

NORTHVILLE RECORD.

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NO. 34.

NORTHVILLE RECORD.

PUBLISHED FRIDAYS BY

E. ROSCOE REED,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS \$1.00 Per Year.

Our advertising rates made known on application at this office.

Business notices five cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage, birth, death and church notices inserted free.

Obituary comments, 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.

Anonymous communications not inserted under any circumstances.

F. & P. M. Time Card.

IN EFFECT APRIL 21, 1889.

NORTH 3:55, 9:39 a. m., 1:23, 6:44 p. m.

SOUTH 1:33, 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. NWA.

J. B. MCCRACKEN. Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery. Office Marquette, Mich.

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

C. M. THORNTON, Jr., Auctioneer. Having had years of experience in handling farm produce, and considerable experience as an auctioneer I offer my services as such. Terms reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. Address me at Northville, Mich. for 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 Coanley block, Northville, Mich.

J. B. HOAR, DENTAL PARLORS OVERT. G. Hoar's store on Main St., Northville. Satisfaction guaranteed on all kinds of Dental work. Teeth extracted without pain by use of vitallized air.

SEVERAL HOUSES AND LOTS for sale or rent in Northville. Inquire of E. S. Woodman, attorney at law.

E. R. REED, -NOTARY PUBLIC. Especial attention to conveying and drawing of wills.

SOCIETIES.

G. A. R. ALLEN M. HARMON POST, NO. 318. G. A. R. Department of Michigan, meets every alternate Friday. Visitors made welcome. E. K. Sizemore, Com. J. K. Lowndes, Adt.

CHOSEN FRIENDS. Union Council No. 5, met in Chosen Friends hall the second and fourth Tuesday evening of each month at 7:30 o'clock. B. G. Webster, C. W. H. Axelsen, Sec'y.

KNIGHTS OF KYTHIAS 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. Boyce, 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 morning service; F. R. Beal, Supt. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30. Class meeting on Sunday at 6:30 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 12 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m. All will be made welcome. Young Persons Society meets every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. REV. W. T. JAQUESS, Pastor.

LOOSE'S RED CLOVER PILLS CURE SICK Headache, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, 25c per box; 5 boxes for \$1. For sale by Geo. C. Hueston.

St. Clair, Mich. J. M. Loose Red Clover Co., Gentlemen.—The six bottles of Red Clover I ordered of you have entirely cured my wife of cancer of the eye, and there has been no sign of a return of it. Yours respectfully, H. N. HAMMOND, and many others.

WEDDING

John Hapley, 174 Woodward Ave., Detroit.

WANTED. When the RECORD came into the hands of the present management there were no issues of the RECORD in this office previous to that date—August 1, 1885.—It would be of as much interest to the town as to us to have a file of the paper where it could be referred to and we ask all the friends who have any old numbers of the paper from the time of its establishment in 1869 up to August 1, 1885, that they will spare to give them to us to form such a file. We often have requests to look old matters in the papers and a file of them is of benefit to the public at large.

TOWN TALK.

Remember the "Flower Queen" to night.

School closes next week for the summer vacation.

The band went up on Prospect hill Wednesday evening to play. The music sounded very nice.

E. S. Horton & Co. have begun the erection of three new houses in the north part of the village.

The Knights of Pythias had a very successful and pleasant social at their castle hall last Tuesday evening.

We are in receipt of the Albion college year book. This is an excellent book issued by an excellent college.

We have heard of a good many sheep being killed in this section by the cold storms of the past few days.

Closing exercises of the Primary rooms will be held Wednesday, 2 p. m., June 15, at the high school building.

Both the Evening News and Free Press agents were in town yesterday canvassing for their respective papers.

Francis Browning Owen, the poet-lawyer, and free thinker and talker has been audited at evangelist Willis' meeting in Detroit.

Did you realize anything in the Louisiana state lottery? Yes; I tried five times, and realized that I was an idiot. —Ypsilanti Commercial.

Fred Carpenter and Luther Clapp who went west in the spring have purchased farms near Red Cloud in the southern part of Nebraska.

Stetson's Uncle Tom's Cabin company are doing the state giving their play in a tent. The Vassar Pioneer says they are giving a rotten show.

There will be an Alumni meeting at the high school room, next Saturday evening, June 15th, at 7:30 o'clock. Important business is to be settled.

Miss F. Moore, of Hanover, will have charge of the second primary for the coming year and also have charge of the instruction to be given in vocal music.

Quite a delegation of Northville soldiers went to Gettysburg this week to witness the unveiling of the monuments erected in memoriam of Michigan's soldiers who fell there.

The summer meeting of the Wayne county horticultural society will be held at Plymouth, in Grange hall, June 22d, 1889, commencing at 1:30 o'clock. All are invited to take part in the discussions.

Dr. Swift's reputation as a successful practitioner is not confined to village, county or state lines. Monday he was called to Bristol, Ind., to treat a gentleman who he had never seen nor heard of before.

The beautiful cantata "Flower Queen," will be given by the Young Peoples society of the Presbyterian church, at the Opera House this evening. There will be thirty voices. Admission 25 and 15 cents.

Dr. C. D. Howell, of Flint, who belonged to the Second Michigan cavalry, suggests that a reunion of the men who fought at Chickamauga should take place on the historic ground September 19 and 20, 1889.

Look out for the man who is advertising an infallible cure for corns, price, \$1, money to be refunded if the corn does not disappear. If you send him a dollar you will receive by return mail the following receipt: "Cut off your toe."

A Sunday school institute will be held in the Methodist church of this place next Friday. The Methodist Sunday schools of Northville, Milford and Highland join in the exercises. An interesting programme has been arranged.

The entertainment given at the high school by the scholars last Friday evening was very successful. And in spite of the rain a goodly number were present. The singing by the quartette of the school was very nice.

The farmer who comes to town and hitches his team will confer a favor to his neighbor to hitch his horse so as not to cover more than one hitching post. A team left standing parallel with the sidewalk will often keep others from hitching at all.

A few flowers were received here Monday morning for the Gettysburg services and they were duly forwarded. A resident of Gettysburg said Wednesday that the flowers brought from Michigan were the finest of any ever brought to that memorable ground.

The social held last week Thursday evening, at Martin VanSickles, by the Summit Congregational society was a success both socially and financially. Seventy-five were present and a good time by both old and young was the verdict. \$7.50 was added to the treasury.

Frank Adams has invented a polishing machine that he is using in his laundry. It does very fine work and he is thinking of having it patented. By the way he is doing very fine laundry work and no one feels a desire to send to the city or anywhere else for such work.

Miss S. Shaffer, at present teaching in the Cassopolis schools, has accepted the position of preceptress. Miss Shaffer is a graduate of the State Normal having completed the latin-german course in 1884. She was principal of the Pokagon school one year and then accepted a position at Cassopolis where she is at present.

A game of base ball Wednesday afternoon between the scholars and business men for the benefit of the Johnstown sufferers resulted in a score of 16 to 14 in favor of the business men. The game had to be called at the end of the third innings as supper time had come. The Johnstown sufferers did not get much of a benefit from the game.

Do we celebrate the glorious Fourth? Or, do we set around like a lot of "dog-ahheads" and let some other place get all the crowd and all the money? Let the people of our place stir themselves and let us have a regular old-fashioned Fourth. As that glorious day comes three weeks from yesterday it is time we were moving. Do we or do we not?

Kern Babbitt has not been idle while at Washington. Aside from doing his duties so well that he has been promoted several times so that now he is filling a \$1,400 position, he has been studying law and last week passed his examinations and graduates from Columbia law school. A young man who can do all of this will find room on the top round of the ladder.

There will be an ice cream social on Friday evening, June 21st. This social is given by Miss Gorton and Miss Hathorn for the 5th 6th 7th and 8th grades. Ice cream 10 cents for those not in the above grades. If there be a "surplus" it will be used to purchase books for the school library. If the weather permits the social will be held in a large tent on the school grounds. Attend everybody.

D. F. Smith, proprietor of the Clifton house at Whitmore lake, writes that he has secured the services of John Tinham again this season as first violinist, and is prepared to furnish orchestra music on very short notice. Very few of the boys can handle a bow and get sweeter music out of a violin than John, and the Clifton house proprietors are fortunate in securing his services. —South Lyon Picket.

Married, at Niagara Falls, May 31st, by Rev. Mr. Young, Mr. Lyman H. Brannock, of Santa Cruz, Cal., and Frances M. Hagerman, formerly of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Brannock sailed June 5th on the steamer "Gallia" for Liverpool, and will make the tour of continent complete. From there they go to Marseilles, then to China and Japan where they expect to spend the winter. They expect to travel in the east about two years and will then return to Santa Cruz, California, which will be their future home. They will also visit the Paris Exposition and Palestine. —Pontiac Bill Poster.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Wm. McKeand is in town visiting old acquaintances.

Mrs. Emma Peppers spent Sunday with her parents here.

Harry Teichner, of Northville, was in town last Thursday. —Holly Advertiser.

Mrs. H. F. Brown and daughter, will leave to-morrow for a visit at Ypsilanti.

Miss Minnie Covert was taken quite sick last Saturday but is much improved now.

Miss Minnie Hathorn will spend her vacation in New York and Pennsylvania states.

Mrs. G. M. Long received news yesterday of the serious illness of her parents at Clio.

F. N. Clark and wife spent last Sunday with the family of Seymour Bower at Deerfield.

Fred Simmons lead Miss Belle Sutton, of Novi, to the hymenial altar last Tuesday evening.

Charles Phillips has gone to northern Michigan to work at his trade for a large lumbering firm.

E. S. Woodman and wife attended the meeting of the State pioneer society at Lansing this week.

Miss Shaffer, of Cassopolis, the new preceptress, was in town over Sunday, the guest of Prof. S. L. Houghton.

Mrs. Roxanna Smith and her sister Miss Louisa Robinson are visiting the family of Elihu B. Cady in Detroit.

Wm. Sanderson and wife who went to California for their health are back again not having found much benefit.

Miss Louise Real leaves next Monday to attend the commencement exercises at her school in New York state.

H. F. Brown has been called to Ann Arbor to help Gibson, the artist, with his work during commencement days. He will be gone two or three weeks.

Mr. J. B. Northrop visited his brother at Northville last week. Edwin Woolley and Mrs. Vantine and daughter Sundayed at Northville. —Webster correspondent of Pontiac Bill Poster.

D. B. Northrop received marching orders yesterday and left to-day for Pt. Huron where he has a position as book keeper and pay boss for the contractors who are building a railroad.

O. L. Palmer and wife intend leaving to-morrow for Adrian to attend the commencement exercises of the college at that place. Mr. Palmer is one of the trustees of the college. He will remain about a week but his wife expects to stay longer.

M. A. Potter is in attendance at an embalming school at Owosso. He does not propose to let any knowledge of that business pass him by without learning all he can of it. He is an expert in that line already but is ready to learn all he can whenever an opportunity offers itself.

The latest swindling scheme the granger is called to meet is worked by "fruit tree agents." They propose to plant the trees and accept as pay therefor half the fruit for 12 years. The farmer who enters the deal gives a bond of \$500 for the faithful performance of his agreement. This the agent registers against the land. The agent's confederate calls a little later and makes an extravagant offer for the farm. The bond is discovered in a search of the records, and rather than lose the chance for an advantageous sale the dupe pays off the bond. The customer for the farm is seen no more and the swindlers divide the \$500.

"Mr. Watson Barr has shown us two copies of the Detroit Tri-Weekly Tribune, of May 2 and 6, 1862, which were found under an old farm building lately torn down near Farmington. They are filled with war news on every page, to the exclusion of almost everything else—evacuation of Yorkton, siege of Fort Pillow, fall of Fort Macon, the New Orleans campaign, etc. The London papers comment upon the protracted continuance of the struggle, and say that the Washington Government should be permitted one more chance, and that then, if it should fail of decisive determination, the European Governments should settle the controversy." —Ypsilanti.

SCHOOL COLUMN.

Programs for commencement week, Thursday evening, June 20th, at Opera house, 7:30 o'clock.

Grade 6.

Invocation.

Essay, Millie McCoy.

Recitation, Willie Lanning.

Music, Solo and Chorus.

Recitation, Jessie Lowden.

Essay, Willie DeBree.

Recitation, Flossie Wood.

Recitation, Lillie Denton.

Essay, Ami Wiley.

Music, Instrumental Solo.

Essay, Sylvia Wiley.

Recitation, Nettie Whitaker.

Recitation, Floyd Northrop.

Recitation, Lonnie Parmenter.

Music, Vocal duet.

Recitation, Lena Kohler.

Recitation, Mamie Ely.

Class History, James Huff.

Class Prophecy, Phebe Beal.

Class Song.

Grade 8.

Recitation, Willie Thornton.

Essay, Henry Fry.

Song, Nina Ambler.

Recitation, Carrie Babbitt.

Music, Mabel Clark.

Essay, Roy Smith.

Recitation, Mabel Clark.

Duet, Lulu Boget, Nellie Joslin.

Class History, Hoyt Woodman.

Class Prophecy, Margie Thompson.

Essay, Valectory, Thad Knapp.

Class Song.

Presentation of cards, Rev. Dr. Hudson.

Programs of 3rd and 4th grades, Wednesday evening, June 19, at Baptist church, at 7 p. m.

Song, Jessie Hutton, Bertha Robson, Willie Dolph, Earl Whitaker.

Recitation, Eddie Parmenter.

Recitation, Mabel Clarkson.

Recitation, Vivian Lake, Earl Whitaker.

Recitation, Ralph Pomeroy.

Song, Rose and Seth Crocker.

Recitation, Edna McRoberts.

Recitation, Willie Dolph.

Recitation, Jessie Hutton.

Recitation, Grace Yerkes.

Grade 4th.

Music, May White.

Recitation, Grace Hudson.

Music, Frank Blair.

Recitation, Edith Ely.

Music, Quartette.

Recitation, Maud Hudson.

Recitation, Harry Sacket.

Music, Edith Knapp.

Recitation, Mamie Stevens.

Music, Quartette.

Recitation, Ethel Johnson.

Class History, Maud Hudson.

Chorus, Good night all.

BUSINESS FLASHES.

Items under this head five cents a line each issue.

BUTTERICK PAPER PATTERNS at one-quarter off at G. A. Stark-weather & Co's., at Plymouth.

TWO HORSE POWER

Engine and boiler for sale cheap. Inquire at this office.

TAILORRESS WORK.

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

MISS S. CUMMINGS.

SAGINAW PROPERTY

to trade for property in or near Northville or Plymouth.

\$750

will buy a good nice home not far from the Methodist church. Inquire at this office.

WE STILL

continue our cut in prices at the City Laundry.

DR. BENNETT

Will be at the Macomber House on Wednesday June 19th, and every four weeks thereafter. The Dr. has cured too many of these Asthmias, Dyspepsias, Head and Back Aches in our town to say any more, cured to many Piles in their worst forms to leave room for farther doubting. Just go and talk with people the day he is here, then judge for yourself.

Northville Record.

E. R. Rhen, Publisher.

NORTHVILLE, MICH.



Amelia Rives.

Miss Amelia Rives, who has within the past two years become one of the most conspicuous figures in American literary life, was born in Richmond, Virginia. She is the granddaughter of the late, William Cabell Rives, the congressman, senator and minister plenipotentiary to France in the first half of the century, and Colonel Alfred London Rives, her father, was born in Paris, and had Lafayette for godfather.

One result of the agitation in favor of a shorter work-day is seen in the passage of an eight-hour law by the legislature of Indiana. Agitators, however, should bear in mind that statute laws will never bring about a shorter work-day. The courts in a number of states have repeatedly declared any law unconstitutional which interfered with the right of individual contract, and a law for the shorter day can only be made applicable to employees of the commonwealth. Labor will never secure shorter hours until she has herself devised a practical plan for putting the scheme into operation without injury to the employer or the vast multitude of workers. How this is to be accomplished with the least amount of friction is the great problem of the day. Public sympathy is with the workers in their demand for more time for rest, recreation and intellectual development, and fewer hours of unceasing toil. But to retain that sympathy and accompanying influence organized labor must be careful to take no step not warranted by justice, and especially must care be taken to avoid the commission of any wrongful acts. Many of those who are just now discussing this question from the standpoint of the employer of labor either wilfully or ignorantly mis-state the position of organized labor, by assuming that a demand is arbitrarily made for eight hours' work and ten hours' pay. This is not true. The wage question is entirely one of secondary consideration. What is being sought now is the universal acknowledgment of eight hours as a day's work in all departments of productive industry. With the surplus labor in employment wages will take care of themselves. When labor is scarce the tendency of wages is always upward, but with ten men looking for every vacant position it is easy to see that only perfect organization and almost superhuman effort can maintain even present rates.

Police Justice Haug of Detroit believes that the convicts in our state prisons and houses of correction ought to be set to work macadamizing the roads of the state. He says: "Of course, it isn't right to use these men for the manufacture of goods such as honest men are engaged in making. It is to a certain extent beating an honest man out of his opportunity to earn an honest living, and to that extent urging him on to crime. Now, the state needs better roads, and these convicts ought to be set at work making them. The exhibition of a chain-gang working on the roads would also have a wholesome effect on the criminal class, while it would have to a large extent the moral effect upon the convicts themselves of the public whipping-post, without any of its brutality. The highway tax, now paid largely by the honest farmer, would be considerably lessened, too, if all the state convicts were set to making better roads."

FARM AND HOME.

Forests for Hillsides.

There are many reasons why the gentle sloping hillsides have been denuded of their original growth of timber sooner than was for advantage in any point of view. The better drainage of uplands makes them more desirable for building as well as for tillage. Cities may be built low down near harbors and navigable rivers; but the country farmhouse is more apt than not to surmount a hill. As it has its orchard and some ornamental trees around it, the farmhouse hill is not entirely barren, but it is not such a reservoir to feed springs on lower levels as it was when covered thickly with trees in the original forest.

Now that in many places the low lands have also been cleared, it is found that much more wood land is necessary. The question of replanting is which shall be used for forest, the longer cleared hillsides, or the elevations on the lower lands where the trees have recently been cut down. If the house, farm buildings and orchard are on the elevated parts of the farm, the general tendency will be to put the wood lot somewhere else. But even in such cases the wood lot is not so much of an injury to the vicinity of the farm buildings and orchard as we have thought. The treeless condition of much eastern farm land makes the sweeping winds of spring, fall, and especially of winter, much more severe than formerly. In a great many apple orchards the fruit is regularly blown off before time for gathering, and its value is thus greatly lessened. If we had more forests crowning our hills, peaches and other fruits formerly successfully grown could be planted and cultivated with profit.

But the conclusive reason why the uplands should be more generally planted with trees is that this is the only possible way to keep land fertile, and make the farm as a whole profitable. The side hill under cultivation gullies and washes its vegetable matter into creeks and rivers or over adjoining valleys. No farmer trying to cultivate his entire farm can find manure enough to make it profitable. With wood lots covering elevated land on his own and neighboring farms, their fall of leaves will furnish a slight annual dressing of vegetable mould. The low lands will need drainage; but it will be all the better for the farmer than they do. Under-drained as they should be their vegetable matter is less likely to be washed away, and fertility is much more easily preserved.

There are exceptions to this, of course. There are locations near cities where special crops that will not bear long carriage may be grown; and the manure needed to grow them be furnished from the city or village where they are marketed. But we believe large sections of hilly country may be profitably kept for growing wood and timber, while farming proper may be restricted to the fertile valleys, which under such management may be made productive forever.—American Cultivator.

Agricultural Chemistry.

This term is used to define a branch of chemistry which deals with the composition of soils and their connection with plant growth. It may also include the chemical effects of growing plants upon their atmospheric surroundings. A growing plant is in itself a complete chemical laboratory, analyzing the soil in which it is planted, and selecting from the constituents whatever is necessary for its sustenance and growth. The work to which the agricultural chemist devotes himself is, therefore, to examine the plant for the purpose of determining its requirements, and then to find if soils contain these requirements, and if not, to ascertain how they can best be supplied in the proper conditions for analysis by the plant, this being as necessary as the properties themselves, for no matter how rich the soil may be in the different elements of fertility, if they be not fitted for plant food they are useless. In setting about his task the agricultural chemist first reduces a given plant to ashes. An analysis of these ashes shows of what the plant is composed. If, for instance, a plant of wheat is so treated, the analysis will give potash, phosphoric acid, lime, magnesia, soda, &c., all of which must absolutely be present in the soil on which it is proposed to raise wheat, or the result will be a failure.

The next step for the chemist is to ascertain if these things are found in the soil and in proper proportions, and, if not, to determine how they may best be added to attain the desired end, for it is not merely adding the ash ingredients to the soil that is necessary. Lime may be supplied in any quantity and in such a form that the plant cannot use it, and so of other necessary constituents of a rich soil. When the proper ingredients are found in soil it is necessary that they be accompanied

by a proper degree of heat and a certain amount of moisture, and that the soil be in a state to permit the roots of the plant to run through it to meet or reach these materials that are to support the plant; also that the atmosphere may permeate it, for it is from the air in the soil that the plant obtains much that is as essential as the ash ingredients.

Every farmer is practically an agricultural chemist, and his success depends greatly upon the scientific methods he employs in his work, for, although he may have no idea of analysis or chemical combinations or compounds, when he adds fertilizers or stirs the soil as experience has shown him is necessary, he is only carrying out the same ideas the professional chemist arrives at in his laboratory.—Practical Farmer.

Farm Notes.

The yellows disease has been found on peach branches grown on plum stocks. This is claimed to prove conclusively that this mysterious disease does not first attack the root. Its origin is probably in a fungus growth attacking leaves and branches.

Horses should never be hitched to shade trees in front of the house. Ordinarily they will not be if good hitching posts are provided. But where such danger is apprehended, the tree may be certainly protected by putting a coil of barbed wire around the tree spirally and filling in the interstices with common wire. Horses with propensity to gnaw trees will soon tire of tackling this.

Not only must furrows be laid out straight, but they must be kept so by turning a furrow of even width across the field. The careless, slovenly plowman who lets the plow jog in and out does less work and poorer work. The different width of furrow makes the team nervous and uneasy as the plow alternately pulls easy or heavy; and this is more trying both to man and team than steady pulling would be.

No matter how large the dairy, the churn should not be proportioned to it. Frequent churning is the greatest secret in making good butter. Cream is very sensitive to atmospheric conditions, and it is almost impossible to keep it where there are not always perfect. Churning once a day may seem a great deal of trouble; but it will pay. It will at least insure the best pattern of churn, and the substitution of some tread power for that of the arm.

There is no better investment on any farm than a toolhouse, to be also used for running in wagons and sleighs when not in service. It is better, as well as cheaper with dirt floor, especially for wagons. It should have staples at the top by which to draw up sleighs during the summer season, and if made with a floor about eight feet from the ground over part of it, this will be the storehouse for articles used only a few times in the course of the year.

It is probably true that there are limits to the successful growing of Southern corn in the far north, even for ensilage. It is sometimes argued that though it will not get beyond the green succulent stage, this makes no difference in the silo. But it does. Corn that will make a crop of ears, and that is early enough to ripen them, is the only kind that should go into a silo. The other may produce a heavier weight, but it will be water without sweetness or strength, and not worth the extra labor of handling so great a bulk.

The garden can scarcely be too thoroughly tilled, and the more the ground is stirred the better the manure will be mixed with it, and the less likely the land will be to suffer drought. It pays where manure has been plowed in early to go over a second time where the later crop is to be planted, turning the manure up again and mixing it with the soil. The second plowing also brings up fine soil pulverized by frost. When the garden is plowed in spring, sow or drill on the parts not planted at once some spring grain, to be turned under in three or four weeks as green manure. It will greatly help the later planted crop.—American Cultivator.

Hints to Housekeepers.

Tepid water acts promptly as an emetic.

Fresh milk boiled with cut sugar will soothe a cough when other things fail.

Sprinkle cayenne pepper in the resorts of rats, and they will leave the premises.

Horse-radish, as a poultice, is recommended for rheumatism. White and pale shades of paint may be beautifully cleaned by using whiting in the water.

Kid shoes can be kept soft and free from cracks by rubbing them once a week with pure glycerine or castor oil.

A little saltpetre or carbonate of soda mixed with the water in which flowers are placed will keep them fresh for two weeks.

Oil of peppermint is a strong disinfectant and germicide; and it is said that one part in a hundred thousand of water kills roaches.

When dress silk becomes wet dry it by patting it between the hands.

If you want poached eggs to look particularly nice cook each egg in a muffin ring placed in the bottom of a saucepan of boiling water.

The freshest eggs are the heaviest, and when placed in water will sink to the bottom at once; older eggs will sink partially to the bottom, while stale eggs float on top. Try it on the fresh store eggs.

When papering a room a small apartment can be made to appear large by being covered with a paper of subdued color without any particular design.

The best preparation for restoring furniture to its original freshness is a mixture of three parts of linseed oil and one part turpentine. Dust the article to which it is to be applied, rub it up with a woolen cloth, and afterward polish with chamolis. If you wish to varnish stained wood, you will find the following excellent: Dissolve four ounces of sandarac, one ounce of green mastic and four ounces of shellac in one pound of alcohol, and add two ounces of oil of turpentine.

Professor Espy, "The Old Storm King."

In 1843 Professor Espy was given a position in the War Department, where he could pursue his investigations in atmospheric currents and disturbances and receive reports from distant points of observation. He instituted a service of daily weather reports, out of which our present Signal Service system has grown, and on the basis of this enterprise, as Mrs. Morehead relates in her book, Professor Henry once remarked to her that there was no question in his mind that "Professor Espy should be regarded as the father of the present Signal Service of the United States, his 'Theory of Storms' having led the way to its establishment and present success." Professor Henry added that the charts now used in the Service were identical (with some modifications) with those that the "Old Storm King" constructed for use in the Meteorological Bureau of the War Department when he was at its head. A similar acknowledgment was made to Mrs. Morehead by General Myer. Professor Espy was for several years a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, and was brought into close relations and friendship with Professor Henry. On the occasion of his death Professor Bache pronounced his eulogy in the Board of Regents, and the regents passed the customary resolutions in honor of his memory. One of these resolutions describes him as "one of the most useful and zealous of the meteorologists co-operating with the institution, whose labors in both the increase and diffusion of knowledge of meteorology have merited the highest honors of science at home, and have added to the reputation of our country abroad."—Popular Science Monthly.

Eddy's Treasure.

I've got somethin' white and warm!
Nobody don't know I've got it,
Doan' upstairs to show mamma
What I've got here in my pocket.
Biddy laid it in the barn;
Hark! she's cacklin' now about it,
Tellin' all the other hens:
But she'll have to do w'out it.
'Cause my mamma wants that egg,
Make a pie or else a puddin';
Cookies, maybe! oh, I know
Lots of sings dat eggs are good in.
'Tis a real beauty egg!
You can see it duss a minute.
Dear! vat ais my pottet now!
Somethin' wet and sticky in it.
Oh, dear me, what shall I do?
Egg's all broke wight in my pottet!
Wish dat silly, cacklin' hen,
Maked it stronger while she's 'bout it.

A Hoosier Skunkery.

A man in Huntington, Ind., has a skunk ranch. "I expect," he said the other day, "to make big money out of the business. Already I have sold a number of skunks to various zoological gardens at \$10 a pair. But my chief profit will be from the oil and pelt. A full grown skunk will weigh from twenty to thirty pounds, and it can be made to produce a quart of oil. This oil retails at drug stores at ten cents an ounce, or at the rate of \$12.80 a gallon. It may be surmised that the wholesale price affords a fair margin. Besides, there is a pelt, which brings from \$1 to \$2, according to size and color. Skunk furs rank next to that of the beaver in point of quality, and is highly prized by the ladies, who rarely know where it comes from. Black pelts fetch the best prices, but a careful breeder can manage so that the greater part of his pelts will be of the desired color. In a short time I shall be making \$5,000 a year."—Exchange.

Giant Glaciers of Alaska.

The southwestern face of St. Elias, it is safe to say, will never be climbed; it presents a mass of broken snow, beautiful, yet forbidding. We estimated the summit to be about 7,000 feet above us, making its total height, 18,500 feet. It seemed to us that the Coast survey giving it 19,000 feet was too liberal in its figures. The day was cloudless; the whole scene was one that baffles description. It surpassed in grandeur, though not in picturesque-ness, the very best that the Alps can offer. Roughly speaking, the eye encountered for miles nothing but snow and ice. I had never before thoroughly realized the vastness of the Alaskan glaciers, though during the past fortnight we had spent many a weary hour in crossing immense moraines. One of the glaciers we looked down upon was not less than sixty miles long, while another attained a breadth of twenty-five or thirty miles. From below I had gained the impression that ice covered with debris predominated over the white ice. I now saw that this was not the case, and that the ratio of debris to clear ice was probably not greater than that of one to ten. When standing at a considerable height one appreciates for the first time the beautiful curves through which the glaciers alter their course. We noticed this in particular in looking down upon the Agassiz Glacier. It appeared at one point to describe three or four arcs of concentric circles, with radii varying from eight to ten miles, each arc being indicated by a light coating of stones, the whole resembling an immense race course. Through the middle of the Tyndall Glacier, and for a distance of several miles, two light streaks of moraine ran parallel to each other, presenting from above the appearance of a huge serpent crawling the length of the glacier.—Scribner's.

Domestication of the Buffalo.

Regarding the buffalo as an animal well worthy conserving, what are his good and bad points? First of all, he is hardy, not liable to disease, and on the plains of the American and Canadian Northwest he can forage in deep snow and live in the open air all winter long. His meat brings nearly as good price as beef. His robe is worth \$25 to \$40; and his head taxidermized, thanks to the decorative tastes of sportsmen, fetches as much as the robe, or even more. So much for the credit side of the account; now for the debit. The buffalo is a strong brute, and of a temper at times so fierce that his domestication is a task not seldom accompanied by decided hazard. Ordinary fences are as gossamer to a buffalo bull, especially during the irritable years when he has passed his prime and finds himself less attractive than of yore. Still, the example of well behaved domestic cattle, with which buffalo readily amalgamate, is very effective. It is not, however, in mere domestication, but in cross breeding, that the buffalo's value consists. In pairing a buffalo bull and domestic cow the young are brought forth without any unusual percentage of loss being sustained. The offspring combines the good points of sire and dam. It has nearly all its sire's hardiness and strength, and so much of its dam's tractability as to be well suited for draught purposes. When killed the net weight of its carcass exceeds that of a buffalo's, while its meat is better. Such a carcass has been known to weigh as much as 1,100 pounds net. Its robe is much more valuable than the buffalo's; for its fur, instead of being chiefly bunched at the mane, is evenly distributed over the hide, and much finer in quality—its present value being \$50 to \$75. A buffalo crossed with a half breed cow produces an animal quite as hardy as its sire, but not quite so large. Experiments of much interest are in progress with various strains of domestic cattle, the outcome promising to be perhaps only less important than the original domestication and subsequent molding of horses and cattle for their primitive wild forms.—Popular Science Monthly.

The Great American Novel.

Mrs. Francis Hodgson Burnett is very anxious to write the great American novel. To this end she spends a great deal of time in England. She is convinced that the novel referred to will have an English background, with an American girl as the heroine. An English peer will be the American girl's husband, and a clever American adventurer will be the hero of the story. All this is interesting enough, but Mrs. Burnett is working on a wrong basis. The great American novel will have New York for a background, and a woman will not write it.—[New York World.

Mrs. Slimdiet (boarding house keeper)—"Isn't this coffee just a little thin?" Cook—"I ain't made the coffee yet, mum; that's water."—Time.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to give you my opinion on woman's rights for publication if it will be acceptable.

"My opinion is that the ladies of the United States have more rights to-day than they will ever have if they are equal to man, and any woman that wants to give away her rights has not good sense. Think of our courts to-day a woman's oath is worth six times as much as a man's; and think again a woman can hold property in preference to a man's debt. This is but a few advantages the ladies have to-day in this free country. Yours truly,

A BOY NINE YEARS OLD.

JOHNSTOWN SUFFERERS.

Opportunities have been given our citizens to aid the Johnstown sufferers. The following names and amounts were secured by D. B. Northrop in a short time one day last week. If the paper had been circulated more generally a good deal more would have been obtained as we hear many persons saying they would have given if asked. Because names do not appear here does not imply by any means that they have refused to give or have not given for there have been plenty of opportunities.

B. A. Wheeler,	\$1.00
F. N. Clark,	1 00
E. S. Woodman,	1 00
A. S. Brooks,	1 00
W. T. Jacques,	1 00
D. B. Northrop,	1 00
Knapp Bros.,	1 00
E. K. Starkweather,	1 00
P. G. Richardson,	1 00
W. E. Ambler,	1 00
J. V. Harmon,	1 00
Dexter White,	1 00
W. P. Yerkes,	1 00
D. B. Wilcox,	1 00
G. E. Waterman & Co.,	1 00
Knapp & Palmer,	1 00
C. M. Joslin & Co.,	1 00
A. E. Rockwell,	1 00
Highland Bros.,	1 00
James Sessions,	1 00
H. R. Holmes,	1 00
E. K. Simonds,	1 00
H. E. Cady,	1 00
A. B. Smith,	1 00
J. H. Woodman,	1 00
M. Boget,	2 00
Chas. Yerkes,	1 00
J. M. Swift,	1 00
L. W. Simmons,	1 00
Edward Simonds,	5 00
J. A. Dubuar,	1 00
Sands & Porter,	1 00
O. Butler,	1 00
L. W. Hutton,	1 00
Total,	\$40.00

We are creditably informed that a hugging-bee was recently held at Flint for the benefit of one of the churches. Ten cents was charged for a hug and the huggers were to do the hugging blind-folded. One of the brothers hugged his wife and upon learning what he had done, became enraged and demanded his ten cents and on being refused, immediately left for home and has since left the church. No hugging socials will be held in Holly this season, it not being thought advisable, there being so few young single people in town.—Holly Advertiser.

The fraud the newspapers are giving away was in town Monday working his snap for \$11 on Mrs. E. D. Howell offering to ship ladies underwear, corsets, etc. for about half price, allowing a big commission, but asked \$11 down to cover packing and insurance. Before the order was given Mr. Howell suggested that they pay on the receipt of goods, this gave the fraud away and Mr. Howell told him to get, and he got without leaving his address.—South Lyon Excelsior. This is something like the smooth tongued fellow who was working this town a few days ago and trying to dispose of the balance of a shipload of goods. He had furnished the large Detroit houses with all the goods they could use and had lots more for the country people. He showed samples of excellent towelling at three cents per yard by the piece; and other at similar prices and wound up by showing some pieces of suitings. The latter goods he could deliver on the spot and he had a contract with a Northville tailor to make up the goods at almost nothing! The small goods would be delivered (?) a few days after. The scheme was to sell the suitings and none of the small goods, which were used as bait, would ever be delivered. He was a slick talker and just how many suckers got caught we have not learned. There are always lots of them waiting to be caught and it is quite likely he got his share of them.—Plymouth Mail.

FURNITURE!

A full and complete line of Artistic Furniture kept in Stock and made in the Popular finishes of Antique Oak, Solid Walnut, and Fine Imitations.

IN FACT

you will find a complete line of Goods at the lowest reasonable prices.

Call and see for yourselves and you will be satisfied.

SANDS & PORTER.

The Reliable Furniture Dealers of Northville.

FURNITURE!

HOW CAN I GET

through my work to-day? I feel miserable, head-achy, tired, pain in my back, my food won't digest, my whole body seems out of order. We answer that it is no wonder you are in such a broken down condition, and you will keep getting worse unless you can cure your LIVER. The important organ is out of order and you must cure it by promptly using those never failing

Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills. They will restore you and give vigor and health to your whole system, making you strong and well. Only 25 cents a box, and they may save your life. Ask your druggist for the genuine.

Dr. C. McLane's CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS

MADE BY FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Look out for COUNTERFEITS made in St. Louis. USE IVORY POLISH FOR THE TEETH. PERFUMES THE BREATH.

WHY WEAR PANTS

that do not fit or wear satisfactorily, when you can buy the Detroit Brand, that are perfect in style, fit and workmanship.

JACOB BROWN & CO'S
PERFECT FIT
Superior Make
PANTS and OVERALLS.
ASK FOR THEM.
AND ACCEPT NO OTHER.

If any dealer says he has the W. L. Douglas Shoes without examining them, put him down as a fraud.



W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

Best in the world. Examine his \$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE. \$4.00 HAND-SEWED WEST SHOE. \$3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE. \$2.50 EXTRA VALUE Calf SHOE. \$2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE. \$2.00 and \$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. All made in Congress, Boston and Lane.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE FOR LADIES.

Best Material. Best Style. Best Fitting. If not sold by your dealer, write W. L. DOUGLAS, BOSTON, MASS.

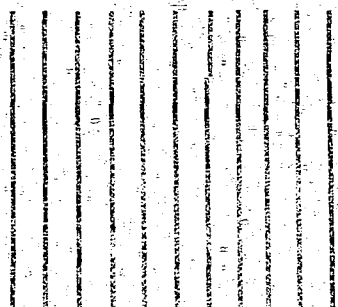
J. B. WILCOX, AGENT.

NORTHVILLE, MICH. EXAMINE W. L. DOUGLAS \$2.00 SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES.

SAY

If you want to see some samples of PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK LARGE PORTRAITS, ENGRAVINGS AND WATER Colors Etc. that will delight your eyes drop in

Gibson & Brown's



C. J. TUTTLE

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Merchant Tailor.

Fine Tailoring a specialty.

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McLester & Sons

PENSIONS! Abstract Building DETROIT, MICH.

The Leonard REFRIGERATOR



is the

Best.

Grand Oil Stoves.

NEW LYMAN VAPOR STOVES. GEM ICE CREAM FREEZERS, BUCKEYE LAWN MOVERS, WHERRY MOLE TRAPS, GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES.

A 6 hole Range with high shelf and reservoir \$27.00.

GEO. E. WATERMAN & CO.

When you order Flour call for Gold Lace Northville Mills Flour, or else your grocer will send you a flour that costs them much less and charge you the same price as for Gold Lace—See!

Northville Milling Co.

THE NEW DISCOVERY. You have heard your friends say, "You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of the starry-eyed friends, because the wonderful thing about it is that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or a y throat, lung or chest trouble, send a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial bottles free at Dr. M. Randolph's drug store.

Loose's Extract

RED CLOVER BLOSSOM THE GREAT Blood Purifier.

EFFICACIOUS. IT CURES Cancers, Humors, Sores, Ulcers, Swellings, Tumors, Abscesses, Blood Poisoning, Salt Rheum, Catarrh, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, and all Blood and Skin Diseases. Price, \$1 per Pint Bottle, or 6 Bottles for \$5. 1 lb. can Solid Extract \$2.50.

RED CLOVER CO.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best Cough Medicine. If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Soc. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

Dickens' Arnica Salve The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or hemorrhoids, if used in time. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. M. Randolph.

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MAMMOTH FURNITURE WAREHOUSES,
125 and 129 Jefferson Ave. Detroit.

The Legislature.

June 5, Senate.—The following have been approved by the governor: To provide for the incorporation of subordinate courts of the Ancient Order of Foresters; for the incorporation of subordinate Temples of Honor and Temperance; ceding to the United States certain lands in Macomb county for the construction of a canal; appropriating swamp land for a drain in Tuscola county; making appropriations for decorating the capitol building; relative to the oaths of executors, administrators and guardians in probate courts; to authorize the township of Clam Lake and City of Cadillac to jointly own and control a cemetery; relative to staying proceedings on writs and judgments concerning the heirs and legal representatives of deceased persons; amending the charter of Houghton. The following were passed: Authorizing the township of Chas to raise money for improvements. To enlarge school district No. 1 in the county of Baraga. For the appointment of a stenographer for Wayne probate court. Making appropriation for the missing school at Houghton. Making appropriation for the state board of fish commissioners. To provide free text books and regulate their uniformity. For the erection of two infirmaries and a detached cottage at the Traverse City insane asylum.

House.—The house passed the bills amending the libel law, and amending the charter of Bay City.

June 6, Senate.—Bills were passed appropriating for the Houghton mining school. Concerning the boards of fish commissioners. To authorize the township of Greendale to borrow money on its bonds.

House.—The Governor approved the bills amending an act for the incorporation of building and loan associations. Relative to the register and clerk of the Wayne probate court. Appropriating for the state public school. Concerning the destruction of wolves. Relating to the appointment and duties of the state live stock sanitary commission and state veterinarian. Amending the Iowa charter. Concerning a stenographer for the ninth judicial circuit. The following were lost: Amending laws concerning the organization and powers of fire and marine insurance companies. Vote, yeas 45, nays 40. The committee of the whole struck out all after the enacting clause of the township school system bill, and the house concurred by a vote of 51 to 26.

June 8, Senate.—Bills were passed authorizing the township of Churchville to borrow money; amending the charter of East Saginaw; authorizing the Michigan central agricultural society to transfer its real estate; to amend the charter of Three Rivers; authorizing Detroit to borrow money for the improvement of Belle Isle park; relative to the issue and return of short summons in justice courts; making an appropriation for the reform school; relative to the construction of sidewalks in the township of Grand Rapids; appropriating for the school for the deaf at Flint; relative to the protection of fish in the counties of Lapeer, Washtenaw and Huron; concerning the incorporation of salt manufacturing and mercantile companies; amending laws for the regulation and enforcement of assignments for the benefit of creditors; for the reorganization of manufacturing corporations whose terms have expired. Relating to the title of real property by descent. Amending law referring to writs of error. Relative to elections in the city of Detroit. For the construction of a stone road in Monroe county. Amend charter of Bay City. To define and provide punishment for embezzlement by administrators, executors and guardians. To require the labeling of gasoline, benzene and naphtha sold at retail. Concerning school district No. 1 of Saginaw City. Providing for the support of idiots and lunatics outside of county houses and the treatment of county charges at the state university. For the appointment of a commission and secretary to superintend Michigan's representation at the Paris exposition.

House.—The house passed bills relating to the eligibility of circuit judges to practice law in certain cases; changing the boundary of a school district in the city of Adrian; for the reorganization of mining and smelting corporations; authorizing the Michigan central agricultural society to transfer its real estate; for the incorporation of companies whose terms have expired; the senate joint resolution to provide compensation for the loss sustained by certain firms through the passage of the oleomargarine bill, was lost. The nays were 25.

Hon. C. V. Tyler Dead.

State Senator Columbus V. Tyler of the twenty-fifth district died at his home in Bay City June 1. He has been absent sick nearly the whole session.

Columbus B. Tyler was born at Auburn, N. Y., in 1825, and came to Genesee county in this state with his father's family in 1836, remaining on the farm until 1846 when he commenced the study of medicine with his uncle, Hon. N. B. Eldridge, who was then a practicing physician and surgeon. After completing his medical studies he settled at Flushing in 1850 and remained there as an active practitioner until 1869, having a large practice and having been postmaster from 1855 until 1860. He was a member of the Genesee county medical society and a member of the board of censors. In 1869 he removed to Bay City, where he has always since resided and where he has had an extensive and remunerative practice. Dr. Tyler has held many offices and positions of distinction and honor. He has been president of the regular Bay county medical society, member of the state medical society, and a member of its judicial council, and a first vice-president; member of the American Medical Association and member of the National Sanitary Association. Dr. Tyler held the office of deputy United States marshal while at Flushing, and as such took the census of the northern district of Genesee county. In 1878 he was elected first regent of the Royal Arcanum in Bay City. In 1879 he was elected first grand regent of state of that society. In 1880 Dr. Tyler was appointed a member of the state board of health by Gov. Eggle and held that office until October last, when he resigned. He was also, in 1885, appointed by the President one of the board of medical examiners for pension claimants and held that position until October last. He was supported by his friends as a candidate for congress in 1879, but he failed of receiving the nomination by a few votes. Dr. Tyler has been three times elected to the senate.

A New Bishop.

Rev. Dr. Davies of Philadelphia has been chosen to succeed the late Bishop Harris of Detroit. Dr. Davies was born fifty-six years ago; graduated at Yale in the famous class of '54, and received his theological training at Berkeley. Here he was afterward professor of Hebrew, and went to a rectorship at Portsmouth, N. H., and then to St. Peter's, Philadelphia. He has been rector of St. Peter's twenty-one years. This is the church of Bishop Odenheimer and Dr. Geo. Leeds.

Weekly Weather Report.

The weekly crop bulletin of the Michigan weather bureau shows that the mean daily temperature for the week ending June 1 was 47.1 degrees, or 1.5 degrees below the average. The rainfall for the same period was 2.47 inches, or 1.06 inches above the average. The reports indicate that the low temperature of the week and heavy frosts of the twenty-sixth and twenty-eighth have done much damage to growing crops. Corn especially has made no progress, and much of it will have to be replanted. In the northern section fruits and berries are reported greatly injured. Fall wheat still shows the effect of the recent drought, and will probably not entirely recover from it.

Salt Inspector's Report.

The monthly report of the state salt inspector shows the quantity of salt inspected in Michigan during May was:

County	Barrels
Saginaw	101,463
Manistee	20,103
Bay	85,153
Iosco	45,188
St. Clair	24,350
Huron	21,672
Mason	13,105
Midland	4,440
Total	370,448

Michigan News Briefly Told.

Alfred Shupe of Homer plowed up six Indian skeletons the other day.

The Cobb & Mitchell saw mill at Round Lake, near Cadillac, is to be sent to Texas.

The Muskegon river log drive this year has about 200,000,000 feet of logs in it, and it will take about 150 men to run it out. There is a jam 18 miles long above the Big Rapids dam.

The Somerville school has been placed under the management of Prof. George T. Stone of Pittsburg, Pa.

Charges of bribery have been brought against some members of the legislature in connection with the khives voting machine bill, and Gov. Luce says the charges must be investigated.

James Gregory, a teamster of Ann Arbor, was found dead in his barn the other day of heart disease.

John A. Walsh, city editor of the Saginaw Evening News, is dead.

Judge Grove of Grand Rapids has refused to admit Mr. Chang Bell, late of China, to citizenship. Chang Bell will devote some of the surplus he has accumulated in honest wash-crobes work to making a fight for a place under the folds of the starry flag.

Some wood stored near the boiler of the Salisbury mine engine house in Ishpeming caught fire the other morning. The engine house was destroyed and the machinery damaged. The loss is \$9,000. Operations will be suspended several weeks.

Fifty camps of the sons of veterans were represented at the St. Joseph state encampment. Grand Rapids took the first prize for the best drilled and uniformed camp. Hartford took second prize, and for large attendance in the three dress parades the first prize was given to Hartford.

The Knights of Pythias prize drill at Albion took \$100, resulted in a victory for Huron division No. 6 of Grand Rapids. The second prize, \$30, went to East Saginaw division No. 5, and the third prize, \$9, went to Mason division No. 32. The coronator prize of \$9 was awarded to W. B. Bryant of East Saginaw.

A son of Leander Taylor of Dushville was run over and instantly killed by a wagon a few days ago.

East Saginaw the other morning sent twelve car loads of lumber and two of shingles and \$12,000 in cash to the flood sufferers.

At the annual encampment of the Michigan Sons of Veterans, held in St. Joseph, the following officers were elected: Colonel, W. M. Willms, Grand Rapids; lieutenant colonel, F. M. Gier, Pittsburg; major, W. W. Bullock, Ashley; council, C. J. Sullivan, Battle Creek; M. J. Davis, Hillsdale; J. C. Shuler, St. Joseph. Delegates to national commandery—F. D. Eddy, Lowell; S. J. Chappel, Rockford; alternates—Geo. S. Steffe, Stanton; F. A. Rogers, Reading; F. M. Gier, Pittsburg; L. P. Merchant, St. Joseph; Wm. Flanagan, Benton Harbor; N. G. Cooper, Sault Ste. Marie.

Maj. Shook of Detroit, has been appointed chief of the post office supply department. Maj. Shook is well known in G. A. R. circles, and the appointment is very gratifying to members of that organization.

A large number of sheep in Van Buren county died from exposure during the recent severe storm in that locality. Several farmers who had just finished shearing lost the larger part of their flocks.

The board of inspectors of the prison has appointed Francis G. Field deputy warden of the Jackson prison, vice O. C. Tompkins, resigned. Mr. Field was for four years sheriff of Jackson county, and is well qualified for the position. Officers and convicts combined in presenting the retiring deputy with a gold watch and chain. The presentation was made by Warden Hatch. Tom Navin also making remarks on behalf of the convicts.

At the annual convention of the state dental association held in Grand Rapids, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, C. S. Case of Jackson; vice presidents, C. H. Dyer of Grand Rapids; and Mrs. C. W. McNaughton of Grand Rapids; secretary, William Cleland of Detroit; treasurer, R. E. Lathrop of Detroit; executive committee, E. S. Moore and J. Latorpe of Detroit; and J. C. Parker of Grand Rapids.

The Oceana county pioneer association held its fourth annual meeting at Shelby June 5. There was a good attendance. Hon. O. K. White is president; L. D. Richmond, secretary; J. Carpenier, treasurer.

Prof. J. Satterlee, formerly of the state agricultural college, but later of the state board of health office, has resigned and taken a position in the office of the secretary of New York agricultural society.

William E. Bailey, formerly of Ionia, has been appointed assistant superintendent of the Long Island railway.

Mrs. J. A. Ranney of Kalamazoo, was one of the victims of the Johnston disaster.

Hon. John W. Stone of Houghton, formerly member of congress from the Fifth Michigan district, is being formally mentioned as Judge Grant's successor on the bench in the 24th judicial district. Judge B. J. Brown of Menominee is also in the field for the nomination.

solidly contentment and will work in the blacksmith shop as an assistant.

The Governor has appointed Gen. Alger as a member of the board of managers of the soldiers' home, in place of John Atkinson who refused to serve. He has also appointed Dr. E. A. A. Grange of Lansing as state veterinarian for two years; H. H. Hine of Sault Ste. Marie, member of the live stock sanitary commission for six years, and H. C. Wisner and George R. Richards of Detroit, members of the pardon board for six years, all to succeed themselves.

The ninth annual reunion of Berdan's Michigan sharpshooters, Co. B, was held in Grand Lodge June 5. The following officers were elected for the present year: President, J. H. Brown; vice-president, Conrad Helwig; secretary, J. C. Gallor; treasurer, U. D. Ward; executive committee, George Morton and A. Daniels, all of Okemos. The next reunion will be held at Williamston June 5, 1890.

Richard Lund, an ex-hotel keeper of Et Gratiot, attempted suicide the other day by shooting. The doctors have very little hope of his recovery. Despondency caused by business troubles was the probable cause.

A meeting of the Michigan board of pharmacy, for the purpose of examining candidates for registration, will be held at the Star Island House, St. Clair, Fla., from June 23 to July 8, inclusive. The examination of candidates for both registered pharmacists and assistant pharmacists will commence Friday, June 23, at 2 p. m., at which hour all candidates must be present. The examination will occupy the afternoon and evening of the 25th and the morning and afternoon of the 26th.

Hiram B. Chapman, a resident of Reading, Hillsdale county, since 1890, is dead.

Edward J. Kent, a member of the junior law class of Michigan university, lost his life in the disaster at Johnston, Pa.

The annual meeting of the Eighth Michigan infantry will be held at Lansing June 18.

Wickes Bros., at East Saginaw, recently cast the largest slide valve engine cylinder in the state outside of Detroit. The weight of the metal when completed will be 50 tons, and the weight of the metal casting 11½ tons, with a 16-ton fly-wheel and a shaft 15 inches in diameter. It was for a Kentucky sawmill.

A committee from the merchants' manufacturing association of Jackson have succeeded in raising a cash bonus of \$10,000 for the Fuller buggy company, formed by Kalamazoo and Columbus (Ohio) capitalists, and the company has agreed to locate in Jackson. The Kalamazoo wheel company will start a branch factory there to supply the company and the Collins road cart company. The buggy company will build a \$20,000 factory at once. The wheel company will occupy the old purifier works, and the Kalamazoo harness company will also go there and occupy the factory with the wheel company, and the three concerns will employ 600 men. The securing of these industries is considered a clever bit of diplomacy, and Kalamazoo capitalists are reported mad over the matter.

Gov. Luce has appointed the following county agents of the state board of corrections and charities to fill vacancies: J. G. Gould, for Van Buren county; Hugh Cook, for Hillsdale.

Jesse Noe of Grand Rapids, was instantly killed by a freight elevator, which he tried to get on while it was ascending a few days ago.

George Burns of Flint, who shot at Thomas Wilson three times, and was arraigned on a charge of assault with intent to kill, has been convicted of assault and battery.

The business men's association of West Branch is urging the T. A. A. & N. M. railway company to take in that town when the line is determined upon to Mackinac.

Detroit Produce Market.

Wheat—No. 2 red wheat, \$1.10 @ \$1.12; No. 1 white, \$1.05 @ \$1.07; No. 2 white, \$1.03 @ \$1.05; No. 3 white, \$1.01 @ \$1.03; No. 4 white, \$1.00 @ \$1.02; No. 5 white, \$0.99 @ \$1.01; No. 6 white, \$0.98 @ \$1.00; No. 7 white, \$0.97 @ \$0.99; No. 8 white, \$0.96 @ \$0.98; No. 9 white, \$0.95 @ \$0.97; No. 10 white, \$0.94 @ \$0.96; No. 11 white, \$0.93 @ \$0.95; No. 12 white, \$0.92 @ \$0.94; No. 13 white, \$0.91 @ \$0.93; No. 14 white, \$0.90 @ \$0.92; No. 15 white, \$0.89 @ \$0.91; No. 16 white, \$0.88 @ \$0.90; No. 17 white, \$0.87 @ \$0.89; No. 18 white, \$0.86 @ \$0.88; No. 19 white, \$0.85 @ \$0.87; No. 20 white, \$0.84 @ \$0.86; No. 21 white, \$0.83 @ \$0.85; No. 22 white, \$0.82 @ \$0.84; No. 23 white, \$0.81 @ \$0.83; No. 24 white, \$0.80 @ \$0.82; No. 25 white, \$0.79 @ \$0.81; No. 26 white, \$0.78 @ \$0.80; No. 27 white, \$0.77 @ \$0.79; No. 28 white, \$0.76 @ \$0.78; No. 29 white, \$0.75 @ \$0.77; No. 30 white, \$0.74 @ \$0.76; No. 31 white, \$0.73 @ \$0.75; No. 32 white, \$0.72 @ \$0.74; 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BE STILL, AND WAIT.

JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

Be still, and wait,
And bear thy fate—
If thou art poor or disconsolate—
As patiently
As it may be.
Till better fortune comes to thee.
Though black the night,
No star in sight,
There surely comes the morning light;
So cheer thy slay.
Of midnight dye
The sun will shine out by and by.
Be still, and wait,
Nor frown at fate
Be thy misfortunes small or great;
For thou shouldst know
That joy and woe
Have, like the tides, their ebb and flow.
The fret and strain
Of heart and brain
Increase the gloom, augment the pain;
But hours of calm—
Like hallowed psalm—
To aching wounds will furnish balm.
Though many a bliss
Thou'rt doomed to miss
In such a changing world as this,
Thy fears abate;
Be still, and wait,
For joy will find thee—soon or late.

OUR DEAD FRIEND.

ADAM SCHOLLES.

He had his faults, his virtues too.
All make mistakes, some more, some less.
For man to err is nothing new.
O! that our own mistakes were less.
With no pretense to righteousness,
Unselfish almost to a fault,
If those he loved, he could but bless,
For self he rarely gave a thought.
The friendless he did not befriending,
He had a kind and loving heart;
And all who knew him mourn his end.
'Tis hard from such an one to part.
Now he has reached a happier sphere,
With other loved ones gone before;
And this thought our hearts should cheer,
We'll meet him on a fairer shore.
If he was ever used unkind,
By foe or by pretended friend,
In spirit life he'll surely find,
All sorrow hath a final end.
The smallest slight, by word or deed,
Would pierce him to the very core;
His heart so sensitive would bleed,
But that kind heart shall ache no more.
We know he's better off to-day,
And while affection drops a tear,
For that dear form, now laid away,
His spirit may be very near.
Throughout our few remaining years,
We'll miss his dear familiar voice;
He had his hopes, his doubts, his fears;
But now he lives, where souls rejoice.
"His human frailties!" Away!
Be they expunged from our mind!
The best will sometimes go astray,
But God is love, and love is—
—Detroit Commercial Advertiser.

LINK BY LINK.

A THRILLING STORY OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

BY MAURICE LÉGER.

CHAPTER III.

A TERRIBLE RISK.

THE wedding feast was over.
A fairer day had never shone on
fairer bride. Great had been
the festivities, and carried on with un-
ceasing gaiety, while the tireless feet
of the young men and maidens danced
with unflagging ardor, and mirth waved
high and reckless. The mill had been
deserted all through the day's hot
hours. The old mother had gone to
the bridal feast, the farm laborers had
been holiday making. In the quiet
twilight there was neither sound nor
voice to waken the echoes or to dis-
turb the stillness.
As the long shadows fell from the
swaying branches, as the gloom deep-
ened round the old gray house and
through the quiet chambers, a man's
figure crept stealthily beneath the
hedgerows and guided velvet-footed
into the deserted kitchen. His clothes
were dusty and disordered, his face
darkly flushed, his eyes glanced from
side to side as in deadly terror.
Through the sweet summer air came
the echo of glad voices, the ring of
girlish laughter. He started, and
shook in every limb, as though the
fear and horror so long struggled with
had now completely mastered him.
"What to do now?" he muttered as
he stood in the open casement, while
the stars looked through the open casement,
and the roses nodded in the
evening breeze.
With a sudden impulse of despera-
tion he stole up the narrow stairs, and
crept into the room which Rose
Michel had decorated for the coming
of the bride. He hurriedly concealed
himself in one of the oaken presses
just as footsteps sounded below, and
the laughter and welcome to the new-
made wife rang out on the evening
air.
"The women come first," he thought.
"She will save me! She must!"
Presently a light footfall came up
the stairs; a radiant girlish figure,
candle in hand, stood on the threshold.
She came in with the laughter on her
lips, and the light in her eyes, that
had echoed her farewell to the merry
group below, came in and went
straight up to the table, where the
oval glass reflected her glad young
beauty, and the deadly and ominous
herbs threw their poisonous fragrance
around. As her eyes fell on them
she started and turned pale as death.
"Who put them there?" she cried,
half in wonder, half in terror. As
the words left her lips the old curved

press suddenly opened and a man
sprang out and threw himself at her
feet.
"Terror held her silent. Her lips
parted, but no sound came.
"You here!" she cried, at last.
He caught her hands and poured
out rapid, eager words, words that
paled her cheek to the hues of death,
and robbed her beauty of all its glad
and joyous youth. "Is this thing
true?" she gasped.
"I swear it is! As you hope for
happiness, as I look for pardon, by
every claim, by every right I possess
over you, Ninette, you must save me
now."
"But he—my husband?" the pale
lips faltered.
"If you breathe a word, you know
the consequences. Hasten from this:
there is not a moment to lose. Will
you do what I ask?"
"Heaven help me," she moaned. "I
have no choice."
"Then come. Our time is short; a
few moments more and he will be
here."
"Follow me," she said calmly,
though her ashy cheeks and quivering
lips showed the terror that held her
in its bondage. She stole down the
stairway, the man following her like a
shadow. With the shrinking motion
and cowering step of guilt or fear they
hurried through the dusky paths.
"Quick, quick, I hear their voices!"
cried the man, as he seized her arm in
a rough grasp.
"That is the place," the girl whis-
pered, pointing to a boat shed in the
heaviest shadows of the willow trees.
"Lie there till I come. I will row you
to the ruins half a mile further up the
river. No one ever goes there; the
people all say they are haunted. You
will be safely concealed till the danger
is past."
"You will not fail," he cried, hoarse-
ly, as she turned away, "and you will
not betray me?"
"Have I not promised?"
"He would give me up remorse-
lessly, remember that. My blood will
be on your head, and, Ninette, you
loved me once."
"Do not fear me," the young, sad
voice half wailed, half sighed. "And
now farewell."
He crept into the boat-house silent-
ly, while, side at heart and crushed
with a dark foreboding of coming evil,
the girl flew back through the quiet
starlight to her husband's home.
She was barely in time even then.
The villagers who escorted him thither
were noisily churning their songs
and welcome at the gate, but never
noticed the fitting figure that glided
into the dark old porch, and stood
white and trembling on the threshold
of her home once more. "God help
me," she sobbed in her terror and her
anguish. "What can I do? If I am
discovered we are both lost. On my
head his blood would lie—so he said.
Oh heavens! and the tie between us is
one that he will never forego—that I
can never forget. Oh Pierre, if you
knew the secret that I hold, you would
spurn me from your home, your heart,
forever."
The sound of a coming footfall
reached her ears; the patter of the
leaves rustling to the ground, the cry
of a night owl seeking its prey, and
sounded doubly loud, doubly terrify-
ing, to her strangled and shaken senses.
She turned to the glass and laid aside
her handkerchief and cap, and raised
up her arms to loosen the rippling
masses of her glorious hair. Her
pallor frightened herself.
"He will surely notice it," she said,
as her shaking hands busied themselves
in brushing out the golden clouds that
veiled her whole slight form. Sudden-
ly a thought flashed across her.
She let her hair fall from her hands,
and hurried to the chest in the corner
of the room, which contained her
clothes and the few possession that
had been that day transported from
her old home.
Hastily tossing away garment after
garment, she came at last to a small
box, which she opened with trembling
hands; she took a tiny vial containing
some colorless liquid from this recep-
tacle, and poured some of its contents
into a drinking cup that stood on the
old press. Then, from a jug of
water near at hand she filled the
cup three parts full, and placed it
on her table. "To deceive him al-
ready," she muttered. "Oh how vile
and wicked I am!"
As she thought was in her heart, her
husband entered the room. The sight
of that lovely little apparition, with
the rippling hair and bare white arms
dazzled him, and held him spell
bound.
"Ninette," he murmured passion-
ately, "oh, say, do I dream? It it
indeed you? Are you my own, my very
own at last?"
The blood rushed over her face,
changing its pallor and fear to the
glowing loveliness of old. "Surely,
yes," she said, so, and stole to his
side with the shy, timid grace of a
child, and wound her arms around
his neck, and laid her head upon his
breast, while his kisses fell in showers
upon her loosened hair and upturned
face. And all the time in her heart
she was saying: "Oh, if he knew—
he knew!"
He knew nothing, cared for nothing,
saw or heard nothing, now save that
she was there in his arms, while the

heavy throbs of his heart beat audibly
on the stillness, and her beauty
gleamed in the dusky light of the
quaint old chamber with a seductive
force that held him like a spell. She
drew herself away at last.
"Pierre," she said laughing and
blushing, "I am so thirsty? Could
you bring me a little wine? There is
water here and a cup."
In an instant he hurried away, re-
turning almost immediately with what
she desired. She took the bottle from
his hand, and poured some of its con-
tents into the cup on the table; then
put it to her lips, and seemed to drink
a long draught.
"Now, I will pour some out for
you," she said, and raised the bottle
again, and handed the replenished cup
to him, and smiled on him while he
drank it with a smile that intoxicated
him more than the most potent
draught could have done. He put
down the cup—it was empty. A few
minutes after, the words on his lips,
the smile in his eyes, all changed to
utter stupor. He stretched his arms
out feebly, groping as a blind man
might. The girl seized him, and
guided him gently. He threw himself
down, and with a heavy sigh sank into
a sleep so deep, profound, and breath-
less, that it looked almost like uncon-
sciousness.
Ninette bent over him in terror.
"How quickly it took effect," she
said. "For three hours now I am
safe. His mother does not return; the
servants sleep away from the house;
there is no one to hear or see. Oh,
heaven give me courage for the task
before me! Were I indeed guilty, I
could not look or feel if more than I
do."
She bound up her fallen tresses, and
throwing a dark cloak round her from
head to foot, stole out of the room,
and out of the house and so on to the
river side beyond.
TO BE CONTINUED.

Help Yourself.

Fight your own battles. Hoe your
own row. Ask no favors of any one,
and you'll succeed a thousand times
better than any one who is always be-
seaching some one's influence and pa-
tronage. No one will ever help you as
you can help yourself, because no one
will be so heartily interested in your
affairs. The first step will be such a
long one, perhaps, but carrying your
own way up the mountain you make
each one lead to another, and stand
firm while you chop still another out.
Men who have made fortunes are not
those who have had \$5,000 given to
them to start with, but boys who have
started fair with a well earned dollar or
two.
Men who acquire fame have never
been thrust into popularity by puffs,
begged or paid for, or given in friend-
ly spirit. They have outstretched
their own hands and touched the pub-
lic heart. Men who win love do their
own wooing, and I never knew a man
to fail so signally as one who induced
his affectionate grandmother to speak
a good word for him. Whether you
work for fame, for love, for money, or
for anything else, work with your
hands and heart and brain. Say "I
will," and some day you will conquer.
Never let any man have it to say, "I
have dragged you up." Too many
friends sometimes hurt a man more
than none at all.

The Country Boy.

A country boy is apt to sigh for the
grand opportunities of the children of
the metropolis. Yet if he is possessed
of intellect, ambition and industry he
suffers a mistaken grief. His seclu-
sion and loneliness prove a positive
advantage. Deprived of the privilege
of seeing and hearing things that
transpire in the cities, he falls to read-
ing and thinking. Year after year he
absorbs books and newspapers and be-
comes so well informed about matters
in general that a little travel makes
him quite a man of the world.
Nothing will surprise him so much
as the ignorance that prevails in the
cities. He will find himself frequent-
ly informing his associates about mat-
ters that have been under their noses
since childhood, but which they have
never heard of. A visitor to New
York made six inquiries before he
found an individual who knew of the
Astor library. He expressed surprise
to an old New Yorker, who replied
that there was nothing strange about
it, as it was a habit of city people to
attend only to matters that personally
concerned them. It may be that after
all the poor city boy gets a narrower
view of life than the poor country
youth.

The Training of Children.

The training of children in those
matters which mark good breeding
should begin at an early age. A boy
five years old is none too young to be
taught to take off his hat to a lady,
not to pass between people who are
talking together, to stand until ladies
are seated. All such things are ac-
quired far more easily by early drill-
ing than they can ever be afterwards.
Indeed it is questionable whether any
one who has been brought up without
such training can ever acquire that
habitual courtesy which marks the
true gentleman or lady.

AGRICULTURE AS A PROFESSION.

Applied Science and the Agricul-
ture of the Future.
The average yield of wheat in the
United States is about twelve bushels
per acre. It is commonly sown with a
drill, which deposits the seed in rows
eight inches apart; eight rows are
commonly planted at each turn; an
average of one and a half bushels of
seed is used per acre; one man with
team will plant eight acres per day,
and this being done in September, the
field has no further attention until the
reaper is put in the following July to
gather whatever harvest Providence
has seen fit to send as a reward for the
negligence of the husbandman.
Professor Blount, of the Colorado
agricultural college, having first made
an elaborate study of the habits and
needs of the wheat plant, conducted a
series of experiments in its cultivation
with the following results:
First he planted upon an exact
square acre seven and one-half pounds
of hand-picked wheat in rows of
eighteen inches apart, and at harvest
threshed out sixty-seven bushels;
again upon one-fourth of an acre he
planted thirty-two ounces of selected
seed, and the product was eighteen
bushels; and again, upon seventy-six
square feet he planted seventy-six ker-
nels of extra-grade seed, weighing forty-
five grains, and the product was ten
and one-half pounds, or nearly at the
rate of one hundred bushels per acre.
These results are not more remark-
able in the excessive yield from a given
area than in regard to the yield from a
given portion of seed. Agricultural
discussion too often directs attention to
a result without sufficiently analyzing
the means by which it is obtained. A
pertinent feature of these experiments
is the saving of an amount of seed
which, averaged upon the entire grain
craze, would add annually a vast
sum to the wealth of the nation.
If we should throw into the sea
annually fifty million bushels of wheat
and a proportionate amount of the
other cereals, the world would cry out
at our improvidence. Yet if Professor
Blount's conclusions are correct—and
they are supported by much collateral
evidence—we bury this amount in the
ground where it is not only thrown
away, but where it actually decreases
the resultant crop.
The economic results that would
follow if we should be able to increase
our production even approximately to
the above ratio are too far-reaching
for the scope of this article. Our
ability to feed an almost limitless in-
crease of population would be assured.
It may be that over-production would
recoil upon ourselves, but we have
already successfully encountered the
lowest wheat markets of the globe,
and as increased production would
mean decreased cost, we might event-
ually be able to make good our boast
of "feeding the world."
With a population increasing at the
rate of twenty-five per cent. with every
decade, it is hardly probable that our
production (after the final occupation
of all the public lands) will at the best
more than keep pace with its needs. As
before suggested, a most progressive
development will be required if we
even accomplish that.
Farmers generally will say that
the results secured by the above ex-
periments are not attainable upon any
extended scale; probably not, to the
average farmer, because, having so
much land to till, he must still sow his
eight acres per day. It may occasion-
ally occur to one of particular intelli-
gence that it might be economy to pro-
duce his hundred bushels by the
thorough cultivation of two acres
rather than by superficially working
upon eight. Such a one will find that
extra and scientific methods are practi-
cal as well.
It would consequently seem that the
pursuit of agriculture can offer in-
ducements to the student who would in
turn become the teacher, to the
business man who would exert his tal-
ents in it as a financial enterprise, to
the scientist who would combine a
profitable avocation with the investiga-
tion of the laws of nature, and to the
economist who from his own observa-
tions would add to the general knowl-
edge of how best to conserve the forces
of production.—James K. Reeve, in
Harper's Magazine.

A Mother's Clear Eye.

Miss De Pink—"Oh, mother, that
reminds me. The other day I was
riding in the cars, when that wrinkled
old lady came in, and it's a fact that
Mr. De Smart, who didn't know me at
the time, and didn't even see me, jump-
ed right up and offered the old lady a
seat. Wasn't that noble?"
Mrs. De Pink (sorely)—"He did
not know you at that time, but I hap-
pen to be aware that he has long known
the old lady. She is the grandmother
of one of the richest girls in the city."
—New York Weekly.

CRIME IN BRAZIL.

The Lax View Taken of it by the
Masses of the People.
It will throw some light upon the
character of the inhabitants of Fernan-
do de Noronha to know how crime is
looked upon by the common people in
Brazil, and I can not better show this
than by relating a bit of personal ex-
perience.
I had the misfortune at one time to
wound a Brazilian laborer—in his dig-
nity. He thereupon threatened to
take my life, and was by no means
careful to keep his resolutions to him-
self. As the carrying out of such a de-
termination upon his part would have
caused me much inconvenience I called
upon him in person, with the pur-
pose, if possible, of dissuading him. I
found that he did not look upon the
condition of a criminal with dread at
all. He told me frankly that if he
should succeed in carrying out his de-
signs he knew perfectly well what his
career would be. "At present," said
he, "I am obliged to work for a living;
if I am sent to jail my living will be
furnished me and I shall have nothing
to do. If you are dead there will be
no one to appear against me in the
courts as my accuser, and in the course
of a year or less I shall be set free,
well rested, and with the reputation in
the community of being a man of cour-
age."
In this case I saw to it that he had
the opportunity of enjoying the covet-
ed otium cum dignitate in jail without
having to commit a crime. But in a
country where wrong-doing sets so
lightly upon the conscience, and where
it so frequently goes altogether unpun-
ished, the criminal class is large, as
we should expect.
Many of the prisoners on the convict
island were known among themselves
by what seemed to be very odd names,
and I learned that they were nicknames
taken from some circumstances con-
nected with the crimes they were expiating.
Sometimes there was a ghastly sort
of humor about these names. One,
who had murdered a priest, was called
"O Padre," the priest; another, who
had murdered a man for his money and
had found but half a pataca upon him,
was called "Meia Pataca," half a pataca,
about 16 cents; another, for a similar
reason, was called "Quatro Vintens,"
4 cents.
These are simply instances of how
the minds of these people dwell con-
stantly upon crime, how they admired
crime, and consequently gravitated to-
ward it. About their work in shop or
field—the daily bread of their minds
was to think and talk of crime in every
shade that diseased minds and perva-
d natures can conjure it up. One
would entertain his companions by de-
tailing to them the story of some crime
committed by himself or of which he
had knowledge, while every one listened
attentively, like so many experts. The
story ended, criticism began, and each
one would indicate what he considered
the weak points in the plan and its
execution, and would suggest improve-
ments here and there. One story led
to another, and as might be expected,
minds accustomed to this highly
seasoned food soon rejected all other.
—John C. Branner in Popular Science
Monthly.

The Oklahoma Blunder.

Rather a striking illustration of the
thoroughness with which the work of
news-gathering is performed now-a-
days is afforded in the voluminous and
graphic reports telegraphed daily from
the Oklahoma country. The anxiety,
excitement, danger, privation and
general misery that afflict the home-
seekers are vividly pictured in spirited
dispatches which must have the good
effect, at least, of deterring from
emigration to Oklahoma such as have
not already broken up their homes and
started.
The manner of opening Oklahoma to
settlers appears to have been about as
fanciful and blundering as possible; and
it seems a marvel in view of the
trouble and hardship now being ex-
perienced and to be experienced for a
long time before the home-seekers can
be comfortably settled, that the misery
and injustice attending this migration
should not have been foreseen by the
government authorities, and somehow
provided against.—Milwaukee Wis-
consin.

A Woman of Foresight.

A Springfield woman, with an in-
valid husband who was not expected to
live, though she would take time by
the forelock and engage a dressmaker
several weeks ago to make a full suit
of mourning for her. This week the
dressmaker received a letter stating that
the looked-for event had not yet
taken place and the wife had decided
to wait until the death of her husband,
as she wished her suit made in the
latest style. This cheerful postscript
was added to the letter: "Please do
not get discouraged about it. You
will be sure of the job sooner or later."
—Springfield Herald.

RICHARDSON, The Outfitter.

CONSOLIDATED FOR BUSINESS !

NO RENT ! NO RENT ! NO RENT TO PAY !

Therefore I must show you some figures.

75c. 75c. **75c.** gives you your

choice of one --- two --- three lots of Searsuckers and Bomett Flannel Coats and Vests, former prices \$1.00 to \$1.50. **75c. 75c.** buys a good heavy pair of Cotton

Pants, lined and every seam guaranteed not to rip. **No Never.** Also a choice

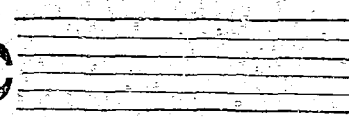
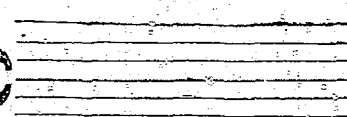
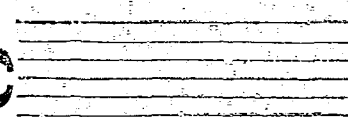
line of Plain and Fancy Flannel Shirts worth 50c to \$2.00 each just received ! and

 **Still they Come** 

36 inches wide ! Beautiful New Patterns of **ONE YARD WIDE CHALLIES** just received worth 18c at 12½c per yard. Also an elegant new line of American Sateens, French

Finish, worth 16 at 12½ cents per yard. We have a few more pieces of those 8c

CHALLIES that will go at

5c  **5c**  **5c**  **per yard.**

Watch this space next week, it will be full of Boots and Shoes and at Prices to Correspond.

T. G. Richardson.

THE OUTFITTER.