A DETROIT BUILDER.

HE TELLS A REMARKABLE STORY OF HIS LIFE.

Came to Detroit About Forty Years Ago.

LEVI ELSEY'S EXPERIENCE WORTHY SERIOUS ATTENTION.

(From the Detroit Evening News.)

Away out Gratiot avenue, far from the din and turmoil of the business centre, there are many attractive homes. The intersecting streets are wide, clean and shaded by large leaf-covered trees, and the people you meet are typical of industry, economy and honest toil. There are many pretty residences, but none more inviting in its neatness and homelike comfort than that of Mr. Levi Elsey, the well-known builder and contractor, at 71 Moran street, just off Gratiot. Mr. Elsey is an old resident of Detroit, having moved here about forty years ago. He has erected hundreds of houses in different parts of the city, and points with pride to such buildings as the Newberry & McMillan and Chapin Blocks, in which he displayed his ability as a superintendent.

"I have seen Detroit grow from a village to a city," he observed yesterday in a conversation with the writer, "and I don't think there are many towns in America to lay equal to it in point of beauty. I know almost everybody in the city, and I think the news recently happened in my life has interested all my friends.

"It is now almost eight years ago since I was stricken down with my disease, or illness. One cold, unfeeling day I was down town and through my business, as usual, even at that time I permitted no regard to stand right through. When I arrived home that evening I felt a severe pain in my left leg. I turned it first slight, but by morning I found it had grown worse. In two days I was so lame that I could hardly move, and he informed me that I was suffering from varicose veins. My leg swelled up to double its natural size and the pain increased in volume. The agony was simply awful. I was laid up and never budged for eight weeks. At times I felt as though I would go crazy with pain. My leg was bandaged and was propped up in bed at an angle of thirty degrees, in order to keep the blood from flowing to my extremities.

"I had seen advertisements of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, but I had little faith in them. I knew quite well, however, from his success with Woodward Avenue, that Levi Elsey was no man to exaggerate. I made up my mind I would try them. My wife went to the store and bought me a box. They seemed to take hold of the disease from the start. I noticed a marked improvement. I persisted in taking the Pink Pills for about six weeks longer, when I was cured. My leg became as sound and large as the other, and I was as active as ever. Before trying the Pink Pills I had spent a large amount of money for medicine, which did me no lasting benefit. But the Pink Pills did me good and I was cured again.

"When a man has been laid up for nearly two years, as I have been, and has spent a fortune in doctors' bills, he is apt to grow cynical. I was so when I began taking the Pink Pills, and I must say that I felt like a prince in my own skin. And all this since I took my bed to think that they saved me the same unofficial sum of money that I have spent for my family physician, although I was a member of the firm for years. I feel as sure as I do of my life that the Pink Pills are a most wonderful company, and that they do what they claim to do. I feel like a new man, and in other cases as the old, and I think they are the best in the world. I freely recommend them to any sufferer.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and vigor to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are a specific for such diseases as paralysis, locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, headaches, nervous headaches, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness, either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or may be obtained by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

HOW CHILDREN QUARREL.

The Game of Brag as Overheard in Pleasant Tompkins Square.

On one of the seats four little girls were observed the other day indulging in the feminine—baseline, also—propensity for quarreling. The most self-assertive of the group was a diminutive damsel whose head was adorned with a hat of monstrous red plumage. Sarcastic comments on her part had evidently irritated her companions.

"She's a sassy thing, Sally. I wouldn't speak to her no more," observed a young miss on the right.

The sarcastic damsel sniffed, but said nothing.

"Don't let's 'sociate with her no more," remarked a second.

The three little girls arose, and the third one had her say. "You can just keep away from our party, Mary Baum," she said. "We ain't a-goin' to look or speak to you no longer."

The self-assertive maiden in the monstrous hat gazed contemptuously upon her whilom companions as they marched away. She shrugged her shoulders complacently. "Hale Dere is sliders," she observed, with a world of significance in her tones.

A short distance away sat two little boys who were comparing notes on family matters.

"Us folks has got de biggest family," remarked the first one, confidently.

"Betcher ain't," returned his companion.

"Yes we has. Dere's me, an' me two brudders, me daddy, me mudder, me aunt and me uncle. Kin you beat dat?"

"I should say," was the response. "We's got seven gals and boys in our family. An' dere's two grown-ups."

"Well, an how, me daddy can boy out your dadd."

"Kin he? Oh, kin he? Me daddy's a boss-a driver an' he owns a big stable wid two hundred hosses."

"That ain't nothin," returned the imaginative youth. "Me daddy's a janitor an' he owns a house on Second avenue dat's fifty stories high, and wi' a hun red people livin' in it. See?"—New York Recorder.

INDIVIDUAL freedom is the corner-stone of labor's temple.

I Can't Sleep

I have a tired, worn-out feeling. This means that the nervous system is out of order. When this complaint is made, Hood's Sarsaparilla is needed to purify and vitalize the blood, and thus apply nervous strength. Take it now. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

THINNING EARLY APPLES.

The early harvest apple is very likely to overbear, but it is quite good for pies when not fully grown, provided enough sweetening is added to take off the surplus acidity. It is best to shake off some from all the trees at this time, even though they be no market for them, for those left to ripen will be greatly improved in size and flavor, besides making sure that the tree will perfect fruit buds for bearing the next season. Usually the early harvest tree allowed to ripen all its fruit in years of abundance bears nothing the following year.—Cultivator.

THE BEST COWS.

It is said that in their native land the Guernsey cows are much more highly thought of than the Jerseys. They are somewhat larger, and are reddish and brindled in color. These cows are milked three times daily, and the milk is churned without skimming; one pound of butter a day is no uncommon thing for a good cow. The cows cabbage grows so large that its leaves are used to wrap the butter in for market. These cows receive the very best care. The grass they feed on is highly enriched by a species of seaweed gathered from the rocks at low tide. When feeding the cows are always tethered, as they eat less in this way and give more milk than if allowed with food. When they are done eating they are at once removed from the sun into the shade. The breed is preserved from intermixture with other breeds by laws which are strictly enforced.—New Orleans Picayune.

CAULIFLOWERS.

An increased percentage of marketable heads was the result of transplanting cauliflower plants in pots during the early stages of growth at the Maine station, as reported by W. M. Munson. Transplanting at time of setting was of doubtful value. Early varieties, as a rule, proved more certain than the later sorts to produce a satisfactory crop. The general treatment of the cauliflower is similar to that required by the cabbage. Frequent and thorough cultivation is essential. That the heads may be well bleached, the outer leaves should be brought together and tied a few days before cutting. Take cabbage directly from the garden, a cabbage or cauliflower is much improved if so placed that it can absorb water through its stalk for twelve to twenty-four hours before cooking. Any insect in a cauliflower head may be driven out by soaking it in salt water, spirits above, for an hour. The earliest varieties shown at the station were: Burpee's Best Early, Dwarf Danish, Kronick's Perfection, and Lenormand's Early, closely followed by Alabama, Lindlitz's Forcing, and Good Beauty, and several strains of snowball. All of these varieties produce a high percentage of marketable cauliflowers.—American Agriculturist.

DISTRIBUTION OF YOUNG PIGS.

There is no better way of improving a farm than to start a litter of pigs and make butter. All that goes into the land in the case comes from the air, that is, if the skimmed milk is fed to pigs and the manure is saved; and if clover or peas are grown to as large an extent as possible, the latter nitrogen therefed is the growth of the pigs is much more than returned to the land. One acre of clover will come to the land 180 pounds of nitrogen every year, while there is any only five pounds of nitrogen in four pounds of the skimmed milk. And then, of a cow gives fifty pounds of milk a day, you are not through the year, the soil loses only twenty-five pounds of nitrogen, which is only one-seventh part of the contribution from the atmosphere on each acre of clover. But, as it will pay a good profit to buy rich food for the cows to increase the milk, and four-fifths of this will be returned to the manure, it is easily seen how rapidly the soil of a butter dairy farm, as compared with mere sale, must improve in fertility. All this has been proved over and over again by experience, and even if all the milk is sold from the farm, the improvement which ensues is to a gain of some months of all that is required to be taken from the atmosphere, with the gain from the purchased food added to it.—New York Times.

CAUSE OF HOG CHOLERA.

The origin of hog cholera is supposed to be very nearly the same as similar diseases among human beings; that is, it originates in filth and where animals are forced to use impure food and water, and of course hogs that are infested with lice and other external parasites must necessarily sleep in very filthy beds else they would soon rid themselves of these pests if afforded an opportunity. But after a disease of this kind once becomes established in ever so circumscribed a locality the germs may pass from the unhealthy to the apparently healthy animal either by infection or contagion, according to its nature. Hog cholera, or, more correctly speaking, "swine fever," is believed to be contagious, for it will pass from farm to farm where there is no communication, or contact of animals, or other articles upon which the germs could possibly be transported from the disease-laden yard to those free from such a malady. As for remedies, there are none which can be depended upon where the disease has assumed anything like a virulent form. The best thing to do is to seek preventatives in the way of cleanliness and variety of food. It is also well to turn the hogs out to pasture, or at least change their feeding grounds as soon as the disease appears among them.—New York Sun.

NOVELTIES ON THE FARM.

Nothing will amuse the young people on the farm better than the growing of a few of the less common products, and a few innovations will prove more instructive. Let the children devote a good sized piece of land to experimenting. Among vegetables there are a number of interesting oddities which are also useful additions to the farm bill of fare. The kohl rabi is a vegetable nondescript, which can be grown as easily as cabbages, which it resembles in flavor. The vegetable oyster resembles a small parsnip, and is much liked by some. The egg plant is grown like the tomato, and when well prepared, it constitutes a very desirable dish, either fried or baked. Jerusalem artichokes are welcome early in the spring, and are easily grown, the chief difficulty being to kill them out when once established. The Globe artichoke is also easy to grow, and is a real luxury. Swiss chard is a variety of beet used only for greens. The leaf stalks when cooked like asparagus are second only to that vegetable. Spinach greens are now commonly to be had on farms, but they are excellent and easy to raise.

Cauliflowers are scarce upon the average farm, but the children can raise them if they will take pains. Even among the common kinds of vegetables there are special varieties which are true novelties. The young farmers will enjoy raising some of these also.

Among fruits there are many desirable novelties and oddities. Every farm should have a number of Downing mulberry trees. The fruit grows gradually and is really very good, although slightly too sweetish. Every farmer can raise enough apricots for home use with at most trouble. Dwarf cherry trees are hardly worth well worth trouble. Black currants are very easy to raise and make good pies. Near large cities the varieties can be sold. Gooseberries, strawberries and dewberries are profitable in a few sections. Any of these oddities on a farm will attract attention, and can hardly fail to amuse the young people, and the old folks, too.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Bagging is a sure preventive of scaldy.

Too much cut on food and cause diarrhoea among cows.

Wash and sheep the coarse and finest wool first on the shoulders.

To keep butter from sticking to the churn, the latter should be thoroughly scalded.

After burning up the trimmings and other rubbish, have the ashes to the trees.

Pumpkins are excellent feed for horses and cattle, and the pigs learn to eat them with relish.

Milk should be separated as soon as possible after it is drawn, and it should be cool at the same time.

No part of a breeder's time is more profitably spent than that employed in looking after young stock.

Many farmers secure a good meadow for no other reason than that sufficient seed is not sown at the start.

Wide tires, with axles of different lengths, on heavy wagons, would be a great help to cross-blockers.

Hog raising should go hand in hand with dairying. Sweet whey, buttermilk and skimmilk are profitable foods for pigs.

The potato holds its own in the downward rush of prices better than any other farm crop. It is the universal diet of the race.

Horses are cheap now, and farm labor is comparatively dear. There is no use in hiring a man to work with horses and then give him a team that will need to rest at every bout with the plow or harrow.

It is as important to keep the farm tools in good order as to have a sharp axe, as the better the condition of the tools and implements, the less effort is required by the teams and the better the work is performed.

Cease doing two things do not breed immature animals, and do not continue feeding any of your stock after it is ready for the shambles. Both these bad practices interfere wonderfully with the profits.

To utilize the feathers of ducks, chickens and turkeys, generally thrown aside as refuse, from the plume from the stump, inclose them in a light bag, rub the whole as if washing clothes and you will secure a perfectly uniform and light down, excellent for quilting covers, to and not a few other purposes.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

GETTING RID OF COCKROACHES.

A woman tells of getting rid of cockroaches in a peculiar way. She accidentally left her big tin cake box open one night, and in the morning found about a pint of the roaches in it. These she destroyed and found they were not so bad for a day or two. When they got thick again she concluded to try an experiment, so she steamed some dry cake and dropped it in the cake box. When she went to it the next morning it had nearly a pint of roaches, and she kept this up for a week and about rid her house of the pests. The box was so deep that they could not climb the unpainted inside to get out, and the smell of the cake attracted them in great numbers.—Washington Star.

RAG CARPETS.

Rag carpets can be made pretty, durable and cheap. Every family has old clothes too good for paper rags, and not fit for further wear, which can be used for making rag carpets. It allowed to accumulate in a house they only gather dust and moths. One can use old stockings, cut "round and round;" old coats, and even felt hats. Woolen rags are preferable to cotton, as they will not burn so rapidly as cotton if the carpet is accidentally set on fire. They retain their colors better, also, but cotton rags make a light weight carpet, and this some prefer. Too bright colors in a carpet spread in effects in a room by making it conspicuous, and thus detracting from the other furnishings of the room. An old lady famous for making pretty carpets, when asked how she got the peculiar shade in her material, said: "She knows that when I set my rags ready for weaving, I put them all into strong brown dye made of walnut hulls. Two differently arranged narrow stripes alternating with a narrow "hit or miss" stripe, blend better together than the wide old-fashioned way of having one wide fancy stripe and one wide "hit or miss" stripe. A carpet made entirely of "hit or miss" rags costs less for weaving, and is used very frequently. Colored warp, overall in the stripes, is dearer than the white, and is usually found in colorings. A few cents' worth of copperas and logwood will color several pounds of warp a beautiful drab. Old cotton socks ravelled out make good thread for woven rags. The rag carpet woven made wears better than the other kinds, and will sell for about fifty cents a yard, though in the making they should cost hardly more than seventeen to twenty cents.—Home and Farm.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

The tallest a concrete furnace transparent than the earth's atmosphere.

The lackawanna the southbound exercise of 152,856 projections that look like mountains.

Another striking insect has been discovered. Unlike it is no aquatic but digging in mouse.

Astronomers search all over the world for spider webs. The cross used for cross-lines in telescopes.

It is proposed by the Argentine government to make an extended survey of the mineral resources of that country.

Axel teeth have very hard anterior edges, while the hinder part is much softer, and wears away more rapidly, leaving a sharp cutting edge always ready for use.

Dr. W. S. Lougheed of Atlanta, Ga., sued that city for $10,000 damages, alleging that the sight was fumes from an open sewer had ruined his health. The jury found in his favor to the amount of $100.

Professor Dewar has demonstrated that metals augment their magnetic qualities and increase in strength by diminution of temperature. Iron at 180 degrees centigrade is twice as strong as normal steele strain.

The most formidable check to the increase in tropical regions of serpents and venomous insects is the abundance of the ants, which, attacking in thousands, will kill and devour animals often of considerable size.

Caged lions and tigers, panthers and jaguars take no notice of the men and women passing in front of them, but let a dog be brought anywhere near the cage and they show their savage nature at once, and spring up, glaring out savagely.

The door of the engine and dynamo room of a new building being erected in New York is to be inch deck glass. This arrangement, of course, insulates the men working about the dynamos and gives a flooring that is easily kept clean. It seems probable that this scheme will be generally adopted in future.

A Norwegian invention for the production from skim milk of a new material, which has been called lacta or mild ivory, has just taken practical shape, and a factory for its production is about to start operations in Ireland. This new material bears a close resemblance to real ivory, and, in addition, can be made in black or any color desired.

Royal Baking Powder *Absolutely Pure*

All other powders are cheaper made and inferior, and leave either acid or alkali in the food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

SWEET BROWN EYES

How They Were Made to Sparkle, Wink and Water.

The conductor knew the man in the rear seat, and when the tickets had all been punched sat down beside him. They rode in silence for some time. Then the man in the rear seat asked abruptly, "What's the matter?"

The conductor took his left leg off the right knee and crossed the right one over the left. "I keep thinking about a man that travels with me sometimes," he answered.

"What about him?"

"It's what he told me about his wife. She ran away, you know, and he's trying to find her. He says she's a pretty woman, with large, soft, brown eyes, and a sweet, tender mouth."

The woman in front of him had large, brown eyes, but they were hard and cold, and her mouth was very scornful.

"He asked me to be on the lookout for her."

The woman in front seemed to be counting the telegraph poles along the road.

"It breaks my all up when I see him, and he says, sort of despairing, 'So, you haven't run across her yet, have you old man?' And then it keeps running in my mind all the time what I am to say to the woman if I find her."

The woman in front moved uneasily, then tried to count the cattle in a pasture that they passed.

"What is it?" asked a man in the rear seat.

"You won't forget, now, will you?" he'll say, putting his hand on my shoulder. "You're to give her my love, you know, and tell her that it has been here all the time. Tell her that the other fellow may tire of her, but I never shall. Tell her that if she'll come home she'll find me waiting for her, and trying to keep things the way she'd like to see them, and then he'll clear his throat and turn away with that wistful look on his face.

"One time he told me to tell her that he was saving up to buy a new carpet for the sitting-room, because she didn't like the blue one, and last time he said to tell her that he'd planted flower seeds, because he knew she loved a garden, and then he always tells me that I am to know her by the soft, brown eyes and sweet, pretty mouth."

"He's a fool," said the man in the rear seat, bluntly.

"Of course he is," asserted the conductor, "though a smart fellow otherwise; but he's clear crazy on that point, for there never was a woman lived worth loving like that."

They were nearing a station, and the conductor went out on the platform.

The man in the rear seat took up his newspaper and began to read.

A change had come over the face of the woman in front. She had a sweet, tender mouth, that was trembling with emotion, and she was calmly trying to see the landscape with a pair of soft, brown eyes, suffused with tears.—Albany Post.

Money Value of St. Louis.

When Louis IX., the saint, surrendered with his whole forces to the Saracens at Mansura, on the 5th of April, 1250, 1,000,000 gold bezants—equal to half that number of the livres of the day—were demanded for his free boat. But the Moslems came down to 800,000 bezants, and, in the end, by surrendering Damietta, Louis got off for 100,000 marks—equal, roughly, to over £1,000,000 sterling of to-day.

These golden bezants contained about 30s. worth of our gold, but to go to market with would buy as much, probably, as 7½ sovereigns now would. Were the scourge allowed to break forth here, he would probably tell how this high-priced and saintly carcass was treated by his people when Louis died, at the siege of Tunis, twenty years later. Being hard up for cubalmers, they had (according to the Journal of Aubery) to quarter and boil him down in separate cabirons, and so sent but his whitened skeleton to France.—The Saturday Review.

GIVE SAVE AND SEND TO US

In no cases proved a sudden commencement? Why should we not? It is true we have been convinced and with our yearly increased business, have had to be ready to supply the demands some again to be disappointed. Tricks and losers. The over stocked Grand Rapids factory [illegible] to keep up, as without the various contributions to our growing business. Which other cities of [illegible] we are connected with it. Why? Because we are the best [illegible] in the world, as [illegible] the best [illegible] was made, and

[illegible] world knowing the above [illegible] Is it there [illegible] Everywhere on the Antipodes [illegible] Ask any [illegible] Ask any [illegible] Three days [illegible] Ask any [illegible] Ask any [illegible] Ask any