

THEODORE F. H. SPRENG, M. D., may be consult at his office unit 9 A. M. aud irom to 3 and atter 7 P. M. Office on Mein street, first oorsonth of Rough Bros', Wagon Works.

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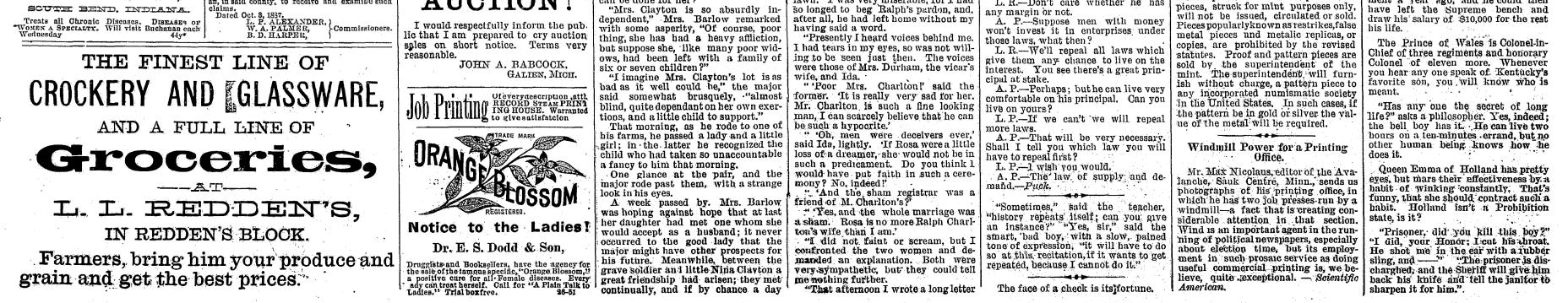
EVERY BOTTLE IS WARRANTED. TO BE HAD AT ALL GROCERS, DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

Packed in Cases or Barrels to suit Purchasers. Bottled at the Brewery,

DETROIT • MICH.

Dr. Elsie F. Anderson, 116 North Michigan street,

SCUTH BEND, INDIANA. Treats all Chronic Diseases. DISEASE9 OF WOMEN A SPECIALTY. Will visit Buchanan each Wednesday 44y*



+Stop only on signal. O, W. RUGGLES, Gen. P. & T. Agt. A. F. PEACOCK, Agent, Buchanau.

Estate of George G. Rough, Deceased.

Estate of George G. Kough, Deceased. (First publication Nov. 24, 1885.) STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien, -ss. S Probate Court for said County. At a session of the Probate Court for said Coun-ty, held at the Probate office, in the village of Ber-rien Springs, on Monday the twenty-first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-serven. Present, DAVID E. HINMAN, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of George G, Rough, an incompetent person. Peter Womer, Guardian of said estate, comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Guardian.

that he is now prepared to conder his inal account as such (inardian. Thereupon it is ordered, that Wednesday, the 21st day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Le assigned for the examining and al-lowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said decaused, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden in the Probate Office, in the village of Berrien Springs, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed: And it is further ordered, that said Guardian give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pend-ency of said account, and the hearing thereot, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Buchman Record, a newspaper brinted and cir-culated in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. (A true copy.) DAVID E. HINMAN, [L. S-] Judge of Probate Last publication Dec. 15, 1887. -

Last publication Dec. 15, 1887.

NORMAL & COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Benton Harbor, Mich.

Beniton Harbor, Mich. Beantiful New Buildings, New Furniture, Su-perb Collection of New Physical and Chemical Apparatus, including 45 in. Equatorial Telescope, one of Cronch's beez Binocular Microscopes, Auz-onx's Clastic Anatomical Models, &c., &c. This INSTITUTE, with a corps of experienced and enthusiastic teachers, offers in its courses facilities unsurpared in the West in proparing for Teaching, for all University courses, and for busi-ness. The ONLY SCHOOL in South-western Michi-gan and reighboring States whose graduates are admitted to ALL COURSES in the State Univer-sity withont examination. Normal Department, under the immediate charge of the Principal, is one of the Special features of the Institution. Expenses as low as the lowest. Send for a cat-nlogue. lloguie ne. GEO. J. EDGCUMBE, A. M., Ph. D. 34tf Principal, Commissioners' Notice.

Commissioners' Notice. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien.-ss. D Probate Court for said County. Estate of Henry Blodgett, deceased. The undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate of said county, Commissioners on Ulaims in the matter of said estate of Henry Blodgett, deceased, and six months from the 9th day of Angust, A D. 1887, having been al-lowed by said Judge of Probate to all persons helding claims against said estate, in which to present their claims to us for examination and ad-justment. Notice is hereby given, that we will meet on Monday, the 21st day of November, A. D. 1887, and on Thursday, the 9th day of February, A. D. 1888, at 9 O'clock A. M of each day, at the office of L. P. Alexander, in the village of Buchan-an, in said county, to receive and examine such claims.

I have had experience with Simmons Liver Regulator since 1865, and regard it as the greatest inclusive of the times for discases peruliar to malarial regions. So good a medicine deserves universal commendation. Rev. M. B. WILATON, Cor. Sec'y Southern Baptist Theo. Seminary.

"Many cases of Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, and Conges tive Chills, were promptly arrested and

LIVE GIAINS, were promptly arrested and entirely hanished by the use of your Simmons Liver Regulator. You don't say half enough in regard to the efficacy of your valuable medicine in cases of ague, intermittent fevers, etc. Every case has been arrested immediately. Be-lieve me when I say I was a sufferer for years with liver disease, and only found relief by using your medicine ROBERT J. WEEKS, Batavia, Kane Co., Ill."

THERE IS BUT ONE

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR See that you get the genuine with red "Z" on front of Wrapper. Prepared only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Sole Proprietors, Philadelphia, Pa. PRICE, \$1.00

STEKETER.C seriously of them; so it is folly to talk of the impossible." "I quite agree with you," said her mother, complacently. "Let the dead past bury its dead" is my motto; but Adelaide: do help me to entertain the major; you know I am not a matchmaker, but I do most earnestly desire NEURALG A DROPS to see you in a happy home of your

own before I die," and Mrs. Barlow wiped her eyes pathetically. A New Discovery. Price Only 50c. Per Bottle. The following week Major Iversleigh arrived. He had property in that HAS NEVER FAILED TO GURE. neighborhood, and had come to inspect

This valuable remedy is not only a sure curs for Neuralgia, but has no equal when used as an in-jection in the following diseases: LOCAL DISCHARGES, or WHITES, ULCERS, SWELLINGS, and NEURALGIA of the WOMB or BOWELS.

Try this remody and you will use no other. The expense is unusually small and value is unequalled by an other known preparation. WO WE Source to be and monthly pains are at once relieved by its use.

LADIES READ THIS! ** After Fourteen Months."

First Steketee-Sir: After laying for 14 months and doe foring with seven different physicalars without any benefit to me. I was induced to use Steketee's Neural fab Props. The use of your medicine was the only relief 1 got. I am able to do all my work. I was write with recommand its use. MRS, VISAA PREWITT. his knee. said, in answer to Mrs. Barlow's remark that the child was disturbing

MRS. VESTA FREWILL.
** Doctors Could Not Help Her.¹⁷ Middlerlile, Mich. June 21, 1883.
Mr. C. O. Stoketco, proprietor Steketce's Neuralgia Dropa: Mr wito war allicted with infanmation and neuralgia of the womb for sometime. Doctors could not help her, but half a dozen doces of your Steketce's Neu-ralgia broy: cured her. Vor Truly yours. Willing J. MILLS.

Ask your druggist for Steketee's Nouralgia Drops. If not for sale by your druggist I will sond it express paid, to uny address in the U.S., three bottles for one dollar and fifty cents. For Sale by all Druggists

HAKE YOUR OWN BITTERS.

A four onnce package of STEKETEE'S DRY BITTERS will make one gallon of the best Bitters known, which will care Indigestion, Pains in the Stomach, Feyer and Ague, and acts upon the Kid-neys and Bladder, and is the best Tonic known. Can be used with or without spirits. Full directions on each package. By mail, Frice only 25 conts. U.S. Stamps taken in payment. Address

GEO. G. STEKETEE, 89 Monroe St., Crand Rapids, Mich-MENTION THIS PAPER.

"How very sad!" said the major, lowering his voice. "Surely something can be done for her?" AUCTION!

a considerable amount of property

lately. Now, Adelaide, do listen to me

this once; you have always been so

headstrong and wilful, that your non-

success is altogether owing to your

"My non-success!" echoed Miss Bar-low, innocently. "Why, my dear moth-er, you speak in riddles." Mrs. Barlow beaved a sigh.

she cried irately. "Any other girl would be ashamed to live upon her

uncle's bounty, and you might have

been comfortably settled long ago;

why, there was Geoffrey Carden, and

"Oh, mother dear, spare me!" Ade-laide cried. "I assure you that neither

of the estimable gentlemen you mention ever thought seriously of me,

and I know that I never thought

some improvements thereon.

One morning Mrs. Barlow, her

daughter and guest, were sitting at

breakfast, when the door opened and

a little girl of six or seven entered the

room. Adelaide tried to place her in a

high chair by the table, but the little

thing walked up to the major's side,

and stood for a moment looking into

"Nina likes you," she said demurely.

The soldier smiled, and took her on

"I am very fond of children." he

The young lady evidently enjoyed

sharing the major's breakfast, but

directly she had finished she declared

that "Mamma wanted her," so hurried

"Poor little mite!" said Adelaide.

wonder what will become of her! Her

mother is rapidly losing her sight, and

"Mrs. Clayton is a widow. She is a

very fine musician, and has been teach-

ing music here for the last three years:

but I suppose she will have to give up

teaching now, and the poor thing is

the doctor says she will be totally

"You are too provoking, Adelaide,"

stupidity."

Hugh-"

his face.

him.

away.

blind by-and-by.'

absolutely penniless."

nie to accompany her home. I have often wondered since why she should

have done so, for I am sure she was not prompted by any feeling of kindness toward me. "I went, and at her home I met a gentleman, Ralph Charlton. He was

several years my senior, but for the first time in my life I felt that I was beloved. We became very close friends: he sympathized with all my petty worries and annoyances, and finally proposed that we should be married in the course of a few weeks. I was just seventeen, so the idea pleased me not a little.

"Early in January Ida and I return-ed to London, and the following morning I left the school. Ralph met me at the corner of the street, and we were married at a registrar's office. My husband had been in the army, but had retired, having succeeded to a small property. For nearly two years we were very happy; I had learned to love Ralph passionately, and I believed

that he loved me as intensely. "But one day Ida Fulton came to visit some friends in the neighborhood, tion." and I felt in duty bound to invite her to stay with us. She came, and almost from the first day of her visit my happiness declined. She was unquestiona bly very beautiful and fascinating. Hitherto we had lived a quiet and somewhat retired life. My husband was indefatigable in his scientific researches, and we used to spend many hours daily in his study. But now all was changed. Ida required life and gayety, and as she was our guest, we resolved to forego our pleasant hours in the library till we were once more alone.

Gradually I noticed that my husband was not so easily pleased as he used to be: he would complain of my dresses. my singing, and of my childishness generally. Had I tried, I feel sure I might very easily have regained my influence over him, for I know that he was fond of me; but I had been spoiled by him: he had been so attentive to my every whim, that I was too perverse and wilful to exert myself to please. I fancied that Ida cared for Ralph, and

I became very jealous of his attentions to her, though I know now that they were only the attentions of a host to his guest.

"One morning Ralph told me that he was going to London, and would not be home for a week. I was just going to tell him how sorry I was that I had

not studied him more, when the door opened and Ida entered the room. Then my husband had to hurry to the station, and I was left alone with my guest.

"L suppose I made a poor hostess, for Ida soon went out; while I took a book and seated myself under a tree on the lawn. I was very miserable, for I had so longed to beg Ralph's pardon, and, after all, he had left home without my

in the fact that letters came from me to you daily. Well, I did all in my power to trace you, but could hear nothing of you. Then I went abroad,

and finally joined the regular army in Egypt. There I received a wound which has rendered my left arm comparatively useless, so I retired and came home to find that Jim Iversleigh

had left his property to me. "Here I saw my little daughter, and afterward my wife. I had great difficulty to keep from revealing myself. there and then; but. upon reflection, resolved to practice a little stratagemyou know I am something of a ventriloquist; so whenever I chanced to be in

your presence, I disguised my voice. I thought I would try to win your love before letting you know, dear, that I was your husband."

"And you proposed to your own wife!" said Mrs. Clayton, smiling. "No, I proposed nothing to you," he said laughing. "I merely told you that I loved you. which was true. 1 intended revealing my identity that evening, but I feared lest I might agitate you too much in your then nervous condi-

"Oh, Ralph, I can never forgive myself for doubting you!" "Poor child!" he said tenderly. "You were so young and inexperienced, and that girl, Ida, was so clever, that the

proofs of my guilt seemed very strong; but next time you hear anything against me, let me plead my own innocence. There, my darling, don't cry, but let us rejoice in our newly found happiness. Now, Nina, let me hear you call me 'papa!' "

Miss Nina was only too pleased to comply with his request. "My dear mamma, what a terrible pit we might have fallen into! Just imagine the consequences if I had married Major Iversleigh!" "Yes, my dear. I am quite pleased

that you are taking the curate: if he isn't brilliant, he is certainly safe."-Waverly Magazine.

Legislating a Millennium In. Labor Reformer-O, we're getting along finely. All we want is more

lawsl American Philosopher-More laws, eħ?

L. R.-Yes, sir. We want laws to regulate the relations between capital and labor. A. P.-That's not very definit. L. R .- So a capitalist will have to pay big wages, you know. A. P.--And thus increase the cost of his products? L. R-O, we'er got that all figured

out. We'er going to have laws to fix the price of products, too! A. P.-Not leave him any margin, eh ?

L. R.-Don't care whether he has any margin or not.

How The Engagement Closed.

"Hallo, old boy!" exclaimed Robinson. "How are you? Glad to see you.' "First rate," answered Jones. "You

well? "Thanks; quite! By the way, I

heard you were engaged to Miss Bondclipper." "No, Robinson; I was engaged to her, but that is rast."

ommend her."

ed an army of policemen in the cities. "Well, Jones, between you and me, It is a business which puts out the now, you are a lucky boy. She's rich, fire on the hearth and condemns wives of course, but that is all she has to recand children to hunger, cold and rags. It is a business which fosters vice

tests.

al courts.

chant and business man hates and de-

It is a business which is the stand-

It is a business which makes ninety

per cent. of the pauperism for which

It is a business which makes ninety

It is a business which keeps employ-

Drunkeness means peculation, theft,

robbery, arson, forgery, murder; for it

Fueilleton.

Much alarm exists among coffee

planters in Brazil owing to a new

in it still, fetched but \$1 at an auction

A solid cut-glass bedstead, richly

worked, was lately made at Birming-

ham, Éngland, for a Calcutta mil-

The bicycle has been adopted in

Persia. Six of the machines are in use

in Teheran—two by nobles, the others

A runaway couple seated on the

back of a small mule rode up to the

court house, at Milton, Fla., the other

The man who blows the cornet in a

rural brass band down in Maine is six

feet and ten inches tall, and the band

is looking for a drum major that won't

look like a midget prancing in front of

A farmer who resides within four

miles of Lincoln, Logan county, Ill., had never heard of the Haymarket

riot, nor the trial of the anarchists, up

Isaac Ellis, a Petersburg, Va., pa-

triarch has recently taken unto him-

self his eighth wife. Ellis is 75 years

old, and is the father of thirty-six

Chief Justice Waite was 71 years old

Tuesday. He was eligible to retire-

ment a year ago, and he could then

to the day of the execution.

day, and were married by the county

the other day in Reading, Pa.

lionaire.

judge.

him.

children.

by telegraph men.

leads to all these crimes.

per cent. of the business of the crimi

ing dread of every mother

the tax-payer has to pay.

"Yes." for profit and educates in wickedness "And then her money is really only for gain. prospective, you know. Her father Drunkenness comprises all other vices. It is the dictionary of vice, for might lose it all in a pork deal. or in an unwise flyer in stocks, before the it includes every vice. daughter got to handle it."

"That is true." "Well, that's the way I look at it. I could have married her myself. "You could?"

"It's a fact: but I counted the cost and drew out just in time. Fortunate. wasn't it?" 'Very.

"But tell me how you managed to disease having broken out in the coffee break the engagement. Mine hadn't shrubs. gone quite that far." "I didn't break it." A piano that has seen service for over a hundred years, and had music

"Oh, she did it herself, did she? But perhaps I ought not to say anything about it. I supposed, of course, you broke it yourself, as she was so anxious to marry, and everybody knows that."

"Oh. you needn't apologize. I'm not worrying at all about it." "That is good. .I like to see a man

keep a stiff upper lip. Might I inquire what made her break it?" "Oh, she didn't break it either." "Well, that's strange. Then it must have been her father.'

"No: he had no objection." "Then how did you get out of the engagement?" 'I married her last week."

"Ah-h-h!" with a gasp. "Well, I must really be going on. Good-by." "Good-by."

For Coin Collectors.

A coin is said to be "proof" when it is specially struck by hand press, instead of by steam press, from a polished planchet, and a "proof set" is a complete set of proofs of current coins. A "pattern piece" is an early specimen of proof from a newly adopted coinage die or dies. An impression in soft metal to test an experimental die is called a "trial piece." When a piece is struck from regular dies on experimental dies with experiment legends, device or designs, it is denominated an experimental piece." Trial and experimental pieces, struck for mint purposes only,

BUCHANAN RECORD.

JOHN C. HOLMES, Editor.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1887.

Strong talk that Prof. Dickey will be the Prohibition candidate for Presi-

dent next year. Poor Dickey.

The Supreme Court has sustained the Kansas prohibitory law, in a recont decision.

Anarchism has as suddenly quieted as politics after a general election. The medicine administered in Chicago had a most soothing effect.

The Chicago anarchists are circulating treasonable documents again. Apropos of this the agricultural reports indicate that the hemp crop is large and of superior quality.—*Philadelphia* Press.

The prospect is now good that the republican national convention will be held in Chicago again next year. Chicago is about as easily accessible as any of the large cities and certainly knows how to care for such crowds.

Atlanta, Georgia, after two years trial of Prohibition has just voted by a majority of over 1,100 to return to the old tax law. The result of the attempt to prohibit was, as it proves in all large cities, to give Atlanta more drunkenness and crime, heavier taxes and practically no restriction to the traffic.

The post office department appears determined to monopolize the business of printing envelopes. A recent order of that department prohibits advertisements being printed on envelopes and as the government prints the return card with the person's name without charge on stamped envelopes, the order has something of the appearance of an attempt to drive the printers out of the envelop field entirely.

Justice Harlan delivered the opinion of the United States court Monday in the two so-called prohibition cases of Peter Mugler, the plaintiff in error, versus The State of Kansas, and in the case of the state of Kansas versus Herman Ziebold and others, affirming the judgment of the lower court in the two "Mugler" cases, and reversing the

judgment in the Ziebold case. The effect of this opinion is to declare valid the prohibition laws of the state of Kansas and is of course a victory for the prohibitionists. The decision sustaining the right of a state under its "police powers" to suppress the manufacture of liquor and the liquor traffic within its limits without making any compensation to the distiller or liquor dealer for the value of the property destroyed by such state action. This is the hardest blow that has ever struck the liquor interests and one from which it will not recover history of this country

ner, nerotulojo ins redeniption of the 3 per the, herotoio's the redeniption of the 3 per cents only, which were payable at the option of the government, has afforded a means for the disbursement of the excess of our revenues; but these bounds have all been retired, and there aro no bonds outstanding, the payment of which we

the state of the state of the state of the state of the

The intervent is the second of the second the

gart operations will be made for the purpose of gart operations will be made for the purpose of avaiding the accumulation of an excess of revenue, such examples the demonstration of all just a necetions of public duty which is en-trails, emulates a reckless improvidence not in the least consistent with the mission of our poo-ple or the high beneficent purposes of our gov-orrowent

I have deemed it my duty thus to bring to the Inowledge of my countrymen as well as to the attention of their representatives to the respon-sibility of legislative relicf, the gravity of our fanancial situation. The failure of the corrects Innancial situation. The failure of the confires beretofore to provide against the danger which it was quite evident the very nature of the dif-ficulty must necessary produce, caused a condi-tion of financial distress and apprehension since their last adjournment which taxed to the ut-most all the authority and expedients within ex-cutive control; and these appear now to be ex-hausted. If disaster results from the continued investion of congress the reconstility must rest

their last adjournment which taxed to the ut-most all the unbrity and expedients within ex-ecutive control; and these appear now to be ex-hausted. If disaster results from the continued inaction of congress the rosponsibility must rest where it belongs. The situation thus far is franght with danger which should be fully realized, and thoogh it presents features of wrong to the people as well as to the country, it is but a result growing out of a perfectly palpable and apparent cause con-stantly reproducing the same alarning circum-stances—a congested national treasury and a de-pleted more try condition in the business of the country. It need hardly to stated that while the present situation demands a remedy we can only be saved from a predicament in the future by the removal of the cause. Our scheme of taxation by means of which this needless surplus is taken from the people and put hit the public treasury, consists of a tariff or duty levical upon importations from abroad and internal revoue taxes levical upon the con-sumption of tobacco and spirituous and mait lixuors. It must be considered that nono of these taxes relating to things subjected to informal rev-ence taxation are, strictly speaking, necessary, and it appears to be no just cause of complant of the consumers of the articles, and there seems to be nothing so well able to bcar the burden without hardship to any portion of the people. But our present tariff laws, the various, in-equitable and ilig al source of unceessary 'ax-ation, ought to be at once revised and amended. These laws, as their primary and plain effect, raiss the price to consumers of all articles imported and subject to duty, by r. cisely, the sum paid for such duties. Thus the annount of the duty meas-ures the tax paid by those who purchase for uso these imported articles. Mary of these things, however, are raised or manufactured in our own country, and the duties now leviced upon foreign goods and products are called protection to these home manufactures, becanse they ren

ported wool which these sheep yield is 10 cents on each pound if of the value of 30 cents or less, and 12 cents if of the value of more than 30 cents. If the liberal estimate of six pounds be allowed for each ilecce, the duty thereon would be 60 or for each fileee, the duty thereon would be 60 or 72 cents, and this may be taken as the utmost un-hancement of its price to the farmer by reasen of this duty. Eighteen dollars would thus repre-

cf this duty. Eighteen dolfars would thus repre-sent the increased price of the wool from twenty-five sheep and 30 that from the wool of fity sheep; and at present values this addition would amount to about one-third of its price. If upon its sale the farmer receives this or a less tariff predisty that sum, which in all its changes with adhree to it, until it reaches the consumer. When manufactured into cloth and other g ods and material for use, its cost is not only increased to the extent of the farmer's tariff profits, but a further sum has been added for the benefit of the manufacturer under the operation of other tariff laws.

In the meantime the day arrives when the In the meantime the day arrives when the farmer finds it accessary to purchase woolen goods and material to clothe himself and family for the winter. When he faces the trade man for that purpose, he discovers that he is obliged not only to return in the way of increased prices, his tariif profit on the wool he sold, and which then perhaps lies before him in manufactured form, but that he must add a considerable sun therebet a meter further increase in cost caused form, but that he must add a considerable sum thereto is meet a further increase in cost caused by a tariff duty on the manufacture. Thus in the end, he is aroused to the fact that he has paid up on a moderate purchase, as a result of the tariff scheme, which, when he sold his wool seemed so profitable, an increase in price more than sufficient to sweep away all the tariff profit he received upon the wool he produced and sold.

The relative to solve the word he produced and sold. When the number of farmers engaged in wool raising is compared with all the farmers in the country, and the small proportion they bear to our population is considered; when it is made apparent that, in the case of a large part of those who own sheep, the bonefit of the present tariff or wool is illusory; and, above all, when it must be conceded that the increase of the cost of liv-ing caused by such tariff, becomes a burden upon those with moderate means, and the poor, the employed and the unemployed, the sick and well, and the young and old, and that it consti-tutes a tax which, with reloutless grasp, is fast-ened upon the clothing of every man, women, and child in the land, reasons are suggested why the removal or reduction of this duty should be included in a revision of our tariff laws. In speaking of the increased cost to the con-sumer of our home manufactures, resulting from a duty laid upon imported articles of the same description, the fact is not overlooked that com-petition among our domestic producers some-times has the effect of keeping the price of their products below the highest limit allowed by such atty. But it is notorious that this compatition is too often strangled by combinations quite pre-valent at this time, and frequently called trusts, which have for their object the regulation of the supply and price of commodities made and sold by mombers of these solish achemers. If, how-ever, in the absence of such combination, a healthy and free compatition reduces the price of any particular dutabation articles of home pro-duction, below the limit, which it mit, ht cherwise reach under our tariff laws, and if, with such re-duced price, its manufacture continues to thrive,

duction, below the limit which it mi, ht otherwise reach under our tariff laws, and if, with such ro-dneed price, its manufacture continues to thrive, it is entirely evident that one thing has been discovered which should be carsfully scrutinized in an effort to reduce taxation. The necessity of combination to maintain the price of any com-medityle the tariff point furnishes proof that some one is wilting to accept lower prices for such commodity, and that such prices are re-muncrative; and later prices produced by com-metition prove the same thing. Thus where either of these conditions exist, a case would seem to be presented for an easy reduction of taxation.

seem to be presented for an easy reduction of taratica. The considerations which have been presented touching our tariff laws are intended only to en-farce an earnest recommendation that the sur-plus revenues of the government be provented by the reduction of our customs duties, and, at the same time, to emphasize a suggestion that in ac-complishing this purpose, we may discharge a double duty to our people by granting to them a measure of relief from tariff taxation in quarters where it is most needed and from sources where it can be most fatiy and justly accorded. Nor can the presentation made of such consideration be, with any degree of fairness, regarded as ovi-dence of unfriendlyness toward our manufactur-ing interests, or of any lack of appreciation of their value and importance. These interests constitute a leading and most substantial ele-ment of our national greatness and farmish the proud proof of our country's progress. But if in the emergency that presses upon us our manu-facturers are asked to surrender something for the public good and to avert disaster, their patri-dism as well as a grateful recognition of ad-

The emergency that presses upon us our manu-facturers are asked to surrender something for the public good and to avert disaster, their patri-otism, as well as a grateful recognition of ad-vantages already afforded, should lead them to willing co-peration. No demand is made that they shall forego all the benefits of governmental regard; but they cannot fail to be admon-ish d of their duty, as well as their enlightened self-interestand safety, when they are reminded of the fact that financial panic and collapse, to which the present condition tends, afford no greater shelter or protection to our manufactures than to our other important enterprises. Oppor-tunity for safe, careful and deliberato reform is now offered; and none of us should be unmind-ful of a time when an abased and irriated people, heedless of those who have resisted timely and reasonable relief, may insist upon a radical and sweeping rectilication of their wrongs. The difficulty attending a wise and fair revis-vision of our turiff laws is not under-estimated. It will require on the part of compress great labor and care and especially a broad and intional contemplation of the subject, and a pathotic dis-regard of such local and soffish claims as are un-reasonable. and reckless of the welfare of the en-tire country.

unable and reckless of the welfare of the enire country.

Under our present laws more than 4,000 articles are subject to duty. Many of these do not in any way compete with our own manufactures, and many are hardly worth attention as subjects of revenue. A considerable reduction can be made In this we have the second as a second as price of raw material, could be accordingly mod-filed. Such reduction, or free importation, would serve besides to largely reduce the revenue. It is not apparent how such a charge can have any injurious effect upon our manufacturers. On the contrary, it would appear to give them a better chance in fareign markets with the manufacturers of other countries who cheapen their wares by free ma-terial. Thus our people might have the opportunity of extending their sales beyond the limits of home consump-tion, saving them from the depression, interruption in business and loss caused by a guitt d-iomestic market, and affording their em-ple es more certain and steady labor, with its re-sulting quits and contentment. The question thus importively presented for solution should be approached in a spirit higher than parti-ambip, and considered in the bight of that regard for particide duty which should characterize the action of those intrusted with the weal of a confiding people. But the obliga-tion to declared pratry policy and principle is not wanting to urge prompt and effective action. Both of the gract political parties now repre-sented in the governm-nt, have, by repeated and authoritative declarations, condemned the condition of our laws which permit the collec-tion from the people of unnecessary rowene, and have, in the most solem manner, promised us correction; and neither as citizens or parti-sans are our countryment in a mood to condome sans are our countrymen in a mood to condone the deliberate violation of these pledges. sans are our countrymen in a mood to condone the deliberate violation of these piedges. Our progress toward a wise conclusion will not be improved by dwelling upon the theories of protection and free trade. This savors too much of bandying opithets. It is a condition which condition may involve a slight reduction of the advantages which we award our home produc-tions, but the entire withdrawal of such advan-tages should not be contomplated. The question of free trade is absolutely irrelevant and the per-sistent claims made in certain quarters, that all effort to relieve the people from unjust and un-necessary taxation are schemes of so-called free-traders, is mischievous aud far removed from any consideration for the public good. The simple and plain duty which we owe the people is to reduce taxation to the necessary expanses of an economical oparation of the government, and to restore to the business of the country the money which we hold in the treasury through the perversion of governmental powers. These things can and should be done with safety to all our industries, without danger to the opportun-ity for remunerative labor which our working-menuecd, and with beneft' to them and all our industries, without danger to the opportun-ity for remunerative labor which our working-menuecd, and with beneft' to them and all our people, by cheapening their measure of their com-iforts. The constitution provides that the president \$3,000. tence and incr. asing the measure of their com-forts. The constitution provides that the president "shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the Union." It has been the enstein of the executive, in compliance with this provision, to annually exhibit to the congress, at the opening of its session, the gen-eral condition of the country, and to detail, with some particularity, the operations of the differ-entex cutive departments. It would be espe-cially agree able to follow this conreat the pres-ent time, and to call attention to the valuable nonomplishments of these departments during tide last fl. cal year, but I am so much impressed with the paramount importance of the subject to which this connection has thus far been devoted, that I shall forego the addition of any other topic and only arge upon your immediate consideration the "state of the Union" as shown in the presentecondition of our treasury and our general fiscal situation, upon which every ele-ment of our safety and prosperity deponds. The reports of the online the arguetted information touching the transactions of

"Senator Standford : "I wasn't able to hear it very well, but what I did hear of it struck me as being something in the way of a free trade argu-Senator Call: "A very able documont." Senator Paddock: (Republican.) "It is a big

own way, and for almost two years Snyder con-tinued his tireless, endless walk. It is a timated ard for the Republicans." "Senator Hiscock: "We can carry New York that he has walked a distance more than equal to twice the circuit of the globe. Snyder was a farmer and had a horror of notoriety. He chesed by the biggest majority it was ever carried if they give us that platform."

Senator Tellor; "Its a romarkable message und very weak." tor Fry: "Its a good onough platform for

derful attraction. On the way to Chicago h ho Republicans," Senator Allison: "If the president means free trade--and I take it that he does—it will be a car. He continued walking almost to the time of his death. His family is left in comfortable

ood enough document for the Republians." Senator Chansler: "I only fear the Demoeratic party will not endorse it, and will go back on it. The Republicans want nothing better with which to sweep the country."

Senator Spooner: "A free trade essay, I'm

Senator Spooner: "A free trade essay, Im glad to see them show their hand." Senator Resgan: "I like, and endorse it." Senator Gray: "Strong, original and charac-teristic of the man. Mr. Cleveland is the strong-est president since Jackson." fire carly Tuesday morning, and Mr. West, who was 80 years old, was burned to death. It is sup Senator Eustis: "It is an admirable message

and suits us." Senator Blackburn: "If there's anything I

don't want to be quoted on its this message." Representative Heisland, of Pennsylvania, Republican: "We can defeat that doctrino by 109,000 majority in Pennsylvania." Representativo Glover, Democrat; "I heard

nly portions of it, but I have talked with many of the Ohio delegation and they are against the nessage because of the argument against a tariff on wool. Without Ohio in accord, I fear but litle can be accomplished."

Representative Cox, Democrat: "Didn't hear it at all, but it is on the right lines."

Representativo Gibson, Democrat: "Tho strongost and boldest expression ever made by any one on the subject. I heartily approve every ord of it. It is the line we must hew to." Representative Bliss, Democrat: "Tell you what I think of it to-morrow."

Representative Hovey, of Indiana : "It creates in emergency and ignores the real issue before the country-that of distributing the surplus. It will harn the Domocratic party, and by ignoring the soldiers bring them solidly over to us."

Representative Fuller, of Iowa, Republican: "We can stand such stuff as that." Representative Bayne, of Pennsylvania, Re-publican: "With a balance of trade against us

mounting to \$50,000,000 annually, a man capable of single entry bookkeeping ought to know such alk is absurd.

Representative Owen, of Indiana, Republican "It is a characteristic message, written, as usual, on the line of a stump speech. The demand for free wool and the silence on sugar, when there aro 1,000,000 wool growers and less than 17,000 sugar producers, will not quite meet the better idgment of the people."

Representativo Bingham, of Pennsylvania, Republican: "It weakens the president and is the nest extreme Democratic sentiment I ever heard attered on the floor of this house."

Representative Hooker, of Mississippi, Demo-

Representative Hoster, of Instassippi, Denio-crat: "It is strong, unique, and the grounds are well taken. The party will indorse it." Representative McKiuley, of Ohio, Repub-lican: "The issue is nundo. It is free trade against protection, find will give us strength." Representative White, of Indiana, Republican: 'A relash, and a misstatement of figures and facts."

Representativo Mills said: "Good, elegant. Could not be better." Representative Springer said: "That is a good

no. He hits the nail on the head every time We have our platform."

Representative Townshend said: "Elegant, elegant, it beats them all. It could not be bot-ter. We are going to stand by him and we are going to win.

Representativo Hemphill expressed satisfac-

Representativo Randall declared that he had nothing to say on the subject at present. Ho was going to read the message again. Representative Bland said: "Its the best we

have ever had. I have not heard its equal since I have been in congress."

A large number of Democrats in both liouses declined to express opinions of the message until they have more carefully considered it.

IMPORTANT NOMINATIONS.

Lamar for the Supremo Court and Vilas for Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON CITY. Dec. 7 .- The presiden Tuesday sent the following nominations to the enate: Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the United States: Wm. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, to besceretary of the interior; Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, to be postmaster general; Charles S. Fairchild, of New York, to be secretary of the treasury; George L. Rives, of New York, to be assistant secretary of state: Isaac H. Maynard, of New York, to be assistant sceretary of the treasury; Sigourney Butler, of Massachusetts, to

be second comptroller of the treasury ; James W. Hyatt, of Connecticut, to be United States treasher as anything." She and I persuad

The wages of sin pay off many a church debt.

The most delicate constitution can safely use Dr. J. II. McLean's Tar Wine Lung Balm. It is a sure cure for coughs, loss of voice, and all throat and lung diseases. 40m3

several enterprising showing who came to hire him off his farm, but finally went to Chicago, The man who agrees with you in everything expects to be paid one way or another.

What Am I To Do? The symptoms of Biliousness are an happily but too well-known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A Bilious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquors but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at my time; if it is not white and furred, it is rough, at all events.

The digestive system is wholly out of order and Diarrhea or Constipation LONDON, Dec. 7 .- The mill owners of Northmay be a symptom or the two may almpton whose employes are on strike have de ternate. There are often Hemorrhoids clared a lock-out. This action renders 15,000 workers without means of obtaining employment or even loss of blood. There may be riddiness and headache and acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this if not | line of the township of Buchanan, JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 7.-A horrible case of cruolty occurred Monday evening in the juvenile effect a cure try Green's August Flower, it costs but a trifle and thousands formitory of the Nunnery of Kenmare, St. Joeph's home. Frei Riley, an incorrigible youngattest its efficacy. $\mathbf{2}$

> Messenger Boy's Diary - "Monday, bired: Tuesday, tired; Wednesday, fired.

Let Me Show You what a saving I have made during the last year by being my own doctor. Last year I paid out \$96.25 for doctors and their medicine; this year I paid \$5.00 for six bottle of Sulphur Bitters. and they have kent health in my whole family. They are the best and purest medicines ever made .- Charles King, 90 Temple Street, Boston, Mass.

When a musician goes fishing docs he castanet in the hope of catching a basson?

a lawyer's clerk here, but now a court stenog rapher at Chicago, who was in a small way con Many New Ideas n the home cure of diseases, accidents, nected with the crime, has turned state's eviand how to cure them, and how many dence, and it is upon his ailidavit that the prose hints of value to the sick will be found in Dr. Kaufmann's great Medical Work: elegant illustrations Send Orreage. Dec. 7 -- The committee appointed thee 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & by the Anarchists to select a burial place for the executed men has decided to purchase eight lots in Waldheim, containing 1,533 square feet, at 60 Co., Boston, Mass., and receive a copy free.

cents a foot, amounting in all to \$919 89. A con-A great many reople are troubled tract was signed by Messrs. Stauber, Oppenwith disease of the I's. heimer, Linnemoyer and Dr. Schmidt to the ef-fect that no speeches shall be made at the graves

D)n't Experiment.-6 nent shall be submitted to the directors, and it You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems at first only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose on you with some MR. CYRUS B. GROAT, of Fairland, cheap imitation of Dr. King's New realizing the advantage of a central Discovery for consumption, coughs ocation, has traded his Fairland farm and colds, but he sure you get the genfor Mr. Charles R. Kelsey's farm rear uine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all throat, lung and chest affections. Trial bottles free, at W. H. Keeler's Drug Store. Large bottles \$1

> The silent man is often worth listening to.

A Sound Legal Opinion.-6 E. Bainbridge Munday, Esq., County Atty., Clay Co., Tex., says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with malaria fever and jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved my life."

natures of one hundred and fifty thou Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave. Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He sand men and women who were in duced to sign the pledge through his positively believes he would have died. personal efforts. These names-many had it not been for Electric Bitters. of them tear-bedewed and written with This great remedy will ward off, as trembling hand-represent stories of well as cure all malaria diseases, and or all kidney, liver and stomach disor

ever seen. It contains two hundred

and twenty-seven fine engravings by We- the subscribers, freeholders of the best artists and engravers in the world. Many of these illustrations the townships of Niles and Buchanan are "too funny for anything." while as indicated below, hereby give notice, others depict wretchedness and woe. that on the fourth day of January, A. Sixteen of these engravings are full-D. 1888, at a meeting of the board of page ones, and are magnificent specisupervisors of the county of Berrien, mens of art. Two hundred and nine in the State of Michigan, to be held on are text illustrations. There are two said day, in the Snpervisors' room in tine steel-plate portraits. One is from the court house of the county of Ber-

PUBLIC NOTICE.

the west boundary line of sections five,

eight, seventeen, twenty, twenty-nine

and thirty-two, and attaching the same

to said township of Buchanan, so that

the west boundary line of the town-

ship of Niles and the east boundary

TP. OF BUCHANAN

WM. BURRUS,

T. R. MARBLE

JOHN SEARLS,

WM. CONRADT,

GEORGE SEARLS.

E. A. BECKWITH.

as follows to-wit:

and state of Michigan.

F. H. GOODENOUGH LEVI LOGAN.

JOHN M. PLATTS, A. BROCEUS.

ABRAM C. J.OGAN. ALVIN BATES,

BURTON JARVIS. WM. BROCEUS.

John B. Gough's Last and Best Book

Platform Echoes.

This new and splendidly illustrated

from a drunkard's grave, and how this

once wretched and despised sot became

time. For seven years he stood amid

the horrors of delirium tremens, an

or bronze-containing the original sig-

one of the most famous men of our

JOHN E. BARMORE, J. F. MONTAGUE,

TOWNSHIP OF NILES.

HENRY BROCEUS,

HENRY G. MEAD,

GEO. R. TREAT.

FRANK MYLER,

ED. E. CALVIN.

A. J. CAROTHERS,

O. W. MAIN,

GEO. SWINK.

JOHN PEARS.

WM. BLAKE.

a life-size full length painting, showrien, in the village of Berrien Springs. ing Mr. Gough as he appeared shortly in said county of Berrien, we, said after his rescue. The other is from a subscribers, and other freeholders of photograph taken just before his death. said townships of Niles and Buchanan, All in all, it is one of the finest ever will present an application to said produced by the American press. board of supervisors, praying said

We advise our readers to buy Platboard to alter the boundary line beform Echoes at the first opportunity. tween the township of Niles and the They can, in our opinion, much better township of Buchanan in said county afford to dispense with a dozen other books than not possess this. Once be By detaching all the lands in the said township of Niles lying west of gun it will not willingly be laid asid

till the last page is finished. NATURE'S A RELIABLE REMED. For Sick Stomach, CURE FOR Billow Headache,

CONSTIPATION, CONSTIPATION, Seltzer Aperien Tarnati's Effecter Seltzer Aperien shall be the section line running north Sick-Headache, AND DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA. and south between sections five and six, seven and eight, seventeen and eighteen, nineteen and twenty, twentynine and thirty, and thirty-one and thirty-two, in town seven south, range seventeen west, that is to say, in the township of Niles. county of Berrien FREEHOLDERS OF THE | FREEHOLDERS OF THE

Estate of George G. Rough.

First publication Dec. 1, 1887. CTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien, ss.-N At a session of the Probate Court for said Coun-ty, held at the Probate office, in the village of Ber-rien Springs, on the twenty-third day of Novem-ber, in the year one thousand eight hundred aud dispute seven ERASTUS KELSEY HENRY BRADLEY, Present, DAVID E. HINMAN, Judge of Frobete, In the matter of the estate of George G. Rough, R. V. CLARK, Jos. W. FULLER,

In the matter of the estate of George G. Hongh, deceased. On reading and filing the pelition, duly verified, of Margaret Hoffman, praying that a certain in-strument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that Administra-tion of said estate may be grouted to Stephen Arney and Henry A Swartz, the Executors named in said will, or to some other suitable person. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 25th day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceas-ed, and all other persons interested in said extate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be bolden at the Probate office, in the village of Berrien Springs, in said court, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the persons interested on the granited. And it is further ordered, that said petitioners give notice to the persons interested in said extate, of the pend-ency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Euchanan Record, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. (A true copy.) Judge of Probate. Last publication Dec. 22, 1867. volume is the last book written by the world-famous John B. Gough, and was completed by him just previous to his death. Every one is familiar with the story of his early life, and of his rescue

abject slave to bottle; and his condition and wretched appearance were **BICHLY** Rewarded are those who rea-houorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are such as to exclaim, "There's the man who has been in hell?" The rich and uniearned, have been alike thrilled and moved by his burning words. He swayed brilliant audiences of royalty and fashion; spoke in State prisons, jails, poorhouses, penitentiaries, re-to the draf, and dumb, and blind; to audiences composed whether of the state of

audiences composed wholly of outcasts; and to audiences numbering thousands of children. At bis feet more than ten million people sat and listened in ad-miration and wonder. In his library may be seen a set of large volumes—a far better memorial of his life and labors than any monument of marble or bronze—containing the original sign audiences composed wholly of outcasts;

Used all the Year Round

SARSAPARILLA

LIVER COMPLAINT,

DYSPEPSIA,

AND FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

AND FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD. It has been in use for 25 years, and has proved to be the best preparation in the market for SICK HEADACHE, PAIN IN THE SIDE OR RACK, LIVER COM-PLAINT, PLMPLES ON THE FACE, DYSPEPSIA, PILES, and all Discases that arise from a Disordered Liver or an impure blood. Thousands of our best people take it and give it to their chil-dren. Physicians prescribe it daily. Those who use it once recommend it to others.

DETROIT, MICH.

The saloon is in politics to stay, and the Democracy has hired out as its bartender. Girls and Mothers Read This! I wish to tell you of the case of a girl sixteen years old, who had been sick with suppression two years. Her father had paid over \$300 for doctors' bills, still she was fuiling. She had the worst countenance that I have ever seen, a kind of greenish yellow;

PHACTS AND PHYSIC.

The second a state of the second s

friends tried

He walked day and night and would cry

out in pain when his friends tried to stop him. They concluded to let him have his

where he was on exhibition, and proved a wo

circumstances, as Snyder made considerabi

An Aged Man Burned to Death.

George Jacob West, a rolived merchant of this

city, situated north of the city, was destroyed by

osed that a lamp exploded or was upset during

Fifteen Thousand Men Locked Oat.

Most Horrible Cruelty.

ster of 10 years, took Thos. Jones, another inmate

aged 4 years, to the kitchen, where he gagger

ing the child's pants, deliberately placed him

upon a red-hot range and held him thero. The boys were not missed until the odor of burning

flesh was noticed by Sister Mary Evangelist. She hurried to the kitchen and rescued the vic-tim, who cannot survive his dreadful injuries.

His tormontor showed no signs of remorse when

That Ohio Tally-Sheat Forcery

Columnus, Dec. 7 .- The matter of the tally

sheet forgery, committed here at the fail elec-tion of 13:5, soveral attempts to unearth the per-petrators of which have failed, was brought up

again Monday. An application was filed by State's Attorney Huling for a special grand jury

to investigate certain persons, against whom it is said overwhelming evidence has been secured.

It seems that one Algernon Granville, formorly

The Anarchists' Burial Place.

of the dead Anarchists, the plans of the monu

shall contain no inscriptions of an inflammatory

character. A stone vault will be erected, in

which the bodies will be placed.

know her.

ner.

well.

Keeler.

Rocky Mountain Pass-s.

them. A safe and speedy remedy for coughs, colds and all throat and lung

Berrien Centre.—B. S. Journal.

n with a hundkerchief, and then, after remov

intil the masters shall see fit to resume.

BINGHAMTON, N , Y , Dec. 7 .- The residence

ould not keep still, but walked up and do

moy walking in the museums.

the night.

urrested.

cution will be based.

she was emaciated, had constant bowel trouble, and had to take morphine every night in order to sleep at all. All who saw her thought she would dic. Her parents said they had done all they could. I repeatedly urged them to try Zoa-Phora, but they were strongly prejudiced against "nostrums." Finally the mother said, "We must do something, and this is as likely to help

THE ANNUAL MESSAGE.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S COMMUNI-CATION SENT TO CONGRESS.

The Treasury Surplus and the Tariff Question Its Sole Features.

The Country's Financial Prosperity Threatened by the Accumulation in the Vaults of the Treasury.

The Present System of Taxation Declared To Be the Cause of the Surplus, and a Thorough Revision of the Tariff the Only Remedy-Home Consumers and Manufacturers To Be Benefitted by a Reduction of Certain Import Duties-An Argument from the Wool Growing Business.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 7.—President Cleve-land sent his annual message to congress Tues-day. It treats solely of the treasury surplus and tariff question, and is as follows:

day. It treats solely of the treasury surplus and tariff question, and is as follows: To THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES: You are confronted at the threshold of your legislative duties with a condition of the na-tional finances which imperatively demands immediate and careful consideration. The amount of money annially received through the operation of present laws, from the industries and necessities of the people, largely exceeds the sum necessary to meet the expenses of the government. When we consider that the theory of our institutions guarantees to every citizen the full endowment of the fruits of his industry and enterprises with only such deduction as may be his share toward the careful and eco-nomical maintenance of the government which protects him, it is plain that the exaction of more than this is indefensible and a culpable betrayal of fairness and justice. This wrong in-flicted upon those who bear the burden of na-tional taxation, like other wrongs, multiplies a ury, which should only exist as a conduit con-veying the people's tribute to its legitimate ob-jects of explanditures, becomes a hearding place for money needlessly withdrawn from frade and the people's use, thus orippling our national en-ergies, usurping our country's development, pre-venting investment in productive enterprises, threatening financial disturbance, and inviting schemes of public plander.

schemes of public plunder. This condition of our treasury is not altogether new; and it has more than once of late been sub-mitted to the people's representatives in the coninitial to had be on a popular representatives in the con-gress who alone can apply a remedy. And yet the situation still continues, with aggravated in-cidents, more than ever presaging financial con-vulsions and wide-spread disaster. It will not do to neglect this situation because its dangers are not now pulpably imminent and apparent. They exist none the less certainly and the unfor-sers and unexpected occession uses to come when

do to neglect this situation because its dangers are not now palpably imminent and apparent. They exist none the less certainly and the unfor-seen and unexpected occasion may come when suddenly they will be precipitated upon us. On the 30th day of June, 1835, the excess of revenue over public expenditure after complying with the amunal requirement of the sinking-fund act, was Si7,859,735.84; during the year ended June 30, 1886, such excess amounted to \$40,405,-545,20; and during the year ended June 30, 1887, it reached the sum of \$55,567,849.54. The annual contributions to the sinking-fund during the three years above specified, amounting in the aggregate to S183,053,202,4, and deducting from the surplus as stated, were made by calling in for that purpose outstanding 3 per cent, bonds of the government. During the six months prior to June 30, 1837, the surplus revenue had grown so large by repeated accumulations, and it was feared the withdrawal of this greatsum of money needed by the people, would so affect the busi-ness of the country that the sum of \$79,863,100 of such surplus was applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the 3 per cent, bonds still notstanding, and which were then payable at the option of the govern-ment. Tho precarious condition of financial af-fairs among the people, wold so affect the busi-ness of the spore cent. bonds thus outstand-ing amounting, with principal and interest, to tho sum of S18,877,500, were called in and ap-plied to the sinking fund contribution for the current fiscal year. Notwithstanding these oper-ations of the treasury dopartment representa-tions of the treased, and absolute peril seemed at hand. In these circumstances the contribu-tion to the sinking fund contribution for the current fiscal year. Notwithstanding these oper-ations of the treased, and absolute peril seemed bods not yet due bearing 4½ per cent interest, the premium paid thereon averaging about 24 per cent, for the former and 8 per cent, for the indebted heass of the government

e said of Papillon (extract shear, in order that the price of their wool may be increased. They, of course are not reminded that the farmer who has no sheep is by this scheme obliged, in his purchases of clothing and woolen goods, to pay a tribute to his fellow-farmer as well as to the manufacturer and fnor-chant; nor is any montion made of the fact that the sheep owners themse ves and their house-holds, must wear clothing and use other articles manufactured from the wool they sell at tariff prices, and thus as consumers, must return their share of this increased price to the tradesman. I think it may the fairly assumed that a large pro-portion of the sheep owned by the farmers throughout the country are found in small focks mumbering from twenty-five to fifty. houses, representatives of the United Press in-Death of John Owen Snyder, the Indiana Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a sure, terviewed a large number of congressmen as to their opinion of the communication. The follow-Skin Cure. Thousands testify to its Walking Man. safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, FRENCH COACH HORSES. wonderful curative powers in seem-WABASH, Ind., Dcc. 7.-John Öwen Snyder, known all over the United States as "the Indiana walking man," died Monday at Hardord City. his scalds, burns, wounds and all other sores. ing are a few of the expressions of opinions : ingly hopeless cases of Eczema, Salt Sonator Evarts said he was impressed with the brevity of the message, and that anything in the Rheum, Erysipelas and every kind of Will positively cure piles, tetter and all kin disease. Mr. O. P. Algier, of Hartford, Ohio, tried everything he Satisfaction guaranteed or money refund-SAVAGE&FARNUM home. Snyder's case was pronounced by physi-cians to be the most remarkable on record. He was crazy on but one subject, and that was way of brevity in politics was to be com-mended. 1 Importers and Breeders of Percheron Horses and French Coach-ers, ISLAND HOME STOCK FABM, Grosse Islo, Wayne Co., Mich. All Percherons Registered in Percheron Stud Books of France and America. From two to three hundred horses constantly on hand to select from. We guarantee our Stock, make Close Prices, and sell on Easy Terms. Visitors always welcome. Large Catalogue Free. Address SAVAGE & FARNUM, Detroit, Mich. Senator Platt said he didn't know whether he walking. At times he was perfectly rational. About two years ago he imagined he had to walk, and after commencing could not stop. He ate, drank and shaved while walking, not stopping for either rain or moy. ed. Only 25 cents. wanted to express an opinion or not for publica-tion. If he did it might not be complimentary. Senator Butler said he hadn't read it yet, and suffered. five years with Eczema until he found Papillon Skin Cure, which cured him. Large bottles only \$1,00, at W.E. Runner's Drug Store. Pigg is a probate, judge in Ohio. Hogg is a member of Congress. Bacon is a custom house officer in Toledo. until ho had done so did not care to oxpress an \$1,00, at W.E. Runner's Drug Store. opinion. - -N ALAT

our people. It is not proposed to entirely relieve the coun-try of this taxation. It must be extensively con-It is not proposed to entirely relieve the coun-try of this taxation. It must be extensively con-tinued as the source of the government's income; and in a reacjustment of our tariff the interests of American labor engaged in manufacture should be carefully considered, as well as the preservation of our manufacturers. It may be called protection, or by any other name, but re-lief from the hardships and dangers of our pres-ent tariff laws, should be devised with especial precaution against imperiling the existence of onr manufacturing interests. But this existence of should not mean a condition which, without re-gard to the public welfare or a national exigency, must always insure the realization of immense profits instead of moderately profitable returns. As the volume and diversity of our national ac-tivities increase, new recruits are added to those who desire a continuation of the advantages which they conceive the present con-dition been resisted by those of our fellow-dif-zens thus engaged, that they can hardly com-plain of the suspicion, entertained to a certain extent, that there exists an organized combina-tion all along the line to maintain their advan-toge.

tage. We are in the midst of centennial celebrations, tage. We are in the midst of centennial celebrations, and with becoming pride we rejoice in American skill and ingoruity, in American energy and en-tarprise, and in the wonderful natural advan-tages and resources developed by a century's national growth. Yet when an attempt is made to justify a scheme which permits a tax to be laid upon every consumer in the land for the ben-emit of our manufacturers quite beyond a rea-sonable demand for governmental regard, it suits the purposes of the manufacturers and infant industries still needing the highest and greatest degree of favor and care that can be wrung from federal legislation. It is also said that the in-crease in the price of domestic munufactures resulting from the present tariff is necessary in or-dar that higher wages may be paid than for what is called pauper labor in Europe. In all we ac-knowledge the force of an argument which in-volves the welfare and liberal compensation of our laboring people. Our labor is honorable in the syes of every American citizen, and lies at the foundation of our development; it is entitled without affectation or hypocrisy to the utmost regard. The standard of our laborer's life should not be marred by that of another country less favored, and they are antitled to their full sharo of our advantages. By the last census it is made to appear that of

favored, and they are entitled to their full sharo of our advantages. By the last census it is made to appear that of the 17,892,690 of our population engaged in all kinds of Industries 7,670,493 are employed in agri-culture, 4,074,238 in professional and personal services (2,490,676 of whom are donnestic servants and laborers), while 1,810,255 are imployed in trade and transportation, and 2,837,118 are classed as employed at manufacturing and min-ing. For present purposes however, the latter number should be deducted from those which it includes 575,148 cargenters and seamstresses,172,120 blacksmith, 138,756 tailors and tailoresses, 107,-000 masons, 75,241 butchers, 41,309 bakers, 22,183 plasterers and 4501 manufacturing arionlfural implements, leaving 2,623,089 persons employed in manufacturing industries as are claimed to be benefitted in a high tariff.

benefitted in a high tariff. To these the appeal is made to save their em-ployneut and maintain their wages by resisting a change. There should be no disposition to an-swer such suggestions by the allegations that they are in a minority among those who labor, and therefore should forego an advantage in the interest of low prices for the majority. Their compensation, as it may be affected by the operations of tariff laws, should at all times be scrupulonsly kept in view; and yet with slight reflections they will not overlook the fact that they are consumers with the rest; that the prices of the necessaries of life as well as the amount of those wants will regulate the measure of their welfare and comfort. But the reduction of taxation demanded should be so measured as not to necessitate or justify either the loss of of their weifare and confort. But the reduction of taxation demanded should be so measured as not to necessitate or justify either the loss of employment by the workingman nor the lessen-ing of his wages; and the profits still remaining to the menufacturer after a necessary readjust-ment should furnish no excuse for the sacrifice of the interests of his employers in either their apportunity to work or the diminution of their compensation. Nor can the worker in manu-factures understand that while a high tariff is claimed to be necessary to allow payment of re-munerative wages, it certainly results in a very largo increase in the price of nearly all sorts of manufactures, which, in almost countless forms, he needs for the use of himself and his family. He receives at the deside of his employer his wages, and perhaps before he reaches his home is obliged in a purchase for his family use of an article which entime entities who manu-factures of the use of him self and his family. The farmer and the agriculturist who manu-factures nothing, but who pay the increased price which the tariff imposes upon every agri-cultural implement, upon all he wears, and upon all he uses and owns, except the increase of his bracks and herits and cuch things as his hus-bandry produces from the soil, is invited to aid in maintaining the present situation; mind, he is told that a high duty on imported wool is neces-easry for the banefit of those who have sheep to shear, in order that the price of their wool may be increased. They, of course are not reminded interfactures who have sheep to the the farmer who have sheep to the farmer and that on the work who have sheep to the the the farmer who have sheep to the increase of his in maintaining the present situation; mind, he is to the the farmer who have a near core minded

will nourish the properties of the the Republicans-Important Cabinet Chicago, Indianavolis, Cleveland and Baltimore Runner, blood from which the elements of vi-BUCHANAN, MICHIGAN. failed Monday. The firm is said to be owing Inplus revenues have contained to accumulate, the excess for the present year amounting on the 1st day of December to \$55,258,871,19, and estimated to reach the sum of \$113,000,000 on the 30th of June hert, at which date it is sepected that this sum, added to prior accumulations, will swell the sur-plus in the treasury to \$140,000,000. There seems to be no assurance that with such a withdrawal from use of the people's circulat-Nominations-An Indiana Man for House A well-wisher is one who invests in tality are drawn. S1 per bottle. 40m3 dianapolis patrons about \$35,000, and Cincinnati Journal Clerk-Carlisle and the House people \$28,000, but the liabilities at other points oil territory. The London Times has \$800,000 are not given. Committees. 2-The Greatest Discovery worth of libel suits on hand. NOT WALKING ANY MORE. Registered Percheron Horses WASHINGTON CTTY, Dec. 7 .- After the reading of the president's message in the respective Of the nineteenth century, can truly The best on earth, can truly be said of There seems to be no assurance that will such a withdrawal from use of the people's circulat-ing medium our business community may not in the near future be subjected to the same distress which was quite lately produced from the same cause. And while the functions of our national treasury shoul be few and simple, and while the best condition would be reached, I believe by its entire disconnection with the private business intrests, yet w 'en, by a perversion of its pur-poses, it idly holds money uselessly substracted from the channels of trade, there seems to be rea-sons for the claims that legitimate means should be devised by the government to restore in an immery to its place among the people. If such an emergency arises there now exists the clay and undoubted acceptive power of re-

information touching the transactions of the business infrasted to them and such recom-mendations relating to legislation in the public interest as they deem adviseable. I ask for these reports and recommendations the deliberate ex-amination and action of the legislative brauch of the government.

the government. There are other subjects not embraced in the There are other subjects not embraced in the departmental reports demanding legislative con-sideration and which I should be glad to submit. Some of them, however, have been earn stly presented in previous messages, and as to than, I beg leave to repeat prior recommendations. As the law makes no provision for any report from the department of state, a brief history of the transactions of that important department, to gether wild other matters which it may here-after be deemed essential to commend to the attention of the congress, may furnish the occa-sion for a future communication. sion for a future commun ion for a future communication. GROVER CLEVELAND. WASHINGTON, December 7, 1837.

WHAT THEY THINK OF IT.

OPINION OF CONGRESSMEN ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Some of Them Say It Is a Good Thing for

Senate and House.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 7.—The senate Tues-day, immediately after moeting, on motion of Hoar took a recess for half an hour to await the president's message. At 12:40 a further recess of fifteen minutes was taken. At 1 o'clock the sepate re-convened, received the president's mea-sage and proceeded to its reading. Nearly every member of the senate was in his seat and an at tentivo listener. Inmediately upon the conclu-sion of the reading of the message the senate, on sion of the reading of the message the schute, of motion of Hear, at 1:30 p. m., adjourned. At 1:13 p. m. Secretary Pruden submitted to the house the president's message, which was read forthwith. At the conclusion of the read-ing the house adjourned till thursday.

The House Journal Clerk. WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 7 .- The removal o Mr. Harry Smith as journal clerk of the house of representatives bids fair to create quite a breeze among members of the house. Mr. Smith has ners? many friends among the members and threatens to make a fight for his position. It is believed, however, that the action of Clerk Clarke was endorsed by the speaker. Mr. Smith's successor is Mr. John C. Robinson, of Indiana.

The House Committees.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 7 .-- Speaker Carlisle says he expects to have the list of house committees ready for submission to the house prior to the holiday recess.

The Arensdorf Trial.

SIOUX CITY, Dcc. 7.—In the Arcnsdorf case the opening argument for the state was closed Tuesday noon by Attorney Hubbard. He sought to show the inconsistency of the testimony of the defense; that it was contradictory and un-reliable. The affinities of business interests of Arensdorf were such as to prompt the deed; that Arensdorf had larger interests at stakemore than any of the party. Had Leevill named as the murderer Treibar, Poters, or Plaith, or any one except Arensdorf the world would have said "Amen." Attorney Arg; opened for the defense in the afternoon.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

James G. Blaine and Levi P. Morton watched he balloting for president of France Saturday. According to the official returns the pluralit of Cook for secretary of state of New York, is 17,-

Tennessee's officials authorized the statement Monday that the January interest on the state tebt would be promptly paid at maturity.

A reseiver was Monday appointed for the Royal Insurance company at Birmingham, Ala. The liabilities are \$157,920, and the actual assets

The composite photograph of the senior class at Williams college is said to resemble Chauncy M. Depew, and that of the class of Amherst looks like Charles J. Guiteau.

The latest news from Topolobampo shows that the communistic colony established there a year ago has gone to pieces, and the colonists have sailed for San Francisco.

At Galesburg, Ills., Monday, was laid the last rail on the Santa Fe railway between Fort Madison & Chillicothe. The road will be open for traffic by the first of next year.

Mr. Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific road, said at Winnipeg Monday that the company proposed to reduce the running time between Montreal and Vancouver to four days.

Eliza R. Snow, poesess and prophetess of the Mormons, and plural wife of Joe Smith, diod Monday at Salt Lake City. Utah, aged 84 years. She was one of the central figures in the church. The total loss by fire in this country during November was \$16,003,975, an increase of \$6,000. 000 over the same month last year. These figures are the heavlest for any November since the

Boston fire. Gen. E. L. Bragg, of Fondu Lac. Wis., said to a correspondent at Ushkosh, Monday, that he would accept the Mexican mission if it were of-

fered to him. He says his health is in such a condition that he can not practice law. The inauguration of the strike of glass-workers against the new rules formulated by the manufacturers was begun Monday in the works of King, Son & Co., at Pittsburg. Both sides are preparing, and it is stated that the strugglo may

last a year. Matthew Bird, 11 years old, died Friday night at Philadelphia from smoking cigarottes. While walking on stilts he became dizzy and fell, waş picked up in a stupified condition, and never re-covered. He smoked more than a half dozen cigarettes each day.

At Hot Springs, Ark., Sunday, the wife of Al-derman Laughran died of hydrophobia. A fero-cious bull dog attacked her two babies, and in ressuing them the brave mother was severely bitten. The wounds were cauterized, and a mad stone was applied, but the woman died in hor-

rible agony. Hodgen, Miller & Co, busket-shop owners, who have offices in Cincinnati, Louisville, Pittsburg,

ed the father to let the girl try it. As ders stands unequalled. Price 50c and a result in four months her functions \$1, at W. H. Keeler's. were established and regular, and in Mr. Powderly intends to go to Iresix months she was the picture of land next May. health-a living wonder to all who Sick Headache, and a sensation of

I could describe twenty other cases, not as wonderful as this, but still very are very commonly produced by indiremarkable cures. MRS. MARY C. CHANDLER. Battle Creek, Mich. 43 #2 to the same caused. Dr. J. H. Mc-Why don't you use Johnston's Kidney Cure? Only \$1.00 per quart bot-Pellits will positively cure. 40m3 tles, at W. F. Runner's, 4571

A farmer at Newcastle, Pa., gave a Should pigs that run at large in the lad a turnip for stopping his runaway street be considered public pen shunteam.

Clark's Flax Salve Most everything in this world is full Curses piles, salt rheum, tetter, burns,

of deception. Few things are what scalds, sores, wounds, infant's sores and they seem, but the results for Dr. chaffing, sore nipples and eruptions of Jones' Red Clover Tonic far exceed all the skin. Sufferers with catarrh will claims. It restores lost nerve force, find this an invaluable remedy and cercures dyspepsia and all stome h, liver, tain cure. Pleasant to use and perfect kidney and bladder troubles. It is a satisfaction guaranteed. Price 25 cents perfect tonic, appetiser, blo malaifier. per box. For sale by W. F. Runner. a sure cure for ague and od pur diseases, Price 50 cents, of W. F. Run-

Palm trees are being extensively cne cultivated in California for ornamen-It is rumored that the interstate tal purposes. people are now going to abolish the

People ask what is good for a cough When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. or a cold, the mistake many make is in letting it run too long. Dr. Bige-When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, low's Cough Cure, contains the good When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, qualities of all the best cough rem-When she had Children, she gave them Castoria, edies without the defects of any of

13y1

feelings.

troubles. Sold by W. F. Runner, in 50 cent and \$1 bottles. Healing to the A pretty child smilingly asked her mother why fish are so full of splinters. Bucklen's Arnaca Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruses, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all skin Eruption, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For Sale by W. H. Keeler.

A man's temper is one of the few things which improve by disuse.

FITS .-- All fits stopped free by Dr. Fline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931, Arch St., Phila., Pa. 9y1

The way to build a city is to bet on your town and back it.

Life will acquire new zest, and cheerfullness return, if you will impel vour liver and kidneys to the perform ance of their functions. Dr. J. H. Mc-Lean's Liver and Kidney Balm will stimulate them to healthy action. 40 m3\$1.00 per bottle.

During the past nine months California has gained 20,000 in population from immigration.

The "Life of the flesh is the blood thereof"; pure blood means healthy functional activity and this bears with it the certainty of quick restoration from sickness or accident. Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier gives pure rich blood, and vitalizes and strengthens the whole body. \$1.00 per bottle. 40m3

Three million women work for money in this country. The other millions make the men work for it.

The quality of the blood depends much upon good or bad digestion and assimulation; to make the blood rich in life and strength giving constituents, use Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier; it

happiness and woe, of ruin and r morse, of blighted hopes and wasted lives, of battles fought and victory won. To give some of these thrilling life bistories; to depict scenes of joy and sadness; to lift the curtain on life? stage and show its tragedy and comedy; and to draw "living truths" from the oppression and dullness in the head, lessons thus taught, and bring them home to every heart, is the prime gestion; morbid despondency, irritabilobjec: of this volume. It also contains ity and over-sensitiveness of the nerves the history of Mr. Gough's life and may. in a majority of cases, be traced career, from the cradie to the grave, Lean's Liver and Kidney Balm and and the story of his death told by Rev Dr. Lyman Abbott, the eminent editor

and divine. "Platform Echoes" is John B. Gough in print. Stranger stories are here told than romance ever dreamed of. every one of them drawn from real life by a master hand. In every chapter ie weaves in anecdote after anecdote, incident after incident, story after story, and underneath them all lie "Living Truths," that stand out as beacon lights. He plays upon the reader's feelings as with an enchanter's wand, at one time filling his heart with gladness, at another blinding his eyes with tears. At his bidding, hearts are melted, and stern, strong n en, as well as sensitive women weep tears of

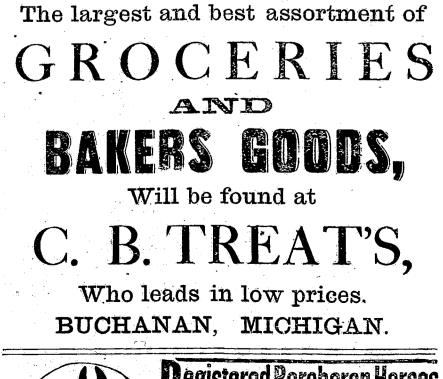
It is strictly vegetable, and can not It is strictly vegetable, and can not hurt the most delicate constitution. It is one of the best medicines in use for Regulating the Bowels. It is sold by all responsible druggists at one dollar for a quart bottle, or three bottles for \$2.50. Those who can not obtain a bottle of this medicine from their druggist may send us one dollar, and we will deliver it to them free of any charges. W thills TAN & Ch Manufacturers. W. JOHNSTON & CO., Manufacturers. compassion, are aroused to indignation. or moved to uncontrollable laughter in spite of every effort to control their

N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents Its illustrations are the best we have

THE LITTLE DRUG STORE AROUND THE CORNER. New Room! New Goods! New Firm! EVERYTHIN NEW! If you do not believe it call and see, and we will show you

that we have a complete stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Fancy Toilet Articles, such as Face and Tooth Powder, Pomades, Perfumes, Bay Rum, Florida and Lavender Water, Hair, Tooth, Nail and Flesh Brushes. Also, a full line of Stationery We would like to have our friends call and examine stock and prices. We will guarantee satisfaction.

BARMORE.



lungs. Safe and pleasant for children. one

Ind., was long subject to pain in the side, shortness of breath, weakness. slight cough, swelling of the ankles. and other symptoms of serious heart disease. She was expected to die at any time. Doctors in New York, Toledo, etc., failed to help her. But two bottles of Dr. Miles' New Cure for the Heart cured her three years ago and has remained well ever since. Heart

A rolling pin gathers a good deal of

dough. Goud Advice If you are subject to nervousness, headache, morphine or opium habit, sleeplessness, neuralgia, backache, monthly pains, sexual weakness, St. Vitus dance, or other similar affections do not fail to use Dr. Miles' Restorative

Nervine, a valuable nerve food and the latest and most scientific of remedies. It is guaranteed to give relief; \$5,000 is freely offered for a better Nerve Food and Medicine. It soothes and quiets the nerves while furnishing ourishment and strength. Ask for a

free trial bottle, at W. H. Keeler's Drug Store. De stick dat'il make a good flute am seless cz a club.

2-One bottle tured IIim. A. H. Thompson, Reckford, 111.

writes: "I have been troubled with Catarrh for years, nothing helped me until I tried Papillon Catarrh Cure, 1 followed directions, and with less than one bottle, I am cured." Papillon extract of flax) Catarrh Cure will positively and permanently cure Bronchial Catarrh, Acute or Chronic Catarrh, also Rose Cold and Hay Fever. Large bottles \$1.00, for sale by W. F.

disease can be cured. Sold by W. H.

Some men ah so shif'less dey ud wan well day wuz thusty befo' diggin' a A Modern Miracle. Mrs. J. W. Wentworth, of Eikhart,



Something very nice in Undressed vored with very good weather, and \$21,183 88 when the iron question is settled. Total Springs. The story is that the Meth-Kid Gloves for \$1.00. at of these goods ever shown in Buchanconsequently not a very extensive pat-There are some agricultural impleodist minister, who was speaking in BOYLE & BAKER'S. an, which will be ronage. Locals. ments, some wood piles, a few tombthe church, started to announce a BREAD! BREAD! BREAD! at stones, dry goods boxes, oil barrels, etc. meeting for a Mr. Taylor, who is going LIST of letters remaining uncalled E. MORGAN & CO'S. Santa Clause will arrive at the FAIR Sold Cheap for Cash, about the state forming prohibition for in the post-office at Buchanan, tomorrow. Colored and figured Canton Flannel, clubs, when the pastor of the church YESETRDAY afternoon as Mrs. Hen-WOOD & HOFFMAN Mich., for the week ending Dec. 8: CHARLEY HIGH at The Slaughter gets there all the same, stopped him from making any political ry Starkweather was descending the Ida N. Diehl, George Fletcher, Nellie at the store of kick or no kick. Prices tell at Look at BOYLE & BAKER'S new stairway leading to Worth Landon's 4 announcements from his pulpit. 'The Gurdin, Sam Jud, Mrs. Emma Wood. office on Main street, she slipped and GRAHAM'S. goods. 95 result was a pretty thorough advertise-Postal Cards: Lou Sutton, Chas. Sto-BUCHANAN, MICH. was quite badly bruised. The injuries G. W. NOBLE. Silk Velvets in all the latest shades Fine line of Confectionery will be field, F. H. Goadby, Goodspeed & Son. ment of the prohibition club meeting, received are painful but not serious .--THE FAIR. cheap at P. D. DUNNING & CO. found at J. L. RICHARDS, P. M. I if nothing more. Niles Star, Tuesday.

AMERICAN AUTHORS.

HOW THEY READ IN NEW YORK FOR INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Pictures of Many of the Brightest Writers of the Day, Including James Russell Lowell, James Whitcomb Riley, "Mark Twain," George William Curtis, Etc.

The most distinguished of living American authors have lately given the elite of New York a rare two days' entertainment at Chickering hall. It was a brilliant success in all raspects but one-the reading. It is now an established fact that good writers are seldom good readers. The only great success in delivery was by a comparatively new man -James Whitcomb Riley, of Indiana-and he did not read; he recited a very humorous sketch, which completely broke down the fashionable reserve of the very fashionable audience. The hall was literally packed on both days by the ultra fashionables of the city at \$3 a head for admission, and the reccipts reached near \$6,000, all of which goes to the fund to be used in securing an international copyright law.

The place of honor was held by James Russell Lowell, president of the Authors' associa-tion, who was introduced by Bishop Potter. He is a man of rather dignified appearance, look-ing more like a diplomatist than the author of the "Bigelow Papers," as a reader thereof would naturally think he ought to look. Next to him sat Samuel J. Clemens ("Mark Twain"), clad in a loose fitting sack coat and exhibiting the native Missourian in his somewhat loose jointed frame. Near him sat Edward Eggleston, who has, accidentally and innocently of course, dono his nativo Indiana a bad turn by picturing her as she was fifty years ago, yet leaving the impression that his sketches represent her today. Near sighted people and those in the rear of the rather dimly lighted hall wondered why the Hoosier preacher and author was wearing a gray white wolf skin cap on the stage; but these who sat near discovered that it was only his natural hair. He looks the stage and typical "Hoosier" to perfection, though thinly disgaised by the outer garb of a Brooklyn



clergyman; and it is only fair to add that he retains rather more of the Hoosier of forty odd years ago than does the region in which his stories are located, for the traveler who should visit southern Indiana now in search of "Bud Means," "Pete Jones" and other "Flat Creek" characters would be disapcointed. James Whitcomb Riley and Bill Nye are a good pair-both smooth of face at Buddhist priests, and both scant of hair. The oldest author present, apparently, was the poet R. H. Stoddard; and the youngest B. C. Bunner, who has lately come into liter ature, and who read his latest production "The Zodiac Pines Labor Union." Other noted authors in sight were George W. Crosby, W. D. Howells, Frank Stockton, R. M. Johnston, Thomas Nolson December 201 ston, Thomas Nelson Page and Charles Dudley Warner.

President Lowell, in his opening address, announced the object of the entertainmentto aid in securing an international copyright law-and claimed that a cheap book was not

a regret that she is officially their enemy. while the general affection felt for the Prin-cess of Wales has long been noted. Princess Dagmar has had a rather sad history. She was engaged to the oldest son of the late can and loved him so devotedly that when he

died sho begged the privilege of retiring from public life; but for reasons of state sho was persuaded to marry the next heir, the present Czar Alexander. He was deeply attached to the Princess Marie Metzchersky, but gave her up for the "good of the nation," as they said. One would think the union of two such persons gave little promise of happiness; yet the ezar and ezaring aro most do

voted to each other, and their domestic life is singularly happy—when they are free from the dread of assassination. They were married in 1866, and have three sons and two daughters. The czar enjoyed himself in Denmark like

a boy let out of a hard school. He is quite an athlete, extremely fond of sports as well as of music, and is a skillful performer on the French horn. How happy such a map might be in a private station; but the life he actually leads in Russia is demonstrated (in spite of official lying) by these two little incidents. Baron Reutern, his aide-de-camp, slipped away from the imperial presence one day to enjoy a quiet eigar, and while smoking was surprised by the czar; the baron hastily thrust his hand behind him to hide the eigar, and the ezar, thinking he was reaching for a pistol, and having his own in his hand, shot him dead! Some years ago a servant em-ployed in the park unexpectedly met the czar, and in his awkwardness made some peculiar motion with his hand; a guard concealed in the shrubbery near by took this as a sign that ho was a Nihilist assassin and shot him sum-marily. What must be the feelings of a man so suspicious of all who come near him? Ah, better is a dinner of bean soup in peace, tow

back.

linen and corduroy, than such constant dread,

though with the richest viands, diamond

galore and a boiled shirt that buttons at the

THE CZAR AND HIS SONS. Americans, in view of some events in their civil war, are inclined to feel friendly to Russia: and we might wish Alexander III all possible peace and happiness if we could only forget Poland and Siberia. But when To read the moderate manifesto of the Rus-

sian reformers, and know that many of them, for no crime but asking for more free dom, have been doomed to Siberia: and when we reflect how many thousand Polish patriots have dragged out lives of misery in that cold hand, we must conclude that the equities forbid peace and comfort to such rulers. Many apologies are made for Siberia, and undoubtedly real criminals are sent there; but, thanks to the daring representa-

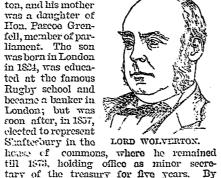
tives of the press, the world now knows as much about that dreary region as we know of British America. Irkutsk, capital of eastern Siberia, is 3,000 miles from Moscow, and is nominally the destination of political exiles; yet, in fact, many of them are cent nearly or quito 3,000 miles farther-to Verchoiausk, the coldest inhabited spot in the world, almost within hailing distance of the Arctic ocean, where the ground never thaws a yard deep in the hottest summers; where only two or three short lived vegetables can be grown; where the mercury often goes to \$5 degs. below zero, and is never above zero from No-vember to April! There these unfortunate men, most of whom are gentlemen of some culture and refinement, linger the dreary months away in vakoute huts; and such is the power of woman's love, many a devoted wife who might live at ease in Ruscompartments, the provisions of the commander, officers and crew, as well as all the other requisites necessary for the vessel and the machinery. A large proportion of the compartments are filled with coal, and those immediately touching the sides with cork.



The Irene is provided with all the modern appliances for baking, cooking, distilling, and also with apparatus for making ice. She carries provisions and fresh water to last for months. All the cabins are lighted by electricity, and can, when necessary, bo heated with steam. Great centrifugal ventilators provide for fresh air. As means of propulsion the Irene has two screws of five meters diameter. The two engines are of 8,000 horse power, and will produce a speed of 18 1-2 knots. The coal bunkers hold 900 tons. The armament consists of 14 fifteen centimeter guns, exceed-ingly well placed. The crow will number 320 men, more than 90 of whom are engineers and stokers. The Irene cost about \$1,125,000, exclusively of the armament, which will cost \$175,000

The Late Lord Wolverton. The Gladstone Liberals have lost one of their best men-the Right Hon. George Grenfell (Hyn, Baron Wolverton, who died

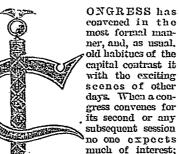
recently. He was a thorough and consistent Liberal, carnest in his work and very able in presenting his views. His father was the first Baron Wolverton, and his mother



Lord Wolverton, and consequently had to vacate his seat in the lower house; but as Lord Wolverton he became a member of the privy coancil. In 1880 Mr. Gladstone returned to office and appointed him paymas-ter general. In 1886 he was postmaster general during the short Gladstone administration. He filled these various offices with great crudit, adding much to the success of his party.

IT HAS CONVENED AND WASHING-

Statesmen as Have at Various Periods in the Nation's History Officiated in the Chair of the Speaker of the House,



for the speaker and

pleto retirement that when he reappeared in public life for a brief period the majority of voters asked in wonder who this very old man was. An erratic and badly managed antislavery crusade brought on a reaction, which

made Howell Cobb, of Ceorgia, speaker from Dec. 29, 1849, to March 4, 1851. The contest over his election was thought to be very exciting, and his administration was marked by the compromise measures of 1850; but that and all previous contests were completely for-gotten in the long and exciting struggle to elect a speaker, which lasted from December 8, 1855, to February 2, 1856, and was then

terminated only by setting aside the majority requirement and allowing a plurality to elect Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, thus chosen, worked in a cotton mill in youth, and was therefore affectionately called "Nat the Bobbin Boy." A halo of romance Lung about his political life till the war began: then, though he held the rank of a major general, he soon e-fired to private life, and for many years his name has rarchy been rich tioned. Compared with those stirring times of old the opening of the present congress does, indeed, seem tame, and the election of Speaker Carlisle like the choice of a Salio school superintendent, yet we do not even to suffer from want of excitement even now.

When we consider the hot fight of 1840 and the prolonged struggle of 1855-6, we should naturally conclude that the opening of the first congress was the beginning of a battle royal. In fact, there was almost no contest, and it was only with difficulty that the new legislative body was get together at

all. Rhode Island and North Carolina were not yet members of the National Union, and were, of course, unrepresented; and in sevcral other states the constitution had been barely squeezed through the ratifying conventions by very small majorities. The new government was feared quite as much as it was lovel; there was such dread that the rights of the states would be overborne that in all the doubting districts the people took care to elect extreme anti-Federalists, and these gentlemen, having little faith in the new order, were naturally slow in getting to congress, and, contrary to all recent experience, did not particularly care whether they got there at all!

It is amusing to learn that in after years when the new government was an undoubted success, several who ar-

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opening

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rived late were parti-u lar in having it recorded that they did so on a ... count of "bad roads." Ĩ÷FY (? الي . و جا الع Wednesday, the 4th of March, 1789, was the day This A 1 A

BLAINE. CARLISLE.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

were present to appoint a temporary secretary and JOHN BELL. adjourn from day to day to wait fcr : quorum. Nor was it till April 6 that the house was organized and ready for business. It had many able and patriotic men, how

ever, such as Fisher Ames, James Madison, Elias Boudinot and Roger Sherman, and our of the most able, Frederick A. Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania, was chosen speaker. And this brings us to the most curious fact about this office-its limited geographical range. Twenty-four of the present states have never furnished a speaker, and more than half of the other fourteen have had but

little of the office, so that the honor has been attend. Ovincion almost confined to seven states. Kentucky wrote him not to, leads all others by a long distance, having furnished the speakers for twelve full for in the meantime the colonel terms, with a good prospect ahead; while the great state of New York has had written Mr. Ovington demandhad but one full term and two small fracing \$180 for sertions, Virginia is second, with seven full terms, and Massachusetts next with five. vices and expenses as groomsman, and Indiana barely fell short of five by the un-Ovington had sent

"Regio's" portrait in Byrnes' book, "Criminals of America," and this record at police headquarters: Name, Hugh L. Courtney; alias, Lord Devon; erime, forgery; age, 25; color, W.; birthplace, England; height, 6.2; weight, 154; nose, regular; face, thin; eyea, gray; arrested by Officer Dusen-berry; date, Nov. 30, 1880.

The result was a real ceasation in a Newark paper and the sudden vanishing of "Regie." The young man went to see Inspector Byrnes before he quite disappeared, but was not arrected, as there was no charge against him, and the Newark people do not want him prosecuted. Indeed, they seem anyry at the

newspapers for expaning the clover young swindler, and one of them says he wither all the reporters in the world were in 'one big hole, with a stone-on top." Several other recent operations of the snave young Englishman have come to light since the Newark expose. It is probable that "Regie's" rightful name is Clinton, and that he is the nominal son of a lodgekeeper of the Earl of Devon.

A WOMAN EVANGELIST.

Miss Grace Weiser, Who Has Lately Been Preaching in New York. Woman evangelists have been known eccasionally since the days of Deborah. They are

necessarily rare in all ages, but they are quito a prominent feature in recent religious moverachta. The Litest to excite comment is Mics Grace Weiser, who has held very successful revival services in Boston, New Haven, Philadelphia and Washington, and recently held a series of

meetings in New York city. The religious public is (a) not only pleased with her success, ŝ. but is charmed with the manner 10 and appearance of the fair preacher. بيثيبهم Miss Weiser is carnest, mo lest and attractive. She is a Ettle below the mo-

dium height, with blue eyes, a clear complaxion and GRACE WEISER. form a little inelined to fullness. Her addresses are extremely practical. The first of a series is usually to the church members and professing Christians generally; and she places her hopes of a revival of religion upon their carnestness and practical co-operation. "Never mind your neighbor who sits next to you," she says. "You can tell now just how each of them looks; but my question is to you individually -- Where art thou? * * Some people complain that there are hypacrites in the church: but for one in the church there are 500 out of it. * * People who have the clear witness of the Holy Spirit in their hearts will not dance or go to the theatre. Here is the test: Can you pray as well after dancing as you could before? Some Lave told mo they could, but I found they did not pray before daneing." During the singing of an invitation hymn she goes from pew to pew urging the unrepentant to come forward, after the manner of the old time revivalists. These appeals

are often very successful. The Smith-Orington Imbroglio. It is a funny story, that of the Smith-Ovington trouble, and may be briefly set down here as follows: E. J. Ovington took to wife a handsome

young woman of Louisville, Ky., named Georgie Maiza. For best man he selected Col. Nicholas Smith, believing him to be a man of wealth, position and gentlemanly in-stincte. The wealing posed off with great celat. Then Mr. Ovington gave his daughter, a comely young woman of about the same age as his bride, in marrings to an in-timate friend. Col. Nicholas tanith was of course asked to the wedding. Eut he didn't





A Practically Perfect Preparation for Children's Complaints.

-----Mrs. Morgan Talks to Dr. Lynch.

MANCHESTER, Sept., 1887. Doctor - Do you remember me counseling with you some months ago about my rheuma ism, and that one of my lower limbs was partially paralzyed from its effects. I asked you about the Syrup and you replied to me that if there was a withing under the sun to cure me to take it. So I commenced using Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup, and I want to say to you that it is the greatest medicine in the world, I firm-ly believe. That dizziness that troubled me as well as the rheumatism is cured, and my blood is in a healthy condition. My appetite and sleep are both good, and I am healthy. Doctor, that is a food family medicine, and you need not hesitate to recommend MRS. THOMAS MORGAN. iŧ.

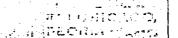


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KNOWN. This Great German Medicine is the chemper tand hest. 128 doses of SUL-PHU is BITTERS for \$1.00 less than one cent a dose. It will cure the worst cases of skin disease, from worst cases of skin disease, from a common pimple on the face of that awful disease Scrotula. It that awful disease Scrotula. SULPHUR BITTERS is the best medicine to use in all scases of such stubiorn and Frour deep scaled diseases. Dogneys ar not ever take Pon? Your Kid

SULPIUR BITTERS, fining out and best you, use vedicine ever made. A painter what alls har a set of the painter what alls the purest and best you, use syour long acousted of vitha yellowsticky & Don't wait until you ubstance? isyour of are unable to walk, or reath foul and pare flat on your back, of flensive? Your blut get some at once, it tomach is out of will cure you. Sulphur f order. Used Bitters is ULPHUR The Invalid's Friend. BITTERS In a series of the aged and tot s youn Ur ftering are soon made well by ne thick, fits use. Remember what you opy, clo-fread here, it may save your ady. or flife, it has saved hundreds. ' Try a Bottle To-day ! 🖾 Are you low-spirited and weak, or suffering from the excesses of a youth? If so, SULPHUR BITTERS will cure you.

Send 3 2 cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co. Boston, Mass., for best medical work published



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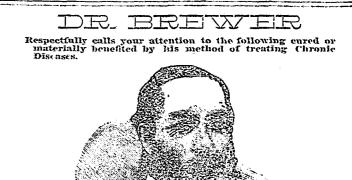
General Manager.

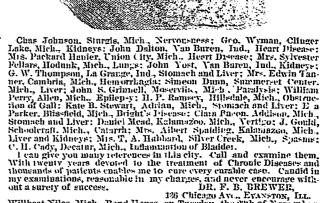
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OR KANSAS CITY.

CHOICE OF ROUTES; VIA

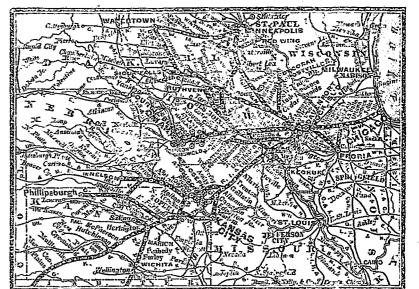


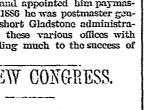


ont a surety of success. 136 Chicago Av., EVANSTON, LL. Willbeat Niles, Mich., Bond House, on Tuesday, the 2th of November.



WACQUALITED WITH THE CHCCRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY, WILL OBTAIN MUCT VALUABLE INFORMATION FROM A STUDY OF THIS MAP OF THE

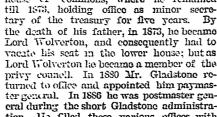




THE NEW CONGRESS.

TON IS BUSY AGAIN.

Timely Gossip About Such American



aluable as an honestly obtained boo While the American government professes to give tariff protection to skilled labor, it is only to those who labor with their hands authors, some of whom work for nothing, are in competition with the cheapest as well as the best foreign authors, as publishers here can "pirate" foreign books and pay no copyright. Mr. Lowell said that in his boy-hood there were but two American authors who could have supported themselves by writing, Cooper and Irving, while now many are able to make more than a competence. We have originated or developed a style of racy and popular humor which is thoroughly wholesome; no nonsense can long look it in the face without flinching. And in proof of it he introduced Mark Twain, and after him Dr. Edward Eggleston. The latter read a satire, purporting to be extracts from a paper published in 1987, by an antiquarian who described the fashions and follies of 1887. It satirized all the fads and fashions of today.

On the second day the interest of the audience seemed to center in W. D. Howells and Frank Stockton, the popular novelists and writers for the magazines. The former seemed so embarrassed that he could hardly read at all, and the latter's voice was so weak that no one heard him, but the applause was lively all the same. The audien wanted to see the men and was gratified. Mr. Howells is stocky, with a fat chin and a short neck. Indeed, as his collar roso under his embarrassment, it seemed that his head simply sat on his shoulders without the intervention of a neck. Mr. Stockton is quite a contrast to Mr. Howells, being tall and rather delicate in build. His selection was entitled "Prince Hassack's March," but the



CABLE. WARNER Fitle was about all the reporters could hear. There seemed to be such a general incompleteness of things when he closed that J. Whitcomb Riley was again brought to the front. He gave in his most effective style one of his most humorous poems, eliciting much laughter and applause, and so happily ended the entertainment.

THE CZAR IN DENMARK.

Piciures of the Czar and His Family and the King and Queen of Denmark. The czar of Russia has lately laid aside his iron clad overcoat and put the fear of Nihilists from before his eyes while visiting his mamma-in-law the queen dowager of Denmark. The good old lady is now 70, and on her last birthday she had all her family preent, and a very remarkable family it is, in-



sia travels all those weary miles to live and die with an exiled husband. And it is proved beyond doubt that hundreds of these men are innocent of any crime, even of thinking treason, but are sent there by the connivance of enemies and officials; husbands exiled that their wives may be a prey to local despots, rivals in business or love, convicted by perjury, and not a few men of exceptional talents simply on suspicion and lest they might become dangerous. In the central and southern section ; where there are five months of mild weather in the year, escape is possible, and the records show that one-third of the colonist exiles escape from Torusk; but from the dreary "tundras" of the north there is no issue but in death. We need not, therefore, vonder that Nihilism is on the increase, and that, in hourly dread of death; the oppressor is as miserable as his victims.

Education is the leading of human souls to what is best, and making what is best out of them.-Ruskin.

HANDBALL PLAYERS.

Phil Casey, World's Champion, and John Lawlor, of Dublin, Ex-Champion. Ex-alderman of Brooklyn Phil Casey and John Lawlor, of Dublin, are doing their prettiest to make handball a national and. international game; and they certainly have stirred up a great deal of interest in it. The game is a very pretty and exciting one, but there are two serious objections to it-it can be witnessed by but a very small number of persons, and a half hour of it exhausts any but the most vigorous players. They made n match of twenty-one games for \$1,000 a

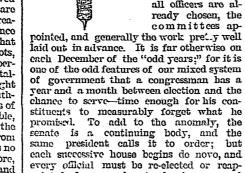
side and the championship of the world. Mr. Casey went to Ireland and lost six of the ten games played, and now Mr. Lowlor has come to America and Casey has beaton him seven



LAWLOR. CASEY. The court in which these games were played is in Brooklyn, is sixty-five feet long, twentyfour feet wide and thirty-five feet high, the side walls faced with Portland cement and the floor of hard white pine plank. The rules of the game are simple. A line is drawn across the court (or alley), behind which stands each player on his side; if he knocks the ball so that it strikes the ground before passing back over that line he loses a point, and if he misses it when sent to him the

three and three are best. The players can divide the space on their side as they like, or they may put one or two on the line and the other one or two back of them, so as to cover as many points as possible. The skill con-sists in judging on the instant the ball leaves

the opposite p'ayer's hand at what angle it will strike the back wall, and consequently at what angle it will leave it; also in striking the ball so as to make it take as unexpected an angle as possible, and thus cause a miss on the other side. The player also has the privilege of striking it against the side wall, so



senate is a continuing body, and the same president calls it to order; but each successive house begins de novo, and every official must be re-elected or reappointed, from speaker to doorkeepers and pages. Then the clerk, who necessarily holds over to make up the roll of the new congress is the principal organizing officer; but as almost every congress contains a large major-ity of old members, and nearly all the new

was admitted; nor would he put a motion of-

legislative body at the mercy of a mere ministerial officer, when the venerable John Quincy Adams solved the problem by a motion to choose other officials and proceed, and

standing on his chair, put the motion him-

self. It was carried unanimously, and a

good precedent established. The office of speaker is one of steadily increasing import-

ance, though it has always been one of high

ones have had experience in their state legis-latures, they very soon take the thing out of

cretionary powers. If a man comes with the certificate of his state that he received a majority of the votes, the clerk must put him on the roll, though another man bring conclusive proof that the vote was fraudulent. The first man becomes the "sitting member," and draws his pay, though every other member may have decided to vote him out; the claimant is the "contesting member," and has all the disadvantages of an outsider; but for many years past congress has voted full pay to successful contestants, though admitted on the last day of that congress. By this beautiful arrangement it often happens that two men draw pay for the same district; but Uncle Sam is rich and the people do not complain. Only once has a clerk dared to exceed pure-

straight games, the total score being 147 to 63. ly ministerial duties. That was in the memorable December of 1839, when the clerk de-cided that the certificates of certain members



honor-one held by men the most eminent in the nation's history. The names of Jonathan Trumbull, Henry Clay and Schuyler Colfax at once suggest themselves as occupants of the speaker's chair during three momenton periods in our history; and the respective friends of those two gentlemen claim that James C. Blaine and John G. Carlisle take rank as able presiding officers with either of the previous three. Clay was speaker through two terms (1809-13), then yielded for one term to Langdon Cheves, of South Carolina, but returned to the chair for the three terms of same. The game may be played by two, three or four on each side, but for amateurs



ly death of the lamented Michael C. Kerr in the recess of 1875, which gave Pennsylvania a fraction over four. Ohio, the third state in the Union, and in popular estius, has had mation the home of the ambitic but one term: Connecticut but one, and Maine three. Georgia has also furnished but one, but he was a "hustler," the noted Howell Cobb, and won high honors during the norable session of 1849-51, when the country was again and again on the verge of dissolution because of the exciting slavery issue. All the region west of the Mississipp has not furnished one; and only one speaker James K. Polk, has ever reached the presidency. Of course speakers protem, are not included in this summary.

ANOTHER BIG BRIDGE.

The Structure Lately Erected Across the Mississippi at Pubuque, Ia.

Dubuque, Ia., now boasts of the finest common road bridge over the Mississippi, and the only one passable for carriages bethe clerk's hands. That official has no distween St. Paul and Davenport. It is also the only bridge above St. Louis under which the largest steamers can pass without a draw, and the center of the main span is fifty-five feet above the highest flood level of the Mississippi. It unites Dubuque with the rich regions of northwestern Illinois and southwestern Wisconsin, and an equally interesting fact is the rapidity with which the strueture was provided for and completed. In the spring of 1886 a canvassing committee began its work in Dubuque, and soon secured subscriptions to the amount of \$80,000 for a pontoon bridge. When the contractor inspected the plans he argued the abandon-ment of the pontoen plan so as to take advantage of the high bluffs at that point by constructing a high bridge without a draw. This idea was adopted, the money was raised, the first pile driven Sept. 7, 1830, and the bridge was ready for the public in November of New Jersey were irregular, and would not complete the calling of the roll till his claim of this year, at a cost of \$128,000. fered by any member. There was a national

Times.

Paris,

This structure is worthy of study as a great success in engineering. The channel span is a cantilever, 363 fect in length, with the center but 5 feet above each end; there are four spans of 205 feet each and one of 24S feet; the length of the main bridge is 1,760 feet and of the approaches 1,040, and the structure of iron rests on seven immense piers. It is but 75 feet from the railroad bridge, and so much higher that the end of the draw on the latter swings under the great cantilever span. Seen from below the bridge appears an airy structure floating in space; but on close examination it is found to be extremely substantial, and has been approved by every ongincer who has inspected it. All



him \$100, together with a very peppery note, among the contents of which was the injunction not to be seen at the forth- COL NICHOLAS SMITH.

DENVER, COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA, STJOSEPH, ATCHISON coming wedding. In fact, several notes, all more or less peppery, passed between the gentlemen, and the colonel finally gave them o a big New York paper, and now all the world knows the story. In one of them Col. Smith consigns Oviacton to that "shopkeep-For dates, cates, tickets or further inform apply to Ticket Agents of connecting lines, ing limbo" from which he had been lifted by PAUL MORTON, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., Chicago, Ill. the callent colorel. This is a peak wer of reminding Mr. Ovington that he is a dealer in Marchine Success. Marchine Success. Insane Persons Restored Dr. KLINE'S GREAT Merve Rest Orere Carrie for Norve Affections, File, Epilops, etc. INFALURLE Ricken as directed. As Pile offer Print dry's ur. Treatise and Se trial bottle free to Fil print dry's ur. china and not a gentlemun according to Col. Smith's idea of things. The colonel himself is pompous, thin weisted, and gray haired. Ho arried Ida Greeky, the filted daughter of Horaco Greekey, and, it is claimed, has long since spent Lor little forcupe, though it was not gone till after her ceath. Mr. Ovington

says some fifty particular have told him smiths demand was projections. And it must be so, for D. Perry Well, the king of the dudes, and an infallible anthority, quite it patients, they paying express charges on how what reivel. Soul names, P. O. and express a kiross liter to DYS, KLINE or Arch St. Juhidelnhin, P. aggists. DRWART OF MUTATING FRAUD POULTRY agrees with Mr. Ovington's fitty friends. A Whim in Stationery

A. W. GLEASON,

Notary Public.

"Fine stationery," continued the jeweler, "has become on important branch of our business. Here's and be while of the trade for you-the latest thing in stationery is a backless could to for you are surprised; but farry cudies are now agent of the stationery brishess. I can't fill you how they are made-that is our secret; but they will burn cuticely out and never 'drip a Jelas POULTRY, drop' of their material." - Philadelphia Butchers' Stock, Hides, Pelts and Tallow

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The second started free. Cut this out and returns to a started free. So the started free so the started free so the started free so the started free so the source of the value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. Grand outfit free. Address Thure & Co., Augusta, Maine.

PAINT

astre führ & 60'3 OSL-0017 BEGGY P 1197 int Fridy, pan is to Church Sunday. Fight entenate SLauss I lack, Maron, Vernition y Yehnw, Ohre I ake, Brewsier and Wagen Artionatle Shades: 1 lick, Figroon, veran-ite, Yelow, Oline I ake, Brewster and Wag freeze. No Veraiching necessary. Dries I. ith a "shine." One Coat and job is cor YOUR BUCC ip top for Chairs, Lawn Seats, Sash, Flower ots, I thy Carriages, Curtain Foles, Furnitur-pant Doors, Store Treats, S reen Boors, Boat EFOR ONE DOLLAF

geit's mones THE EASIEST SELLIG; Are you going to Paint this year? If so, do buy a point containing water or benzine wi buy à point containing man, so you can procu for the same money (or nearly so) you can procu (017 & (05 PCLA PAINT) has a warranted t term HONDST, GENUINE LI. STEP-OIL PAIN HONDST, GENUINE LI. STEP-OIL PAINT - Carlo

be an 110%LST, GLXUIAE LLSLE BODD FAIN and free from water and benzine. Docand Gais iz and and taky no other, Marchants han ling it are our menus and calipoinced byous, in writing, lo warrand 16 to wear 6 LEAHS with 3 (GAHS or 3 LEAHS with 2 (GATS). Our Shades are the Latest Styles' used in the East now becoming to popular in the USA'S. Our Shades are the latest Styles' used in the East now becoming ry filts branch in the USA'S of the T and you will never segret. This to, the wise is sufficient ON THE MARKET. Its Range of Work is Unequalled. housepaint



CHICAGO. ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y.

USERGALOW, RACON ESCAPENDE & FACEFIC R. T. Its central position and closs connection with Eastern lines at Colcago and continuous lines at terminal points, West, Northwest, and South-west, make it the true at d-link in that transcentinental chain of steel which unites the Atlantic and Pacific. Its main lines and branches include Chi-cago, Joliet, Outswa, LaSale, Pooria, Genesco, Meline and Rock Island, in Hilacis: Devenport, Muscatine, Westington, Fairfield, Ottumwa Oskaloosa, Wost Liberty, Iows City, Des Moines, Indianche, Winterret, Atlantic, Knox-ville, Audubon, Harkan, Guthrie Contro and Council Bluffs, in Iowa; Gallatin, Trenton, Cameron, St. Joseph and Kansas City, in Missouri; Leavenworth and Atchison, in Kansas; Minnes/Joseph and St. Paul, in Minnesoaz; Water-town and Sioux Falls in Dekota, and and other prosperous iowns and cities. It also oftens a CHOIDE OF ROUTES to cand from the Pacific Coast and inter-mediato places, molting all transments in Union depots. Fast Trains of fine DAY COACHES, elegant DINING CAAS, magnificent PULLMAN PALACE SLARFFIC CARS, and between Chicago, St. Joseph, Atchison and Kansas City, reatful LECLINING CHAIR CARS, seats FREE to holders of through first-class tickets.

THE CHICACO, KANSAS & NEBRASKA R'Y (GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE)

Extends west and southwest from Kansas City and St. Joseph to Fair-bury, Nelson, Horton, Topsica, Harington, Hutchinson, Wichitz, Caldwell, and all points in Southern Nebresta Interior Kansas and beyond. Entire passenger equipment of the celeorated Pullman manufacture. Solidly bal-insted track of heavy steel rait. Iron and stone bridges. All safety appliances and modern improvements. Commodious, well-built stations. Celerity, cer-tainty, comfort and luxury assured.

THE FAMOUS ALBERT LEA ROUTE

Is the favorite between Chicago, Rock Island, Aichizor, Kansas City, and Minnespolis and St. Paul. The tourist route to all Northern Summer Resorts. Its Watertown Branch traverses the Mos. productive lands of the great "wheatand dairy belt" of Northern Iowe, Southwestern Effinnescia, and East-

Central Dakota Central Dakota The Short Line via Saneca and Kenkakee offers superior facilities to travel between Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette, and Council Diuffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Min Lapolis, and St. Paul. For Tickets, Maps, Folders, or any desired in the St. Paul. pon Ticket Office in the United States or Ganada, or address

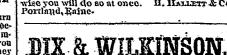
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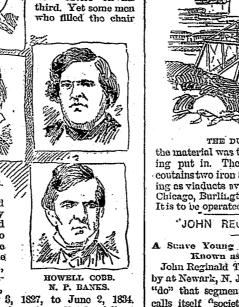


First publication, Nov 10, 1887, OTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien.-ss. O At a session of the Probate Court for said Coun-ty, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Berrien Springs, on the ubuth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven. Present, DAVID E. HIXMAN, Judge of Probate In the matter of the estate of Lucena L. Baker, deceared.

In the matter of the estate of Lines and a second deceaced. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of Esther M. Near, praying that a certain instru-ment now on file in this Court, purporing to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that administratom of said estate may be granted to Sanford Smith as Administrator with the will annexed, or to some

Administrator with the will annexed, or to some other suitable person. Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 5th day of Decembernexi, at 10 o'clock in the foremoon, he assigned for the heuring of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said cetate, are re-quired to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden in the Probate Office, in the village of Berrieu 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 noise to the persons interested





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Colfax and Blaine

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terms, and Carlisle

now enters on his