Real Estate Exchange

Of Whitehead & Mitchell at the Exchange Bank, Birmingham, Mich.

The following is a partial list of farms, city and village lots and real estate generally which we have for sale. As our list is constantly changing, we request that parties will write us if they do not see what they want in this list:

1.

John McCarroll has a nice little farm of 11 acres in the town of southfield and John says he must sell it pretty soon' all necessary buildings in good repair and ready for the successful prosecution of a profitable farm and the establishment of a happy little home. Lots of good fruits and all necessary conveniences. Terms easy: $1 to $1,700, of which $500 will be taken on a mortgage at 6 per cent. Speak quick or you lose it.

2.

Farm of 80 acres, well fenced, well watered, never-failing stream; 30 acres timber, 15 miles from Bloomfield Center and electric railway to Detroit and Pontiac. Terms easy.

3.

Twenty-nine and two-thirds acres of land near Brush church in Royal Oak township. It is an ordinal land, four good buildings all complete in good repair; 65 apple trees, 100 plum trees and plenty of other small fruits. Buildings worth for $1,600. Price $2,800. Terms easy. The place is just out-side of the limits of Royal Oak village and cannot be beaten for anyone requiring a small farm suitable for small fruit or poultry. Drive out and let us show you over the place some day.

4.

No better farm in the State of Michigan is the John Keyser farm in the township of Southfield, Oakland county, one mile west of the Rouge & Pontiac R'y and one mile south of the Southfield in Birmingham, over good roads, consists of 153½ acres, of which 125 acres are cleared and 30 are a are in timber and is one of the best level sections of fruit and fine soil. The soil is a rich clay loam and there are sixty good buildings which are about 45,000 and upon which there is $1,500 insurance. There is a fine 2-story brick house with ten rooms, furnace heating, house, large barn, silo, shed, hog house, horse-barn, chicken-house, sheep and hog house, creamery, e c., fly-fooling well piped to the creamery and to barn. The large barn 60x100 is new and has an excellent stone foundation with cement floor in stabling and all conveniences to challenge comparison with any for productiveness. During the season of 1895 there was made upon this f rm 28 tons of sugar beets to the acre, 150 bushels of corn to the acre. Seven acres of wheat raised 140 bushels to the acre. It was an absolute failure all over the state. It never fails on good crops when it comes to small cereals or pasture. It is well fenced and thoroughly tiled and has a gently sloping exposure to the south. It is all ready to commence a profitable farming business. All things duly considered the farm is well worth every cent of One Hundred Dollars per Acre and we have it for sale upon this basis. If you have the most ready desire to become the possessor of one of the choicest and most productive farms in Michigan, we ask you to write, telephone or better yet, come and see us about it. If you want to look the farm over we will be very glad to take you to see it. We will treat you well and we will be pleased to show you around and if you do not buy you will never have an complaint of the time wasted in showing you the premises.

5.

Elegant house and lot 66 feet front and 20 rods deep on Maple Ave. In the village of Birmingham. Has barn and every modern convenience. Furnace, bath, closet, etc. Can be bought for what the buildings cost. Will exchange for unincumbered city property for portion of the purchase price.

6.

The VanHeery farm on the north shore of Wing Lake, 160 acres, large house, basement barns, fine lake frontage, 15 acres fine orchard, 3 acres timber. Excellent fishing, boating and bathing. Terms easy.

7.

Beautiful lake property for sale, located on the east side of Gilbert Lake in the township of Bloomfield, Oakland county, 15 miles from the Detroit & Pontiac Electric R'y with half hour service each way. It consists of about 8 acres of part of the farm formerly known as the Henry Gardner property and is owned by his widow and Mrs M. Frances O'Brien, of Detroit, Mich., who finds it necessary to change the property and prefers to sell the farm and put the proceeds to investment elsewhere. These circumstances combine to make it necessary to sell the farm at once and have induced the owner to offer it at the extremely low price of $1,000 per acre. The farm comprises 200 acres of land in all, and the gently sloping shores of the lake. There are two good barns and other buildings for the ample accommodation of stock; 15 acres of excellent orchard and 50 acres of hardwood timber bordering the lake. The fences are in good shape and the buildings are insured for $ 2,500. The terms will be made extremely favorable and purchasers can have their own time to pay. Should the purchase price, will receive every consideration and be given the preference over all others. One of the most beautiful lake farms in the country for a home or a fine stock farm. If parties are desirous of making a personal inspection of the property at any time, conveyances will be gladly furnished.

8.

One of the best farms in Oakland county. It is almost enough to s y when we tell you that it is the John Hollands farm in the town of Troy. 80 acres, excellent buildings, two good flowing wells. Carp pond well stocked. Also 10 acres of fine orchard, 5 miles from Birmingham, 2 miles straight south of Troy corners. Here is a church, store, post-fice, school, etc. D., R. & C. R. runs past the door. Cars every hour to Detroit, Rochester, Romeo and Lake Orion. Price low and terms easy.

10.

Large, roomy two-story house on Townsend St. in Birmingham, good barn, city water and all ordinary conveniences, 120 ft. front and 198 ft. deep. Small fruit and good neighborhood.

12.

The Bayley farm in the town of Troy, 127½ acres. Good farm house and farm buildings, flowing well at the barn which is the wonder and pride of Troy; 40 acres good beech and maple timber, 25 acres fine grafted orchard. These circumstances render it advisable to sell at once, and the sale who comes first will secure one of the best bargains in the country. Look it up.

13.

Farm in Southfield, 67 acres, of which 10 acres is timber, good beech and maple. Soil, clay loam. Creek runs through farm. Water in every lot the year round. New, small house and small barn. Terms easy and price so low that it will pay you to look it up. Will trade for Birmingham property.

14.

Two hundred and four teen acres in sections 18 and 19, Southfield, with finest farm buildings in the town. Large barn, 40 cribs, large orchard of all kinds of best varieties of fruit, 10 acres of very best timber. Will sell or exchange for city property and will divide the two 80 acres if required. Situated on main road. Price as low as any on our list, all things considered. Ask us about it.

15.

House and two lots on A ann St. in Birmingham, 80 ft. front, 2 0 feet deep. Small fruit. Price $1,200. Terms easy. Price $600. Want enough cash to secure annual interest and remainder at low rate of interest. Send us a postal card, you get full particulars by return mail.

16.

Fine fruit farm of 68 acres about 2 miles from Birmingham, nice cutting land, 5 acres timber. No waste land, plenty of water in wells, 3 acres grapes, 30 apples, 1½ acres raspberries, 1 acre strawberries, etc. Good house, new barn, new Price $60 per acre. Will take other property for part pay. Tell you more about it if you ask us.

18.

A small farm of 3 acres, being part of the w ½ of section 5, Southfield township, Oakland county. Four good buildings, fruit, house, barn, fine building site. Buildings insured for $1,500. Premises abundantly supplied with water, pure water from flowing well, which is piped to barn, furnishing plenty of water for stock and other purposes all the year round. Good fences, especially gravelly loam in high state of cultivation. House, two-story and wing, 8 rooms; woodshed, cellar, cistern and all conveniences; 2½ miles from Birmingham, 3 miles from Farmington and 9 miles to the country; 40 rods from good school; 70 rods from Kelly's mills. Excellent neighborhood. This little farm is ready for occupancy without a cent of repairs or improvements. Price $1,500. Terms easy.

19.

A farm of 100 acres in the township of Romeo, Macomb county, Mich., 10 acres cleared, 50 acres inclined hardwood timber, balance good pasture. Needs fencing. Price $60 per acre; terms $500 cash, balance on time to suit purchaser. Here is a splendid opportunity for a poor man to acquire a good home in a short time. Better investigate.

20.

One of the finest farms in the grand old township of Bloomfield, celebrated alike for its fine scenery and productive soil. It is the Hanff homestead, midway between Birmingham and Pontiac and just enough remote from the electric railway to take advantage of all. a conveniences and not be in the interior. It contains 30 acres gravelly loam, 15 acres of the finest orchard in the state, 2,000 peach and 700 plum trees, brick house with all conveniences, 12 rooms, 2 w ls, good windmill, barn 30 x 60, with basement, all painted within near the farm, and land is perfectly tiled, 2½ miles (15 minutes) to Pontiac. Excellent roads at all times of the year. Price and terms are very low. Let us tell you about it. A postal card will do it.

27.

Wheat is cheap? Well, here's your chance. 160 acres of red lands land in Delta county, Colorado. Said by experts to be the finest fruit land in the world. Will trade for this farm in clear and there is an orchard of 35 acres of the best and finest varieties of fruit; 2 buildings and everything is ready for business. The price is $7,000 and a trade will be made and will be given from this rate or will trade for Detroit vacant lots for part of the purchase money. Remember what the map of Colorado is said and let us explain about the healthful climate of Colorado if you have lung trouble or asthma this is worth your while to investigate.

30.

One of the very nicest and best arranged homes in Birmingham, and in the finest location that can be desired; on the west side of saginaw St. lot 66x119. New house of 10 rooms, gas, furnace, bath, hot and cold water, both hard and soft water, fine cellar, good house, and plenty of room for a nice garden, $3,500 will buy it and you only have to pay $500 cash and the balance on easy terms and long time. Now, if you ask for no thing better than this, and if you will come and see us we will be pleased, and if you will come and let us show you over the house and grounds we are sure that no reasonable objections will vanish. Ponder over it a minute and a half or two minutes.

33.

Twenty-three hundred dollars cash will buy one of the most profitable farms in the township of Southfield, about 70 acres. The price is asked is $90 per acre, but the balance of the purchase price will be allowed to remain on mortgage at 6 per cent, or will trade for a smaller farm or house and lot in Birmingham. Three-year orchard, logy good cellars, wells, cisterns and all the usual conveniences. There are other things which we will whisper in your ear upon application.

34

Nice little forty-acre farm up in Sanilac county for $10 per acre; 30 acres cleared, 2 acres of orchard; a good barn and a comfortable log house; 4 miles from Deckerville, 5 miles from Applegate p st office on the F. & M. R'y, will exchange for Birmingham property or a small farm here south. For a poor man with a small family this is the best chance in sight; good chance to work out the balance, this will be easy. Write to see us about. Now don't go along all your life working for others and not own a home. Come and tell us what you can do and see if we can help you out. It don't cost anything if we don't deal, and if we do, the man who is selling the property pays all the commission.

37.

Fine new house located on lot 7 of Campbell's subdivision, Birmingham. Price $2,000. Easy cost that to build. At this price it would be all right to build but we can arrange that inquire about it.

38.

Two story house and lot on south side of Haines St., two doors west of Saginaw st. 3rd house, new st., 80 ft. front, 110 ft. deep. Hot and cold water in house, bath, closet, sink, furnace, and every modern convenience. Terms $600 cash, balance on long time. Price $2,100. Any thing if we don't deal, and if we do, the man who is selling the property pays all the commission.

41.

Two and one-half acres and good house and barn 25 rods from electric road in Royal Oak, good plum, 80 pear, 20 apple trees and other fruit in abundance. Must sell this week. Low down price. Well, we might as well give you the lock bottom at once. We are almost ashamed to say it, but if we thoroughly approached, we will take $400 for it. There!

42.

Brick house, good barn and seven acres at land suitable for platting, on south side of Maple Ave east, Birmingham, opposite the Poppleton subdivis on. Land is worth $1,000 with every cent of it. If you don't believe it, ask us about it and we will prove it.

44.

Fine Stock Farm—the celebrated Collier Farm—165 acres in township of Southfield. Buildings are new and in first class repair and condition; Large 72 room frame house, with cellar divided into three compartments. House surrounded with large shade trees. Horse barn with stalls for six horses and separate carriage room. Cow barn 40x60 with grain and head room, cow stables and overhead with cement floor and 3 sets of drinking troughs. Dairy house, good windows, window guards, stone foundation, etc., etc. Sheep barn 30 by 50 feet with pad-dock. Horse barn with 4 stalls and 3 other stalls and pad-dock enclosed with high board fence. Hog house. Tool house with room with sliding doors, full width large stallion or box stall with pad-dock secure and strong for the keeping of valuable animals or fine stock. Outside closet for house. Outside closet for men. Ice house. Carriage and hearing house. orchard well trimmed and in good condition. Baldwins, Greenings, Kings, Steeles Red, Russets, Spies, Snows, Pippins, Seeks, Tolmans, peach, 25 cherry, 25 plum, all best varieties, 1 apiary, 2 acres of small fruits, raspberries, currants, etc. 5 acres timber or wood lot. Soil is a gravelly loam, natural drainage, good well water in farm pump at stables. Huron and River Rouge runs across entire south end of farm and is well stocked with fish. There are 100 acres in first class shape, on top of them entirely new and modern. The balance is cultivated acreage of 40 head of stock during past five years. No waste land. Soil is a gravelly loam, well watered and manured. No commercial fertilizers used. Better inquire about this farm it may pay you

43.

Seventy-acre farm in Southfield. Buildings small house of little value, good barn. Good well, good fences. Fruit: Few peach and quince trees. Rotten. Price $2,000. Terms: Seeded to clover and timothy. A good bargain.

55.

Village lots on Saginaw street, bounded north by land of Mollie tt. Smith, east by D. U. R. & M. R'y, south by Bower street, west by Saginaw street, 308 ft. front on Saginaw street, 132 ft. deep on north side and 148 feet deep on south side; all in the village of Birmingham, Mich. etc. One of the finest building sites in the village. Price $700.00.

56.

Lots 48 and 49 Randall's Addition, price $133.00 for the two lots until this very day. Will exchange for small house and lot in Birmingham.

57.

Farm of 40 acres, being the s ½ of the s w ¼ of section 2, Farmington, Oakland county, Mich., and in the finest farming locality of the county, with a fairly good building. There is no incumbrance on the property and it is less than a mile from the Farmington electric road. 3 acres of timber, elm, basswood, maple and beech. Price $45.00 per acre and you can have your own way about the terms of payment as long as you have cash enough to secure it. A postal will get you fuller particulars.

58.

Fifty acres just north of the village of Royal Oak, being the n e ¼ of the n w ¼ of section 16, and part of the s e ¼ of the s w ¼ of section 9, in Royal Oak township. No timber; 2 acres of orchard; all necessary buildings worth $2,000 on place. $60.00 per acre. Will take $2,500.00 cash, but think it would be best. Buildings insured for $1,500. Will you take time to come and see us about this place and let us take you to look it over?

59.

House and lot, No. 1420 Fourteenth ave., Detroit, a little over a block from the city limits, paved street, house piped and furnace; small barn, house 20x30, 2 stories high. Price $2,000. Insured for $1,700. Will trade for Birmingham property or for a small farm of not more than 5 acres.

60.

House and two lots 100 x 200 just north of the corporation line of the village of Royal Oak, plenty of small fruit and shade trees; two buildings worth $1,000 as they will sell for just what the buildings would cost to build. House and 1 rooms and pantry, good well, nice barn; buildings were built less than two years ago. Price $1,500 and terms very easy.

61.

House of 11 rooms on lots 5 and 13 Castle's plat, fronting on Merrill and Martin streets, Birmingham. Large lot, well and sewer cellar. There are things about this place which we want to talk to you about, and the price is as low that we are ashamed to tell you right on hood. If you will call and see us about it, we will whisper.

62.

Sunlight Kills Potato Scab.

A government bulletin says: A simple and quite effective method of destroying the scab fungus is to expose seed tubers to sunlight for several weeks previous to planting. We used this method last year for disinfecting seed, every tuber of which was exceedingly scabby. Upon harvesting the crop from this seed we found only 15¾ per cent scabby as compared with 45¾ per cent in the untreated rows. Where seed is not badly or deeply scabbed sunlight would no doubt be entirely sufficient. The value of this treatment is the greater since exposure to sunlight hastens the growth of the tubers. Indeed, it is often practiced for this reason alone. Our potatoes so treated were up a week ahead of any of the others.

A fowl is said to be "squirrel-tailed" when the tail projects in front of a perpendicular line over the back.

65

House and lot number six (6) of Corson's Addition, Birmingham, on the north side of the Detroit United R'y. New house and excellent location. A nice home for a working man and terms easy. Price only $325.00.

66

Twelve hundred dollars will buy one of the most desirable and comfortable homes in Birmingham, pleasantly located on Merrill Place, 50 feet front and 200 feet deep. House contains nine rooms, bath, closet, sink, furnace, hot and cold water, cellar, cistern, etc. Lots 51, 52 and the west side of lot 50. Plenty of room, all the conveniences and a new cement walk laid this summer which will last a lifetime.

67

One of the finest residences in the village. The Allaire property on the north side of Brown street, lot 100 feet frontage on Brown and the same on Dalton street. Lots 280 feet deep; house with furnace and all modern improvements in excellent condition. Cement walk, good neighborhood, apples, peaches and small fruits. We'll tell you all about it.

Pear Trees and Blight.

A non-blighting pear tree is a thing greatly to be desired. Blight is more common on the pear tree than on any other tree bearing large fruits. Destructive has it been that "many states farmers and orchardists have almost despaired of raising pears profitably. This is particularly the case in Illinois, Wisconsin and adjacent states. Some of the pear growers in the states named declare that every bushel of pears they have sold has cost them more than they were able to get for it. At every meeting in which pear growing is discussed the question of blight is the most engrossing one. If some one will find a preventive for pear blight he will revolutionize the pear growing business in the United States.

There are a good many experimenters at work on the problem. Some are attempting to develop seedling pear trees that shall be blightless. Others are endeavoring to find seedling pear trees that have been able to resist the blight till old age, which is considered a good promise of blight resistant properties in trees developed from their scions. Among pears that have held out great promise of being blight resistant are the Seckel, the Bosc and the Sudduth. It was for a long time believed that the Seckel was absolutely blight proof. A man in Indiana some years ago told the writer that he was about to set out 50,000 Seckel pear trees, as he knew they were absolutely blight proof. He expected to make a fortune off them. Though this imaginity was claimed for the Lincoln pear tree, it is reported to have blighted quite badly in some localities. The Sudduth yet remains to be tested, over wide areas, it has proved to be blight proof in its native location, in Sangamon county, Illinois, where the parent tree has stood for upward of 50 years. Some of the trees developed from its scions have stood the test for about 60 years. We have strong hopes that the pear may prove to be absolutely blight proof. Up to the present time we have heard no bad reports concerning it. If demonstrated to be absolutely blight proof it will prove a great boon to pear growers.

The work of producing seedlings should also be carried on extensively. Out of the millions of seedlings grown may come at least one that will be hardy enough to resist all attacks of fungi.—Farmers' Review.

The Peach Orchard.

H. L. Doan of Jacksonville, Illinois, read a paper at the Illinois State Horticultural Convention in which he said:

Peach trees after set when not more than one year from bud. The distance apart varies with different growers. The usual distance is twenty feet apart each way. Trees planted this distance are easily cultivated and heading in may not be necessary. Some growers plant closer and by giving extra tillage and fertilizing, force trees to bear young and by the time the trees begin to crowd the orchard has paid for itself and some of the trees may be removed. I would not advise this plan for general purposes. Peach orchards should not be cropped after the third year. Very frequent stirring of the ground from May until August is the best general plan of tillage. Never seed down a peach orchard or sow it to grain. It is easy to produce an overgrowth on strong lands. These trees bear tardily and in some cases are not productive. They run to wood. Peaches which overgrow are likely to suffer in winter. The best results we had last year were from peach trees set in moderately rich ground planted to potatoes the first year, and after that given clean culture with spading disk with-out being cropped. The peach responds most kindly to good culture and makes rapid growth. We have not used any fertilizer on our trees, as growth has been very satisfactory. I notice last year that some trees planted on ground which had been manured heavily before planting bore very little fruit; they had made too strong a growth and had devoted all their energy to making wood; very few fruit buds showing up on these trees, which were the most flourishing looking on the place, whilst all other trees on the place were too full. Some trees planted near the house and seeded down to grass after the first year had to be fertilized before they came into bearing; the fertilizer used was droppings from the henhouse which proved very satisfactory and gave good results.

The Bow of Orange Ribbon

A ROMANCE OF NEW YORK

By AMELIA E. BARR.

Author of "Friend Olivia," "I, Thou and the Other One," Etc.

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CHAPTER XVI.

For Freedom's Sake.

It was in the thundery atmosphere of coming conflict, or hopes and doubts, of sundering ties and fearful looking forward, that Richard and Katherine Hyde came, from the idyllic peace and beauty of their Norfolk house.

It was an exquisite April morning when they sailed up New York bay once more. Joris took his daughter in his arms, murmuring "Mijn Katrijntje, mijn Katrijntje! Ach, mijn kind, mijn kind!"

He gave Hyde both hands; he called him "mijn zoon;" he stooped, and put the little lad's arms around his neck.

Lysbet had always admired Hyde, and she was very proud and happy to have him in her home and to have him call her "mother." The little Joris took possession of her heart in a moment.

For a few hours things had fallen naturally and easily into place. Joris and Bram and Hyde sat talking of the formation of a regiment. Little Joris leaned on his grandfather's shoulder, listening. Lysbet and Katherine were unpacking trunks full of fineries and pretty things.

About four o'clock, as Katherine and Hyde were dressing, Joanna and Batavius and all their family arrived.

Hyde met his brother-in-law with a gentlemanly cordiality, and Batavius was soon smoking amicably with him, as they discussed the proposed military organization. Very soon Hyde asked Batavius, "If he were willing to join it?"

"When such a family a man has," he answered, waving his hand complacently toward the six children, "and must have some prudence and consideration. It is a fixed principle with me not to meddle with the business of other people."

"If you do not yourself set the fight, Batavius," said Joris, "plenty of young men are there, longing to go, who have no arms and no clothes, send in your place one of them."

"It is my fixed principle not to meddle in the affairs of other people, and my principles are sacred to me."

"Have you not the principles of Adams and Hancock and Quincy? Have you heard what Col. Washington said in the Assembly?"

"Oh, these men are discontented! Something which they have not got, they want. They are troublesome and conceited. They expect the century will be called after them. Now, I, who punctually fulfil my obligations as a father and a citizen, I am contented, I never make complaints, I never want more liberty. You may have it all, for me." Batavius threw up his hands, shrugged his shoulders and turned away.

Bram rose, and with a long-drawn whistle, left the room. Joris said sternly: "Enough you have spoken, Batavius. Some are so blind as those who will not see."

"Well, dear father, I can see what is in the way of mine own business, and it is a fixed principle with me not to meddle with the business of other people."

And he marshalled the six children and their two nurses in front of him, and trotted off with Joanna on his arm, fully persuaded that he had done himself great credit, and acted with uncommon wisdom.

The next morning was the Sabbath, and it broke in a perfect splendor of sunshine. They all walked to church together, and Hyde thought how beautiful the pleasant city was that Sabbath morning.

Katherine and Hyde and Bram were together; Joris and Lysbet were slowly following them. Suddenly the peaceful atmosphere was troubled by the startling clamor of a trumpet. A second blast was accompanied by the rapid beat of a horse's hoofs, and the rider came down Broadway like one on a message of life and death, and made no pause until he had very nearly reached Malden Lane.

At that point a tall, muscular man seized the horse by the bridle and asked, "What news?"

"Great news! great news! There has been a battle, a massacre at Lexington, a running fight from Concord to Boston! Stay me not!" But, as he shook the bridle free, he threw a handbill, containing the official account of the affair at Lexington, to the inquirer.

Who can describe the thought of church, though the church bells were ringing? The crowd gathered round the man with the handbill, and in ominous silence listened to the tidings of the massacre at Lexington, the destruction of stores at Concord, the quick gathering of the militia from the hills and villages about Reading and Roxbury, the retreat of the British under their harassing fire, until, worn out and disorganized, they had found a refuge in Boston.

Joris was white and stern in his emotion; Bram stood by the reader, with a face as bright as a bridegroom's. Hyde turned to the reader, who stood with bent brows, and the paper in his hand. "Well, sir, what is to be done?" he asked.

"There are five hundred stand of arms in the Hall; there are men enough here to take them. Let us go."

A loud cry of assent answered him.

The news spread, no one knew how; but men poured out from the churches and the houses on their route, and their force was nearly a thousand strong. Joris could hardly endure the suspense. About 2 o'clock, as he was walking restlessly about the house, Bram and Hyde returned together.

"Well?" he asked.

"Oh, indeed, all fortune fitted us! We went en masse down Broadway into Wall street, and so to the City Hall, where we made an entrance."

"And you got the arms?"

"Faith, we got all we went for! The arms were divided among the people."

"Where were the English soldiers?"

"Indeed, they were shut up in barracks. Some of their officers were in church, others waiting for orders from the governor or mayor."

"And where went you with the arms?"

"To a room in John street. There they were stacked, the names of the men enrolled, and a guard placed over them. And now, mother, we will have some dinner; 'the soldier loves his mess.'"

But events cannot be driven by wishes; many things had to be settled before a movement forward could be made. Joris had his store to let and the stock and good-will to dispose of. Hyde's time was spent as a recruiting officer. In company with Willet, Scott and McDougall, Hyde might be seen enlisting men, or organizing the "Liberty Regiment" or raising. Every day's events fanned the temper of the city, although it was soon evident that the first fight-ing would be done in the vicinity of Boston.

For, three weeks after that memorable April Sunday, Congress, in session at Philadelphia, had recognized the men in camp there as a Continental army, the nucleus of the troops that were to be raised for the defense of the country, and had commissioned Col. Washington as commander-in-chief to direct their operations. Then every heart was in a state of the greatest expectation and excitement. In June the Van Heemskirk troops were granted leave for Boston—nearly six hundred young men, full of pure purpose and brave thoughts, and with all their illusions and enthusiasms undimmed.

The day before their departure they escorted Van Heemskirk to his house. It would have been hard to find a nobler looking leader than Joris. And the bright young lads who followed him looked like his sons, for most of them strongly resembled him in person, and any one might have been certain if the roll had not shown it, that they were Van Brunts and Van Ripers and Van Rensselaers, Roosevelts, Westervelts and Terhunes.

Katherine and Lysbet had made the flag of the new regiment—an orange flag, with a cluster of twelve blue stars, and the word liberty. It was Lysbet's hands that gave it to them. But few words were said. Lysbet and Katherine could but stand and gaze, as heads were bared, and the orange folds flung to the wind, and the inspiring word liberty saluted with fervent, manly faces and a ringing shout of welcome.

It was to be the last evening at home for Joris and Bram and Hyde, and everything was done to make it a happy memory.

There had been some expectation of Joanna and her family, but at the last moment an excuse came. "The child is sick, writes Batavius, but I think, then, it is Batavius that is afraid, and not the child who is sick," said Joris.

After supper Bram went to bid a friend good-by and, as Joris and Lysbet sat in the quiet parlor, Hyde, Semple and his wife walked in. The elder was sad and still. He took the hands of Joris in his own and looked him steadily in the face. "Man Joris," he said, "what is sending you on sic a daft like errand?"

Joris smiled, and grasped tighter his friend's hand. "So glad am I to see you at last, elder. As in you came, I was thinking about you. Let us part good friends and brothers. If I come not back—"

"Tut, tut! Ye're sure and certain to come back; and sae I'll save the quarrel I hae wi' you until then. I came to speak anent things, in case o' the warst, to tell you that if any one wants to touch your wife or your bairns, or the house in your house, or a flower in your garden, I am to stand by all that's yours, to the last shilling I hae, and nane shall harm them."

"I have a friend, then. I have you, Alexander. Never this hour shall I regret."

The old men bent to each other; there were tears in their eyes. Without speaking, they were aware of kindness and faithfulness and gratitude beyond the power of words.

Hyde and Katherine were walking in the garden, lingering in the sweet June twilight by the lilac hedge and the river bank. All Hyde's business was arranged; he was going into the fight without any anxiety beyond such as was natural to the circumstances. While he was away his wife and son were to remain with Lysbet. If he never came back the provision had been made for his wife and son's welfare, but—and he suddenly turned to Katherine, as if she had been conscious of his thoughts—"the war will not last very long, dear heart, and when I come to you, and the foundation for a great commonwealth laid, why then we will buy a large estate somewhere upon the banks of this beautiful river. A hundred years after this, your descendants shall wander among the trellises and cut hedges and bosky dells and say, 'What a sweet taste our dear great, great grandmother had!'"

And Katherine laughed at his merry talk and touched his sword, and asked, "Is it the old sword, my Richard?"

"The old sword, Kate, my sweet. With it I won my wife. Oh, indeed, yes!" He drew it partially from its sheath, and paused a moment. Then he slowly untwisted the ribbon and tassel of bullion at the hilt, and gave it into her hand. "I have a better hilt-ribbon than that," he said, "and, when we go into the house, I will retrim my sword."

She thought little of the remark at the time, though she carefully put the tarnished tassel away among her dearest treasures; but it acquired a new meaning in the morning. The troops were to leave very early, and, soon after dawn, she heard the clatter of galloping horses, and the calls of the men as they reined up at their commander's door.

They rose from the breakfast table and looked at their wives. Lysbet gave a little sob, and laid her head a moment upon her husband's breast. Katherine lifted her white face and whispered, with kisses, "Beloved one, go. Night and day I will pray for you, and long for you. My love, my dear one!"

Katherine held her husband's hand till they stood at the open door. Then he looked into her face, and down at his sword, with a meaning smile. And her eyes dilated, and a vivid blush spread over her cheeks and throat, and she drew him back a moment, and passionately kissed him again; and all her grief was lost in love and triumph. For, wound tightly around his sword-belt, she saw—though it was brown and faded—her first, fateful love-token—the Bow of Orange Ribbon.

Postscript.

(Quotations from a letter dated July 5, A. D. 1885.)

"Yesterday I went with my aunt to spend 'the Fourth' at the Hydes'. They have the most delightful place—a great stone house in a wilderness of foliage and beauty, and yet within convenient distance of the railroad and the river boats. Kate Hyde said the house is more than a hundred years old, and that the fifth generation is living in it. I am sure there are pictures enough of the family to account for three hundred years; but the two handsomest, after all, are those of the builders. They were very great people at the court of Washington, believe. I suppose it is natural, for those to be loud ancestors, to brag about them, and to show off the old buckles and fans and court dresses they have hoarded up, not to speak of the queer bits of plate and china; and I must say the Hydes have a really delightful lot of such bric-a-brac. But the strangest thing is the household talisman. It is not like the luck of Eden hall; it is neither crystal cup, nor silver vase, nor magic bracelet, nor an old slipper. But they have a tradition that the house will prosper as long as it lasts, and so this priceless palladium is carefully kept in a locked box of carved sandalwood, for it is only a bit of faded satin that was a love-token—a St. Nicholas Bow of Orange Ribbon."

(The End.)

GOT THE BRIDE'S GARTERS.

Eight Fair Ones Gladdened by the Lucky Talisman.

The fashionable Riverside Drive district is tittering over the originality of a young bride last week, whose gifts to her eight bridesmaids were garters. Each girl received a single garter. The bride was deep in arrangements before the wedding, when one of the Danish servants told her of a popular superstition in her native land. The maid said the very essence of good luck for the bride and bridesmaid, might be accomplished by the bride giving the left garter to her attendant after the wedding ceremony. The Riverside Drive belle thought the superstition delightful, and being somewhat "faddish," she decided to try the Danish talisman. "But," cried the girl, "I have eight bridesmaids and only one left garter!" This predicament she confided to her fiance, blushing prettily as she spoke the unmentionable word. The man solved the problem in a moment. He told her to wear eight pairs of garters for eight days, and on the eighth day to wear all left eight garters, in this way each bridesmaid might receive an acclimated garter, teeming with good luck. The ceremony was flourishing, and the bride in the white-robed bride slipped into her going-away gown she called her faithful bridesmaids to a retiring room. "Girls," she said, "here is your gift." Then she unclasped eight left garters that made her silk hose and each girl received her garter. A still worse dilemma was when the ushers asked the bridesmaids what their bridal gifts were. They answered, "Something lucky."

Willing to Take a Chance.

There is a restaurant keeper with a new and capacious place on the upper West Side about whom a story is going the rounds. This "mine host" makes no secret of the fact that when he arrived in America as a youth he had more fingers and toes than dollars, and that it is due to his own industry that he now can command his little army of cooks, waiters and other help, says the New York Times. When he opened an addition to his rooms recently his friends were surprised to see a crowd of unemployed conspicuously on various parts of the walls. The glassware also bears the crest.

"I say, Pat," said a friend recently, "where did you get that crest?"

"That belonged to a king of my name in Ireland," was the reply.

"And I suppose you were one of the royal family?"

"Well, I don't know," was the confidential reply. "I looked it up in the Astor library. There were several hundred years to account for, but I thought I'd take a chance."

Russell Sage's Joke.

Russell Sage has a great affection for horses. Any instance of cruelty to these useful quadrupeds that he sees he comments on pretty strongly. Sometimes, though his comment takes a humorous turn. One day he was driving outside of New York one afternoon he met a farmer with a very sorry-looking mule. Mr. Sage pulled up and said:

"Friend, you have an odd mule there."

"Yes?" said the farmer.

"Yes, indeed. I know a man who would give $400 to see that mule."

"Who is he, sir?" asked the farmer.

"Why, he's a blind man." And Mr. Sage with a loud, mocking laugh, drove off.

In the Zoo.

They stood in front of the elephants, watching the two big animals moving restlessly about. The man was of aldermanic proportions, of generous girth, well fed apparently, and also well satisfied with himself. The boy was a little bit of a chap, who clung to his father's hand quite desperately. It was evident that the boy was enjoying his first visit to the zoo. His questions were many. The last one he asked in the elephant house was:

"Daddy, do you think that elephant is as heavy as you?"

"THE OVERLAND ROUTE."

How the Name Originated and Why It Belongs to the Union Pacific.

Some time ago the editor of the Omaha "Examiner" took issue with Mr. A. Darlow, advertising agent of the Union Pacific, about the term "overland," claiming that, as trains could not run under land, it was a misnomer to apply "The Overland Route" to the Union Pacific. Mr. Darlow, who convinced the editor that "overland" was correct, has since written the following instructive monograph on the subject:

The significance of the word "overland" has now almost passed away, but in the 60's and early days of the 70's it had a meaning peculiarity its own, being used to designate the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads as the rail route, or overland route, across the continent. In popular distinction to the several routes by sea, namely the routes by the Isthmus of Panama and Cape Horn. In designating the route to the Pacific coast, it became necessary for passengers to speak of it by "sea" or "overland," hence the term "overland" became generally adopted for the Union Pacific and Central Pacific lines. The ocean route to the Pacific was tedious and circuitous, and the superlosity of the mining population demanded quicker time for the delivery of its mail than was taken by the long sea voyage. From the returns of telegraphic communications, there intervened more than 2,000 miles of a region uninhabited, except by hostile Indians, of savages. The mail from the Atlantic seaboard arrives at the Islands of Darlen to San Francisco took at least twenty-four days. The route across the desert by stage occupied nearly a month.

It was not long before "the overland route" diverted all of the transcontinental passenger traffic from the water routes to the rail route via Ogden.

Senator Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, in the senate chamber of the United States, February 7, 1849, said: "The road I propose is necessary to us—and you. The Oregon is being settled, and a government established there. California is acquired, people are there, and a government must follow. We are a new country from sea to sea, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, upon a breadth equal to the length of the Mississippi, and embracing the whole temperate zone. We can run a road through and through, the whole distance, under our flag and under our laws. An American road to India, through the heart of our country, will revive upon its line all the splendors which have shone and eclipse them. The western wilderness, from the Pacific to the Mississippi, will start into life at its touch. An American road to India—central and through our country—and our posterity, now and hereafter, for thousands of years to come."

Later on Abraham Lincoln selected this route for the Pacific—as the natural route on which the mighty streams of western commerce would be borne; and now this road—"The Overland Route"—appears in all its grandeur. The Isthmian canal is to be built, mingling the waters of two mighty oceans; China, Japan, the Philippines and the Antilles to throw off the sloth and oppression of centuries, thus giving to the United States the rich markets of the Orient, whose wares and people must pass over the Union Pacific as the most favorable route to Europe, Canada, South America and the eastern, northern and western Africa. They in turn will send their products to exchange for those of the nations, while the north and south, east and west of the United States, will pour their manufactures, meats, fruits and grains into the ports of every island and every continent, receiving their products in turn over the Pacific railroad—a railroad that has brought the world together and made our country first among the nations.

The significance of this route is appared when it is remembered that from Omaha, it is 294 miles shorter to Salt Lake City; 278 miles shorter to San Francisco; 278 miles shorter to Los Angeles; 358 miles shorter to Portland, and 10 hours quicker to San Francisco and Portland than any other line.—The Omaha Examiner.

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