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Poetry. BY JOE JOY, JR. The poet sings of balmy spring, And summer's lights and pleasures, They leave it unto me to sing, The winter's tuncful measures.

HOW IT FEELS TO BE GUILLOTTINED. BY LOUIS FAVOUR.

I felt a slight twitching of the muscles and a very perceptible creeping of the flesh, and a few cold shivers, as I placed myself in an attitude of attention. He immediately began his story: "In 1814, the First Napoleon was banished to Elba. I was then eight- een years of age; and, like the most of the youth of France at that period, was an ardent admirer and a zealous supporter of the Emperor. His military career filled me with enthusiasm, and I longed to enlist under his victorious banner, and share the triumphs which my young and fertile imagination pictured to me so gloriously.

people—a band of brave and determined men secretly united for the bold and desperate purpose of releasing the Emperor from his confinement. They believed that could he once set foot in France, the old enthusiasm would revive, and he would lead France to greater triumphs than before. There had been so many societies discovered and broken up by the authorities, so many elaborate plans foiled, that extra precaution was taken by the leaders in this movement to admit no one to membership unless his courage, reliability, and determination were unquestioned, and his devotion to the Emperor unshakable.

"During my short campaign I had acquired the friendship of a fellow-soldier who occupied a lieutenant's position in the company to which I was assigned. Though fifteen years my senior, the friendship we then formed continued. He had followed the fortunes of the Emperor for twelve years, in Italy, Egypt, and Russia; and his affection for him was warm and steadfast. My zeal and enthusiasm pleased my friend, and he kept it at fever heat by rehearsing the tales of his campaigns, the thrilling incidents in which he had borne a part during his active service of twelve years. On one occasion, being detected in some act of disloyalty, he was compelled to receive sixty lashes, and to toil three months on the public works, wearing a convict's dress, with the ball and chain. He served out his sentence, and smarting under the humiliation, and burning for revenge, he was selected as a worthy candidate for admission to the league I have mentioned. He passed the ordeal of initiation, and became an active member. But no word or hint had I of the action he had taken, for, as I afterwards learned, it was violating a solemn oath to speak to an outsider on the subject, without the consent of every member, and then only for the purpose of procuring an additional member. Thus no one except the members knew of the existence of the league. My friend had faith in my devotion to their cause, and repeatedly urged upon the society the propriety of inviting me to join them.

Some objected to my age, others to the fact that my parents were supporters of the reigning sovereign. The circumstance of my volunteering after the Emperor's return from Elba had but little weight when even among the royal guards were found members of the 'League of Honor.'

"My friend's belief in my faithfulness was strong; and so persistently did he urge before the society my claims to its confidence, that he finally obtained the consent of the members which my young and fertile imagination pictured to me so gloriously. I should have taken this rash step against the wishes and commands of my parents, had not the Emperor's unexpected fall and banishment frustrated my design. Imagine the joy, then, with which I learned of his return to France, my exultation at the precipitous flight of the royal family, and the wild delight with which I hailed his entrance into Paris! Napoleon issued his stirring address to the people, calling for volunteers, and despite the tears of my mother and commands of my father, I responded to the call and joined the army. It was the proudest day of my life, when, amid the cheers and benedictions of Paris, we marched forth to meet the allied forces in Belgium.

"I participated in the overwhelming defeat at Waterloo, and was with the remnant of the grand army that came straggling back to Paris, completely demoralized and overthrown. The Empire had fallen, and the Emperor was again an exile; but he still retained his hold upon the hearts of his followers. Such faith had they in his genius and powers, that it was never doubted that he would return to France and re-establish his Empire more firmly than before. Being young and sanguine, I shared this popular belief to the fullest extent, and held myself in readiness to join his standard the moment he should set foot in France. The disastrous termination of my first campaign had not cooled my military ardor, but it burned within me more fiercely than before; so I waited patiently, expectantly, for the Emperor's return. How he was to accomplish this, I never stopped to consider; with me, as with the rest of his followers, it was an act of faith; to doubt was heresy and skeptics were few. I had little respect and less fear for the reigning family, and I felt it my patriotic duty to cheer lustily whenever a carriage of the royal usurers appeared. It could be done with impunity at that time, for though the royal guards occasionally manifested a little enthusiasm and greeted the sovereign with 'Vive la roy!', the populace were ever ready, with or without provocation, to raise the old familiar cry, 'Vive le Emperer!'

The trial ended in our being found guilty and sentenced to death. We were, however, offered pardon, on condition of turning state's evidence and betraying the leader of the league, who, it appears, had escaped in the confusion. The offer of pardon was refused with indignation by my companions, and I was inspired by their actions to decline the proposition with scorn.

"With the same undue haste which had thus far characterized the proceedings, our execution was appointed to take place on the succeeding day. We were returned to the quarters we occupied before the trial, and, as before, confined in a single cell. But to our gratification and surprise, the passage of which our cell opened. He merely looked in occasionally during the night, and after a rapid glance to satisfy himself that all was quiet, he would resume his monotonous walk up and down the passage. It was a great boon to me to be allowed to spend the last night of my life in the companionship of my fellow-sufferers. Had it not been for the solace and strength I derived from their influence, I fear I must have fallen in the last extremity. Jerome discoursed upon the shortness of life, and cheered me with his own example of happy resignation and the same philosophy which had led thousands before to the scaffold without flinching.

"Before I had time to look about me and ascertain my whereabouts, I was hurried into a dark passage, up one flight of stairs and down another, and was finally ushered into a large room about sixty feet long, where were assembled a hundred and fifty or two hundred men, among whom I recognized a number of acquaintances. The room was roughly finished and plainly furnished. The seats were common wooden benches, ranged in a semicircle around a rough desk, the stool on a raised platform at one end of the room. Behind this desk were seated some half-dozen men, evidently the officers of the league. Whatever exercises were in progress ceased immediately as we entered. I was conducted down the room toward the desk, I ascended the platform, and took a vacant chair behind the desk. My friend whispered a few words to the President, and that officer came and shook me by the hand, bidding me welcome. I recognized him as a certain Jacques Marriot, a former officer of some rank under Napoleon. I had no acquaintance with him, but had seen him frequently, and knew him well by reputation. He led me forward, and informed the assembly that I was the candidate recommended by Constant Jerome, my friend, and if no one doubted my devotion to the cause, the oath of allegiance would be administered. There being no dissent, the Secretary rose and read the rules and regulations of the league, and the object for which it was organized, and he administered the oath of fidelity and secrecy. I was both surprised and pleased at the extreme simplicity of the initiatory exercises, and I unhesitatingly kissed the book and firmly responded, 'I swear it.'

"I was the first victim selected by the executioner, and, as usual in such cases, the preparations were speedily made. In an incredible short time, I was secured and placed in position. I heard the click of the spring that released the blade, and the next moment my head was severed from my body. I say, the next moment. It might have been the next moment to the witnesses of the execution; it may have been the next moment in reality. Curious mathematicians have computed the time that is consumed from the instant the blade is released until the head is severed. However short this absolute time may be, it is not to be taken as the measure of the culprit's agony. The same space of time may be long or short, according to the mental condition of an individual. Moments of extreme terror seem hours to the sufferer, and it is undeniably proved that the mind in dreams will have an experience in a moment, that would consume days of ordinary waking life. Thus, I heard the click of the spring, and knew that the knife was released. I felt it approach; it came like a fall in dreams—slowly, surely, nearer, and terrible. It reached the throat; there was no momentary pang, succeeded by sweet oblivion, as the advocates of the guillotine fondly imagine. The cruel knife goes relentlessly on, penetrating the nerves with the same horrifying slowness as it crawls down the groove toward the agonized victim. I felt its excruciating torture, prolonged and intensified at every nerve and fibre, and was as conscious as I am at this moment, when at last the blade finished its horrid work, and my head rolled into the basket. Do not now draw a sigh of relief and fancy that the agony is over. The great mistake is made in supposing the brain to die as soon as the head is severed from the body. That is not the case. Its consciousness is undiminished. The senses of sight, hearing and smell are as acute; and that of feeling seems to be intensified. I both saw and smelled my own blood, and heard it gurgle from the severed veins, and I experienced the most excruciating torment when the severed portion of my neck came in contact with the sawdust at the bottom of the basket. I looked up and saw my headless body lying on the plank. When this met my view, I experienced a new sensation, or rather two sensations; for both my head and body seemed to have a separate existence, yet of both of which I was conscious. Persons who have lost an arm say that, for a long time afterwards, they can feel the arm in its place, and feel the fingers move as sensibly as ever. In like manner, when my eyes rested on my headless body, my whole body was plainly as I did before I lost it. I also seemed to be conscious in my body, and feel my head in its proper place. Thus I had a double existence, and each seemed to have an antipathy for the other. I remained in this condition it seemed for hours, conscious of what had happened, and fully realizing the horror of my situation. I prayed for death to release me from my agony, and the horrible thoughts crossed my mind that before I died I might be buried or given over to the

surgeons. I closed my eyes and tried to die. Feeling myself moved, I opened them again and looked up. The executioner had my head in his hands, while his attendants were moving my body. I still felt my dual existence, but could seem to distinguish between the consciousness of the head and that of the body. The attendants deposited my body in a coffin, and the executioner placed my head in a proper position beside it. Immediately my double consciousness ceased. I felt the presence of my body, but as something separate from myself—as the coffin, or any piece of matter. I thought they were going to bury me, and I attempted to tell them that I was not yet dead. To my horror and despair, I could not utter a word. All the senses were acute, for there were no lungs to furnish sound. The anguish of the moment when this truth flashed upon me I cannot describe. My mind gave up to blank despair, and after a few convulsive gasps—I died.

"In a moment all was changed. The pain and agony were over. I found myself lying on a couch with Jerome and several of my companions standing over me. I thought that they too had been guillotined, and we had all met in heaven. I felt supremely happy, as I took Jerome's hand, and asked him where we were. But his reply bewildered me. 'We are in Paris, my boy, at the headquarters of the League of the Empire.' 'Are we alive or dead?' I asked. 'Alive and well, I should say,' he answered. 'Then the gens-d'armes came forward and congratulated me, calling me a plucky little fellow, and said I was a valuable addition to the league. I was so confused that I hardly knew whether I was in this world or the next. But at last I comprehended what had passed.

"It was all a part of my initiation. The gens-d'armes were all members of the league, in disguise. The capture, examination, trial, and pretended execution, all transpired in the same building where I first saw the members assembled. Officers, gens-d'armes, judges, jury, and witnesses, were all disguised in the purpose. The initiatory exercises terminated when the candidate was placed in position on the guillotine. The executioner then tapped with a small mallet on the cross-beam of the guillotine, as a signal for all to throw off disguise and come forward and congratulate the new member. It appeared that I had mistaken this tap of the mallet for the click of the spring releasing the blade, and when the members came forward with their congratulations, I was in a sort of spasms or fit. They removed me to a chamber in the building, and placed me on a couch, where I remained in a semi-oblivious state for several hours. I attribute the sufferings I endured solely to my imagination. But from that day to this I have never doubted, nor do I doubt now, that my imagination was true to the reality. I believe that what I endured in imagination is the actual experience of those unfortunate persons who suffer the extreme penalty. Something within me tells me that I cannot reason against this; it is so; and should I, in the least waver in my belief, this would certainly reassure me."

"The old man unloosed his cravat and high collar, and revealed the scar in all its hideous reality. 'How do you account for that?' I inquired. 'Through the imagination, also,' he answered. 'I have given the subject some thought, and am convinced that it is no unusual occurrence for the imagination, or spirit, to effect a change in the particles of matter. Though it is somewhat doubted that the extreme terror will cause the hair to turn white in a single night, nevertheless I believe that there are cases well authenticated. It is an undisputed fact, that infants are brought into the world, bearing scars produced before birth, purely through the imagination of the mother. If it is admitted, in such cases, that the spirit does effect an absolute change in the formation of the particles of matter, and that of the offspring, so clearly allied to the organism of the body, who shall say that it is impossible for the same spirit to effect a similar change under other circumstances in the matter of the body itself? At all events, in my own case there was such a change effected; the scar was not there before, nor has it changed since. I was conscious that you observed it that night in the cafe, when first we met; from what happened at that time, I told you that I felt that an explanation was due to each of us. Such it is, I have given you. My story is ended; and if I have wearied you with tedious details, I beg your pardon; if I have interested you, I am happy.'

I thanked him warmly for his narrative, assuring him that I had been most strangely and deeply interested. It was late when we parted, with mutual expressions of friendship and regard. I intended to accept his cordial invitation to repeat my visit, but business soon after called me from Paris, and I never saw him again. Although he exacted no promise of secrecy, I felt in honor bound to keep his story to myself. His death releases me from this obligation; and I make it public, not only for the interest which the story may excite in itself, but in hopes that perhaps it may lead some one into new fields of investigation, in determining the most humane method of Capital Punishment.

"What better use can an insane murderer be put to than to hang him?" inquires the New York Tribune. Give him a barful of ravyroney and turn him loose among the jurers who acquitted him on the round of insanity.

Farm and Household. Curing Hams. In curing hams, we aim to use little salt as possible and have them keep. An old rule that has served us well is to have salt enough in pickle to just float a potato. Common rules are often worthless, cause they only tell how much sugar, etc., to use for 100 pounds meat. There must be brine enough cover the meat, and if the barrel deep and the hams well packed, brine will be needed than if they are spread out in a shallow tub, and consequently a smaller quantity of salt and sugar will be needed. That house keeper is most successful in keeping meat who examines it oftentimes. Before putting the hams into pickle it is well to run a knife around the bone in two or three places, as this will let the pickle water on the inside, where the are most likely to taint. This precaution is particularly necessary if the hams are very large. If the pickle is just strong enough to keep the hams, they may be taken out at a week's rest for summer use. The best way to keep hams in warm weather or that we ever tried is to cut them in slices ready for the pan and then pack in stone jars, pouring hot lard over the whole after the jar is filled. This keeps flies away and prevents mould and thus is the advantage of having the meat all ready for cooking at moment's warning.—N. V. Farmer.

Watering Poultry. It is the belief of the writer that many of the diseases incident to poultry are due to neglect in providing them with pure water, particularly do I believe such to be the case in the majority of instances where chicken cholera prevails. The omission to furnish fowls with suitable drinking water is one of the worst features of cruelty to animals. It is a neglect that is decidedly adverse to success, hence tends to diminish individual fancy for fowls, and works detriment to poultry interests. Those whom we occasionally hear say that "there is no profit in poultry" are not qualified to have the management of the same, and in their attention may be classed with the thrifless and neglectful parties who keep fowls that get drink only when it rains.—Pawnee Journal.

Worth Testing. Save the tea leaves for a few days, then steep them in a tin pal or pan for half an hour. Strain through a sieve, and use all the liquid to wash all the varnished part. It requires very little "elbow polish," as the tea acts as a strong detergent, cleansing the paint from all imperfections; indeed, any varnish's surface is improved by its application. It washes window-panes and mirrors much better than water, and is excellent for cleaning black walnut, mahogany and looking-glass frames. It will not do to wash unvarnished paint with it.—Western Rural.

Closing Cracks in Cast-Iron Stoves. Good wood ashes are to be sifted through a fine sieve, to which is to be added the same quantity of clay finely pulverized, together with a little salt. This mixture is to be moistened with water enough to make a paste, and the crack of the stove filled with it. The cement does not peel off or break away, and assumes an extreme degree of hardness after being heated. The stove must be cool when the application is made. The same substance may be used in setting the plates of a stove, or in fitting stove pipes, serving to render all the joints perfectly tight.—Prairie Farmer.

Bones are worth more to feed fowls than the same number of pounds of prime grain. For a chopping block, a small log about two feet long, with square ends, is placed on one end as a support. The block is far better for such a purpose than the side of a log. Bones are usually cast out of the back door or in a garbage barrel to feed worthless dogs. But if prepared for fowls as suggested, every pound is worth two or three cents, which will be returned generously in the form of luscious eggs and juicy meat for the table.

An exchange notes the case of two portions of a field of wheat, both of which were prepared alike, and treated in the same manner with the exception of seed. On one portion, clean, plump seed, costing \$2 per bushel, was sown; on the other, ordinary wheat was sown. The good seed averaged 23½ bushels per acre, the poorer quality but 16½ bushels per acre. Keep the best wheat for seed. WITHWASH FOR CHILING AND INSIDE WALLS.—Wash that will not rub off on your clothing can be made by slaking a peck of the best quality of lime to the consistency of cream and adding one tablespoonful of sugar, one tablespoonful of wood ashes, and a few drops of indigo to whiten it. Rhubarb leaves freshly gathered from the garden and placed near the crevices where cockroaches are found are said to be irrevocably exterminating these troublesome insects. For hardness use the white of an egg, thoroughly beaten, mixed with lemon juice and sugar. A teaspoonful taken occasionally soon gives relief.

JOHN G. HOLMES, Editor. WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 3, 1876.

Jan. 27, the Secretary of the Army directed that \$354,030 in checks should be destroyed, leaving still outstanding, and in circulation \$371,378,140.

The Idaho editors have returned. During their visit in Philadelphia they attended Moody and Co's meetings, but not one of the heresies was converted. Hard on these Hoosier quill drivers.

Coming to late heavy rains the Ohio is doing considerably damage by ruining its farms at Louisville. Killing many of the residences stores along the levee so that the plants were obliged to die for want of water.

An Adrian man named Trotter has been arrested on suspicion of being a counterfeit. He is charged with having made and circulated counterfeit money.

The public debt statement for January, shows a reduction of \$1,690,500. The Treasury now contains \$3,001,301 in coin, \$3,104,400 in certificates, \$11,912,580 currency, and \$40,600,000 special deposits.

The St. Petersburg Gazette complains that American ships have been committing abuses on the Okhotsk sea for a long time. It declares that the American sailors have been committing crimes against the natives.

The Spanish Government is said to have invited to Great Britain that she should undertake to send the Carlist troops to Cuba, after which they would be sent to Cuba.

Another Charlie Ross has been discovered, this time near Tiffin, Ohio. His photograph has been sent to Mr. Ross, at Philadelphia, who admits that the boy bears a close resemblance to his son.

A special dispatch from Bay City to the Detroit Post states that the lumbermen's Gazette has compiled figures showing the amount of lumber now on the docks of the Saginaw River. It places the total amount at 142,000,000 feet.

At the Grand Lodge of Masons, which was held at Grand Rapids last week, the following officers were elected and installed: Most Worthy Grand Master, M. H. Maynard.

The Detroit Post, in speaking of the appointment of Mr. Frederick Morley, formerly editor of that paper, as Consul General to Egypt, has the following to say: "Mr. Morley, as his former associates can testify, is a gentleman of unusual intelligence, of wide and general information, a man of affairs, and a thoroughly equipped politician, as well as practical and capable in the functions of business."

It appears from a letter which Col. Bangs is said to have written to the Postmaster General just before vacating his position in the Post-Office Department that the "Fast-Mail Train" theory has been carried beyond the limits of its original purpose, and that a large expense has been needlessly added by means of the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh route.

It seems that Scott originally declined the terms offered for the carrying of the mail, the increased rates being such that Vanderbilt could not afford to accept the contract.

DEATH OF HON. H. W. STARK-WEATHER. The funeral of Henry W. Starkweather took place on the afternoon of Jan 31st, at the Central Baptist Church, of Norwich, Conn.

Michigan Republican State Convention. Detroit, Mich., Feb. 1.—The Republican State Central Committee of Michigan met here this afternoon, and, by a large majority, selected Grand Rapids as the location of the next State Convention to choose its permanent delegates.

From Oceana County. Jan. 31st, 1876. Ed. Record.—For the first time in 1876, we will endeavor to make a report. As the weather this winter has been the general topic of conversation when friends meet, we will give you an idea of what it has been in Oceana county.

The Brooklyn Eagle has taken upon itself the task of predicting the result of the National Republican Convention, even telling us how each separate State will vote. According to the Eagle, the convention will consist of 732 delegates, to be divided as follows:

1st ballot. 2d ballot. 3rd ballot. Bristol..... 250 285 446 Blaine..... 202 286 296 Morton..... 68 70 70 Frelinghuysen..... 80 Hayes..... 44 Jewell..... 13

Repeal of the Resumption Act. Our attention is again drawn to the Resumption act as it now stands by a strong petition to Congress which has been prepared by the business men of Toledo, which asks the repeal of so much of the act as authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of United States bonds Jan. 1, 1876, in an amount sufficient to enable him to redeem and retire the legal-tender notes.

CONGRESSIONAL. SENATE, Jan. 26.—Mr. Allison (Rep., Mo.) called up the House bill transferring the custody of the Indian trust funds from the Secretary of the Interior to the Treasurer. Passed. Mr. Howe (Rep., Wis.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably the House bill to amend the revised statutes relating to naturalization. Passed.

HOUSE, Jan. 26.—Mr. Clark (Dem., Mo.), from the Postoffice Committee, reported the bill for the postage on third class mail matter. It provides that all mailable matter of the third class may weigh not exceeding four pounds for each package and that the postage thereon shall be one cent for every two ounces or fraction thereof.

HOUSE, Jan. 27.—Mr. Morrill (Rep., Me.), presented the petition of manufacturers of envelopes, stationers and printers, asking the passage of a law to discontinue the sale of stamped envelopes by the Government. Referred.

HOUSE, Jan. 28.—The House bill regulating the postage on third class matter was laid before the Senate by the President pro tem. Referred. A memorial from the Legislative Assembly of New Mexico, asking the passage of an act to admit that territory into the Union as a State on an equal footing with other States.

HOUSE, Jan. 29.—A bill was introduced to admit New Mexico into the Union as a State on an equal footing with other States. The bill proposed to amend the act of 1850, which provided for the admission of new States into the Union.

views on finance, and the other his physical weakness. He was not able for several days to finish his speech in the Senate on Mississippi affairs, and he cannot walk without assistance. Mr. Blaine—not to mention his mental and moral qualification—has the finest and most enduring physical organization of almost any man now in public life, and a fund of political knowledge that fits him for any place.

A Help to Resumption. The great helpmate of specie resumption is increased exportation of manufactures. The more manufactured goods can find a foreign market, the less American gold need be exported to pay balances of trade.

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HOUSE, Jan. 31.—Bills were introduced and referred as follows: To exempt all vessels engaged in navigating the Mississippi River and its tributaries above the port of New Orleans from entry and clearance. Referred.

HOUSE, Jan. 31.—Under the call of States, bills were introduced and referred: For the reconstruction of all tariff and collection laws; also, the abolition of the tariff on the importation of goods, commission on transportation, and the covering of goods; also, to provide for the responsibility of the government for all imported merchandise while in its custody; also, for a reduction of duty on lace manufactured by hand; to establish an educational fund; and to apply a portion of the proceeds of public lands to public education, and to provide for the more complete endowment and support of national colleges for the advancement of scientific and industrial education; to forbid territories incurring indebtedness in aid of railroad and other private corporations; also, to prevent useless slaughter of buffaloes; granting 300 acres of land to each survivor of the Maine fire; and to amend the act of H. H. Bagley, of New York, offering a resolution directing the Committee on Liberty to take into consideration the proposition of the purchase of a collection of plastic monuments of Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Lafayette, and other public men.

in the chair, on the Military Academy appropriation bill; Mr. Hubert offered an amendment for the detail of a competent staff officer, to act as quartermaster and commissary for the battalion of cadets, and that all supplies be furnished at actual cost. Adopted. The committee rose, and the bill passed; the pay of cadets is fixed at \$540, without ration. No other amendment except that offered by Mr. Hubert was adopted. Adjourned.

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and give a solidity to our commerce that it now utterly lacks. Then, no matter what we imported nor in what extravagance we might indulge, the great, united productive industry of the country from its enormous surplus would draw hither the trade of the world.

It is a sad commentary on the intelligence of the National Legislature, that during the nearly two months of the session of the present Congress, the large majority of whose members are theoretically in favor of the largest freedom in production, not a single measure has been proposed having for its object the repeal of the crushing weight of the "protective" laws. And these men, oblivious of this great obstacle in the way of national recuperation, are daily jumping up with patent schemes to make money cheap, to water the currency, to stamp leather and declare it money, to remodel the Constitution, to prevent the people electing whom they please to office, and every other possible quack nostrum for imaginary and real political evils.—Chicago Tribune.

SENATE, Jan. 28.—The House bill regulating the postage on third class matter was laid before the Senate by the President pro tem. Referred. A memorial from the Legislative Assembly of New Mexico, asking the passage of an act to admit that territory into the Union as a State on an equal footing with other States.

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HOUSE, Jan. 31.—Bills were introduced and referred as follows: To exempt all vessels engaged in navigating the Mississippi River and its tributaries above the port of New Orleans from entry and clearance. Referred.

HOUSE, Jan. 31.—Under the call of States, bills were introduced and referred: For the reconstruction of all tariff and collection laws; also, the abolition of the tariff on the importation of goods, commission on transportation, and the covering of goods; also, to provide for the responsibility of the government for all imported merchandise while in its custody; also, for a reduction of duty on lace manufactured by hand; to establish an educational fund; and to apply a portion of the proceeds of public lands to public education, and to provide for the more complete endowment and support of national colleges for the advancement of scientific and industrial education; to forbid territories incurring indebtedness in aid of railroad and other private corporations; also, to prevent useless slaughter of buffaloes; granting 300 acres of land to each survivor of the Maine fire; and to amend the act of H. H. Bagley, of New York, offering a resolution directing the Committee on Liberty to take into consideration the proposition of the purchase of a collection of plastic monuments of Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Lafayette, and other public men.

Table with columns: Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, etc. and rows: Time Table—Nov. 21, 1875. Includes train numbers and arrival/departure times.

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Table with columns: Wheat, rye, corn, etc. and rows: Prices Current. Lists various agricultural products and their current market prices.

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GROCERIES DOWN. Everybody uses Groceries and ought to know where to get the most. FOR CASH. We wish to say to the public generally that we are, as heretofore, determined to keep everything usually found in a first class Grocery and Bakery.

FOR CASH. We can not and will not be undersold by any one. Our Lunch Room is being fitted out, and during Ice Cream and Soda Water time we shall, as usual, have the best in town. FOR GROCERIES. Produce, Bread, Cakes, Pies, Wooden and Willow Ware, Pork, Lard, Hams, Dried Beef, Salt, Flour, Stomeware, Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, &c., &c. Be sure to come and see us and you will go away pleased and satisfied again. Tea will be sold lower than the same quality can be bought anywhere west of New York City. Our motto will be discovered in capitals above. Call at the old stand, 53 Front Street, Buchanan, Mich., and see KINYON & VINCENT.

CLOTHING! Mon's and Boy's Fine Clothing, CHEAP FOR CASH, AT THE ESTABLISHMENT. MONEY TO LOAN, AT 9 PER CENT. George M. Savage & Co's List.

THE BEST THING IN THE WEST. ARCHISON, POPKA & SANITA PR R. LANDS IN KANSAS. 3,000,000 ACRES. WANTED: Men and Women to sell brick-making, Lamp Chimneys, 100,000 sold last week. Chicago, Ill., Terms, free. Williamson & Co.

W. E. PLIMPTON. Conveyancer, Insurance, Pension & Collection Agency. Townshipp Clerk and Notary Public. COMPANIES REPRESENTED: Detroit Fire and Marine and Mercantile Insurance Co., New York; Commercial Union Assurance Co., New York; Phoenix Insurance Co., New York; etc.



Sunday Reading.

THE LORD'S LEADING.

Thus far the Lord hath led us, in darkness and in light, through all the varied stages of the narrow homeward way...

Protection by Prayer.

A little girl, about five years old, lived with her parents, who were very poor, in a small village, Prussia.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured by an indenture of mortgage...

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"Know Thy Opportunity."

The grim monster, Death, was stealthily approaching, and could almost feel his hot, fiery breath upon my forehead.

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DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made by Henry H. Kidd and Agatha R. Kidd...

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ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

In the matter of the estate of Edgar R. Beckwith, deceased, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the Judge of Probate...

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

In the matter of the estate of Richard Beckham, deceased, notice is hereby given, that I will sell at public auction...

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STOP A LEEDLE.

It is Petter You Look Leedle Oud. Of you bin a Houssgeper, and don't got no blaco to trade, go to...

SMITH & SON.

Were you get sheep goods and good brics. Of you see vat you don't want, vist schpeck out.

BILL VON VARE.

I bet his der each vat you will do you. Chicago Cured Hams, Chicago Cured Dried Beef, Gilt Edge Butter, &c., &c.

Distressed Yeast That Will Not Stay Down.

Also, the best stock of Groceries, Provisions, GLASSWARE, Queensware & Crockery.

The Old Reliable Drug House!

Having refitted and refurbished my store, and added largely to my stock of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, &c., &c., &c.

A. F. WHITE STILL AT THE FRONT!

Having refitted and refurbished my store, and added largely to my stock of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, &c., &c., &c.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for cleansing the system and purifying the blood.

Dr. V. Clarence Price

Has met with unprecedented success in the treatment of all Chronic Diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS, HEART, STOMACH, LIVER.

WOMEN.

Disseas peculiar to women treated as a specialty. Cure guaranteed in every case. Address or consult, DR. WILFORD, Toledo, O.

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CUSTOM MILL.

BUCHANAN, MICH., KINGERY & MARBLE, Proprietors. The mill has recently undergone repairs and is better able than for years previous to do all kinds of work promptly and in the very best condition.

BUCHANAN FLOURING MILLS.

ROUGH & PEAR'S PROPRIETORS. Cash Paid for Wheat, Corn, &c. CUSTOM WORK CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

J. H. ROE, DEALER IN CLOCKS.

Watches, Jewelry, Stationery, Music, Periodicals, Daily and Weekly Papers, &c., &c.

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MICHIGAN'S FAVORITE PAPER.

The Detroit Tribune. Prospectus for 1876. The Detroit Tribune will enter upon the new year thoroughly organized in all its departments...

Phungrams.

Not to Be "Pucked." When questioning a student as to the classes he had attended, an examiner said, "And you attended the class for mathematics?" "Yes."

Bad Little Boy.

Her beau had done, and after she had put a half dozen more pins in her hair, she came into the front room to find her young man sitting there grinning and her four-year-old brother munching candy like a corn sheller.

A young Southern lady objected to the seeming impropriety of carrying her petty cares to the Albany, Ga., as advised by her colored mammy, because they were so petty.

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