





SYNOD OF MICHIGAN AT MONROE, MICHIGAN.

The Rev. D. L. Munro reported for the committee on temperance, expressing gratitude for the progress of the cause throughout the land.

Resolved—That the several vice ministers of this synod continue to preach frequently on the evils of the liquor traffic and the drinking passions of society.

Resolved—That we exert our influence by precept and example in our different spheres of labor to secure as far as possible total abstinence on the part of the individual from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

Resolved—That we use our influence with teachers, school boards and parents to make as efficient as possible the instruction to be given the pupils in our schools as to the effect of alcoholic drinks, stimulants, and narcotics generally upon the human system.

Resolved—That we commit ourselves to the work of enlightening the Christian conscience and educating public opinion with a view to secure as speedily as possible the utter extermination of the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage, by the power of Christian conscience and the strong arm of the civil war.

BAPTIST CONVENTION, PENTON, Oct. 22, 1884.

While your committee deems this no occasion for discussing the wisdom or unwisdom of the movement. It also deems it one not to be ignored, at least by a committee on temperance set to note the signs of the times and confronted by a spectacle of so large a minority of Michigan men and such overwhelming majority of Michigan women accounting the most oppressive of all causes of hard times, the drink habit, the most grinding of all monopolies, the ruin monopoly, and the most urgently needed of all protection, home protection. Your committee trusts that this convention deliberation on this great question will reach high water mark and be followed by similar utterance from every one of our local associations in the state.

Gratefully acknowledging the exceeding importance of the work being done all over the commonwealth by the W. C. T. U. we urge the heartiest co-operation by our churches and pastors in all consistent ways. In conclusion it recommends that in the event of the prohibitory amendment submission, our denomination in Michigan allow itself to be behind no other in efforts to secure that amendment's overwhelming approval. To which end it trusts and prays that the committee succeeding it may be manned for the most vigorous action possible.

Just as the utterance of every religious denomination and education society in the country. These indicate the universal sentiment of the people, and foreshadow the death of the rum power, and its terrible traffic, within a very few years. Reader will you help?

A Liquor Advertiser Confesses.

At the Manhattan temperance meeting in New York, Sunday night, Major C. B. Cotton, vice-president of the American temperance society, said:

I manufactured liquor for 25 years. I began the liquor business selling beer over my father's bar when I was 15 years old. I know all about it and can make any kind. The adulteration of liquor is something you know little about, and the extent of it will surprise you. A man stands about as good a chance of being struck by lightning as to get a pure article of brandy in New York. With rectified whiskey as a basis we can imitate any kind of brandy. The French are more expert than we are, we begin where they leave off, and God pity the man who drinks the stuff we make. We make champagne which we buy for the genuine article. It costs to manufacture a basket, we sell it for \$10 to dealers. We make the stuff and put it in our own bottles, make a false label of the genuine, import Spanish corks for the bottles and French straw and baskets to pack them in. We want to make a genuine imported wine. We buy one barrel of it. Our cooper takes the barrel as a pattern and makes ours for it. They are new and bright. We put them through a staining process and they come out old and nasty and worn, just like the genuine importation. Thirty-two deadly poisons are used in the manufacture of wine. Not one gallon in fifty sold here ever saw France. We send thousands of gallons of whiskey to France to have them come back to us in some thing else. Of all poisonous liquors in the world Bourbon whiskey is the deadliest. Strychnine is only one of the poisons in it. A certain oil is used in its manufacture, eight drops of which will kill a cat in eight minutes, and a dog in nine minutes. The most temperate men in New York are the wholesale dealers. They dare not drink the stuff they sell.

Cocoa-Nut Culture in Florida.

An enthusiastic New Jersey capitalist has started an extensive plantation of cocoa-nut trees in Dade County, along the southern coast of Florida. The seed nuts were brought from South Carolina. They were permitted, and about 100,000 plants have been set out, at a cost of nearly \$100,000. Next winter the number will be largely increased. It requires six years for the trees to begin to yield returns, but it is estimated that the grove will pay ten per cent on a valuation of \$2,000,000. A full-grown tree will produce sixty nuts yearly.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Western Recorder well says that to quarantine small-pox and hang out a danger flag, while whiskey goes free is a most absurd thing to do.

For while the small-pox kills one, whiskey kills thousands. And yet just that is the madness and folly of society and the authorities. The gigantic evils are allowed to flourish, while the petty ones are condemned and suppressed.

How a Woman Takes a Train.

Few married women who live in the country ten or twenty miles from the city in which their husbands have business ever take the railroad train to the city, which they mean to take. It makes no difference whether they live five minutes' walk from the depot or twenty, the time they arrive at the depot averages as nearly as possible three minutes after the train has left. Of course they are on time for the next train which will leave in half an hour. When a woman is always late taking a train is inevitable. A ticket agent who lived with his family right over the depot once observed that his wife never took the train she expected to take. When her train arrived she generally had one boot on and was looking out of the window, with one eye on the train and the other eye looking for her second boot. A married man, when he first goes to reside in the country, generally misses from six to a dozen trains in the first few months by waiting in the morning for his wife to take the train with him to the city. After this he pays no more attention when his wife says she will go in the train with him than on her infrequent him when the church strawberry festival is to come off. He knows the strawberry festival is bound to come off, some time, and he knows his wife will go to the city, but she will not go on the train with him, or on the one she expects to go on.

If you reside ten minutes' walk from the depot, but you are keeping your waiting at the house, until five minutes before the train leaves, will inform you she is ready; and when you tell her it is impossible to catch that train and you must take the next one, she will inform you that she has walked to the depot in five minutes a dozen times. You know you can not do it. About ten minutes before the next train leaves you set out with your wife for the depot. Before you have gone thirty yards she returns to the house for her pocket book, and to tell Jane not to let the baby fall down the back stoop, and that she will be back on the 4:30 train.

Your wife, having used up about two minutes in her running back, although she can walk to the depot in five minutes, asks, when you are half way to the depot, if you want to walk the clothes off her back, and at the same time informs you she never felt so hot in her life, and that you have plenty of time and your watch must be wrong; and that the train is always late, and when you reply that it is always on time she wants to know how about two years ago last January, when you had to wait an hour for that train. She refers to the day of the big snow storm, when all the trains were late, and tries to play it off on you in June, with the thermometer at eighty-five in the shade.

The lady who resides in the country goes through the same operation in relation from the city. She expects to return on the 4:30 train—this is her husband's usual train—and misses it upon her own calculation by one minute—a woman always misses a train by one minute—but when she looks at the railroad clock she finds that it is the 5:00 train she has missed instead of the 4:30, and by the railroad clock she has missed that train by five minutes. She is on hand for the 5:30 train, however. The twenty-five minutes she has to remain in the depot she spends in talking with any of her lady friends she happens to meet who have done just as she did, and informs them she don't believe a railroad clock is right, and it never has been too fast for when she was in Macy's waiting for her change it was only 4 o'clock, and she only stopped two coming down from there. She then produces her watch to show that the railroad clock is ten minutes too fast; then she walks up to the ticket receiver and inquires whether he doesn't think the railroad clock is too fast, he says no; then she informs the ticket taker she is certain it is, and shows her watch, and he says "May be." When she finally arrives at home she explains to the whole family how she missed the 4:30 train, and a stranger would suppose it was the first train she had ever missed in her life.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The Isle of Shoals.

The shoals were long a bone of contention between New Hampshire and Maine, being on the State line, but now they have been divided up. The number seven from our cross-trees, namely, Duck, where in the dim past a duck was seen. The most dangerous of the group, Hog Island, now known as Appledore, Smutty Nose or Haley's Shoals, with Cedar Island, belong to Maine; while the others, Star, White, and Long, belong to New Hampshire. Our former visit the writer's yacht was anchored and swung so that we caught fish for land in the State of Maine and at them in the cabin in New Hampshire.

Although the shoals look extremely small from a distance, they take up quite a little space. Star Island, according to a measurement taken recently, is nearly a mile long and half a mile wide. White Island is three-fourths of a mile long, Haley's is a mile long; the entire group comprises about six hundred acres. In rambles about the rocks many interesting points are to be seen. On Star Island is an old burying ground that not only provides a resting place for a volume of its history, but also for the stones reads: "Underneath are the remains of the Rev. John Tacke, A. M. He graduated at Harvard College A. D. 1723, and ordained here July 26, 1732, and died August 12, 1773, at 72. He was a fabric and poet in his manner, amiable in his disposition, of great piety and integrity, given to hospitality, diligent and faithful in his pastoral office, well learned in history and geography, as well as general science, and a careful physician both to the bodies and the souls of his people. Erected 1861. In memory to the ju-"

How to Handle a Gun.

The first thing you do when you go hunting with another boy is to guard yourself against accident. The best way to do this is to shoot the other boy before he has time to load his gun. Then take both guns to the nearest creek and throw them in. Throw the powder and shot in after them. If you have any matches about your clothes, throw them in also. Then start at once and go home as fast as ever you can. And if you are under eighteen years of age, the chances are, even with these precautions, that you will get both legs and a section of your back killed to the brim with bird shot before you reach home.

Nickel—The Coming Metal.

This is the "coming metal." Its importance is now generally recognized, its uses are destined to be vastly multiplied. It is only a few years since the metal was first separated from its impurities in commercial quantities, and since that time it has been used without alloy or contamination by sulphur, arsenic, or other elements with which it is universally combined in its natural state. As to its geographical distribution, it may be said that it is found in many localities and in various parts of the world; but only in a few places has it been found in sufficient quantities and of sufficient richness to be worked with commercial success. The recent discoveries in New California, an island lying to the east of and not far from Australia) have given such importance and commercial cheapness to this metal as to bring it into economical use heretofore unknown. This locality is at present the main source of supply for the world. The only place in the United States where it has been discovered is in the West, near the town of Nevada. This is the well known mine of Joseph Wharton, of Philadelphia. He is now the only producer of metallic nickel in the United States. The ore from this mine contains in bulk from 14 to 2 per cent of nickel. It is worked into its commercial state at Mr. Wharton's extensive works at Camden, N. J. The important deposits of nickel ore recently found in Nevada are now attracting attention. These deposits are rich in oxides of nickel and oxides of cobalt. The grade of this ore is as high as the per cent of nickel or nickel and cobalt. Nickel is now worked so as to be ductile and malleable.

This metal is to be viewed as a new material, a new gift to the industrial arts, with an unknown number of applications before it. Its most extensive use is in plating and in the manufacture of German silver. For coinage, there has been a large demand, which is destined to be greatly increased as its alloyed character and uses are better understood. It has varied in price from one dollar to four dollars per pound in the last twenty years. The price in England in 1883 was quoted in a memorial to Congress at seventy cents per pound. In the shape for plating it commands a much higher price. From 1870 to 1882 the price was on the average upwards of one dollar and thirty cents per pound for large contracts.

The production from the Gap mine in 1883 is estimated at about 4,000,000 pounds. If the mines in Nevada turn out as expected, the importation of nickel to this country will not be necessary, but it is highly probable that we can export to Europe. The consumption of nickel for electroplating is very large. One company, known as the United Nickel Co., admit that the royalties received under its patent for plating processes amounted to no less than \$175,000 a year. This is all recent and new. In the coinage up to June, 1876, the United States had alone issued of the five cent nickel to the extent of \$10,000,000. In the German Empire the total nickel coinage amounted in January, 1877, to about \$9,880,000, and in Belgium, in 1876, to 6,598,865 francs in value. There is to be added, also, the amount of one-cent nickel coin in the United States. Great Britain ought to substitute nickel for its clumsy pennies.

The refining of nickel and cobalt was commenced in the United States in 1846. C. Booth of Philadelphia, in 1846. Mr. Wharton has done more than any one else to promote the metallurgy of nickel in the United States. The treatment of it to secure the best results is a matter of high degree of skill. Expensive works for rolling nickel have been recently erected at Camden, containing among other machines, two trains of 40-inch rolls, 18 inches in diameter, with an angle iron and their adjuncts, and a 90-horse-power engine. The largest sheet yet rolled at Camden was 72 inches long and 24 inches wide, pure nickel. Nickel is also welded upon iron and upon steel plates. A great variety of domestic utensils have been made out of pure nickel. It is a noble metal in its beauty and in its durability and freedom from rust and discoloration. It is proposed to make nickel boiler plates. Knives and razors will be made of it. A more uniform and constant supply of this metal is demanded.

Its production will constitute a profitable industry, now that the probability of domestic supply is afforded by the discovery of the Nevada mines. We refer to the article in the U. S. Geological survey, "Mineral Resources of the United States." As indicative of the lack of appreciation of the uses and applications of pure nickel, and the progress of art its manufacture, we mention that as late as 1873, at the Vienna exhibition in 1876 at the Philadelphia exhibition in Philadelphia, the intelligent public failed to notice the importance of the remarkable series of objects made of wrought nickel. The judge reported them as worthy of an award, while persons not especially versed in such matters were surprised when their attention was called to the subject, to find that the objects were wrought into articles that could be put to daily use in the arts and in domestic economy.—Boston Traveller.

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A Mania for Chateaux.

Arsene Houssaye has a mania for building chateaux. He has now seven of them, and is building an eighth. The seven were named respectively the houses of "Youth," "Love," "Knowledge," "Family," "Renown," "Wealth" and "Wisdom." They are appropriately furnished. The first looks like a museum of toys, the second is adorned with paintings and statues of Venus and Cupid, the third is a mere library, the fourth is the temple of his Laros and Penates, the fifth contains the gifts and written compliments of admirers, the sixth is rich with treasures, and gongs; and the seventh is dedicated to Plato and Socrates. The eighth, which he is now building, is the "House of Death, and will be the mausoleum in which his author's dust will be placed.—Parisian Bulletin.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

The oldest living graduate of West Point is Prof. John H. Hewitt, of Baltimore. He is eighty-nine years old, and was a member of the class of 1818.—X. Y. Times.

John Knowles, of Meredith, N. H., though in his ninety-ninth year, still daily works at his trade as a shoemaker and promises to last out his century.—Boston Post.

Thackeray's name was derived from the occupation of his ancestors—thackers or thatchers. Whittier's name came from white twiner, tanner of white kid leather.—Chicago Tribune.

David Furthermore, Charles Fancy and Anonymous Higgins were three men with odd names who happened to come together in the town of Rome, Ga., the other day.—St. Louis Globe.

Since the publication of the fact that Queen Victoria has a fondness for fried hominy, the London hotels have begun to print on their bills of fare: "Fried hominy, Her Majesty's style."

The Newburyport family of the Arctic explorer spell their name Greeley, and the Lieutenant also is said to write it so, but the Government officials insist on spelling it Greeley all the same.—Boston Herald.

The Grace Darling of Canada is Miss Emily O'Neil, of Montreal, who saved two boys from drowning recently. During the last four years she has saved no less than ten lives by her courage and ability to swim.

President Arthur's state dinners last winter are said to have surpassed those given by any of his predecessors in costliness. The nine he gave last season averaged eighty hundred dollars each.—Chicago Journal.

Rev. William Nealeigh, of Darke County, Ohio, and Mrs. Rachel Thomas, of Sedalia, Mo., were married at Indianapolis, Ind., recently. They are each seventy-three years old, and were lovers in their school days.—Indianapolis Journal.

The President is paid his salary by the United States Treasurer's draft, issued to the Secretary of the Treasury, based on an account audited by the First Auditor and First Comptroller of the Treasury.—Washington Star.

Wah Sin Lee, a Chinaman, who has saved over \$15,000 in the laundry business, has applied for admission to the Cornell University. He says that he has been converted to Christianity, and that he intends to go out as a missionary to China.—Buffalo Express.

Secretary of the Navy Chandler has issued a general order concerning the Arctic relief expedition. He says: "The Navy Department extends its cordial and earnest congratulations to Commander Schley, commanding the expedition, and to the officers and men of his command, upon the distinguished success of their efforts, and takes this occasion to publicly commend the courage, zeal and judgment with which they executed their difficult and dangerous duty."

"A LITTLE NONSENSE."

"The Pies My Mother Made" is a new song, it is said, but it is not. Every young man who has sung it for the last two centuries.—Philadelphia Record.

"Was the assault made with premeditation?" asked Judge Norton of a witness. "No, Yer Honor, it was made with a clothes-line!"—Chicago Journal.

"Will the coming man be happier?" asks a writer. It depends to a great extent upon whether his wife has got tired and gone to sleep or is still waiting up for him.—Chicago Tribune.

Parson, will you join us to receive the congratulations of our friends this evening?" was the naive manner in which a gentle maid settled courtship and marriage at one stroke.—Waterloo Observer.

"Yes, signed Amelia, before marriage George professed to be willing to die for me, and now he won't even get his life insured in my favor," and the poor girl burst into a fashionable flood of tears.—Burlington Hawkeye.

"Which is the shortest way to the menagerie?" asked a stout old gentleman of Gilhooly, who was walking in Central Park. "Want to see the animals, do you?" "Yes, I should like to see the animals." "If you want to see them to the best advantage you had better try my plan." "What's that?" "Eat a mince pie before going to bed!"—Texas Siftings.

"So you struck the man because he called you a liar," said the Police Judge. "Yes, sir." "From which I am glad that you were not a liar?" "Oh, no; I was a liar, and am yet. If I had not been a liar I should have paid no attention to the fellow's remarks. Truth is so scarce, Judge, that when I hear it I can't keep down my enthusiasm!"—Arkansas Freeholder.

"So you would like to become a blacksmith, would you?" he said to a little barefoot boy, as he stopped blowing the bellows, for a moment. "Yes, sir," the boy replied. "I would like to learn the trade." "Are you strong and healthy?" "Yes, sir." "And quick?" "I wouldn't have a boy around who wasn't quick." "Yes, I'm quick." Her the boy stopped his bare foot on a hot horseshoe, the blacksmith remarked: "Well, I guess I'll give you a trial. You seem to be one of the quickest little boys I ever saw."—N. Y. Sun.

A widow who has had a box at the post-office for the last year or two called at that institution yesterday and informed the chief clerk that she desired to change her box. "Lock out of order?" "Oh, no." "Isn't the box open?" "Oh, certainly, but I've just moved from Ninety avenue to Thirty street and I—that is—why, how stupid I am! I was thinking I'd have to change my post-office box, too; I can keep the same box, of course. All I need to change is my door-plate. I knew I'd have to change something or other. Excuse me—good morning!"—Detroit Free Press.

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For many years ten per cent. more valuable than gold in China.

Miscellaneous.

PREPARE FOR WINTER!

And also buy

BUY THE BEST!

In the market which are, the

Peninsular, or Gold Coin

STOVES AND RANGES!

This is a picture of

The Capital Oak

The handsome and best.

For sale only by

L. WIBORN,

Dealer in

Hardware!

MANCHESTER,

MICH.

THE REPUTATION

The "GARLAND" in this Section, is a

tee of their Excel

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Good

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following Propositi

GIVEN AWAY!

I PROPOSE TO PRESENT THE FINEST

GARLAND STOVE OR RANGE!

to the farmer who will bring me the 40 cars of corn weighing 40 lbs. each, between the 1st of November next. The corn to be weighed by the party who presents it, and on November 1st I will bring the 40 cars of corn to the party who has

under the 40 cars that weigh the most.

A CLOTHES WRINGER!

will be presented to the party furnishing the best quality of corn, and a set of

SILVER-PLATED TABLE SPOONS!

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thing else in our store of equal value. For a full list of the names of our patrons the fact that every Stove or Range bearing the "GARLAND" Trade Mark is sold with the absolute guarantee of being the finest and best article of its kind that can be made. I am the proprietor of the above mentioned

and now, you farmers who have any corn on the farm, please to get one of the finest Ranges in the market, value \$40.00, for 40 cars of corn. I hope every farmer in this section of the country will enter this contest.

J. H. KINGSLEY,

Manchester, Mich.

COME ON!

Come On

WHEAT LOW!

Everything the farmer raises is

extremely low.

Nobody Realizes This!

More Than We Do.

People Must Eat and They Must Have Clothing

We are meeting the Emergency. We have an

Unusually Large Stock of

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS!

Bought of reliable manufacturers at the lowest bottom figures. Every-

thing from the cheapest to the very finest goods made up. We are

selling way below any other clothing dealers in this

section. Every looker for bargains is

free to acknowledge

THE ABOVE FACT!

By looking at our goods and prices. We are selling goods fast, and

'Tis The Prices That Do It!

We have taken great pains to get all the new styles and want

Everybody to see them.

GREEN & GREEN,

The Low Price Clothiers.

Miscellaneous.

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