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VOLUME XIX.

BUCHANAN, BERRIEN COUNTY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1885.

NUMBER 34.

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A WOMAN'S NO. She had a parcel, small and round, I offered as in duty bound, To take it from her.

She thanked me with a gracious smile, As sweet as rosy lips could make it; It was so small, 'twas not worth while To let me take it.

Again I offered, as before, Of that slight burden to relieve her, She'd rather not: "Pray say no more!" 'I would rather grieve her.

1 ceased to plead; she seemed content: The thing was small, and neatly corded, And so along our way we went But when upon the stoop she stood And ere our last adieus were uttered,

She eyed me in a roguish mood, And softly muttered. As swung the door to let her th ough. And left me there all unresisting: I don't think very much of you

For not insisting." From the Yankee Blade.

MARIAN ELLIOT'S STORY. Murder! 1, Marian Elliot, am now lying in prison, awaiting my trial for murder. Having read this, do not turn with loathing disgust from my narrative. Call it a confession—what you will—I swear you it is the truth. I will keep back nothing, but will lay

SUSPECTED.

bare my whole soul; then judge me as you hope to be judged. Of my early life it is necessary to say very little. I was an orphan, brought up by my aunt, and my girlhood was not a particularly happy one. I was, I suppose, morbidly constituted; and the knowledge that I was dependent did not help me to accept my position cheerfully. I made no friends, and I wondered why. I can understand it now, for the sense of my position never leaving me, I was distant and reserved, and thus repelled rather than attracted those who approached

When I was sixteen, much to my surprise, and I dare say to my aunt's also, a Mr. Elliot asked me to become his wife. He was a banker, and reputed to be very rich. My aunt considered that in marrying him I should make a brilliant match; and she did not fail to point out to me that, if 1 did not marry, I must try to earn my own living. I preferred to marry.

I was different from other girls;
and in no respect did I show this indifference more plainly than in a mat-

be no longer dependent on her. dental heights of virtue, but I might have been saved from becoming what surely no human being has ever been sent into the world fated to become-a

with a knife in his throat.

dispute between us was my refusal to lay myself out to attract the friends he frequently brought to the house. One, a cousin of his, I particularly disliked, and made no secret of my dislike. One evening we were dining alone. His cousin was invited, but failed to come. My husband sat down sullenly to dinner. He did not say a word till the servant had left the room. "I won't stand this any longer!" he

come this evening?"

man withdrew his account from my bank this morning because of you, and I suppose Tom will be doing the same "That is nothing to me. The fact of a man's having an account at your bank will not excuse an impertinence

punishing the offender. "That means you will strike Tom?" "Yes; if he provokes me." He leaned back and took up a whip that was lying on the table behind

"Is this the weapon you use to chastise my friends?" he asked. "When they are insolent to me." "It will come very handy for me to

the first taste of it!" the lash smartly down across my shoulders, as he raised his arm to repeat the blow, I stepped back and seized a knife which lay on the table.

"By heaven," I exclaimed, "if you

strike me again. I will murder you!" I suppose there must have been something in my tone which frightened him. He was much stronger than I was, and in a struggle I should have been easily overpowered; but he did not attempt to disarm me. We stood and looked at each other for some sec-

"You fiend!" he hissed at last. "Yes, I am a fiend," I returned. You have made me one; and now you have found, as many a man has before, that it is impossible to lay a fiend when once raised." "I will lay you yet!" he shouted, angrily.

"Put that knife down!" "If you go to the other end of the room first.' He retreated slowly. He thought probably that I intended to stay in the

knife and went out. This is the truth of what actually took place between my husband and myself on that evening, and I never saw him alive again. What happened after I left the room I cannot say. I have been told that some hours afterwards a servant, going in, found my husband lying on the ground, and a knife very similar to the one I had

death. But I swear I never dealt the blow. I must now explain what took place between the time I parted from my husband and my arrest.

On leaving him, I went at once to my room and locked the door. I can only remember being conscious of one feeling, and that was a desire to quit the house and never enter it again. I would go away from the place where I had been forced to submit to so many indignities, and efface myself in the great world of London. It was too late to do much that night; but I was determined not to sleep again under the same roof with my husband. Making a bundle of a few necessaries, I changed my evening dress and put on a dark tweed. With a thick shawl and veil I hoped so to conceal my face and figure as to escape notice. I listen-ed for a moment at my door, half afraid my husband might be there; but I heard no sound; then I went out

silently. It was almost dark. I had made up my mind to walk to the nearest town, a distance of eight miles, pass the night at an inp, and go on from there the next morning to London. All went at first as I intended. I reached Hunford safely and made arrangements for the evening. The first train for town, I was told, left at S a. m That, I decided, would

suit me. I.did not sleep for a long while that night, for I was too excited; but towards morning I fell into a sound sleep. When I awoke, it was eight o'clock; so that I had just time to dress myself and breakfast comfortably before starting. I had finished dressing when I heard a knock at my

It was my landlady. She looked at

me a little curiously as she entered. "What do you want?" I asked. She did not come nearer, but keep-ing close to the door, which was slightly open, said, with some hesitation: "You did not give any name when you came, and a policeman arrived a little while ago, making inquiries about a lady who was thought might be you."
"It is not at all likely, 1 replied.

"The gentleman must be expecting to meet some other lady." "Then your name is not Elliot?" she

said interrogatively. I started in spite of myself. Was it possible my husband had found out my flight already, and was going to stop me? I did not know whether the law would allow him to do thisprobably it would; but I was deternined not to own to being his wife. "My name is not Elliot," I answered, speaking coolly enough. "I am Mrs.

"Certainly not." The door was pushed open wider, and then I saw a man standing behind the landlady. If e came in. "I am sorry to intrude," he said. " know ladies don't like being disturbed so early in their rooms; but duty is

scream or make a noise. I won't hurt you: but you must come with me." "What do you mean?" I gasped. "I arrest you, Marian Elliot, for the murder of your husband!"

EDWARD SMITH S STORY. I am a lawyer, senior partner in the firm of Smith & Todd. I am Edward Smith. Some time ago I was asked to undertake the defence of a certain Marian Elliot, who was charged with the murder of her husband. I was at first inclined to refuse the case. Strange as the assertion may appear, coming from a lawyer, I have a strong prejudice against undertaking the defence of a person I knew to be guilty; and from the evidence against her it seemed more than probable that this woman had committed the foul deed with which she stood charged. I had, in fact, made up my mind, to decline having anything to do with the case. when I was told that a gentleman wished to speak to me. He was shown into my office. I saw a tall, powerful

the case of Mrs. Elliot. Will you undertake her defence?" "Excuse me," I replied. "I am afraid I can have nothing to do with it."
"Do you believe her guilty?" "Appearances are strong against

"Perhaps," he said, avoiding my question, "I had better tell you who l am. The murdered man was my cousin. He treated his wife shame fully.' "So I understand," I returned. "His

wife is supposed to have stabbed him because he struck her. The chief witness against her is a servant." "I know," returned the other; "but he acknowledged she left the room without striking the blow. He cannot swear exactly to the murder."

"It is very seldom any one can," I remarked. "We generally have to re-

"But she must be saved!" cried Mr Vaughan, excitedly. "I tell you she is innocent. Great heaven, do you mean to tell me they will dare to hang that splendid creature? Before you refuse to defend her, hear what she has to say; and, if you still think her guilty, I will save her myself." I began to be interested in the case: professionally it seemed seducive. Mr.

serted her? "She has no relatives. She is an orphan; her aunt who adopted her died some time ago." "Then she is quite alone?"

"Quite."
"Poor thing!" I said, involuntarily. Within a couple of hours, having obtained the necessary permission, I was ushered into the presence of my client. | this unmarried state, and each year so room; but as soon as he was a safe | I was surprised at her appearance. I and no expectation of seeing such a singularly beautiful woman; and my first thought was-how could any man have been such a brute as to ill use a creature like her. I told her briefly who I was: "I suppose then," she said, "you

> "And you believe my innocent?" "I hope to prove your innocence," I

"How can you?" "I have not looked very carefully in the case; but there are few instances where some loop-hole of escape may not be found."

"I don't see any in this." She spoke in a calmness that surprised me.

"You plead 'Not guilty', of course?" "Of course. I believe I am innocent." "Believe!" I repeated, in surprise.
"Yes," she said; "I can only say 'believe', because, thinking over the affair as I must do now, I wonder sometimes whether it is possible I did murder my husband, and have lost all recollection of the deed. Such a thing might hap-

pen, might it not?" "I suppose it might."
"Do you think it can have happened to me? The evidence that man gave is perfectly correct. I did threaten to murder my husband, and, had he struck me again, I know I should have used the knife. I was at the time half mad with passion." "Will you tell me all you can remem-

"I will give you this to read handing me some pages of writing. "It is my whole history. Don't read it here; take it away with you. If you come back, I will explain more fully anyhing you think requires explanation. I returned to my office with the manscript, and there read Marian Elliot's history as told by herself. When I finished it, I was convinced that my client was innocent. No guilty woman, I felt, could have written like that. The question now was how to

prove her innocence. In the first place it was plain her husband had been murdered. The nature of the wound precluded all idea of its having been self-inflicted. Furthermore there had been some appearance of a struggle in the room. So far this was the only point in favor of my client. If the man had not been murdered in his sleep, was it likely he could have been overcome in a struggle with his wife? He was a strong, big man, who would have been a match for most men. It might be urged against my client that the struggle had taken place after the blow had been dealt, when it was too late for him to save himself. Medical evidence would have to decide if this were possible.

To Be ('onlinued.)

"Didn't Want to Ketch It." A gentleman who spent several years teaching gives the following account of a teacher's interview with a boy of about 14 in a rural district. Other teachers have probably had sim-

ilar experiences. "What is your name?" "Sam." "What is the rest of it?" "Sam-yell," "What is your surname?" "Middle name's Hozayer."

"And the last?" "Jackson." ackson, then, is the parents?" "No, mum, it ain't. One of 'em is

named Willyum and t'other one Mary Jane. "How old are you?" "Dunno." "What! a boy as large as you doesn't

know his age? "Yessum. "A boy of your size ought to know the exact year of his birth." 'I do know the year."

"What year was it?" "Same year as my sister Harrlet." "Indeed!" "Yessum: we're twins." "I want you to ask your mother how old-you are, and tell me tomorrow."

"She dunno; she dunno nuthin'." "That is not a very nice way to talk about your mother." "She don't keer." "Why doesn't she?" "She's dead." "Where do you live?" "To home. "Where is your home?"
"Over yon." This with a jerk of his read over the left shoulder. "Have you any books?"

"No, mum: I don't need none."

A Portable Vat for a Sheep Dip. Sheep should be dipped twice a year. They suffer a great deal from virmin, which are destroyed by the dipping. After shearing, the ticks greatly annoy the lambs, upon which they gather from the shorn sheep, and prevent their growth. The lambs, at least, should be dipped, to free them from these pests, but it is well to dip the whole flock, as a safeguard against the prevalent scab, and other skin diseases. A very good dipping vat may be readily made of one and a quarter inch tongue and grooved pine boards, put together at the joints with pitch, and is furnished with handles, by which it can be moved from place to place. It may be six feet long, three feet wide, and three feet deep. The sloping ends have cleats nailed across them on the inside, by which the sheep are assisted to get out of the vat, upon a draining floor placed to receive them. The dip is made of one pound of coarse, strong tobacco, and one pound of sulphur, steeped in five gallons of boiling water. It is most effective when used at a temperature of one hundred and twenty degrees, and the sheep should be left in the dip long enough to have the wool saturated, and the skin well soaked by the fluid. A quantity of

fresh dip should be kept in a boiler, to renew the old dip as it is diminished by use.—American Agriculturist for September.

A Reasoning Dog. Mr. Pritchard, who lives in a suberban New Jersey village, has a Newfoundland-shepherd puppy not more than 9 months old. Its kennel to which it is chained is about fifty yards from the house. The other day the regular feeding time passed without its food being taken to it. The dog waited an hour impatiently and then barked and howled. Failing to altract attention he broke his chain, picked up the earthenware dish in which his food was always served and started for the house. Entering the open door he sought Mrs. Pritchard and her daughter and held the empty dish up to them with a pleading expression in his dark-brown eyes. "If that was instinct," said Mr. Pritchard in telling the story, "I'd like to know what reason is."—N. Y. Tribune.

A Tax on Bachelors. A bill has been introduced in the

Georgia Legislature providing that, from and after the passage of the act, all male inhabitants of that State who have arrived at the age of 30 years and who have never married shall be taxed \$2,50 per annum for the enjoyment of long as they shall enjoy the enviable tributes this goodness to his wife's position in life of single blessedness. training. He emphasizes the point in exempted from the tax, while, to quote the language of the bill, "the good ladies of our good and grand old Common-wealth are hereby earnestly requested and would-be virtuous land."

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Notes on Fall Fashons from Godey's Lady's Book.

deep reddish mauye, but it is not much used by itself.

on which the several changes of autumn goods are rung. Canvas looks like that worn during

the summer with what appears to be the underlining of a contrasting color this is realy, however, all one material.

net materials.

Little girls, no matter what is the color of their costume, wear black hose, very few colored and scarcely any white ones are seen.

Tan or slate-gray kid waistcoats look well in dark brown or gray cloth jackets. Sets of three fancy waistcoats are sent home with most cloth jackets.

The midshipman jacket made of dark blue cloth is very smart looking. It is partly open in front to show a fancy canvas waistcoat, with lapels of

black silk and gold buttons. Broad velvet ribbon bands are revived to wear around the neck, decorated with jeweled crescents, stars, hearts, and different shaped ornaments. Some

The new ulsters are becoming, with tight fronts and pretty simulated hoods at the back, fastened down at the waist and loosing themselves either in gathered fullness or wide box plaits reaching to the edge of the cloak.

placed upon the edge. They are decidedly new and stylish. Eider-down flannel is used for morning robes, also for small children's cloaks and wrappers. It comes in all soft pretty shades, is very light in weight, and extremely warm and pret-

A Chinese Laughing Plant. The laughing plant of China is so called because its seeds produce effects like those produced by laughing gas. The flowers are of a brick yellow, and the seed pods are soft and wooly, while food, and wear out their days in secluthe seeds resemble small black bean and only two or three grow in a pod. The natives-Chinese-dry and pulverize them, and the powder, if taken in small doses, makes the soberest person behave like a circus clown or a madman, for he will dance, sing and laugh most boisterously, and cut the most fantastic capers, and be in the most uproariously rediculous condition for about an hour. When the excitement ceases the exhausted exhibitor of these antics falls asleep, and when he

Verschiedenheit.

"Why not?" "I'm only in my a b ab's" "Then you have never had any educational advantages?" 🔹 Boy scratches his head and says:

BED BURS.—Take one plug poorest chewing tobacco, chopped, and one quart poorest whisky poured over it. Stand a short time; shake well, and with a feather dipped into this preparation, go through their haunts. They

will at once disappear. Put plenty of liquid on. ANTS.-A cord wet in turpentine and tied around the sugar barrel will

or any receptacle, is a preventivethat ants cannot cross the line. HOME MADE CARPETBEATERS.—Mrs. W. B. T. writes that an efficient carpet whip can be made by fastening the steel ribs of an old umbrella into a wooden handle. Make a round handle about six inches long, Widening one end fan shape. Split the fan end, put in the wires, and secure with wire nails, procurable of the desired length

his mouth full. "Guess you don't know much about 'em, mister. Three of these apples'll keep me out of school

The Cause of It: "Dear, dear," said a kind-hearted matron on meeting a friend whom she had not seen for a long time; "and you'r not yet married. Jane, and with your good looks, too? "No, I'm not married yet," replied Jane with a laugh. "And how comes it that you are single?" "Well," said Jane, with a twinkle of her eye, "I expect it's because I was born so."—Boston Cour-

Sherman strolled about the corridor of the Grand Pacific the other night awaiting the departure of the bus for the depot. He had an unlighted cigar in his mouth. An enthusiastic admirer accosted him. The general greeted him cordially.

"I am sorry the old soldiers didn't know you were in Chicago," said the admirer. "We should have serenaded vou."

"You are not tired of the old song 'Marching Through Georgia,' are you general?" queried the admirer. "No." answered the hero of the refrain as he straightened himself up, "I never get tired of that old song. When I was in Ireland a few years ago I was surprised to hear the air sung with different words. I asked about it, and found that the tune was that of an old

How She Reformed Him.

"Does your husband go to the lodge, Mrs. Gibberick/?"

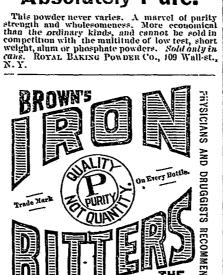
"Why, how in the world did you do "Whenever he started for the lodge I went with him as far as the skating rink, and old him to call for me on his

DRY GOODS. S. P. & C. C. HIGH, Dry Goods. Roe's Block, 50 Front st. GROCERS. TREAT & REDDEN. Dealers in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Crockery, Stoneware and Elegant Hanging Lamps. Fine Teas a specialty. HARLES B. SHOP, dealer in Groceries, Crockery, (1) sware and Bakery Goods, Day's Block Front street.

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ter-of-fact way in which I regarded marriage. I had never any dreams of love—I thought I should probably be as happy with Mr. Elliot as I had been with my aunt, and at any rate, I should Up to now my passions had all lain dormant. Looking back or my life, I cannot help thinking that, had I been given into some tender, gentle keeping, the good that was in me might have been roused into activity, the evil been laid to rest, and perhaps eradicated. I might have never risen to transcen-

fiend. Of my married life I will record only one scene. It took place on the evening my husband was found dead I wish I could bring myself to say something kind of him; but I cannot. He was a bad man, of whom I can recollect no single instance of generosity or good feeling. From the very day almost of our marriage we quarreled liercely. I found, to my shame, that I was as much a dependant now as ever: and, knowing how the allusion galled me, my husband lost no opportunity of reminding me of my dependence. A weak-minded woman might have succumbed in time to his repeated insults; but I determined to resist him to the utmost. What a life I led—anger and shame growing daily in my heart, with a dread that in time should have to give way, that my physical strength would fail, and, if he lived long enough, he would make himself my master! A fruitful subject of

burst out. "I have been too kind to you; but I mean to make you know I am master now. Why didn't Tom "I don't know."
"You do! It is because you treat him with such infernal insolence! One

to me, nor will it prevent me from

chastise those who are insolent to me, then; and you, my find lady, shall have In another second he had brought

"Never!" I cried.

know of what I am accused?" ebrated Russian Gut Violin Strings. threatened him with, had caused his answered.

Newton. "Will you see the gentleman?"

He had come quite close to me by this time, and now caught me by the hand. I made an indignant struggle to free myself. "Really, sir," I began. "Hush!" he said. "Don't say a word. The game's up. Give in quietly. Don't

At these words, for the first time in my life, I fainted dead away.

rather handsome man. "Mr. Smith, I presume?" he said. I bowed. "I am Mr. Vaughan." I bowed again.
"I have come," he went on, "about

"I didn't know that lawyers judged by appearances," he said. "And in this case it would be a cruel injustice - for the lady is innocent," "Can you prove it?" He looked rather uneasily at me.

ly upon circumstantial evidence; and it is so strong against the prisoner that I doubt if it would be possible to save

Vaughan noticed my hesitation. "Will you go and see her?" he inquired. "Will you take me to her?" I asked in reply. "No; certainly not. She wouldn't see me. She hates me." "I suppose her relatives have not de-

An Anglo-Indian newspaper thus Hindoo woman:

Women in India.

comments upon the published letter of "She writes with a good deal of feminine emphasis, but she amply proves her case, that the rich and poor, the old and young, of her sex, suffer much misery and pain and degradation through the strict observance of social institutions invented by men for their own advantage. Every woman on the death of her husband, even of a child husband, is condemned to a life of perpetual widowhood. But a man may not only marry a second wife on the death of his first one, but can marry any number of wives at one and the same time. Even if he has only one wife he continues to live in the bosom of his own family, and has never, under any circumstances, to submit to the tender mercies of a mother-in-law. In India the boys and girls are betrothed indissolubly almost as soon as they are born. At the age of eight at latest a husband must be found for every girl. Girls are generally, perhaps, married at this age, and their parents are still at liberty to send them to school until they are ten years old. But after that the leave of the motherin-law must be obtained, 'But even in

these advanced times.' exclaims our correspondent, and even in Bombaythe chief centre of civilization-how many mothers-in-law are there who send their daughters to school after they are ten years old?" Thus the girls are taken away from school just when they are beginning to understand and appreciate education. Even girls belonging to the most advanced families are mothers before they are fourteen, and have thenceforth to devote themselves to the hard realities of life. "The unfortunate Hindoo bride may neither sit nor speak in the presence of any elder member of her husband's family. She must work with the servants, rise early and go to bed late, and be perpetually abused and frequently beaten by her mother-in-law. She must live in the most rigid seclusion. Her husband, who is entirely dependent on his family, can never take her side, and fresh himself from college, is apt to despise her for her ignorance,

and to tolerate her as a necessary evil.

The children either die off like weakly

seedlings or grow up without vigor.

The women lose their beauty at twenty, are long past their prime at thirty, and old at forty. But a worse fate awaits them if, instead of being Hindoo wives, they become Hindoo widows. Of this wretched fate our correspondent fortunately knows nothing personally, and so cannot write from experience. But there are 22,000,000 widows in India, many of whom lost their nominal husbands wnen they were children, and none of whom can ever marry again. For the rest of their lives they are deprived of ornaments and colored garments, their heads are shaved, they are condemned to the coarsest clothes and poorest

sion as the lowest drudges of the household."-Harper's Weekly.

The Virgin's Kiss.

In the old town proper of Baden-Baden there are some very ancient monuments and relics. The Schloss is still called the New Castle, although it was built back yonder in the year 1479. The most curious things about this wonderful chateau are the vast and gloomy'subterranean apartments which underlie it, and about which many mysterious and bloody legends are related. They of course include a chamber of torture, in the floor of which a trap-door opens on the Virgin Kiss. The poor devil who had been condemr.ed to death was brought here to be told that he was free; then he was led close to a statue of the Virgin Mary that stood in the room and asked to return thanks to her for his release and to kiss her on the lips. His doing so touched a spring that opened the trap under his feet, and the unfortu-

male statue which was as thickly covered with sharp spikes and razor-like blades as there are quills on the fret-

nate man dropped down forty feet, to

fall into the outstretched arms of a fe-

ful porcupine.—Correspondence San Francisco Cronicle. An Unfortunate Man. Magistrate-The policeman caught you coming out of the house with three

tances yo' Honah. Magistrate-The victim of circumstances? Prisoner-Yes, yo' Honah, Ise a kleptermaniac. Magistrate-You call it kleptomania

Prisoner—Îse de victum ob sahcum

overcoats on your arm.

to enter a strange house and steal overcoats? Prisoner-What's de penalty fo' kleptermania? Magistrate-About fifteen years for the kind that you are troubled with. Prisoner—Den I wifdraws dat statement, yo' Honah, and pleads guilty ter insanity in the fo'th degree, and fros myself on de merey ob de court. Insan-

ity runs in my family, sah. My poo

wife has been in de county house mo'r

er yeah. A Man Who Sold His Wife's Tomb J. B. Puthoff of Cincinnati, erected a \$1,500 monument over his wife's grave but becoming reduced financially by his drinking habits he sold it for \$300 getting \$50 down. Later he sued for the monument and obtained judgment, a friend going his replevy bond and se-curing himself by a bill of sale. The

been murdered meantime. The tomb was finally seized and removed from the premises before the widow had time to get out an injunction.

monument went into the hands of a

saloonist Puthoff owed for board, while

the bill of sale went to a man named

Deters, who replevined from the saloon

keeper's widow, the saloonist having

He Used His Handkerchief. At the "hop" of a summer hotel some of the natives had been invited in. A young lady being solicited for a round lance by a son of the soil, and noticing with dismay that he was about to grasp her waist with a large and perspiring palm, she asked him if he would not kindly use his handkerchief. "O, yes, marm," said Hayseed, pleasantly, and, applying the article to his nose, he sounded a cheerful blast that shook the chandelier.—Argonaut.

Mark Twain has written a letter in

which he asserts that his children are well behaved, well governed, and companionably charming; and he refers to Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Charles Dudley Warner, and his other Hartford neighbors as witnesses. He attributes this goodness to his wife's The measure further provides that any her discipline that no promise is broken bachelor who marries shall at once be to the youngsters, whether it involves a whipping or a picnic. In administering corporal punishment she invariably lets a few hours clapse between the

Panima matting is the name of a Snowflake cloths will be largely used

for children. Chrysanthemum is a new shade of a

Canvas and plush are the key notes

Bonnets continue small, hats are in a variety of shapes. Gilt, bronze, sil-ver or steel are woven into all the bon-

Velvets are revived for cloaks both plain and with frise figures. Astrak-ban cloths are shown for the same purpose, in a variety of colors.

of these are very antique looking. The bands of white edging the necks of dresses grow narrower daily, many are colored, not a becoming fashion Ruches are not as popular although

Rosary beads of wood are used upon bonnets, they are either made to ornament the crown or brim, or simply

"No, mum, not that I knows of. But Iv'e had airysiplas. If what you said is worse nor that I don't want ter ketch

keep away ants. A handy sort of a man who takes notes of everything he sees, tells us that a thick cord rubbed into pulverized chalk--a fuzzy rough cord it must be—tied around a barrel or keg,

at any hardware store. Then wrap about with broom wire. "My little boy," said a gentleman, "you ought not to eat those green apples. They are not good for little boys. "They hain't, eh?" the boy replied with

AN OLD IRISH AIR.-Gen. W. T.

"I am glad they didn't know it, then,' replied the general. "I am tired of

Irish song, and was borrowed to fit the refrain 'Marching Through Georgia.'

"Well, he just don't. I broke up that little game quite a while ago.'

way home. It only took a few doses to cure him."

generally very becoming.

awakes he has not the slightest remembrance of his frisky doings.

for a week."-New York Times.

serenades."

sentence and the execution, so that no to join the reformers and moralists of anger on her part shall enter into the the country in order to correct this | matter; and lie affirms that the child most monstrous and ruinous evil which never goes away from the scene of torture until it has been loved back into now stalks abroad in our Sunny South

happy heartedness and a joyful spirit."

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1885.

By an act of the Legislature, taking effect September 18, central standard time is now legal time for this state.

Barnum appears to be in hard luck. A cyclone struck his tent, at Titusville, Pa., Tuesday and tore it into shreds, seriously injuring a number of the audience.

St. John made a raid on the post office department last week for his share of the official "reform." His reception was most cordial and a fresh crop of headless Kansas postmasters may soon be expected.

Since the riot of miners against the Chinese in Montana, the cry of "Chinese must go" has been renewed with increased vigor, and hard times for poor John, along the Pacific coast, is most probably in store.

Jumbo's skeleton is being prepared for the Smithsonian Institute. The Institute is doubtlses more thankful to the Grand Trunk railroad company than is Barnum, for hurrying the skeleton into the Institute before either Barnum or Jumbo were satisfied with having used it long enough.

If the Evening News has not already done so, it should send its California correspondent Tibbits a leather medal. We have heard many times of the "Glorious climate of California", but when we read his story about fatting eattle on scraps of paper picked from the streets, it has a tendency to weaken our faith.

The health officers of Montreal are beginning to discover why small pox is spreading so rapidly in the cases of criminal carelessness, in exposing. They found a child sick in a public eating house, its brother playing about the streets with other children, the mother attending the tables and the sick child, and the father serving on the jury in the Queen's Court.

The present prospect is that the coming Congress will devote a great portion of its time to the vexing silver question. That seventy-five cent silver dollar has become a source of annoyance to the government since the commencement. They work all right in business if you don't have to tote more than seven or eight of them about in your pocket. More than that makes a man's fortane a burden.

The American's cap is harder to capture than a jack-pot. Even four races do not take it.—Boston Post.

Silver has gone down another notch and the silver dollars are now worth only 78 cents in gold. If the redemption of greenbacks in gold should break down all the wages of laboring men would come down to the 78 cent level. -Detroit Post.

The latest development concerning the three partly-completed steel cruisers in John Roach's shipyard is that \$250,000 to \$300,000 above the appropriations will be required to finish them. If Secretary Whitney had not been in such haste to drive Mr Roach out of the ship-building business this expense would have fallen upon the latter. Under the circumstances, however, it seems likely that the government must foot the bill. That is where the "economy" comes in. The "reform" dodge has already been worked for all it is worth. Roach's establishment and the navy-yards swarm with democratic beelers.—Troy Times.

St. Johnnies In Iowa. One Brady, who calls himself a member of the National Prohibition Committee, has issued a call for a convention to nominate a ticket in Iowa. Finch, the Democratic partner of St. John and an active worker in the sto 1pigeon game, is the Chairman of this committee, which was appointed a year ago at the convention held in Pittsburg. lowa was not represented in the convention, and at the November election very few of the Prohibibitionists of that state voted for St. John. In this state of affairs Brady confesses that he has no hope that his ticket can obtain more than few thousand votes, but thinks that in this way the Republican candidates may be defeated. The avowed and only purpose of the third party movement in Iowa is to defeat the Republicans and put the free whisky Democrats in control. The ingratitude and treachery of the "God and Home" fanatics could not be more strikingly illustrated than by this movement in Iowa. By the aid of the Republican party prohibition has been established in Iowa, and it is not proposed in any quarter to repeal it except as to the localities where it is not enforced. In the attempt to force inflexible prohibition on unwilling communities the Republican party of that state has lost twenty-five counties and at least 20,000 votes which may never be regained. Against the protests of its own members and in disregard of the sentiment of strong Republican localities the party undertook the impossible task of satisfying the Saint Johns, and after placing on the statutebooks the strongest prohibitory law in the Union now finds these fanatics and tricksters engaged in a conspiracy to stab it in the back. Even fanatics ought to be satisfied with what has been done for them in Iowa; but the force of habit is so strong with the

The originators of this third-party scheme in Iowa frankly confess that their only purpose is to put the state in the hands of the Democracy. What would that mean? The Democratic party in Iowa has declared in favor of a universal license law that would forbid any locality to prohibit the liquor traffic or tax it beyond a certain limit -a measure that would be repudiated by the worst whisky-drinking states in the Union. Yet this is what the Saint Johnnies will labor for in Iowa. They will work to put the Democracy in power so that Iowa may have a whisky law more liberal than those of Missouri or Kentucky. Men who will thus labor to put their enemies in power and secure the overthrow of their own professed principles cannot be ranked simply as honest and misguided fanatics. The situation is too plain for any such false pretenses. They are scamps who profess one purpose in order to gain another, and they votes away from the Republican party. Their cant about "God and Home" is a disreputable campaign dodge to be worked for all the good it will do the Democratic party. Since the exposure of the Saint John fraud of last year it will be interesting to see whether these tricksters can find any more dupes to be misleft with bogus pretensions.—Chicago Tribune.

Democratic decoyducks that they put

up third-party tickets even in prohibi-

tion states.

Now that Secretary Manning and the expert accountants have found that the books of the treasury department balance to a cent, it is more in the regular order to see how Democratic defalcations compare with Republican honesty. To do this we give the losses on each \$1,000 during the various Presidental administrations from the time the government began: Washington, \$2.22; John Adams, \$2.59; Jefferson, \$2.75; Madison, \$4.16; Monroe, \$8.58; J. Q. Adams, \$4.29; Jackson, \$7.52; Van Buren, \$11.71; Harrison and Tyler, \$6.40; Polk, \$4.08; Taylor and Filmore, \$419; Pierce, \$356; Buchanan, \$3.81; Lincoln, 76c.; Johnson, 57c.; Grant, 21c.: Hayes, 3 mills; and under Chester A. Arthur's administration, when "a change was necessary," the losses to but one mill and eight-tenths of a mill on each \$1,000 of the public moneys handled. These figures speak for themselves. The ony thing we wish to call attention to is the fact that Democratic rule left off with the administration of James Buchan,-Lansing Republican,

State Items.

There is a rumor that Hillsdale is to have a ladies' band, The M. E. Conference opens in Grand

Rapids to-day. Adrian school census shows a decrease of 67 children since last year.

The Fall races of the Kalamazoo

Park Club will be held Sept. 29 to A gentleman in Jackson county, near

Sandstone, has caught and tamed a The total receipts at the State fair amounted to \$15,039.15, and will cover

the expenses of the fair. Twenty thousand dollars have been paid out in Shelby and vicinity since

the first of May for hemlock tark. The Marshall shirt factory appears to be in the market for the highest

bidder, and Jackson looking sharp af-Billy Burns, the supposed professional burglar of Detroit, has been found

guilty and sent to Jackson fifteen The Jackson Citizen says that the Marshall shirt factory will be removed

to that city, provided a suitable location can be secured. Probably the last sniff of the Crouch nurder case will be the case against

Dan Holcomb for perjury, which is to be heard in Hillsdale next month. On Wednesday the State Normal school was opened and 227 students applied for admission. Last year on

opening day the number was 130. The Salvation army has settled down for an all winter's tussle with the students at Ann Arbor. If it ever finds its full match it is now.

The apple and potato crops about Novi, Oakland county, promise to be the largest in years. One dollar per barrel for No. 1 apples is being paid

The Grand Ledge Independent says: A drive through the country in this vicinity is proof enough that the apple crop is not a failure, as predicted a few months ago.

Mr. Trombley, of Bay City, has ripe strawberries in his garden. The plants were imported from France, and will bear, Mr. T. says, until winter.- Eren-Grand Rapids appears to still be

quibbling about the site for soldier's home. They have discovered that it costs considerable money to fulfill the proposit**ions** made. At the Pontiac asylum 75 out of 157

hogs have died of some mysterious infectious disease. Prof. Grange has been called to diagnose the cases and says it is not hog cholera. A rich vein of iron ore has been dis-

covered at St. Ignace, by some well diggers at a depth of fifteen feet, and there is now great excitement in the little town.

Detroit Recorders Court is wreatling with the case of Billy Burns, the supposed gentlemanly burglar who made so many professional calls in that city a few weeks since.

Bad omen for the Republicans in Michigan: Judge P. T. Van Zile, chairman of their state committee, fell into Thornapple river while hunting Thursday, and lost his gun .- Evening News.

Jerre B. Watson, a prominent citizen of Grass Lake, was buried under the auspices of the masons Saturday .-Evening News. And there is great doubt of his ever getting from under

Michigan passenger agents have made a rate of two cents per mile for transporting to the soldier's home at Grand Rapids. The rate will be allowed only upon the presentation to the local ticket agent of the proper certificate of admission to the home.

Of all the high schools in the state, that at Ann Arbor takes the lead, being made a preparatory department to the university, although a city school, has nearly 400 students enrolled therein and 67 classes are heard per week, 47 of them recite daily to 10 instructors and professors.

An industry recently established about Hudson, that is assuming great importance, is hay pressing, a half a dozen hay presses being in operation and benefiting the farmers thereby. The hay crop makes the farmers more clean money than their wheat.

Mrs. Jacob Johnson, of Frankenmuth, shot her two-year old child through the head yesterday, killing her instantly. She found an eld pistol which had been used as a plaything by the children, and pointed it at the child, saying, "Do you want mamma to shoot you," when to her horror it went

Chas. Gibson, a worthy young man, living two miles from Deerfield, had an eye removed Saturday as the result of an accident the day before. While plowing he stopped to eat a melon, and laid a blasting cap on his plow beam. As he went to pick up the cap again, an ax in his arms slipped, struck the cap and exploded it, a piece entering his eye .- Evening News.

"Enoch Arden" Richards came back recently from an ocean voyage to Bay City, after five years absence, to find his wife, who had heard nothing of his whereabouts all this time, living use the waterspout idea solely to draw | with a man named Foley. The two philosophers didn't get mad over the situation, but Foley claiming that he ought to receive something for keeping Richards' wife, was given \$5, which seemed to satisfy him. The men slept together that night, and since the woman has gone back to her husband.—

to him, "My son, you had better take care; Gen. Foote is shooting rather wild." Evening News.

The new engine and boiler house at the Jackson prison is being rapidly pushed along; the walls are nearly finished and work has been started on the smokestack which is twenty feet square at the base and will be 140 feet high. A cast iron plate weighing about two tons will be placed on top to guard against the effects of the weather. Twenty convicts and nine free men are employed on the building. There is considerable stone cutting to be done, for which outsiders have to be employed, as there is but one stone cutter among the convicts.—Evening

Blanche Hunt, a twelve-year-old girl, died at Albion of malignant diphtheria, last week. Sophie Halkins, aged 13, died at Fair Haven, Vt., of the same disease, contracted the week before at Albion. There are no other cases in town, and these two girls are supposed to have taken the disease at the cemetery, where they went into the vault containing the remains of a woman sent there from abroad, who had died from what the physicians called black jaundice. It is believed her disease was really diphtheria. An argument for cremation.—Evening News.

Under the head of "Busine's Enterprise", the Lansing Republican has the following from the Negaunee Iron "A few days ago a cat in a family

living in a town, who had not much experience in the feline wars, encountered an old rat so sturdy as to defy all her efforts to dispatch him by the ordinary process of biting and shaking. She took him deliberately to a tub of water, plunged him in, and holding him with her fore feet, drowned him This was witnessed by several of the family."

CREOLE LOVE-MAKING.

The Dangers of Courting in the French

Down in the old French portion of New Orleans it is highly unsafe for young unmarried men to venture alone, writes a correspondent. The blackeyed beauties are only too glad of the chance to capture an American, and will resort to all sorts of devices to entrap the unsuspecting youth. In order to depict for our Northern friends this peculiar phase of creole character, I will relate the true story of the ex-perience of my friend, Jack Laflance, who fell a victim to creole strategy not long ago.

Jack met the beautiful Melanie at soirce dansante on the Rue Bon Efants. Being a good dancer and also a first-class waiter, he was Mile. Melanie's partner for many figur s, and by a ju-dicious use of cream and cake gained the good-will of can es mamma. An invitation to call text Sunday was accepted, and the valuer then entreated to "call again." Jack did so upon the Sunday following, and was so cordially received that he repeated his visit a third time. For my friend Jack was an innocent soul, totally ignorant of creole customs, and he walked right into the snare. On his third call Melanie's papa tapped him on the shoulder and said:

"M'sieu Laflance, I would lak fo' see you one minute," and led him to the dining-room. Suspecting nothing, Jack followed him. Once there, the old gentleman produced a decanter and

"Mon ami, tek some cognac. You will fin' it ver' fine. My fodder buy from Cavaroc. Ah! you lak it, eh? Tek cigar—nevah min', thass a real Havana. shuah. Now, fren' Laflance, you lak fo' know fo' w'at I want see you eh bien? M'sien Laflance, I have notiz yo' attentions at my daughter"—here the luckless Jack began to protest. "Oh. I am not displease, my de' young man. My fam'l, seh, is one of the bes in the city. Yes, sah, we are twenty firs' coozin with Jean Baptist Louis de Lorme, whose gran'fodder slap that Spanish canaille, O'Reilly, on the chik a hondred year ago, as yo' will fin wrote down by Gayarre. But, my fren', when those Yankee r-r-rascals tek ou' plantations an' ou' nigrees, seb, we was force to lewe on' place, seh, an' come yeh an' work, yes. An', ami Laflance, I do not object to my daughtah choose you fo' husban', no." Here the unfortunate Jack b oke in with: "But, my dear sir, you are mistaken. I did not make love to your daughter." old gentleman bristled up. "My de' sah, I love my fam'ly. Thas my h'only thing yeh on earth. You have visit Melarie Sunday after Sunday. You have talk with her, dance with her, sing with her. You have compromise my

daughter, sah! There is no otheh co'se lef' a man of honah, sah, than to ma'y her; yes, sah, to ma'y her!" "But, sir," Islurted out Jack, "I am

only a poor clerk with \$50 a month,

and could not support a wife even if I

wanted one." "Ah, mon cher, thas all 'ight—the monnaie is nothing, You don't catch motch, thas true. But fo' that I don' keh me. You come live yeh, yes. Then afteh w'ile, w'en yo' patron he got fc' lak you mo' and give you r-r-raise to seventy-fi' dollah, we will do ver' well, yes. So thass all fix, eh? Come, you tek some mo' cognac. Ah! mon cher Laflance, you don't know w'at it is to be a fodder, I suppose? Then you can't nevah on'stan' 'ow please I feel wen a young man lak you hask me fo' my daughtah! Yes, sah, you are the

have my daughtah than mos' anybody w'atevah, sah! "So we will come back to the salon, we'eh I will tell to Melanie I have grant yo' demand. M'sieu Laflance, ah, to tell you the trut', you did not tek me by sopprise, no. Ah, a fodder can see w'en his daughtah love a young man! An' Melanie, she love you, ah! she dream of you all night, yes. Ah', sah, w'en a St. Louis de Lorme love she nevah let go, no, but she, lak the

only young man wat I would rattah

pelikan, she die firs'. "Thass all 'ight, and Jack, I will see Pere le Cure. an' we will mek the an-nouncement next Sunday. You can get on h'll ring, yes, an' Melanie will be ready for next mont. I know you don't want to wait long. Allons, let us tell them wat we have arrange.". And off Jack was hustled to the parlor before he could say Jack Robinson. And though, as it happened, Melanie has proven an excellent wife, there are many who are not Melanies, and it is to put our visiting friends next winter upon their guard against the wiles of designing creole papas that I am constrained to publish this true story of Jack La-flance's courtship.—Philadelphia News.

It is the successful trapeze performer who generally reaches the climb-acts.

Coolness in a Trying Situation. The coolness and self-possession of that very remarkable man, Sargent S. Prentiss, was strikingly illustrated in the following anecdote of his second duel with the late Gen. Henry S. Foote which is taken from his memoir by his brother. The meeting occurred on the right bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Vicksburg, and at the first fire Mr. Prentiss' pistol snapped, while Gen. Foote missed, shooting over him. This increased the eagerness of the large crowd assembled to witness the affair to such a degree that they pressed

up on each side of the line until there was left quite a narrow space, scarcely room enough for the nassage of t balls. After the parties had resumed their positions, pistols in hand and triggers set, awaiting the word for a second fire, everything being as still as death, Mr. Prentice observed a little boy, who, anxious to see "the fun," was climbing a sapling in his rear, and said

ROBUST HEALTH

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Time Table taking effect May 24, 1885.

dichigan City... New Bullalo Three Oaks

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were in the Northern Pacific country. Books and Maps sent FREE, describing the Northerm Pacific Country, the Railroad Lands for Sale and the FREEE Government Lands. Address, CHAS. B. LAMBORN. Land Com'r. N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Mind

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Is not always enjoyed by those who seem to possess it. The taint of corrupted blood may be secretly undermining the constitution. In time, the poison will certainly show its effects, and with all the more virulence the longer it has been allowed to permeate the system. Each pimple, sty, boil, skin disorder and sense of unnatural lassitude, or languor, is one of Nature's warnings of the consequences of neglect.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only remedy that can be relied upon, in all cases, to cradicate the taint of hereditary disease and the special corruptions of the blood. It is the only alterative that is sufficiently powerful to thoroughly cleanse the system of Scrofulous and Mercurial impurities and the pollution of Contagious Diseases. It also neutralizes the poisons left by Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, and enables rapid recuperation from the enfeeblement and debility caused by these diseases.

thing?" he commenced, pointing to the ax, that looked as if it had been dulled purposely with a file. "D'ye know. General, forninst in the old dart, Father Malone, long life to his worship! told me av a country beyond the says where the trees and the cattle were all turned to stone. 'It's jokin' ye air,' says I. 'Ye'll live to see the day I'm not, says Father Malone; and more power to him, I've done that thing. I'll projuce me resignat on av yer honor'll give me I in and paper and some one to **Trust Nothing Else** write; I'm on the home track the very night. Matter? Look at the ax! Div-

it flew out of me lands, and the tree let out à stream af l ght half a mile long. I tried five, an' each one was harder than the other, and in the bush was stone birds a-slee in' on the limbs, and each twig weighed a ton." Pat was thus the first to discover a feature of the valley that formed one

this region. The slope of the river, here about fifty feet in he ght, presents a remarkable appearance. Not a green object is to be seen, but all about, strewn here and there, some erect and others prostrate, lie myriads of pieces of strong trees, limbs, trunks and branches of flint-like hardness-the remains of a once mighty forest. So thick are these in some places that one can almost imagine that this is the led of some creek with all its polished boulders laid bare, only that the remains have all the structural beauties that characterized them when alive. The cause of the wholesale destruction of the stone forests is undoubtedly due to the extremes of heat and cold that have snapped them off and hurled them to the ground. The soil here is soft and sandy, with some clay, perfectly adapted to the preservation of the remains. The size of some of these trees shows that many of them might have compared with the extant sequoia of the National Park. One trunk was 225 feet long and about five feet in dameter, and so finely preserved and photographed in the rock. as it were, that until the ax glanced from its flint-like bark and sparks of fire followed, one could hardly realize the change that had taken place. The trunks that are 1 reken show remarkable features, and a company, it is said, has been organized to cut them up into various articles of ornament, which when polished pre-ent a marvelously beautiful surface. The color of the wood is preserved, and veins of the richest red run here and there, anon changing to rellow, gray or blue. The remarkable coloring has given rise to curious and erroneous impressions in the mind of the poble red men (principally Navajoes) that summer in the locality. They have a legend that their forefathers were a vast and powerful race and that they conquered a mighty giant that lived on the Lithodendron. The fossil trees they consider his bones or parts of the skeleton, and the red stains, and even the lava beds, the blood which ran from him.—Cor. New

The Stone Forests of Arizona.

Lithodendron City as yet does not

figure on the maps of Arizona. It dwells

in the mind's eye of a mixed lot com-

posed of laymen and scientists, who have pitched several tents on the banks

of the Lithodendron River, and, bap-

tizing the spot with the limpid waters,

have christened it Lithodendron City,

only to jump the claim on the follow-

ing morning and found another city of

the same name at night, perhaps thirty

mile: away, so that Lithodendron is

almost anywhere along the banks of

that river that flows quickly along, like

so ne laggard that has fallen behind the

times and, as if abashed, is stealing

on through scenes that bear the stamp

One evening, as thodendron had been founded to about the fiftieth

time, a Mile ia age t'e an, who formed

one of the assistions ... the scientific

corps of investigators, was requested to

bring in some wood for the practical purpose of boiling coffee. Half an hour

passed, and then the wood-cutter ap-

peared with a wild look on his honest

countenance. "Now, ain't it a curious

il a piece of wood but's turned to stone!

The first bit av a tree I found, I laid

off me coat an' fetched it a blow, when

of the quests of the party, namely, the

famous fossil forests that have been the

wonder of every one who has visited

of long a; o.

Parisian Confidence Game. The "vol a l'Americaine" is what we

York Evening Post.

Americans term "the confidence game." Why the French have honored us as a nation by conferring our name upon this system of cheating, 1 know not. The "vol a l'Americaine" is played in many ways, but a quite common method is as follows: In coming out of a railway station on the arrival of a train from the country, a good-natured, unsuspicious man is met by a gentleman bearing a bulky sack.

The latter is, so he informs the first, a stranger come to Paris to amuse himself and see the great city. He does not know the capital, as it is his first visit, so he says. He offers a hand-some present to the innocent Parisian to show him "the sights." The other accepts. They enter a cafe and take a drink. The stranger suddenly mani fests anxiety in regard to his sack, telling the other that it contains more than 25,000 francs; he fears he may be robbed. So they go out to some vacant

lot near the ramparts and bury it. They commence again to drink and amuse themselves. Again the stranger is disturbed by apprehensions as to the safety of his sack and contents. He begs his newly made friend to go and dig it up, while the owner will await him at the cafe. The innocent consents, and as he himself might go away with the sack, the owner makes him leave his watch, jewels, and money as security for his speedy return.

He goes and unburies the sack, which contains nothing whatever save pebbles! As to the stranger, he has long since disappeared with the securities, and the unsuspicious innocent never sees him again. This "dodge" is a stupid one, well known to every Parisian, recounted in the daily papers at least a dozen times each year—and yet it always succeeds, and always will succeed in certain cases.—J. J. Ross, in Weekly Magazine.

Buchanan Prices Current Corrected every Wednesday by TREAT & REDDEN. These figures represent the prices paidby dealers, unless otherwise specified

	bard of degrees "unless official special	en	
ı	Wheat, per bushel		87
	Flour, patent, perbarrel, selling	5	60
	Flour, red, per barrel, selling		80
ł	Clover Seed, per bushel 4	75@5	50
į	Clover Seed, per bushel 4 Pimothy Seed, per bushel 4	1	75
Į	Corn. perbushel new	-	40
ı	Oats, per bushel new,		20
ı	Bran, per ton, selling	10	00
ı	Pork, live, per hundred 4	0~@4	25
Ì	Pork, aressed, per undared	00@5	50
į	Pork, mess, per pound, selling	_	10
į	Pork, mess, per pound, selling Corn Meal, bolted, per hundred, selling	2	00
	Plaster, per barrel, selling	1	50
	Hay, tame, per ton	10	00
	Hay, marsh, per ton	5	00
ı	Salt, fine, per barrel, selling		15
ı	Salt, coarse, per barrel, selling		15
ı	Beans, per bushel	_ 1	00
ĺ	Beans, per bushel	50@1	75
Į	Wood, 4 feet, percord	5U(CG4	UU
ŀ	Butter, per pound	12	4%
1	Eggs, per dozen	19	Ý,
١	Lard, perpound	_	. 8
ł	Tallow, per pound	7	1/2
1	Honey, per pound		11
ı	Green Apples, per bushel		25
ı	Chickens, per pound		<u>26</u>
1	Brick, perthousand, selling		00
1	Hides, green, per pound	ə (@7
ļ	Hides, dry, per pound		11
1	Pelts	15@	
į	Mackerel, No 1, per pound, selling		10
1	White Fish, perpound, selling		10
	Potatoes, (new)	150	25
i	wooi (uuwusneu)	15@ 20@	
ļ	Wool (washed)	20(0	,⊷ 5
1		_	≃

Myriads of Cures

Achieved by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, in Achieved by AYER'S SARSAPARILIA, in the past forty years, are attested, and there is no blood disease, at all possible of cure, that will not yield to it. Whatever the ailments of this class, and wherever found, from the seurcy of the Arctic circle to the "veldt-sores" of South Africa, this remedy has afforded health to the sufferers by whom it was employed. Druggists everywhere can eite numerous cases, within their personal knowledge, of remarkin their personal knowledge, of remarkable cures wrought by it, where all other treatment had been unavailing. People

than AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Numerous crude mixtures are offered to the public as "blood purifiers," which only alture the patient with the pretense of many cheap doses, and with which it is folly to experiment while disease is steadily becausing more deepenaged and difficult of experiment while disease is steadily be-coming more deep-seated and difficult of cure. Some of these mixtures do much lasting harm. Bear in mind that the only medicine that can radically purify the vitiated blood is

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If you suffer from Debility, Skin Eruptions, Cough, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Kidney, Urinary or Female Complaints, or any disorder of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, Blood or Nerves, don't wait till you are sick in bed, but use Parker's Tonce to-day; it will give you new life and wigor.

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These remedies are for sale by S. A. WOOD and D. WESTON, and druggists generally. 23-35

HAY FEVER B Positive Cure A particle is applied into each nostril and is greeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail or at bruggists. Send for circular. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

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Sores, Ulcers, Sore Throat, And in fact all diseases that are accompanied by INFLAMMATION, either severe or mild, has, in our opinion, no equal in the whole range of medicine. We would also say to owners of horses, that we have used the remedy upon horses for Cuis, Sores, Ulcers, Blood Poisoning, and its effect was truly wonderful. We consider it the best remedy we ever used.

E. H. COOK, Veternary Surgeon.
WM. SIMPSON.
DUANE EARL,
M. S. BALLOU,
Rochester, N. Y.

Sold by S. A. WOOD, and by druggists generally

Notice of Letting Drain Contracts.

NUICE OF LEULING DIGINICALS.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on the o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Alonzo Potter, in the township of Buchanan, in the county of Berrien, I will be present for the purpose of letting contracts for the construction of a drain in the townships of Weesaw, Bertrand and Buchanan, described as follows: Commencing at outlet 19,00 chains west and 40 links north from the southeast corner of Weesaw township, thence east 15,00 chains; thence orth 57% east, 3,00 chains; thence south 71% east, (across the corner of Buchanan township and into the township of Bertrand) 2,00 chains; thence south 89% east 13,00 chains; thence south 89% east, 9,00 chains, a distance of 42,00 chains; The depths from the top of pegs is to be 0 at place of beginning; at 9,00 chains, 2% feet, and at the terminus, 42,00 chains, 2% feet, with true grade of bottom between the points given. Width of bottom one foot; slope of banks one foot to one foot raise on each side. Said contracts to be let to the lowest responsible bidder. Also take noffce that I will then and there be present to review all assessments of benefits upon the lands upon which such drain is to be constructed, and assessed for the construction thereof.

Dated at Buchanan, this 20th day of August, 1885.

L. W. SPAULDING,
Drain Commissi ner for the township of Buchanan.

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POSITIVELY CURED and thoroughly eradicated
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H. C. F. KOCH & SON Fall and Winter Fashion Catalogue.

LIFE GEN. GRANT A complete guide as to What to Wear and Where to Bur Economically overything for Ladies', Gents', Children's and Infants' wear. House keeping Goods, etc. Beantinily filustrated with Fashion Plates and about 2,000 Engravings. Prices lower than those of any other house in the United States, Satisfaction guaranteed in every case. Sent free to any address. 28-31

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Having purchased the well-known Barmore & Richards stock, No. 54 Front street, I would inform the public that the stock will at all times be kept full and fresh, and will consist of

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

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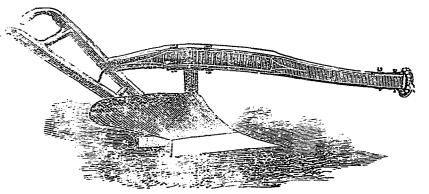
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A car load of Steel Nails just received. Builders should get prices.

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> > &c., &c., &c.

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THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where adversising contracts may NEW YORK, be made for it in NEW YORK.



Our stock of Clothing, Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes is now in stock for Fall trade. We shall be obliged to sell them strictly for cash. We have a large amount of accounts which ought to have been paid long ago. A. A. Jordan will have

them to collect unless settled soon. G. W. NOBLE. Aug. 1.



BENTON HARBOR school census contain, 761 names,

THE Niles school census contains the names 1,199 children of school age.

BERRIEN SPRINGS people hold their fair this week, Friday and Saturday.

THE leading attraction at Benton Harbor last week was a colored campmeeting.

A VERY small portion of the wheat crop of this section for next year remains to be sown.

FISHING for rock bass at the dam in Niles is in season. It is lively sport while it lasts each year. Among the Michigan patents issued

last week was one on an improved car axle by S. R. Hughs of Benton Harbor.

NILES Board of Aldermen propose to change the method of lighting the streets. This will probably mean electricity vs. gas.

THE next meeting of the Horticultural Society will take place at Grange Hall, Benton Harbor, ot 2 P. M., on Sat-

A neatly printed invitation that has been circulated about this place closes with the remark: "Bring a large needle and 'sizzors'"

HAIL fell last Tuesday afternoon in this village, many of them weighing a pound .- Eau Claire Cor. Dowagiae

How many to the pound, please?

THE unwelcome sign "Scarlet fever" appears at the door of a number of dwellings in this place. Too great care cannot be taken to prevent the spread of the disease among the little ones.

THE boot and shoe store of P. F. O'Neill was close on Monday. Liabilities \$2,500.—*Mirror*. Where did he ship the goods to this

FRANK HUTT, of Millburg, has one

less beautiful thumb than last week. He went hunting with a revolver, and the most interesting game he shot was his right thumb. THE St. Joseph Republican of last

Saturday "puffs" the Bohemian oats swindle. Please don't help the rascals get the hard-earned cash of the horny handed granger. It's wicked.

THE next meeting of the Buchanan Philharmonic Society will be held in Music Hall, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 6. All members are requested to be present, as important business will be discussed.

MARRIED Sept. 18, 1885, by Eld. J. F. Bartmess, at the home of the bride in Buchanan, Mr. Perry L. Anderson and Miss Cora Mansfield, both of Buchanan,

MR. WM. C. JASPER's house in Lincoln township burned on Tuesday night of last week. It was insured for \$350, with the agency of W. A. Palmer in this place.

THE careful distribution of melon rinds that has been made about the several alleys about town, makes a good showing of neatness. A few warm days now would make the atmosphere delightful.

MRS. S. A. Howe went Tuesday to Dakota, the home of her son, Mr. Will Howe, whose wife is said to be past medical aid in consumption. Mrs. Howe will be remembered here as Miss Rose White.

THE Niles papers are having something of a dispute as to whether Fred Bonire went to South Bend to run a foot-race on Sunday or not. Free ought to be able to settle the question for

THERE was a chilly wind in this section Tuesday, and a quite heavy frost yesterday morning. All crops, with

perhaps the exception of buckwheat, are out of danger of such visitations, so let 'em come. MRS. JAMES BATTEN, of Bertrand township, died at their home, one mile

north-west of Dayton, Friday, Sept. 18, this township, a niece of Mr. James Glover of this place.

THE Paw Paw narrow gauge road has constructed a telephone along its track, by which two trains can communicate with each other while running at a high rate of speed.-Dowagiac

Times. We suggest something of this kind for the St. Joseph Valley Trunk line.

The Visitors. Hop. Strong is home a few days since to see his family and large number of friends.

Dr. G. H. McLin of Huntington, Ind., was in this place this week, taking a gaze at his old haunts. MRS. LEVI LOGAN is enjoying a vis-

it by her brother and family from Canada. MR. RICHARD MCCUMBER returned last evening from a visit to friends in

Chicago, MR, E. A. BLAKESLEE of Galien has gone for a term of school at the State

Normal at Ypsilanti. MISS SADIE CARTER of Indianapolis is visiting in this place, the guest of

A. Willard and the Dick family. MRS. N. NIMS, of Berrien Centre, visited her sisters in this place Sunday and Monday of this week.

Mr. GEO. PAPSON and family are enjoying a visit by Mr. Wm. Yielding who is here from Dakota.

GEO. A. HARRIS, a former watch maker of this place, now of Vandalia, has been visiting his son and daughter

MR. AND MRS. PETER MORGAN of Mexico, N. Y., are visiting with the relatives of Mrs. Morgan, the French

family, in this vicinity. MR. GEO. COOK, one of the proprietors of the Milford, Mass., Journal, and lady are visiting with his uncle, Mr. Chas. S.

Black, in this place. MINE HOST Humes and family, of the Major House, have been enjoying

a visit this week by Mr. S. L. Humes of Menominee, Mich. Mrs. Wm. Long and daughter Edith returned Friday evening from a three weeks' visit with her sister, Mrs. Dr.

Roe, of Braceville, Ill. MRS, W. M. DEWING and daughter Zella and Mrs. C. C. High returned yes-

terday from a visit with friends in MR. AND MRS. BYRON KELOGG and Mrs. Osborn Silver, of Elkhart, and Mr. A. S. Straw, of Edwardsburg, vis-

ited in Buchanan over Sunday, the guests of Seth Straw and family. MR. WM. MORLEY of Fontenelle, Iowa, formerly a Buchanan township boy, is here on account of the death of his sister, Mrs. James Batten, of Bertrand township. Mr. Morley left Michigan twelve years ago, and is now do-

ing a successful hardware business in

MR. JAMES WRAY, chairman of the Board of School Inspectors for this township, has gone to Iowa where he has found employment in a store. At the meeting of the Township Board Saturday, Mr. Benj. Chamberlain was appointed School Inspector to fill the va-

Once more the inventive genius of Buchanan has appeared in the produc- | a confectionary store and stealing tion, by Mr. Wm. Aldrich, of an improv- some fruits and other goods. He caped spray feed for steam boilers. His | tured a pretty hard crowd, and if he devise is much more simple than the others now in the market, and will do the work as well.

THE first number of The School Period, published by the Buchanan High School monthly during the school year. has appeared. It is a good arrangement both as a work for the High school pupils, all of whom should be required to contribute, and as an advertisement for the school.

THE ladies of the M. E. Church tender their thanks to the Redden Bros. for the use of their rocm, on Wednesday evening last; also the orchestra for the excellent music rendered during the evening; to Mr. Tourje, and others for favors rendered and to the public for their liberal patronage.

THE M. E. Church in this place is now being put through its annual course of repurs, chief of which is a new coat of paint. In consequence of this, there will be no services in the church next Sunday. The Sunday school for that day will be held in Rough's Opera House.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the post-office at Buchanan Mich., for the week ending Sept. 24: E. J. Mann, Mrs. Addia L. Parker, Mrs. Maggie Sharman, Mrs. Phebe Williams.

· L P. ALEXANDER, P. M.

THE Good Templar Lodge will give an entertainment in their hall to-morrow (Friday) evening, consisting of literary exercises, after which a basket lunch will be served. A good time is anticipated. Receipts for the benefit

If a man steal your property, only, he is sent to state prison, but if he take your confidence along with the property, by getting trusted, and never paying, the law frees him from punishment, exempts his property from execution, and he carries his head as high as the most princely nabob in the land,

A Democratic postmaster will soon be appointed at Buchanan, as the commission of the member of the G. O. P. who controls its destinies at present will expire in a short time.—St. Joseph

but such is life.

party, a St. Johnite?

How do you know a Greenbacker may not "get thar", or possibly a member of the annex to the Democratic

THERE is on exhibition at the front of Roe Bros, hardware store a stalk of corn, grown by Eli Roe, from seed received by him from the Rural New Yorker, that bears seven well developed, medium sized ears of corn, one of them growing from the root joint. He has another stalk bearing eleven ears, which he is saving for seed.

THERE appeared to be considerable growling this morning because a general alarm was sounded when the fire didn't amount to anything. Now that is a point worthy the serious consider- iff to the best of their ability, so help after a protracted illness, aged 32 ation of the Common Council, and to them God, stand around and complaiyears. Mrs. Batten was a native of | further the object of justice and ease | cently watch the proceedings. Of of those who are too lazy to run, we move that it be made an offence, punishable by excommunication, for any man to sound an alarm in the place until they are absolutely sure someone's house is going to burn down. Our fire companies have always prided themselves on the promptness with which they get to work on such occa-

sions, but perhaps it is all wrong.

At the annual election of officers of the State Agricultural Society in Kalamazoo last Thursday, Wm. Chamberlain of Three Oaks was chosen President, A. J. Dean of Adrian. Treasurer and C. J. Stirling of Monroe, Secretary, for the ensning year.

THE fire alarm was sounded this morning for a burning chimney in the house occupied by Horace Congdon, on Portage street. The fire company was promptly on hand with both engines, but, fortunately, their services were not needed.

THERE is talk of establishing a Chautauqua music circle in this place. There is material here for a large and interesting circle and it cannot be started too soon, and it should be sup plemented with a reading circle. The Chautauqua reading system has become one of the most popular and extensive educators of the land, and the wonder is that Buchanan has been so long without its benefits.

THE following item we find in the Centreville, Mich., Republican:

"Miss May Haskins, who has been the day telegraph operator for the M. C. R. at this place, has been transferred to Buchanan on the main line. Miss Haskins has always demeaned herself as a lady since her residence here, and her friends will regret her departure."

THE Evening News, vesterday, contains the following mention of the enduring qualities of a respected citizen of this place:

"Abijah Estes, an old settler and highly esteemed citizen of Buchanan, saws wood daily at the age of 81 years. He has sawed 100 cords since the first of June, besides losing several days for pleasure and camp meeting. A native of Massachusetts in his ealier years, he was a hatter, and follows his present occupation from choice, not

IF people go from all directions as they have from this the South Bend fair grounds will be crowded for standing room. Loads of people were going through this place, for that attracttion, before daylight and continued during a greater part of the forenoon.

MR. ALFRED RICHARDS resigned his office as Supervisor of the township, at the meeting of the Board held Saturday, because of his intent to go to Florida, to be away during the winter and to which place he started yesterday. The Board, to fill the vacancy, have appointed John G Holmes. It may not be the province of the RECORD to criticise the action of the board, but we must say we consider the appointment a poor one.

DEPUTY SHERIFF Geo. Timmons came to this place Saturday forenoon and arrested Harry Samson and Will Hamilton and took them to Niles to answer to the charge of breaking into succeeds in getting them into Ionia it will not be a sentence amiss even if they be not guilty of the present charge. There is a gang of about a half dozen boys, of which these two form a part, about this town who are no credit either to themselves or to the community, and the sooner they are taken care of the better for all concerned. The examination was held yesterday, and Hamilton, who was sent to jail to await the event, was discharged. Samson gave bail, and was not there.

THE Independent strained itself quite badly this week in an attempt to apologize for the thieves and blacklegs, who operated in Benton Harbor, and for the inactivity of the Sheriff. simply because he is a Democrat. It may seem strange to many to see the stand taken by that paper, especially to those knowing the religious affiliations and pretentions of its editor, but that appears to be the side of the question he is usually found on, and more especially when there is an apparant chance to get in a political slap at the RECORD. However, if the Independent is satisfied with that position, we can surely have no cause for objection.

Tuesday was children's day at the South Bend fair, when all the children in the county are supposed to turn out in one grand dress parade. This feature of the South Bend fair has proven so great a success, drawing from all parts of the county, that the Northern Berrien County Agricultural Society have introduced the experiment and will admit children free Sept. 30. In South Bend the county school officers take so great an interest in the fair as to make children's day a holiday and request teachers from all parts of the county to have their several charges on exhibition. Owing to the peculiar construction of our school laws such an arrangement would be next to an impossibility.

On yes! we now have an authentic explanation of that Benton Harbor reunion affair, Deputy Sheriff George Timmons of Niles was here Tuesday and fold us all about it. He says he and the Sheriff were going to arrest the gamblers and pickpockets, but the village authorities told them to not do so for they had licensed them. So it seems the village is the party who divided the boodle with the blacklegs. This understanding of the case makes it quite different. The State law says that any one who wins less than \$25 at any game shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed three months, or fined not to ex-\$100, or both; but if he win more than \$25 dollars, the imprisonment may not exceed one year and the fine \$500. The village authorities license these Chicago gamblers to commit a crime, punishable by a fine of \$500 and one year in jail, and the sheriff and deputies, who have sworn to support the Constitution of the United States and State of Michigan, and to perform the duties of the office of sheriff and deputy shercourse the explanation is satisfactory. It must be. Besides it sheds a brillant light on the situation.

[Benton Harbor Expositor.] Tom B. Hurly has ideas now on New Mexico and thinks of starting that way next week.... The band boys have received their new uniforms. Something that should have been given them long ago.

Teacher's Examination. The Berrien County Teacher's Examinations for the School year of 1885

and 1886, will be held as follows: New Buffalo, Sept. 25, (special.) Berrien Springs, Oct. 30 and 31, (regular;) Nov. 27 and Feb. 26, (special;) March 26 and 27, (regular.)

..... April 30, (special.) The following rules have been adopted by the Board of Examiners:

1st. First and second grade certificates will be given only at the Regular Examinations. 2nd. An average standing of 75 per cent not to fall below 50 in any one

branch, will be required for 3rd grade

certificate. For 2nd grade 85 per cent, not to fall below 60 in any branch, and for 1st grade, 95 per cent. 3rd. Examination is required in the following branches for 3rd grade: Orthography, Reading, Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, U. S. History, Civil Government, Physiology and Hygiene, and Theory and Practice of Teaching. For 2nd and 1st grade, Algebra, Philosophy, Book-

to the foregoing. 4th. Special certificates will not be granted to persons failing to pass the required examination for 3rd grade. 5th. An examination fee of \$1.00 shall be charged by the secretary in addition to the institute fee, for spe-

Keeping, and School Law in addition

cial certificate. 6th. No applicant having failed twice in succession will be examined within three months from date of last trial. Approved.

I will be at the Franklin House, in the village of New Buffalo, on the first and second Saturdays of each month. H. C. CROSBY, Sec. Co. Board.

> HILL'S CORNERS ITEMS. Sept. 21, 1885.

The farmers are nearly done seeding n this locality. A general fracas is being looked for n the school district south of this

Charley Evans passed through this place, one day last week, going Troy The National Hotel has lately been

Montross, of Galien, has purchased a quantity of timber near here, and is having it cut and hauled to Galien.

regenerated, and is now open for

To-morrow some of our folks go to Grand Rapids and Chicago. Our merchant, Brayton, is doing a good business, being always on deck

with doors wide open. Dayton Mills says in one day he husked one hundred shocks of corn, which measured seven bushels to the shock. [Wonder if that isn't pretty

strong?-Ed.]

Clayton Smith has been secured to teach our winter term of school. John Hanover has the finest yearling colt in this part of our country.

Corn is in a good condition, but litle having been damaged by frost.

THREE OAKS ITEMS. These moonlight nights make us Think of the days that are gone, Maggie, when you and I were young."

From present indications, the drownwhile bathing season is about over. A quill of galvanized iron and the flag of our union proudly rotate and flop at the dome and of the whip fac-

The new walks and gutters are down. Let 'er rain. The Lakeside Reds, so called from

the complexion of their ball garments, defeated a scrub nine, in Chikaming, last Saturday afternoon. We understand that they will play here during Ed. Willard has his left hand full of

felon, and it makes him sick. Harvey Spalding has a new way of 'wetting down" around his engine. For particulars, enquire of the above mentioned, or any responsible party at

Miss Flora Petts, who has been visiting here and Buchanan, started for her home in Missouri, on Tuesday last. Of course you will not forget about the cake grapes, music, etc., at the Con-

Mr. Mat. Fisher, of Niles, was in town on Monday, still wearing his friend accumulating smile.

Frank Millis and his wife have parted. She going back to her Albany, N. Y., home and he "to the West, young

We understand Pres. Cleveland has purchased a \$5,000 Hamiltonian team. Bring them out to the fair, Grover. You can't make \$2 any easier. The eclipse of our nearest celestial neighbor-the moon-was worth sit-

sitting up to see this (Thursday) morn-Sunday school Institute, at Lakeside on Friday last, was well attended, and a decided success. Chikaming, New Buffalo and Three Oaks have now

committee. GALIEN ITEMS.

Sept. 22, 1885.

united in the work. Revs. Bunnell,

Gosline and Martin in command as

Miss Nellie Jones came home from South Bend to spend Sunday. Mrs. Wm. Brewer and her sister returned Monday from their visit to

Grand Rapids. James Cornwell has moved into the Hotel Braton, where he will entertain hisguests A la Francaise.

Mr. Chas. Fox and family of Bay City were here last week, visiting Mr. F's mother who is dangerously ill with | that General Grant wrote to his son Geo. A. Blakeslee is spending a few months in California, and, although

his health is improving, he says he would not give Berrien county for all the State for him to live in. Barney Donahue, an old and respected citizen, died last Saturday; funeral

last Monday. Miss Libbie Appleton has moved her millinery shop to New Carlisle.

Alpha Myers paid 6 cts, per pound for a load of chickens, and shipped them at a cost of 2 cts. per pound, receiving 7 cts. in Chicago. The reader can figure out the profits. Potatoes are selling at 25c, apples at

higher than it was. Reub. Wheaton undertook to lay the stone wall to his cellar, but gave up the job, put on a white shirt, and is now bossing the job. It is said that R. W. Montross has

25c, pigs at \$1.50, butter 15c, sugar

sold his residence to Mrs. Bevis. Residence and family both desirable. Mrs. H. S. Cone was called suddenly

away last week by the sickness of rel-The pear trade has been quite brisk.

Those that have no pears to sell are losing money. This balmy weather reminds one of

heaven.

The butternut and walnut trees are loaded with nuts. Mike Hulang, a member of Gen, A.

Jesse White has made substantial improvements in the way of cellar and underpinning of his house. Hardy Strong started Tuesday morn-

tion is not satisfied with the slow and sure way of making money. Miss Retta Hullet, with millinery and dry goods, takes the room vacated

ing for Kansas. His restless disposi-

by Miss Appleton. County Press.

[Berrien Springs Era.] Last week carelessness caused us to omit to mention that Mr. and Mrs. Smith, of Buchunan, have taken charge of the Hotel Oronoko. Its patrons may now feel assured of courteous treatment and an excellent bill of

fare, as this gentleman and his lady are experienced managers. St. Joseph Traveler-Herald. The repairs on the river steamer May Graham being done, that favorite boat resumed her regular trips on the river on Wednesday....Capt. A. E. Goodrich, well and favorably known as President of the Goodrich Transportation Co., died at his home in Chicago, on Monday, after a lingering illness. His age was 59 years. At one time some years ago he resided at New Buffulo, this county.... For selling liquor to a Van Vrankin boy—a minoi -Chas. Pooler was arrested and tried before Justice Brewer, on Wednesday found guilty, ordered to pay \$50 and costs of \$11.83, and given 10 days in county jail. If fine and costs were not paid by the expiration of 10 days Pooler was to remain in jail 80 days longer.

The case was appealed. [St. Joseph Republican.] Mrs. Homer Chadwick, of Sodus, who has not been able to articulate the simplest word for six years, suddenly spoke with a loud voice last Sunday and it is thought that the restoration will be permanent.....Early Thursday morning the tug, A. C. Waters, arrived from Michigan City with a government dredge, pile driver and two dump scows in tow. These machines were brought here from the Harbor City, per orders from government beadquar ters, and will at once go to work on the improvements ordered for his harbor, for which a \$50,000 appropriation is getting rusty in the money vaults at Washington After four days of hard work, J. M. Almendinger, who took the contract, succeeding in getting the river boat afloat Sunday night. She was immediately placed on dry dock, and after having the hole in her hull substantially repaired was launched and left on her regular trip Weddesday morning.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1885. The appearance of the Capitol and of some other public buildings has been greatly improved since the adjournment of Congress. The marble fronts have been cleaned and are now as pure and white as when first put in place. Public and private enterprises have vied in progress, and the Capital city has made a decided stride during summer in the improvement of streets, parks, private residences and public buildings. There seems to be a general business revival in the city. Not yet every business man feels it but a majority of them do. There is unprecedented activity in real-estate, a sure sign of the city's rapid growth. Many of the dealers in dry-goods report sales during the first half of the month of September largely surpassing the business done during the same time last year. A great many local enterprises are prospering, and more

men are making money in Washington this fall than ever before. Many wealthy people will remain from the city during this month on account of the stories that malaria is generally prevalent at this season. A good many, however, are on their way home now, and have notified those in gregational church, on Friday evening | charge of their luxurious homes to put them in order. There are signs of life in the West End, on Connecticut and

Vermont avenues and on K. street. Secretary Manning has vacated his apartments at the Arlington and has taken possession of the Bigelow house on Eighteenth street, a roomy, substantial structure, where he will entertain his friends this winter. Mrs. Manning and her daughter are not expected home from Watch Hill before the first of October. The Bigelow house was leased, furnished, to Mr. Manning for three years, commencing the 15th

inst. Secretary Whitney is devoting all his spare time to beautifying and otherwise improving his country seat near Tunlaw, above Georgetown. It is his intention to spend the fall there with his family upon their return from New York.

Mrs. Senator Logan is temporarily

stopping with Mrs. Allen while the mansion on Columbia height is being put in order for cccupancy. An army of upholsterers and house-furnishers are putting on the finishing touches, and it is said that when completed the interior of the Logan mansion will be one of the most attractive in the city. Ex-Senator Chaffee's straightforward talk about General Grant's real desires in regard to his place of burial has stirred up New Yorkers a good deal Mr. Chaffee takes no stock in the story Fred that he preferred to be buried in New York because that city had befriended him in the time of his need. Mr. Chaffee, whose information is valuable because of his intimacy with Gen. Grant, and whose only daughter is a wife of one of Gen. Grant's sons believes that Gen. Grant's remains will be brought to this city, and is strongly in favor ot it. He thinks a million dollars could be raised in thirty days, and guarantees that Colorado will give more than New York City.

The President has accomplished a good deal of work the past week and has not been so overrun with visitors as to be tired out by them. The levees in the East room have been large and seem to be growing larger each week. The President has been almost entirely alone several days, owing to the absence of Col. Lamont, who has now returned.

I have heard two compliments for the President this week, one from Sen-

ator Sabin, of Minnesota, who said that Mr. Cleveland was honestly and earnestly endeavoring to give the country a good administration and deserved the encouragement of republicans; and the other from Congressman Lawler, of Chicago, who has been filling the lobby of Willard's Hotel with sulphurous complaints. Lawler grumbles because the Federal offices in this city have been given to reputable men; "to those who ride in carriages and have incomes, while the strikers of the Democracy are walking the streets Custar Post, has gone to the soldiers' looking for a job." "To get an office from this Administration," continued Mr. Lawler, "a man must wear silk stockings and a plug hat,"

> The change in the leading industries of California is strikingly illustrated in the mechanics' fair at San Francisco. A few years ago the machinery hall resounded with the din of quartz mills and other machinery devoted to mining purposes. There were amalgamators, pumps, and an infinite variety of contrivances for the extraction of the precious metals. Now there is scarcely anything to remind one that California is a mining country, except a few models of mining machinery and a handsome display of mineral specimens. There is machinery enough in the building, however, but it is almost wholly of an agricultural character. This industry has displaced mining as the chief business of the State.

"Smith has owed me \$20 for three months, and he promised to pay me to-"Didn't he pay?" she asked anxiously

Frank Leslie's Popular

"Yes, he paid, but while he was in the act of giving me the money Brown came in-you know I've owed Brown \$20 for more than a year— and, of course, I had to turn the money over to him. That's what I call hard luck.' -New York Sun.

> For October opens with a paper by Richard B. Kimball, entitled "The Governing Powers of the United States." It does not deal with the President nor with Congress, as might be supposed but with the railroad magnates, and has portraits of C. P. Huntington, Commodore Vanderbilt, W. H Vanderbilt, J. W. Garrett, George B. Roberts, Al vin Adams (founder of Adams Express) and Jay Gould. "A Summer Day at Stratford-on-Aven" has with it ten Shakespeare pictures; and "Jaunts with Dickens," brings us six characteristic illustrations of that writer's scenes and characters. "Notes on Northern China," by Colonel T. W. Knox, is an interesting paper with thirteen illustrations; and Oscanyan's "A Royal Tragedy in Turkey" has thirteen scenes and portraits. "Wyoming on Broncho Back," by Edwin H. Trafton, is an interesting article of adventure, with eight illustrations; and "A Piece of Black-lead," by F. W, Rudler is one of those articles on familiar sci ence for which this magazine is famous. It has eight illustrations. The element of fiction is well kept up in the serial "Of Two Evils," and the several short stories, and the miscellany is abundant and entertaining. Published by Mrs. Frank Leslie, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York City, at 25 cents a number, or \$3.00 a year.

Locals.

A good Coal Stove for sale H. H. KINYON. Twenty or more varieties of Gents. fine Gloves now in stock. Please give WEAVER & CO. DUNNING & Co. have the new . Fall

Millinery goods, and invite inspection.

Wall Paper, Albastine and Diamend Wall Finish, at More Goods than you can carry for

\$1.00, at PECK & BEISTLE. STOLEN. From my barn, all that wool twine I had last year to tie up corn fodder. E. Morgan & Co. will sell you some more at Scts. per pound. Cheaper than

peeling bark. New goods at DUNNING & CO'S. New Millinery, latest fall styles at DUNNING & CO'S.

COME AND SEE ME. I have now got settled in my new quarters, and have more room to show Goods, and more Goods to show for

less money than you have ever bought GRAHAM. Nice chromo with every \$1 purchase. PECK & BEISTLE A fine line of Brocade Velvets in several colors. Plain in all colors.

Come and see them. They are way GRAHAM. O Lots of new goods at our store. Look before you buy.

REDDEN & BOYLE. I have just received my fall stock of Rubber Goods. Bheaper than ever. Call and get prices before buying.

J. K. WOODS. Did you ever see the like? A Lamp and a pound of Baking Powder for 50 cts., at PECK & BEISTLE'S. The nicest Dress Flannels in town is found at our store. We sell the best grades for the least money.

RRDDEN & BOYLE. Ladies, I have Dress Goods that are beautiful, in plaids, stripe and plain Tricots, that are 54 inches wide, and not 48 inches. Just measure some of had only at those that they are offering for 80 GRAHAM. 14 by

Farmers, attention! I am now in the market to pay the highest cash CHAS. BISHOP.

Tablets. Pens, Ink, Pencils, Writing Tablets, etc. Slate Pencils 2 for 1c. at P O. NEWS STAND. Ladies' do you know that we have a lot of new Dress Goods? Look before you buy. They are nice, and very cheap,

REDDEN & BOYLE'S. /

GEO. W. FOX.

Fifteen different kinds of School

etc., \$1.00 a dozen, at - TREAT & REDDEN'S. Cash paid for all kinds of Produce, and still I am selling Prunes.

Two quart Stone Cans for Tomatoes,

Come in and see the new Jamestown Dress Goods. The styles are very handsome for fall and winter. Only found REDDEN & BOYLE'S. Good Butter is what I want. Bring GEO. W. FOX Cloaks! Cloaks! Our stock

has just arrived. Come and look them

REDDEN & BOYLE.

Just opened, the second cask of prunes. Will close them out at 5 lbs GEO. W. FOX'S for 25c, at New York State Salt, \$1.25 at GEO. W. FOX'S.

8.

over, you will need one soon.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

Arrived Tuesday!

VERY CHEAP.

An early inspection will do you good.

Highs' New Store!

A FINE LINE OF

FALL GOODS

JUST RECEIVED BY

"I think I'm the unluckiest man in town," said a husband to his wife. ${f W.}$ TRENBETH,

 ${f THE} \,\, {f TAILOR}.$

Come and Examine.

All kinds of Dye Stuffs, at -/ WESTON'S. \$500 will buy a good lot and small

\$5 per month. A good investment,

Call at this office. Finest Letter Paper, Envelopes, Peps, Pencils, &c., at WESTONS Farmers, L. T. EASTMAN wants you

Remember, BISHOP keeps a full line of Groceries, Crockery Glassware and Bakery Goods, at bottom prices

OF ALL KINDS, A

BIG STOCK.

Please call and buy what you need Yours Truly,

DR. E. S. DODD & SON. Druggists and Booksellers.

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

Smoke the "Buck" Cigar, at WESTON'S. JI) IIUU SCHOOF BOOKS STATIONERY, INKS, WALL PAPER, &c.

WESTON'S PIONEER DRUG STORE. Highest cash price paid for all kinds BISHOP'S. f Produce, at Highs sell more ladies' Hose than

ever, because ours is the cheapest and best assortment. Photograph, Autograph and Scrap WESTON'S. Albums, at Look out! MORGAN & Co. are selling

ing Crockery, Stone and Glassware, all first class and at living prices.

Mixed Paint and } at STRAW'S. Alabastine. Mason Jars, pints, quarts and two quarts, at TREAT & REDDEN'S. 57 Try the Anti-Washboard Soap. BISHOP.// Found only at Hair, Nail, and Tooth Brushes in pure blood. Use Burdock Blood Bit-WESTON'S. 15 ters. great variety, at

Remnants of 2 to 6 rolls of Wall

A fresh invoice of the Celebrated

Paper below cost, at STRAW'S.

Buck Cigars better than ever, to be The highest price paid for produce MORGAN & CO.7 See those Lightning Fruit Jars, at Fox's. They are the boss. / 1

BISHOP sells Stoneware at Sc See the neatest Carpet Sweeper in | When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA the world, at STRAW'S. If you are ready to dye, call at WES-TON'S for Diamond and other Dyes.

mațerial. T. T. The Tycoon T. The coming T, the Tycoon T. The best T is the Tycoon T, for sale TREAT & REDDEN 9

Domestic recipes filled with the best

STRAW'S. Cheap! Cheap! Cheap! Goods are cheaper than ever at our store. 22 REDDEN & BOYLE. A full supply of School Books, Slates,

New line of Curtain Poles at

NOTICE.—E. MORGAN & Co. will restores color, promotes growth, sept pay the highest price for good Butter.

10

CASH.-We will pay CASH for good Butter. No other need apply. E. MORGAN & CO.

We want Butter.

A beautiful Chromo Scratch Book, WESTON'S. Jerseys! Jerseys! All kinds and prices. A good braided all wool Jer- or kidne sey for \$1.25, at

PHACTS AND PHYSIC. The "Old Oaken Bucket" was writ-

ten, says A. P. Russell in his "Literary Notes," by Woodworth, a journeyman printer, "while under the inspiration of brandy." Virtue in a Family.

There are all sorts of degrees of vir-

tue, and sometimes we are told that virtue is its own reward, Mr. A. F. Evans, of Burr's Ferry, La., says, in writing about Brown's Iron Bitters: "I have been the recipient of its virtue in my family to a considerable ex-This great iron tonic has superior advantages as a reliable family medicine. Its power has been thor-

year are sold by the druggigts of this An active trade in sea gulls has sprung up along the Long Island coast. They bring 50 and 75 cents for the feathers.

oughly tried, and its virtues abundant-ly proven. Nearly a million bottles a

Hay Fever. I have been a great sufferer from hay fever for fitteen years. I read of the many wonderous cures Elv's Cream Balm, and thought I would try once more. In fifteen minutes after one application I was wonderfully helped. Two weeks ago I commenced using it, and now I feel entirely cured. It is the greatest discovery ever known. Duhamel Clark, Farmer, Lee, Mass.

Price fifty cents. Cows in Key West are labeled with house, on Lake street, now rented for | the names of persons for whom their milk is kept. When symptoms of malaria appear

in any form, take Ayer's Ague Cure at

once, to prevent the development of

the disease, and continue until health

after first day's use. Marvelous cures.
Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St.,

A girl should marry for protection

THAT HACKING COUGH can be of quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. For sale by E. S. Dodd

and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. For sale by E. S. Dodd & Son.

For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster, Price 25 cents. For sale by E. S. Dodd & Son. CATARRH CURED, health and sweet

SHILOR'S COUGH and Consumption cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures Consumption. For sale ty E. S. Dodd & Son.

ness, and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle. For sale by E. S. Dodd & Son Choup, Whooping Cough and Bron-

Sew hams in cloth, and bury in oat bin for summer.

S. B. Darfey, mate of steamer Arizo_ na, had his foot badly jammed. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured it. Nothing equal it for a quick pain reliever. 4 Many competent authorities consideverything in the grocery line, includ-

> For colds, croup, asthma bronchitis and sore throat use Dr. Thomas' Ec. lectric Oil, and get the genuine. 4 The cattle trail through the Indian

tion of the bowels, or serious results surely will follow, such as piles or im-

Quinsy troubled me for twenty years. Since I started using Dr. Thomas' Ec-WESTON'S. Slectric Oil, have not had an attack. Mrs. Letta Conrad, Standish, Mich. 4 STRING BEANS.—Cook and put in

weak vinegar for winter use. We al-

ways use the black wax bean,

When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA. When she had Children, she gave them CAST'A.

solve washing soda in hot water, in which boil buckets until paint comes

Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals & beautifies, 25c. GermanCornRemover kills Corns & Runions Pike's Toothache Drons cure in 1 Minute.25c Dean's Rheumatic Pills are a sure cure. 50c. A penitentiary convict at Brenham, Texas, dissolved the sulphur of two hundred matches in a drink of water, with which he suicided.

Parker's Hair Balsame, writes Mr. J. Scratch Books, and School Stationery, H. Decker, druggist, of Findley, Ohio. WESTON'S 22 ing they ever used. Stops falling hair,

> "Well, then, you must be the blood iest relation I've got." Women, are everywhere using and

recommending Parker's Tonic because they have learned from experience that it speedily overcomes despondency, indigestion pain or weakness in the back s, and other troubles peculiar GRAHAM'S to the se

is restored, as it surely will be by the use of this remedy. A cure is warto call at his place, opposite the grist | ranted in every instance. mill office, and examine the Walter A A Nantucket woman claims to have had a wart taken off her nose by faith Wood Harvesting Machines, Bissell Plows, and Pumps of all kinds. The tenacity by which people abide by their early faith in Ayer's Sarsaparilla is explained by the fact that it is the best blood medicine ever used, and is not equalled in excellence by any new candidate for public favor. Light blue eyes are the oddity in a ----WE HAVE Louisville negress. Firs.—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits

School Supplies WILL YOU SUFFER with Dyspepsia

-not for revenue only.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. For sale by E. S.

preath secured, by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy, Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free For sale by E. S. Dodd &

SHILOH VITALIZER is what you need, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Dizzi-

chitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. For sale by E. S. Dodd & Son

er peas a more profitable feed for stock than corn.

Territory has been opened by the gov-Never neglect a constipated condi-

More grass, more stock; more stock, more manure; more manure, more

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA.

TO CLEAN PAINT BUCKETS.-DIS-Hale's Honey the great Cough cure, 25c., 50c. 4\$1

"The ladies go into ecstacies over

ations mean near relation**s,"** said

NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE EDITING. A Want Which Is Apparent-The News paper Editor's Work. Cor. Chicago News.]

It is a little remarkable and slightly ridiculous that the magazine editor does not do any editing. He merely selects and arranges matter for publicationwhich in great newspaper offices is intrusted to sul ordinates. This want of editing is painfully apparent in every issue of the magazines, where solecisms, mistakes of fact, and blemishes resulting from slovenly editing are only too common. The systems of newspaper and magazine editing—if the last deserves to be called editing-are radically different.

The newspaper editor, armed with a relentless heart, an unflinching hand, and a blue pencil, goes through a manuscript like a surgeon with a dissecting knife. He has besides his literary reputation at stake, like a magazine editor, his business and political interests also - for newspapers are strictly business enterprises, which magazines are not always; there is more than one prominent magazine in this country run by a great publishing firm as an advertisement, and one or two as literary pas-times very much as other capitalists keep yachts and trotters.

There is, of course, a very great difference in the manner of the two sorts of editors. The newspaper editor must be brief - sometimes he must be brusque. He is always polite if he is a first-class editor, but his eye often wanders to the big trazen-faced clock hanging somewhere in the office, by which everything is run, and when he says his time is limited he is telling the truth; he knows the very minute when the clang of the presses in the sub-cellar of the printing office must begin.

The maga ine editor, on the contrary, is disposed to be conversational. He has a whole month before him to arrange the matter for a publication about as big as the Sunday edition of a great New lork daily, and as many months as he chooses to deliberate where the pictures shall go in an article on "The robable Shape of the Sea Cow's Tail in the Paleo. oic Feriod," or "Operations Before Tripoli in 1806, by Capt. Hal-yard and Commander Lanyard, U.S. N.," and other subjects of contemporaneous human interest.

The newspaper editor, on the contrary, has about twenty four hours to edit an article on the spanish treaty, for example, going over the whole ground of commercial treaties, the constitutional rights of house and senate in treaty-making, its effect on the tariff, its status in different sections of the country, the whole thing to be compressed into three-quarters of a column. with the certainty that if he slips up once, every one of his esteemed contem poraries will be hounding him next morning, and that he will never be able to write another line on the subject of commer-mercial treaties without being reminded in a printed chorus, with the charming frankness of newspaper men, that he is a monumental ohn donkey, and this continual grind going on every day in the week and every week in the year, and a thousan I other things of as much importance as the Spanish treaty pressing him with literature and art demanding to be heard as much in a newspaper as in a maga ine. verily, the newspaper editor is torn to ink and misery. must again repeat that this typical editor telongs to a great and powerful daily.

A Market for Stale Bread. New York Sun. "Nothing is now wasted," said the Brooklyn grocer. "I used to return my stale bread to the baker, who held

it for a day or two, selling it to poor persons in the meantime at a reduced price if he could, but if no call was made he had to throw it away. l aris it is dried, and then ground up, sugar and shortening being afterward mi.ed with it, and then baked up into a cake. 1 ut such cake could not be sold here. Now the bakers have no difficulty. The Italians buy up nearly all the old bread, for which they pay \$1 a barrel. There may be seventy-five pounds in each. It doesn't seem to make any difference to them how old it is, pro iding it is not moldy, and their taking it in this way has been a great relief to the bakers.

> Public Prictical Astronomy. Frank I eslie's Illustrated.

A very laudable effort at teaching the general public practical astronomy is being male in Christiania. An optican, Eerr A. Clsen, has erected a great refractor in the Royal park-in size said to lethe fifth in the world-through which the celestial bodies can be observed by the public for a small fee, while e planations are given of their nature, etc. The interior of the pavilion in which it is mounted is hung with celestial charts and diagrams, as well as views of the planets, the sun, and the moon, for the purpose of facilitating the object in view. The cost of the instument is very nearly \$10,000.

> Tses of Coral. [hicago Herald.]

Coral is used in India as an adornment for corpses preparatory to crema-tion. (n this occasion its roseate hue may be deemed symbolical of the devouring flames, but it is often devoted to sacred purposes both in Asia and Africa. Among western nations it is too sparingly employed as an ornament. Coral is, or ought to be, plentiful. In 1850 a new reef was dislovered, s-veral kilometres in length, at reiacca, an island near Sicily. This is not exhausted, but is being rapidly exported to Africa, where the natives are Luying it instead of the Genoese glass beads.

[Boston Courier.]

Washed and Ironed.

"Now, then," said the captain of police to the jenitor of the station house, give the prisoner a bath, and when that is done let him be handen fed and sent off to the fail. ".n other words." remarked the janitor, "you desire the prisoner washed and ironed and sent off."

"i recisely." And it was done.

Beaus Vi. Pluck The Peruvians are great lovers of American beans, and they now lay their defeat to this fact. Some of their scientists claim that bean fodder takes

all the pluck out of a brave man. A PICTURE OF DESOLATION.

The Pacific Coast of South America-Saltpeter and Guano Beds.

[Crili Cor. Inter Ocean.] The coast from Callao to Valparaiso is a panorama of desolation -a constant succession of bleak and barren cliffs, with not a green or lovely thing for and down always hug the shore, within hearing of the bark of the sea lions and the screams of the water birds, millions of which haunt the coast, and have covered the rocks with the guano that so long enriched Peru. Nowhere are birds and seals so numerous, and their bones and e crement, with the decayed fish they have carried upon the rocks, are often found in masses, hundreds of feet deep, baked hard like clay, in a region where the sun shines twelve hours each day and rain never falls. This is the guano of commerce, millions of tons of which have been shipped to Europe to enrich the impoverished soil of that continent.

Within the coast from ten to fifty

miles, and stretching for hundreds of miles, are the famous beds of nitrate of soda, which purified is saltpeter, being in themselves an inexhaustible source of revenue to their owners, and containing enough of the material to supply the world for 1,000 years. These deposits, more profitable than silver or guano, were discovered accidentally by a va-grant Englishman named George Smith, but were not operated to an; extent until recent years. I ow nitrate having been found a valuable component of 100 chemical forms, is in demand the world over, and millions of dollars worth is shipped from the ports of ang the cost shipped from the ports along the coast annually. Pefore its value was fully known a number of far-sighted men lo-cated "claims," after the fashion in vogue in mining camps everywhere, and then the government stepped in,

and forme any further pre-emption. But the original locations cover enough of the deposit to supply the market for a century or two, and to keep up prices they have formed a pool, a monopoly combination, under which they charge from \$2 to \$8 per cwt. for what costs them about 15 cents. These owners live in London and Paris, and count their profits, while the mines are worked by superintendents or "administrators." There is apparently no limit to the stuff, the bed stretching up and down the coast from 300 to 400 miles. The surface of the country is as complete a

picture of desolation as nature ever

framed. on one side is the l'acific occan, with its great swells sweeping almost around the glote, as regular and constant as the throbbings of the human pulse. On the other side the impenetrable Andes rise in a range whose altitude averages 15,000 feet, and whose peaks tower 20,000 and 22,000 feet above tho sea. Petween the ocean and the mountains for 1,000 miles, with a varying width from twenty to fifty miles, lies a strip of dritting sand which no rivers water and where rain never falls. All the water used by the inhabitants is taken from the ocean. That for mechanical purposes being used in its natural condition, and that used for food being condensed into steam and purged of its salt by machinery. There is not a well or a spring along the coast, and

drinking-water is an article of merchandise like ice or flour, costing about ? cents a gallon to the consumers. nder the sand of this desert, which drifts before the wind like snow, nature

has laid the led of nitrate. No one knows how it was formed, and man has not attempted to measure its extent. The sand is first shoveled off, and then a crust of sun-burnt clay from four to twelve inches thick is removed. This discloses a lcd of white material that looks like melting marble full of moisture, and as soft as cheese. The strata is often four or five feet thick, and averages two or three feet. It is broken up by crowbars and shoveled into carts, in which it is taken to crushers, which grind it up into particles as large as pebbles. These are lifted by elevators into great vats, where it is boiled until dissolved in ordinary sea water. Then the solution is run of into a series of shallow iron vats, exposed to the air, which being moistureless, and heated by constant sunshine, causes rapid evaporation. The salt from the water mixed with the nitrate causes crystallization, and after a certain period of exposure to the air and sun the vats are found to be covered u on the bottom and sides with white sparkling crystals, like alabaster, under a bluish, yellowish liquor. This liquor is care-fully drawn off, for it is even more valuable than the saltpeter, and is conducted by pipes to another crucible where it is boiled and chemically treated until it produces the iodine of commerce, useful for a hundred medical and chemical purposes and costing as much per ounce as the saltpeter brings per 100 weight. The liquor having been withdrawn

the saltpeter is shoveled upon dryingboards where it is exposed to the sun for awhile, then put into bags and shipped to Europe and America. It is graded like wheat and corn, according to quality. The highest grade goes to the powder mills, the ne t to the chemical works, and the third to the fertilizer factories, where it is made into manure. The iodine is packed in little casks and covered with green hides, which shrink with drying until they are as tight as a drum-head, and keep out

> The Queen's Cottage at Kew. [London News.]

Only such a king as George III would have built such a place. It is a little brick cottage with a straw-thatched roof and diamond-paned windows. It is clad in ivy, and its door-handles are "rustic" pieces of stick, and its doors can never have been anything but wood unadorned. The iron-work is now itself warped and split by the weather until they look more like the "rustie" doors of a transpontine theatre than the veritable doors of a queen's cottage.

It was never intended for living in. It is a place merely for lunching or drinking tea in. There are two rooms, one up and one down, and there are lean too on each side comprising just the offices necessary for providing tea or luncheon. The down-stairs room is foored with brick tiles, has a quaint little white marble mantelpiece, and an iron fender, bought, perhaps, originally for half a crown. Queer old-fashioned ron arm-chairs, modeled on the "rustic" idea, stand round the walls, which are colored slightly and hung all over with engravings of logarths paintings. Hence it is known as the Hogarth

200m. There are faded, old-fashioned chint: curtains at the windows, both up-stairs and down, and though it is to be presumed it has not stood just as it does from the days when Ceorge III delighted to reside at Kew, it might have lone so for anything to the contrary in its appearance. It has been shut up for many years, and the gravel walks about it have been overgrown with weeds until they are hardly distinguish-

Collecting Postage Stamps. [Whiteha'l Review.]

To judge from a recent price-list, the nania for collecting postage stamps would seem to be as great as ever. well-known dealer, whose catalogue is before us, offers the 9-penny blue Natal of 1857 for 20 pounds sterling, the halfpeso rose of Peru for a smilar amount, the 15-centime of Reunion for 30 pounds sterling, an unused Maruitius envelope, issued at 1 shilling, for 35 pounds sterling, and the plate of twelve distinct varieties of old Mauritius for a trife of 25 pounds sterling. For some of the first issues of the South American republics prices are asked, which would, we should imagine, amply repay a search in the countries they came from and serve to replenish the empty collers of state of such a needy country as Folivia, the early stamps of which are almost as extinct as the do:lo.

Some Inglish stamps are also rare, notably the black "V. R." of which only a few examples are known to be in e istence, and the high values of more recent issue. Among this latter the 5-pound stamp is most highly prize. Whoever saw so expensive a label or had occasion to employ such a high-priced rostage. If, however, you pre-sented yourself at St. Martin's le-Grand and tendered a 5-pound note in payment, you would be immediately served with the article in question. Try- the experiment and place the stamp in the albun of, say, your eldest boy.

Bow to Ride a Horse.

[New York Sun.] He who rides should ride in the proper : manner, and should be, as it were, a part of the animal he bestrides, accommodating himself to every motion of the horse, and not bobbing up and down in the saddle like a teter-tailed snipe. Ride like the French, like the American, like the Indian, an ungainly wretch, but who appears graceful on horseback. Eumping in the saddle is English, and don't ride like an 1 nglishman. Ride with a long stirrup, sit up in the saddle, tridle slack and in the left hand left hand down on the nummel, left shoulder very slightly advanced, the toes straight to the front and resting easily in the stirrup, and only the toes in the stirrup, not the whole foot. I ide with whip and spurs also if you like, but use neither unless absolutely necessary, as the horse knows, and you know, that you have the power to enforce obedience.

Another thing, the inhuman custom of cutting off the horse's tail; let it grow. The horse needs his tail if only to brush away the flies that torment him so furiously in the summer. It ought to be made a misde reanor, and Bergh should give h's attention to the matter. Abolish docking: 'it's English, you know," but nevertheless away with it.

> Greek Parliament in Session Foreign Letter.

The Greeks are a people who love to be unconstrained, even in their parliament, which is now in session. Decuties sit with their hats on, having their great coats over their seats, and sip' their lemonade perpetually. The but-fet, which consists merely of a supply of ald water and lemons, is behind the

pauses to take breath or to pick up the hread of his course, there is a general rush to light cigarettes at the president's taper. When the king is present the cigarettes and lemonade are less conspicuous, but the members yield their places to officials and there is a sprinkling of ladies and of men who take a merely theoretical interest in politics.

The City of Constantinople.

[Chicago Fe ald.] According to the official statistics recently published, the city of Constantinople contains 163,806 habitations, which are thus divided: 67,414 houses. 64 196 shops, counting-houses and depots of commerce, 354 khans, 175 baths, 49 palaces and kiosks, 278 ministries, administrations, etc , 198 barracks and guard liouses, 674 mosques, 519 Mussalman schools, 146 medresses, (reminaries), 65 libraries, 231 monas-teries tekes, 16 hospitals, 169 churches and synagogues, of which 69 are Greek, 40 Armenian, 19 Latin, and 6 convents.

An Old Panama Canal Project. A curious historical document concerning a l'anama canal e ists in the archives of Venezuela, bearing date of 1780. It records that a canal project was broached in the reign of Philip II, and Flemish engineers surveyed the territy and declared the obstacles to be not insurmountable.

Transparent Paper. A Japanese inventor has just made from sea weed a paper transparent enough to be substituted for window

OLD-STYLE BRIC-A-BRAC.

Chromos, Machinery, and New-Fangled Notions Have Spoiled the Market. [New York Sun.] "The business is about as dead as I

am," said a white-haired dealer in oldstyle brie-a-brac. The place was a second foor front, used as both store and living room. "Fifty years ago there was lots of money in it, but there's none now. We can't compete with machinery and new-fangled notions. Here's a samplar, appropriately framed. The field is white silk, and on it is worked in black silk floss a tomb, willow, and a bereaved husband. You see the inscription is worked with a coarser and looser stitch than all the rest. That enables the owner to pick it out and have some other name inserted. It used to take three weeks hard work by a first-rate sewing woman to make one, and it would fetch from \$15 to \$50, according to the fineness. Sometimes a husband would have an 'elegant mortuary,' as we call this sort of a thing, made from his deceased wife's hair. On cardboard it didn't cost much, but on silk it was expensive. How did we make the hairs lie flat? We soaked them in hot water, and ironed the whole thing with a very hot, heavy flatiron. The samplar showed you I sold in 1842 for \$30. bought it back at an auction last week for a half dollar, and I was the only

bidder. "South sea and West India shells and corais used to sell well. They were for the mantelpiece and for whatnets. the mantelpiece and for Whatnots are gone out of fashion now, along with what they used to have on them. Handsome shells would bring in the old days from 25 cents to \$1 a piece. To day you can have that case there, containing 250 good ones, for \$20, case and all, and the case cost \$12.

"Corals were all the go in the old times. The high-toned folks wanted skeleton coral, because they thought it grew that way. But it didn t. We'd take a branch of cheap coral and put it in a pan or trough and cover it with water in which we'd put a little muriatic acid. At the end of a week all the lime would be dissolved out and only the keleton was left. It looked like a big cobweb. Word it white it red with or stain cochineal, dry it, and mount it in a glass case. The wives of old sea captains and shipping merchants were our best customers. Another popular class of ornaments were carved ivory and ebony articles from China and Janan. These costs then, as now, a good deal in the east and were very expensive. (Ine I had was a carved abony box, which contained another, and so on to twenty boxes. The last one had inside four or five little men and women not much bigger than beans, but beautifully carved. The late Sam Bradford Fales had a number of them in his collections in Philadelphia, and I believe there are samples in the Barlow, Garrett, Packer and Green collections. But

I never see them nowadays. "Then there were the relies: Pieces of wood from the favorite war ships of America and England, and bullets, bayonets, and pieces of shot and shell from famous battlefields. These paid well, because we could always make 'em when we didn't have then on hand. The demand for them is not quite dead yet. Then, in the old days, people liked horrors to ornament their parlors with the ropes with which criminals were the knives and pistols with which murders were committed, and the jimmies and picklocks of celebrated thieves. Women were ust as crazy for such things as men, and paid very high prices, for those times, for some particularly bad weapon. But there's no use of complaining. Chromos, modern bric-a-bric, and domestic art have killed

my business forever, and there's an end

Vera Cruz's Battered Image. [Fannie B. Ward's Letter.] On the water side of Vera Cruz stands stone image, whose bruised countenance tells a queer tale of feminine credulity. From time immemorial it has been believed that if a marriageable wo nan shall hit this image s uarely in the face with a stone, she will immediately obtain a husband and an advantageous settlement in life. The inventor of the fable was evidently acquainted with the fact that women are not expert in throwing stones. Were it not for this lamentable disability the poor image would have been totally demolished years ago. As it is the battered face has lost all semblance of features, and heaps of small stones, lying all about, attest the industry of the Mexican maid ens, as well as their good sense in desiring matrimonial settlement. The tumble down church, behind which it stands, has a remarkable number of female attendants, especially at vesper services. The homeward path lies directly past the image, and many a pebble is slyly tossed under the friendly shadow of the gloaming by women young and old.

Holding Sick Men.

[Aurora (Ills.) Blade.] There is something kind of strange about this business of "holding" a fellow when he is out of his head. First some one discovers that a sick man's mind is wandering. Then the watcher gets three or four others and they gather about the subject and lay hands on him. The patient begins to pull and push. and they brace themselves and hang on. If they can't "hold" him, the rest of the neighborhood is called in, and the poor, feverish fellow is exhausted and made weaker than a cat. But, you bet your life, he is "held." All people who are very sick must be "held."

Bookbinder's Paper. [Chicago Tim's.]

The black and red, red and white, or blue and white variegated paper used by bookbinders in covering the sides of book covers costs \$40 per ream of 480 sheets. It is manufactured by a certain old family in France that owns the secret of making it, and charges its own prices. Having grown rich out of the monopoly, these Frenchmen do not now make above 100 reams annually

The Wall Paper at Longwood. The pattern of the wall paper on the room in which Napoleon died at St. Helena continues as it was at the time of his death, being made especially for it in France, and renewed as often as needed. In 1858 Longwood was bought by the French.

If 32,000,000 women should clasp hands they could reach around the globe.

London is the headquarters of the pet-dog trade of the world.





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Manufactured and for Sale by D. J. BURDITT, 2 1-2 miles northeast of Buchanan, in Bend of River.

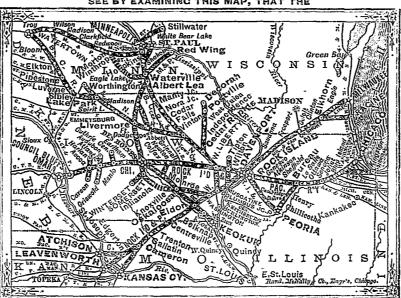
The popularity of the combined picket and wire fence is daily increasing, as is shown by the sales of wire, 25,000 miles in the states of Illinois, Mis souri and Kansas during the past year. Some of the reasons why the farmers prefer to use this kind of fence;

First, It is strong, durable and cheap. Horse high, bull proof, and pig tight: visible as plank, and guaranteed to hold any kind of stock, and costs \$100 less per mile than the plank, and lasts three times as long. It forms a perfect combination of two materials, being five 2-cable strands of galvanized Bessemer steel wire interwoven with $1^{i}_{\Sigma} \times ^{i}_{\Sigma}$ luch pickets, placed 2^{i}_{Σ} or 3 inches apart, 4 feet long and made especially for fences.

The fence is portable and is especially adapted to temporary pasternage, hog, sheep or cattle pounds, yards or enclosures for fowls. It can be taken up and removed without the slightest injury. It has superior advantages over every other kind of fence in being less liable to be burned up by fires, washed away by floods or blown down by the winds.

It does not like the barbed wire) absorb the profit of a whole year's labor by the mutilation and killing of farm stock, to say nothing of the cruelty and suffering to which the stock are exposed in a barbed wire enclosure.

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The Rock Island system includes in its main line and branches, Chicago, Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Peoria, Genesso, Moline and Rock Island, in Illinois; Davenport, Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, West Liberty, Iowa City, Des Moines, Indianola, Winterset, Atlantic, Knoxville, Audubon, Harlan, Guthrie Centre and Council Bluffs, in Iowa; Gallatin, Trenton, Cameron and Kansas City, in Missouri; Leavenworth and Atchison, in Kansas; Albert Lea, Minneapolis and St. Paul, in Minnesota; Watertown in Dakota, and hundreds of intermediate cities, towns, villages and stations.

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The Fast Express Trains between Chicago and the Missouri River are composed of well ventilated, finely upholstered Day Coaches, Magnificent Pullman Palace Sleepers of the latest design, and sumptuous Dining Cars, in which elaborately coaked meals are leisurely eaten, "good Digestion waiting on Appetite, and Health on both." Between Chicago and Kansas City and Atchison, are also run the Celebrated Reclining Chair Cars.

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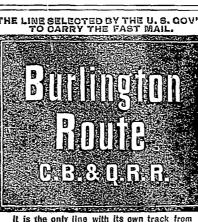
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and all Eastern points. It is the principal line to SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND & CITY OF MEXICO It traverses all of the six great States of ILLINOIS, IOWA, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, COLORADO from CHICAGO, PEORIA or ST. LOUIS, it runs every day in the year from one to three elegantly equipped through trains over its own tracks between Chicago and Denver, Chicago and Omaha,

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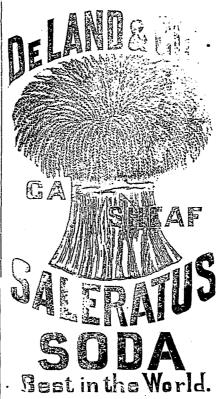
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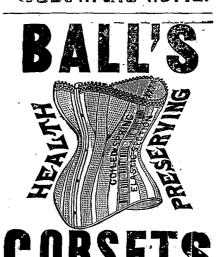
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CORSETS

Mayst thou prove a golden chalice, Filled with holiness like wine;— With rich blessings running o'er Yet replenished evermore. -[Mis: Mulock. 3 :e's like a pleasant path without an end: Like a strange secret and a sweet surprise A ca ket full of gem; whose key one loses; Like a hard saying, wonderful an l. wise. -[Mrs. Kemble

GEMS.

She doeth little kindnesses Which most leave undone or despise; For uan the that sets one heart at ease And giveth happiness or paace I: low estimate in her eyes.

What happy star shone on her birth?
What gray corner of the earth
Grew dai ies for her baby feet
To dance letween, since they repeat
On all the flowerless ways they pass
The breezy motion of the grass!
—[Mrs. Annan.

REFUSED THE QUEEN'S REQUEST.

A Nice Little Story Which Is Told About Christine Nilsson.

[Temple Bar.] Cne of the presents she pri es most came from her majesty, the queen, who heard Mme. Nilsson at Windsor, and with her own hands put a bracelet of rubies and diamonds on her wrist, to which a little story is attached. The fact is that Mme. Nilsson had been asked by some nuns who kept a school for poor girls if she would be so extremely kind as to sing once to those little ones, as it would make an impression on them which they would never forget. Mme. Nilsson too happy to do so much good with so little trouble, promised to come and fixed a certain evening.*

But what should happen but a visitor, under the guise of her majesty's band-master, called on Mme. Nilsson to sing at the court concert at Buckingham palace. Of course you suppose that she instantly sent to the nuns to express her regret not to be able to sing to the children that night on account of the court concert? Not she! She told her maj esty's band-master that she was very sorry not to be able to accept the queen's invitation for that evening, as she had an engagement which she could not evade, and that at any future opportunity she would be happy to receive her majesty's command, but that she could not sing at court that evening. Not obey the queen's command? Not sing at court? Why, every artist coming to London desired, before all, the honor of being invited to court!
What was he to do: That 'was his concern.' Madame Nilsson said; she could not break her word.

Trembling returned the messenger, revolving in his mind how he would lay before her majesty the message that Madame Nilsson had something else to do. However, there was no mincing matters; he had to say it. But what was his astonishment when, instead of the royal frown he expected, he heard the august lady say, 'Oh, I know—I know. I have been told what that engagement is, and a right noble heart she has! Put Madame Nilsson down at once for the next court concert, and ask her what day she can give me the pleasure of singing to me personally at Windsor.' Fleet, like a deer, to Madame Nilsson returned the royal courier to take her orders, and thus Madame Nilsson was invited to Windsor, and by royal hands adorned with the bracelet above mentioned."

Eels Traveling Overland.

[San Franc's o Chronicle.1 It has often been romarked that the eels in the ponds of Vincennes park, near faris, leave those waters every spring in large numbers, making their way to the rivers of the Marne, or the Seine, several miles distant. They can advantage of rainy weather, when the herbage is wet, and their in tinet guides herbage is wet, and their destination. New rough lock. If the train is too heavy he into the la es, but in vain. All seem to have this disposition to leave. Some think that the water of these pounds, having teen brought by hydraulic engines, has undergone some change which drives the eels away. But the phenomenon of such migrations by eels and some other fishes is not uncommon. Thus in the marshes of Picardy eels are often found on the grass, going from

one pond to another.

Outdoing American Sprea?-Engleism [Lon on Echo.] Sixteen countries in Europe, four in Asia and eight in America, find their interests in England so great that they keep their shrewdest and most capable diplomats at our capital. Literally our nterests spread, and our power is acknowledged from China to leru. Whether Liberal or Tory be in, Britain is Britain still. Her 35,000,000 of people, her boundless wealth, her limitless territory, the courage, skill, enterprise and dogged endurance of her sons, are realities of which the rulers of the world take due account. Great has been her history in the past: greater and nobler will it be in the Radical days to come.

Competition in Art.

Exchange. Poor Young Artist (displaying a picture)—That is an exact copy, madame, of Raphae.'s Madonna, which you will remember sold for \$125,000. Madame -And how much do you ask for this picuture? Foor Young Artist—Two dollars and a quarter. Madame—What is the cause of such a wide differene in price? Foor Young Artist—Competition, madame. The business is not

what it used to be.

One of Gen. Scott's Cavalry Horses. Mexico Two Republics. It is curious, but nevertheless true, that a horse is employed drawing a bread delivery wagon in this city which is over 40 years old. Cn his shoulder is the brand "U. S." He was a cavalry horse in the army under Gen. Scott, and is frisky yet, though a veteran. In spite of his long residence in Mexico, he has never taken out naturalization pa-

The Boy's Reply. "You had better ask for manners than money," said a finely-dressed gentleman to a beggar-boy who had asked for alms. "I asked for what I thought you had the most of," was the boy's

reply. The red rose is the national flower of England, where it first appeared on the great seal in the reign of Edward IV.

IN THE REDWOOD REGION.

Work of California Lumber Men-How the Logs Are Moved.

[Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.] The redwood of California is the only

tree of its kind in the world, its only real relative being the Sequoia gigantea, found in a few places on the Sierra Neyada. The area of the redwood, or a few counties of the Coast range, extending from Monterey northward. It is essentially the product of a moist climate, and is practically limited to such portions of the Coast range as are composed of or covered by the sand-stones of the petroleum formation. In Santa Cruz, Monterey and Santa Clara counties the territory producing this valuable tree is only from three to eight miles wide. It grows in clusters, and is not found like the pine and fir, in forests of a uniform density. Conse quently, many portions of the redwood territory contain little or none of the timber which grows most plentifully along the deep, moist ravines. The redwood forests were a wonder to the first immigrant, who had been accustomed to think a tree three feet in diameter a giant, and one twice that a fable, to be told in the same breath as one of Baron Munchausen's stories. When they found trees twelve or fifteen feet in diameter, with a trunk towering a hundred feet high, without a limb, their stories were hardly believed and tested the credulity of our eastern friends, until overshadowed by the discoveries of their congener, the Sequoia gigantea of the Sierra Nevada.

Notwithstanding the beauty of these lords of the forest, the settlers proceeded to chop them down with the same eagerness that they would shoot a seven-pronged buck or a stately elk, un-

or jumper obtained from one or these giants. One man in the vicinity of Saratogo built a house and barn and fenced in forty acres with high rail fence from a single tree. It was com-mon to split straight boards twelve feet long, a foot wide and a half-inch thick, which could easily be dressed into siding for a house. It was not uncommon to cut 75,000 feet of plank from one tree. Two hundred thousand shingles, or "shakes," were often made from one trunk. When a tree failed to split freely, it was left to be destroyed by fires, which were thoughtlessly kindled by nearly all who worked in the forests in early days, the victims of fire being as numerous as those of the ax.

At first the destructions of the forests was limited to such portions as were accessible to wagons, but as the demand for lumber increased and railroads facilitated the carrying of lumber to distant points, new methods were invented which made it comparatively easy to strip the ravines and mountains to the very heads. This is accomplished by what is called a "skid" road. As this is in universal use from the most southern point of the redwoods in Monterey and Santa Clara counties to Puget sound, your readers will be interested in a description of it. A mill site is selected as near the redwood groves as the na-ture of the ground will permit the building of a wagon road, the place being generally were several wooded ravines converge together. The wagon road is sometimes very expensive, being carried across rocky canyons, or around steep side hills, involving the cutting away of huge redwood roots or the blasting out of hard ledges of rock. Some of these roads are built on declivities where "getting off the grade", means a rough and-tumble descent hundreds of feet into a rocky gulch below.

The mill being located, then com-mences the building of a skid road up the ravine to be first worked out. A road eight or ten feet wide is made with a grade as uniform as the ground permits. Sometimes the roadway has to be raised eight, ten, a perhaps fifteen feet, with log pens filled with earth. After the grade is completed the road is laid with timbers resembling railway. ties, two or three feet apart, and sunk into the ground the depth of the stick. At either end the ties or timbers are held in place by braces extending from one to the other, locked in by tenous and corresponding notches. these braces the first log coming down the road would be certain to leave it in ruins; with them a road will bear the transportation of logs an entire season, or until the gulch is exhausted of tim-ter. When finished, the road, with its cross-timbers just above the ground, resembles a winding stairway, and the dense shade of the overhanging trees gives it a romantic and enchanting appearance.

A trip up the stairway a half mile or less to the scene of active operations takes the romance out of the scene. Great trees are being felled, sawed in proper lengths, and tumbled or slid down to the roadway. Generally the bark is removed from the logs to facilitate their sliding. In case the road is steep it may be omitted. On a flat road the tree must not only be peeled, but the skids must be greased to facilitate the sliding of the log train, for several are fastened together by dogs and chains to make an even run, one log pulling its neighbor along or holding it back, as the case may be. A "bull-whacker," who has worked h s team of four yoke of cattle up these tairs with his terrible bunch of braided thongs, now hitches to the train and starts his team. If the road is well constructed, and he has judged correctly of the force of gravity and the resisting friction, he engineers the train safely to the mill. If he thinks the logs will slide and overcan pull the remaining part.

It re uires a great deal of experience and good judgment to "gulch" logs. Sometimes with all due caution a train of logs will start into rapid motion down the incline. Then the only way to save the team is to lash them into a run to keep them before the logs. If overtaken the team is likely to be maimed, crushed and killed by dragged over the rough road. A good teamster, who can gulch logs without injury to his cattle, gets the When an ox is in ured it is slaughtered and dressed for beef. Many of the logs are so large that they have to be blasted before they can be got into

> A Dietary Blunder. [Sir Henry Thompson.]

Most persons might naturally be aware that the primary object of drink is to satisfy the thirst, which means a craving for the supply of waters to the tissues—the only nuid they demand and utilize when the sensation in question is felt. Water is a solvent of solids and is more powerful to this end when employed free from admixture with any other solid material. It may be flavored, as in tea and otherwise, without impairing its solvent power, but when mixed with any concrete matter, as in chocolate, thick cocoa, or even with milk, its capacity for dissolving—the very quality for which it was demanded -is in great part lest. So plentiful is nutriment in solid food that the very last place where we should seek that

quality is the drink which accompanies the ordinary meal. Here at least we might hope to be free from an exhortation to nourish ourselves, when desirous only to allay thirst or moisten our solid morsels with a draught of fluid. Not so; there are even some persons who must wash down their ample slices of roast beef with draughts of new milk—an unwisely devised combination even for those of active habit, but for men and women whose lives are little occupied by exercise it is one of the greatest dietary blunders which can be perpetrated.

One would think it was generally known that milk is a peculiarly nutritive fluid, adapted for the fast growing and fattening young mammal—admira-ble for such, for our small children also serviceable to those whose muscular exertion is great, and, when it agrees with the stomach, to those who can not take meat. For us who ha e long ago achieved our full growth and can thrive on solid fare, it is altogether superfluous and mostly mischievous as a drink.

The Guanaco of North Patagonia [Cor. San Francisco Chronicle] The guanaco is very similar to the llama. They roam the plains in great numbers and are the mainstay of the Indians. The weight of a full-grown one is 350 pounds, and their flesh is equal to the finest beef. The hair on the old ones is quite long and badly matted, but on the young it is about two inches long, very thick, fine and silky. On the back and sides it is colored, but the breast is white. The Indians cut the skins so that the white forms some regular figure, and several of them are required to make a robe about seven feet square. The tribes in the south of Patagonia salt the skins and afterward rub them soft, but along the Plata they tan them by some process that makes the inside red. They sell for from \$15 to \$25. Robes made from the skin of the American ostrich are also to be obtained. These are very beautiful, the feathers being very thick and soft, but they are easily spoiled.

The Oldest Paper in the World.

English Exchange. The oldest paper in the world, The Pekin Gazette, has lately taken a new lease of life. This yenerable journal, alone almost in a changeless land, has changed its form. Established in the year 911 The Pekin Gazette has been published regularly since 1351. Under the new arrangement three editions are published—the first, the King-Paon, printed upon yellow paper, constitutes the official gazette of the middle kingdom; the second, the Hsing-Paou (commercial journal), also printed upon yellow sheets, contains information in-teresting in the trading community, while the third, the Titani-Paou (provincial gazette), printed upon red paper, consists of extracts from the other two editions. The total circulation of the three issues is 15,000 copies. The editortil one is about as scarce as the other, ship is confined to a committee of six Maryelous stories are told of the amount, members of the Academy of Han-Lin.