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Business Directory.

SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F.-Buchanan Lodge No. 75 holds its each Tuesday evening. R. & A. M.-Buchanan Lodge No. 68 holds a regular meeting Monday evening on or before the full moon in each month.

P. OF H.—Buchanan Grange No 40 meets on the second and fourth Saturday of each month, at 2 o'clock P. M.

O. G. T.—Buchanan Lodge No Si6 holds its regular meeting on each Monday evening. G. A. R. -Wm. Perrott Post No. 22. Regular C. meeting on the first and third Wednesday evening of each month. Visiting comrades always welcome.

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VOLUME XX.

BUCHANAN, BERRIEN COUNTY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1886.

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26-51

Is when madam essays to saw a board. She poises her saw with a knowing air;

Ma'ces several wild rasps at the penciled line, And is off with a whizz the reverse of fine, With lips compressed she gets down to work, And crosses the timber jerkety jerk She can't keep the line, her knee slips askew, But she keeps at the work till the board splits

She has damaged the chair, she has ruined the saw, Her back is aching, her hands are raw, And she finds, when she tries to fit her prize

A Hat-Mark Romance.

ment below. This unexpected introduction was accompanied by a prompt the stranger's whirled along the pavethe embarrassed young men, who instantly picked themselves up, with mutually unnecessary apologies. Philip, perhaps, had some raison d'etre, as he has been the aggressive party, but the same haste to catch a train that had occasioned the tendering of the opology made it naturally very brief. He barely took time to assure himself that his fellow-voyager to the sidewalk was not hurt, then clapping his hat on his head rushed onward with the same speed that defeated itself a few seconds previous.

We state that Philip clapped his hat on his head, but the truth is, he clapped on a hat in every way resembling it, yet as unlike it as a hat that we have never worn is like the hat of our everyday wear. Philip had not gone a block when he realized that he had made a mistake and exchanged hats with a stranger, whom he had otherwise incommoded by hurling him down stairs. It would seem that Destiny had been gratuituously unkind through Philip's unmeant agency to this inoffensive wayfarer, and for an apparent reason but her own willful fancy. However, it would probably be useless to return to the scene of their rencontre even if Philip had had time. So he contented himself with examining the hat as he sped up by the elevated street and was glad to find in it a hat-mark, the initials W. W. C., neatly embroidered in a band of dark garnet silk and ornamented with sprays of flossy silk vine. No one had embroidered a hatmark for Philip, and the rightful owner of the misappropriated head covering became at once invested with a

sort of romance in Philip's mind. The hat of itself was anything but romance, being one of those hard, stiff derbys that seemed to have been invented for no other purpose than to counteract any possible good looks on the part of the owner. "W. W. C." Philip pondered not a little over these cabalistic signs of feminine care and interest: he examined them so closely, indeed, that, after the manner of ardent explorers, he made an unlooked-for discovery. Under the silken band was tucked firmly a slip of paper. Thinking it might contain the full complement of the initials, Philip opened and read it. A great flush passed over his face, and his heart quickened with sympathy. On the paper were written these words,

in a delicately-feminine hand: cross the ocean and cross back to me. should be crowned even temporarily a dozen hats, but they brought him no and as time wore on the strange hat with its pathetic secret lay hidden in a

signs or token from the missing owner, box in Philip's wardrobe and became a thing of the past. Meanwhile Fate, spinning her web of many tissues, spun for Philip, among other things, a hat-mark of his own. It was very, very precious, and Philip felt like a king who is for the first time crowned with his royal inheritance when he knew that he was adjudged worthy to wear the favor of slender lily fingers whose lightest touch had thrilled him like a concentration of electric batteries. Fate's name on this occasion, was Myra Browne. She was fair and light haired, with pretty gray eyes and a soft Philip had fallen in love with her at first sight, but she had only grown by slow degrees from indifference to interest. from interest to friendship, from friendship to-wait, the next step is scarcely perceptible, but her progress evidently resulted in a glorious attainment for Philip. He could hardly trust himself to the contemplation of his own bliss when he realized that the happiness of this strong yet delicate and impassioned soul was given

into his keeping. "I bring you the first real love of my

Philip had been two years in possession of the mysterious, secret-laden derby and five months married before these circumstances found any rela-tions to each other. He was looking through his wardrobe one day, and came out to Myra with the hat in his hand, and, sitting down, began to tell her its romantic history. Myra listen-ed with her needle suspended and her lips apart, her face paling and flushing with warm womanly sympathy. Her

Do you understand?"

used to?"

was addressed?' "That isn't likely now, Philip; of course, if you do find him you could tell him. But. Philip, looking earnestly at her husband, "if I were you I would never tell any one else. Such things seem pretty and interesting; but they are more than that. They Lelong to the heart's deep experience, and we should not hold them lightly to talk of and smile at. No, I think the poor girl who wrote those impulsive words would be glad to know they are destroyed. Believe me, Philip," smiling at him gently, "woman can judge for woman. I have done what

is right." Philip's answer was his usual one when Myra looked particularly pretty as she did just now.

don't you see? That message belonged to him, whoever, wherever he is, and I would never think of stopping it on its way. To my masculine view, it seems, "It isn't like that at all," said Myra,

wouldn't do that myself. And, besides, if the mails are going to bring trouble to people they ought to be rob-bed—the sooner the better." "O, my dear girl!" said Philip, laugh-

"Well, of course!" rejoined Myra, decidedly. "And it is so hard to make men understand things as they really are._ Philip!" "Yes, my love."

of writing, unless you find the-the person for whom it was intended. I want you to promise that for the poor woman's sake. Won't you, dearest?" "I promise—for this poor foolish wo-man's sake," said Philip, looking down with rapture at her lifted eyes; and he was nearer to the truth than he knew.

long after this, when there was a cratheir house and in it a little golden head, worth all the rest of the gold in the world, a card was brought to Mrs. Northam. It bore the name of Walter W. Carroll. She passed it to her husband with a shade of annoyance in her face.

"Ah, this is your old friend, Carroll, I suppose—the one you have spoken of so often?" he remarked, pleasantly. "Yes. I hadn't heard that he was back from England, though." Myra was running a brush over her hair and looking at her face as she spoke. "I wonder if his wife is with him. But what an hour to call! It can't be half-

with a laugh; "or rather thanks to that brigand and pirate in the cradle there. He never seems to enjoy his sleep until he has robbed us of ours. shan't I go down and receive your friend, if you don't feel quite ready, Myra?"

said Myra, promptly; "and don't leave the baby, please, till Maggie comes up." She passed Philip in crossing to the door, turned back and kissed him, and went down stairs. A tall, brown and bearded stranger

the door expectantly, as she entered, both hands outheld in friendly wel-

"Will!" "Such a lovely surprise!" "And how have you been?"

"And you never wrote." Who can reproduce the first hurried feeling close a little; it is easier to speak, but not so imperative. Myra sat down by her friend on the little sofa. The welcoming look had

so! But imagine what happened. The very next morning I lost my hat. It was knocked off my head and picked up by another man." "Yes I know," said Myra, quickly;

"by my husband—by Philip Northam."
"You don't say so! Your husband! And I got his in exchange. Ha! ha! The long lost hats! It's about time we should return them now." But Myra was not smiling; she sat

know I fastened it in myself." "Yes, I know. It was awfully kind of you, too. I felt so sorry to think I couldn't have kept it." "And-and you are sure you didn't

see anything else with it?-anything

except the hat-mark?"

She spoke slowly, searching his face with her eyes. "Anything else?" he repeated won-deringly. "What kind of a thing, for instance? I don't understand." brightest smile he had ever seen her

have our own way; it snatches from us the things we covet, but only to give us something so much better. am glad for everything, thougheverything." "What a remarkable state of mind. Do you think you could explain your

meaning a little? "No," she said, joyously; "I never can; I never will. I am too thankful. woman must alwas be mysterious, you know. "She always is, I know."
"She must be," insisted Myra, gently.
"The conditions of her life are such.

with you! You never had a like experience; no girl ever gave you a hatmark, or, if she did, you never lost it.

"I don't in the least; but I can follow instructions. Will that answer?"
"I is all I could ask," she answered, smiling on him gratefully. "And one other thing. You will not mind if I call you Walker, instead of Will, as I

"Walker is a frightful name!" he said, resignedly. "My wife calls me that when she wants to tease me. I suppose I can bear it if I must."

"O, tell me about your wife, Walker," was Myra's reply. "And to think you married an English girl! I know she must be charming. And you will like my dear, loving Philip. He is so splendid and so good." "Of course. Well, do you know, Myra, I often used to wonder what

sort of a man you ever would really care for. You seemed so hard to suit."
"Did I?" asked Myra, with a deep, blush. "Philip suits me." It was rather strange, when the time came, for Mr. Carroll to examine his long lost and oft-regretted derby to do so with an air of ignorance, to try it

on at the mirror and become aware that it fitted him, and to further discover that the embroidered initials were the same as his own. And still more strange was it, in view of these coincidences, to receive from the hands of Mr. Northam his own property as a

"I am pretty sure never to find the real owner now," Philip said, thoughtfully. "The hat's an excellent hat, and enough in style. And as the initials belong to you, why, I really think you ought to wear it out, hat-mark and all. And especially as it fits you

"It does fit me," said Mr. Carroll, looking down confidentially at the hat as the sharer of a secret. But, for the matter of that, the hat had a secret of its own.-Madeline S. Bridges in Frank

A Humorist's Trials.

A humorous lecturer is reported by the Philadelphia "Times" as relating this incident: I gave the show in the hotel diningroom and had everybody roaring with laughter, except one awfully sedatelooking man. I tried my funniest gags upon him and was wild to awaken a gurgle or at least a smile. But all in vain. His face was solemn as a tombstone through it all. After the show, however, fancy my surprise to see the melancholy cuss come up and

give me a congratulatory shake of the hand. "I must thank you, sir, for a very pleasant evening. Your performance was very clever. I almost laughed,

Artemas Ward used to tell a similar but a much better story. He said that once while on a lecture tour, night found him at a small town in Nevada. In the landlord of the hotel he recognized a friend of his boyhood who gave him a hearty greeting. Supper over, the landlord said to his guest: "Now, Brown, we hardly ever have any show of any kind in this place,

up in the ball room? It will please the people mightily, and I'll take it as a great favor if you will."
With characteristic good nature, Artemas consented. The ball room was well field when he rose to speak, and before he had been on his feet a minute he made an observation which provoked a roar of laughter. At which

form with the remark: "One minute, Mr. Brown." Artemas paused, and the landlord. having taken his place beside him, drew a revolver from his back pocket and, addressing the audience, said: "Ladies and gentlemen, the speaker is a particklar friend of mine, and if

Brown. Artemas proceeded, and although he gave them his funniest lecture, he re-

What would servants in the present Jay say to such a code of rules and regulations as was adopted three hund-

For leaving a door open, one penny. A fine of two pence, from Lady Day o Michaelmas, for all who are in bed after seven, or out after nine. A fine of one penny for any beds unmade, a fire unlit, or candle-box un-

A fine of four pence for any man detected teaching the children obscene A fine of a penny for any man waiting without a trencher, or who is

A fine of two pence for any one who has not laid the table for dinner by half past ten, or the supper by six. A fine of four pence for any one absent a day without leave.

For any man striking another, a fine

of one penny. For any follower visiting the cook, one penny. A fine of one penny for any man appearing in a foul shirt, broken hose, untied shoes, or torn doublet.

er's room left for hours after he be dressed. A fine of one penny if the hall be not cleansed by eight in winter and seven in summer.

The porter to be fined one penny if the court gate be not shut during meals. A fine of three pence if the stairs be not cleaned every Friday after dinner. All these fines were deducted by the steward at the quarterly payment of the men's wages.

How Jones Secured His Election. It is said that when Senator Jones. of Florida, was elected to the United States Senate in 1876 he was a member of the legislature and voted for himself. The funny part of the business is that his vote was necessary to effect the election, and he thus practically elected himself. When Jones saw that his vote was necessary to a choice he drew himself up to his full height and. looking severely at the presiding officer, said: "In the name and by the com-mand of the 3,000 Democrats of Escambia county, I cast my vote for Charles W. Jones." The assembly burst into uproarious laughter and applause. Jones had the balance of power and used it with conscientious regard for the public welfare and his own.—Atlanta Constitution.

Butter has eighty-seven and a half per cent. of nutritive matter. The pseudo-butter, oleomargarine, has about :he same value in this matter,

oysters there is the same amount of nutriment, although the oysters con-

material. It usually contains about five per cent. Salt mackerel is among the most nutritive, and flounder is the poorest. The breads representing the carbe-

hydrates contain thirty-three or thirtyive per cent. of water, flour from nine to thirteen per cent., corn and maize meal still more water. They have less protain and more fat. Oatmeal has, on the contrary, more protein and less fat. In general, this class contains most all nutritive material and but littte water.

A pound of potato contains a large amount of water and but little protein. The figures on which the statements are based are not so satisfactory as could be desired, as most of the experiments have been carried on in Europe, especially those of the animal foods. The yegetable foods have been more investigated in this country than the

To Tell the Age of Eggs. We recommend the following process (which has been known for some time, but has been forgotten) for finding out the age of eggs and distinguishing those that are fresh from those that are not. This method is based upon the decrease in the density of eggs as they grow old. Disolve two ounces of kitchen salt

in a pint of water. When a fresh laid egg is placed in this solution it will descend to the bottom of the vessel, while one that has been laid on the day previous will not quite reach the If the egg be three days old it will swim in the liquid, and if it is more

the surface, and project above the latter more and more in proportion as it l is older.—*La Nature*. To Those About to Marry-Foreign

than than three days it will float on

Noblemen. In Europe abject poverty is the only spur which can goad a nobleman into marrying a Yankee, and the Yankees are preferred solely because, as a rule, they have more money, when they have any at all, than the natives, and then they are further away from base, and in taking one of them for a wife, sing one of them the aristocratic swindler is not obliged to dirty his felonious fingers by shaking hands with the rest of the

family. Money motives apart, no

titled gentleman would think of mar-

rying an American. In every instance

the poor American girl gets the scum of the nobility, and if. happily, she escapes a brute in her husband, she is pretty sure to find him a vagabond.-Henry Watterson. The Penalty of Profanity. The average small boy of the present day is seldom at a loss for something to say, even in the most embarrassing situations. Bobby, precocious youth of six summers, had been indulging in profanity, and, in order to escape the punishment for which his mother had

made preparations, he crawled under a barn and remained there in a state of siege for the greater part of the afternoon. When his father returned at night and learned how matters stood, he made his way, with much difficulty. under the barn in search of the boy. "Hello, pa," said Bobby, cheerfully, as his sire approached, "you been

swearing, too?" Tough Wood.

By a new process of toughening wood it is claimed that the effect produced upon whitewood is such that a cold chisel is required in order to split it—this result being accomplished by a special method of steaming the timber and submitting it to end pressure. By this means the cells and fibres are compressed into one compact mass, and some of the timber, commonly considered unfit for use in such work as carriage-building, for example, can be made valuable by this means as a substitute for ash, hickory, etc. This method is applicable, of course, only to wood in comparatively small quanti-

Socialism and Marriage. The foul Belial of free love leers with half-hidden face among the theories of our Socialists. Spies, in his address at the Chicago ministers' meeting last spring, confessed that they held the abolition of marriage necessary to the liberty of the individual. Mrs. Aveling would make marriage a contract to be annulled at pleasure. And the old Roman Saturnalia was a heaven compared with the orgies these theories would inaugurate as the standing order in society.—Chicago Advance.

A considerable advance in engineering science is claimed for a new engine. which is said to represent a practical solution of the difficult problem of returning to the boiler otherwise wasted steam. Put to the test recently by responsible and disinterested British engineers, the fuel used is reported to have been but a trifle more than half a pound of Welsh coal per indicated horse-power per hour, the economy being so great that it is calculated such engines would save \$5,000 daily for one steamship company alone. The new condeser also makes it possible, it is affirmed, to build locomotives to run 1,000 miles without a fresh supply of water.

Farmer Hillman of Sharon, Ga., looking for gold on his farm, found a spot where the soil was curiously discolored. He set his negro hired man to digging, and he found that he had struck simply a clay bed. No gold was found, but the negro, who was rheumatic, discovered that when he dug in the clay his pain ceased. He excavated quite a pit, and now persons in that vicinity declare that the soft clay of the pit is a sure cure for rheumatism; and it is reported that invalids who go there on crutches, after apply ing the clay to the affected parts, go away unaided. The story is told in Boston of a man

who took his baby to a Catholic clergy-man to be christened. "What are you going to call him?" said the priest. "Luther Calvin," answered the proud father. The venerable priest was taken aback for a minute, but finally he exclaimed: "Well, I will baptize him Mary, and you can go home and call him what you like.



MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains no Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Dr. Price's Extracts, Yanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., flavor deliciously. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO AND ST LOUIS

Vercshiedenheit.

A Chippewa Falls editor followed his wife to Eau Claire last Tuesday and escorted her home with a drawn revolver.

"Papa," said little Jimmie Briefless. "what do you wear when you go to the courthouse—your law suit?" "O, no. my son," replied the good barrister, kindly. "That is the suit a man puts on when he goes naked. Only the clients wear that."

Robert Muchlman, of Detroit, drew \$344 from the bank, intending to be married the next morning. During the night a burglar entered his room, chloroformed him, and stole the money. His wedding has been postponed

J., is 117 years old, and is built on the site of an old stone church erected over 200 years ago. A Bible which was presented by Queen Ann is used in the service. The Bible is printed in red and black inks, on thick paper, on

She (on board the yacht Eaglewing) "How gloriously the fresh breeze fills the sails, Mr. De Salt!" He—"Ya'as, the sails are full." She-"And how resplendent the moon is, Mr. De Salt!" He—Ya'as, the moon's full." She (getting a little tired)—"Ah—do you know where the captain is, Mr. De Salt?" He—"Er—Ya'as, below. He's full,

Dr. Magoon, the eminent Baptist minister, whose death has been an-nounced, was in his youth a bricklayer. In later years the first brick ever laid by him was hunted up, taken from the wall, hollowed out, richly set in bronze, and used as an inkstand. Two years ago James Gleason of

death the money came. A San Diego citizen bought a ticket for San Frncisco and sat down on the pier until the boat should be ready to start. He became much interested in seeing the work going on, the passengers hurrying down, the gangplank pulled in, and the lines cast off, and

A California horse thief asked a rough-looking man in Sacramento where he could find a good criminal lawyer. The man showed him a lawyer's office, and stood by while he confessed to have stolen a horse in San Joaquin county. The lawyer said that the case looked bad. "Then I guess I'll skip out," said the thief. "Not to-day," said the rough-looking man, who was a specia lpoliceman, and who promptly locked up the careless

criminal. It is stated positively that lockjaw, which so often follows the running of a rusty nail into the flesh, may be cared by simply smoking the wound, or any bruise or wound that is inflamed, with burning wool or woolen cloth. Twenty minutes' application of this remedy will take the pain out of the worst wound, and repeated once or twice it will ally the worst case of in

flammation. Lately a redwood tree was cut on the south fork of Elk River, Humboldt county, Cal., which was sawed into twenty-one cuts, four of which were feet. An accurate tally at the mill

A Rome, N. Y., girl filled three stone beer jugs with wet sand, corked them tightly, and set them in the oven to heat, so that she could warm her bed with them. The heat generated steam from the wet sand, and an explosion followed, which filled the room with flying sand and fragments of beer jugs. The girl and the rest of the family were badly scared, but unhurt.

the story of a Marion county farmer who became satisfied that he had a tapeworm. So he carefully baited a fishhook, tied a short line to it, swallowed the hook, and tied the line to his buttonhole. Then he waited for a bite. By and by he thought he had one and yanked the line; the hook caught in his throat and had to be dug out. He didn't catch the worm. Mrs. Adams, of Youngstown, Ohio.

A Georgia paper publishes as truth

the wife who interfered with his principles could go and welcome. He did A sharp young man has been swindling the shoe dealers of East Greenwich by selling them what seemed to

the clerk without a word. The clerk looked at it carefully, went to the prescription counter, and soon returned with a bottle of medicine duly labelled with directions for taking. Afterward the lawyer said the note asked the client to call at his office next day.

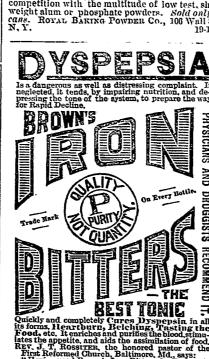
The children are always up to little expedients to help them out of a tight place. Little 6-year-old, one of these chilly nights, tumbled into bed without paying that strict attention to his evening devotions which his mother had taught him. "Why, my dear, you didn't say your prayers, did you?" "You're right, I didn't. I said 'em twice last night, so I wouldn't have to."—Hartford Post.

has discovered interesting specimens of ancient dentistry and artificial teeth. These latter are in most cases carved out of the teeth of some large animal, and in many instances are fastened to the natural teeth by bands of gold. No filled teeth have been discovered. The skulls examened date back as far as the sixth century B. C., and prove that toothache and the art of dentistry are by no means modern institutions.

pretty eyes filled with tears as she read the little written scrap Philip placed HOW A WOMAN SAWS A BOARD. When a woman her home would decorate in her hand. She went over it silent-She stops not at obstacles small or great, ly two or three times with a very sad, But the funniest sight her trials afford compassionate glance; then, to Philip's amazement, tore the paper into shreds



Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cane. ROYAL BARING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y. 19-15





I was attacked with Walarial Fever. became very much reduced, and my friends thought I would die. I was induced to try Simmons Liver Regulator, and commenced improving at once. Before taking three bottles I was entirely well of Malarial poisons, and have not had an attack of it since.

JOHN T. CHAPPELL, Poplar Mount, Va. I have had experience with Simmons Liver Regulator since 1865, and regard it as the greatest medicine of the times for diseases peculiar to malarial regions. So good a medicine deserves universal commendation. Rev. M. B. WHARTON, Cor. Sec'y Southern Baptist Theo, Seminary. "Many cases of Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, and Conges-

ROBERT J. WEEKS, Batavia, Kane Co., Ill." THERE IS BUT ONE



CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES THE LUBURG MANF'G CO.,

CONSTIPATION, Costiveness,
Tarrant's Effert escent Seltzer Aperient
It is certain in its effects.
It is gentle in its action.
It is palatable to the state. It can be relied upon to cure, and it cures by assisting, not by outraging, nature. Do not take violent purgatives yourselves, or allow your children to take them, always use this elegant pharmacueutical preparation, which has been for more than forty years a public favorite. Solid by Druggists reerywhere. Seltzer Aperient

IN CASH.

Notice to the Ladies!

With her knee on a plank, and the plank on a

I'ts an inch too short of the requisite size.

Philip Northam, coming out of the Exchange Building one morning in January, slipped on some ice at the top of the marble steps and slid to the bottom. On his way, however, he encountered a gentleman who was leisurely descending before him, whipped him briskly from his feet, and brought him down by his side to the paveremoval of their respective hats. Philp's rolled down to the curbstone, and ment to be stopped and returned by an opportune bootblack. Fortunately, no bodily damage was done to either of

WILL:-If you care to preserve this little souvenir you will some time know how I love you; too late, perhaps for happiness, but not too late for truth. God grant that you may safely That was all. Philip's ardent soul thrilled with tenderness as he reverently replaced this scrap of paper in its hiding place and continued to look down on it like one in a dream. How could be put it on again with this sad secret hovering over his brain? It seemed a sacrilege that he, a stranger, with this "burden of honor into which he was not born". Of course, necessity compelled him to wear it until he could procure one of his own, but the pathos of those few yearning words gave him no peace. Even when he had ceased to be conscious of their actual proximity to his curly dark locks and was again his own man, at least to the extent of a new derby, he was not rid of their haunted spell. The advertisement he paid for in behalf of W. W. C." would have purchased half

heart," she said, looking him through and through with her clear, sincere "Always, remember this, Phillp—the first real love of my heart.' Philip stood abashed before the purity of her gaze, remembering how he had written poems to this, girl and that, and pressed pretty hands with a fervor that now rose up to accuse him. He sighed deeply, having in reality nothing to sigh about but a wholly unnecessary activity of conscience, which is often worse than its proportionate degree of languor.

and threw them from her out of the window. The wind lost no time in carrying them away.
"Myra!" he looked almost wildly after the flying pieces. "What in the would induced you to do that?"

"It was the right thing to do, dear," she answered, with quivering lips.
"No woman should betray her heart in that way. If I ever could be tempted to forget pride and dignity so foolishly I would be obliged to any one who would destroy the evidence of my

"But supposing I should find the owner—the person to whom the paper

"You are an angel," he said, afterward, "and, of course, you are right; but I was thinking of the man's side.

don't you know, a little like-like robbing the mails." in a mildly argumentative tone. "I

"I want you to promise me that you won't tell—any one—about that scrap

One bright Sunday morning not

past nine." "Lucky we were up," said Philip,

"I am quite ready now, thanks," was standing in the parlor looking at

"Myra!" "I am so glad--" "I heard you were married." words of greeting after a long separation? Speech and smiles blushes and eager looks mingle inextricably. Everything is trying to get said at once. After a moment or two the mists of

not quite gone out of her face when she said impressively: "Will, I must ask you something now. Do you remember the little hatmark I made you before you went away? I put it in your hat myself the night before you sailed." "Do I remember? I should think

clasping and unclasping her hands ner-"Will, did you notice-did you examine my little gift very closely?" she asked, with strange hesitancy. "You

She looked at him now with the wear. 'O, isn't fate strange, Will? Isn't it strange—and good? It won't let us

And, Will, I am going to ask you now to be a little bit mysterious, too." "But wherefore shouldst thou?" He gave her a comical look of dismay. "That I can't tell you, either; only if Philip—if my hushand should ever show you—should ever tell you his ro-

dency in 1888.

and I don't think we ever had a lecture. Can't you give us your lecture

the landlord, his face white with rage, rose and advanced toward the plat-

he's interrupted agin, d- me if I den't shoot! You can proceed, Mr.

ported that there was afterward no further "interruption." Three Hundred Years Ago.

red years ago in the household of Sir J. Harrington, the translator of "Ariosto ?" A servant absent from prayers to be fined two pence. For uttering an oath, one penny.

absent at a meal For any one breaking the butler's glass, twelve pence.

cleaned after **eig**ht.

A fine of one penny for any strang-

Dr. Leonard, Ohio's Prohibition candidate for Governor, says that General Clinton B. Fisk, of New Jersey, will be the Prohibition candidate for the Presimance of a hat, it has nothing to do

NUMBER 45.

Nutriment in Food. Fat pork contains a large amount of

when it is pure. In a pint of milk and a pint of

tain more protein and the milk more Cheese contains a large amount of nutrition. Fish is less nutritive than meats, but five pounds of nutritive being obtained from one hundred pounds of

The church edifice at Shrewsbury, N. quaint type.

New Haven started for Ireland to get large sum of money to which he had heard that he had fallen heir. He was shipwrecked, escaped, falled to get the money, came back, and recently died in New Haven. A few days after his

expressed pleasure at the sight of the big steamer as she left the pier. Then he remembered he wasn't on board, but that his baggage was, and his language was something shocking.

sixteen feet long, twelve were twenty feet long, and five were twenty-four feet long, making the total length 424 showed that the twenty-one logs furnished 79,736 feet of lumber.

showed her loyalty to the Democratic party by leaving her husband when

she discovered that he had voted the

Republican ticket, and Mr. Adams

showed his good sense when he said

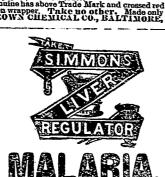
be a remarkably fine article of shoe polish, for which he asked 75 per cent. more than the price for the ordinary French polish. After he delivered the goods and received the money it was discovered that each bottle contained about two tablespoonfuls of the polish top of on sawdust and glue. The American Analyst says that a man who received a note from his lawyer that he could not decipher stepped into a drug store and handed it to

In many skulls from Roman and Etruscan tombs Dr. Marter of Rome

(Redden's Block.) Thorough Bass, Harmony, and Instrumentation taught in a thorough and systematic manner. Brass and Military Bands organized and per-lected







Congress convened Monday, and the

grist of bills commenced as soon as the

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1886.

prayer was pronounced. If London has any more Dilkes or Cambells she might do better to take them out into the channel and anchor

The official canvass of the elections in this State has been completed and gives Luce 181,474, Yaple 174,042, and

Dickie 25,174.

them than any other way.

The Sturgis Journal says: "Give us Stockbridge or Lacy. Either will do." We move to amend by striking out both names mentioned and inserting that of Omar D. Conger.

Attorney General Taggart decides that mutual life insurance companies, carrying risks on minors, are conducting an illegal business, and licenses assued to such companies will be re-

The divorce case of Lord and Lady Campbell in London is proving about the nastiest affair that has been before the world in some time. It shows up European aristocracy to be not very much better than common people, and not quite so good.

James McMillan of Detroit, has issued a letter withdrawing his name from the contest for the Senatorship. So long as we have one Senator from Detroit, Mr. McMillan thinks he sees that a contest on his part might tend to create discord, and it certainly would not be beneficial to him.

Near Minneapolis Tuesday a large eagle, measuring ten feet from tip to tip, attacked two surveyors, Prof. W. F. Carr and Samuel Chute, severely wounding the former, and making a desperate effort to bear him away. Timely aid arrived, and the bird was captured. His talons are over four inches in length.

The criticism of President Cleveland for his action in the Benton and Stone decapitations are becoming no less, rapidly. It now appears that Benton's denunciations of the Administration were no less strong, though he is a Democrat, than those of Stone. The whole is simply an exhibition of hypocracy on the part of the President, and his letter but an addition to the first

The Senatorial question is becoming one of interest in this State. 'Specially so at Lansing. All the people will ask of the legislature will be to elect brains and leave pocket-book at home. The practice of sending men to that body who can boast of no other qualification than a fat pocket-book, has gone about far enough. The only time the country ever hears from them is when they give some grand reception, and the interest of the country in these entertainments is not very great.

Representative-elect Manly, of Ann Arbor, has a little bill for the Legislature. He wants to limit the facility with which text-books in public schools may be changed, and will specify that all books used must be used by authority of the state, which will fix a maximum price for the different books. If he will now add to his bill a provision for centralizing the management of country schools, so that they will be managed with some kind of system, he will have a bill that may be of benefit to the state. Under the present arrangement there is considerable of a go-as-you-please to the entire system.

Free traders get another consolation in Secretary Whitney's recommendation that a plant be established in this country for the manufacture of heavy armor and guns for war vessels. They all know that these commodities can be bought of English or German manufacturers much cheaper than a plant can be established here. Then why go to all of this trouble to do the work here. It is true that in case these Europeans get into a fit that they will not sell us such things, and we may be greatly inconvenienced in having no facilities for making them, but, it will be taxing all other industries to support this one and give employment to the American workmen instead of those in Europe, who work so much cheaper and live on nothing.

The Poutiac Bill Poster, backed by a number of other journals which express similar sentiments, asks: "What member of the next Michigan Legislature will carve his name in the highest niche of-well-in the hearts of his countrymen, by framing a law that will make a radical change in the present system of constructing country roads?" This is an important and a growing question. A radical change is bound to come sooner or later. Michigan is now behind many States and countries in her road laws and system, and especially in her roads. There are many suggestions in the way of radical changes which have, wherever tested, produced the best results. They are: 1. To assess and collect all road taxes in cash, exactly like other taxes. 2. To adopt the county system, so called. Under this system a whole county forms one road district, and a county board of one commissioner from each township has complete control of roads and bridges within the entire county. This board selects at its quarterly meetings what roads it will expend the most county money upon; and the result is that it makes good roads running the whole width of the county between its principle towns-roads that go somewhere and are good all the way—until in a short time the whole county is covered with first-class roads. Having so large a territory, the board can let big jobs at cheap rates, and contractors taking big jobs can afford to buy the best tools and use the best materials, and keep gangs of experienced road-builders at work.

THE ANNUAL MESSAGE.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S COMMUNI-CATION READ TO CONGRESS.

To the Congress of the United States:

In the discharge of a constitutional duty, and following a well-established precedent in the Executive office, I herewith transmit to the Congress, at its reassembling, certain information concerning the state of the Union, together with such recommendations for legislative consideration as appear necessary and expedient.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The Government has consistently maintained its relations of friendship toward all other powers, and of neighborly interest toward those whose possessions are contiguous to our own. Few questions have arisen during the past year with other Governments, and ne ne of those are beyond the reach of settlement in a friendly manner.

CLAIMS AGAINST CHILL

with other Governments, and near of those are beyond the roach of settlement in a friendly manner.

CLAIMS AGAINST CHILI.

We are as yet without provision for the settlement of claims of citizens of the United States against Chili for injuries during the late war with Peru and Bolivia. The Mixed Commissions, organized under claims conventions, concluded by the Chili Government with certain European states, have developed an amount of friction which we trust can be avoided in the convention which our representative at Santiago is authorized to negotiate.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The cruel treatment of inoffensive Chineso has, I regret to say, been repeated in some of the far Western States and Territories, and acts of violence against these people beyond the rower of the local constituted authorities to prevent and difficult to punish, are reported even in distant Alaska. Much of this violence can be traced to race prejudice and competition of labor, which cannot, however, justify the oppression of strangers whose safety is guaranteed by our treaty with China equally with the most favored nations. In opening our vast domain to alien settlement, the purpose of our lawgivers was to invite assimilations and not to pravide an arena for endless antagonisms. The paramount duty of maintaituing public order and defending the inversate of our pecule may require the adoption of measures of restriction, but they should not tolerate the oppression of individuals of a special race. I am not without assurance that the Government of China, whose friendly disposition toward us I am most happy to recognize, will meet us half way in devising a comprohensible remedy, by which an effective limitation of Chinese emigration, joined to protection of those Chinese subjects who remain in this country, may be secured. Legislation is needed to execute the provisions of our Chinese convention of these chinese subjects who remain in this country, may be secured. Legislation is needed to execute the provisions of our Chinese convention of the

men to Americans.

SUBMARINE CABLES.

A convention between the United States and certain other powers for the protection of submarine cables was signed at Paris on March 14. 1884, and has been duly ratified and proclaimed by this Government. By agreement between the high contracting parties, this convention is to go into effect the 1st of January noxt, but the legislation required for its execution in the United States has not yet been adopted. I carnestly recommend its enactment.

NATURALIZED GERMANS ABROAD.

not yet been adopted. I earnestly recommend its enactment.

NATURALIZED GERMANS ABROAD.

Cases have continued to occur in Germany giving rise to much correspondence in relation to the privilege of sojourn of our naturalized of their birth, yet I am happy to state that our relations with that country have lost none of their accustomed cordiality.

The claims for interest woon the amount of tonnage dues illegally exacted from certain German steamship lines were favorably reported in both houses of Congress at the last session, and, I trust, will receive final and favorable attention at an early day.

THE FISHERY TROUBLES.

The recommendation contained in my last annual message in relation to a mode of settlement of the fishery rights in the waters of British North America, so long a subject of anxious difference between the United States and Great Britain, was met by an adverse vote of the Senate April 13th last, and thereupon negotiations were instituted to obtain an agreement with Her Britannic Majesty's Government for the promultion of such joint interpretation and definition of the article of the convention of ISIS, relating to the Territorial waters and inshore fisheries of the British provinces, as should secure the Canadian rights from encroachment by United States fishermen, and, at the same isheries of the British provinces, as should se-cure the Canadian rights from encrochment by United States fishermen, and, at the same time, insure the enjoyment by the latter of the privileges guaranteed to them by such conven-tion.

The questions involved are of long standing, of grave consequence, and from time to time for nearly three-quarters of a century have

The questions involved are of long standing, of grave consequence, and from time to time for nearly three-quarters of a century have given rise to earnest international discussion, not unaccompanied by irritation. Temporary arrangements by treaties have served to allay friction, which, however, has revived as each treaty has terminated.

The last arrangement, under the treaty of 1871, was abrogated, after due notice by the United States, on June 30, 1885, but I was enabled to obtain for our fishermen for the remainder of that season enjoyment of the full privileges accorded by the terminating treaty. The Joint Commission by whom the treaty had been negotiated, although invested with plenary power to make a permanent settlement, were content with a temporary arrangement, after the termination of which the question was relegated to the simplations of the treaty of 1818, as to the first article of which no construction satisfactory to both countries has ever been agreed upon. The progress of civilization and growth of population in the British provinces to which the fisheries in question are contiguous, and the expansion of commercial intercourse between them and the United States, present a condition of affairs exactely realizable at the date of the negotiations of 1818. New and vast interests have been brought into existence. Modes of intercourse between the respective countries have been invented and multiplied; the methods of conducting the fisheries have been wholly changed; and all this is necessarily entitled to candid and careful consideration in the adjustment of the terms and conditions of intercourse and commerce between the United States and their respective countries have been invented and multiplied; the methods of conducting the fisheries have been wholly changed; and all this is necessarily entitled to candid and careful consideration in the adjustment of the terms and conditions of intercourse and commerce between the United States and their rejectors in the state of the progents of the propents o

made that an acceptable conclusion has been reached.

At an early day there may be laid before Congress the correspondence of the Department of State in relation to this important subject, so that the history of the past fishing season may be fully disclosed and the action and the attitude of the administration clearly comprehended. More extended reference is not deemed necessary in this communication.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

The recommendation submitted last year that provision be made for a preliminary reconnoissance of the conventional boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia, is renewed.

tween Alaska and British Columbia, is renewed.

THE HAWAHAN ISLANDS.

I expressed my unhesitating conviction that the intimacy of our relations with Hawaii should be emphasized. As a result of the reciprocity treaty of 1875, those islands, on the highway of oriental and Australian traffic, are virtually an outpost of American commerce and a stepping-stone to the growing trade of the Pacific. The Polynesian island groups have been so absorbed by c'her and more powerful governments, that the Hawaiian Islands are left almost alone in the enjoyment of their autonomy which it is important for us should be preserved. Our treaty is now terminable on one year's notice, but propositions to abrogate it would be, in my judgment, most ill-advised. The paramount influence we have there acquired, once relinquished, could only with difficulty be regained, and a valuable coign of vantage for ourselves might be converted into a stronghold for our commercial competitors. I earnestly recommend that the existing treaty stipulations be extended for a futher term of seven years. A recently signed treaty to this end is now before the Sonate.

The importance of telegraphic communica-tion between these islands and the United States should not be overlooked.

the Sonate.

The importance of telegraphic communication between these islands and the United States should not be overlooked.

RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.

The question of a general revision of the treaties of Japan is again under discussion at Tokio. As the first to open relations with that empire and as the nation in most direct commercial relation with Japan, the United States have lost no opportunity to testify their consistent friendship by supporting the just claims of Japan to autonomy and independence among nations. A treaty of extradition between the United States and Japan, the first concluded by that empire, has been lately proclaimed.

THE WEAKNESS OF LIBERIA.

Affid the difficulty of maintaining effective sovereignty over its outlying districts have exposed that republic to encroachment. It can not be forgotten that this distant community is an off-shoot of our own system, owing its origin to the associated benevolence of American citizens, whose praiseworthy efforts to create a nucleus of civilization in the dark continent have commanded respect and sympathy everywhere, especially in this country. Although a formal protectorate over Liberia is contrary to our traditional policy, the moral right and duty of the United States to assist in all proper ways the maintenance of its integrity is obvious, and has been consistently announced during nearly half a century. I recommend that in the reorganization of our navy, a small vessel, no longer found adequate to our needs, be presented to Libera to be employed by it in the protection of its coastwise revenues.

Our storage here we wanted within the past few years, is once the occasion of congratulation and of friendly solicitude. I urgently renew my former representation of the need of speedy legislation by Congress to carry into effect the reciprocity commercial convention of January 20, 1833. Our commercial treaties of commercial privileges, and the like. Our yet unexecuted reciprocity convention of 1833 covers none of those points, the settlement of which

THE CUTTING CASE.

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate I communicated to that body on August 2 last, and also to the House of Representatives, the correspondence in the case of A. K. Cutting, an American citizen, then imprisoned in Mexico, charged with the commission of a penal offonse in Texas, of which a Merican citizen was the object. After a demand had been made for his release the charge against him was amended so as to include a violation of Moxican law within Maxican territory. This joinder of alleged offenses, one within and the other exterior to Mexico, induced me to order, a special investigation of the case, pending which Mr. Cutting was released. The incident has, however, disclosed a claim for jurisdiction by Mexico novel in our history, whereby any offense, committed anywhere by a foreigner, penal in the place of its commission, and of which a Mexican is the object, may, if the offender be found in Mexico, be there tried and punished in conformity with Mexican laws. Jurisdiction was sustained by the contrator of Mexico in the Cutting case and approved by the oxecutive branch of that Government upon the authority of the Mexican statute. The Appellate Court, in releasing Mr. Cutting, decided that the abandonment by the Moxican citizens aggrieved by the alleged crime (a libelous publication), removed the basis of further prosecution, and also declared justice to have been satisfied by the enforcement of, a small part of the original sentence. The admission of such a pretension would be attended with serious results, invasive of the jurisdiction of this Government, and highly dangerous to our citizens are inforeign lands; therefore I have denied it, and protested against its attempted exercise, as unwarranted by the principles of law and international usage. A savereign has jurisdiction of offenses which take effect within his territory, although concerted or commenced outside of it, but the right is denied of any foreign country they must abide by the laws there in the foreign country they Marine Committee of the committee of the

werflow of capital and enterprise from the United States is a potent factor in assisting the development of the resources of Mexico, and in building up the property of both countries. To assist this good work, all grounds of apprehension for the security of person and property should be removed, and trust that, in the interests of good neighborhood, the statute referred to will be modified so as to eliminate the preeent possibilities of danger to the peace of the two countries.

The Government of the Netherlands has exhibited concern in relation to certain features of our tariff laws, which are supposed by them to be aimed at a class of tobacco produced in the Dutch East Indies. Comment would seem unnecessary upon the unwisdom of legislation appearing to have a special national discrimination for its object which, although unintentional, may give rise to injurious retaliation.

EERSIA.

The establishment, less than four years ago, of a legation at Teberan is bearing fruit in the interest exhibited by the Shah's government in the industrial activity of the United States and the opportunities of beneficial interchange.

FERTY.

Stable government is now happily restored in

the enortunities of beneficial interchange.

PERU.

Stable government is now happily restored in Peru by the election of a constitutional President, and a period of rehabilitation is entered upon; but recovery is necessarily slow from the exhaustion caused by the late war and civil disturbances. A convention to adjust by arbitration the claims of our citizens has been promised and is under consideration.

THE TESTIMONIALS SENT TO SIBERIA.

The naval officer who bore to Siberia the testimonials bestowed by Congress in recognition of the aid given to the Jeannette survivors, has successfully accompilished his mission. His interesting report will be submitted. It is pleasant to know that this mark of appreciation has been welcomed by the Russian government and people as befits the traditional friendship of the two countries.

THE SAMOAN ISLANDS.

Civil parturbations in the Samoan Islands

friendship of the two countries.

THE SAMOAN ISLANDS,

Civil perturbations in the Samoan Islands have during the past few years been a source of considerable embarrasment to the three governments, Germany, Great Britain and the United States—whose relations and extra-terri-

have during the past few years been a source of considerable embarrassment to the three governments, Germany, Grat Britain and the United States—whose relations and extra-territorial rights in that impotant group are guaranteed by treaties. The weakness of themative administration and the conflict of opposing interests in the islands have led King Malletoa to seek alliance or protection in some one quarter, regardless of the distinct engagements whereby no one of the three treaty powers may acquire any paramount or exclusive interest. In May last Malletoa offered to place Samoa under the protection of the United States, and the late Consul, without authority, assumed to grant it. The proceeding was promptly disavowed, and the over-zealous official recalled. Special agen's of the three governments have been deputed to examine the situation in the islands, with a change in the representatio of all three powers, and a harmonicous understanding between them. The peace, properly, autonomous administration, and neutrality of Samoa can hardly fail to be secured.

CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

It appearing that the Jovernment of Spain did not ext nd to the flag of the United States in the Antilles the whole measure of reciprocity requisite under our statute for the continuance of the suspension of discriminations against the Spanish flag in our ports. I was constrained in October last to rescind my predecessor's proclamation of Feb. 14, 1881, permitting such suspension. An arrangement was, however, speedily reached, and upon notification from the Government of Spain that all differential treatment of our vessels and their cargoes from the United States or from any foreign country, had been completely and absolutely relinquished, I availed myself of the discretion conferred by law, and issued on the 27th of October my proclamation deplaring reciprocal suspension in the United States and their cargoes from the Government of Spain that all differential treatment of our vessels and their cargoes from the Cubic and their production

An effort has been made during the past year to remove the hindrances to the proclamation of the treaty of naturalization with the Sublime Porte, signed in 1874, which has remained inoperative owing to a disagreement of interpretation of the clauses relating to the effects of the party and an entire the result of the clauses relating to the effects of the tion of the clauses relating to the effects of the return to and sojourn of a naturalized citizen in the land of his origin. I trustsoon to be able to announce a favorable sottlement of the differences as to this interpretation.

It has been highly satisfactory to note the improved treatment of Amorican missionaries in Turkey, as has been attested by their acknowledgments to our late Minister to that Government of his successful exertions in their behalf.

ment of his successful exertions in their behalf.

VENEZUELA.

The exchange of ratification of the convention of December 5, 1885, with Venezuela for the reopening of the awards of the Caracas commission under the claims convention of 1885, has not yet been effected, owing to the delay of the Exceutive of that Republic in ratifying the measure. I trust that this postponement will be brief; but should it much longer continue, the delay may well be regarded as a rescision of the compact, and a failure on the part of Venezuela to complete an arrangement so persistently sought by her during many years, and assented to by this Government in a spirit of international fairness, although to the detriment of holders of bona fide awards of the impugned commission.

sough by her during many years, and assented to by this Government in a spirit of international fairness, although to the detriment of holders of bons fide awards of the impugned commission.

CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALIZATION.

I renew the recommendation of my last annual message, that the existing legislation concerning citizenship and naturalization be revised. We have treaties with many states providing for the renuncilation of citizenship by naturalized allens, but no statute is found to give effect to such engagements, nor any which provides a needed central bureau for the registration of naturalized citizens.

EXPERIBITION LAWS.

Experience suggests that our statutes regulating extradition might be advantageously amended by a provision for the transit across our territory (now a convenient thoroughfare of travel from one foreign country to another) of fugitives surrendered by a foreign Government to a third State. Such provisions are unusual in the legislation of other countries, and tend to prevent the missarrying of justice. It is also desirable, in order to remove present uncertainties, that authority should be conferred on the Secretary of State to issue a certificate in case of an arrest for the purpose of extradition to the officer before whom the proceeding is pending, showing that a requisition for the surrender of the person charged has been duly made. Such a certificate, if required to be received before the prisoner's examination, would prevent a long and expensive indicial inquiry into a charge which the foreign government might not desure to press. I also recommend that express provision be made for the immediate discharge from custody of persons committed for extradition where the President is of the opinion that surrendor should not be made.

The drift of sentiment in civilized communities toward full recognition of the rights of property in the creations of the human intellect has brought about the adoption, by many important nations, of an international copyright convention, which was signed

ART DUTIES. Representations continue to be made to me o the injurious effect upon American artists studying abroad, and having free access to the art collections of foreign countries, of maintaining a discriminating duty against the introduction of the works of their brother artists of other countries, and I am induced to repeat my recommendation for the abolition of that law. THE CONSULAR RERVICE.

Pursuant to a provision of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation act, approved July 1, 1836, the estimates submitted by the Secretary of State for the maintenance of the consular service have been recast on the basis of salaries fortall officers to whom such allowance is

deemed advisable. Advantege has been taken deemed advisable. Advantege has been taken of this to redistribute the salaries of the officers not appropriated for, in accordance with the work performed the importance of the representative duties of the incumbent, and the cost of living at each post. The last consideration has been too often lost sight of in the allowances heretofore made. The compensation which may suffice for the The compensation which may suffice for the decent maintenance of a worthy and capable officer in a position of onerous and representative trust at a post easily accessible, and where the necessaries of life are abundant and cheap, may prove an inadequate pittance in distant lands, where the better part of a year's pay is consumed in reaching the property of duty, and where the comforts of ordinary civilized existence can only be obtained with difficulty and at exorbitant cost. I trust that, in considering the submitted schedule, no mistaken theory of economy will perpetuate a system which in the past has virtuelly closed to deserving talent many offices where capacity and attainments of a high order are indispensable, and in not a few instances has brought discredit on our national character and entailed embarrassment and even suffering on those deputed to uphold our dignity and interests abroad. In connection with this subject, I earnestly reiterate the practical necessity of supplying in connection with this subject, I earnestiy roiterate the practical necessity of supplying some mode of trustworthy inspection and report of the manner in which the consulates are conducted. In the absence of such reliable information, efficiency can scarzely be rewarded or its opposite corrected.

forts of the Government to extend the practical usefulness of these reports have created a wider demand for them at home and a spirit of emulation abroad. Constituting a record of the changes occurring in trade, and of the progress of the arts and inventions in foreign countries, they are much sought for by all interested in the subjects which they embraces.

NATIONAL FINANCES changes occurring in trade, and of the progress of the arts and inventions in foreign countries, they are much sought for by all interested in the subjects which they embrace.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury exhibits in detail the condition of the public finances and of the several branches of the Government related to his department. I especially direct the attention of Congress to the recommendations contained in this and the last preceding report of the Secretary touching the simplification and amendment of the laws relating to the collection of our revenues, and in the interest of economy and justice to the Government I hope they may be adopted by appropriate legislation. The ordinary receipts of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 3), 1836 were \$336,499,727.06. Of this amount \$192,905,023.41 was received from customs, and \$116,505,396,48 from internal rovenue, while the total receipts as here stated were \$13,749,020.68 greater than for the previous year, the increase from customs was but \$11,434,081,10, and from internal revenues \$1,407,210.94, making a gain in these items for the last year of \$15,841,255,04, a falling off in other resources reducing the total increase to the smaller amount mentioned. The expense at the different custom houses of collecting this increased customs revenue was less than the expense attending the collection of such revenue for the preceding year by \$190,638, and the increased receipts of internal revenue were collected at a cost to the Internal Revenue Bureau of \$155,944,99 less than the expense attending the collection of such revenue were collected at a cost to the Internal Revenue Bureau of \$155,944,99 less than the expense in such expension of the previous year. The total ordinary expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 186, were \$242,438,138,50, being less by \$17,783,797 than such expenditures for the year preceding, and lenying a surplus in the treasury at the close of the fiscal year ending June 31, 1855, \$21,935,64,01; year

or its opposite corrected.

Increasing competition in trade has directed attention to the value of the consular reports printed by the Department of State, and the efforts of the Government to extend the practical

For the current year, to end June 30, 1837, the socretained receipts up to October 1, 1883, with such receipts up to October 1, 1883, with such receipts estimated for the remainder of the year, amount to \$355,000,000. The expenditures ascertained and estimated for the sume period are \$:65,000,000, indicated an anticipated surplus at the close of the year of \$90,000,000.

the year of \$90,000,000. EXPORTS.

The total value of the exports from the United States to foreign countries during the fiscal year is stated and compared with the preceding year

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.] GALIEN ITEMS.

Dec. 8, 1886. Our school board have engaged Miss Peck, of Buchanan, as a fourth teacher in the school. She began teaching

A new photograph gallery in town, stationed just north of R. Wheaton's residence.

The elocutionary readings, at the town hall, Tuesday evening, by Miss Patton were of the highest order. Her appearance is easy and graceful, while her voice is sweet and pleasing. Surprise parties are the rage at present. Saturday evening Misses Dora Shook and Ada Artus were very pleasantly surprised by their many friends, who presented them with Bibles. Monday evening Chas. Green was completely surprised, by about fifty of his friends and neighbors walking in and taking possession of his house. In all his trouble Chas. was heard to exclaim, "I can hardly stand it!" A most bounteous supper was served, and each one seemed to enjoy being present. E. Harris is building a new barn on

his lots in the west end of town. Miss Scott, of Southern Indiana, is visiting at the residence of her brother, Rev. Columbus Scott.

A petition is being circulated pre paratory to presenting to the town board, asking them to forbid dancing in the town hall. This is what has been needed for a long time. If the young people of Galien would meet and enjoy a few hours of social dance, no citizen of Galien township would object to it, but nearly every voter in town does object to these hoodlum dances that they have been having of late. The managers of the dances allow the worst element of the surrounding country and the neighboring towns to come in here and swear and curse and fight, until their dances are turned into regular hell holes. It is to be hoped that the board will not hesitate in granting the order forbidding the use of the township property for such

George Green and wife of Jackson are spending a few weeks at Galien, visiting friends and relatives.

A Menominee man who had long separated from his wife, determined to go into the saloon business, and as he would need some help about the place he affected a reconciliation with the woman. A license was refused the man, however, and he borrowed \$800 on his property, intending to engage in other business. One day last week while he was out of town the wife packed the furniture, got possession of the \$800, and with the plunder skipped the country, leaving her disconsolate spouse to ruminate upon the fickleness and sharpness of her sex.—Detrit Jour-

State Items. A dancing school has been started in Dowagiac.

5,000 pounds of peppermint oil were marketed at Nottowa, last week.

Coldwater has two salvation armies Most towns are satisfied with one. A toboggan slide one mile long is to

be built at Lake Linden. A White Pigeon prophet thinks that because the caterpillars are brown, we

are to have an open winter. There are 230 children at the state school, Coldwater, and not one on the sick list.

An eight foot vein of coal has been found on Seth Morris' farm, near Bron-Salt was struck at Marine City, Fri-

With Dr. Palmer kicked out of the Jackson prison, for malfeasance in office, the prison will not be long without a doctor, as a number of abortion-

day, at a depth of 1,580 feet in Porter's

A Grand Rapids preacher has figured out that Kent county grants one divorce to every 41/2 marriages entered into. A meteoric stone weighing 50 pounds

ists are headed that way.

dropped upon Frank Keminton's farm, near Charlotte, a few days ago. A tree was split in twain by the heavenly visitant. A Rochester lady lost her hat in the

heavy windstorm last week. Next

morning it was found at Romeo, 14 miles away. It costs 20 cents per day to keep the signal service flag flying at Coldwater, and 20 business men have agreed to pay one cent each per day for that arm.

purpose. Liberal! (?) Wallace Davenport kissed Mrs. A. R. Classin, of Benton, Eaton county, when Mr. Claffin was not at home, and was fined \$50 for it. He thinks \$50 pretty high, and will appeal the Cir-

cuit Court. The official canvass of the constitutional amendments vote gives the Wayne county auditors 15,020, to 20-755 against it. The proposition to raise the salaries of State officers was voted down by a vote of 60,220 to 44,-

Thomas Morrison, of Corruna, went to school to whip Fred Joslin, the teacher, and was carried away by his friends, with two revolver balls in him. Served him right. He had no know it. Have had a running sore on

It transpires that Constable Maier, of Lansing, who died suddenly under "suspicious circumstances," had been drinking beer, eating limburger cheese and dtopped off with a can of pears, and that this diet, together with a diseased stomach, led to his death.

Eugene Pringle, prosecuting attorney-elect for Jackson county, says the Jud Crouch case will be no nearer ready for trial in January than it was at the beginning of the December term of court.

Camden, Hillsdale county, wears the same identical bonnet that she wore when she came to Michigan 35 years ago. The world has but one Mrs.

The Ludington telephone exchange refused to place an instrument in the city hall, to be used exclusively in giving fire alarms, and the council gets back at the monopoly by ordering it to remove all its poles and wires from the streets within 30 days.—Detroit

Mrs. Saunders, of Newaygo, who assisted her son to escape from jail by taking off her clothing and dressing him up, bit off more than she could chew satisfactorily- She has been held for trial in the sum of \$1,000, and unable to secure bail went to jail. There's no present indication that the son will aid her to escape in like manner as she did him.—Detroit Journal.

The uniform of the East Saginaw dude and dudess tobogganers will be a light check blanket suit composed of coat, white hood, knee pants, heavy blue colored stockings, shoe moccasins and blue sash.-Kalamazoo Telegraph. An East Saginaw dudess in knee pants

and coat! You make us blush. Sept. 15th last Joseph Pierson of Hadley lost a hog and he mourned the same as dead. Recently Mr. Pierson got down to the bottom of a straw stack and found said hog, alive, but a mere shadow of its former self. It had been just 64 days without food or water and had lost just 200 pounds of flesh.-Kalamazoo Telegraph.

Gov-elect Luce, wife and daughter, gave a pretty good illustration of "Republican simplicity" the other day. On their arrival at Bronson from their Philadelphia trip, they rode in a lumber wagon to their farm in Gilead, ten miles away. Will the Centreville Times (if it is alive yet) please tell us how the president of two banks and not a farmer," could do such a thing.-Kalamazoo Telegraph.

St. Joseph county has 243 teachers, of whom nine only are armed with first grade certificates, 12 have second grade and the remaining 222 content themselves with a short term certificate. When examining boards refuse to grant the second, or at least the third third grade certificate to any teacher. there will be a healthy weeding out of poor teachers that will improve our schools. A teacher who cannot progress sufficiently in two or three years to secure second-grade certificates, has no business in school, especially country schools where the teacher has all branches to teach.

PHACTS AND PHYSIC.

A woman of Lewiston, Me., who is a storekeeper, while talking with a customer, crumpled a \$10 bill in her hand. Then she forgot what it was and tossed the little wad into the fire. She remembered it when her cash that night was \$10 short.

a simple vegetable remedy and perma-

nent cure for consumption, bronchitis,

catarrh, asthma, and all throat and

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, having placed in the hands of an East Indian missionary the formula of

lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility, and all nervous complaints, after having testits wonderful curative nowers in thousands of cascs, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who deit, this receipt in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing or using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyse, 149, Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 44m6

Among the orange trees of Versailles is one more than four centuries old, which was planted by Elenor of Castle

Queen of Charles III. Drunkenness, or Liquor Habit can be Cur-ed by Administering Dr. Haines' Gold-en Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, hold upon public esteem and confidence was never stronger than at the present time Besides the pictures, Harper's Weekly always contains installments of one, occasionally of two, of the best novels of the day, finely illustrated, with short stories, poems, sketches, and papers on important current topics by the most popular writers. The care that has been successfully exercised in the past to make Harper's Weekly a safe as well as a welcome visitor to every household will not be relaxed in the future. whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcololic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they qu't drinking of their own free will. No harmful effects results from its adminstration. Cures guaranteed, Send for oircular and full particulars. confidence Golden Specific Co., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, Obio.

A writer in Bradstreet's asserts that after 35 years' experience in Iowa he has never known a mortgage foreclosed on a dairy stock farm.

Firs.—All fits stopped free by Dr Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous curse. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931, Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Every year this country slaughters about 28,000,000 head of hogs and owns about 45,000,000 head. Russia comes next, and owns 10,000,000 to Germany's 9,000,000. The United States has about 80 hogs to every 100 people, and Europe has 15 to every 100.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

The young men of Baltimore have organized a boycott against a dancingmaster who insisted upon their swinging the young ladies by the hand instead of circling the waist with an

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chayped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satsfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by W. H. Keeler.

M. Lostat, a French contractor, preserves wood of all kind by piling the wood in a trench or trough, covering it with quicklime and sprinkling with water. The lime-water not only preserves the wood from decay, but makes it harder and stronger.

An End to Bone Scraping .- 5. Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, my leg is now sound and well." Electric Bitners are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c per box, by W. H. Keeler.

Father Augustus Talton, pastor of St. Joseph's Church in Quincy, Ill., is said to be the only native American Roman Catholic priest of unmixed African blood. He was born a slave of slave parents.

Good Results in Every Case .- 5. D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper Mrs. Spink, wife of a rich farmer in | dealer at Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all coughs and colds with best results This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this Wonderful Discovery. Trial Bottles free at W. H. Keeler's

> Nora Brown of Owensboro, Ky., lying ill with a fever, startled her friends by suddenly saying that she saw an angel, who said to her distinct-ly "Thou shalt live another year." Her friends believe Nora.

The wonderful Healing properties of Darby's Prophylactic Fluid in case of Accidents, for Burns, Scalds, Cuts Wounds, etc.

Its prompt use will invariably relieve and prevent Erysipelas, Gangrene or Proud Flesh. Owing to the cleans ing and purifying qualities of the Fluid the most obstinate Ulcers, Boils, Car buncles, and Running Sores are rendered pure and healthy and speedily cured, no other application being nec-

A large and sound Missouri pumpkin, recently cut open, was found to be filled with thrifty vines and leaves. The seeds had sprouted and sent out vines though there were no signs of decay, the meat being sound and sweet. HALE'S HONEY is the best Cough Cure, 25, 50c., \$1 GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP heals and beautifies, 25c GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions, 25c. HILL'S HAIR & WHISKER DYE-Black & Brown, 50c. PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 Minute, 25c. DEAN'S RHEUMATIC PILLS are a sure cure, 50c There are 1,071 Young Men's Christian Associations in the United States,

with 140,000 members.

Michigan Central R. R. Time Table taking effect Nov. 14, 1886.

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Avery's	9 57+		†7 38	12 00 14
Galien	10 05		7 45	12 21+
Dayton	10 11		7 52	
Buchanan	10 20	12 03 p	8 00	12 37
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WORKING CLASSIS ATTENTION! We nish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to \$5.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address George Synson & Co., Portland, Maine,

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three years back, in near cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid or by express, free of expense (provided the freignt does not exceed one dollar per volume), for \$7,00 per volume.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

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Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Estate of Zimri Moon, Deceased,

First publication Dec. 9, 1886.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said County held at the Probate office in the village of Berrien springs, on the thirtieth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, Present, DAVIDE. HIXMAN, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Zimri Moon, deceased.

In the matter of the estate of Zimri Moon, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duty verified, of Lorenzo H. Wray, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to Edson B. Weaver or some other suitable person.

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

(16.8)

hearing.
[L. S.] DAVID E. HINMAN,
(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.
Last publication Dcc. 30, 1886.

PENSIONS and CLAIMS COLLECTED OR BOUNTY due many. REJECTED Cases RE-OPENED. Send for circular showing who are entitled to CLAIMS.

PATENTS secured or NO PAY. Send PATENTS Model or Rough Sketch of Invention and will report as to putent ability free. BESTOTEM. MILLER.

Model of this ont and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in this world. Any one can do the work and live at home. Either sex; all ages. Something new that just coins money for all workers. We will start you; capital not needed. This is one of the genuine, important chances of a lifetime. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Attorney, WASHINGTON D. C.

Complete in Assortment!

Splendid in Quality!

Overflowing with Generous Bargains in

Ladies', Gents' and Children's

RUBBER COODS.

At prices that must surely lead to speedy sale. COME EARLY!

And get the benefit of our unbroken stock.

The Brightest. Newest and Best Fall and Winter Styles.

LOWEST PRICES Consistent with good quality and honest quantity

SCOTT & BROWNFIELD.

Buchanan Prices. Current. Corrected every Wednesday by C. B. TREAT. These figures represent the prices paid by lealers, unless otherwise specified

Wheat, per bushel..... Wheat, per bushel
Flour, patent, perbarrel, selling
Flour, red, perbarrel, selling
Clover Seed, per bushel
Timothy Seed, per bushel
Corn, per bushel new,
Oats, per bushel
Bran, per ton, selling
Pork, ive, per hundred
Pork, dressed, per hundred Pork, dressed, per hundred.
Pork, mess, per pound, selling...
Corn Meal, bolted, per hundred, selling...
Hay, tame, per ton...
Hay, marsh, per ton...
Salt, fine, per barrel, selling...
Salt, coarse, per harrel, selling...
Wood, 18 inch, per cord...
Wood, 4 feet, per cord...
Salt, per pound...

Wood 4 feet, per cord...
Salt, per pound... Butter, per pound ... Eggs, per dozen Lard, per pound Tallow, per pound. Honcy, per pound...... Freen Apples, per oushel.. Chickens, per pound...... Brick, per thousand, selling. Hides, green, per pound... Hides, dry, per pound.... Mackerel, No 1, per pound, selling
White Fish, per pound, selling
Potatoes, (new)
Wool (unwashed)
Wool (washed).

at work for us than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out; if you are wise you will do so at once. II: HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

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Corner Drug Store

For the Largest Stock and Best Prices, on

Books, Stationery, Plush Goods, Perfumery, Fancy and Toilet Articles.

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BIBLES AND ALBUMS.

C. B. TREAT, Leading Grocer.

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47 FRONT STREET,

BUCHANAN, MICHIGAN.

BUY



THE WORLD'S BEST!

ROE BROS.

W. TRENBETH,

Second-Class Matter.

THE TAILOR.

HAS A FINE STOCK OF

Foreign and Domestic

Cloths and Suitings,

And will make them up in the latest styles at very low prices.

Come and Examine.

STEVENSVILLE has a new saw mill.

THE mill yards are beginning to fill

THE Star says there is a cock-pit in Niles. Are there any officers there?

MR. WILL SCOTT is the possessor of a pair of twin calves.

A TOBOGGAN slide is among the "talked of" at St. Joseph.

ST. JOSEPH township tax foots up at \$25,000, this year.

65,000 butter plates are being made daily by one concern in Niles.

REV. W. W. WELLS will preach in K. of L. Hall, on next Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MISS KATE PALMER, of Michigan City, visited in this place this week, the guest of Miss Lenah McNiel.

Mrs. Marian Bolton is employed as compositor in the Niles Republican

REV. HAROLD F. SAYLES is to conduct a series of meetings in St. Joseph, commencing January 2.

Two St. Joseph seamen were drownd in the service of the Au Sable life

RESERVED seats for Tucker & Browne's Metropolitans are now on sale at J. H. Roe's Jewelry store.

Mr. J. H. Roe has just invested \$85 in an elegant engraving machine for lettering. It is one of the best.

The past few cold days have had a rather discouraging effect on house

MRS. J. F. BARTMESS, while in Niles Friday, was injured by an icicle falling

and striking her on the head. A cantata is being prepared for Christmas, entertainment, by the

NEW TROY has a dramatic company that is preparing an entertainment to be given about Christmas.

Christian Sabbath School.

IT was announced some time since that the school would put on a dramatic entertainment soon. When?

FLORUS B. PLIMPTON, well known in this place, is teaching the Sodus

Center school. COASTING is a favorite evening sport for the young folks since winter

IF we have all of the storms predict-

ed for the month, we will have but little else. AARON MILLER went Tuesday to

California, where he expects to work at his trade for a few months, at least. A detachment of the Salvation Army was in town Monday evening,

and distributed a lot of tracts. Berrien Centre Literary and Debating Society has been resurrected.

That in Buchanan is still unborn. MR, AND MRS, ELMER NOVES, of Ed-

wardsburg, are visiting here, the guests of Mrs. Julia Hall.

W. H. Fox occupies one-half page of the Sturgis Journal. Mr. Fox has met with good success while in Sturgis.

ELD. HICKS, of Galien, is conducting a series of revival meetings at Ga-

lien Centre. SPELIN SKEWL - Araingmints ar

bein maid fer a prise spelen skewl tu bea hade en Bukannon sune.

REV. M. M. MARTIN, of Three Oaks, preached for the Universalists of Dowagiae last Sunday.

WM. CROCKER AND FRANCES HAN-OVER, of Galien, were married Nov. 30, by Esq. Robe.

MR. AND MRS. A. L. SIMONDS Went this morning to Omaha, to spend the winter with their daughter, Mrs. J

MARRIED.-Mr. Geo. Meffert and Miss Sarah Andres, both of this township, were married by Rev. A. Klein, of the Lutheran Church, in Niles, Thursday, Dec. 2.

THE two members of the board of pension examiners called upon their | for working for the Republican ticket associate, Dr. M. W. Slocum, at his on election day. It is hard for an outsider to believe that such action would be taken a non-negotian or head quarters.

MARRIED.—By Rev. S. L. Hamilton, Dec. 5, at the Major House, Milton R. Partridge and Miss Saraetta Emrick, both of New Carlisle, Ind.

manufacture of better weather than we hvae enjoyed thus far this week, he should apply for a patent. THE Three Oaks Sun has been

If any one has any process for the

paper. Six pages printed in Chicago and two in Three Oaks. A meeting of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Association, in Rough

changed to a seven column, eight page

Bros' office, brought a number of people to town Saturday. COLD weather went down to from six to ten below zero Saturday and

the first taste of winter. THE canvass for votes for State Senator for this District, gives W. I. Bab-

cock, 6,806; J. Boyd Thomas, 6,290, and J. B. Sweetland, Prohibitionst, 925. Bur few days during the year have

town than was here Saturday Good sleighing makes lively times. We rise patiently to remark that it is not good form for ladies to take up

we seen a larger display of teams in

all the sidewalk these stormy days. $oldsymbol{Niles}$ $oldsymbol{Democrat}$ Ladies do not do so.

MR. HENRY HOUESEWERT has erected a neat and comfortable dwelling and barn on his farm, south of this place, and now has it about ready

Mr. Bebee, at one time engaged in the photograph business in this place. died at his home, in New Carlisle, last week. The remains were brought to this place for interment Sunday.

----DR. MRS. ANDERSON offers her residence property, on Portage street, for sale or rent. Apply to her when she visits this place Wednesdays, or address her at South Bend.

THE owners of the steamer Lora count the profits for this season's work of that boat at \$60,000, and they carried freight cheaper than the farmers could go and take it themselves, too.

THERE is said to be a grave yard in surance swindle, with head-quarters in Benton Harbor. If so, the sooner the state insurance commissioner puts its official foot on its neck the better.

____ COUNTY SURVEYOR GRAVES is still at work on his county atlas, and at last reports was expecting to have it out before the expiration of this cen-

WE wonder who that Buchanan man was that lost his fighting-cock and what loose change he had, in this city ı week ago last Saturday.—Star. Dunno. Give us a description of

TOM HARE, who was made so notorious by his trials for the murder of Jack McCrone, is in trouble again. He is under bonds to appear for trial for assault and battery on his brother-

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the post-office at Buchanan, Mich., for the week ending Dec. 9: Samuel Bender, Esq., Mr. John Olmstead, Miss Lora Shafer. Postal Card -Mr. D. L. Parkhurst,

J. L. RICHARDS, P. M. In this issue we give the President's

Message in full, not that we expect that any great proportion of our readers will read it all, or be particularly interested in it, but as a matter of record and because it is fashionable to publish the message.

MISS ELSIE KINGERY, while out coasting Tuesday evening had the misfortune to be thrown from her sled and have her beauty temporarily married by skinning her nose, breaking a tooth and somewhat bruising her about the head and face.

THE publishers of Our Country Home and Good Cheer now have a new magazine, the Housewife. Each of these is sold at 50 cents a year, published at Greenfield, Mass., and well worth the money.

MARRIED, at the residence of the bride's parents, Dec., 5, at 5:30 p. m., by J. G. Knotts, pastor U. B. Church, Frank Wilson and Effic Salisbury. They have the well wishes of many

THE stereopticon entertainment by Jay Densmore, Friday evening, was not well attended. The views were good. The entertainment was repeated Monday evening with American in place of Swiss views.

THE BUCHANAN RECORD wants the best man for Senator, and so do we. That man is Francis B. Stockbridge.— Allegan Journal. Well, that last sentiment is where

we can agree to disagree. THE Berrien County Farmer's Institute for 1887 will be held in Three Oaks, February 10 and 11, and will be

conducted by Profs. Johnson, Cook

Grange, President Willets and Secretary Reynolds of the State Agricultural college. Among the brightest works for the entertainment of the little folks, is Our Little Ones and the Nursery, published by the Russell Publishing Company, Boston. It contains interesting

and instructive stories for the little

ones, and is not expensive. Subscrip-

tions received at this office.

FIRE.-The house on the old Chamberlain farm, on Portage Prairie, was burned last Thursday, by a defective chimney, which threw fire into the garret. The house was occupied by R. Lauer, who was renting the farm, and lost the contents of the cellar. loss amounts to about \$600.

IT IS reported that one Knight of Labor was expelled and another susspend by the Benton Harbor assembly would be takenby a non-partsian organization.—Palladium.

J. SHINGLEBECKER, of Sodus, marketed a hog weighing 534 lbs. dressed. That neck of the woods takes the palm on names, but that has no effect on the weight of the hog.

THE School Period objects to be referred to as a patent "inards". Don't blame it. The Period is probably the only paper of the kind published by the house from which it was produced that does not come under that head.

Mr. McKay, who has been proprietor of the Bond House in Niles for many years, has sold that property to Wm. H. Hubbard, of South Evanston, Ill., for \$14,000, to give possession in May next.

A LETTER from Mr. DeLapp, of New Proy, corrects any impression that Sunday mornings. Pretty snug for may have arisen from the item in our New Troy correspondence of last week. that he was the cause of his barn having been burned. The clay pipe mentioned was sucked by another.

IT is useless for us to call atcention to the holiday advertisement of W. H. Keeler, in the north-east corner of this page. You can all see it. And in the south-east corner you will find what Dr. E. S. Dodd & Son have to say.

THE Inter Ocean yesterday contained a sketch and portrait of Miss Yore, of Oakland, California, whose father resides in St. Joseph, and who is soon to marry Michael Davitt, the famous Irish advocate.

Now, Mr. Frank Stave, of Chicago, challenges ve editor to meet him at Michigan City, with shot guns, because we said, Oct. 21, that he had married Mrs. Jessie L. Young, instead of Miss Jessie. Sorry we made your Young bride so old at one fell swoop, but the shot gun is not our choice of weapons. How would sand bags suit you, at say, ten yards?

A BUCHANAN girl, by way of experience, recently tied a pedometer to her chin, and discovered that she talked thirty-three miles in a single evening. She was probably entertaining some

dude.—Niles Star. Girls, the next time Fred Cook comes to Buchanan, you want to waylay him and, if you can inflict no worse punishment, don't let him go until you have talked him to death.

THE Benton Harbor Grange is circulating a petition asking Congress to refuse the extention of the letters patent on the spring-tooth, used in harrows, cultivators and other agricultural implements. But when Congress commences to tinker with the patent laws, it will not make any specialty with agricultural implements, without including printing presses, telephones,

TUCKER & BROWNE'S Metropolitans will give a week of dramatic entertainment in this place, commencing next Monday, Dec. 13. Mr. Tucker has visited this place a number of times with dramatic companies, and has made a rule of giving good entertainments. There will be a matinee Saturday af-

WE have a registering thermometer that registers the highest and lowest temperature, and after this week shall publish a record of the temperature, giving the maximum and minimum temperature for each twenty four hours, and at the time of making the observation, which will be at 6:30 a.m., with the possible exception of Sunday. This item may be of interest to some of our readers.

MASONIC ELECTION.—The following officers of Buchanan Lodge No. 68, F. & A. M., were elected on Monday

Freeman Franklin, W. M. Stephen Scott, S. W. Clyde H. Baker, J. W. Edwin Morgan, Treas.

B. D. Harper, Sec. Morris Lyon, S. D. Guy L. Bunker, J. D.

MANY of the papers in this part of the State have been advertising a \$20 Christmas present for the Rutledge Publishing Co., of Easton, Pa., the past few weeks. This concern is down in all of the fraud books in the country, and the publishers of these papers ought to know better than to adver-

AT a regular meeting of Wm. Perrott Relief Corps, No. 81, held Dec. 4th, the following named officers were elected for the ensuing year: Corps Pres., Hannah L. Carlisle; S. V. P., Tamerson Merrill; J. V. P., Mary A. Gardner; Sec., Sarah A. Howe; Treas., Mary E. Hanover; Chap., Annie Robinson; Con, Louisa J. Beckwith; Guard, Lousa Anstiss; Delegate to Department convention, S. A. Howe; alternate, H. L. Carlisle.

N. B. CONGER, Sergt Signal Corps, U. S. A., Lansing, Mich., has sent out a lot of circulars asking for voluntary weather observers, and offers to furnish a full set of necessary instruments for the small sum of \$15. If there be any philanthropically inclined person in the county who wants to pay \$15 for an outfit necessary to enable him to work for Uncle Sam free, he is asked to report to the above address.

LOST, STRAYED OF STOLEN. - On Wednesday of last week Mr. Frances Wells had four colts in a field adjoining Clear lake, and next morning two of them were missing and have not since been heard from. One is a bay with black points, and the other gray with three white legs and wears a poke. Both will be three years old in the spring. It is not known whether they strayed or were taken from the field, or ventured on the ice and were drowned in the lake. Any information leading to their recovery will be properly rewarded.

A number of farmers in this vicinity complain bitterly of petty thieving that is being carried on at this time. Some of the Portage Prairie farmers have lost small amounts of wheat from their granaries, and from the bend of the river and west of town come complaints of turkey roosts being robbed. A little shot-gun practice might not come amiss if properly directed. Call and see them.

AT the annual meeting of the board of the M. E. Sabbath School, held Wednesday evening, Dec. 1, the following officers were elected: Mrs. S. A. Howe, Supt.; W. F. Runner, Asst. Supt.; Mrs. A. A. Worthington, Sec.; J. G. De-Vinney, Treas.; E. B. Nash, Librarian; Miss Louise Schray, Organist; Mrs. W. F. Runner, Asst. Organist; Geo. E.

Howe, Chorister. AT the regular meeting of the A. O. U. W. Lodge No 98, in this place, the following officers for the ensuing year.

were elected: John G. Mansfield, M. W. Elmer E. Day, W. F. Vitillus M. Baker, O. A. A. Worthington, Recorder. John G. Holmes, Financier.

J. K. Woods, Receiver. Seth Straw, Guide. G. W. Merrill, I. W. B. Smith, O. W.

S. A. Wood, Rep. to G. L. J. J. Van Riper, Alternate. C. B. Treat, Trustee for three years,

BUCHANAN street lamps are said to be badly indisposed and in need of a competent "doctor." Many of them wink out before the people of that thriving town are ready to turn in for the night, while the balance are too dirty for lighting purposes.—Dowag-

iac Times. Here is a suggestion it might be well to heed. We cannot afford to have our neighbors talking about us in this way, especially when they are dwelling

THE social given by the ladies of the M. E. Church, at the parsonage, last evening, was in every way a success, and one of the most pleasant and enjoyable they have ever held. The attendance was very large. The tables, from which an excellent supper was served at 15 cents, were constantly filled and refilled from 51/2 till 101/2 o'clock. Besides the good social cheer which prevailed, the company was favored with a clarionet solo by Mr. Graham, accompanied on the organ by Miss Schray, a duet by Mrs. W. F. Runner and John Hamilton, several selections by the choir, and recitations from Anna Weaver, Matie Batchelor, Freddie Henderson, Master Robbie Henderson and Mrs. Dana Phelps. Many express themselves as greatly pleased with the improvements made on the parsonage, to the payment of which the receipts of the evening,

MISS MAY YORE, of Oakland, Cal., who is to marry Michael Davitt, the Irish patriot, next month, is none other than the daugther of our old and well-known townsman, John Yore, and will be remembered by many of our readers as a resident of St. Joseph when a child. Mr. Yore says he expects a visit from the distinguished Mr. Davitt and his bride during the coming winter.—St. Joseph Republican.

\$22.26, will be appropriated.

AN enterprising citizen of Bainbridge township has adopted an easy way of getting a living. He has hired a man to beg for him, giving him sleeping accommodations and a certain percentage of the profits, while he enjoys life in a pleasant occupation of driving about the country and smoking choice cigars. The good citizens of Bainbridge should procure a fence rail and give both of these worthies a free ride out of the township.—Colo

FROM BERRIEN CENTRE. Dec. 8, 1886. Joseph Weller moved to Pokagon to-

Mrs. E. F. Dickson is visiting among relatives, at Thayer, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bates, of Benton

Harbor, are visiting at Mr. Isaac Murphy's pleasant house. David Flewellen and Eosum Loyman returned to-day from a ten-day's visit among friends in Newton county, Ind. The immediate results of the meet-

ing, at Berrien Centre Union church, were seven accessions. A prosperous meeting is in progress

at Franklin Chapel, Eld. Geo. W. Sickafoose conducting it. A Pentecostal meeting in progress at Eau Claire.

Literary and debate Thursday evening. Come out and hear.

| Niles Mirror.] The life of Conductor Preston, killed nt Coloma last week, was insured for \$4,000—\$2,000 in the Masonic Mutual and \$2,000 in an accident company.... Cards are out for the marriage of W. Miley and Miss Ella Johnson, on Wednesday evening....A signal service pole, 31 feet long, will be put up in a short time by Chas. Wohlrab, on the top of his building. The flags are daily expected. By this arrangement people can see daily what weather may be expected....The Ohio Paper Company started up their works at 12 o'clock Sunday night, using oil instead of coal for fuel.

Locals.

MEACH & HUNT beat the world for Cane Rockers. Be sure and see them 2 The cheapest place to buy Prints is to BOYLE & BAKER'S. For fine Watch and Jewelry repair-

LAPIERRE'S, Niles, Mich. For nice Towels, go to BOYLE & BAKER'S.

Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs., in

endless variety and prices to suit, at HIGH & DUNCAN'S. 1 Closing out Parlor Suits at cost. C. H. BAKER. \mathcal{V} Fancy Engraving and Monograms,

on short notice, at LAPIERRE'S, Niles, Mich. A new line of Black Dress Silks, every yard guaranteed, at BOYLE & BAKER'S.

Call at TRENBETH's and see his Overcoatings. That 50c Corset of ours is a Daisy. BOYLE & BAKER'S. Try one. Cash paid for Old Gold and Silver,

LAPIERRE'S, Niles, Mich & Low prices tell the story: trade is booming, at BOYLE & BAKER'S. 1/ Eyesight is priceless. Go to LA-PIERRE'S, Niles, Mich., and have your eyes properly fitted with fine spectacles. Ladies Mufflers, something new, at

with every pound of Baking Powder. at BISHOP's. Royal Tip. A nice line of Easy Chairs to be sold C. H. BAKER at once. For the next twenty days, the MA-JOR HOUSE BOOT & SHOE STORE WILL sell all goods at greatly reduced prices.

See our Teacups, saucers and plates.

HIGH & DUNCAN'S. 5~

Mrs. S. E. SAWYER has rented the lower floor of Cathcart's building, on Main street, just south of the wagon works, and will have board by the day, week, or single meal, and proposes to be prepared to furnish warm meals at

I want your Dried Apples, Clover | and Children's Underwear, will give Seed. Beans, and all your Produce.

C. B. TREAT. Don't fail to see the fine Parlor Rocker made up in splendid shape, by MEACH & HUNT. 5 We have the best assortment of

Cloaks. Come and see, at BOYLE & BAKER'S. If you want a good Cotton Bat for 10c. come and see ours, at

d see ours, at HIGH & DUNCAN'S. TRENBETH has a big line of Overcoatings.

People! Remember what a fine present a nice box of Paper makes; but that isn't all we have. P. O. NEWS STAND.

C. H. BAKER Very cheap. LAPIERRE, Jeweler, Niles, Mich. would be pleased to show you, for the, holiday trade, Diamonds, Watches, Solid Silver Goods, Spectacles, Platedware. Finest assortment in the city. 7

Come and see our Reed Rocker

Call at MEACH & HUNT'S Furniture Rooms for all of the latest patterns and kinds, before buying elsewhere GEO. FLETCHER has opened a shoe shop in rooms under the bank and solicits all kinds of work in that line. He guarrantees all work.

More new Hoods to show you, at BOYLE & BAKER'S. For Holiday Goods, call on

C. B. TREAT. 5 TO BERTRAND TAX PAYERS.--I will be at the following places for the collection of taxes for Bertrand township during the month of December: Niles, Dec. 16, 23 and 30; Buchanan, 18, 22, 25 and 29; Dayton, 21 and 28,

CHAS. H WELLS, the market, sold on quarterly payments A Christmas present for everybody, BOYLE & BAKER'S. Township Treasure.r

TAXES! TAXES! I will be in my office, at Boyle & Baker's dry good store, every Friday in December, to receive taxes. CLYDE H. BAKER, / TP. TREAS.

Holiday Goods, at KEELER'S. Ladies, come and look at our Cloaks before you buy, as we will save your

HIGH & DUNCAN, Z Our Hosiery are in stock, and we do sell them cheap. C. C. HIGH Now, for fun. We will give you

more goods for one dollar than any other dry goods house in town. Come and see us. BOYLE & BAKER. Have you seen our Canton Flannel? It is cheap and good.

HIGH & DUNCAN. Leggins are now warm and stylish. Very cheap, at C. C. HIGH'S. Prepared mince meat, at BLAKE'S ..

One case of Blankets we will sell for \$1, until sold. HIGH & DUNCAN. Buckwheat Flour and Maple Syrup, C. B. TREAT'S. S more pieces of Canton Flannel to

No more hard times. Wool Blankets, at BOYLE & BAKER'S, for 90 c. Holiday Goods have arrived, at KEELER'S.3

Zephyrs! ZEPHYRS! ZEPHYRS! We

C. C. HIGH'S.

will sell to reduce stock, until Jan. 1, at 6c per ounce. HIGH & DUNCAN. Rubber Boots, Overshoes, Arctics, and all kinds of Rubber foot-wear are now in season. Noble has a fine lined prices, at

For handsome striped Velvets or any Trimmings, go to C. C. HIGH'S Stockingett in all colors, found at HIGH & DUNCAN'S. Our Overcoats must be sold at some WEAVER & CO. 2

That 75 cent corset goes like hot cakes at 50c, found at found at BOYLE & BAKER'S. Solid gold Jewelry furnished to or-

LAPIERRE'S, Niles, Mich. Remnant Ribbons, at one-half value, HIGH & DUNCAN'S Come right along, everybody, and see our Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Novelties, &c. The newest,

the nicest, the prettiest, and the cheapest vou ever saw. J. HARVEY ROE.

Your choice for 25c—look at 24 BOYLE & BAKER'S. SHEET MUSIC.-Holmes & David have a large collection of Sheet music vocal and instrumental, and will keep a supply on sale at Buchanan Music

The finest line of Hanging Lamps in town, will be sold cheap for cash, at E. Morgan & Co's. Don't fail to see

A big lot of new goods just received FAIR. BLAKE has a fresh stock of Grocer-

ies, which will be sold at bottom prices."

REMEMBER! REMEMBER! The 5c FAIR. and 10c Counter, at the The best 5 cent Cigar in Buchanan, the Pride, at W. H. KEELER'S. One trial of the Pride will convince you that KEELER has the leading

5-cent Cigar The FAIR! The FAIR! The FAIR! The FAIR! for most any thing. Old Maids' Coffeepots at THE FAIR, A very fine assortment of Dress But-

tons, now at

BLAKE'S.

C. C. HIGH'S. Groceries at BLAKE's as cheap as the cheapest. FRESH BREAD will be kept at

Closing out.—500 pieces of Standard

Sheet Music, 5 cts. a copy. Don't fail to see the Five and Ten Cent Counters, at THE FAIR.

W. RILEY Elgin Watches \$5; Stem-wind and Pendant Set, \$10. The celebrated Columbus Watch-the best in America, at J. HARVEY ROE'S. / D the post office room.

Parties intending to buy a Sewing

Machine will do well to call on

OH. IT IS TERRIBLE! IT HURTS, BUT IT MUST BE DONE!

thirty days from Dec. 5th: On all Flannels, Blankets, Ladies', Gents'. you from 15 to 20 per cent. off, on any bill over one dollar. Cloaks, Jackets, and Jerseys as cheap as I can buy them. A big cut on all Cotton Goods. On Dress Goods I will astonish you, if you will call and get prices. I am making a great sacrifice in prices of everything. If prices will sell goods, they will be sold. Come early, if you want the choice. This is no advertisers scheme. I mean business. Thank? ing my customers for past favors, I hope to do business on principles that will meet your approval and patron-

Yours Truly, JNO. GRAHAM. DR. MRS. ANDERSON of South Bend, formerly of Buchanan, will visit this place for the treatment of patients each Wednesday. Call at her office on Portage street. Diseases of Women a specialty. Consultation free. 44w8 Come and test my buckwheat flour; the best in town. J. BLAKE. (

We show the nicest ladies' scarlet Underwear in the city, for 75 cents. Call and examine for yourselves. 30 FIGH & DUNCAŃ.

MEACH & HUNT'S, for Holiday

HOLIDAY GOODS just received, consisting of Toy Books, Albums, Fine Box Papers, Games, Books, Ink-stands, Paper-weights, Purses, Christmas Cards, etc., etc. P. O. NEWS STAND. Underwear to suit your wants. Overcoats to keep you warm. Mittens of all kinds. Fur Caps of all grades, at

Toys! Toys! TOYS! A big assortment just from New York, at the FAIR.4 Mason & Hamlin organ, the best in

of ten per cent. of the purchase price per quarter, and no interest. HOLMES & DAVID. Finest assortment of Homespun

Dress Goods, are found at

Trimming, at

C. C. HIGH'S. A job lot of Corsets to be closed out at 50c worth 75. A big bargain for BOYLE & BAKER'S. 7 17 More Feather Trimming and new Fur Ball Trimming, Plush Beaver

C. C. HIGH'S/ 7

You can get a square Meal, at the FAIR. We show the best Cotton Batts in town, for 10c. BOYLE & BAKER. 25 For all kinds of Musical Merchandize, such as Musical Instruments of all description, Music Paper, Racks. Folios, Books, and all kinds of Repairs Strings, &c., call at Buchanan Music School. Agency for the famous Mason & Hamlin Pianos and Organs for Ber-

C. C. HIGH'S./7 A big assortment new Goods, at FAIR. /S Rubber Goods of every description, as cheap as the cheapest. J. K. WOODS. *

St. Joseph Wool Socks, are cheaper

When in need of any class of Overcoat, do not fail to examine our stock, and possibly save from one to two dollars, if you make a purchase of a purchase of WEAVER & CO. In Corsets, I have just what you

TAKE NOTICE.

want. Look at them. C. C. HIGH. The finest line of Curtains in town, A full line of Underwear of all classes and not backward in giving WEAVER & CO'S.

Copper bottom tea kettles for 50 cents at the FAIR. **1** Copper bottom wash boilers for \$1 FAIR.47 Go to KEELER'S for the Pride Cigar Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines cheaper than anybody for cash or easy

Brownfield's shoe store. JOHN W. BEISTLE. The Pride Cigars all run alike, clean and sweet. Go to KEELER's for them. A slaughter on prices of Decorated BLAKE'S. / 6 China Ware, at To know how cheap you can buy

payments. Sale rooms in Scott &

Prints, enquire at BOYLE & BAKER'S. TO RENT.—Three rooms for houseeeping. Enquire at

MORRIS' FAIR 9 kinds of Curtain Rollers, at

Look at our Wool Blankets, before

you buy, at BOYLE & BAKER'S. 13 kinds of fancy Curtains. at STRAW'S. Have you seen the Remnant Table, HIGH & DUNCAN'S. 31 More of those Canton Flannel Skirts

coming, at

specialty, at

For China Cup and Saucers and Mugs, call on E. Morgan & Co. Cheap est you ever saw. Ladies, you will find Butterick's Patterns for sale at NELLIE SMITH'S. Curtains and Curtain Hanging a

I show you the newest things in Dress Goods. C. C. HIGH. A big reduction in Corsets, at 44 HIGH & DUNCAN'S. Felt Boots and Rubbers for every-J. K. WOODS'. 4 body at

STRAW'S.

Call at J. H. Roe's for Spectacles. School Books, at KEELER'S.C For Pens, Ink and Stationery, fine assortment and best quality. CORNER DRUG STORE.

To find the Highest Price for Produce, call at BLAKE'S. / 4 TRY IT.—The Kalamazoo Weekly Telegraph, the best Michigan paper. Oct. 27 to Jan. 1 for 10 cents. Order at once. Wool Blankets are cheap, in CHAR-

Oysters in any style, at the FAIR. Extra copies of the Record may always be found at the news depot in

LIE HIGH'S Store.

Winter setting in so late, and time so short for selling Woolen Goods, I make this offer to the public, for just

Don't Fail to See It!

Our Brightest, Newest and Best Display of

A Large and Carefully Selected Stock of Very Desirable Gifts at very Řeasonable Prices.

FANCY GOODS AND NOVELTIES! TOILET ARTICLES, NOTIONS, ETC.

New Styles, Original Designs, Pleasant Surprises!

Elegant and Appropriate Gifts for Everybody!

Popular Goods and Popular Prices.

Everybody made welcome, whether

they wish to purchase or not. Come! W. H. KEELER,

39 Front Street,

Buchanan, Mich.

UNDERTAKING!



C. H. BAKER

Has just put in a new and complete line of Undertaking goods, consisting of wood and cloth covered caskets, and a nice assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Burial Robes, and would be pleased to have you call and examine his stock before buying elsewhere.

AT COST!

Desiring to go out of business I shall sell

Hardware at Cost!

until my entire stock is closed out. Make the best of this opportunity to secure all kinds of Hardware cheap, and buy while the stock is full.

GEO. W. SAMSON.

Dr. E. S. DODD & SON, I have the nobbiest line of Dress Goods arriving to-day, at C. C. HIGH'S.

Druggists and Booksellers,

Will this year show a full line of HOLIDAY GOODS.

Great Variety at Low Prices. And will allow selections to be made early and kept

COME AND SEE US.

THE SURPLUS.

But it is not the simple existence of this and its attendant evils which furnish the strongest argument against our present scale of federal taxation. Its worst palse is the exaction of such a surplus through a perversion of the relations between the people and their Government—a dangerous departure from the rules which limit the right of federal taxation. Good government, of which every American citizen beasts, has for its objects the protection of every person within its borders, with the greatest liberty consistent with the good of the country, and his perfect security in the enjoyment of his earnings, with the least possible diminution for public needs. When more of the people's sustenance is extracted through the form of taxation than is necessary to meet the just obligations of the Government and the expense of its economical administration, such action becomes ruthless extention and a violation of the fundamental principles of a free Government. The indirect manuer in which these exactions are made has a tendency to conceal their true character and their extent. But we have arrived at a stage of superfluous revenue which has aroused the people to a realization of the fact that the amount raised professedly for the support of the Government, is paid by them as absolutely, if added to the price of the things which supply their daily wants, as if it was paid at fixed periods into the hands of the tax-gatherer. Those who toil for daily wages are beginning to understand that capital, though sometimes vanuiting its importance and clamoring for the protection and favor of the Government, is dull and sluggish till, touched by the magical hand of labor, it apprings into activity, furnishing an occasion for federal taxtation, and gaining the value which enables it to boar its burden, and the laboring man is thought fully inquiring whether, in these circumstances, and considering the tribute he constantly nays into the public treasury as he supplies his daily wants, he receives his fair share of advan

asys into the public treasury as he supplies his fair sharts, he receives his fair share of advantages.

There is also a suspicion abroad that the surplus of our revenue indicates abnormal and exceptional business profits, which, under the system which produces such surplus, increase, without corresponding benefit to the people at large, the vast accumulations of a few among our citizens whose fortunes, rivaling the wealth of the most favored in anti-Demoratic nations, are not the natural growth of a steady, plain, and industrious republic. Our farmers, too, and those engaged directly and indirectly in supplying the products of agriculture, see that, day by day, and as often as the faily wants of their households recur, they are forced to pay excessive and needless taxation, while their products struggle in foreign markets with the competition of nations which, by allowing a freer exchange of production than we permit, enable their people to sell for prices which distress the American farmer. As every patriotic citizen rejoices in the constantly increasing pride of our reople in American citizenship, and in the glory of our national achievements and progress, a sentiment prevails that the leading-strings useful to a nation in its infancy may well, to a great extent, be discarded in the present stage of American ingenuity, courage and fearless self-reliance. And for the privilege of indulg-

of American ingenuity, courage and fearless self-reliance. And for the privilege of indulgself-reliance. And for the privilege of indulging this sentiment with true American enthusiasm, our citizens are quite willing to forego an idle surplus in the public treasury. And all the people know that the average rate of Federal taxation upon imports to-day, in time of peace, is but little less, while upon some articles of necessary consumption it is actually more, than was imposed by the grievous burden willingly borne at a time when the Government needed millions to maintain by a war the safety and integrity of the United States.

REVISION OF THE REVENUE LAW.

borne at a time when the Government needed millions to maintain by a war the safety and integrity of the United States.

REVISION OF THE REVENUE LAW.

It has been the policy of the Government to collect the principal part of its revenues by a tax upon imports, and no change in this policy is desirable. But the present condition of affairs constrains our people to demand that by a revision of our revenue laws the receipts of the Government shall be reduced to the necessary expense of its economical administration, and this demand should be recognized and obeyed by the people's representatives in the legislative branch of the Government. In readjusting the burdens of Federal taxation a sound public policy requires that such of our citizens at have built up large and important industries under present conditions should not be suddenly, and to their injury, deprived of advantages to which they have adapted their business; but if the public good requires it, they should be content with such consideration as shall deal fairly and cautiously with their interests, while the just demands of the people for relief from needless taxation is honestly answered. A reasonable and timely submission to such a demand should certainly be possible without disastrous shock to any interest, and a cheerful concession sometimes averts abrupt and heedless action, often the outgrowth of impatience and delayed justice.

Due regard should be also accorded in any proposed readjustment to the interests of American labor so far as they are involved. We congratulate ourselves that there is among us no laboring class, fixed within unyielding bounds, and doomed under all conditions to the interests of American labor so far as they in the proposed readjustment to the interests of American labor so far as they in the proposed readjustment to the interests of incoverse readjustment to the interests of incoverse and delayed justice.

The AMERICAN LABORER.

Due regard should be also accorded in any proposed readjustment to the interests of incoverse

our people.

But our farmers and agriculturists, those who from the soil produce the things consumed by all are perhaps more directly and plainly concerned than any other of our citizens in a just and careful system of Federal taxation. Those actually engaged in, and more remotaly connected with, this kind of work number nearly one-half of our population; none labor harder or more continuously than they. No enactments limit their hours of toil, and no int. position of the Government enhances to any great extent the value of their products; and yet for many of the necessaries and comforts of life, which the most scrupulous economy enables them to bring into their homes, and for their implements of husbandry, they are obliged to pay a prical argelyincreased by an unnatural profit, which, by the action of the Government, is given to the more favored manufactur r. I recommend that, keeping in view all these considerations, the increasing and unnecessary surplus of national income annually accumulating be released to the people, by an amendment to our revenue laws, which shall ch apen the price of the necessaries of life, and, give freer entrance to such imported materials as, by American labor, may be manufactured into marketable commodities. Nothing can be accomplished, however, in the direction of this much-neced of reform unless the subject is approached in a patriotic spirit of devotion to the interests of the entire country, and with a willingness to yield something for the whole gool.

THE PUBLIC DEBT. our people.

But our farmers and agriculturists, those who

entire country, and with a willingness to yield something for the whole gool.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The sum paid upon the public debt during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, was \$44,551,043,36. During the twelve mouths ended October 31, 1886, three per cent, bonds were called for redemption, amounting to \$127,283,100, of which \$80,643,200 was so called to answer the requirements of the law relating to the sinking fund, and \$46,893,000 for the purpose of reducing the debt by application of a part of the surplus in the Treasury to that object. Of the bonds thus called \$102,299,450 became subject, under such calls, to redemption prior to November 1, 1886. The remainder, amounting to \$250,126,450, matured under the calls after that date. In addition to the amount subject to payment and cancellation prior to November 1, there were also paid before that day certain of these bonds with the interest thereon, amounting to \$5,072,350, which were anticipated as to the maturity, of which \$2,654,850 had been actually applied prior to the 1st of normal component of our 550 had not been called. This \$107,841,80) had been actually applied prior to the 1st of November, 1886, to the extinguishment of our bonded and interest-bearing debt, leaving on that day still outstanding the sum of \$1,153,443,-112. Of this amount \$35,849,700 was still represented by 3 per cent bonds. They, however, have been since November 14, or will at once be further reduced by \$22,605,150, being bonds which have been called, as already stated, but not redeemed and canceled before the latter date.

have been since November 14, or will at once be, further reduced by \$22,063,150, being bonds which have been called, as already stated, but not redeemed and canceled before the latter date.

SILVER COINAGE.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, there were coined under the Compulsory Silver Coinage act of 1878, 29,888,849 silver dollars, and the cost of the silver used in such coinage was \$23,448,960,01. There had been coined up to the close of the previous fiscal year under the provisions of the law 203,882,555 silver dollars, and on the 1st day of December, 1885, the total amount of such coinage was \$247,131,549.

The Director of the Mint reports that at the time of the passage of the law of 1878 directing this coinage, the intrinsic value of the dollar thus coined was 94½ cents each, and that on July 31, 1885, the price of silver reached the lowest stage ever known, so that the intrinsic or bullion price of our standard silver dollar at that date was 72 cents. The price of silver on November 30 last was such as to make the dollars intrinsically worth 78 cents each. These differences in the value of the coins represent but the finctuations in the price of silver, and they certainly do indicate that compulsory coinage by the Government enhances the price of that commodity or secures uniformity in its value.

Every fair and legal effort has been made by the Treasury Department to distribute this currency smong the people. The withdrawal of United States treasury notes of small silver certificates have been resorted to in the endeavor to accomplish this result, in obedience to the will and sentiments of the representatives of the poople in Congress. On the 27th day of November, 185, the people, and 572,853,370 remaining in the treasury one year ago. The Director of the Mint again urges the recessity of more vault room for the purpose of storing these silver dollars, which are not needed for circulation by the people. I have seen no reason to change the view appreciations during the last year, as appears by

araticn necessary to defeat unjust and fictitious claims, while constantly accraing interest threatens to double the demands involved. In the present condition of the dockets of the courts, well-filled with private suits, and of the force allowed the District Attorney, no greater than is necessary for the ordinary and current business of his office, these revenue litigations cannot be considered. In default of the adoption by Congress of a plan for the general reorganization of the Federal courts, as has heretofore been recommended I urge the propriety of passing a law permitting the appointment of an additional Federal Judge in the district where these Governments suits have accumulated, so that by continued sessions of the courts devoted to the trial these cases may be determined. It is entirely plain that a great saying to the Government ly plain that a great saving to the Government would be accomplished by such a remedy, and the suitors who have honest claims would not be deni d justice through delay.

THE ARMY.

The report of the Secretary of War gives a detailed account of the administration of his detailed account of the administration of his department, and contains sundry recommendations for the improvement of the service, which I fully approve. The army consisted at the date of the last consolidated return of 2,103 officers and 24.9% enlisted men. The expenses of the department for the last fiscal year were \$36,990,93.28, including \$6,291,903.48 for public works and river ann harbor improvements. I especially direct the attention of Congress to the recommendation that officers be required to submit to an examination as a preliminary to their promotion. I see no objection but many advantiges in adopting this feature, which has operated so beneficially in our Navy Department as well as in some branches of the army.

Department as well as in some branches of the army.

COAST DEFENSES.

The subject of coast defenses and fortifications had be in fully and carefully treated by the Board on Fortifications, whose report was submitted at the last session of Congress; but no construction work of the kind recommended by the Board has been possible during the last year from the lack of appropriations for such purpose. The defenseless condition of our sencoast and lake frontier is perfectly palpable; the examinations made must convince us all that certain of our cities named in the report of the board should be fortified, and that work on the most important of these fortifications should be commenced at once. The work has been throroughly considered and laid out, the Secretary of War reports, but all is delayed in default of Congressional action. The absolute necessity, judged by all standards of prudence and foresight, of our preparation for an effectual resistance against the armoved ships and steel gans and mortars of modern construction, which may threaten the cities on our coasts, is so apparent that I hope effective steps will be refern in that may threaten the cities on our coasts, is so apparent that I hope effective steps will be taken in that direction immediately. The valuable and suggestive treatment of this question by the Secretary of War is earnestly commended to the consideration of Congress. mended to the consideration of Congress.

In September and October last the hostile Apachies, who, under the leadership of Geronino, had for eighteen months been on the war path, and during that time had committed many murders and been the cause of constants. many murders and been the cause of consenta-terror to the settlers of Arizona, surrendered to General Miles, the military commander who succeeded General Crook in the management and direction of their pursuit. Under the terms of their surrender, as then reported, and in view of the understanding which this murderous savage seemed to entertain of the assurances

savage seemed to entertain of the assurances given them, it was considered best to imprison them in such manner as to prevent their ever engaging in such outrages again, instead of trying them for murder. Fort Pickens having been selected as a safe place of confinement, all the adult males were sent thither, and will be closely guarded as prisoners. In the meantime the residue of the band who, though still remaining upon the reservation, were regarded as unsafe, and suspected of furnishing aid to those on the warpath, had been removed to Fort Mariou. The women and largor children of the hostiles were also taken there, and arrangements have been made for putting the children of proper age in Indian schools. Indian schools.

THE WAR-VESSELS.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy contains a detailed report of the condition of his department, with such a statement of the action needed to improve the same as should challenge the earnest attention of Congress. The present navy of the United States, aside from the ships in course of construction, consists of: First, fourteen single-turreta, menitors, none of which are in commission nor at the present time serviceable. The batteries of these ships are obsolete, and they can only be relied upon as auxiliary ships in harbor defense, and then after such an expenditure upon them as might not be deemed justifiable. Second, five fourth-rate vessels of small tonnage, only one of which was deemed justifiable. Second, five fourth-rate vessels of small tonnage, only one of which was designed as a war vessel, and all of which are auxiliary merely. Third, twenty-seven-cruising ships, three of which are built of iron and of small tonnage, and twenty-four of wood. Of these woolen vessels it is estimated by the chief constructor of the navy that only three will be serviceable beyond a period of six years, at which time it may be said that of the present naval force nothing worthy the name will remain.

All the vessels heretofore authorized are under contract or in course of construction, except the armored ships, the torpedo dynamite boats, and one crusier. As to the last of these, the bids were in excess of the limit fixed by Congress.

Congress.

ARMOR AND GUN STEEL.

The production in the United States of armor and gun steel is a question which it seems necessary to settle at an early day, if the armored war vessels are to be completed with those materials of home manufacture. This has been the subject of investigation by two boards and by two special committees of Congress within the last three years. The report of the Gun Foundry Board in 184 of the Roard of Evidencies made in in 1824, of the Board of Fortifications made in January last, and the reports of the select committees of the two houses made at the last session of Congress have entirely exhausted the subject so far as preliminary investigation is involved, and in their recommendation they are substantially careed

sion of Congress have entirely exhausted the subject so far as preliminary investigation is involved, and in their recommendation they are substantially agreed.

In the event that the present invitation of the denartment for bids to furnish such of this material as is now authorized shall fail to induce domestic manufactures to undertake the large expenditures required to prepare fir this new manufacture, and no other steps are taken by Congress at its coming session, the Secretary contemplates, with disantisfaction, the necessity of obtaining abroad the armor and the gun steel fir the authorized ships. It would seem desirable that the wants of the army and the navy in this regard should be reasonably met, and that by uniting their contracts such inducement might be offered as would result in securing the domestication of these important interests.

THE PASTAL SERVICE.

The affairs of the postal service show marked and gratifying improvement during the past year. A particular account of its transactions and condition is given in the report of the Postmaster General, which will be laid before you. The reduction of the rate of letter postage in 1833, rendering the postal revenues inadequate to sustain the expenditures, and business depression also contributing, resulted in an excess of cost for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1835, of eight and on-shird millions of dollars. An additional check upon receipts by doubling the measure of weight in rating scaled correspondence, and diminishing one-half the charg: for newspaper carriage, was imposed by legislation, which took effect with the beginning of the past fiscal year; while the const in demand of our territorial development and growing population for the extension and increase of mail facilities and machinery necessitate a steady annual advacre in outlay. The careful estimate of a year ago upon the rates of expenditure them existing contemplated the unavoidable augmentation of the deficiency in the last year failed of realization by about \$6,000, but propor meas

At the close of the late fiscal year the expense of transportation on star routes stood at an annual rate of cost less by over \$550,000 than at the close of the previous year, and steamboat and mail messenger service at nearly \$200,000 less. The service has been in the meantime enlarged and extended by the establishment of new offices, increase of routes of carriage, expansion of carrier delivery conveniences, and additions to the railway mail facilities in accordance with the growing exigencies, of the country and the long established policy of the Government. The Postmester General calls attention to the existing law for compensating railroads, and expresses the opinion that a method may be devised which will prove more just to the carriers and beneficial to the Government can beneficial to the Government. just to the carriers and beneficial to the Govern-ment; and the subject appears worthy of your

OCEAN SERVICE.

The differences which arose during the yea The differences which arose during the yea, with certain of the ocean steamship companie have terminated in the acquiescence (all in the policy of the Government approved I Congress in the postal appropriation at last session, and the department now enjoys tutmost service afforded by all vessels which is from our ports upon either ocean—service grant of the control of the contro grally adequate to the needs of our intercourse.

noped a suitable enactment may soon be agreed upon.

The request for an appropriation sufficient to enable the general inspection of fourth-class offices has my approbation.

I renew my approval of the recommendation of the Postmaster General that another assistant be provided for the Postoffice Department, and I invite your attention to the several other recommendations in his report. and I invite your attention to the several other recommendations in his report.

FEDERAL PENITENTIARY.

The conduct of the Department of Justice for the last fiscal year is duly detailed in the report of the Attorney General, and I invite the earnest attention of Congress to the same, and due consideration of the recommendations therein contained. In the report submitted by this officer to the last session of Congress, he strongly recommended the erection of a penitentiary for the confinement of prisoners convicted and sentenced in the United States courts, and he repeats the recommendation in his report for the last year. This is a matter of very great importance and should at once receive Congressional action. United States prisoners are now confined in more than thirty different State prisons and penitentiaries situated in every part of the country. They are subjected to nearly as many different modes of treatment and discipline, and are far too much removed from the control and regulation of the Government. So far as they are entitled to humane treatment and opportunity for improvement and reformation, the Government is responsible to them and society that these things are forthcoming. But this duty can scarcely be PRISON REFORM.

Many of our good citizens have interested themselves, with the most beneficial results, on the question of prison reform. The General Government should be in a situation, since there must be United States prisoners, to furnish important aid in this movement, and should be able to illustrate what may be practically done in the direction of this reform, and to present an example, in the treatment and

to present an example in the treatment and improvement of tis prisoners worthy of imitation. With prisons under its own control, the Government could deal with the somewhat vested question of convice labor, or far as its convention of the control of the source of the control of the co present slow pace and at great expense, unless the system and mothods of management are improved to meet the changed conditions and urgent demands of the service. The Agents having general charge and supervision, in many cases, of more than 5,000 Indians, scattered over large reservations, and burdened with details of accountability for funds and supplies, have time to look after the industrial training and improvement of a few Indians only: the many are neglected and remain idle and dependent—conditions not favorable for progress or civilization. The compensation allowed these Agents and the conditions of the service are not calculated to secure workmen who are fitted by ability and skill to properly plan and intelligently direct the methods best adapted to produce the most speedy results and permanent benefits. Hence the necessity for a supplemental agency or system, directed to the end of promoting the general and more rapid transition of tribes from habits and customs of barbarism to the ways of civilization.

AVALLARY INDIAN COMMISSIC N.

With an anxious desire to devise some plan of operation by which to secure the service of the Indians, and to reliev, the Treasury as for as pressible from the server of

of operation by which to secure the welfare of the Indians, and to reliev, the Treasury as far as ressible from the surport of an idle and dependent population, I recommended, in my previous annual message, the passage of a law authorizing the appointment of a commission as an instrumentality, auxiliary to those already established for the care of the Indians. It was designed that this commission should be composed of six intelligent and capable persons, three to be detailed from the army, having practical ideas upon the subject of the treament of Indians and interested in their welfare, and that it should be charged, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, with the management of such matters of detail as cannot, with the present organization, be properly and successfully conducted, and which present different phases, as the Indians themselves differ in their progress, needs, disposition, and capacity for improvement or immediate self-support. By the aid of such commission, much unwise and useless expenditure of money, waste of materials and unavailing efforts wight be evaled at the hond

needs, disposition, and capacity for improvement or immediate self-support. By the aid of such commission, much unwise and useless expenditure of money, waste of materials and unavailing efforts might be avoided; and it is hoped that this or some measure which the wisdom of Congress may better devise, to supply the deficiency of the present system, may receive your consideration, and that appropriate legislation be provided. The time is ripe for the work of such an agency.

EDUCATION OF INDIAN YOUTH.

There is less opposition to the education and training of the Indian youth, as shown by the increased attendance upon the schools, and there is a yielding tendency for the individual holding of lands. Development and advancement in these directions are essential, and should have every encouragement. As the rising generation are taught the language of civilization, and trained in habits of industry, they should assume the duties, privileges, and responsibilities of citizenship.

IANDS IN SEVERALTX.

No obstacle should ninder the location and settlement of any Indians willing to take land in severalty. On the contrary, the inclination to do so should be stimulated at all times by proper expedients; but there is no authority of law for making allotments on some of the reservations, and on others the allotments provided for are so small that the Indians, though ready and desiring to settle down, are not willing to accept such small areas when their reservations contain ample lands to afford them homesteads of sufficient size to meet their present and future needs. The inequalities of existing special laws and treaties should be corrected, and some general legislation on the subject should be provided, so that the more progressive members of the different tribes may be settled upon homes; eads, and by their example teach others to follow, breaking away from tribal customs and substituting therefor the love of home, the interest of the family, and the rule of the State. The Indian character and nature are such that they

adoption of our institutions and firinging them under the operation, the influence and the protection of the universal laws of our country.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

The recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, looking to the better protection of public lands and of the public surveys, the preservation of national forests, the adjudication of grants to States and corporations, and of private land claims, and the increased efficiency of the public lands service, are commended to the attention of Corgress. To secure the widest distribution of public lands in limited quantities among settlers of residence and cultivation, and thus make the greatest numbers of individual homes, was the primary object of the public land legislation in the early days of the Republic. This system was a simple one. It commenced with an admirable scheme of public surveys, by which the humblest citizen could identify the tract upon which he wished to ostablish his home. The price of lands was placed within thereach of all the enterprising, industrious and honest pioneer citizens of the country. It was soon found, however, that the object of the laws was perverted under the system of cash sales from a distribution of land capital by wealthy and speculative persons. To check this tendency a preference right of purchase was given to settlers on the land, a plan which culminated in the general pre-emption act of 1811. The foundation of this system was actual residence and cultivation. Twenty-years later the homestead laws were devised to more surely place actual homos in the possession of actual cultivators of the soil. The land was given without price, the sole condition Other laws have followed, each designed to encourage the acquirement and use of land in limited individual quantities, but in later years these laws, through vicious administrative methods and under changed conditions of comthese laws, through vicious administrative methods and under changed conditions of commethods and under changed conditions of com-munication and transportation, have been so evaded and violated that their beneficent pur-pose is threatened with entire defeat. The methods of such evasions and valuations are set forth in detail in the reports of the Sec-retary of the Interior and Commissioner of the General Land Office. The rapid appropriation of our public lands without bons fide settlements or cultivation, and reconly without intention of residence, but for the purpose of their aggrega-tion in large holdings, in many cases in the hands of foreigners, invites the serious and immediate attention of Congress. The energies of the Land Department have been devoted

defects and correct abuses in the public land service. The results of these efforts are so largely in the nature of reforms in the process and service. The results of these efforts are so largely in the nature of reforms in the process and methods of our land system as to prevent adequate estimates, but it appears, by a compilation from the reports of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, that the immediate effect in leading cases which have come to a first termination has been the restoration to the mass of public lands of 2,750,000 acres; that 2,370,000 acres are embraced in investigations now pending before the department or the courts, and that action of Congress has been asked to effect the restoration of 2,790,000 acres additional, besides which 4,00,000 acres have been withheld from reservation and the rights of entry thereon maintained. I recommend the REPEAL OF THE PRICEMPTION AND TIMBER-CULTURE ACTS, CULTURE ACTS, and that the homestead laws be so amended as and that the homestend laws be so amended as to better secure compliance, and cultivation for the period of five years from date of entry without commutation or provision for specularity relinquishment. I also recommend the repeal of the desert land laws, unless it shall be the pleasure of Congress to so amend these laws as to render them less liable to abuse. The facility with which transfers are made results in land accumulation instead of and distribution, and that the public domain be secured to settlers, it may be deemed advisable to provide by legislation some guards and checks upon the alienation of vested rights and lands covered thereby until patents issue.

Last year an executive proclamation was issued directing the removal of fences which inclosed the public domain. Many of these have been removed, in obedience to such order, but much of the public land still remains within the lines of these unlawful fences. The ingenious methods resorted to in order to continue these trespasses, and the hardhood of the pretenses by which, in some cases, such inclosures are justified, are fully detailed in the report of the Secretary of the Interior. The removal of the fences still remaining, which inclose public lands, will be enforced with all the authority and means with which the executive branch of the Government is or shall be invested by the Congress for that purpose. FENCING PUBLIC LANDS. GOVERNMENT PENSIONS.

gose.

GOVERNMENT PENSIONS,

The report of the Commissioner of Pensions contains a detailed and most satisfactory exhibit of the operations of the Pension Bureau. During the last fiscal year the amount of work done was the largest in any year since the organization of the bureau; and it has been done at less cost than during the previous year in every division. On the 30th day of June, 1886, there were 365,783 pensioners on the rolls of the bureau. Since 1851 there have been 1,018,783 applications for pensions filed, of which 76,834 were based upon service in the war of 1812. There were 621,754 of these applications allowed, including 60,178 to the soldiers of 1812 and their widows. The total amount paid for pensions since 1861 is \$895,524,817.57. The number of new pensions allowed during the year ended June 30, 1885, is 40,857. a larger number than has been allowed in any year save one since 1861. The names of 2,229 pensioners which had been previously dropped from the pension roll were restored during the year, and after deducting those dropped within the same time for various causes, a net increase remains for the year of 22,638 names. From January 1, 1861, to December 1, 1885, 1,967 private pension acts had been passed. Since the last-mentioned date, and during the last session of Congress, 644 such acts became laws.

SFECIAL PENSION LAWS.

of Congress, 644 such acts became laws.

Special Pension Laws.

It seems to me that no one can examine our pension establishment and its operations without being convinced that through its instrumentality justice can be very nearly done to all who are entitled under present laws to the pension bounty of the Government. But it is undeniable that cases exist well entitled to relief in which the Pension Bureau is powerless to relieve the really worthy cases. Of this class are such as only lack by misfortune the kind or quantity of proof which the law and regulations of the bureau require, or which though their merit is apparent. tions of the bureau require, or which though their merit is apparent, for some reason or other, can not be justly dealt with through general laws. These conditions rully justify application to the Congress and special enactments, but resort to the Congress for a special pension act to over-rule the deliberate and careful determination of the Pension Bureau on the merits, or to secure favorable action when it could not be expected under the most liberal execution of general laws, it must be admitted opens the door to allowance of questionable claims, and presents to the logislative and executive branches of the Government applications concededly not within the law and plainly devoid of merit, but so surrounded by sentiment and patriotic feeling that they are hard to resist.

FRAUDULENT PENSION CLAIMS.

I suppose it will not be denied that many claims for pension are made without merit, and that many have been allowed upon fraudulent representations. This has been declared from the Pension Bureau, not only in this but in prior administrations. The usefulness and the justice of any system for the distribution of pensions depend upon the equality and uniformity of its operation. It will be seen from the report of the Commissioner that there are now paid by the Government 131 different rates of pension.

The Commissioner estimates, from the best information he can obtain, that 9, 00 of those who have served in the army and navy of the Unit of States are now supported in which or in part from public funds or by organized charities, exclusive of those in soldiers' homes under the direction and control of the Government. Culy 13 per cent, of these are pensioners, while, of the entire number of men farnished for the late war, something like 20 per cent., including their widows and relatives, have been or now are in the receipt of pensions.

are in the receipt of pensions.

The American people, with a patriotic and grateful regard for our ex-soldiers, too broad advecates, are not only willing, but auxious that equal and exact justice should be done to all honest claimants for pensions. In their sight the friendless and destitute so dier dependent

equal and exact justice should be done to all honest clammants for pensions. In their sight the friendless and destitute so dier dependent on public charity, if otherwise entitled, has precisely the same right to share in the provision made for those who fought their country's battles, as those better able, through friends and influence, to push their claims. Every pension that is grant_d under our present plan upon any other grounds than actual service, injury, or disease incurred in such service, and every instance of the many in which pensions are increased on other grounds than the merits of the claim, work an injustice to the brave and crippled, but poor and friendlors, soldier, who is neglected, or who must be content with the smallest sum allowed under general laws. There are far too many neighborhoods in which are found glaring cases of inequality of treatment in the matter of pensions; and they are largely due to a yielding in the Pension Bureau to importunity on the part of those other than the pensioner, who are especially interested, or they arise from special acts passed for the busefit of individuals. The men who fought side by side should stand side by side when they participate in a grateful nation's kind remembrance. Every consideration of falmess and justice to our ex-soldiers, and the protection of the patrictic instincts of our citizens from perversion and violence, point to the adoption of a j_nsion system broad and comprehensive enough to cover every contingency, and which shall make unnecessary an objectionable volume of special legislation. As long as we adhere to the principle of granting pensions for service, and disability as the result of the service, the allowance of pensions should be restricted to cases presenting these features. Every patrictic heart r. sponds to a tender consideration for those who, having served their country long and well, are reduced to destitut on and dependence, not as an incident of their service, but with advancing age, or through sickness, or misfortune.

On the 4th of March, 1885, the current business of the Patent Office was on an average five and a half months behind. At the close of the last fiscal year such current work was but three months in arrears, and it is asserted and believed that in the next few months the delay in obtaining an examination of an application for a patent will be but nominal. The number of applications for patents during the last fiscal year, including re-issues, designs, trade-marks and labels, equal 40,078, which is considerably in excess of the number received during the preceding year. The receipts of the Patent Office during the year aggregate \$1,250,167.80, enabling the office to turn into the Treasury, over and above all expenditures, about \$163,701.73. The number of patents granted during the last fiscal year, including reissues, trade-marks, designs, and labels, was 20,610-a number as quite largely in excess of that of any preceding year. The report of the Commissioner shows the office to be in a prosperous condition, and consequently increasing in its business. No increase of force is asked for. The amount estimated for the year ending June 30, 1857, was 383,930. The amount estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, was 383,930. The amount estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, was 383,930. The condition of the payment of the indebtodness of the Yacific subsidized roads to the Government. His suggestion has the unanimous indorsement of the plan for the payment of the indebtodness of the Yacific subsidized roads to the Government. His suggestion has the unanimous indorsement of the persons selected by the Government. His suggestion has the unanimous indorsement of the persons selected by the Government of the formal persons of the suggestion of the supreme Court of the Online of the formal persons of the supreme Court of the object is wor

to the spirit of our institutions, would teach that a hearty co-operation on the part of all interests is the surest path to national greatness and the happiness of all our people; that capital should, in recognition of the brotherhood of our citizenship, and in a spirit of American fairness, generously accord to labor its just compensation and consideration, and that contented labor is capital's best protection and faithful ally. It would teach, too, that the diverse situations of our people are inseparable from our civilization; that every citizen should, in his sphere, be a contributor to the general good; that capital does not necessarily tend to the oppression of labor, and that violent disturbances and disorders alienate from their promoters true American sympathy and kindly feeling.

The AGRICULTURAL BUREAU

The Department of Agriculture, representing the oldest and largest of our industries, is subserving well the purpose of its organization. By the introduction of new subjects of famining onterprise, and by opening new sources of agricultural wealth and the dissemination of early information concerning production and prices, it has contributed largely to the country's prosperity. Through this agency, advanced thought and investigation touching the subjects if has in

charge, should, among other things, be practically applied to the home production, at a low cost of articles of foo I which are now imported from abroad. Such an innovation will necessarily, of course, in the beginning, be within the domain of intelligent experiments, and the subject in every stage should receive all possible encouragement from the Government. The interests of millions of our citizens engaged in agriculture are involed in an enlargement of the results of their labor; and a zealous regard for their welfare should be a willing tribute to those whose productive returns are a main source of our progress and power.

a willing tribute to those whose productive returns are a main source of our progress and power.

The existence of pleuro-pneumonia among the cattle of various States has led to bu densome, and, in some cases, disast our restrictions in an important branch of our commerce, threatening to affect the quantity and quality of our food supply. This is a matter of such importance, and of such far-reaching consequences, that I hope it will engage the serious attention of the Congress to the end that such a remedy may be applied as to the limits of a constitutional delegation of power to the General Government will permit. I commend to the consideration of the Congress the report of the Commissioner, and his suggestions concerning the interests intrusted to his care.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

The continued operation of the law relating to our civil service has added to the most convincing proofs of its necessity and usef lness. It is a fact worthy of note that every public officer who has a just idea of his duty to the people testifies to the value of this reform. Its stanchest friends are found among those who understand it best, and its warmest supportant are those who are restr i red and protected by its requirements. The meaning of such restraint and protection is not appreciated by those who want places under the Government, regardless of merit and efficiency, nor by those who insist that the solection for such places should rest upon a proper credential showing active partisan work. They mean to public officers the only opportunity affo ded them to attend to public business, and they mean to the good reople of the country the better p rformance of the work of their Government. It is exceedingly strange that the scope and nature of this reform are so little understood, and that so many things not included within its plan are called by its name. When carlly yelfes more fully to examination, the system will have large additions to the number of its friends. Our civil service form may be imperfect in some of its d-tial to the number of its friends. Our civil service reform may be imperfect in some of its d.tails; it may be misunderstood and opposed; it may not always be faithfully applied; its designs may sometimes miscarry through mistake or willful intent; it may sometimes tremble under the assaults of its enemies, or languish under the misguided zeal of impracticable friends, but if the people of this country ever submit to the banishment of its underlying principle from the operation of their Government, they will abandon the surest guarantee of the safety and success of American institutions. I invoke for this reform the cheerful and ungrudging support of Congress. I renew my recommendation, made last year, that the Commissioners be made equal to other officers of the Government having like duties and responsibilities, and I hope that such reasonable appropriations may be made as will enable them to increase the usefulness of the cause t.ey have charge of.

such reasonable appropriations may be made as will enable them to increase the usefulness of the cause t.ey have charge of.

FREEDMAN'S BANK DEPOSITORS.

I desire to call the attention of the Congress to a plain duty which the Government owes to the depositors in the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company. This company was chartered by the Congress for the benefit of the most illiterate and humble of our people, and with the intention of encouraging them in industry and thrift. Most of the branches were presided over by officers holding the commissions and clothed in the uniform of the United States. These and other circumstances reasonably, I think, led these simple people to suppose that the invitation to deposit their hard-earned savings in this institution implied an understanding on the part of their Government that their monoy should be safely kept for them. When this company failed it was llable in the sum of \$2,933,95.22 to 61,131 depositors. Dividends amounting in the aggregate to 62 per cent, have been declared, and the sum called for and paid of such dividends seems to be \$1,643,181.72. This sum, deducted from the entire amount of deposits, leaves \$1,291,744.50 still unpaid. Past experience has shown that quite a large part of this sum will not be called for. There are assets still on hand amounting to the estimated sum of \$16,000. I think the remaining thirty-eight per cent. of such of these deposits as have claimants should be paid by the Government upon principles of equity and fairness. The report of the Commissioners, soon to be laid before Corperss, will give more satisfactory de-

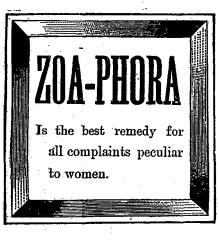
tails on this subject.

The control of the affairs of the District of Columbia having been placed in the hands of purely executive officers, while the Congress still retains all legislative authority relating to its government, it becomes my duty to make known the pressing needs of the District, and recommend their consideration. The laws of the District appear to be in an uncertain and unsatisfactory condition, and their codification or revision is much needed.

During the past year one of the bridges leading from the District to the State of Virginia became unfit for use and travel upon it was forbidden. This leads me to suggest that the improvement of all the bridges crossing the Potomac and its branches from the City of Washington is worthy of the attention of Congress. The Commissioners of the District represent that the laws regulating the sale of liquor and granting licenses therefor should be at once amended, and that legislation is needed to consolidate, define, and enlarge the scope and powers of the charitable, and penal institutions within the District. I suggest that the Commissioners be clothed with the power to make, within fixed limitations, police regulations. I believe this power granted and carefully guazded would tend to subserve the good order of the municipality.

It seems that trouble still exists growing out of the occupation of the streets and avenues by certain railroads having their termini in the city. It is very important that such laws should be enacted upon this subject as will secure to the railroads all the facilities they require for the transaction of their business, and at the same time protect citizens from injury to their persons or property.

The Commissioners again complain that the accommodations afforced them for the necessary offices for District business and for the safe keeping of valuable books and papers, are entirely inefficient. I recommend that this condition of affairs be remedied by Congress, and that suitable quarters be furnished for the needs of the Distric DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
The control of the affairs of the District of





Wallace Riley.

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F. D. CLARKE, M. D.

Estateof Martin G. Owen, Deceased.

OTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien.—ss
At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Berrien
Springs, on the sixteenth day of November, in the
year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.
Present, DAVID E. HIMMAN, Judge of Probate
In the matter of the estate of Martin G. Owen,
deceased.

deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Clara McMaster, daughter of said deceased, praying that admistration of said estate may be granted George A. Blakeslee, or some other suitable

(First publication Nov. 18, 1886.)

twhe holden in the Probate Office, in the village of Berrien Springs, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Buchanan Record, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) DAVID E. HINMAN,

[L. S.] Judge of Probate.

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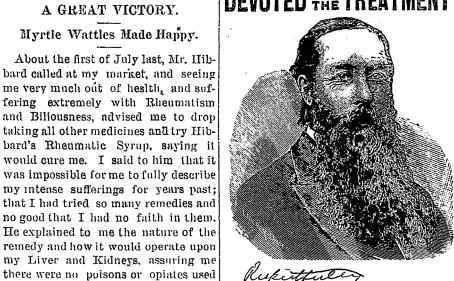
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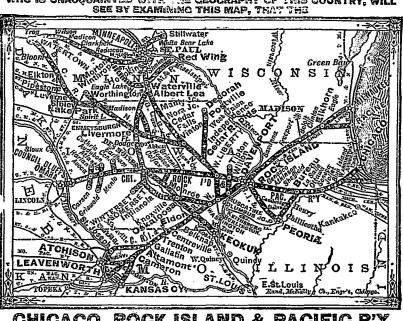
of cases cured when hope of a cure

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President and General Manager, Chicago. Drain Letting.

R. R. CABLE,

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, R. M. Shaffer, Township Drain Commissioner of the township of Weesaw, County of Berrien, State of Michigan, will, on Friday, the 3d day of Dec., 1886, at the home of Daniel Babcock, in the Townthip of Weesaw, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, proceed to receive bids for the construction of a new drain, commencing about 14.50 chains south of the corner of sections 25,27, 34 and tion of a new drain, commencing about 14:50 chains south of the corner of sections 26,27, 34 and 35, in township seven south, of range nineteen west, being the Township of Weesaw, in Berrien County, Alichigan, thence 6.60 chains north, 780 east; thence 14.90 chains north, 314 of west; thence 1.60 chains north, 370 east; thence 1.60 chains north, 470 east; thence 1.60 chains north, 2714 of east; thence 1.60 chains north, 2714 of east; thence 4.60 chains north, 150 east; thence 4.60 chains north, 150 east; thence 3.95 chains north, 400 east; 3.80 north, 1612 of west; thence 3.95 chains north, 400 east; thence 1.65 chains north, 170 chains north, 170 east to quarter line; thence 1.70 chains north, 170 east to quarter line; thence 1.70 chains north, 170 east; thence 1.85 chains north, 400 west; thence 2.15 chains north, 1912 west, to another swamp.

Contracts will be made with the lowest responsible bidder giving adequate security for the performance of the work, in a sum to be fixed by me. The date for the completion of such contract, and the terms of payment therefor, shall be announced at the time and place of letting. I reserve the right to reject any or all bids Dated this 20th day of November, A. D. 1885.

Township Drain Commissioner of the township of Weesaw.

(First publication Nov. 18, 1886.)

CITATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien,—ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said Country, held at the Probate office, in the village of Berrien. Springs, on the sixteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

Present, David E. Hinman, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Guenresy Smith, deceased.

On reading and fling the petition duly verified, of E. B Pennell, heir and legatee of said deceased, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to Bradley M. Pennell, or some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the 14th day of December vext, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden in the Probate Office, in the village of Berrien Springs, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the neutitioner should not be A particle is applied to each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circulars free. ELY BROS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y. 32y.



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