

The first load of wool of the season was brought in Wednesday by George Hill, Starkweather Bros. were the purchasers.

We have been practicing on the new puzzle "pigs it clover" this week and have hardly recovered our usual composure yet.

The lawn tennis craze has broken out afresh with the advent of spring. It is contagious and always affects four or more.

The raisers of onions are trying them this year as fertilizers for the ground. A great many tubs have found their way there.

Village assessor Horton and supervisor Ambler are on their rounds finding out how much people are worth and how many dogs they claim.

Lock of the date on your paper and if you are owing anything to the printer pay it before you are asked personally for it. If it is but little pay it.

Mrs. Hollister, of Detroit, is expected to speak here next Friday evening in the interests of the Y. W. C. T. U. Further announcements will be made later.

The Flint district ministerial association of the Methodist Church will be held at Holly Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. Dr. Hudson will be in attendance.

The school board have offered the same positions to the present corps of teachers. Prof. Houghton will undoubtedly remain another year but there will be some changes among the lady teachers.

Where newspapers are put under carpets, moths never find a resting place, by reason of the printing ink; the other preparations for carpet lining are subject to moths unless some preventive are used.

Mrs. Louis Ann, wife of John L. Harlan, died at her residence in this village last Friday after a severe illness of several weeks duration. She was forty-five years of age and for the past seventeen years has been in very poor health.

Farmington parties brought two large loads of logs to Dubuar's mill yesterday with a traction engine. It would have required three teams to bring the same and no where as easy as did the iron horse. Age of progress you know.

While Mrs. Keasler and daughter Susie were driving a skittish horse through Northville last Saturday M. S. K. was thrown from the buggy and received a broken collar-bone. Dr. Oliver is attending her and she is improving as fast as could be expected.—South Lyon Excelsior.

PERSONALS.

Miss Linnie Dunlap Sundayed at Ypsilanti.

John O. Knapp is recuperating with friends at Ovid.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Whitbeck visited at Holly the fore part of the week.

E. N. Clark is at Alpena looking after the fish interests at that hatchery.

Miss Elsie Gorton is kept from the school room by a fit of sickness.

Miss Lizzie Clark, of South Lyon, spent Sunday with Miss Minnie McFarland.

Mrs. George Bradley is contemplating a trip to England, her former home, this month.

James Armstrong, of Flushing, and A. E. Whitehead, of Flint, were in town Wednesday.

Sam B. Delph leaves today for a trip through the south. He expects to be gone a month or more.

M. O. Crysler and family have moved back to Romulus to take charge of their hotel at that place.

Russell Spencer left recently for Chicago and other points west where he expects to remain permanently.

Mrs. Amanda Burgess is quite sick with typhoid pneumonia at the residence of her son Dr. J. M. Burgess.

George Hueston has so far recovered from his rheumatism that he is able to attend regularly to his business again.

Mrs. Will E. Ambler has been very sick with inflammatory rheumatism for the past few weeks. She is on the gain now.

Mrs. John Gardner has been very sick for the past two weeks. There is not much improvement in her condition at time of writing.

Edgar Ide, an old parishoner of Dr. Hudson was visiting at his home the fore part of the week. Mr. Ide has a responsible position in the Priston's National bank in Detroit.

The social club had a large company at their party Tuesday evening.

H. F. Brown has been investing in a bicycle. He is trying to tame the unruly thing and get it so he can ride it at his pleasure. A sprained wrist, a sprained ankle and a ruffled temper are only a few of the bruises he has received so far.

The following were the officers elected for the W. C. T. U. last Wednesday afternoon: president, Mrs. G. W. Hudson; vice presidents, Mrs. G. S. Vanrie and Mrs. C. H. Johnson; recording secretary, Mrs. E. N. Boot; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. E. Rockwell; treasurer, Mrs. E. R. Reed.

There is a man at Northville who does not want the earth but will be satisfied if he receives the following: "All the inaugural addresses from Washington to Harrison, the bound volumes of the congressional record, any other documents that may be convenient, and a photograph of the congressmen."—*Detroit Enterprise*.

Boys, do not kill the birds for sport. There is not much sport in it, and a harmless bird has just as much right to live as you have. One of the most good-for-nothing boys in town said to us the other day, in defense of his killing birds, that sparrows did not amount to anything anyhow. He told a good deal of truth, but his own life would have to be perfected if his was a good reason for taking life.

The best stores always advertise. This can be relied upon. The advertisement shows that the merchant has goods he is not ashamed of; in fact, that he is proud of the quantity and quality of his stock, and has confidence in his ability to bear examination. It also shows that he wants to dispose of what he has, and will therefore accommodate customers to achieve his purpose.—*Tozola County Advertiser*.

An exchange publishes the following: "Wanted—An editor who can read, write and argue politics, and at the same time be religious, funny, scientific and historical at will; write to please everybody, know everything without asking or being told, always have something good to say about somebody else, live on wind and make no more enemies. For such a man a good opening will be made—in the graveyard."

100 YEARS.

According to announcements made in these columns last week the 100 anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as the first president of this country. Several years previous to April 30, 1789, the united colonies had been preparing and completing their confederation but not until that date was the government completely organized. At nine o'clock in the morning of that date the people assembled and Washington took the oath of office. That day this year was made a holiday by congress and was appropriately observed all over the country. Northville joined with the country in this celebration and at nine o'clock in the morning assembled in the Methodist church for a meeting of prayer and praise for the mercies and protection received for Him who alone can give such blessings. At 10:30 a general service was held in the same church. The church was well filled. The Methodist choir furnished the music. Dr. Swift read Washington's first inaugural address and Rev. W. T. Jacquess delivered a very fine address on the life and character of Washington.

In the evening the exercises in the Baptist church were conducted by the scholars of the ninth grade of the high school and were very nearly as published last week. The church was packed with a very appropriate audience, all realizing that none of them would live to join in the 200th celebration of Washington's inaugural and they would improve this one.

In connection with these exercises it is interesting to note that we have a couple of persons living in the village who were born before president Washington died. Washington was president eight years and lived two years and nine months after he retired from the office. During that two years Henry Houk and Daniel Pomeroy were born.

Henry Houk was born in Delaware county, New York, Jan. 28, 1798. He moved to this township in 1838 when he was thirty-eight years of age and about twenty years ago moved into the village where he has since resided, respected by everyone.

Mr. Pomeroy was born in Massachusetts, March 28, 1793, and came to Michigan in 1840. He has only lived in the village since 1873 but in that time the acquaintances he has made have endeared him to all.

Washington was born in 1732 in Virginia. 157 years have elapsed since his birth and the time is spanned by his life and the life of these two honored of our citizens. A very interesting study is to consider the growth of this country since Messrs. Houk and Pomeroy were born and then go back through the eventful years before that during Washington's period. Verily the long lives of these two citizens are links that join us with the distant past. When they were born there were no railroads, no steam-boats, no telegraph, no telephone and electricity was almost an unknown commodity. Of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence twenty-one were alive at their birth. Of the twenty-three presidents this country has had twenty of them have died during Messrs. Houk and Pomeroy's life time, but three—Hayes, Cleveland and Harrison—out living them.

When they were born there were about 400 inhabitants in Michigan, the territory having been but two years before that received from Great Britain. There were settlements at Detroit and the "Sea."

Truly this has been a wonderful century that has just closed and is anyone willing to predict what the next one will be.

CARD OF THANKS.

Being called upon lately to attend the last sickness of my beloved wife I was kindly assisted by many kind friends and neighbors to whom I take this public way of returning my heartfelt thanks for their sympathy expressed and aid rendered. It is at such times that friendships are expressed and that sympathy is needed and for them I feel very grateful and wish my many friends years of happiness. JOHN I. HARLAN.

SCHOOL COLUMN.

Names of pupils in Intermediate department, neither absent nor tardy during the month of April:

Clara Brigham, Harry Bogert, Clifton Covert, Archie Capell, Stella Fuller, Fred Fry, Irene Greer, Jessie Lowden, May Leadbeater, Albert Long, Floyd Northrop, Sylvia Wiley, Ami Wilsey, Carl Yerkes, MISSIE W. HATHORN, teacher.

Grammar department: Carrie Babbitt, Earle Brown, Gertie Daines, Thad Knapp, Lottie McLean, Willie Thornton, Hoyt Woodman, MISS GORRUS, teacher.

Second grade: Willot McIntyre, Wilmer McIntyre, Jessie Hutton, Grace Yerkes, Clarence Cornell, Ross Monroe, Jessie Clark, Cass Murdock, Daniel McIntyre, Frank Snyder, Bertha Robson, Mabel Clarkson, Camilla Wheeler, Nellie Leadbeater, Day Wilkinson, Ralph Pomeroy, Frank Kribba, Willie Dolph, Vivian Lake, Earl Whitaker, MYSTIE KNAPP, teacher.

A game of base ball Tuesday afternoon between nine's from the high school and business men resulted in a score of 25 to 12 in favor of the former. The school boys are very proud of this record.

A lady living not a hundred miles from here stepped into one of our stores the other day and asked to see some cloth for overalls. She was shown a piece of goods at fourteen cents per yard, but thought that it was too expensive and wanted the merchant to let her have it for 13 cents per yard. The merchant said he could not do it, but he had a piece of goods that he could sell for a shilling a yard. He there upon took down some good worth eighteen cents per yard and told her it was worth 12 cents per yard but he would not warrant it. After the lady had thoroughly examined the goods she decided that it was too poor for the price. This shows what a habit some people have of "beating down" the price of an article. Undoubtedly if the merchant had asked her eighteen cents per yard for the first piece of goods and then dropped down to fourteen cents he would have made a sale.—*Belleisle Enterprise*.

The traveler on landing at Honolulu from his sea trip will find himself in a tropical paradise. The approach to the reef-locked harbor, beyond whose tranquil waters the white surf breaks in never-ceasing roar, shows the capital city and the surrounding plain, valley and mountain spread out in a beautiful panoramic view. Honolulu, a city of some twenty thousand inhabitants, is a cosmopolitan community, American and English predominating in the foreign population. The comfortable residences of inhabitants and many of the streets are shaded by the foliage of an endless variety of trees, native and foreign. Immediately at the back of the town lies an extinct crater known as the Punchbowl, and back of it rise the mountains, clothed in a thick carpet of green from base to cloud-veiled summits, beautiful in the distance with the foliage of the silvery-leaved kukui, or candle-tree, and of other indigenous plants of darker hue.—*Hawaii Journal of Paradise*.

BUSINESS FLASHES.

Items under this head 25 cents a line each issue.

TO EXCHANGE.

A good second hand sewing machine for a single harness. Inquire at Knapp & Palmer's.

A COMPLETE.

Line of artist's materials, tube colors, brushes, etc., etc., just received at A. E. Rockwell's.

TAILORESS WORK.

I am prepared to do Tailorress work at my residence on Dunlap street. MISS S. CUMMINGS.

SET YOUR.

Watch by the chronometer and have the correct time at A. E. Rockwell's.

WE STILL.

continue our cut in prices at the City Laundry.



James N. Huston, the new treasurer of the United States, has long taken a prominent part in the politics of his state, Indiana, and he is also one of that state's best known business men. He was born near Greencastle, Pa., and is now about forty years old. His father settled in Connorsville, Indiana, where he amassed a large fortune, which his son inherited. Mr. Huston has been for a dozen years at the head of the bank which his father established and is also largely interested in agricultural matters, being the owner of extensive farms. He has been in politics since 1833, when he was elected a member of the state legislature. In 1865 he became a state senator. During the last two presidential campaigns he was chairman of the republican state central committee, and his position was a very responsible one as the whole election turned upon Indiana and New York. His long experience gained in the banking business ought to make him a very efficient treasurer.

Solomon declared that "there was nothing new under the sun." The pulpit, crowded against the Sunday newspaper, stands back far enough to be entitled to all the reverence due, although a few misguided "gentlemen of the cloth" imagine it to be strictly original. The Sunday newspaper is as much a necessity with Americans as a warm blanket on Sunday. Preachers may come and preachers may go, but the Sunday newspaper will go on and grow more voluminous from year to year. The reverend gentlemen and fanatics who are resolved to crush the Sunday paper do not take into consideration the fact that a greater part of the paper published Sunday morning is a product of Saturday's labor, and that nearly all of the articles in the Sunday paper are written days before they are set in type. The only part of the Sunday paper produced after Saturday midnight is the telegraphic and delayed local news, the final make-up and press-work. These zealous workers will do better to consolidate their efforts in an effort to stop the publication of a Monday morning issue, as the paper for this day, and not the Sunday morning edition, is really the product of Sunday's work. Turn your brimstone and salt-peter in some other direction, brethren, and let people enjoy their Sunday newspapers.

The Russian minister of commerce has submitted to the emperor the plans for the great Siberian railway. The importance of this great trunk line cannot easily be over-estimated. It will open up a vast empire of wonderful mineral and agricultural resources and superior climate. Immigration will be attracted from eastern and south-eastern Europe, and capital will follow in the wake of the emigrant. There is no doubt in the minds of well informed people that Siberia will ultimately become one of the richest and most prosperous countries in the world. The western terminus of the great Siberian railway will be Sitoust, a mining city in the province of Orenburg, connected with the great Russian railroad system by a branch road now in process of construction. It will touch the cities of Omsk, Tomsk and Irkutsk, and strike the great river Amur at a point which has not yet been definitely located.

Hospitals for Inebriates.
A bill has been introduced into the Massachusetts legislature providing for the establishment of a hospital for inebriates in this state. The movement in this direction indicates a new development of knowledge and experience in regard to the treatment of habitual drunkards. Dipsomania is now distinctly recognized as a disease. The patient may have been culpable in inducing it, but when it is once acquired it cannot be expelled without the proper treatment. This treatment must be based on sound medical and moral principles. The fact that dipsomania is a disease is already conceded in the laws of the state which provide for the commitment of such persons to the insane asylums. But experience has shown that, while the law is right in recognizing the disease, its disposition of the victim is not fortunate or adequate. A large amount of testimony can easily be gathered from superintendents of insane hospitals to show that such institutions are not proper places for the commitment of dipsomaniacs or habitual drunkards. At the end of a few weeks, when the paroxysm of inebriety has passed away, the patient is apparently well. He is at least no longer in any proper sense. It is not difficult to procure an early discharge, and the patient goes forth only to renew his debauch at the usual interval and is perhaps re-committed to the asylum. What he really needs is to be treated, not for insanity, but for drunkenness. The methods of treatment are not identical. An habitual drunkard needs to be restrained long enough to establish the physiological changes necessary to a permanent cure. He needs also to be brought under the constant pressure of moral influences which shall develop and strengthen the power of self-control.

Nor is a prison any more than the insane asylum the proper place to commit habitual drunkards who are not criminals. The drunkard who commits a crime against society while under the influence of liquor becomes amenable to the criminal law. The drunkard who has not in other respects a bad reputation, but yields to the domination of this form of self-indulgence, belongs to a different class. In both cases the reform of society should be the aim—the reformation of the victim. But the proper classification may lead to a distinction between them. The time will come, we trust, when all prisons will be regarded as moral hospitals. But that time has not yet arrived. A prison is still popularly regarded as a place for the infliction of punishment. Incarceration carries with it the stigma of criminality. There are those who feel that the drunkard or the opium eater, who is simply guilty of a sin against himself, should not be placed in prison with those who are guilty of sin against society. We do not think this reasoning should be pushed too far. We believe that every man who yields to self-indulgence violates not merely his obligations to himself, but obligations to society and to posterity. And it may be shown that the drunkard who bequeaths the terrible consequences of his indulgence to his children has done vastly more harm by his life in the world than the man who steals a few dollars from his neighbor and is branded as a thief.

It is not necessary here, however, to press points of casuistry. We simply urge that this matter be approached in a practical way. It is a simple fact that a large percentage of inebriates may be cured if placed under proper conditions. These facts are amply supported by the testimony of medical men and of experienced temperance workers. It is further reinforced by the statistics of the most successful private inebriate asylums. But such asylums are not available to many of the poor, nor can they command those conditions which may be provided by state institutions. The difficulty in private institutions is that the patient wishes to decide for himself when his cure is completed. His judgment does not agree with the judgment of his physician, but the latter has no power to restrain him.

The bill before the Massachusetts legislature grants a power of restraint over the patient extending to two years. It provides for the commitment of the inebriate under proper legal form and on sufficient medical evidence. It also protects the inmate against the possibility of unjust detention; and, should it become a law, as we trust it may, those inebriates who are now sent to insane asylums, and many that are sent to reformatories, would be committed to its care. The bill has been carefully drawn by medical and legal experts, and Massachusetts now has an opportunity of trying an experiment which ought not to be longer delayed. Every step in the classification of disease and crime is a step in advance. The new institution, if established according to

this bill, will not be a prison or an asylum—it will be a hospital. Here the patient may be surrounded by every needed influence, physical and moral, until he has outgrown the disease which has mastered him.—Christian Register.

Borrowers.
If you are buying a house in a neighborhood unknown to you, you will naturally ask all kinds of questions. You will want to know if the drainage is good, if the air is pure, if there has ever been malaria, how far it is to the depot and post-office; but ten to one you don't inquire, if there are any borrowers in the neighborhood.

Now, a chronic borrower is a deadly nuisance in a community. A woman who is always "just out" of salaries will stir up more trouble in a neighborhood than a mad dog, and a flock of fifteen hens and a rooster. She will run in on you at any and all hours, and want to borrow just a little sugar, or spices, till she can send to the grocer's. She really did not know she was anywhere near out, till she went about her cooking, and then she found that she hadn't a dust of sugar in the house, and not a soul around anywhere that she could send out after any!

And she will tell you that (she does so hard on trouble you; for if there is anything on earth that she dislikes to do, it is to borrow—and she never does it when she can help it; but now her pie crust is all on the plates, and she was obliged to, because she could not spare the time to run to the grocer's. And she will sit down in your kitchen, and stop half an hour, and talk about everybody in town; and, meanwhile, she will take an account of everything her eyes fall on, and she will see behind your stove the cobwebs that you forgot to brush down this morning, and she will tell you the old boots that your husband left on the wood-box to dry, and she will see that your lamp chimneys have not been washed, and that your dishes are in the sink, and that you had ham for breakfast, by the spatter of grease on the stove; and when she goes to some other neighbor's house, on a borrowing expedition, she will give a report of what she saw in your kitchen, and swear the neighborhood over to eternal secrecy, so that in a week it will be all over town that your folks live on ham and that you are the most untidy house-keeper on the foot-loor.

When the borrower returns, what she borrows, it is always in a little spindly measure, if, indeed, she returns it at all. And you may congratulate yourself if you get half what belongs to you.

A regular borrower will borrow everything, from a piece of salt fish for breakfast, down to your boy's top hat, one.

The book borrower is even a greater nuisance than the woman who borrows household supplies. She never hesitates to ask for the choicest or costliest books in your house. And she seems to think that she could do a favor on you by so asking. And if you are fool enough to lend, the possibility is that you will have to go after the book in question, and will find on doing so, that she has lent them to some friend of hers, who wanted to read them; and she will tell you that she knew you would be willing—you are so good-natured.

In the course of our life we have been asked to lend everything in the book-line that ever we owned, except our Bible, and some-how nobody has ever seemed to care about borrowing that; and in nine times out of ten, when we have complied, our literature has come back to us in a shape that fitted it only for kindlings—if, indeed, we were lucky enough ever to set eyes on it.

A COW-BOY STALK.
Cassius Reynolds, an Old Cowboy, Speaks of Early Life on the Range.

The cowboy from the west, if intelligent at all, can make himself interesting in the tales of western life and incidents of the plains. At present the Leland has for a guest Cassius Reynolds, who has been on the trail fifteen years, and has the credit of having brought the largest herd of cattle—10,000 head—from Oregon to Nebraska that has ever been handled. Reynolds makes his home and headquarters at Fremont, Neb., but he boys and runs his cattle through the season in Oregon. The feat mentioned above was accomplished at a time when there was much danger from the raiding, and that Reynolds should bring so many such a distance has always been considered remarkable. His modesty proved a barrier to eliciting any details of the trip beyond the mere fact that in going through Idaho he was attacked by a band of Indians on the war path, but by the quick and determination of his cowboys the reds were driven off and the destination was reached in safety with the loss of—but few cattle. In speaking about getting ready to start, Mr. Reynolds several times alluded to "the round up." He said in explanation of this term:

"The expression is purely one of western ranch life and means a great deal. One often hears about cowboys rounding up some cattle, but that is very simple, and consists merely in backing the broncos and herding a few head of cattle that have been grazing close at home and driving them into a corral. A very different affair from rounding up is the round up. This is the great occasion of the plains, so far as roping is concerned. The preparation for it are extensive, and important. In the pursuit of their business ranchmen are obliged to seek the plains of the far West where they share has as yet left untouched the natural grass, and thousands of acres be unbroken by the presence of the cultivated land. Herds of wild cattle and wild horses are allowed to run at will, left to themselves to pick and graze all through the summer months. The keepers never give a thought as to their whereabouts. They keep five in camps and form a small settlement passing the time in eating, drinking and sleeping. Each separate camp is the work of a keeper of hundreds of head, and though they all run together, no difficulty is experienced in each claiming his own, and strong to say, it is seldom one is mistaken. It is this getting the cattle together that is called the round up. The day is set, and all the camps are notified to be in readiness. A general rendezvous is settled upon, and then each camp is stationed at different points of the country, forming a circle around that central point. At daybreak in each camp the cook prepares a hearty breakfast, after which the cowboys ride at breakneck speed over the country to certain stated points, and from there they begin a gradual closing in, driving all the cattle in sight before them to the central rendezvous. When they have come together a vast herd of cattle numbering perhaps some six to eight thousand head are gathered together. Here begins an interesting piece of work called 'cutting out,' and it consists in separating cows with calves by their sides from the rest and driving them into a corral. A cowboy rides headlong among the terrified cattle and, catching sight of his employer's brand upon a cow, never loses sight of her until she is safe within the inclosure. Here the branding is done. Fires are lighted to heat the irons, which consist of straight edges and half circles, and with these shapes every letter and almost every usual brand can be burned on the hide. Three men work in each branding gang; one holds the head, another the hind legs and the third applies the iron.

"In the corral, too, some dexterous work is done with the lasso in catching the wild and frightened calves that are to be branded. When a full-grown steer is to be roped the cowboy rides after him at full speed, and while the animal is straining every nerve to get away, throws the loose around his neck, secures the other end to the horn of his saddle and at a signal from his rider the pony braces himself for the shock and the wild Texan is brought to the ground. During the round-up the stampede is the great danger to be feared. Little trouble is ever had in daylight, but at night a bright flash of lightning, the barking of coyotes or the scampering of a single steer may frighten a whole herd and start them flying in the wildest confusion. When a stampede occurs the cowboys ride ahead of the running mass and endeavor to circle the foremost animals and get the herd running in a circle instead

of straight ahead. Even the reckless cowboy dreads the stampede, and will do any, for a loss of his horse may ruin him under a thousand hoofs. There is a terrible death in a certainty. Speaking of cowboys, these venture some devil-may-care fellows who make life a hapless by the tenderfoot are a much abused set. The tough ones have migrated and can be found among the Apaches, but those with whom I have associated were perhaps bolterous, and moderately addicted to cards and whiskey, but withal good, assured and great believers in fair play.—Chicago Sun.

Questions.
Can you put the spider's web back in place?—That has once been swept away!
Can you put the apple again on the boggy?—Which fell at our feet to-day?
Can you put the lilac back on the stem, and cause it to live and bloom?
Can you mend the butcher's broken wing?
That you crushed with a busy blow?
Can you put the bloom again on the grape, and the grape again on the vine?
Can you put the dew drops back on the flowers?
And make them sparkle and shine?
Can you put the petals back on the rose?
If you could, would it smell as sweet?
Can you put the do for spin on the loom?
And show me the rippled wheat?
Can you put the bird again in the nest, or the broken egg in the shell?
Can you put the honey back in the comb, and cover with wax each cell?
Can you put the perfume back in the vase?
When once it had sped away?
Can you put the core back on the corn, or down on the stalks' say, you think my questions are trifling, dear?
Let me ask another one:
Can a hasty word ever be unaided, or a deed unkind undone?
—Wise Awake.

CREMATING A PRINCE.

The Burning Up of a Dead Member of the Royal House of Siam.

The cremation of the body of a Siamese Prince at Bangkok is thus described by the Pall Mall Gazette: The king entered the pyramine at five o'clock amid much trumpeting and surrounded by a big retinue. He looked to the div and prayed, then ascended the steps and entered the inclosure, and amid the loud chanting and tormenting of the howling priests he fired the pile beneath the urn and amid prayers he descended and departed. Then the priests entered the inclosure and performed their duties, and then followed the cremation, among whom we found one of the king's sons. On the day around the pyre was a kind of shell, on which were piled innumerable tapers made of sandal-wood, frankincense and wax. Each person on entering lit a number of these and waved them under the urn, which by the same token, was not much bigger than a decent sized pot. How they managed to stop the pyre in it I do not know. The indescribable smell of burning human flesh that spread and that in the pot, when the aromatic fumes of the sandal and frankincense failed to disperse, permeated the building and drove us to flight.

When the king had performed his obsequies he adjourned to a pavilion, where he held an audience. He seated himself on a kind of balcony, and several of his little children were brought to him. On another balcony on his right the numerous princes of royal blood seated themselves. The body of the pavilion was set apart for the nobles, ministers, and distinguished foreigners, some of whom were ladies. When his majesty had sat for a time in silence he suddenly produced a large bag, full of green limes, each of which contained a small silver coin in its core. These he threw among the princes, nobles and people to be scrambled for, but presented some by hand to the foreigners, especially to the foreign ladies. When he had exhausted the contents of this bag he produced another containing nuts, which he treated similarly. Each nut contained a numbered ticket, with the name of the prize, as a kernel. The prizes were the personal effects of the deceased and were distributed in this way to be remembrance of him. Some of them were not bad, but many were naturally distributed ludicrously. One of my friends, a non-smoker, received an old and much-abused moerschbaum pipe, another an old cigar-holder and a very common Chinese wood axe. A French lady of title received a man's shirt-front—a thing commonly called a "dickie;" also an old pair of the dead man's long stockings and an old white waistcoat, all much the worse for wear. I myself received a pretty little satinwood cabinet, and was much pleased. I heard that some of the prizes were costly articles of jewelry, but did not see any such.

Far-Seeing Boy.

Boy (to lady in fur-lined cloak)—If you see wimmen'll keep on wearing them furs, we won't have a cat left on the back fence to fire a brick at—Texas Sitings.

Look out for your own tongue; it belongs to you, and it is the only one for which you are responsible. Your neighbor's tongue may need care also, but that is their business; this is yours. See that it is properly attended to. Watch your tongue; it needs watching. It "is a fire,"—watch it. It is the helm which guides the vessel—let the helmsman keep wide awake. It can bless or it can curse; it can poison or heal; it can pierce hearts or blight hopes; it can sow discord or separate chief friends. Watch your tongue! No one but you can take care of that tongue. You are its only ruler. Your neighbors may hate it or fear it, or wish they could bridle it; but they cannot do it. You have the power—watch that tongue. That tongue has already got you into trouble; it may do it again; it is "set on fire of hell." It burns up peace, blessing, reputation, hope. It causes sad days, weary nights, tearful eyes and heavy hearts.

The Detroit Journal, which has just divided \$5,000.00 between the twenty-one Detroit charities, making \$231.29 for each, (the net results of the four day charity floral exhibition which it organized and recently conducted) is not satisfied with its first success, and is already planning for another and much greater affair for 1890. While the floral idea is to predominate, two new and immensely popular features are to be introduced.

The first is a musical festival on a scale broad enough to require the combined talent of all the musical societies of Detroit, assisted probably by those of many of the cities throughout Michigan.

The second feature is an adaptation from the legends of ancient Grecian mythology, so represented, that ladies from each charity which will participate in the profits of the enterprise, will erect miniature temples in the exhibition building, and dedicate them to Flora, Ceres, Pomona, or some one of the scores of mythical divinities, and then people them with their own fair superlatives of nymphs, adorned with the exceedingly graceful ancient Grecian costumes which harmonize so well with flowers. After May 11th, the Detroit Journal will publish each Saturday an article on this subject to assist those who are to participate. This very enterprising newspaper has already secured the pledged assistance of the ladies florists and musicians of Detroit. Room for double the accommodations has also been secured. The enterprise will be managed by W. H. Brearley, proprietor of the Detroit Journal.

IMPORTANT TO INVENTORS.

Judge Brown, of the United States district court, at Detroit, rendered a decision recently that is of more than ordinary interest to inventors and to those who manufacture invented articles for which patents have been secured or applied for. The action grew out of an alleged infringement on a gasoline vaporizer for stoves, invented by one Straight and further improved and manufactured by one Clayton. Clayton had applied for a patent, and used the term so often seen, "patent applied for," on his vaporizer. The court held that this was no protection; that there could be no infringement of a patent until the patent had been issued, and none had yet been granted in this case. If Straight secures a patent, it will hold good against Clayton and all others from the date of its issue, but until that time the manufacturer and sale of the article is free to all. The supposition has been heretofore that if the words "patent applied for" were braided, stamped, or printed on any articles it would serve as a legal notice against imitators, but this, it seems, was erroneous. Manufacturers of an article not yet patented are, under this decision, exempt from paying royalties even though a patent may have been applied for. They cannot, at least, be compelled to pay it, unless by mutual agreement. This may work hardship in some cases, as though delays in the patent office, it often takes a great deal of time to secure examination and action upon applications, but this is only temporary. In the end, if the invention is patentable, the inventor will secure a patent for the full statutory term, which will not include the period between the application for the patent and the granting of it.

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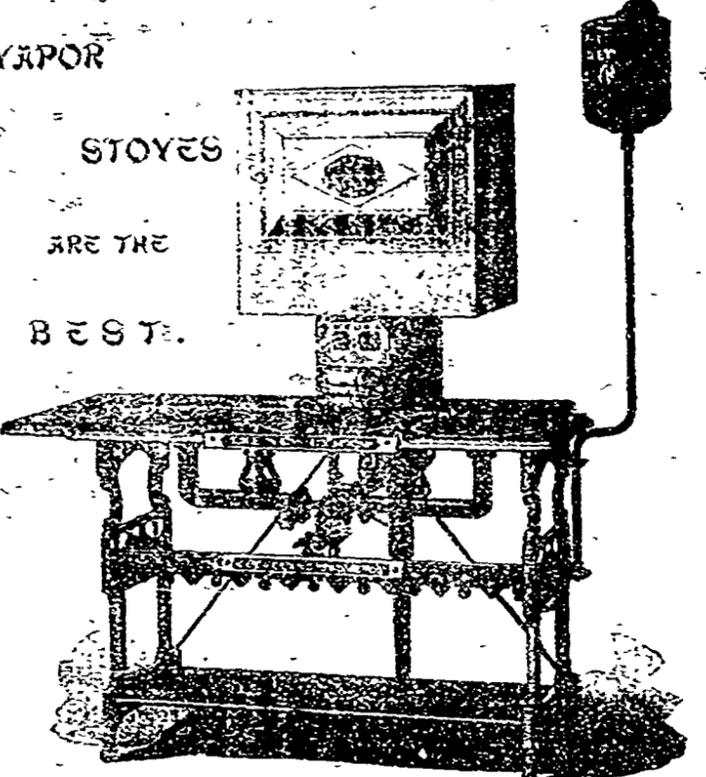
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MY MOTHER'S TOMB

I have been to-day where the flowers bloom. Standing beside my mother's tomb, With trembling hand I knelt down, And picked a flower from her grassy mound.

FARMINGTON NEWS

Perry Brown is some better at this date. Miss Carrie M. Murray and Fred Cook spent last Sabbath with Miss Anna Eitner at Wixom.

PLYMOUTH

The funeral of Sam'l Dodins was held at the M. E. church on Sunday last. Rev. J. M. Shank preached the sermon to a crowded house.

We are to have a new harness shop. It will put out its sign from the Wherry building, that was formerly used as a meat market.

Rev. Dr. Hudson and Rev. J. M. Shank will exchange pulpits next Sunday May 5th. Come and hear Rev. Dr. Hudson.

Our village has contributed to the public another case for the courts in person of one Ingalls who has been forging orders on a nursery company and was arrested Saturday and lodged in the cooler until Monday when he had a hearing and was bound over to the circuit court for trial and in default of bail was taken to the county jail in the afternoon to await his trial.

Next Tuesday evening May 7th, Rev. Dr. Ramsey of the Central M. E. church, of Detroit will deliver a lecture in the M. E. church here. This will be the beginning of the ministerial conference of the western part of this district. The whole of Wednesday will be occupied with an appropriate program. All are welcome.

Miss Pearl Harris, of Detroit, is visiting friends here.

We have had a company of thirteen persons promenading our streets for several days. They are not tramps because they are spoken of in the feminine gender.

"Oil on troubled waters" has proved to be so efficacious in smoothing rough seas that mariners have begun to provide their ships with cans of fish-oil and oakum bags to be used in times of great storms against the buffeting of the waves. Science might have learned lessons from Dame Nature centuries ago and utilized oil for the safety of all men "who go down to the sea in ships." Lieut. Gibbons of the navy, referring to the use of oil at sea, said a few days ago: "To close observers of sea-birds on their own element during bad weather it must have been shown that, however rough the ocean may be, where there are birds resting on the sea there is scarcely a ripple to disturb them. All fish-eating birds, cormorants, petrels, etc., eject oil from the mouth when captured, and doubtless they adopt a similar expedient to aid them in stilling the waves when searching for food in the sea. In the south Atlantic and the south Pacific oceans I have frequently witnessed sea-birds floating in spaces of seemingly quiet waters when the sea around was rough. The unusual smoothness of the water where the birds floated was evidently induced by the quantities of oil deposited by them upon the water, either voluntarily or involuntarily." - New York Tribune.

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Bargain No. 27. House and corner lot on Dunlap street, \$2,500.

Bargain No. 29. House and four lots. Barn and beautiful grove. \$2,900. Very desirable.

Bargain No. 30. Four lots on Wing street. Will sell on contracts.

Bargain No. 31. House and lot on Main street, \$2,000.

Bargain No. 32. House and lot on Randolph street, \$2,000.

Bargain No. 33. House and corner lot on Main street, \$1,400.

Bargain No. 34. House and lot, one block from M. E. church, \$900.

Bargain No. 35. Large house and lot on south Center street, \$1,900.

Bargain No. 36. House and lot on Dunlap street, \$350.

Bargain No. 37. Good house and lot and barn, one block from post office, for \$1,700.

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THE INWARD VOICE

ADAM'S SHOES

We at best are eating creatures—
And alas! how oft we stray,
Making many sad pilgrims
From the straight, the narrow way.

"A TALISMAN."

BY HON. MRS. N. F.

CHAPTER III.

Beneath Indiana's burning sun
A strange, unspoken vague
Stretching wider, gathering strength
By imperceptible, slow, but fatally
Sure increase.

A storm was coming up, darkening
The air, making it heavy with
Unbroken thunder-clouds; a storm
Discredited and scoffed at by some, but
Watched with heavy foreboding by the
Wiser ones, who yet, in their deepest
Dread, never fathomed the terrible
Horror of that storm when it should
Actually break over the devoted land.

Two English ladies were returning
From their morning ride, attended only
By a native groom.
As they approached a road guarded
By an English sentry, one of the ladies
Halted, and said reticently:
"Have these circumscribed
Limits, and I don't believe
There is a bit of danger. Such
Absurd notions! These natives dare
Not hurt us. I am going for a good
Gallop down here. Dorothy! Come
Along! What's afraid?" turning her
Beautiful bright eyes towards her
Companion. "Yes, well, then, I'll go
Along."

"I am not afraid, but I don't intend
To disobey," said the younger lady
Reticently.
"Nonpareil! You know what Sir
Peter's friend of his own station, I
Never knew a greater coward. He's
Wild with terror and anger, even so I
Won't go to the English this month.
I am charmed with your life, and
Mean to have a little more of it. It is
A certain amount, that is, in the
Kind of imaginary terror."

"I don't think I should speak of my
Landscape in that way, Elvira, the
Other lady expressed with a touch of
Sadness in her voice.
"Will, as Sir Peter is not your
Hand but mine—speak back! you'll
Let me speak of him as I choose, per-
haps. I'm off for a gallop down here."

She turned her horse's head into the
Forbidden road, but the sentry, who
Had stood unmoved while the brief
Discussion lasted, interposed now,
Placing his hand on the horse's bridle.
It was a wonderfully well shaped
Slender hand, though broadened by the
Sun Dorothy Beauchamp noticed, but
Lady Ruskin was too impatient to ob-
serve anything, except the strength
Which stayed her horse's progress.
"Parson, ma, but you cannot go
Down this road, madame," the soldier
Said in respectful but very low accents.
He did not look at her as he stood
There, and his shining helmet half hid
His face.

"Take your hand off my bridle!"
Lady Ruskin said imperiously, waving
Her hand. "I wish to go down the
Road."
Her wishes had been the spoiled
Beauty's law all her life. The soldier
Half smiled at her words, but replied
Quietly:
"If you bring a passport, madame,
You can pass, not otherwise."
"Such insolence!" Her ladyship's
Eyes flashed. "Do you know who I
Am, pray?"
A quiver passed over the part of the
Bronzed face which could be seen; it
Might have been caused by amusement
And the attempt to conceal a smile.
"Perfectly," was the laconic re-
sponse.
"Then move out of my way instan-
tly or I will report you."
"I obey orders," he said, and calm-
ly turned her horse's head in the con-
trary direction.

sprang forward, to interpose, and the
blow fell upon her horse. It plunged
forward wildly, then reared straight
up and in another instant would have
fallen backward upon its rider had not
the soldier with marvelous prompti-
tude and gigantic strength, left Lady
Ruskin's horse's bridle and seized that
of her cousin.
He pulled the terrified animal down
again, and then with pats and low
voice soothed it.
Dorothy's face had grown very
white; she had seen and thoroughly
grasped the extent of the danger she
had just escaped.

"Thank you," she said to the sol-
dier, speaking in very low but quite
steady tones, and bending towards him
the while. "Thank you a thousand
times."
"You are welcome," he replied, but
his voice sounded queer, perhaps be-
cause his head was bent over the
bride he still held.

Elvira, a little ashamed of the con-
sequences of her exhibition of temper,
out, very angry still, rode sullenly
away, muttering to her victor, "I
shall report you at once."
Dorothy lingered behind to say in
soft sweet tones:
"I must apologise for my cousin.
Elvira—well, she has never been used
to be thwarted in all her life."
"So I should believe."
A cynical smile curved the well-cut
lips, the only feature Dorothy could
clearly see.

"Of course I know you were only
obeying orders, and doing your duty."
"Thank you."
The tone sounded sarcastic.
Miss Beauchamp was half divided
whether to be attracted or repelled by
this man against whom she had so
curiously drifted, but something in the
proud easy figure, the finely-poised
head, as she regarded it, inter-
ested her insensibly; and then
her glance fell on his hand, swollen
and red now and in an agony of shame
she cried:
"I am so grieved my cousin forgot
her—of so strangely. Does your hand
—I hope it does not—pain you much?"
The man looked down, and the
head for some minutes before he re-
plied in odd quiet tones:
"I have never worse than this,
thank you."

"I would bandage it if you would
let me; I have some lotion."
"Thank you. I think I will keep it as
a memento of a strange meet-
ing." He took a small package from
the man, and looked at it with a
half turned smile, he added with a
sudden gasp in the low deep tones
which he used all the girl's pulses beat-
ing. "I am grateful beyond measure for all
your kindness, it is only what I should
have expected from you, but still—
If I paused abruptly, and Dorothy
turned toward him, trying to gaze into
the face she could not see, yielding to
the absorbing interest she could not
account for.

"Why should you have expected
anything from me?"
For answer he only smiled, and
turning away re-arranged his head,
and slowly Dorothy returned to her
cousin's baggage, and found Sir
Peter and Lady Ruskin at high spirits.
Elvira was throwing off the big ten
other undisciplined temper upon her
husband, who was no mean hand at
retribution.
It made Dorothy sick to hear the
cutting bitter things they said to each
other, and as she turned from them
this ill-matched loryless couple and
went to her room.

By Dorothy was curiously haunted
by the memory of that sentry.
"Was that the powerful strange in-
terest that this private soldier had in-
spired in her? She could not tell, but
the more she thought against it the
stronger it grew, and when the
cool of the evening came she persuaded
one of her officer friends to take her
round the barracks.

The men were all sitting loquac-
ing about in the yard and veranda, and
Dorothy scanned each bronzed face
with eager quick gaze; but the man
she sought was not visible, and in dis-
appointment was turning to depart
when she espied one solitary form sit-
ting in a distant corner, and something
in the height and grace of the figure
made her turn impetuously toward it.
Her escort was just talking to a brother
officer.

Dorothy crossed the veranda, with
her easy quick step, a tall white figure
in her white embroidered robe, with
her dark soft hair and wonderful eyes,
and stood before the soldier.
He saluted, then bent over his work
again; he was chasing fly silver, and a
model, an exquisite little vase, in na-
tive work, stood on the bench beside
him.
"Was that lovely little thing?" Dor-
othy observed, taking it up. "Is it for
sale?" She spoke more from embar-
rassment than anything else; but she
was more embarrassed when the sol-
dier said impulsively:
"Do you like it? Then would you do
me the honor of accepting it, madam?"
His tone was courteous and gentle-
manly, but so exactly that of an equal
that sudden hauteur came to Dorothy.
In spite of her sweetness she was
proud, almost as proud as Lady Rus-
kin herself.
"Of course I could not dream—
she began coldly, and a haughty little

declaration of the head completed the
sentence.
The soldier bowed as proud a bow as
Dorothy herself could have given, and
went calmly on with his work; but
the girl saw the deep dusky color rise
in the bronzed face, and suddenly re-
membered that the soldier she owed to this
man, she could not bear to hurt his
feelings.
"I mean that you have already to-
day laid me under sufficient obliga-
tion," she said softly. "I could not
dream of increasing it."
The well-cut lips curved with a bit-
ter smile—"The man merely bowed
again for reply.

Dorothy lingered, feeling for, per-
haps the first time in her life awkward
and shy.
"Have I brought you a little bottle
of this lotion," she said, drawing it
from her pocket. "If I were you I
should bathe your hand frequently
with it—will you?" Then she just
touched the marked hand with her
own soft little white fingers. "Oh, I
am sorry about this."
"You are certainly not responsible
for it," he said; and for a brief in-
stant he lifted smile and glance to
Dorothy's face. "For the rest I think
I am grateful for this mark." He
spoke slowly and curiously, gazing
down on his hand the while. "It has
thoroughly taught me a lesson I was
too slow to learn."

"What lesson?" Dorothy asked, her
heart beating, her interest increasing.
"The lesson of contentment with
things as they are, madame."
"You are content to have received
this blow?"
"Is it not the first I have received,
but I fancy it will be the last."
Dorothy gazed at him with some
thoughts of the effect India's sun has
upon European brains at times; the
man was so odd, so strange, so inex-
plorable, and yet there was no trace of
any brain affection in his quiet col-
lected manner and speech; there had
certainly been no trace of it in the morn-
ing's encounter.

"I shall never forget what you did
for me this morning," she said warm-
ly as she turned to depart.
Her friend was coming towards her;
the man too, she knew.
"Don't you think you over-rate your
memory a little?" was the calmly un-
expected response, and once again Dor-
othy almost took offense.

She turned toward her friend as he
came up, and when he said, "Are you
ready to come back, Miss Beau-
champ?" she gave a little nod and
"Good-bye" to the soldier.
He bowed low, bowed low with as
grace, a courtly flushed grace which
proclaimed him a gentleman, and said
in his low refined voice:
"Good-bye, Miss Beauchamp."
"Do you know anything of that
man?" Dorothy asked her companion.
"I am sure he is a gentleman."

"I don't say there are too many in
the ranks. It is an awful life for
them."
TO BE CONTINUED.

How to Milk a Cow.
The most economical way to milk a
cow, all things considered, is to milk
the two fore teats, leaving off with a
pretty full stream, and then milk the
hind ones to a short stream, and re-
turning to the fore ones, milk them to
the same condition, not touching the
hind ones again. This will leave the
teats empty, and the bag too. It is a
false notion that tugging away at the
teats stimulates a cow to give more
milk; but on the contrary, emptying
the bag as soon as possible yields
more than the cow can have the extra
time to eat, which is a better
stimulus than either.

A slow milker is never tolerated in
the dairy districts, and a "stripper" is
an injury anywhere. The sooner the
cow is milked, and all the organs con-
nected with feeding, digestion and se-
cretion are left in their natural condi-
tion, the better it is for the cow.

His Duty as Much as it is Her's.
According to our ideas it is just as
much the husband's business to make
home the brightest and most alluring
haven of rest and peace upon all the
earth as it is the wife's. The idea
that a mother who has been "worked
and worried to death" all day by the
cares and annoyances of a household,
perhaps with a sick child to nurse, and
in feeble health at that, should have
to go beyond her power of endurance
in order to "make home attractive," to
some great laborer of a husband, with
the muscles of an ox, the health of a
whale and the digestion of an ostrich,
is absolutely absurd and intemperate.
Let them go to work and make home
attractive for her.—N. Y. Ledger.

A Patent Courting Apparatus.
We have been shown a design for an
upholstered front gate which seems
destined to become very popular. The
foot-board is cushioned and there is a
warm seat on each side, the in-
side step being adjustable, so that a
short girl can bring her lips to the line
of any given moustache without trou-
ble. If the gate is occupied at half-
past ten p. m., an iron hand extends
from one gatepost, takes the young man
by the left ear, turns him around, and
he is at once started toward home by
a steel foot. The girl can, if she likes,
set this part at a later hour than half-
past ten.

DISAPPOINTED PILGRIMS.

They invade the Cherokee Country for
Homes.

A Determined Lot of Men.
The thousands of men who are crowded
out of the Oklahoma country are bound
to obtain homes, and a well organized
movement has been started to obtain possession
of the Cherokee strip.
The Cherokee strip has been a much
harder nut to crack than any of the Oklahoma
homesteads now presented to the government.
The Cherokee strip which is now in pos-
session of being gobbled contains nearly
eight million acres, being four times
as large as Oklahoma and it far transcends
the latter in beauty and fertility. The
prospective gold fields of the strip is inter-
esting to the world, from the fact that
there is a great deal of gold in the strip,
and that the Cherokee strip is a well
known gold field.

The Cherokee strip is a well known
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Newspaper Criticism.

It is a privilege every newspaper
deserves to itself to criticize adversely if it
needs be, for the public's benefit, anything in
which the public is deeply interested.
It is the custom of H. H. Warner & Co.,
proprietors of the renowned Kidney and
Liver Cure, better known as "Warner's
Safe Cure," to read the country, and es-
pecially the post-office, with medical pub-
lications. The war has taken the liberty to
examine these marvellous little books
and finds food for criticism, but before im-
pugning it, will give our readers some
quotations therefrom, from the highest
medical authorities, which we believe
worthy of consideration. Under the head
of "No Distinctive Symptoms Apparent,"
we find:
"First—More adults are carried off in this
country by chronic kidney disease than by
any other one malady except consumption."
"Second—Deaths from such diseases are
increasing at the rate of 250 per cent a
decade—towards—

"Third—Bright's disease has no symp-
toms of its own, and may long exist with-
out the knowledge of the patient or practi-
tioner, as no pain will be felt in the kidneys
of their vicinity."—Roberts.
"Fourth—In the fatal cases—and most
cases have hitherto been fatal—the symp-
toms of diseased kidneys will first appear
in extremely different organs of the body, as
stated above."—Thompson.
"Fifth—Only when the disease has reached
its final and fatal stages may the usual
symptoms of albumen and tube cast ap-
pear in the water, and will great pain rack
the diseased organs."—Thompson.

"Sixth—Bright's disease, which usually
has three stages of development, is a uni-
versal disease, England and America
being no exception."—Roberts and Edwards.
"Thompson is authority for saying that
more adults are carried off in this country
by kidney disease than any other malady
except consumption." Under Warner's
"Safe Cure" article on Consumption, we
find a paragraph claiming to be a quotation
from a publication issued by Brompton
Hospital for Consumptives, London, Eng-
land, which states that 82 per cent of the
patients of that institution have unsus-
pected kidney disorder. Dr. Herman
Brehmer, an eminent German authority,
also says that Consumption is always due
to deficient nutrition of the lungs, because
of bad blood.

Medical science can no longer dispute the
fact that the kidneys are the principal
blood purifying organs of the human sys-
tem, and if they are diseased and thus fail
to expel the uric acid poison or the waste
matter of the blood, as the blood passes
through these two great organs, the
"Safe Cure" claim is correct, and the reason
of its proprietor's hold's good.
There is no doubt but that in too many
instances the medical fraternity doctor for
symptoms, instead of looking at the root of
the disease, and that under this term of
treatment many patients die.

We cannot, however, see the necessity
of continually flooding the country with
advertising medicine, and when
their story is well told is enough for the
time being. People as a rule, save a day,
go to their newspaper for information, and
we believe such truths as we have in-
stantly and proclaimed therein more
advantageously to the public and much
more beneficially to the proprietors.

An official who has been God naturally
burns for revenge.
Consumption Society Cards.
To the Editor of Please inform your
readers that I have a positive remedy for
Consumption. By its timely use thousands
of helpless cases have been permanently
cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles
of my remedy free to any of your readers
who have consumption. If they will send
their names and P. O. address. Respect-
fully, T. A. Bloom, M. D. 1211 Fifth St.,
N. Y.

100 Ladies Wanted.
And 100 men to sell daily in any district
for a free trial package of Linn's Family
Medicine, the great root and herb remedy,
discovered by Dr. S. L. Linn, who in the
Rocky Mountains, for diseases of the
blood, rheumatism and kidney, it is a positive
cure. For constipation and clearing up the
complexion, it does wonders. Children
like it. Everyone praises it. Large trial
package, 50 cents. At all druggists.

A fishy fish moonshiner should take
place "off in the night."
Summer Tours.
Those who are contemplating a trip
either for health or pleasure should ac-
quaint themselves fully with the advan-
tages and inducements offered by the moun-
tain resorts of Colorado and Los Vegas
Hot Springs, New Mexico. Handsomely
illustrated pamphlets and books, descrip-
tive of the above, furnished free on applica-
tion. Special tourist rates now in effect.
H. E. Moss, Pass. Agt.
1000 Union Ave., Kansas City.
Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A.,
Topeka, Kansas.

California Excursions.
Special Excursion parties in charge of
salaried excursion agents of the Santa Fe
Route leave Kansas City every Friday at
9:30 p. m. Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars
are used in these excursions, combining
comfort, economy and respectability, and
at very low rates. Special attention paid to
ladies and children traveling without ac-
companied. Write for excursion folders, giving
full particulars.
H. E. Moss, Pass. Agent.
1000 Union Ave., Kansas City.
Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A.,
Topeka, Kas.

Smoke the Sherif Sale Segar a straight
100 Havana cigar for 5c.
This weather sets the sap running in
the maple trees and the spring pools.
Work for workers! Are you ready to
work and do you want to make money?
Then write to H. F. Johnson & Co. of
Richmond, Va., and see if they cannot help
you.
New's Tale.
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward
for any case of Catarrh that can not be
cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
We the undersigned, have known F. J.
Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe
him perfectly honest in all business
transactions, and especially able to carry
out any obligations made by their firm.
Wash & Tracy, Wholesale Druggists,
Toledo, Ohio.
Waldie, Kinnam & Marris, Wholesale
Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
E. H. Van Hosen, Cashier, Toledo Na-
tional Bank, Toledo, Ohio.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally,
acting directly upon the blood and mucous
surfaces of the system. Trial bottles sent
free. Price, 75 cents per bottle. Sold by
all Druggists.

LOADED!

RICHARDSON'S Little Cash Dry Goods Store

Is loaded with NEW STAPLE and FANCY DRESS GOODS. My stock is now complete and we are in shape to supply the wants of the public in every thing in the Dry Goods line. My stock of Dress Goods are especially attractive comprising the latest styles and colors and among them an elegant line of Spring and Summer Dress Flannels, a choice line of Henriettas, Perrisan Novelties, Black Goods, Broadhead Worsterds, etc. SPECIAL SALE of French and American Sateens. The best American Sateens worth 13 cents for 10. French Sateens worth 16 for 12½ cents. And your special attention is called to our line of best French Sateens worth 25 and 30 cents for 20 cents per yard. Also a big line of Domestic at prices lower than ever. Cheviots worth 15 cts for 12½. Shirtings worth 12½ cts for 10. Shirtings worth 10 cts for 8. We are also showing an elegant line of WHITE GOODS at the right prices. Have just received a large invoice of CORSETS well worth 65 that will go at 50 cts. We have a few more pieces of those

BROCADED DRESS GOODS,

worth 8c that we have been selling at 4c we will close out SATURDAY APRIL 27 at 3. 3. 3c per yard.

Also a line of Jersey Waists worth \$1. to close at 50 c.

It is my intention to keep what goods the people want and to sell them at prices that will hold the trade, and save customers time and expense of going elsewhere. Come and see us and we will prove that these are facts.

RICHARDSON'S Little Cash Dry Goods Store.

TWO GREAT BARGAINS.

Is what we will offer the Ladies for the coming week and Bargain No. 1, is 50 dozen

Ladies **BLACK HOSE**

AT

10 cents per pair.

With the positive guarantee that the color is Fast and should they fade or crock each pair may be returned and we will refund the money. Nothing like this has ever been attempted before.

Just think of buying **FAST BLACK STOCKINGS** for **TEN cents** a pair.

BARGAIN NO. 2 IS A STARTLER,

And one that each and every Lady will do well to take advantage of for a like opportunity will not be offered again this season. 25 dozen

LADIES JERSEY VESTS

AT

23 cents each.

These garments are well made and stitched with Silk in different colors and are the best value for the money ever offered.

Don't let this week go by without investing such trifling sums for Goods that you will surely want before long.

CASH paid for **BUTTER** and **EGGS.**

T E I C H N E R & C O .

SUCCESSORS TO LAPHAM & PERKINS.