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Business Directory.

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BUCHANAN RECORD.

VOLUME XIX.

Business Directory.

(Kinyon's Hall.)

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TILING.

Having recently erected an

Improved Brick and Tiling Kiln,

I am now prepared to furnish the

the market affords. Also

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Having purchased the stock of

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Call and see my brick and get prices.

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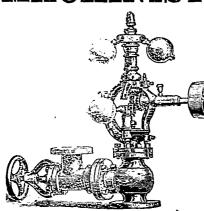
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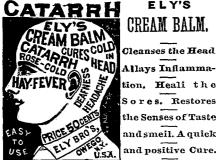
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FEVER 50 cents at Druggists. 60 cents by mail registered. Send for circular. Sample by mail 10 cents.

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LORILLARD'S Giant 10 ct. chew takes PLOWSHARE the lead. PLUG. Ask your Dealer for it.

FOR THE BEST JOB PRINTING,

CALL AT THE

THE LADY SHOPPER. A woman enters a dry goods store,

Steps to the clerk who stands near the door, Asks him to show her the latest style, And she pulls over the goods meanwhile. She says: "I want a dress for my nicce: Will you please to show me the under piece? Oh! I didn't see 'twas a polka spot, That is too near like the one she's got. That piece with a stripe would just suit me, It's just as pretty as it can be; But she wants a better covered ground, With a sort of vine running all 'round, She don't want too dark, nor yet too light, Or a striped piece, nor yet too bright; I think she'd like what you showed me last, But do you think the colors are fast? Cut off a bit before I decide, I'll take the piece home and have it tried. I had a dress like that last fall, And the colors did not wash at all, I like those patterns here on the end, I'll take a few samples for a friend. Now one of this, if you'll be so kind, And a bit of that if you'll not mind. They're the nicest styles I've seen this year, I most always do my trading here. have got a piece that came from here, I forgot the price - twas pretty dear. It's a sort of dark alpaca stuff, I want to match it, I've not enough. Do you think you have it in the store? My dress is spoiled if I can't get more. Will you put these samples in a bill? I'll know where I got them if you will. I'll take them home; if she thinks they'll do,

A GERMAN STORY.

You'll see me back in a day or two.

Karl Van Dunderman lived near the town of Greffelbach, on a small stream emptying into the Kocher, in the department of Jagst, in Wirtemburg. Karl owned a mill there, that he had bought since he had become an old man. It was an old mill, but a good one, and Karl had as much grain as he could possibly grind brought to his place. He ran the mill two years alone, and then, as he found he was growing blind and weak, he hired a stout man to come and take charge. The person whom he hired was Martin Hoffman, a poor deformed man, with such a hump on his back as made him almost frightful to behold. Karl's family was a small one, there being only himself and Barbara Luben, who was only fifteen years old, and yet Karl declared she was the best cook in the country. He had taken her when she was eight years old, her parents having died. At that time Karl had lost his wife, and having no children about him to love, he took little Barbara, and she was so comely and good he loved her as if she had been of his own flesh and blood. Barbara lost none of her comeliness as she grew up,

yet she would carry enormous loads on her back. But Karl only wanted form as any horse in Jagst. Karl had would sooner have sold his mill than his black saddle-mare.

last time had he ridden his black mare. Death had come to call him away. He called Barbara to his side and "Barbara, you see I am dying. There

have given all my property to you save fifty ducats which I have given to ise from you. You shall never marry a man until you have seen him ride the black saddle-mare.

When a man comes whom you do not want, just send him off at once; but should one come whom you would be willing to have for a husband you must tell him the conditions on which you will accept him. He must saddle the black mare, and ride her up the hill and back again. If he does this, then take him; but if he does not, then send him away. And mind you, no man can try but once. If he fail the

first time, he must give it up." for there cannot be a kinder beast.' get injured. Now to all this will you glve me vour solemn promise?"

And Barbara promised very solemnly.

will not disobey,' For a while Barbara wished to know what was inside this letter, but she remembered she had never disobeyed her foster father while he lived, and she would not now darken her remembrance of him by doing it: and so she placed it again in the desk.

She and Martin lived pleasantly together, for she had become used to his deformity, and he absolutely worshipped her. The mill kept working away all the while, its great wheel groaning and rumbling always while the sun was up, and often by candle light, for Martin was faithful.

turned them off without a question. At length, there came a young man whom she did not dislike. His name was John Fostern, the son of an inn thought without cause. I got one let-keeper in Greffelbach. But Barbara ter from him, in which he threatened lowed her affections to become fixed

by further intimacy, to put John to

low me to love you," said the youth, upon his knees. "And why should I do that?" she

wife," was the response.
"You are plain," replied Barbara,
"and I will be equally so. Before I
can give you an answer you must saddle Von Dunderman's black mare, and ride her up to the top of the hill and back again. I promised Karl that I hundred proposals for her hand. It

rapturously. "He would have a man of nerve for your husband. And yet how simple a job that must be, for you ride the beast at will."

"Very proper," returned John. "The man who could not handle so kind a beast would not be worthy of so kind a wife." So the black saddle-mare was led

out and saddled and bridled. "Dear Barbara," cried Fostern, "I am the happiest of men. To the top of only twelve years old, and it was my the hill and back, you say?"

"Then hold your love till I am back. Now here's up!"
As he spoke he vaulted into the sad-

dle, and commenced to draw the rein; but --- "O! Ah! What's the -- Whoa!" But neither force nor entreaty could make the black mare go ahead. She only reared and plunged furiously, and finally, by springing erect on her hind legs, managed to throw her would be rider. Barbara was sorry, and she said so-but she could not help it. So John Fostern went away professing

to be very miserable. Lovers kept coming—some for the pretty girl herself, and some for the money and the mill. Among the former at length came Peter Rothendorf. He was a well-looking young man, of respectable family. Barbara had known him some time, and she knew him to be a good, kind man. She felt sure she should love him if he continued his addresses, for she respected him now, and even felt happy when she saw him coming. But she forgot not her promise to her protector, and she told Peter the conditions on which he could continue his visits. "But that is too easy a task for so rich a prize," the young man cried. "I

am an experienced horseman, and may as well call the work done." "But you must do it," said Barbara, "Of course—and it shall be done at once, too. 'Hail, happy day, that sees

my love my own."

And with this scrap upon his lips.
Peter Rothendorf went out. Martin led the black mare from the stable, and as soon as the saddle and bridle were on, the young man mounted. He waved his hat to Barbara, and then whistled to the mare. The animal's first movement was a sudden spring, her for a saddle beast for since he had sideways to the left-then, so suddenly, to the right-then three lightning like leaps forward, and then, in an instant, a rearing straight upon the hind feet. Poor Peter Rothendorf went over owned her from a little colt, and he the mare's head, and lighted in the great water-butt by the fence. Barbara went sadly into the house, and

The next whom the maiden fancied was Rodolf Silthofed. He also passed through the ordeal, and instead of reaching the top of the bill upon the black mare's back found himself in the mill brook upon his own back. Poor Barbara began to fear she

should never get a husband, for these repeated failures rather tended to make her want a companion. Within the next year five young lovers tried the task, and they all failed. The black mare seemed bewitched. By-and-by Barbara was twenty-one years old, and when she looked into

her mirror she knew she was beautiful. Eleven lovers-good young men -had confessed her charms, but they had been driven off by the strange fatality attached to the black saddle-One day a new lover came to the mill. He said his name was Karl

Thanhauser. He was not far from seven-and-twenty, with a bold, frank face, a fine, dark eye, glossy hair, that hung in nut-brown curls, and stout and strong of frame. His voice was like music, and his smiles like the summer's sun. He had little money, but a great deal of genius. He came up first to paint the old mill-not to cover the fabric itself with paint, but to paint its counter-part on canvas; and while doing this he worked in the house, and took his meals there. After the mill was done, he painted some more pictures of scenery thereabouts; and then he said he must paint Barbara's likeness. To this the maiden readily consented, for she liked the young artist's companionship. Before the portrait was done she wished he

Karl asked her plainly to love him, and be his wife. For an instant she thought of accepting him without running the fearful risk of losing him, for her heart would break were she to lose him now. But her truth triumph ed, and she told the artist that he must ride the black saddle mare to the top of the hill and back again ere she

"And why is this?" Karl asked. "Because my old foster-father, Karl Von Dunderman, made me promise never to marry a man until he had done it."

"And have any tried it yet?" "Yes; eleven have tried, and failed." "Sweet Barbara," cried the young man, clasping the maiden to his bosom and kissing her, "I shall not lose. Thou art mine."

upon the black mare and led her forth. Karl gathered the rein in his hand, and then put his foot in the stirrup. Then, with a cheerful whistle, he brought the beast a gentle cut with his whip, and -she put her nose forward and trotted off. Away to the top of the hill she went, and then came back again, and

more to his bosom. She only laid her head on his shoulder, and said she was very happy. It was arranged that they should be married in one week. On the very evening before the marriage was to take place, the lovers sat together upon the door-stone.

you love and not my name, eh!" "Certainly. But why do you ask uch a question?" "Because my name is not Thanhauser. My true name is Karl Von Dun-

"Barbara," the youth said, "it is me

"Yes; he gave it to me." "He? My father?" "Yes; I was his own son." For a while Barbara looked incredu-

lous. "When I was only twelve years old," er whipped me very severley, and as I come home. Of course this was not

the kind of a letter to move me. I made my way into Italy; got a place in an artist's studio, and finally gained a knowledge of the art myself. When I had become able to gain my own livelihood I set about it; and, as soon as I had laid up money enough to defray the expenses, I started for home. At

Mainhardt, where my father used to live, I first learned that he was dead; and there, too, I learned that he had left his whole property to an adopted daughter, who was not only very beautiful, but who remained single, after a was not the wish for my father's wealth that drew me here-I only wished to see and know the being who had been his to love, and who had taken my place; for, as I grew up, I loved my father more. I came, and I was

know all." On the next day they were married, and then Barbara told Karl about the letter.

"TO BARBARA. MY BELOVED CHILD:

-Once I had a son. He left me when

not long in loving you. So now you

So they went and got it, and, upon opening it, they found it read as folows:

own harshness that drove him away. Should he ever come back, it would be my holiest wish that he might become your husband. But I can hardly hope so much. Yet, ere I die, if he comes not tack before, I shall leave you with a restriction toward this end. But I will not leave it so that any unprincipled man can step in and claim to be my son, as some might do in hope of thereby gaining some of the property I leave. I think my son is the only man, beside Martin, who can ride the black saddle-mare; therefore I shall use that test. Yet I would not leave this to you so that it might prevent you from gaining a husband, for were you to know of my wish, you might put off honest lovers without use or benefit. And if my wish kept you from a husband longer than you desire, the knowledge that it was my earnest prayer will surely remove all unpleasant feelings. If you do ever see my son tell him his father loved him well

"And how could you ride the black saddle-mare when no others could do it?" asked Barbara, as they both wiped away their tears.

and in his last hours of life blamed

Von Dunerman."

him not.

"Ah, it was very simple," returned Karl with a smile. "It was I who broke the mare when she was a colt, and to prevent the neighbors' boys, any others, from riding her clandes-tinely, and also to be rid of the pest of borrowers, I taught her to allow no one to ride her who mounted on the near side. By perseverance I got her so she would even throw me off if I mounted on the side which is always customary to use for that purpose. If you will notice that it is made "wrong side to," as others would call it; and Martin, I find, knew the secret. Of course, no man, not in this secret, would think of mounting on the off side; so my father knew that if I did return, I, and I alone, could ride the

off so many lovers for you?" "O, no, Karl," murmured the maiden, with happy tears in her eyes, "I am very glad, for I have the right one. If you had been thrown off I should never have tried again.' "Why so, dearest?"

beast. Are you sorry the mare threw

"Because my heart would have been thrown off too, and broke in its fall." Of course Karl Von Dunderman was satisfied, and so was Barbara, and more than all, so was the black saddle-mare.

Common Soap.

Manufacturers doing a large busi ness have kettles holding several thousand pounds. The ingredients of ordi nary family soap are, primarily, grease or tallow, rosin, soda ash, and salt. They are boiled for a couple of days. and then allowed to cool for about three days. 'The soap is then pumped from near the bottom of the kettlethis is because the soap in the bottom he was a gentleman even if he was cools more quickly than at the topwhite. "Thanks," he responded, "may and into a crutcher, nearly like a mill you retain your present beauty for a churn, where it is mixed thoroughly. thousand years." "Dat's twice too In this crutcher most of the adultera much," said Matilda, blushing. "Well, if it's twice too much, fair lady, give tion commonly used in soap is introduced. Among the materials put into the soap are marble dust, glucose, sal soda, which is not used so much to cheapen the soap as to improve its appearance, flour, and starch. From the crutcher the soap is run into boxes called frames, and is cut into bars when it becomes hard. It takes about two weeks from the time the material is put in the kettle to the time the bars are placed in boxes ready for the mar-

ket. One-third of the weight of a bar of soap wen boxed is water. This will dry out in course of time leaving a three pound bar weighing only two pounds. Rosin is used in almost all soap, but is absolutely without use except to make the cost less to the manufacturers. This is also true as to all the ingredients in soap, except the fatty substance and the ash. Yet the wastefulness of the persons who do washing make it an absolute saving to the consumer to have three-quarters of it adulteration.—Laundry Gazette.

The New Postmaster.

"So you're the new postmaster at Corner's Crossroads, eh?" inquired the inspector.

"And the former incumbent has

skipped with the funds?" 'He are.' "Is the amount of your predecessor's defalcation known? "It am. "Are his sureties good for the

mount?" "They is." The inspector asked several other sweetness of flavor. uestions, but the new postmaster didn't have enough grammar left to answer any more. A little learning is

a dangerous thing in these Civil Ser-

vice days.—Robert J. Burdette. Indelible Stamping Ink.

For an indelible stamping ink, M. E. Johnson, of St. Petersburg, gives the following for marking textile material by a stamp: 22 parts of carbonate of soda are dissolved in 85 parts of glycerine, and triturated with 20 parts gum arabic; in a small flask are dissolved 11 parts of nitrate of silver in 30 parts of officinal water of ammonia. The two solutions are then mixed and heated to boiling. After the liquid has acquired a dark color. 10 parts of Venetian turpentine are stirred into it. The quantity of glycerine may be varied to suit the size of the letters. After stamping expose to the fire, or apply a hot iron.

Cooked Feed. An Ohio grower of pork has learned

by experimenting, that a bushel of raw corn, fed on the cob, will produce nine pounds of pork, while an equal quantity, if ground and the meal fed raw, pork, and a bushel of meal cooked made about 161/2 pounds. Some experimentkeeper in Greffelbach. But Barbara ter from him, in which he threatened ers report better results from feeding was discreet, and resolved, ere she alto send an officer after me if I didn't uncooked meal. — Colman's Rural World.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

First-Class and in All Styles!

A FINE LINE OF

And everything pertaining to the Photographi

CALL AND SEE ME! Second door east of Post-Office.

C. E. KERR.

A Connecticut photographer is re-ported to have posted this notice on his door: "On account of the anniversary of the death of my mother-in-law, I will take pictures at half price to-day.'

The Physicians' Investigator has watched for a number of years the ef-fect of oat meal on children, and thinks it makes them weak, mentally and physically. As an exclusive diet it impoverishes the blood. The Scotch, though strong, are a dyspeptic race, and, at all events, what may be good for them is not necessarily so for us in this climate.

The use of natural gas has become so universal in the foundries, factories, breweries, &c., of Pittsburgh, Pa., that a saving of nearly 40,000,000 bushels of wal annually will be effected. In fact a great industrial change has been wrought, by which thousands of men engaged in coal mining will be thrown out of work and compelled to seek oth-

er employment. A cloudburst in the Mohawk Valley, on the 28th ultimo, swelled the streams and carried away a dam at Canajoharie. In some of the houses in the neighborhood the water rose breast-high, As the members of a family were making their escape to a place of safety, some one was sent back after the parrot, which had been forgotten. When they were in the middle of the stream, the parrot exclaimed, "Good for gar-

An agent of the Department of Agriculture has been authorized to procure in Russia such seeds of timber trees, hardy ornamental trees, plants and fruit trees, as in his opinion may be acclimated and made to thrive in the exposed regions of our Northwest-ern States and Territories. Cherries, plums, apples, and other fruits of excellent quality, and in many varieties and many kinds of wood, flourish upon the steppes of Russia under conditions of exposure which prove disastrous to the indigenous fruit and forest growths of America.

A farmer of Orange county, N. Y. accustomed to carrying a small quantity of money in the bottom of his tobacco box, lately placed a two-dollar bill in the box and filled the remaining space with tobacco. A day or two afterward to particular that his could have terward he noticed that his quid did not yield to the grinding process as readily as usual, and, removing it from his mouth and examining it, saw that instead of chewing tobacco, he had been trying to masticate his two-dollar bill, in which he had so far succeeded as to render it valueless.

A western man who has lived among tornadoes all his life, who was raised with them, as it were, says that it is easy to distinguish a tornado from an ordinary blow. A cyclone or tornado north of the equator always comes from the southwest. Its first appear-ance is that of a local cloud. It always comes when the temperature is low. It is nothing more than an electric storm. The earth refuses to receive the electricity that is constantly being generated, and it accumulates in a mass. When the cloud extends from one side of the horizon to the other. there is no danger of a cyclone.

The largest diamond in the world, found in South Africa, and weighing 475 carats, or 195 carats more than the Shah of Persia's "Grand Mogul," long the biggest diamond known, is about to be cut at Amsterdam, where a special workshop is being constructed for the purpose. The Dutch diamond-cutters are famously careful artisans, but it is probable that they will particularly look to it that the door of that shop is securely fastened nights.

"Papa, do chickens always go to the country to spend the summer?" inquired a precocious Cass farmer lad of six, when the house was filled with guests at a dinner party the other day. "Bless me, no! What put such an odd fancy into your little head. Georgie?" "Why, I was out in the kitchen this morning when you kissed our girl, Jane, and when she turned red in the face and pretended to be mad I heard you tell her she should have a new silk dress when the 'old hen' went to the

country for the summer." A philosopher and inquirer in Arkansas has started the question whether or not a man inevitably has at his birth "the physical ailment, perhaps in an infinitesimal degree," which eventually carries him off. Undoubtedly that depends. The man who comes to be hanged very likely had no trace of his final trouble at the time of his birth, whereas the ailment of a person who dies of old age may be said to have been with him at the time of his birth to an infinitesimal degree.-Harper's

The pipes by which petroleum is transported from the oil regions to the seaboard are cleaned by means of a stem 2½ feet long, having at its front end a diaphragm made of wings which can fold on each other, and thus enable it to pass an obstruction it cannot remove. This machine carries a set of steel scrapers somewhat like those used in cleaning boilers. It is put into the pipes and propelled by the pressure transmitted from the pumps from one station to another. Relays of men follow the scraper by the noise it makes in its progress, one party taking up the pursuit as the other is exhausted. They must not let it get out of their hearing. for if it stops unnoticed its location can only be established by cutting the

Turkish ingenuity has circumvented the terrible month Ramadan, the Mo hammedan fast. For thirty days, between sunrise and sunset, no good Mussulman allows a mouthful of food or drink to pass his lips. But, then, says a Constantinople letter, it does not discommode the Turk at all, for during that time he is asleep. He simply reverses the order of things, and sleeps daytimes instead of nights. There is no law against his eating at night. He rises from his couch at sunset, and takes his breakfast before going to the mosque to pray. At midnight he has dinner, and partakes of supper just before sunrise in the morning, when he again retires to bed. The night not being good for work, he gives his waking hours to pleasure, and the month, from sunrise to sunset, becomes a vast carnival in all countries under Moham-

The spectacle of ex-President Fish, ex-President and wrecker of the Ma-rine Bank of New York City, serving the State in the garb of a convict in the Auburn Penitentiary, is an objectlesson which all officials charged with financial trusts may study with almost infinite profit. A little while ago this man ranked among the successful financiers of the Metropolis, handling millions of money belonging to other peo-ple, without a suspicion on their part that he was all the while a scoundrel through and through. But his sin found him out, as vice and crime always discover themselves to the world and his name henceforth will stand only as a synonym for dishonesty and infidelity to every obligation of friend-ship and business honor. Let us hope that his partner in rascality will speedily be sent to keep him company among the convicts at Auburn. -Frank Leslie's.

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the disease perpetuates its taint through generation after generation. Among its earlier symptomatic developments are Eczema, Cutaneous Eruptions, Tumors, Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, Purulent Ulcers, Nervous and Physical Collapse, etc. If allowed to continue, Rheumatism, Scrofulous Catarrh, Kidney and Liver Diseases, Tubercular Consumption, and various other dangerous or fatal maladies, are produced by it.

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the test. "Come, sweet Barbara, you must al-

"Because I would have you for a

would not marry a man who could not do this." "The old man was wise," cried John, "And mind," added the maiden, "you can make but one trial."

but rather grew more handsome. There was one other thing on the premises that Karl loved, and that was the black saddle-mare he had owned for thirteen years. She was a good beast, but would not work in harness; rown old and fat he found it difficult to walk much. This mare was jet black in color, and as handsome in

But Karl Von Dunderman had seen his mill for the last time, and for the

is no use in your crying, for I must go -anl I am old enough too. Now I Martin. The mill is yours, and you must hire Martin to work; and besides the mill, I leave you two thousand Thus you see you are very rich, for the mill will not only support you, but pay you something handsome beside. Now, of course, many young men will try to get you for a wife. And now I must have a solemn prom-

"But," said Barbara, "then I shall surely marry the first man who tries, "I know how kind she is. But allowing it happens as you say, you cannot object, for you are not to let them try unless you like them. But this shall not always last, you know, for the black mare cannot live till you are very old. You are now only fifteen, so by the time you are thirty, the black mare will be pretty well worn out. But you shall keep her as well as you and be very careful she does not

And Karl made Barbara give one more promise, and that was, always to use the same saddle she now owned and she gave this promise more readily because her saddle was very beautiful as well as a strong and durable one. After this Karl Von Dunderman lied, and after he was buried. Barbara went home and was sad and lonesome. Martin Hoffman came to live with her, and though he was cheerful and kind, yet it was a long time before she could become reconciled to the loss of her old protector; but when the spring birds came, and the pretty flowers began too bloom, she laughed once more, and her soul came back to its joyousness. One day, while overhauling the papers Karl had left in his old desk, she found a note directed to her. The superscription was in Karl's hand, and the the note was strongly sealed. She was just going to open the missive when she saw some writing beneath the superscription, and it read as fol-"Barbara must not open this until she is married, nor must she allow any one else to do so. I know she

Time passed on, and when Barbara was seventeen she was one of the handsomest girls in the neighborhood.

During this time several men had sought the maiden's hand, but she had

Peter went sadly home.

would ask her to be his wife, so she could put him to the test. And finally the question was proposed.

could give him an answer.

Again Martin put saddle and bridle

then he alighted. "Now what say you?" the youth cried, as he clasped the maiden once

"What! the same name my foster father bore?"

explained Karl, "I ran away. My fath-

NUMBER 24. How to be Unhappy. Think that everybody is against you, and that they dislike you. Imagine you are the only one that

has much trouble Be in constant dread of doing the work which lies before you. Envy those in authority, and wish you had their place.

Whenever you feel bilious and gloomy give way to your feelings. Never let a day pass but that you find fault with something or somebody. Fret about everything you do, and watch for a chance to become very an-

Walk about, talk about, lie about, lounge about, having nothing to do. Having all the prejudice you can possibly get into your soul. Despise everybody who succeeds in

and country gossip you happen to hear about yourself. Take umbrage at every article you see in the papers which fits your case, and put on the cap whether it's you or

Run after every little piece of town

Sit down and do nothing and then

berate everybody who works. Meddle with other folk's business and leave yours undone. Show every one you see how to work, what to work and when to work, but do none vourself

Have all practice and no theory, and then all theory and no practice. Convey gossip from house to house, from store to store, street to street, ear to ear, and heart to heart. To know how others ought to suc-

yourself. Give way to feelings of despondence and weakness. Telling a lie to make contusion

among friends, to banish confidence

ceed and not know how to succeed

between individuals. Drawing a heavy load called "guilty Passing on the other side of the way of life without helping the needy when in our power to do so.

Without love, confidence, sympathy and natural affection for each other.

Never help bear any of the burdens of life; nor help any public enterprise on to success. Have little or no politeness to those you meet on the great highway of life. Be very proud and wise in your own

conceits.

one.

language in the presence of refined people as you can think up. Stand in the coward's den and slander your neighbor, and prowl in the midnight time to draw the deadly knife.

Never speak kindly of nor to any

Breathe out threatening at all times,

Use as much obscene and profane

on all occasions upon your enemies: hate them with all the hatred that a soul can have. Oppose every enterprise which has

the general good for its aim.

Be partial in your dealings with your fellowmen. Always be too late in attending to any business. Leave undone what you commence and begin something new.

Sleep away the morning of life, in

order to have an old age of sleepless regret.—Norfolk, Va., News. A tramp sneaked up to the window of Colonel Merrill's kitchen, and taking off his remnant of a hat, said to Matilda Snowball, who is blacker than the ace of spades: "Fair lady, can't you give a poor but respectable man something to stay his stomach? Have you no pie, for instance?" Matilda had both compassion and pie, and cutting the latter in halves, gave one of them to the polite visitor, remarking that

me the other half or one grows. Set in us even." He got it. Tighs. me the other half of the pie tomake as. It ings.

To Restore Color. It is customary to use ammonia for the purpose of neutralizing acids that have accidentally or otherwise destroyed the color of fabrics. This must be applied immediately, or the color is usually imperfectly restored. After careful use, an application of chloro-form will bring out the colors as bright as ever. Plush goods and all articles dved with aniline colors, faded from exposure to light, will look as bright as ever after sponging with chloroform. The commercial chloroform will an-

swer the purpose very well, and is less expensive than the purified.

Verschiedenheit. Impermeable floors are now regarded as indispensable features in houses constructed on hygienic principles. They must be so treated that the wood cannot absorb moisture: rough places must be made smooth, and such cracks or depressions as give rise to the small-

est accumulations of dust are not per-

A Frenchman has patented a pro-

cess of making butter by passing a cur-

rent of electricity through milk, thus

rendering the operation of churning

unnecessary. A similar method is to

missible.

be used for cheese making, and to restore ancient butter to its original The pueumatic postal-service in Paris, lately completed, cost over \$200,000, and the length of the pipes is over thirty-four miles. The charge for transmitting a letter to any place with-in the fortifications is three cents. The

seven miles apart. Ireland is still greatly superior to other countries in its capacity for manifacturing linen. Her spindles number 874,788. France comes next with 500,000; then Austria and Hungary, 384,908; Germany, 318,467; Belgium, 310,040; Scotland, 205,203; England and Wales, 190,808; and Russia, 160,-000.

The German Government has dis-

charged all women who were employ-

ed in its postal, telegraph and railway

service as clerks and in other capaci-

ties. As during the last twenty years

they have nearly monopolized such ser-

vice in some towns, much suffering

has ensued among the discharged. The motive alleged is that woman is unfit for such public service. The perfume manufacturers of Nice and Cannes crush 154,000 pounds of orange blossoms, 13,200 pounds of acawill yield 12 pounds. A bushel of corn boiled, made 13 and a half pounds of leaves, 35,200 pounds of jasmine blospork, and a bushel of meal cooked made soms, 22,000 pounds of violets, 8,800 pounds of tuberoses, and a relatively large amount of Spanish lilac, rose-

mary, mint, lime, and lemon blossoms

every year.

service covers extreme points about

pipe.

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1885.

Spain has thus far had over 30,000 cases and 18,000 deaths by cholera.

The South Bend Creamery made 5,085 pounds of butter in six days, last

The thermometer is being complained of as an offensive partisan, and should be put down.

Iowa Democratic clubs are beginning to call for a repeal of the prohibition law, and ask for a license law with restrictive measures and a uniform

Complaint is being made by the scrupulous because President Cleveland went fishing last Sunday. He is doubtless so pleased to be relieved of the bore of office seekers that he forgot

Attorney General Garland has informed Secretary Whitney that inasmuch as John Roach & Co. have followed the government's specifications, in the construction of the dispatch boat Dolphin, it is his duty to accept the boat.

Prominent physicians are noting the remarkable scarcity of flies in this country this season. This has always been deemed a premonition of an approaching plague. Can that be the meaning of the present very comfortable absence of the usual summer vis-

The man who is posing as candidate for Governor for the Democratic aid society, commonly called Prohibitionists, in Ohio, says in his speeches that the first and most important thing to do is to defeat the Republican party. This is good Democratic principles, and he may be able to pull the wool over the eyes of a few people by the temperance string.

Fourth of July Address.

The following is the address of Prof. O. E. Aleshire, delivered at the celebration in this place, July 4, 1885:

"The expectation of so large and intelligent an audience, and a comprehension of the significance of this occasion fill me with a deep sense of responsibility to my hearers and of fidelity to my country. I regard this as a great and important day, because civil liberty purchased with life I do not count lightly gained. Therefore, of my country I am proud; proud to do her service, proud to enjoy her protection. If we meet to celebrate the birthday

of Washington and do honor to the sacred memories of Jefferson, Franklin, Henry, Webster, Lincoln and Grant, what feelings of gratitude and loyalty shall swell our bosoms while we meet to-day to celebrate the anniversary of a nation's birth? Though Washington is the deserved "Father of his country," father. May she never sully his honored name.

While I believe in social enjoyment and a good time on this day, I do not believe in counting lightly the causes which call us together. Of all national holidays this is the greatest and the best. It is no trivial affair for a handful of undisciplined men, poor and inexperienced, to free themselves and their country, and transmit freedom to their posterity against the combined opposition of experience, wealth and power. But the side on which are enlisted God and entire devotion to principle must always win. Remoteness of posterity and lapse of time are too apt to blunt our sense of gratitude. Each succeeding year witnesses the operation of American inventive genius, the improvement of the country and the development of its resources: so that it ought to increase our thankfulness for our country's existence. Now, let us all who have assembled here to give ear to the exercises of this hour, pledge anew our devotion to our country and our country's flag, and ponder seriously the grave responsibilities which rest upon us American citi-

If no particular gravity or hallowed recollections attend these exercises, this would still be a grand and glorious day. For it is eminently proper that the people of a free country should lay aside the turmoils and strifes of life, wrap up the cares of business, meet with their wives and children occasionally in patriotic intercourse, and talk together of their country's grandeur, advantages and honor beneath the shadows of her stars and stripes and free institutions.

There is marked contrast between this day and that other, the anniversary of the day on which our country well nigh shook hands with death. Let there be joy to day, and let us weep when mourning calls. On this occasion it will be proper to tell, briefly, the "old, old story," yet ever new, of our country's oppression and freedom, and to recount her imperfections, benefits and resources.

The thought which is uppermost in your minds and in mine is one of national importance to day, as well as one hundred and nine years ago. It is one of national breadth and national depth. When we isolate ourselves from the busy cares of life and meditate upon the impressive fact, that, in population, our land numbers about 55,000,000; when we remember the solemn truth, that all men are created equal; when we do not forget that the United States is legally and morally bound to protect and indemnify all her citizens; when we try to conceive of her untold mineral resources, her nat-ural wonders, her navigable waters, and her mountains that kiss the skies; when we think of the freedom we enjoy, the blood and life it cost, and how our destiny hung upon a slender thread; when we call to mind that, in improvements, discoveries and inventions, we lead the van of nations; when we contemplate all this and all these, then it is that we begin to realize the incomparable grandeur, sublimity and immensity of this national holiday. During the one hundred nine years

of our country's independence just closed, great changes have been wrought. During the one hundred nine years yet to come I know not what greater things may be accomplished. One hundred nine years hence the celebration, no doubt, will be similar to that of this day. New states will have been admitted and will be represented in street processions; the goddess of liberty will still smile, and sometimes frown; our country will have found out and developed more of her natural resources; in extent and population, she will have increased; new discoveries and inventions will have been made to facilitate travel and and drums beat; boys will come to constitution which holds us together town with their girls, husbands with their wives and mothers with their statesmen or demagogues, but a comprattling babes; our children's children will grow patriotic over what their great great great grandfathers did; the small boy will shoot his fire crackers under statesmen or derhagogues, but a comparation will grow patriotic over what their adopted. Frequent State elections engreat grandfathers did; the small able us to replace unsatisfactory offilinois and Iowa meet, there is an unlock to Yaple.

White here in our own Michigan we cans without consulting him. Donator will be shadow of the richest copper fields known. Where Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa meet, there is an unlock to Yaple.

the heels of the unsuspecting old man; lovers will sit on balconies to view the fire works: everybody will have a good time, go home tired, dusty and worn out, though patriotic still, glad that the Fourth of July comes but once a

At one time in our country's history there were but thirteen states, and these not states, but colonial subjects to the tyranny of Great Britain. But 'twas not destined to be always thus. Our forefathers were whole-souled and cherished freedom. They revolted from their subjection and asserted their independent rights. To maintain these cost years of bloody war and desperate efforts, which seemed at times almost futile. Think of the disparagement to our colonies: children arrayed against a common parent; pigmies against a giant.

The result of the Revolution could not have been due to that old saying, so subversive of peace, that "might is right"; for on one side there was little might, but, thank God, a great deal of right. Nor could it have come from superior skill. The colonists, save their forced interference in the French and Indian wars, had had no experience in war. They were not favored with military schools. Nor, yet, was preparation the cause. With few guns and fewer ships, what could they do? But, armed with the sword of free-

dom and the shield of strict adherence to principles of right, boldly they went forth to dare and to die. And on their own field of battle they met and defeated the enemy with his armor of oppression and tyranny. And the God of battles, who sitteth in judgment among nations, was there. He directed the guns of our men in the first skirmish at Lexington, and "sustained and soothed" the soldiers under Washington in his retreat through New Jersey and at Valley Forge. Again, it is a part of the philosophy of history, that a spirit of civil liberty is developed in its fullness in colonies. Placed upon their own resources, forced at times to govern themselves, often suffering from unprincipled governors, so

far away that the government could not know the interests of its subjects, the mother country being actuated largely by a desire for gain, the colonists knew what it was to have and enjoy a free government of their own. It would have been a miracle had they long remained in subjection. When they could brook oppression

no longer they resolved, in Congress assembled, to be free and independent States, which they were, and of right ought to be. They resolved to transmit to their children the richest political boon to mortals ever given, that of liberty. When the time came, leaders, orators, patriots, statesmen, soldiers and generals, from home and abroad, were not wanting. Revolutionary times are starred with the illustrious names of Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Henry, Franklin, Richard Henry Lee, Prescott, Warren and Lafayette.
Washington: the defender of his

country, the founder of liberty, the friend of man. Magnanimous in youth, glorious through life, great in death; his highest ambition, the happiness of mankind; his noblest victory, the conquest of himself. Twice invested with supreme magistracy by the unanimous voice of a free people, presented with a sword by Frederick the Great, from the oldest general in the world to the best, he surpassed in the cabinet the glories of the field, and voluntarily resigning the sceptre and the sword, retired to the shades of private life. A spectacle so new and so sublime was contemplated with the profoundest admiration, and the name of Washington, adding new lustre to humanity, resounded to the remotest regions of the earth. Bequeathing to posterity the inheritance of his name, dying childless, that his country might call him father, and building his monument in the hearts of his countrymen, he lived the ornament of the eighteenth century, he died regretted by a mourning world. Washington! How I love to speak his name! What veneration

doth attend his memory!

These are some of the causes which brought the American Revolution to a successful end. Operating with them was the reflex influence of the spirit of revolution in favor of liberty in France and a desire on the part of the people there to exercise their natural, God-given rights.

And the termination was a success It was no chimera of victory, which burst again into revolution as the smoldering coal bursts again into flame. It was no mirage of the desert which disappeared as the traveler approached it. It was a living reality, whose influence has grown greater and greater as the years of the century have gone by.

Notwithstanding the divine injunction to love our enemies, it is natural for men to hate their enemies. Hence, as might have been expected, there grew.up among the people of this country a feeling inimical to England. As the eclonies were a source of immense prot to England, it was likewise nat-

the should envy their suc-co and prosperity. But as water wars away stone, so time wears away ill feeling. The fostering care of England for a time made the existence of the colonies possible. After the revolt of the colonies and England's failure to bring them back under the shadow of her wing, she manfully acknowledged their independence. But the war was over more than a century ago, and whatever feeling of enmity may have been engendered by England we ought somewhat to extenuate because she was our mother. The reciprocal duties of parent and child cannot be eradicated. It would be both wrong and impolitic for national envy and hate to exist between the greatest empire and the greatest republic on the face of the earth. Both have the same destiny, speak the same language and acknowledge the same God. Both together can do more than both alone. United, they can fathom the ocean and explore the land, and send Christianity and civilization to the ends of the earth. "God save the Queen" of England and let the Republic of the United

States never die! The spirit of liberty which incited our forefathers and brought this desperate struggle to a successful close has not since been lost. It can never be lost. Freedom is immortal. Its body may die and its very life be trampled beneath hostile feet, as in France during the Massacre of St. Bartholomew and the Reign of Terror, but its spirit lives on through eternity. It lives to-day embodied in the sister republics of the United States and France. We see it in our personal rights at home, in our Declaration of Independence and our Constitution. Although crimes may be committed in its name, liberty is heaven-born. Co-existent with religion, connate with happiness and at the foundation of our government, it is the arsenal of peace and protection, behind which American citi-

zens delight in refuge. The requisites of a good government are virtue, wisdom and power. The predominance of the Democratic element gives us more national virtue than can be found in any other government. The people are pure, brave and strong. Everybody knows more than anybody. Since ours is a government "of the people, for the people and by the people," in all its operations the people have a voice. What the people want they always get; and it's nearly always right. If the voice of the people is not the voice of God, then divine wisdom is communicated to us now through no other source.

don't like our representatives in Congress we can change them; and so with all other officers. One greater power I wish the people had in their own hands. I wish they could elect their President by direct vote. I believe the present system to be fraught with injustice, evil and dan-

ger. And I know of no better opportunity to speak a word about it. Remember, I am not speaking of the polities of parties, but of the politics of the people. And the interests of the people we ought all to know. By the electoral system Presidents have been elected who lacked more than a quarter of a million of having a majority of the popular vote. I know it is strongly advocated that the interests of States ought to be consulted in Presidential elections. But "the rule of the majority is the fundamental principle of popular government, because it is the only principle that recognizes the equality of men; a postulate upon which all popular government proceeds." It is said that the electoral system preserves the influence of the small States. Let us see. In the late Presidential election, suppose one thousand Vermonters had crossed over the line into New York; suppose they had all been Republicans; and suppose that by so doing they had lost Vermont; they would have lost but three electoral votes, while they would have gained thirty-six. A direct vote would not rob the smaller States of their influence; it would restore it to them.

The second essential of a good government, wisdom, is vested not only in the whole people, but particularly in the Senate of the United States. United States senators are supposed to be the wisest and best; to be so far removed from the people at large, that their actions are untainted with bias; yet so conscious of the common source of all power that they dare not legislate against the interests of the people. The *power* of this government is vested in Congress and the President;

they to give, and he to execute. No absolute authority attends the President, as in an unlimited monarchy. His powers are so circumscribed that he cannot go very far wrong.

All three center in the whole people.

In the wall of protection that surrounds this government, each man is a brick. The people are the only sovereign before whom the great must uncover their heads and bow themselves. They are the jury of society, pronouncing sentence on their own members and investigating each man's claims to good citizenship.
But I do not believe that all is per-

fection. While we boast of our popular electoral franchise we withhold that right from women. There are only three other classes of people in this country over twenty-one years of age who can't vote: paupers, idiots and lunatics. My dear men, you would shoot the person on the spot, who would dare traduce the fair names and virtuous characters of your wives by associating them with any of these classes. And yet that's just what you're doing by your sanction of this custom. Aren't you ashamed of it? I am. Women own property, pay taxes, hold some offices, instruct your children in the elements of good citizenship, have brains, lecture and write books; yet you say they ought not to vote. If women had the right to vote they would make men better, purify politics, and knock intemperance higher than Gilderoy's kite. I have ten times more confidence in women than I have in men. I wouldn't give one hundred and twenty-five pounds of women for a ton of men. There is no reason why men should vote, that doesn't apply equally to

Oh, no! women must not vote, but we extend that privilege to every man, even though he can't read or write his own name. I believe in placing an educational restriction on the right of suffrage by having a compulsory education law and by its unqualified enforcement. I am not so constituted as to believe that the vote of a Washington or a Webster should be neutralized by that of one who has never read a single line in any of the languages spoken by the many tongued tribes of nen. The ballot in the hands of ignorant voters is like a razor in an infant's hands, or dynamite in the hands of a fiend. Surely, the safeguard of the nation is in its schools and libraries.

Men ought also to know that "protection and subjection are reciprocal. Laws for the benefit of society ought willingly to be obeyed by its members, Civil government needs to be studied, that men may find out in what kind of a country they are living; that they may not only expect protection from that government under which they live, but that they may, in turn, protect it. In such a government as ours every man is his own king; but he ought, also, to be a good citizen and a loyal subject of the supreme power of

the land in peace or in war, I want to see drunkenness banished from the land forever. I want to insist again that I am not making a po litical speech. These are matters of public interest, which I feel it my privlege and duty here, briefly, to discuss. Intemperance is a public evil, a crime against respectable society, and ought to be the concern of the whole people. Why, a man dares not beat his own horse cruelly; and I am informed that one is not allowed to shoot a turkey buzzard at any time of the year. If the protection of the law is extended to animals, why in the name of a living God, not extend the same protection to the boys of our land? In this triangular struggle for protection among the horse, buzzard and boy, I

am for the boy. There is one more question of public concern about which I desire to say a few words, and that is what we call our navy. Most people in this country believe our standing army is large enough (almost large enough to whip a few unorganized, undisciplined Indians); but not many men of understanding believe we have enough ships. We haven't enough to defend successfully the port of New York against the attack of an enemy. There are three corner stones upon which the prosperity of every country must be built: agriculture, manufacture and commerce. To insure any nation's perpetuity all must be proportionally developed. While the first two are on the highway to human perfection, the commercial part of our country is yet un-

developed. But, notwithstanding these few things which I have taken upon myself to call imperfections, I repeat that I am proud of my country; glad that I am an American citizen. I would not exchange that birthright for citizenship in any other country beneath the sun. I attach as much importance to it as did any Roman, when it was one of the chief distinctions in the world to be able to say, "I am a Roman citi-

Behold the resources and advantages of the United States! As I think of them, they fill me with wonder and awe. "Its vast coal fields, its iron widely distributed, its copper and lead, and the rich deposits of gold and silver in its mountain regions, make the United States a treasury of mineral wealth." ts parks and falls are among the natural wonders of the world. It commands the navigation of the "Father of Waters." Its mountains kiss the skies and hold perpetual snows. The indentations along the Atlantic coast furnish excellent harbors which aid in foreign commerce. The rivers of the United States, opening into the interior and connecting its markets with the coast, are its arteries, carrying its very life blood, pure and strong. The labor; the farmer will stop his plow and let the golden grain wave on; the business man will close his shop then business man will close his shop then great Creator; for each would have an erals and metals. It is estimated that congress from this district, refers all with gems of useful and precious minerals and metals. It is estimated that bickinson. He says the administration of the politicians to carry news from the great Creator; for each would have an erals and metals. as now; "calathumpians" will parade inspiration at the same time to kick we have enough coal to run the matter the streets, bands play, cannons roar the other out and put himself in. The chinery of the world for ten thousand Dickinson has taken upon himself the years; and by that time man's genius task of running the Fourth district will have provided something else. and has recommended several a While here in our own Michigan we cants without consulting him.

are the iron mountains of Missouri. Edward Stone and E. Seinn discov-And all the States and territories west ered the decomposed body of a man of the Rocky mountains yield an abunnear Big Rapids yesterday. The skull dance of silver and gold for money and was crushed; the pants pockets turned jewels. Railroads girt the continent: inside out, and the body had evidently numerous systems, 115,000 miles in ength; joining the mineral and agribeen dragged to the place of concealcultural regions of the north with the ment by the coat collar. No clue to cotton and tobacco fields of the south. the identity of the remains or the and connecting the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards. Telegraph lines are cause of the man's death. the nerves of the Man Republic, leading hither and thither and everywhere.

With the improved facilities for trav-

el and communication, places far apart

are brought near and join hands; dis-

echoes of the speaker's words have

ted to nations across the mighty deep.

no human conception can compass.

Native American genius, when turned

in the right direction, can study out

stranger things than were ever dream-

ed of in anybody's philosophy. Suppose, in the midst of this assembly,

with the diversity of men's thoughts

and women's hats, the ghost of our

grandfather should appear! What

changes would greet his eyes! I doubt

if all the stories he could tell of life in ghost-land would be as strange to us

as our every day life would be to him. Why, when he departed from this earth,

men were using a crescent-shaped

knife to cut their grain with. After a

while some genius invented a cradle, a

great improvement, only that facility

was at the expense of labor. Then,

some more made a reaper, on which

the laborer could ride. Labor elevated!

The dignity of the former maintained:

Then, after the various improvements

on the reaper, of self-drop, self-rake,

etc., the self-binder was invented-

seeming perfection indeed. When

these binders were first used in the

great wheat fields of the north, the la-

boring men said they were thrown out

of employment, and sometimes they

burned them in the field. But after a

while they found out that labor was

only turned into a different channel,

with higher wages; that now so many of these machines were used, that it

required a great many men to make them. They learned, also, that inven-

tions are Democratic, and that labor

saving machines are a gospel of good

news to the laboring man. Well, where

it used to take ten men and two boys

in the harvest field, it now takes only

two men and one boy; certainly a great

saving of men and boys. Harvest is

no longer dreaded by our women. Tru-

ly, the burden of labor is getting light-

er and its yoke is growing easier. Now,

in some places the reapers have attachments called shocking machines.

Out in California they just cut off the

heads of the wheat and thresh it as

they go along. I won't be surprised

if, some day, I hear that a flour mill

and a cook stove have been attached

to these machines. This one line of

inventions is a fair sample of all oth-

ers. From dropping corn by hand and

covering it with a hoe, we have come

to use the planter and check-sower

combined, with which one man not

only does everything, but he plants two

rows at once and drops it precisely as

straight one way as the other. We no

longer strike fire with pieces of flint,

but buy matches for a cent a box.

Stages have given way to railroads, and

the thirty and forty cent postage to

With all our natural resources and

advantages, improvements and inven-

tions, we have guaranteed to every cit-

izen free thought, free speech, free

press, free religion, free politics, free

to elevate society and liberate the hu-

education, free everything that tends

In education we are fast coming to

the front. Only three countries of

Europe surpass us. Here any child

who runs may read. Free schools are

the foundation of the superstructures

of society and government. In them

lies the hope of the country. "Educa-

tion," says an English statesman, "is the cheap defense of nations. To gov-

ern men we must have either soldiers

or school-masters; camps and cam-

paigns, or schools and churches; the

cartridge box or the ballot box." Edu

cation is the insurance that insures all

other insurances. Besides the common

schools in which the foundations of fu-

ture manhood and womanhood are

laid, we have colleges and universities

for higher education. Of these we

have about 600, of which more than

200 are exclusively for women. Just

think of that!
The growth of our country in extent,
population, government, wealth and

progress, has not yet been reached. It

is no longer confined to the Atlantic

coast, but already reaches from sea to

sea; it extends far to the north and

far to the south. On the great plateau of the west the deer and the buffalo

and the wild man of the forest still

roam. In the south, tropical fruits

abound. Its area is more than three

millions and a half of square miles.

Multi-handed and uni-hearted, what

may our country not do? The rapidi-

ty of its increase in population knows

no parallel in history. In one hundred

years it has grown from 3,000,000 to

more than 50,000,000. And why not? We need men of wisdom and strength; not to loiter, but to toil. And they

will come, for the attraction is great

While Belgium has a population of 485 to the square mile, the United States

has only about 16. There need be no

fear of an over-crowded country. His-

tory is unauimous in her proof, that

the progress of a country is greater with a dense than with a sparse popu-

With such resources and such peo-

ple we cannot help but progress. We cross the ocean in eight days and go

in our palace railway cars from New

We stand at the head of representative

governments. Yet our progress is in

an infant state. With virtue for her talisman and wisdom for her guiding

star, what not may you and I live to see our country be? I expect her pop-

ulation some day to number 100,000,

000. Ages are but a day in the life of

a nation. For aught I know, the

world's to-morrow may unfold to us

improvements and solutions of ques-

tions to-day unthought of. I want to

live to see the day when what is now

a hope, a promise, a purpose of the

American people, shall have ripened

into immortal history and truth. The

United States is not like unto a house

built upon the sand. I believe it is

here to stay; prosperous and at peace with all the world. All its advantages

and industries are ours. Let us cher-

ish and protect them ever with a

watchful eye and a strong hand, as

good and upright citizens of a great

CINCINNATI, O., July 5.—William Caldwell was appointed by President

Cleveland, Collector of the port of Cin-

cinnati. He now holds that position

and as such officer is the custodian of

the splendid government building in this city. He is the first Democrat

that has held that office in twenty-five

years, and yesterday, July 4, 1885, was

the first time in that quarter of a cent-

ury that the American flag was not displayed on the Government building.

The Government has provided two flag staffs that adorned the towers of the

structure, but our flag was not there.

A Kalamazoo telegram to the Chicago Times gives the following bit of

"It has just leaked out here that

Hon. George L. Yaple, ex-member of

and has recommended several appli-

and free republic.

district gossip:

York to San Francisco in seven days.

two cents for a whole onnce.

man mind.

The inventions of the United States

died away, his thoughts are transmit-

The Saginaws and Bay City have been disturbed by a strike among the "dockwallopers" of the Saginaw Valley, and a force of State troops and tance and time are almost lost to view. So rapid has become the transmission detectives are on the grounds to preof intelligence, that almost before the serve peace.

Buchanan Prices Current.

Corrected every Wednesday by Treat & Repden. These ligures represent the prices paidby dealers, unless otherwise specified Wood, 18 inch, per cord....
Wood, 4 feet, per cord....
Butter, per pound.....
Eggs, per dozen.....
Lard, per pound ickens, per pound...... ick, per thousand, selling...

Estate of James W. Gray, Deceased. First publication July 16, 1885.

Mackerel, No 1, per pound, selling
White Fish, per pound, selling.....

OTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien.—88 At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Berrien Springs, on the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and f our Lord one meaning, judge of Probate Present, DAVID E. Hinnan, Judge of Probate In the matter of the estate of James W. Gray, deceased. In the matter of the estate of James W. Gray, deceased.

Ou reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Nancy Gray, widow of said deceased, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that administration of said estate may be granted to Chauncey Miller, the executor named in sail will, or to some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered that Tuesday, the eleventh day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden in the Probate Office, in the village of Berrien Springs, in said county, and show cause if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Buchanan Record, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

[U.S.]

DAYID E. HINMAN. [L. S.] DAVID E. HINMAN,

[A true copy.) Judge of Probate

Last publication Aug. 6, 1885.

MICHICAN FEMALE SEMINARY

KALAMAZOO, MICH.
On Mount Holyoke plan. Location delightful.
Board and Tuition, \$175 per School year. Fine
Library, Cabinet Telescope and Musical Instruments. Fall term begins Sept. 6th, 1835. For catalogues address Principal.

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The thrilling adventures of all the hero explorers and frontier fighters with Indians, outlaws and wild beasts, over our whole country, from the earliest times to the present. Lives and famous exploits of DeSoto, Laskile, Standish, Boone, Kenton, Brady, Crockett, Rowie, Houston, Carson, Custer, California Joe, Wild Bill, Buffalo Bill, Generals Miles and Crook, great Indian Chiefs and scores of others. Splendidly Hinstrated with 175 fine engravings. AGENTS WANTED. Low-priced and beats anything to sell.

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The most universally useful book ever published. It tells completely HOW TO DO EVERTHING in the best way. How to be Your Own Lawyer; How to Do Business Correctly and Successfully; How to Act in Society and everywhere. A gold mine of varied information to all classes for constant reference. A GENTS WANTED for all or spare time. To know why this book of REAL value and attractions sells better than any other, auply for terms to

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Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.

The Father of Them All. The only remedy known that will positively cure Buggit's Disease. Its merits are positive. Its way to popularity has been secured on its intrinsic worth as a reliable remedy in all the prevalent diseases of the Liver, Kinneys and Urinary Organs. We guarantee it to cure 80 per cent. of all such diseases if directions are strictly followed. Testimonials of its wonderful curative powers will be furnished on application.

Craig's Laxative Pill should be taken in connection with the Kidner Cure whenever constipation exists. These remedies are for sale by S. A. WOOD and D. WESTON, and druggists generally. 23-35

Craig's

VITALIZED OZONE

The wonder of the nineteenth century! The puzzle of scientists and the delight of investigators! They have got something to work and study and ponder over. Its power amazes them. Its silent and mysterious and unaccountable action mystifies the most learned. It stands alone as the greatest enemy to suffering, and the most potent remedy in aid of nature's efforts to correct the disorders of the human system over discovered. Cures Catarrh, Inflammatory Rheumatism

all Ulcerations, Hay Fever, and every other complaint which is accompanied by inflammation. How can it be otherwise? It is purity itself? Not an atom of poison in its composition. For sale by S. A. WOOD and druggists generally.

TO PHYSICIANS!

MEDICATED BODY BANDS. Highly indorsed by prominent members of the profession, for the CURE of Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Painful and Difficult Menstruction, Pleurisy, Pains in the Side, Back, Bowels, and Kidneys. Excellent for Cholera in all forms, warning the bowels and checking discharges. Supplied to you or your nationst they are Dres Stover. plied to you or your patients through Drug Stores, or by mail on receipt of \$1. Send for circulars and testimonials from physicians and patients. Agents wanted NEW YORK HEALTH AGENCY, 285 Broadway, N. Y. 23-26

Important to Canyassers WANTED—Live Canvassers in every county in the United States to sell FOX'S PATENT REVERSIBLE SAD IRON, which combines two Sad Irons, Polisher, Fluter, &c., one from doing the work of an entire set of ordinary irons. Is self-heating by gas or alcohel Imp. DOES AWAY WITH HOT KITCHENS. Price moderate. A large and lasting income insured to good canvassers. Address, for circulars, &c., FOX SAD IRON CO., 95 Reade St., N. Y. 23-26

Dean's European Hotel, CHICAGO. Cor. Van Buren St, and Pacific Ave.

Opposite Rock Island and Lake Shore Depot.

OPEN JUNE 1st, 1885.

100 rooms south and west front. Rates: 75c and \$1.00. Reduction by the week.

TOM A. DEAN, Proprietor. Job Printing Of every description, at the RECORD STEAM PRINTING HOUSE. Warranted to give satisfaction.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising soutracts may NEW YORK.

Michigan Central R. R. Time Table taking effect May 24, 1885.

†Stop only on signal.
O.W. Ruddles, Gen. P. & T. Agt.
A. F. PEACOCK, Agent, Buchanan.

On and after Monday, May 25, 1885, trains will run on the St. Joseph Valley R. R. as follows: Applications for special traips must be made to 3. Helmick, General Manager, Buchanan, Mich. В. Педміск, Gen. Man.

ST. JOSEPH VALLEY R. R.

SPRING AND SUMMER

We carry a full and carefully assorted and closely bought stock from the best manufacturers in the East.

Our Prices Always Right! Ladies' Shoes from \$1.25 to \$5.

They are worth \$5 to \$1.25. Misses' Shoes from \$1 to \$3.50. They are worth 3.50 to 1.00.

Child's Shoes from 50c to 1.00. They are worth 1.00 to 50c. Men's Shoes from 1.00 to 5.00. They are worth 5.00 to 1.00.

Boy's Shoes from 1.00 to 3.00. They are worth 3.00 to 1.00. Ladies' and Misses' Walking Shoes from 75c to 2.00.

They are worth 2.00 to 75c. A Big Line of Ladies' and Misses' Foe Slippers at any price you ask

SCOTT & BROWNFIELD.

STEAMBOAT EXCURSIONS!



Having recently newly fitted up the Pleasure METTIE-JUNE,

She will be kept in readiness for Pleasure Excursions!

AT ALL TIMES. Regular excursions of seven miles will be made each Sunday afternoon, leaving her dock each hour.

Tickets 15 Cents.

The Nettie-June and her tow will safely accom-nodate one hundred persons. A. J. CAROTHERS, Prop'r.

Twin Foes to Life Are Indigestion and Constipation. Their primary symptoms are among the most distressing of minor human allments, and a host of diseases, speedily resultant from them, mutually aggravate each other and assail at once the whole machinery of life. Nausea, Foul Breath, Sour Stomach, Dizziness, Headaches, Bilious Fever, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases, Piles, Rheumatism, Nauraleia, Droppy, and various Skin. Neuralgia, Dropsy, and various Skin Disorders, are among the symptoms and maladies caused by derangement of the stomach and bowels

• A Thorough Purgative medicine is the first necessity for cure. Then the cathartic effect must be maintained, in a mild degree, just sufficient to prevent a recurrence of costiveness, and at the same time the liver, kidneys and stomach must be stimulated and strongthened.

Ayer's Pills Accomplish this restorative work better than any other medicine. They are searching and thorough, yet mild, in their purgative action. They do not gripe the patient, and do not induce a costive reaction, as is the effect of other cathartics. Withal, they possess special properties, diurctic, hepatic and tonic, of the highest medicinal value and

Absolutely Cure All diseases proceeding from disorder of the digestive and assimilatory organs. The prompt use of Ayer's Pills to correct the first indications of costivecorrect the first indications of costiveness, averts the serious illnesses which
neglect of that condition would inevitably
induce. All irregularities in the action of
the bowels—looseness as well as constipation—are beneficially controlled by
AYER'S PILLS, and for the stimulation
of digestive organs weakened by longcontinued dyspepsia, one or two of
AYER'S PILLS dally, after dinner, will do
more good than anything else.

Leading Physicians Concede That AYER'S PILLS are the best of all cathartic medicines, and many practitioners, of the highest standing, customarily prescribe them.

AYER'S PILLS, PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. [Analytical Chemists.]

\$66 a week at home. \$5.00 outfit free. Pay ab. Solutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty. Write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine

CHAS. BISHOP,

SUCCESSOR TO BARMORE& RICHARDS,

GROCER AND BAKER.

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STAPLE AND PANCY GROCERIES, Crockery, Glassware,

BAKERY GOODS

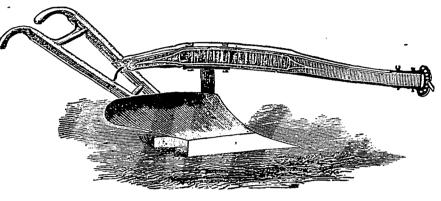
And in fact everything usually found in a first-class Grocery

Please Give Me a Call. CHARLES BISHOP,

54 FRONT STREET.

FARMERS, CALL ON SAMSON & PIERCE

PLOWS AND REPAIRS



We keep the Genuine Oliver.

Also, a Full Line of

COOK STOVES AND RANGES.

A car load of Steel Nails just received. Builders should get prices.



Drugs, Medicines, Books, Stationery, School Supplies,

&c., &c., &c.

A first-class Pharmacist to fill Prescriptions.

> S. A. WOOD, Buchanan.

IF YOU ARE GOING TO

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GO TO

ROE BROS.

AND BUY SOME OF

MASURY'S READY-MADE CORORS,

HEATH & MILLIGAN'S

BEST PREPARED PAINTS!

Satisfaction Guaranteed.



Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, are to be had very cheap for cash for the next 30 days, as we soon go east for fall stock. Do not fail to get our prices before G. W. NOBLE. you buy.



Mr. J. Imhor's building is fast approaching its full height.

THE next social of the Advent church will be held at the residence of Jas. K. Woods, on Thursday, July 30.

TWENTY-ONE converts were received to full membership in the M. E. Church in this place, last Sunday.

TEKONSHA wool buyers hauled their wool to Homer because Michigan Central freights were too high to suit

T TORNTON HALL is now a Justice of the Peace, ready to attend to business in that line. That's the reason he wears a white plug hat.

An ice cream social was given by the ladies of the M. E. Church last evening, in Binns' building, which was well attended.

THERE will probably be more large potatoes on exhibition in this vicinity this fall than ever before. The growth thus far has been remarkable.

MR. SETH STRAW is papering the M. E. Church at Edwardsburg. His fame as paper hanger appears to be quite extended.

Mr. S. H. MARTIN, of Three Oaks burglarized Sunday morning. The booty was light.

Downgiae theatrical talent has been doing a few neighboring towns in good shape with Joshua Whitcomb. They gave Berrien Springs a visit.

A substantial stone culvert has just been completed at the road-crossing over the outlet of Egbert's lake, Bertrand township.

AT St. Joseph the Marshal and Street Commissioner are elected monthly by the Common Council. Can't trust a man for a year, we suppose.

THE saloons of St. Joseph were all open on the 4th and did a thriving business, if the Republican is to be believed. Where is your "Law and Order

THE heavy storm that visited this vicinity July 8, assumed the form of a cyclone in Allegan county doing about \$6,000 damages to property. No one was injured.

THE St. Joseph Valley Railroad Company met Tuesday and officially decapitated Mr. W. D. Crane, and the office of Vice President is now a vacancy.

NILES DISTRICT M. E. Camp Meeting will commence August 4 and continue ten days. The elegant (?) posters announcing the meeting are from the press of the Edwardsburg Argus.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the post-office at Buchanan, Mich., for the week ending July 16: Silas Cole, Japhet Godfrey, J. E. Liter, Fred Marsh, Franklin Pierce; Postal Cards-Almon Branch, John Stinover. L. P. ALEXANDER, P. M.

THE Christian church society, of South Bend, will run an excursion to Benton Harbor next month. It might be proper to remark that the excursion will not go over the St. Joseph Valley Railroad.

Work has been commenced on the horse railway between St. Joseph and Benton Harbor and will be pushed forward to completion. During the sailing season the new road will find a formidable opposition in the ferry boats

THE farmers in this vicinity will have the greater part of their harvesting done this week. The crop is far above the average both in quality and quantity. It is seldom that a finer, plumper berry is harvested in Michigan than is produced this year.

on the canal.

ONE of the employes on the Michigan Central construction train under Conductor Russell, had a good share of the fleshy part of the middle finger of his right hand amputated, while handling a frog at Dayton, Monday morning.

OSCAR COLLINS was brought before Esquire Dick Saturday by Constable Evans, charged with burglarizing Harry Servis' house in Galien township, July 5. His partner in iniquity, Lon. James, was sent to jail by Esquire Hess, of Three Oaks, to await trial in the circuit court on the same charge. These are the fellows who were recently fined for chicken thieving from a Mr. Smith in Galien. He was dis- their letters and recommendations charged.

The Visitors Miss Jennie Bryant of Niles visited over Sunday in this place.

MISS MAY SANDERS of Niles visited it this place Sunday. E. M. PLIMPTON, of Benton Harbor,

was in town over night, Tuesday. MRS. C. G. THOMAS is visiting with friends in Laporte this week. MRS. HARGER returned to Buchanan

on Monday, from Kentucky. MISS ROBERTS of Three Rivers is visiting in this place, the guest of Miss

MRS. LIZZIE MONROE, nee Cook, of Jackson, is visiting which her parents in Galien.

Mrs. Horace Strong is visiting her husband in St. Louis, where he is clerking for his brother.

Mrs. D. Weston has returned to Illinois to be with her daughter Min-

nie, whose health is quite poor. MR. DWIGHT WARREN of Three Oaks was in this place Tuesday. He has turned book agent.

MISS JENNIE KENNEDY, of Concordia, Kan., is in Buchanan, a guest of Mrs. Geo. Churchill. Miss K. was formerly a resident of this place. MISS ALMIRA BURRUS, one of the

officers in the Reform School for girls at Adrian is making her annual visit with relatives in this county. MISS FRANC ALVORD, who has for

the past few months been employed in the Asylum for the Insane at Kalamazoo, is home for a visit. CHARLEY CARROLL has gone to New

Troy for a business and pleasure trip. He will rusticate during a portion of the huckleberry season. THE Misses Anna and Gussie Tay-

lor, of Petersberg, Mich., Addie and Julia Graham, of Berrien Springs, Miss Minnie Smith, of Chicago, are spending the week in this place, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Graham and family. GEO. H. MURDOCH, Jr., was in Buchanan Sunday and Monday. There appears to be some strong attraction here for George, but he is an editor,

SOLD TWICE.-Mr. Henry Storm has sold his farm of forty acres, in Niles township, to Henry G. Mead for \$3,000, and in exchange takes Mr. Mead's house and lot on Detroit street, at \$1.-100. One Henry goes to be a Granger and the other moves to town.

and they are liable to be found a' most

PETER SIMPSON, a drunk and disorderly, was locked in the village cage in St. Joseph last Thursday and during the night hung himself by a handkerchief tied to his bunk, which was so low that he had to hold up his feet to prevent touching the floor and insure a good job. He was a harness maker, and 35 years old.

Owing to the unwillingness on the part of the Recorder to furnish copy and the misfortune to have his store gratis, and on the part of the Council to pay him for it, and on the part of the editors to write it up in official form and publish it at the price they receive, the doings of the Common Council do not go before the people.

> John Strauser was arrested by constable Jordan, near Bristol, Ind., and brought before Esquire Dick Friday, charged with stealing a horse from John Heinzelman a few days before. He was held for trial at the next term of court, and in default of \$500 bail went to fail

YESTERDAY afternoon, while working in the harvest field, Wm. Conradt thought his reel chain was not working right, and run his hand between the chain and sprocket wheel without | barn. stopping the machine. He came to stub of his middle finger and the bruis

town to have the doctor patch up the es on those on either side of it, before he did any more harvesting. BISHOP WEAVER, of the United

Brethren Church, spent last Sabbath, July 12, in North Manchester, Ind., dedicating the new U. B. Church in that city. Although quite out of health, the Bishop preached with wonderful power, after which he succeeded in raising over three thousand dollars, and the beautiful temple was given to

BENTON HARBOR has voted to raise \$5,000 for public improvements, the terns. money to be employed toward building a bridge across the St. Joseph river between Royalton and Benton for railroad and highway purposes. This is one more step toward the extension of the St. Joseph Valley Railroad to Benton Harbor.

Some of the oak woods in this vicinity are quite well colored with dead twigs, the work of the seventeen-year locust. An examination of these deadened twigs will reveal the eggs of the locust, planted nearly to the heart of the twig by the borer in the solid wood, and compactly stored in the diminutive

MASTER CLINT CRANDALL was trying to make a circus of himself Monday afternoon, and in throwing a somersault from a spring board, and jumping over sixteen elephants and a scotch terrier pony, alighted wrong end up and broke his right arm. Since that time Dr. Spreng has been doing the performing, and Clint is simply ringmaster.

MRS. JOHN GILLESPIE, of Berrien township, died quite suddenly of heart disease Friday forenoon. She was taken quite ill while in the garden picking peas, and in about two hours expired. She was about 53 years old, widow of John Gillespie, whose death occured about two years since. The funeral which was held Sunday is said to have been one of the largest gatherings of the kind ever held in the county. Rev. H. V. Warren of this place officiated.

THE famous "frozen sweat of labor" orator is in Washington doing yeoman service for the appointment of Foster Pratt as postmaster at Kalamazoo, against A. J. Shakespeare. Some of the candidates here will be pleased to learn that he has at last concluded to interfere with the Fourth district appointments, and should be putting in while he is on the battlefield.

Ninth Annual Meeting Of the Young People's Picnic Associ

[Official Notice.] The ninth annual meeting of the Young People's Picnic Association of Berrien County will he held at Barnard Grove, Berrien Springs, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1885. Hon. A. N. Woodruff of Watervliet,

Thomas O'Hara of Berrien Springs. will be present and address the Asso-Music will be supplied by the Niles Silver Cornet Band, the Berrien Springs Band and Glee Clubs. Amusements in variety will be provided. The Com.

Prof. O. E. Aleshire of Buchanan, and

mittee will spare no effort to insure an enjoyable day to the people.

By order of Business Committee. FREMONT D. NICHOLS, Pres. WALTER KEPHART, Sec.

THE Berrien Centre correspondent in the Niles Democrat has the following item concerning one of our good citizens:

John F. Peck has sold his farm to Jacob Crall's brother from Ohio. Consideration \$9.500—\$95 an acre—and Mr. Peck has all the crops on the place It is a good price and a good farm, and we regret to see him sell out for he will be missed by many friends and neighbors. Although being away from the farm in business in Buchanan his family were all here and were always found to be upright, kind and obliging, and it will be with many regrets of old neighbors and friends that they leave. They will take with them to their new home the best wishes of all.

Farmers about Buchanan have formed the "Lakeside horse thief association," with Alonzo Sherwood president. This is not an association of horsetheives, but a sort of a vigilance committee which is to be ever ready to pursue and arrest horse thieves. Regular meetings are held in February and August, but horse thieves have the privilege of calling irregular ones as often as they see fit. Jacob J. Van Riper's name appears on the member-

ship list,—Evening News. Right again. That association was formed ten years ago and has been in a flourishing condition ever since. One of the members had a horse stolen in the early life of the association and the thief was brought to justice so suddenly that no member has been molested since.

LEVI LISTER was arrested Friday

evening charged with beating his wife, complaint being made by her father, Mr. H. N. Mowrey. His hearing was Saturday forenoon, when he plead guilty and was charged by Justice Dick, \$40 fine and \$8 costs. The law in this state provides that in such cases that the punisement shall be a fine not to exceed \$200, or imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed one year, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court. There was considerable comment on the exceeding low price the court placed on this species of assault and battery. The ease brought about the strongest odor of tar that has floated over the quiet village of Buchanan in many a day, and with it a wish for a Maryland wife | bad but not dangerous wound. beater's law. It is one of the miscarriages of nature that such brutes should be placed on the face of the earth with only two legs.

THREE OAKS ITEMS. July 15, 1885. The farmers are all very busy in their harvest and haying, and a good many are inquiring for help. The wheat crop

in this vicinity is very good. The new whip factory is progressing slowly. What is wanted now is a few men of capital to build houses to rent. There are a great many calls every day

for a place to live, but have to go away without finding it. J. M. K. Hilton is in New York State on a visit.

Dr. F. F. Sovereign has bought him house. He has already commenced a

Prof. Alva Sherwood and Mr. Coddington were in town Tuesday. Mr. Stephenson, from Illinois, is the

guest of M. II. Olmstead. J. B. Pomeroy has sold his farm just south of town, and is going to build him a very nice house in town.

George Steck is also building a fine The machinery for the whip factory is mostly here.

heard most of the time during the day. He does No. 1 work. There is a man here from Chicago

ooking up the creamery business. A. B. Wright has just bought a very nice new hearse-one of the latest pat-

There are several strangers in town this morning looking around among Henry Chamberlain has returned

from Washington. There are a good many new barns being built all around here in the В. country.

GALIEN ITEMS. J. Avery, a Jeweler from Eau Claire, has located in Galien. Married, by Justice Wm. A. Robe,

Sunday, July 12, Fred Davis and Jen-

The famous .Dr. Gray, of Michigan City, visited this place Saturday, to heal the sick and extract teeth without pain. He extracted some teeth for Mrs. S. Wheaton, and in so doing broke an artery which bled profusely. He exhausted all his skill, but could not stop it. Dr. Bulhand was called and soon stopped the flow of blood, and thereupon the women of that vicinity turned in wrath upon Dr. Gray, and he took his departure on the afternoon train. The doctor appears to be meeting with decided opposition on all sides. Tough business on a travel-

on him. At the school meeting on Monday night it was voted to have ten months school the coming year, instead of nine. One day last week a well-known citizen of Weesaw attempted suicide by hanging, but was prevented by the timely arrival of his wife. Jumbo.

ing doctor when the women get down

NEW TROY ITEMS.

July 13, 1885. Mr. Charles Evans and wife were in town Sunday, visiting with their former neighbor, 'Squire Ballengee. Mr. and Mrs. Gifford, of Buchanan,

are visiting relatives here. Mr. Albert Morley returned to Chicago to-day.

Mr. Joseph Rogers paid us a short visit last week.

The elite of New Troy society had a | temperance movements extending picnic at the lake Sunday. It is to be through many years: in them the peopresumed that they enjoyed themselves. Harvesting in the woods this year is a matter of but small importance, as it

is nearly all done with self-binders. This seems to be changable weather, and as a result it keeps the weather and social wiseacres busy to foretell

coming events with any accuracy at The officers of the school board for the ensuing school year are, H. L. Potter. Moderator; J. S. Pardee, Director;

C J. Smith, Treasurer. SAWDUST.

| Niles Mirror.] Geo. H. Murdoch, of the Journal, is making an effort for an Indian agency and we hope he will be successful, for we do not believe he could be induced to swindle them as many have done heretofore.... C. W. Halloway was surprised on Friday morning last at finding 14 young chickens hatched from 13 eggs.

[Benton Harbor Expositor.] Despite the lies put into circulation by a few cranks living outside of the illage, who never did wish Benton Harbor any good, the proposed new railroad to this village is an assured fact together with the highway bridge between Boyalton and Benton.... Danl. Brant, one of the oldest residents of this end of the county, known to every one far and near, died suddenly at his home on Monday.

[Benton Harbor Wedge.] An excursion party of 587 people came over from Chicago to St. Joseph on the steamer Lora on the 4th of July, to celebrate.....Joseph Richards unfortunately met with quite a serious accident on Friday afternoon last. He was splitting wood near his residence. and when about to strike a blow, the uplifted ax unexpectedly caught in a clothes line and descended on the top of his head, cutting a deep gash. It is lucky for Mr. Richards that he escaped with his life, for if the ay had been a sharp or e the blow would have killed him dead on the spot.

[Benton Harbor Palladium.] The strawberry season which is just now at its close has been a remarkably successful one in respect to the large quantity and fine quality of the fruit, but an ignominious failure towards enriching the pocket-books of the producer. We learn that a prominent fruit grower south of this place, has shipped 1000 cases and while some were sold at fair prices, yet in the aggregate they netted him so little that e will have less than fifty dollars for his pains:...Mr. John H. Earle and wife, who have been visiting their relatives Rev. Mr. Earle and family for the past two weeks, returned yesterday to their home at Buchanan.

[St. Joseph Republican.] An old log house near Benton Harbor has been taken to pieces and shipped to Chicago, where it will be put together again and form a part of the panorama of the Battle of Gettysburg. .The only bad accident occuring on the Fourth that we have heard of Miss Zelia Sweet was the unfortunate victim. While walking on Front street in company with her cousin, C. O. Sweet, some one near them fired a pistol and the bullet from the weapon struck her in the left arm, producing a

The physicians of Berrien county of Wednesday and organized a Berrien County Medical association. All parts of the county were well represented. The society will hold its meetings hereafter on the first Wednesdays of May and October. Dr. W. F. Mason, of this place, was elected president, with Dr. John Bell, of Benton Harbor, as vice-president: Dr. F. F. Sovereign, of Three Oaks, secretary; Dr. John Egbert, of Niles, treasurer. The next meeting will be held in Benton Harbor, October 7.—Berrien Springs Journal.

An example of the work of whisky is hat of Wm. Drummond, of Chicago, at one time Chief Justice of Utah, who was convicted in the Chicago Police Court, of stealing stamps from a package of papers in the street mail boxes. and was fined \$5. He is old, ragged and infirm, and confessed that he stole a nice lot and is going to put up a fine the stamps in order to get a drink—Bu-

chanan Record. Yet the material and traffic that does this kind of work is what the Record is so strenuously opposed to prohibiting.

-Buchanan Independent. The RECORD is "strenuously opposed" to the passage of any law that is to stand upon our statute books a dead letter. That any attempt to legally prohibit the sale and drinking of whisky by law would be such a case is plainly proven by the experience of those States where this means of suppressing the liquor traffic has been tried. The The hum of Pomeroy's new planer is attention of the Independent is called to the review of the first year of "prohibition" in Iowa, as gathered from the Mayors and chief officers of the leading cities and towns of the State, in the Chicago Tribune for July 10. Up to July 4, 1884 Iowa had a law providing for the taxation of the liquor traffic by local authorities, and since that date has had prohibition pure and simple. Under the tax law Keokuk, with 12,000 inhabitants, had 29 saloons, under prohibition, 37: Davenport, 21,-000, had 130, now has 150. Ottumwa has 9,004 inhabitants. Before prohibition was the law she taxed saloons \$1,000 and had 22 saloons, and now that it is positively a violation of law to sell or buy intoxicating liquor, or to tax its sale, Ottumwa has 116 salocus, and instead of receiving from the saloons \$22,000 to help bear the burdens the 22 saloons brought upon the community, they have nothing to bear the burdens brought on them by the 116 saloons, excepting an increased taxation on the taxable property of the town. The RECORD is decidedly op-

posed to this kind of business. The following Tribune editorial comment on the review mentioned above very nearly describes the situation: After a year's trial of paper prohibition in Iowa the evils of liquor-drinking are no less than ever before, as as shown by a careful canvass of the State reported in the Tribune yesterday. It is conceded that in the smaller towns and in the rural sections of the State little change is to be noted, since in these localities the strict tectotalers are in a great majority, and public sentiment had restricted the liquor traffic to narrow limits long before the law sought to prohibit it. Before the stat ute was enacted the people in these communities had practically prohibited the liquor traffic by refusing to drink and hence there was as little need for a law on the matter as there would be for an enactment against blasphemy in a Quaker settlement. In the larger towns of the State, where the population is of a mixed character, the peo ple who drank before the time of prohibition drink harder now, and the liquor trailic is set free from all coi

explain why coercive teetotalism should have just these effects.

The communities in Iowa that are free from the liquor traffic owe their fortunate situation to "moral sussion." not to legal coercion. In these sections the people led industrious, frugal lives, and they were temperate, not through Mr. Wm. Pierce and Sherman Pen-nell expect to commence threshing of personal conviction. These com-wheat the last of this week.

ple cultivated every form of persuasive influence, and at last produced a public sentiment practically unanimous in favor of total abstinence. They had but little need of a prohibitory law. All that had been gained for temperance in these localities was through influence brought to bear on the drinkers and not by holding legal clubs over the sellers whom the drinkers patronized. Each man was his own prohibitionist, and temperance reform a matter of persuasion, not of coercion. In such places prohibition prevailed because it represented public sentiment and accorded with the will of the ma-

Coercive teetotalism necessarily fail-

ed to gain in the larger towns the same

will of the majority.

results that persuasive methods had Summer number. The leading article is reached in the smaller. Temperance reform became at once a matter of factional brawl. The appeal was made to force and coercion, but that proved to be a game two could play at. In the cities it was found that the physical power, the voting force, the weight of public sertiment, were all on the other side. The display of the red rag of coercive teetotalism brought all their forces out in such strength that the Prohibitionists were only an intimidated and helpless minority. They appealed to coercion and went under. In many of the towns the saloons have increased in number, and the drinkers and sellers fairly run riot in celebrating their victory in the struggle of force. Meanwhile the methods of persuasive temperance reform have been practically abandoned, and the princile towns of Iowa know what it is to have the liquor traffic set free from all control. In every locality the question of liquor-selling depends simply on the There is only one law that can meet the pecular situation in Iowa. Since total abstinence is the practice throughout the rural parts of the State, prohibition may continue as the general rule and declarative of public sentiment. Local option should be provid-

ed so that license taxation may be enfully abreast with public sentiment in every portion of the State. With a provision for a restrictive tax of not ess than \$1,000 and as much more as the municipality might see fit to imnose, the traffic would be put under strict regulation and control in the cities, while prohibition could still be enforced in every place where it is possible. Prohibition has succeeded in lown in places where there is the least need for it and failed everywhere else. A prohibitory law with the option of neavy regulative taxation in every place where prohibition is impossible would restrict the evils of the liquor traffic in the greatest possible degree in every section of the State and yield large revenue in support of the municipal governments, thereby lightening the heavy burdens of the taxpayers. At present there is neither prohibition nor taxation of the liquor traffic in the

State Items.

The Ionia house of correction has Membership fee to Grand Rapids

cities of Iowa.

Furniture Association, \$3. A Kalamazoo firm has shipped a large consignment of velocipedes to

May Slater, a "sweet sixteen" year old of Grand Haven, picked 172 quarts f strawberries, July 7.

world in posessing a young lady's base ball nine.

A silver watch was found in a watermelon bought by a telegraph boy at Battle Creek Saturday. Romeo is said to have \$1,297,985

worth of taxable property, real and personal. The Chicago Times estimates that 1,500,000 bushels of last year's wheat crop in Michigan is still in the hands

of the farmers. Willie Hopkins was found drowned it Cooper, Kalamazo ; county, yesterday, in a water trough. His father is an American express messenger.— Evening News.

Gov. Alger has presented to the town of Alger an entire block of ground, on which the school board will erect a building for school purposes.

The asylum for feeble-minded children, started at Kalamazoo a year ago at a cost of \$50,000, has just closed a successful year. The agricultural college will gradu-

ate thirty-two members this year. This is the largest class that ever graduated there with the exception of the class of '81, which numbered thirty-three. A Lapeer wool buyer found something strange in sheep's chothing he purchased last week, and it wasn't a

wolf either. It was a five-pound chunk The next annual meeting of the State Press Association will be held in Coldwater, and the program will include an excursion to Put-in-Bay. Editors

beat the world on excursions. A little bird has built a nest and reared its young in the mouth of the eagle surmounting the court house at Charlotte. None but an English sparrow would take such risks.

B. F. Green, a farmer living near Charlotte, is the owner of triplet steers, broken to work in the same yoke, marked nearly alike and well-mated in all other respects.—Evening News. An evaporating machine agent, who worked Gratiot county for contracts

which turned up as notes in course of

time, has been arrested at Ithaca in connection with one of his schemes in which he swindled a farmer out of Attorney George H. Lothrop, of Detroit, writes to the Branch county supervisors that the cells in their county jail are an infringement on the patent

of the late Edwin May, and the county

must pay a royalty of \$400 or have trouble.—Evening News. While grading Oak street at Flint the workmen came upon a skeleton two feet below the surface, which bore evidence of having lain there at least seventy-five years. It is supposed to

be the remains of an Indian. George Watts, of Ionia, dropped a match into an empty whisky barrel in Wm. Mead's saloon vesterday. The barrel exploded, threw Watts across the room, badly injuring him, blew the glass front out of the building and set the saloon on fire. The blaze was extintinguished.

A tramp made a raid on Wm. Jones' onse, near Novi. Oakland Co., Saturday night, driving the women from the trôl or regulation. It is very easy to house and smashing up the furniture. William, who was at a neighbor's, heard the racket, and appearing on the scene with a gun shot the tramp, killing him instantly. The Prosecuting Attorney refuses to prosecute Jones, as he considers him justified in the shooting. This is the kind of news we want to

Demorest's Illustrated Monthly Magazine for August cannot fail to give pleasure to its numerous readers. It opens with an excellent story by Eleanor Kirk, and, in addition, there are other admirable stories. The article on Heraldry, which is profusely illustrated, is both instructive and entertaining, and among other good articles are "Memories of Napoleon" and "The Grave of Rob Roy." The valuable papers, "From Pencil to Brush," are continued, and "Woman's Indebtedness t the Animal Creation" will be read with interest. The various departments are, as usual, well filled, and the oil picture 'Music," by Leloir, is a charming pro-

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine

For August is a bright and sparkling

"American Missionaries in Mexico," anent whom some hard things are put down. If the writer, Emily Pierce, is sure of her facts, it is not a creditable record. Another of the series of Christ's Para bles, and two more of the sacred Musicians, appear in this number. "The First Missions in California," with its illustrations, is a very interesting article: and "From Canterbury to Dover." by G. A. Davis, a delightful bit of description. Dr. Talmage's sermon is on "Left-handed Men." There are three pages of music devoted to a setting of the Te Deum, by D. E. Harvey. A readable article on Lowell is accompanied with his portrait and copious extracts from his poems. There is also an article on John Ruskin, with a portrait. The "Glances at Bible History' is devoted to King Solomon, and bring the subject to the end of his reign. The eccentric Georgia evangelist the Rev. Sam. Jones, is given a portrait and biographical sketch; and there are also portraits of Dean Smith, of Canterbury, and Bishop Ellicott, both of the Bible Revision Companies. The two serial stories—"Love's Harvest," by B. L. Farjeon, and "What She Made of Her Life, by Lydia Hoyt Farmerare continued, and the shorter articles are abundant and attractive. Publishforced in localities where prohibition | ed by Mrs. Frank Leslie, 53, 55 and is impossible. The law then would be | 57 Park Place, New York City, at 25 cents a number, or \$2.50 a year. Godey's Lady's Book for August is a

lelightful number, handsomer in appearance, and more generally satisfactory than any of its predecessors Every month seems to mark a stride in the progress of this popular magazine. The present issue opens with a beautiful chiaro-oscuro cut of "My Pets," a fine study of animal life as contrasted with graceful girlhood, and grouped against a strong back-ground of nature. The illustrations this month are capital. A series of letters describing the trials of one pressed into service to write another's love letters, under the title of "A Postscript," are particularly good. An entertaining conversation on chicken-culture, incubating, etc., forms a feature of the book, and introduces a series of projected articles on the useful and ornamental occupations of women. "Phillipa's Pocket-Money" will furnish some valuable suggestions to women who are longing for some way to turn a prefitable penny. That all may be convinc ed of its merits, the Publisher offers to send the book for the remainder of the year for 75 cents.

J. H. HAULENBEEK, P. O. Box, II II, Phila.

Locals.

PIANO TUNING.—Will U. Martin will be in Buchanan this week and attend to anything in the line of piano Lansing is ahead of the rest of the laor organ tuning and repairing. Orders may be left as usual at Morris' restaurant, or address by mail.

New Wide Laces cheaper than ever,

A CARD.—Those suffering from Piles should know that they can consult me free of charge, and be posicively and permanently cured, without pay until

such cure is effected. C. M. SUTLIEF, M. D. Major House, Tuesdays. Colored Glass Sets, at

PECK & BEISTLE'S. Just received by J. K. Woods, a new stock of Men's all Calf Shoes, Button and Congress, Imitation Lace and Balls for \$2.50. Come and see them. DR. GRAY will be in Bridgman July

l6, and in Buchanan July 18. CATCH ON.—Some merchants make l very large noise in advertising a few cheap Prints, which amounts to nothing to the consumer, and at the same time charge full prices or more for all other goods. Buy their Prints, but come where you can get all other goods away down. I will give you some

prices that will benefit you, at GRAHAM'S. The Best Line of Coffees in town, at MORGAN & CO'S.2 Prints, Shirting, Muslin, and all

kinds of Summer Goods, very cheap, HIGHS'. 4 Parasols worth \$3.50 for \$2.50; same worth 75 cents for 50 cents; same, worth \$1.50 for \$1.00. This is not your own price, but cheaper than the man that says it is. Plenty of all sizes of Mason Fruit

Jars, at Morgan & Co's, Cheap. $\;\;\mathcal{H}$ Our Price on Parasols is very cheap, HIGHS'. Parasols and White Goods away down, at GRAHAM'S. Prints and Shirting very cheap at @

HIGH'S. DR. SUTLIEF, of Niles, Mich., will be at the Major House every Tuesday All afflicted with Piles are invited to call and consult him free of charge. New line of Curtain Poles at 2

STRAW'S. New style shelf paper at the P. O. NEWS STAND. Bargains in Ginghams now at

HIGH'S. TRENBETH has changed his mind and will take all orders he can get. Morgan & Co. sell Mason Cans, pints, \$1.15; quarts, \$1.80; 2 quarts,

ment of Box Paper, Memoranda, etc. P. O. NEWS DEPOT. Now buy Hammocks. We sell them cheaper than any one. See HIGHS'. / 2 Look out for low prices on all Sum-

mer Gooods.

GRAHAM.19

G. W. FOX.

We have just received a fine assort-

Try Mongan's 5-cent Cigar Lakeside. All persons who in the last few years have taken concrete brick from the foot of Niles hill, are notified to call on John C. Dick and pay for the same and save cost. The reason no action has been taken sooner is because the title to the brick has been in controversy, but it has lately been decided that they belong to me. I want and will have pay for the brick.

ANDREW C. DAY. on sale at Michigan Salt. \$1 per bbl; Jugs, Crocks and Jars, 8c per gallon.

A FINE LINE OF

SPRING GOODS

JUST RECEIVED BY

W. TRENBETH. THE TAILOR.

Come and Examine.

Mixed Paint and at STRAW'S. 27 Roberts' Knives and Shears are sold HIGHS' FARMERS, CALL ON SAMSON & PIERCE FOR YOUR BINDER

Mason Jars, pints, quarts and two quarts, at TREAT & REDDEN'S. 2

All kinds of Dye Stuffs, at WESTON'S. \$500 will buy a good lot and small house, on Lake street, now rented for \$5 per month. A good investment.

Call at this office. A good new house and good lot on Oak street, suitable for two small and peaceable families, can be bought at this office for \$700, worth \$1,000.

Finest Letter Paper, Envelopes, Pens, WESTON'S. Pencils, &c., at Farmers, L. T. EASTMAN wants you to call at his place, opposite the grist mill office, and examine the Walter Λ . Wood Harvesting Machines, Bissell

Plows, and Pumps of all kinds. Remnants of 2 to 6 rolls of Wall Paper below cost, at STRAW'S. A 75 cent Corset for sale at 50 cents. HIGHS'.

WALL PAPER sold at COST, to, close out, at HIGHS. A fresh invoice of the Celebrated Buck Cigars better than ever, to be WESTON'S.7 had only at New stock of Wall Paper just in at

WESTON'S.9

simere Suit for men, at \$8. WEAVER & CO. The highest price paid for produce MORGAN & CO.7

A nice and fashionable all-wool cas-

Highest cash price paid for all kinds BISHOP'S. of Produce, at Highs sell more ladies. Hose than ever, because ours is the cheapest and best assortment.

Photograph, Autograph and Scrap WESTON'S. Down they go. Parasols are cheap at our store. We are bound to close them out. REDDEN & BOYLE.

Glass and Queensware, cheap, at PECK & BEISTLE'S. Look at the price on our Ladies'

Muslin Underwear. Very cheap, at HIGHS'. Rock bottom prices for all kinds of Groceries, at PECK & BEISTLE'S. If you are ready to dye, call at WES-TON'S for Diamond and other Dyes.

Domestic recipes filled with the best material. BISHOP sells Stoneware at Sc a gallon.

You can buy Hammocks at our store the cheapest. Look at them. REDDEN & BOYLE. Paris Green, Insect Powder, and

White Hellebore, for potato bugs, worms, flies and insects, at Call and see that New Glassware,.. BISHOP'S.

Warm Weather Gauze Shirts for men and vests for ladies, at from 25c HIGHS'. Remember, BISHOP keeps a full line

Bakery Goods, at bottom prices.

of Groceries, Crockery Glassware and

ASK FOR

Excelsion GRAHAM. 15 Condition Powders

25 Cents Per Pound,

Dodd's Drug Store.

They Give Satisfaction in Every

EXTRA copies of the RECORD may always be found at the news depot in the post office room.

DR. E. S. DODD & SON.

Smoke the "Buck" Cigar, at 7/ WESTON'S. SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, INKS, WALL PAPER, &c. WESTON'S PIONEER DRUG STORE.

MORGAN delivers goods promptly to

all parts of the city.

New designs in Wall Papers, at 13 Hammocks are sold the cheapest at Highs'. Look there before you buy. See Morgan & Co's stock of Flower

Pots. Cheap. See the neatest Carpet Sweeper in the world, at STRAW'SS. 25 pounds of Jack Frost Flour for 60 cents, equal to Buchanan patent, at TREAT & REDDEN'S S. A. Russ' Celebrated Starch Com-

pound and Bleaching Blue for sale by G. W. Fox. Full directions will be found in each package of Compound for making and using starch on scien-Bargains in all Summer Goods now tiffe principles, and the plan of doing HIGH'S 15 it twenty times easier than the old New Prints only 4c, at HIGH'S. | way, and equal to any laundry work.

> 21w8 at our store. REDDEN & BOYLE.

PHACTS AND PHYSIC.

"Uncle John," said Annabelle, "you must congratulate me. I am graduated." "H'm!" grunted Uncle John; "so is our old thermometer out in the barn, but what is it good for?"

Young Lady at Boarding School. At some of the French boarding schools in Paris, the girls are fed on weak soup, two or three degrees stronger than hot water: meat, from which nearly all the nourishment is extracted by boiling; coarse veal, watery carrots and gray, sour bread. The young lady who comes home after a few terms of this sort of diet may be very learned, but is pale and poor looking, lacking vigor and health. Give her Brown's Iron Bitters—the best tonic in the world for young ladies with impoverished blood—and bring the roses

It is announced that the new City Directory of Chicago shows an increase in the population of that city of 40.000 during the past year, bringing the total

population "not far from" 700,000. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the mcst effective blood purifier ever devised. It is recommended by the best physi-

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer never fails in restoring gray hair to its youthful color, lustre, and vitality. Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts, endorses it, and all who give it a fair trial unite in grateful testimony in its many vir-

A street in Brooklyn has been name ed Bartholdi, in honor of the artist.

CURE FOR CROUP.-Use Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It is the best remedy for all sudden attacks of colds, pain and inflammation, and injuries. A weak back, with a weary, aching

lameness over the hips is a sign of dis-

eased kidneys. Use the best kidney

curative, which is Burdock Blood Bit-Iowa farmers are offered seven cents pound for their butter, provided it is

of extra quality. There is nothing like Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil to quickly cure a cold or relieve hoarseness. Written by Mrs. M. J. Fellows, Burr Oak, St. Joseph

Co., Mich. A party of over 500 Mo; mon immigrants arrived at New York last week, the majority being Scandinavians. Clipped from Canada Presbyterian,

under signature of C. Blackett Robinson, Propr.: I was cured of bilious headaches by Burdock Blood Bitters. 2 THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to Shillon's Con-SUMPTION CURE." For sale by E. S.

ARE YOU MADE miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yellow Skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. For sale by E. S. Dodd & Son. WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. Price

Shilon's Catarrh Remedy—a pos-itive cure for Catarrh, Diptheria, and Canker Mouth. For sale by E.S. Dodd "HACKMETACK", a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents.

10 cts., 50 cts., and \$1. For sale by E.

For sale by E. S. Dodd & Son. Shilon's Cure will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis. For sale by E. S. Dodd & FOR DYSPERSIA and Liver Complaint, you have a printed guarantee

on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer.

It never fails to cure. - For sale by E. S. Dodd & Son. Snow fell in Tazewell county, Va, one night last week, and in Wythe county, in the same State, ice formed

on the 30th ultimo.

A. NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. For sale by E. S. Dodd The census of the city of Buffalo, just taken by the police-force shows

the total population to be 202.818. The

tenth United States Census, taken in 1880, gave a total population of 155,134. I have been a sufferer two years from catarrh or cold in the head, having distressing pains over the eyes. Gradually the disease worked down upon my lungs, my left ear was almost deaf, my voice was failing me. 1 procured one bottle of Ely's Cream Balm and within five days my hearing was restored, and the pain ceased over my eyes, and I am now enjoying good health. I recommended it to some of my friends. One of them sent for a bottle. He told me that half of it cured him. My advice is to those suffering with ca-

but try Ely's Cream Calm, as it is a positive cure.-John H. Vansant, Sandy Hook, Elliott Co., Ky. First-class railway carriages are not in favor in Germany. One of the best lines reports a yearly average of only

tarrh or cold in the head not to delay

three first-class tickets sold for every thousand passengers. Firs.—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St.,

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA When she had Children, she gave them CAST'A

Phila., Pa.

Hale's Honey the great Cough cure, 25c., 50c. & \$1 Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals & beautifies, 25c. GermanCornRemoverkills Corns & Bunions Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye-Black and Brown, 60c. Pike's Toothache Brops cure in 1 Minute 25c Dean's Rheumatic Pills are a sure cure. 60c. "Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs,

Heart Pains.

Palpitation, Dropsical Swellings, Dizziness, Indigestion, Headache, Sleeplessness cured by "Wells" "Rough on Corns." Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns," 15c. Quick complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions. "Buchu-Paiba." Quick, complete cure, all Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases, Scalding, Irritation, Stone, Grav-el, Catarrh of the Bladder. \$1. Druggists.

Bed-Bugs, Flies. Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gopher hipmunks, cleared out by "Rongh on Rats." 15c. Thin People. "Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. \$1

"Rough on Pain."

Cures cholera, colic. cramps, diarrhœa, aches, paius, spraius, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. 20c. Rough on Paiu Plasters, 15c. If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1. Druggists. Life Preserver. If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots. "Rough on Piles."

ing, Bleeding, internal or other. Internal and ex-ternal Remedy in each package. Sure cure, 50c. Druggists. Pretty Woman. Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity, don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer."

Cures Piles or Hemorrhoids, Itching, Protrud-

"Rough on Catarrh." Corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases, also unequalled as gargle for Diptheria, Sore Throat, Foul Breath. 50c. The Hope of the Nation.

"Water-Bugs, Roaches." "Rough on Rais" clears them out, also Beetles

A handsome braided Jersey for \$1.75 26 ACRES, with buildings, two miles north of village of Buchanan.

For Sale.

"Rough on Itch."

"Rongh on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ring vorm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

Children, slow in development, puny, a and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer." Catarrh of the Bladder. Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary complaints, cured by "Buchu-Paiba."

Call at this office.

HOME PHOTOGRAPHY.

[J. H. Williams in New York Weekly.] The man who conceived the brilliant idea of introducing the amateur photographic outfit should not be permitted to go down to his grave unhonored and unhu—that is, unsung. He has dispelled clouds of carking gloom and dissipated chunks of depressing monotony from thousands of homes—including the rural domicile of Reuben Higgles

While Mr. Higglesworth was in the city during the holiday season, a small boy thrust into his hand a printed circular, headed, "Every Man his own Photographer." Following this announcement was a lucid description of an amateur photographic outfit, whereby any person, without previous instruction or experience, might take artistic photographs of all the animate and inanimate things in his neighborhood, deriving both pleasure and profit from the oper-

"Now I call that a mighty cute arrangement," said Mr. Higglesworth, putting the circular in his pocket. "Guess I'll invest a few dollars in the amachoor machine and take it home to amuse Sary Ann and the children."

When he arrived home with his purchase, Sary Ann Higglesworth and the four juvenile Higg esworth, examined the contrivance curiously. Finally Mrs. H.'s pent-up curiosity exploded in the

interrogation: "What in the world is it, Reuben!-a patent oil-stove or a new kind of churn? "Well, your guess is away off. It is a machine for making pictures. The man who sold it to me, Sary Ann, showed me the photographs of some likely young women one of these machines made, and they was pretty enough to make a man yearn to live his courting days over again. A man can operate it by reading the instructions, in this little book, and when I've mastered them, Sary

Ann, I'll just load up the photographic box and take your picture first." Mrs. Higglesworth's preconceived notion of having a photograph taken was something akin to having a tooth ex-tracted. She had experienced the latter torture, but was thus far exempt

from the former.
"Will it hurt, Rouben?" she asked, backing away from the camera. "To be sure it won't hurt. The thing won't explode—not before it is loaded, any way," he added, facetiously. "You must slick up a little, and make yourself look pretty, and I'll make your photo-graph look handsomer than a professional beauty.

In a very brief space of period-for a woman—Mrs. Higglesworth announced that she was ready.
"Now take a seat in this cheer, Sary

Ann, and look pleasant and natural like. I'm not going to wedge your head in a pair of tongs and twist you into a position that'll make you look as lifeless and wooden as a cigar-store Indian. I hotographers who follow the business for a living always screw your head into a pair of diabolical iron clamps, and make you set as you never sot before in all your born days-and never will again, unless you get your photograph taken by one of the professional chaps. Now, get ready to look natural, and easy."

Then Higglesworth looked through the camera at his wife, who was vainly trying to assume several different posiions at one time.

"Throw up your chin a trifle, Sary Ann—not quite so high. Twist your head a trifle to the right. There—that's better. You can wink all you want to. Now look pleasant, and smile a little atthe corners of your mouth -Great kingdom, Mrs. Higglesworth! Don't open your mouth that way! I'ye want to bust the plate and spoil the picture? Think of something cheerful, and keep your mouth shut. Think of the sleigh ride we took before we were married, when the horse ran away and dumped us out in a demoralized heap, and we had to walk three miles through snowdrifts. When I pull the cloth off

the nozzle of the machine, the performance begins. Now!" The four children stood near the camera, two on each side of the sitter, and Mrs. Higglesworth made a heroic effort to keep her eyes on the entire quartette, and once raised a finger warningly and gave a thundergustic glance at Tom, the eldest, who was acting an original pantomime for the delectation of his brother and sisters.

"There—it's all over!" said Higglesworth, throwing the cloth over the nozzle of the camera. "Sakes alive!" exclaimed Mrs Hig-glesworth, bouncing out of her chair, and giving Tom a smart box on the ear, 'how quick that was done, and I was waiting all the time to hear it go o".

Do let me see it, Reuben." "Can't you wait till I develop the negative?" cried her husband, impatiently. "I'll let you see it in a minute!" and he rushed into his "dark room," according to the directions, and soon returned and held the plate up to the light. "There you are, Sary Ann!"

"Do you call that me?" said his wife. gazing at the picture with her eyes bristling with astonishment. "Why, whatever it is, it looks as black as

"Yes, I know," Reuben interrupted; "but it will come all right when it is printed. The black will then be light, and the light dark. Now, since I've got my hand in, I'll take a group of the children. When every man becomes his own photographer, Sary Ann—and every woman, too—the business of the professional will be paralyzed, and he will either have to skirmish around for some other kind of employment, or go over the hill to the poor-house. It will be pretty rough on him, but every man for himself is the motto in these days. Now tidy up the children, wash their faces, and comb their hair, and we'll soon have an artistic group of 'em." Mr. Higglesworth prepared a plate, and when the children were pro-

nounced ready, he arranged them in a group, threw a cloth over the back of the camera and his head and prepared to "focus" them. "Humph! you are all there, but there seems to be too much promiseuousness about the group. Joe, place your right hand on Susan's shoulder, and stop

your confounded snickering. Caroline. stop scratching your nose; and Tom, don't twist your head off trying to look around at your Sary Ann, stand farther to the left, so they can't see you. Now children, keep right still, and look cheerful and pleased, as if you had 10 cents to buy taffy, or Ill skin you-d'ye hear! Great universe! just look at 'em!" and he abandoned his camera, rushed

up to the children, bumped their heads together two or three times, and posed them again. "Now remain in that position!" he commanded, peering through the lens. Don t move, or I'll thrash you all. Now

the thing has commenced. He removed the cloth, and gazed at

"There—that'll do," he said, replacing the cloth, and withdrawing the slide. "Now, let's see!" examining the plate after the negative had been developed. "One—two—three—four, you are all here, anyway. Now, 'lom, bring in Topsy, the cat, and we'll have her photographed in a jiffy."

Topsy was placed on a chair, and "had her picture tooken," as Tom explained. Then, Carlo, the dog, was introduced and submitted to a similar torture. "Sary Ann," said Higglesworth "we'll finish the day's operations by taking my own photograph. I'll get the machine ready, put in the plate, and take a seat in front of the camera. When I say 'ready," remove the cloth, count fifty,

and then replace it." Mrs. Higglesworth followed the instructions, but not without manifesting

considerable frepidation. "Well, there appears to be something on the plate," observed Higglesworth, examining the negative, "and I guess it is your husband, Sary Ann. Now we have taken pictures of the entire family, without any fuss, at very trifling cost. The amachoor photographic outlit is a great boon, and I wouldn't part, with it for ten times its cost, if I couldn't get another. We'll print the pictures tomorrow, if the day proves clear. Next day the sun shone resplendently. and the process of making the prints

was commenced. Mrs. Higglesworth was the first picture printed. "Let me see it, Reuben," H., reaching for the print, which her husband was gazing at in open-eyed astonishment. "Is it a professional

"Goodness gracious, Sary Ann!" he e aculated, still keeping his eyes fixed on the photograph. "Was-was there on the photograph. "Was—was there a dia e museum freak looking over your shoulder when I shot off the muzzle of the contrivance,"
"Why, no," returned Mrs. Higglesworth, taking the picture from her hus-"What a foolish quesband's hand. Heavens, I cuben! What in the world

is it, anyway?"
"Well, if it isn't a 'what is it,' I give it up," he replied, perplexedly. "The lens must have slipped an eccentric, or something. You are endowed with considerable chin, Sary Ann, but not quite such a profusion as is exhibited in this photograph; and I admit that you haven't four eyes, and one of them don't slant around to your left ear. And look at that right ear! You didn't hold a palm-leaf fan alongside your head, did ye! And one of your hands is not as corpulent as a sugar-cured ham."

"And that's the way you have made ne look pret.ier than a professional beauty, is it? Reuben Higglesworth, if I thought this was one of your jokes, I'd-I'd-" And she placed her handkerchief to

her eyes.
"Now, mother," said Reuben, soothingly, "don't cry about it. A amachoor photographer is liable to make a blunder at first. I must have aimed the machine too high, and brought down one of l'arnum's curiosit es which happened to be passing at the time. We'll now look at the children's group. That Il be

a beauty. The print was taken from the negative, and Higglesworth gared upon it with an expression of horror. "Is it all right, l'euben?" asked his wife, craning her head over his shoulder, while the children stood around with pleasurable expectancy depicted upon their faces.

"Sary Ann, it is not all right. It appears to be something like a puzzle department, and might answer for a map of the war in Egypt. Some fiend has tampered with the machine. There are four figures here, but they don't like civilized human beings. Here's one got a head as big as a water bucket, apparently, while another's is no larger than a hickory nut; and the feet look like snow shovels, and here are three heads melted together, and—. Well, I swow if I ever saw such a group since

was born?" "Ferhaps," suggested his wife, "the lens slipped another eccentric; or maybe you aimed it too high and hit a band of savages in the street?"
"Pop," broke in the four youngsters,

"let me see it!" "Geeroosalum!" vociferated Tom, "if that doesn't look worse than a comic valentine. Which one's me and which

"Children," said Higglesworth, "we'll put this away for future inspection; and now let us behold the counterfeit presentment of your father, the amachoor photographer." And what he beheld nearly paralyzed

"Wha-what's this?" he gasped. "This picture looks more like one of the big-headed monsters in a pantomime than it resembles your husband, Sary Ann. The eyes bulge out like a pair of pearl doorknobs, and the head appears to have been driven down betwen the shoulders with a pile-driver. And that nose seems to meander all over the face. Sary Ann, . ye didn't bust anything when you removed the cloth, did ye?" "I—I don't know," she replied. didn't hear anything crack."

"Well, I'll put this away with yours and the group for future consideration, and examine the photographs of the cat He gazed curiously at the pictures for nearly a minute, and then broke out

"Heavens and earth! what have we here? I never saw more curious beasts in a menagerie! Sary Ann, you've read of the frightful animals that lived before the flood—that paleotheriums and plesiosauruses, and such? Well, here's a pair of 'em;" and he handed her the pictures. She gave them a hurried look and let them drop, with a little shriek.

"Reuben, sell that machine-or give it away! I wouldn't have the hateful thing about the house!" "Til tell you what I'll do, Sary Ann. I'll get Tom to write to a Boy's Weekly, offering a first-class photographic outfit in exchange for a horse and cart or a bushel of turnips, or something that way. I'll give some other man a chance to be his own photographer. But I have an idea about the pictures I have already taken. They are not going to be

A few days later Mr. Higglesworth took his wonderful photographs to the office of the local paper, and divulged his little scheme to the editor. And the next issue of The Howelltown Banner contained the following notice:

"REMARKABLE PICTURES. "We have been shown photographs of several members of a new race of people recently discovered by explorers in the wilds of Boraxicum in central Africa. These pictures show two adults, apparently male and female, and a group of four children, whose sex is difficult to determine. They are probably the most frightful looking objects wearing the semblance of human beings. While some of them have heads as large as helf humbel measures, the heads of half-bushel measures, the heads of others are as diminutive as acorns, in comparison. There are also photographs of two animals, which are frightfullooking monsters, and answer the description of the 'beasts' described in the book of Rev lations. These marvelous pictures can be purchased for the small sum of \$50, and we hope they may be added to the Antiquarian society of our

P. S.—And they were.

FOOD IN LITERATURE. How It Affects the Heart and the Mind-Swift and Johnson for Examples. [The Caterer.]

The influence of food on the mind. and its power-according to its propriety or impropriety—to corrupt or purify the heart, has been asserted time and again; and the assertion is too well sustained by every day observa-tion to be attributed to the outflow of mere metaphysical speculation. The world contains, according to Hannah Moore but two evils: Sin and bile; and the conclusion is logical, that if good cookery—which means, as a consequence, good and proper food—were universal, it would have neither evil; for bad food is the prolific source of bile; and bile, if we are to believe the theory of certain savants, is the founda-

And, indeed, there is no reason why we should not adopt the above theory as sound. In the administration of justice in our criminal courts, juries are becoming more and more satisfied, from the evidence of medical witnesses and experts, to treat it as a fact that crime may owe its origin as much to a diseased body as a disordered mind; esteeming the connection between the mind and body to be so close, that if the latter is shackled with disease, it is hardly possible for the former to be free and there-

fore responsible for the acts of its owner. If food, then, is so double in its effect, in other words, controlling the action both of body and mind, it is rather safe to say that the brains can't escape, and therefore, that the effusions of writers derive their quality from the character of that which may be habitually selected for nourishment, whether this be in eating or drinking. "He who drinks beer, thinks beer," is a homely proverb, but one, nevertheless, whose force and truth will become plain, even to the cur-sory reader of current and past literature. The coarseness, pungency and sensuality—not unmixed with vigor which characterize Elizabethan literature, indicate the manner of life in that beer drinking age, and show a strong con-trast with the polished emanations of later day brains, when wine had superceded beer as an accustomed drink, smoothing the coarseness without injuring the

vigor of thought and expression.

make no allusion here to Shakespeare. He is an anomaly we leave to the impudent and impotent criticism of bolder pens than ours.
Good, solid food, then, and nutritions

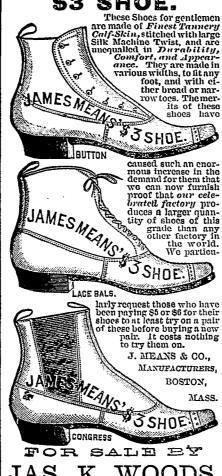
fluids are essential to him who would give force to the labors of his brain. Tea may appear, in the eyes of some, a more harmless drink than beer; yet the tea drinker's thoughts might not outlive the time they took to write them. Dean Swift, it is true, was fond of his cup of tea; but it was not owing to that fact that his writings still live. He did not confine himself to "the cup that cheers and not incbriates," but was a lover of the other one that knows so well how to do both. Dr. Johnson was also a passionate lover of tea, but, like Swift, he divided his affections. He made th pleasures of the table a study, and seated before a well-spread dinner, he would jilt the tea pot, and a bottle of port would then become sole mistress of his beart.

> Base Ball in a Hotel. [Exchange.]

A Philadelphia hotel clerk is responsible for the following: "In many of the hotels the base ball players are not allowed to go into the dining-rooms with their spiked shoes on. They always dress for a match before dinner and have a way of tramping about on the carpet and over the painted floors of the dining-rooms. The spikes in their shoes ruin the carpets and leave the dining-room floors full of holes. Now at some of the hotels they leave their shoes in the hallways and go into the dining-rooms in their stocking feet. Guests object to it, and so there are very few hotels who care to accommo date ball players. The average ball player knows very little about hotel life, or how to conduct himself in a diningroom. They ask for mince pie in midsummer and want buckwheat cakes for dinner and apple dumplings for supper. "I've seen them play catch at table with hard-boiled eggs and salt-cellars, and they invariably let the whole diningroom know how the game was played or how they are going to play," went on the clerk "and onl; the other night at our hotel two of them were playing ball with the ottomans in the parlor."

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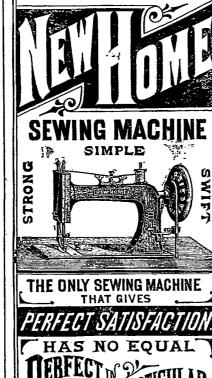
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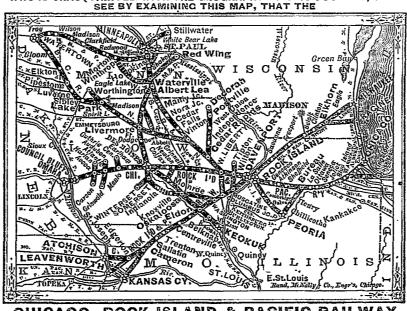
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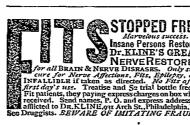
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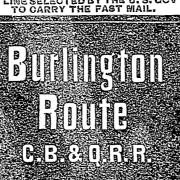




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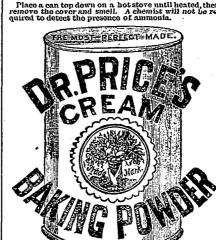
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Is the BEST CHEW, the GREATEST SELL-ER, and more used than any other Ping in the State. It is always in good order; NEVER TOO HARD AND NEVER SWELLS; GIVES GOOD SATISFACTION, and not a box of it is ever returned. NIMROD is THE CHOICE OF THE CHEWER; never sticks on the dealer's hands. This cannot be said of any other brand of Tobacco. For sale by all jobbers and retailers.

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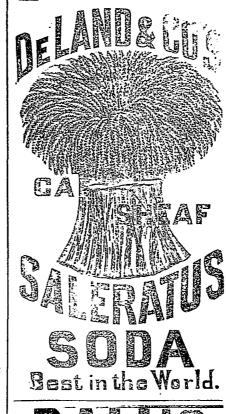


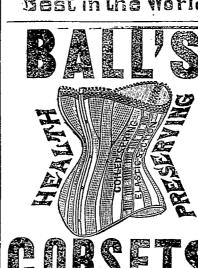
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CORSETS CHICAGO CORSET CO.. Chicago. III.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the paymen of a certain indenture of mortgage bearing dat the 2d day of January, 1875, and executed by John H. Kingery and Malinda Kingery, his wife, of Buchanan, Berrien County, Michigan, to Sarah K. Van Sauut, of the same County and State, which Mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of the County of Berrien, State of Michigan, on the 6th day of January, 1875, in Liber 12 of Mortgages on page 85, which Mortgage was, on the 27th day of March, 1885, duly assigned by the said Sarah K. Van Saunt to Henry F. Kingery, of Buchanan, in said County of Berrien, which assignment was, on the 28th day of March, 1885, duly recorded in the office of Register of Deeds, aforesaid, in Liber 37 of Mortgages, on page 19, and no proceeding either at law or in equity having been instituted to recover said Mortgage debt or any part thereof, which at this date amounts to the sum of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four dollars and thirteen cents. Notice is hereby given that by virtne of the power of sale contained in said Mortgage, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the

18th Day of July, 1885, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the Village of Berrien Springs, the premises described in said Mortgage to satisfy the said Mortgage debt, with cost and expenses allowed by law, which premises are described as follows: Commencing forty rods south of the south-east corner of the old burying ground, in the Village of Buchanan, running thence west fifteen rods along the north line of David Beardsley's lot to west corner of said lot, thence north nine (9) rods, thence east fifteen (15) rods, thence south nine (9) rods to place of beginning, situated in the County of Berplace of beginning, situated in the County of Ber rien and State of Michigan. HENRY F. KINGERY,

D. E. HINMAN, Attorney for Assignee. Dated April 23 1885.

Chancery Sale. DY virtue of a decree made in the Circuit Court for the County of Berrien, Michigan, in Chancery, on the 8th day of May, 1885, in a suit wherein John C. Marble is complainant, and Michael Curran is defendant, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Berrien Springs, in said County, on

Friday, the 31st day of July, 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following described premuses, situate in the County of Berrien and State of Michigan, to-wit; The south half of the west half of the south-east quarter of section number ten (10) in town eight (8) south, of range eighteen (18) west, containing forty acres of land more or less.

Dated June 10, 1885.

GEORGE A. LAMBERT,
Circuit Court Commissioner, Berrien Co., Mich. D. E. Hinman, Solicitor for Complainant.

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----ALL KINDS OF----Musical Merchandise, Music Boxes. Band Instruments, Stratton's Cel-ebrated Russian Gut Violin Strings. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Growing Grapes Under Glass.

[Chicago News.] "I have been growing these vines eight years," said a gardener who ac-quired his knowledge of growing exotic fruits and flowers in the service of one of the wealthiest English lords, as he stood in the middle of one of his graperies south of the city, and looked proudly up at the heavy clusters of

"I consider the perfect condition of these vines and the prolific yield as a genuine triumph over the vigors of climate," continued the gardener in a tone of satisfaction. "I brought the original slips, snugly packed in cotton, from England, and have, from them, propagated all the vigorous climbers you see in both of the hot houses, be sides supplying shoots to several of the few gentlemen hereabouts who like to experiment a little with hot-house grape

"How long will these vines live and

continue to bear?" "I could have them healthy and laden with fruits every season for 100 years to come if I could live so long. Grapevines are possessed of a far longer lease of life than man. Hot-house vines, intelligently cared for, cannot fail to be long-lived, for they are brought to the most perfect development possible. Work? Well, I should say so. No one who is unacquainted with the details of raising grapes under glass can have the least idea of it. In this bleak climate it is an especially difficult matter. The firing up of the house must begin by the 1st or October, anyway, and usually by the middle of September, and continue, at least, until the middle of June. Unless all indications fail we deall at least any first serious fails. indications fail we shall not let our fires out this year till close on to the 1st of July. Everything is just three weeks later this spring than last. The tem-perature must be closely watched every hour. From the time the plants flower not a drop of water should be allowed to fall on them. Before that, during the resting period, they may be sprinkled. The remainder of the time moisture must be supplied by vats of water placed at intervals through the houses, and by keeping the ground thoroughly damp.

The Memory of the Incas.

[Quito Cor. Inter Ocean.] The devotion of the Indians to the memory of their king who was strangled 350 years ago is very touching. When "the last of the Incas" fell he left his people in perpetual mourning, and the women wear nothing but black to-day. It is a pathetic custom of the race not to show upon their costumes the slightest hint of color. Over a short black skirt they wear a sort of mantle, which re-sembles in its appearance, as well as in its use, the "manta" that is worn by the ladies of Peru, and the "mantilla" of Spain. It is drawn over their foreheads and across the chin and pinned between the shoulders. somber costume gives them a nun-like appearance, which is heightened by the stealthy, silent way in which they dart through the streets. The cloth is woven

on their own native looms of the wool of the llama and the vicunas, and is a soft, fine texture. While the Indians are under the despotic rule of the priests and have accepted the Catholic relion, 350 years of submission has not entirely divorced them from the ancient rites they practiced under their original civilization. Several times a year they have feasts or celebrations to commemorate some event in the Inca history, and, like the Azte s in Mexico, they still cling to a hope that future ages may restore the dynasty under which their fathers lived, and destroy the hated Spaniards.

An Old London Street Cry. [All the Year Round.] "Saloop-loop!" was formerly a well-known cry in London. The decoction sold under this name seems, how-ever, to have been superseded by coffee when that article became cheap. Saloop seems to have been sold down to modern times at street stalls, from a late hour at night to early morning, just as coffee is sold now. Charles Lamb says of it: is a composition, the groundwork of which I have understood to be sweet wood yeelpt sassafras. This wood boiled down to a kind of tea, and tempered with an infusion of milk and sugar, hath to some tastes a delicacy beyond the China luxury. This is Saloop, the precious herb-woman's darling; the delight of the early gardener; the delight, and oh! I fear, too often the envy of the unpennied sweep." He goes on to speak of those "who from stalls and under open sky dispense the same savory mess to humble customers, at the dead time of dawn, when (as extremes meet) the rake reeling home from his raidnight cups, and the hard handed artisan leaving his bed to resume the premature labors of the day, jostle one another."

Home-Made Mucilage and Gum Drops. (Samuel Miller, in Rural World.) As the war in Egypt has already made gum arabic scarce and high in price, those who have peach or plum trees can make their own mucilage. Lumps of onm will be found on every tree, which, when dissolved in water, makes a most excellent substitute. I have been using it all summer, and find it to answer the purpose first-rate. If this same juice were clarified, and while in the soft state sweetened with pure sugar and a little spice, it would be much better to eat than the pernicious stuffs that are sold by confectioners as gum drops, and which are, no doubt, made of some animal offal, and doctored up with chemicals, and which should have gone to the glue-pot at the start. There have been times here, after rainy weather, that

pounds could have been numbered.

[Chicago Times.] A German chemist advertises that he will furnish Koch's comma bacillus—the supposed infective germ of cholera ready mounted on slides for popular use in microscopes." As there seems to be some foundation for Professor Koch's statement that these germs, though harmless when dry, recover their activity when moistened, the "popular" microscopist will do well not to fool with these slides during this summer at least; he might accidentally drop one of them into a pitcher of drinking water.

"Humanity is I writ large!" says the incisive Fitz-James Stephen.

A FORTUNE AWAITS THE MAN Who Discovers a Substitute for Shoe Leather-New Horse-Shoe Wanted. [Baltimore Herald.]

A gentleman prominently identified with the development of paying inventions said the other day: "A fortune awaits the man who can make, invent, or discover a substitute for leather for shoes. There has been several attempts in this direction by scientists, but they have all failed. The experiment that results successfully will have to be in the sphere of chemistry, by combining certain substances. The nearest thing yet approaching a substitute is a material called vulcanized fiber, made in Wilmington, Del., by a company of New York capitalists. It is made out of wood fiber, and possesses the necessary pliability and wearing quality, by which I mean toughness—but the effect of heat and water can not be overcome. The importance of this discovery is great, for leather shoes, compared with other articles of wearing apparel, cost too much money, especially to the manufacturer. There are two radical defects in leather shoes that must be overcome before any substitute therefor can be made popular, and they are: Running over or wearing away of the heel and sole and ripping of the up-per from the sole. The uppers of nine-tenths of the shoes that become 'worn out' are good, and the shoe of the fu-ture must have a light, pliable, elastic, impervious sole that will practically not wear away and will be united to the upper in a way to prevent its being

ripped.

"Another large fortune will drop into the pocket of the person who succeeds in devising a horse-shoe out of some material other than metal. The objections to the metal shoe are serious. In no sense and in no locality is it of sufficient advantage as regards protecting the hoof or increasing the 'purchase'

power, to afford a reasonable excuse for its being used, were there anything else to take its place. The horse-shoe unquestionably shortens the life of the horse. It does not help, by its weight, in traveling, and from its shape much power is lost in getting a hold on the ground. This is particularly the case in cities where the streets are paved with rounded cobblestones in a barbarous fashion.

"The Belgian blocks are even worse,

where the horse is compelled to pull a load up-hill. The shape of the present shoe has a good deal to do with its disadvantages. A horse does not naturally take hold with the front of the hoof nor with the heel, the blacksmith and horse doctors to the contrary notwithstanding. It is true that the toe of the hoof touches the ground first as a rule, although this is not always the case with the forelegs in walking, and many Normandy stallions step flat, but the instant the strain of pulling begins the natural points of purchase move to either side of the hoof and at a point slightly nearer the heel. Here it would be impracticable to spur the shoes at those places, because that would cause the horse to slip constantly on any sort of a cobble-stone or Belgian block bedway, and might, probably, were one of the spurs to break, cause a fracture of the leg from its being thrown sideways. As for the spurs at the heels of the shoes, their position is such that the horse can put forth his greatest strength except on hard, springy ground. This is why so many shoes are thrown, and explains the torn or ragged hoofs which

one sees on almost every animal. "The perfect shoe, for running and pulling, must have many properties of the natural hoof. The latter, you will notice, slips on nothing except ice, and even on that it is much better than the metal shoe, unless it be roughed. The perfect shoe must be light, springy and tenacious, and cannot be nailed under, but should in some way clasp the hoof without impeding the action of the foot. Neither cork nor rubber will do.'

> Three Kinds of Budes. [New York Letter.]

The New York dudes are divided, in theatrical parlance, into "streeters," "boxers," and "olicers." "Streeters" loaf around the stage doors to escort pretty actresses; the "boxers" take private loxes and pay for immense bouquels, and the "officers" wait in the nanager's room, and send billets doux through the box office.

Hon. Edwards Pierrepont: Never talk about your expenses or your money, and never be ashamed to live with economy; on the contrary, be proud

Lake Ngami Gone Dry.

(Chicago Herald)
One of Dr. Livingston's early discoveries was Lake Ngami, in South Africa, and it was then a favorite resort of elephants and other large animals. A recent explorer has found in place of the lake an arid spot devoid of both game and vegetation. The Best Rice.

The best rice is raised in South Carolina, where the rice is sown in trenches, which are eighteen inches apart, and flooded to a depth of several inches.

When Spurgeon Was Ruffled. [London Letter.] An English lady had occasion, some time since, to travel without escort from Suffolk to London, and she was forced to take a train on which there were no carriages reserved for ladies. "There is a compartment occupied only by the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon," guard said in answer to her expression

of disappointment, "perhaps you do not object to riding with him." The lady acquiesced, and accordingly was so placed. An inquiry on the part of the reverend gentleman in relation to the winently the two travelers were discoursing amicably upon general topics. At length they reached Mr. Spurgeon's na-

tive village, where the train paused a few moments. "I presume, madame," the gentleman observed with genuine enthusiasm, "that you have heard of Spurgeon, the great preacher. This village has the honor of being his birthplace."

He went on from this text, drawn out somewhat, it is true, by the lady, and praised himself most unsparingly, declaring Spurgeon to be the greatest divine in all England. When London was reached, he politely assisted the lady into a cab, and was bidding her

good-bye, when she said:
"I thank you very much for your kindness, Mr. Spurgeon."
Surprise, chagrin and anger all painted themselves upon the face of the other, but he apparently struggled to maintain his countenance and his tem-per. Striking himself melo-dramatic-ally upon the chest, he exclaimed: "Down, temper! Down temper,

down!" And turning upon his heel he left her

abruptly. Air and Sun-hine. [Hul's Journal of Health.] Light and life are inseparable; that is, such was the generally received opinion many years ago, and in accordance with it, houses were built, liberally supplied with windows, and as liberally now—but go along any of the fashiona-ble streets of New York, and you will find not less than three, and often six, distinct contrivances to keep out the sunshine and gladness. First, the Venetian shutter on the outdistinct contrivances to side; second, the close shutter on the inside; third, the blind which is moved by rollers; then, fourthly, there are the lace curtains; fifth, the damask or other material. In the same train come the exclusion of external air by means of double sash and a variety of patent contrivances to keep any little stray whiff of air from entering at the bottom, sides and tops of doors and windows. At this rate, we will, in due time, dwindle into Lilliputs, if indeed we do not die off sooner, with all sci-

-the more out-door air and cheery sunshine a man can use, the longer he will live.

ence and art, and leave the world to be-

gin anew, from the few sons of the for-est who persisted in eschewing civiliza-

tion. We lay it down as a health axiom

Expected to See Her in Royal Robes. [Edinburgh Scotchman.] One day, when the queen was standing on the public road near Balmoral, sketching the castle from a particular point, a flock of sheep approached. The queen, being intent on her work, took little notice of the flock, and merely moved a little nearer the side of the road. A boy in charge of the sheep shouted, at the top of a stentorian voice, "Stan' oot o' the road 'owman, an' let the sheep gae by!" The queen, not moving quite so fast as the shepherd wished. he again shouted, "Fat are ye standin there for? Gang oot o' that, an' let the sheep pass!" One of the queen's attendants, who had been at a distance, eried out to the boy, "Don't you know who that is?" "No; I neither ken nor care; but, be she fa' she likes, she shuda be i' the sheep's road." "That's the queen," said the official. The boy looked astonished, and, after recovering his senses, said, with great simplicity, "The queen! Od, fat way disna she pit on court cloes that foulk can know her?"

'An Improvised Venice. [New Orleans Times-Democrat.] A citizen of Jacksonville, Fla., has hit upon a wonderful idea upon very slight

provocation. The correspondent of one of the newspapers chanced to remark that traffic in Bay street, Jacksonville, was well nigh as noiseless on account of the sand as are the picturesque waterways of Venice; and straightway it flashed into the quick and ingenious brain of a reader of this remark that it would be very easy for Jacksonville to have streets not only as quiet as those of Venice, but as watery. The sand is easily digged; why not excavate the streets to the depth of a dozen feet, and let the river into these improvised canals, thus establishing waterways through the city? The current would keep these streets clean, he argues, while the novelty of the plan of this improvised Venice could not fail to draw to Jacksonville many of those winter travelers who are the delight of the enterprise of the