

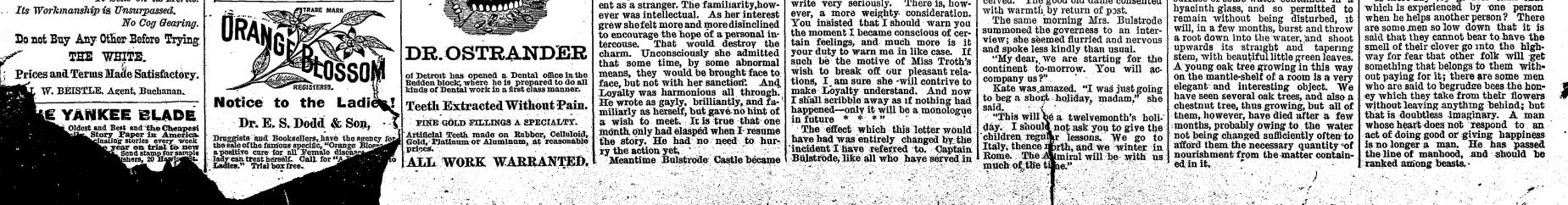
to encourage the hope of a personal in-the moment I became conscious of cer-tain feelings, and much more is it charm. Unconsciously she admitted your duty to warn me in like case. If

view; she seemed flurried and nervous and spoke less kindly than usual.

pick him out, so that the rest could go

stranger drove up to the Charitable Union of Battle Creek a few days ago and asked if he could leave a little repeating his trips until he had laid three large quarters of beef on the floor. In response to an inquiry as to why he left so much beef, he said:

smell of their clover go into the high-way for fear that other folk will get



BUCHANAN RECORD.

JOHN G. HOLMES, Editor,

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1889.

Jeff Davis does not want Mr. Blaine in the new cabinet. Jeff might refer the matter to Cleveland for consolation.

Gen, Sheridan declared some years since that more Republicans had been murdered for their political opinions in the state of Louisiana alone than had fallen in battle, on both sides, in the Mexican war. The number continues to get no less rapidly.

President Cleveland signed the bill admitting North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington as States, on February 22. This is about the most appropriate means he could have adopted for celebrating Washington's birthday. Three cheers for the bonny

new flag with its two and forty stars.

The Republican State Convention held in Detroit on the 21st inst., was one of the largest ever held in the State, and the utmost harmony prevailed throughout. If the ticket nominated then be not elected it will be through over confidence on the part of individual Republicans that their votes will not be needed. We hope there will be none such at this time. Let every Republican be sure to vote, and when doing that take a lesson from the Democrats and vote a straight ticket. They always do that, while many Republicans are willing to "scratch" their tickets, and thus help the Democrats. Don't do it again. The following is the ticket nominated: For Justice of the Supreme Court. Claudius B. Grant, of Marquette; for Regents of the Michigan University, William J. Cocker, of Lenawee, and C. Stuart Draper, of Saginaw.

Wisconsin County Option.

The county option bill which has been introduced in the Wisconsin legislature provides that on petition of at least 10 per cent of the qualified voters of any county to the county judge a special election shall be ordered by him. After having been once submitted to the people of any county the question shall not be again submitted to the same county for three years. The Wisconsin state constitution, we believe, is less exacting than that of Michigan as to delegating such power to the people of a county. hence in order to meet the demands of our constitution it is deemed neccessary that the final determination of the matter shall be left to the board of supervisors. It makes a little more machinerv. but as it is necessary to have it there is no use of grumbling about it. The Madison (Wis.) committee recently issued a very sensible address in favor of county option. It recognizes first that there is an urgent demand for improved liquor laws, and says this demand comes from all parties and classes. What shall be the line of temperance legislation? Manifestly the thing to do is to pass such laws as will be most practical of enforcement and most effective when enforced. No law can be better enforced, certainly, than that which is support-ed by a majority of the people of an em pays attention. It is no hardship, organized county, for the same majori-ty that can elect county officers in to ask men to be honest in their deals with a merchant who trusts them. sympathy with the law to enforce it. Every farmer, every mechanic, every The Madison committee says among other things: The Justice and advantage of such a reside, who pays honest debts, is intercounty option law must be manifest to all. It is thoroughly in accord with the fundamental principle of our American government, that represenested in the success of a system which cause it is those who pay cash or pay tation shall be coextensive with taxation; and as each county taxes itself their debts promptly, who furnish the to support the burdens of pauperism, insanity and crime, the county should successfully conduct his business and be permitted to decide for itself whether it will allow the most prolific source of these evils to exist within its borstyled slow payers and "dead beats." ders. It is the fairest and most equitable application of the principie of mome rule, to refuse which is to deny the principles of a Republican govern-

and towns, is crowded to the utmost, and many have been compelled to withdraw during the last six months. In this city buildings are going up everywhere and the streets are crowded with people, yet there is a great cry of "dull times." A free employment

office was opened here last week and in two days 800 men registered as seeking work. To people seeking employment Southern California, at the present time, gives a very cold welcome.

The boom has passed but it has left too much Eastern capital to permit of such a dead stand still of affairs as existed here before, and when the people shall have ceased to expect to live by speculation, and go to cultivating the land, which now lies idle, a more lasting and desirable boom will come to W. U. STRYKER. stay.

Merchants Organization. On Tuesday evening the merchants of Buchanan met in W. A. Palmer's office and listened to the explanation of Mr. D. E. Sherman, of the advantages offered by organizing under the protective system represented by "The Merchants Retail Commercial Agency

of Chicago, Ill." The organization of the Buchanan Branch was perfected and the following were elected officers: C. D. Kent, President; Wm. Trenbeth, Vice-President; Ellis Roe, Secretary; S. A. Wood, Treasurer; Frank Mead, Executive Board, 1 year; C. H. Baker, J. K. Woods, J. A. Frits, Executive Board, 2 years; C. B. Treat, Executive Board, 3 years.

All the merchants present signed the constitution and by-laws, pledging their honor as business men to maintain and sestain each and every part thereof for one year. A fine is provided as a penalty for violation of the clause in such constitution, which provides that no member of the Buchanan Branch of "The Merchants Retail Commercial Agency" shall give credit to a person who does not in some houorable manner adjust his indebtedness with another member of "The Merchants Retail Commercial Agency." No person shall be referred to the members of this or any other branch as owing a member of "The Merchants Retail Commercial Agency" until such person has been given a full and fair opportunity to go to the merchant he owes and in some way settle up his indebtedness. This system cannot work a hardship on any person who is disposed to do the square thing. Any

Hop, "but nevertheless he treats me in all things as his equal. We have many a lark together." This last re-mark was made while he rolled a tiny cigaretty, and he indeed looked amus ing as he leaned against the side of his person, no matter how poor, how unmanager's pocket and contentedly puffed away. No one present doubted the statement made by Mr. Foster that Hop o' My Thumb is the smallest forfunate his circumstances in lite, if he is honest, he need have no fear, because he can and will make known his known human being, and that his like has probably never existed. "He has gained the age of maturity," said Mr. circumstances in such a way as will be satisfactory to the person he owes. Foster, "and yet he weighs no more No merchant will ever crowd a poor than the average babe at birth." man who is honest; but that class of At this serving he lifted the atom of manheed from his position in the persons, who do not care for their pocket and actually held him out to promises to pay; who go from one he reporter on the palm of his hand, store to another, from one to another while the subject of his remarks bowed to every one present with the air of a Chester field. Δ bright smile then contracting a debt wherever they can get the chance to open an account; illumined his handsome little face as who go it blind, never stopping to con-

person in the community in which we

won't pay, pay their honest debts, be-

money which enables the merchant to

carry on his books that class of people

PHACTS AND PHYSIC. Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

A Veritable Living Liliputian Unnerves New York Hatter. A prominent Eighth avenue hatten

AT HOME IN A POCKET.

was surprisingly made aware that a very little thing at times causes a great deal of commotion in this hustling world. He was cozily seated in his palatial hat repository and carefully engaged in scrutinizing the columns of The Evening Sun, when a gentle-man entered and asked to see some hats. The latest thing in silk tiles was shown to him. He tried one on. It did not exactly suit his fancy, how ever, and the proprietor placed several others before him, and was about to

return the first one to its proper shelf when a "still, small voice" from its interior greatly startled him. "Hold on, sir," said the voice; "I'm not done yet." The astonishment depicted on the face of the hatter, as he dropped the tile and peered into it, was doubly increased by what he saw.

the writer a pleasant "good evening."

pounds. Soon after imparting this in-formation he was conveyed to the

pocket of the gentleman who brought him in, and then, while waggishly

wagging his small head, he informed

his interviewer that the owner of the

pocket, etc., was Mr. Thomas Foster,

his manager, who was as "fine assilk."

"I'm somewhat under his size," said

Teacher-What is the plural of child? Boy (promptly)-Twins. and he hastily jumped back and elutehed the counter for support

Consumption Surcly Cured. His exclamations of surprise and ex-TO THE EDITOR-Please inform your cited menner brought several clerks eaders that I have a positive remedy and customers to his side, whose asor the above named disease. By its tonishment became equally as great as timely use thousands of hopeless cases liis. And no wonder. The most dihave been permanently cured. I shall minutive mits of a man that ever exbe glad to send two bottles of my remisted outside of Mother Goose's Meloedy FREE to any of your readers who dies or Swift's Liliputians was standwill send me their express and post ingupright in the hat, which was, of office address, Respectfully, T. A. course, an ordinary one, and having SLOCUM, M. C., 161 Pearl st., N. Y. 44y1 plenty of room to move about therein

Virgil tells us that the gods esteem-With the essistance of the customer who had called for the headgear, tho d odd numbers.

little fellow was helped out, and tak-Engush Spavin Liniment removes ing his stand on the rim of the hat, his ull Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and elbow resting on the crown, he bade Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-Bone, Stifles, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, He had been but imperfectly seen while in the hat; therefore, upon look-Coughs, Etc. Save \$50 by use of one ing at him out of it, the reporter could bottle. Warranted. Sold by W. F. Runner, Druggist, Buchanan, Mich. scarcely believe his eyes, for there stood a perfectly formed and, as he

subsequently proved, an intelligent little gentleman. No reporter could The mission of suffering is often to resist the instinct to engage him in an it us for God's purposes by unfitting interview. It was discovered that he is for our own. came to the store in the overcoat

A Sound Legal Opinion, 6

pocket of the gentleman who had helped him out of the bat, and whom E. Bainbridge Munday, Esq., County Atty., Clay Co., Tex., says: "Have the spectators now strongly suspected used Electric Bitters with most happy of having previously helped him inresults. My brother also was very The little fellow's name proved to be Hop o' My Thumb, a exphoneous cognomen given to him because of his low with Malarial Fever and Jaundice but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bit-ters saved his life." diminutive size. He is 19 years of age, 16 inches in height, and weighs just 9

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky:, adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have hed, had it not been for Electric Bitters.

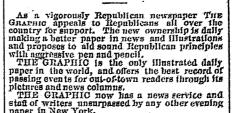
This good remedy will ward off, as well as cure all Malarial Diseases, and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Disorders stands unequaled. Price 50c and \$1, at W. F. Runner's

Don't make yourself conspicuous at ny time by loud laughing and talking.

A New Discovery.--6

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience past how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is. that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it, and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any Thr:at, Lung or chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial bottles free, at W. F. Runner's drug store.

When a man hands you a bill he expects you to foot it.



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ment. This is a brief and comprehensive statement of the question and it is a statement of facts which no fairminded man will dispute. We commend it to the consideration of all our people, and especially to all legislators at Lansing who are in favor of progressive legislation on this subject.-Detroit Tribune.

> California Correspondence. Los Angelos, Feb. 18, 1889.

ED. RECORD:-Southern California now has several representatives from Berrien county, and perhaps a letter from this section might be of interest. I have now been here a year, most of the time in this city, but have made several excursions, on foot, through this county and the adjoining ones; not more to satisfy my propensity for tramping than to learn something of the country and its possibilities. I gleaned what I could from the old Mexican settlers, and helped myself to their fruit. At night I rolled up in my blanket and slept very contentedly on the ground under the sky. Sleeping out of door here, in the country, is not uncommon, many farm laborers prefer to sleep out in the open air all the summer through.

Of the climate of this valley I need scarcely to speak, for its praises are chanted all over the Union, and I firmly believe there is none better this side the river Styx. [Our idea of the climate on the other side is not flattering. ---Ed.

I have seen no ice, as yet, this winter, frost only a few times, and fire in my room is rarely necessary. The fuel question here is an important one, but one easily solved as far as domestic purposes are concerned. A quarter of an acre planted to eucalyptus trees, and given four or five years start will grow fuel as fast as a family will need it.

The fertility and productiveness of the soil, with irrigation is almost beyond belief; but as yet only a small area is under cultivation. and several years will be required to find the kinds of fruits, cereals and plants adapted to the soil and climate. The old settlers lead a sleepy sort of existence and have made little or no progress. The chinese do nearly all the vegetable gardening, gather the grapes in the | He was the last of three brothers all vineyards, and do most of the work on | killed the same way. the ranches; they receive about the

quoting "A man's a man for a' that," the lid of the pecket was buttoned sider how they can pay; never trying over him and the manager and mite to pay-paying their honest debts took their departure. - New York being the last thing they ever think of Evening Sun. -it is to such persons that this sys-

Monkeys' Aversion to Cruelty. In Hindostan, where three varieties of sacred monkeys enjoy the freedom

of every town, those four handed pensioners often assist the police in enforcing the riot laws by charging en masse for the scene of every dog fight and schoolboy scuffle. They will rescue worried cats, and, for greater seseeks to make those who can pay, and curity, deposit them on the next roof, or suppress rowdyism in general, the stout Rhesus baboon for instance, being physically as well as morally ing physically as well as morally qualified to quell the aggressive dis-position of the fiercest cur. On the platform of a public warehouse the British residents of Agra, a few years ago, witnessed a scene which put the character trait in even a stronger

A little street Arab had spread his pallet in the shade of a stack of coun-try produce, and had just dropped Every dollar lost by the merchant by reason of bad debts is indirectly loaded onto the shoulders of those who do asleep, when the proprietor of the Planters' hotel strolled up with a pet pay, and any system that forces payment by slow payers and "dead beats," leopard that had learned to accompany or compels them to pay spot cash or him in all his rambles. A troop of secure for everything they purchase. tramp monkeys had taken post on the unloads the percentage from off the opposite end of the shed, and, like the beggar boy, seemed to enjoy a com-fortable siesta, but at sight of the shoulders of the honest paying classes. A man cannol exist in this world speckled intruder the whole gang and pay nothing without proving a charged along the platform like a direct burden on those who supply squadron of spahis. and, instantly themselves with the necessities of life forming a semicircle about the little sleeper, faced the leopard with brisby honest purchase. The do-nothing, tling manes, evidently resolved to defeat the purpose of his visit.—Popu-lar Science Monthly. pay-nothing class are what this Agen-

Washing Stone Fronts.

The Horses Were Spared.

cy is after. The merchants have no law for their protection; they must be a law unto themselves by combination for the protection of each other. They owe it not only to themselves, but to owes its existence wholly to Pittsburg's new atmosphere, and is based on the their cash-paying, prompt-paying cusfact that the Iron City's buildings can be scoured and made clean. On a tomers, to combine together and drive to settlement or cash that class of persons which infests every community, who do nothing, live well and contribute nothing. This system is being adopted by all the leading merchants throughout the west. It deals honorably with both debtor and creditor and should have the support not only of merchants but honest consumers.

We do not wish to be understood as being organized for the purpose of op-

pressing or crowding any worthy workingman and those on salaries, but that they in common with all merchants and manufacturers must understand the necessity of paying their just and honest debts, that with them their promises to pay should be met with the same promptness as all those engaged in business must honor their Bulletin. obligations.

Pay up. Settle up or pay cash is the motto of this branch and of the Agen-

Buchanan, Niles and Eau Claire, are now organized and Mr. Sherman will call on the rest of the merchants in Berrien county, and then on all in Van Buren county as speedily as possible

and then the whole State will be organized by May 1.

It is being written as one of the wonders of the world that a Grand Rapids man is under arrest for licking ormed the operation. a book agent. Frank Hammer was killed by a rolling log, at Grant station, Saturday.

tent. There was Cole, Leonard, the ing log, at Grant station, Saturday. He was the last of three brothers all killed the same way. Dannie Wright, the pop $\operatorname{corn} \cdot \operatorname{boy}$ the interve was Cole, Leonard, the riders and the clowns, the ringmaster, the tumblers and the leapers and the three pet duns. Calling the little mare by name, he told her to kiss them all good-by. The intelligent ani-

Itch, Mange and Scratches on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Wollford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by W. F. Runner, Druggist, Buchanan, Mich. 40m6

Sticking plaster is what should be on the walls of houses.

A Sensible Man Would use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. It is curing more cases of Coughs, Colds and Asthma, Bronchitis Croup and all Throat and Lung Troubles, than any other medicine. The propietor has authorized any druggist to give you a Sample Botthe *Free* to convince you of the merit of this great remedy. Large Bottles 50c and \$1.

A good deal-Four aces where the other man has four kings.

Some Foolish Pcople

Allow a cough to run until it gets be yond the reach of medicine. They of ten say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 500 and \$1.00. Trial size free. At all druggists. 42y1

"Are you a woman suffragist?" "No, my wife is. I am the sufferer."

The Homelicst Man in Bachanan as well as the handsomest, and others are invited to call on any druggist and get free a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, a remedy that is selling entirely upon its merits and is guaranteed to relieve and cure all Chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1. 42y1

An entirely new industry has been Bobby: "Pop, what's the Latin for people?" Father: "I don't know." established in this city of late. It Bobby (loudly): "Populi."

A Bit of Valuable Advice.

My wife has been troubled with Ca-Fourth avenue building in process of tarrh, for about twenty-five years, havremodeling hangs this sign: "Blank & Blank, Brick and Stone Cleaners." "Blank ing suffered severely indeed for six years before she began to use your The upper stories of the building re-Papillon (Clarke's extract of flax) Ca-tarrh Cure. She was most of the time in a critical condition, unable to breath ferred to have been built of nice, new, cream colored stone. These, resting upon the old, smoke stained stones, except through the mouth. Tried gave the front a bizarre and incongru-ous appearance. But the "brick and stone cleaner's" services were called many advertised remedies without relief, and became discouraged, when Dr. Streetor advised her to try your in, and lo! the entire front now wears Catarrh Cure; it gave her relief, almost the appearance of newness. The immediately and she has used it until smoked stone put off its grimy discol-orations. The building's old facade she feels confident she is entirely cured. Her health has not been so good in many years." Edward Silvey, Chicago. was scrubbed with honest soap and All reliable druggists sell it, \$1.00, sent water, and now harmonizes with the newer portion. "Stone Fronts prepaid on receipt of price. gold at W. F. Runner's Drug Store.

Washed" is the announcement that must greet the eye hereabouts, along with "Washing and Ironing" and sim-ilar legends. The unlaundered build-Most men are fond of terrapin, un-less it happens to be the terror pin in the waist of the best girl's dress. ing in this city must perforce stand

among its fellows as would a dirty Papillon (Clarke's extract of flax) Skin Cure Did It. faced boy in a Sunday school full of cleanly lads and lasses.-Pittsburg

"Last winter I was afflicted with carbuncle on the back of my neck, I tried your remedies and by keeping the inflamed parts saturated with the When Mr. Cole, a well known cir-cus proprietor in the south, sold his stock in New Orleans, three dun ring Skin Cure. I was entirely cured. The relief obtained from the soreness and inflammation was immediate and effec-tual." Signed; Wallace L. Dewolf. All reliable druggists sell it at \$1.00 horses that he had owned for years

went with the others by mistake. Mr. Cole at once bought them back, per bottle, or send post paid on receipt saying that he would never consent to of price Sold at W. F. Runner's Drug Store,

have the horses become the property of any one who would make them work, and he had decided to put them Our Agents to a painless death. He proposed bleeding them to death, but W. B. Leonard, a liveryman, suggested that the use of chloroform would be a bet-Make Money. We have a new line of low-priced, attractive, fast-solling books. We give best terms. We help worthy agents who can not pay in advance for books. Our agents are successful and make money, it will pay you to write for direntars and particulars. ter and less painful mode. This was finally decided upon, and a reliable man procured, who was to have per-

C. B. BEACH & CO., OHICAGO, ILL. They were all collected in the circus FOR SALE.

A FARM OF SEVENTY-SEVEN ACRES. A Forty five (45) acres under cultivation, twenty (20) acres in pasture, and twelve (12) acres of tim-ber. A good house with cellar, barn and other buildings good crechard and small finits. For





Jonathan and His Continent.

By Max O'Rell, Author of "John Bull and His Island." "John Bull, Jr., Etc.," and "Jack Allyn."

[Translated by Mme, Paul Blouet. Copyrighted by Cassell & Co., New York, and published by special arrangement through the American Press Association. Paul Blouet (Max O'Rell) is a re-markably elever Frenchman, who has devoted his talents mostly to satirizing the Angle-Saxon race. The book from which the following extracts are made is his latest production, and m terial for it was gathered during his recent visit -----

en care en en CHAPTER XXIV.

I one day asked one of the eleverest ladies of New York whether she had met Col. Ingersoll.

"No," sho answered, "I nover met him and do not wish to make his acquaintance." "May I ask why?" I said.

She replied: "Simply because I am told that it is impossible to know him without admiring and loving him." Wells

"Well, I don't want to admire or love hìm."

I had the honor of making his acquaint ance, and, like all these who have approached and known him, I seen admired him.

Ho is one of the greatest figures of his great country. In a book on contemporary America ono must needs speak of this celebrated advocate. Ho is a personality apart, He has little in common with the rest of his countrymen but the title of colonel.

Once more I say it: in this book of jottings I do not sit in judgment. I merely describe impressions. It is not necessary to indorse a man's theories in order to enjoy his society, and this is especially true in the case of Col. Ingersoll, who is many sided in his powers, and who charms theologians and agnostic alike when the subject of religion is not to the fore.

Col. Robert Ingersoll is a man of about 60, six feet high and strongly built, a colossus physically and intellectually. The eyes sparkle with wit and beam with the enjoyment of life; the mouth is humorous and smiling; the head large and well planted on broad shoulders; the face shaven, the brain bristling with humanitarian thoughts; a man with the heart of a lion to fight the battles of life, but the heart of a woman in presence of human suffering.

He has substituted for the love of religion the religion of love and of the family. According to him religion should have but one aim-to teach us how to be happy in this life. He repeats with Christ: "Love one another; do not to others what you would not have

others do to you." And he adds: "A God that is represented as weaving webs to catch the souls of men whom he has created is not adorable." As to a future life, the colonel does not commit himself. He says: "We do not know; we cannot tell whether death is a door or a wall, a spreading of pinions to soar or the folding of wings forever." In the eyes of most pious people, his theories are abomina ble, and he is the Antichrist; but the Americans are unanimous in admitting his extraordinary talents, and among the dear friends of the colonel and his family are many Pres byterians, some of them ministers.

Antichrist if you will-that is, if you can imagine such a personage endowed with every moral and intellectual faculty. In his presence men feel themselves small

and women put their hands over their eyes. being careful to keep the fingers well apart. A decidedly dangerous Antichrist, this, Mr. Ingersoll's religion is the religion of

humanity. He says: "Happiness is the only good, the time to be happy is now, and the way to be happy is to make others so." Live to do good, to love and be beloved by those

most seeming to apologizo for boing so lovely, you involuntarily think of "Le Jeune Malade" of Andro Chenier, that last of the Greek poets, as Edmond About called him. Authors, artists, journalists, members of the thinking world of New York may be met at the colonel's charming Sunday evenings. About 11 at night, when all but the intimate friends of the family have left, these latter draw around their host, and entice him to talk upon one of his favorito subjects, poetry, music, or may be the "Mistakes of Moses." while they listen with avidity. He knows

his Shakespearo as thoroughly as the Bible, only ho speaks of him with far more respect and admiration. He adores Wagner, whom ho sets even above Beethoven. I mention this to prove once more that we have all our

little faults, and that Col. Ingersoll, in commen with his fellow mortals, is not perfect. Between midnight and 1 in the morning, the last visitors reluctantly depart. On the way home, you think of all the witty things that have been said, the arrows of satiro that have been shot at hypocrisy and humbug, the ennobling humanitarian opinions that have been advanced; and thor h you may not feel converted, or diverted, or perverted to Ingersollism, you are sure to leave that house feeling fuller of good will toward all

men, and saying to yourself: "What a delightful evening Thave passed!" I was present one evening at a meeting of the Nineteenth Century club to hear a discussion on "The Foetry of the Future." Col. Ingersell was to have taken part in it, but,

being retained professionally at Washington, he was obliged to excuse himself at the eleventh hour. The president immediately telegraphed to a well known minister asking him to take the colonel's place. "I distinctly decline to take Col. Ingersoll's

clace in this world or the next," exclaimed the recipient of the telegram as soon as he had read it. The reverend gentleman nevertheless took part in the evening's debate, and when he repeated his repartee to the audience was greeted with hearty laughter and applause.

CHAPTER XXV.

I had just returned from America, and was sitting in the smoking room of the North Western Hotel, Liverpool. I was chatting with an American fellow passenger on the Atlantic voyage, while admiring St. George's hall, which stands opposite. This magnificent building, which serves as a palace of justice, is the finest modern edifice of the English provinces.

All at once we heard a blast of trumpets A crowd rushed toward the hall, and lined the flight of steps leading to the grand entrance. Heralds and lackeys, all bedizened with searlet and gold, presently descended the steps, followed by police officers. Several carriages then drove up. From one of hem there alighted a man arrayed in a scarlet robe and ermine tippet and wearing a powdered wig. The scarlet robe, followed by the cortege which had formed, solemnly mounted the steps between the crowd, which

stood gazing with open mouthed and wide eyed admiration. "What show is there going on opposite?" asked the American, in the easy going tono that so distinguishes the Yankee.

He was an "innocent abroad." "My dear sir," I said to him, "it is simply a judge going to try a thief or two. England honors her criminals with a great deal of parade, as you see."

My American was silent for a few minutes. He was probably adding up the salaries of the judge, the police officers, heralds and ushers, the lawyers' fees, the cost of the building, carriages and show generally, and no doubt comparing the total with the pound or two stolen from his employers by a dishonest clerk, for whom all this grand repre-

sentation was taking place. Nothing is more simple than an American court of justice. Four walls innocent of decoration of any kind, a few plain chairs or around, and then lie down and sleep with the benches. No uniforms, no robes, no wigs, no

Tivered over to them. If the governor of the prison refuses, the doors are burst open, and the prisoner is seized and forthwith led to execution. It is to be hoped, for the credit of American civilization, that this blot will soon be removed. Lynch law has its humors, as the western ors express it in the cynical language which

is so natural to them; it is when there has been a mistake made-in the victim, and the whole thing has to be gone over again, be cause the wrong man has been lynched. Again I leave an American newspaper, The Chicago Herald, to speak: "The little town of St. Helens is in a fer-

ment. A party of lynchers entered it this morning, and went straight to the house of Mrs. Williams to apprise her that her husband had been lynched by mistako during the night. After having expressed their regrets, the men left to go in search of the real culorit. We do not attempt to describe the

anguish of the poor woman. It is feared that she will loss her reason." This took place in the year of disgrace 1888. In the days of the "gold fever" in California San Francisco was ovorrun by scoundrelism of the most virulent type. Twice was the infant city reduced to ashes by incendiary hands. Then the leading citizens rose in their wrath, banded themselves to-

gether in the name of the "Vigilance Committee," and soon from every available lamp post daugled the body of a ruflian. By such treatment was the city purged of crimo and the reign of law and order for the first time established.

CHAPTER XXVII.

As I have said elsewhere, each state of the Union makes its own laws. The result is that a thing which is legal in one state is not necessarily legal in the others. The most curious, and those which differ most, are the laws upon marriage and divores

If it is easy to get married in the United States, it is still more easy to get unmarried. In the state of New York, for instance, if

you go to a hotel with a woman, and put down "Mr. So and So and wife" on the register, the law looks upon you as legally married to that woman, but the marriage is not recognized as valid in some other states. To obtain a divorce in the state of New York you must prove infidelity on the part of your wife; but just across the Hudson, in the state of New Jersey, it is to be obtained on a proof of cruelty or incompatibility of character. If this is not easy enough for you,

take the train to Chicago, where divorce is to be had for the asking, almost. The court of divorco in Chicago, called by

the Americans "the divorce mill," decided 681 cases during the year 1887. This institution is just as flourishing in the

state of Indiana as in Illinois. The easterners jokingly pretend that, as the trains roll into the capital of Indiana, the porters cry out, "Indianapolis, twenty minutes for divorce!" so that couples who may have fallen out on the journey can part company for good. Does the husband snore or chew; has he a

lisagreeable breath, or a clumsy manner of kissing his wife? Does that lady wear false hair or teeth, give her tongue too free play, or habitually take up the newspaper as soon as her husband shows signs of dropping into sentiment? All these offenses are serious ones

before the aforesaid tribunals. Without troubling to go and settle in Utah, an American may set up a harem of legitimate wives. Each lawful spouse might be a concubine outside the state she was married in, but by carefully studying the laws of the

different states Jonathan could, if he pleased, indulge in polygamy without fear of being prosecuted for it. I have read in American papers divorce cases that were really most comic.

When a will has to be administered matters often become very mixed up, as you may easily imagine. Who are the legitimate children?

CHAPTER XXIX.

In America the pursuit of politics is a liberal profession-very liberal for those who tako it up.

In America, as in England, there are two great political parties; instead of being called Conservatives and Liberals, they are called Republicans and Democrats. The difference which exists between these two parties is this: One is in power and tries to stay in, the other is out of it and tries to get in.

All that is dono by ono is condemned in advance by the other, whichever the other may be. It is parti-otism,

Good society keeps prudently aloof from politics and politicians. When a servant anounces a politician his master whispers in his car: "John, lock up the plate and take care there is nothing lying about." John, faithful to orders, stands sentinel in the hall, and while he is showing out the politician, keeps an oyo on the umbrellas and overcoats. For that matter, the American democracy is no exception to the rule. To become a chemist, you must study chemistry; to become a lawyer, you must study law; but, in a democracy, to be a politician you need only study your interests. Enlightened, educated, well bred people have no desire to be confounded with the heroes of the stump, and stand back; the rich financiers and merchants are too busy to take up politics; the senators and congressmen are more or less the chosen of the common people, and good society says: "No, thank you, I prefer to stay at home." Thus it is that the ground remains clear for the noisy medlocrities, and that a gentleman has only to mix himself up in politics to become a declasse. He must reach the White House to inspire a little respect. The American gentleman has not the least ambition to see his fair name dragged in the mud, to hear himself nicknamed "Honest John," "Jolly

Roger," or what not. He takes a joke as well as another, but if you were to call him "Senator" or "Congressman," he would have you up for defamation of character. Tho president himself, capable and upright as he is, does not altogether escape the contempt which the politician inspires in the man of of refinement.

Contemporary America is governed by the frish.

The Germans, the Scandinavians, all those crowds of foreigners that, year by year, flock to the New World to find a livelihood, and which America gradually assimilates, go west to fell forests and reclaim the land. But the Irish pitch their tents, for the most part, in the large cities, where they congregate together and turn their attention to politics. The city of New York, for instance, which has been successively conquered by the Dutch, the English, and the Yankees, is today in the hands of the Irish. New York is the real capital of Ireland.

I was in America on the 17th of March, St. Patrick's day. I remember that the Irish demanded to have the day officially celebrated in New York, and the mayor was requested to hoist the green flag over the City Hall. This gentleman, for refusing to comply, was next day pronounced a "false patriot" and a 'traitor.

The English are always wondering why Americans all seem to be in favor of home rule, and ready to back up the cause with their dollars. Why? I will tell you. Because they are in hopes that, when the Irish get Ireland, they will all go home.

Upon the strength of a six months' stay in America, one would hardly attempt to deliver a verdict on the political system of the country.

I think, however, that it may safely be affirmed that the English are a freer people than the Americans: that the constitutional —I had elmost said republican—monarchy of England is preferable to the authoritative democracy of America.

The American constitution was copied from Tread: that of the England of 1776, and the president of the United States was invested with a power about equal to that of George III. Since that date the English have advanced and the Americans have not-politically. Yankee and asked him: The English of the year of grace 1888 would soon give the Queen notice to quit, if she took it into her head to ask for power equal to that possessed by the president of the United States; it would take less time, perhaps, then the Americans would need to get rid of a troublesome president. The position of this president of the United States is very curious. Imagine to yourself a king who, after four years' service, disappears into the obscurity of private life, is no more heard of unless be is assassinated, and whose very features are forgotten unless they have been perpetuated upon dollar bills engagement." and postage stamps. The presidential election, which takes place every fourth year, is the most feverish phase of the feverish American life. The whole nation becomes delirious. Several months before the day fixed, every mind is preoccupied with but one thing, the election. The newspapers are full of it, conversation has no other subject. Passions are let loose, intrigues are on foot, the most odious calumnies are circulated, men stop at nothing that may give the victory to their party. For three or four weeks prior to the election, the country is given over to processions, meetings, banners, stump speeches, torchlight marches, etc. As soon as Fate has pronounced between the candidates, calm is retored, the fray ceases, arms are extended only in handshakings, the vanquished accept their defeat with as much bravery as they had displayed in the struggle, and every one goes once more about his business. The English have the habit of making themselves at home everywhere, but above all in places where they pay. Nothing is so repumant to them as those thousand and one little tyrannies that go by the names of regulations, restrictions, rules, by laws, etc. If you would be unhampered by such, if you would enjoy perfect freedom, live in England. No one doubts that England is the freest country on earth, not even our stanchest French republicans. A few months before his election to the presidency of the French Republic, M. Jules Grevy was present one ovening at a political dinner in the beautiful mansion of the Vicomtesso de Rainneville. At this epoch, things scarcely seemed to point to the future elevation of M. Grevy, and if the Orleans princes had displayed a little more resolution, M. Grevy would probably never have known any other palace than the one in which his pleadings failed to keep the magistrates

upon literature. The knows his Shakomcare. as not one Frenchman of his class knows Cor neillo, Racine, Moliere, or Victor Hugo, You discover that he is well read, this man who says I come for I came, you was, you didn't ought. I don't know as I do. etc. Ho can give you information about his country, as useful as it is exact,

This same American talks theology. He discusses the Bible. He reads the writings of Col. Ingersoll, refuting that gentleman's ideas or accepting his conclusions, In a word, you thought you were in the

company of an ignorant bore of a bagman, and you have had one or two hours' talk with an intelligent and interesting man. حير بيه در وريفطه

CHAPTER XXXL

That which strikes the European most in his first walk through New York streets is the absence of stupid faces. All are not handsome, but all are intelligent looking and full of life. The next thing that strikes him is the well grown look of the people. Few or no deformities. He does not see one halt or hunchbacked person out of the ten thousand ho may most. With the exception of the old people, few have defective sight. Apart from the complexion, which is pale, overything seems to indicate an active, strong, healthy people. The constant crossing of races must daily tend to the improving of the Americans, physically and intellectually. You see so many thin mon and so many stout women that you almost immediately conclude that the former live in a furnace of activity, and the latter in cotton wool. This impression grows upon you, and soon takes the form of a conviction.

> The Americans do not walk much. It is not that they are indolent. Far from it. It is because their legs will not carry them fast enough.

The faces of the men you meet look abby the name of "gentleman;" in Chicago, he goes by the name of "loafer."

In fifty years' time, when America has 200,000,000 inhabitants, perhaps she will imposo her ideas upon the Old World. Then, maybe, society will have no contempt except for the ignorant and the idle.

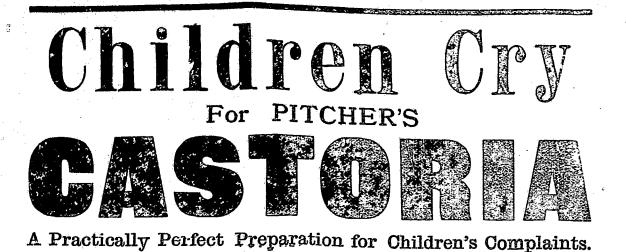
A young man, with a very intelligent looking face, was pointed out to me one evening in a Chicago drawing room,

"Ho is very rich," said my hostess to me softly. "For a year or two after ho inherited the property he did no work, and people began to rather shun him. But he has just gone into partnership with a friend in business and so he is quite reinstated in every one's esteem."

Not only is work respectable in America, but in certain states it is compulsory. In the state of Missouri, for instance, any idlo, improvident fellow who neglects his family or, through shiftless habits, is likely to be a burden to the state, may be sold at auction to the highest bidder for a term of six months. This is a law passed twenty years ago. It provides also that, after the vagrant has worked out the purchase money, any other sum earned by him, at a fair compensation, is to be applied by his purchaser to the payment of his debts or the maintenance of his family. If, when he is free again, he returns to his bad habits, his fellow townsmen take the law into their own hands. They escort him to some public place and flog him, and if that does not cure him, his wife runs the risk of seeing him one fine day hanging from some neighboring tree. The people will tell you, as the most simple thing in the world, that by acting thus they economize the cost of a police force. Rather primitive this reason, it must be admitted; but, in new societies, idleness is a crime, and the bees ought to have a right to drive the drones out

of the hive. I was looking one day at the list of engagements, which my manager had just sent me for the following week. To my stupefaction

"Monday-New York. "Tuesday-Youngstown. "Wednesday-Indianapolis



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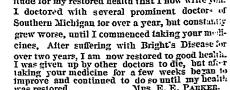




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amine my record of cases curren, when hope of cure has been abandoned. Candid in my examinations, reasonable in my charges, and hever Dr. F. B. Brewer :- DEAR SIR: It is with gratitude for my restored health that I now write yoa. I doctored with several prominent doctors of



consciousness of having done your duty to men. Do not ask pardon of God for an injury done to man. Ask pardon of the man and make reparation to him for your offense.

"I rob Smith," exclaims Mr. Ingersoll in the ironical language he is such a master of; "God forgives me. How does that help Smith?"

He maintains that the Christian religion teaches less the love of an infinitely just and merciful God than the fear of a demon thirsting for human victims. This charge is borne out by a proverb used by the Scot, who is a student of human nature:

"If the deil were deed, God wad na be served so weel."

The colonel maintains that if man has had hands given him to feel, eyes to see; ears to hear, he has also a brain to think, a heart to love and intelligence to reason with.

He does not attack so much the Catholic religion, which rests on faith, for a religion which rests ourely on faith is not a matter for reasoning and argument. But he rather attacks a Protestantism which prides itself mon resting on reason as well as on faith. The theories of Col. Ingersoll are the natural outcome of the introduction of reason ing into religious matters.

Things which are felt only cannot be discussed; things which are incomprehensible are not matter for explanation.

Protestantism is a mixture of faith and reason, agreeing pretty badly together, it must be confessed. The Protestant takes the Bible for a book every word of which is inspired of God. He interprets it in his own fashion, and proves out of it every doctrine he requires to found a new sect. The very drunkard is not at a loss to find an excuse for his drinking, and turning to Isaiah (Ixv, 13) comforts himself with: "Behold, my servant shall drink."

As he looks on at the Protestants squabbling over the signification of biblical passages, the colonel laughingly says: "It is to be regretted that your deity did not express himself more clearly."

Weedless to say that he looks upon the Bible not as an inspired book, but as a collection of literatures something akin to the "Arabian Nights," and this is what makes discussion with him difficult, if not out of question. How is it possible to imagine a discussion between faith and reason?

George Sand said that the fanatic loved God to the exclusion of man. The theories of Col. Ingersoll, lofty and noble as most of them are, verge upon fanaticism in the sense that they teach the love of mankind to the exclusion of Him who so loved man. The colonel robs the poor and sorrowing of that which helps them to endure their ills, a belief in a better world to come. Son of a Protestant minister. Robert Inger

soll early showed special aptitude for the discussion of theological questions. By the age 16, he had thoroughly studied the Old Testament, and would reason upon it like a doctor of divinity. The father in vain drew Robert's attention to the beauties of the Bible; the son could see little in it but absurdities and inconsistencies. The old minister was heard to say: "It grieves me to hear my Robbie talk so, but I declare he is too much for me; I cannot answer him."

Who can answer Ingersoll? is a question often asked. Apparently not the ministers of the hundreds of different Protestant sects that flourish in America; not Mr. Gladstone, student of the Bible and profound reasoner though he be.

For more than a year, the president of the Nineteenth Century club of New York was trying to get a Protestant minister to break a lance with this redoubtable agnostic in public, but without avail. Not one felt equal to the task.

That which makes this man so formidable is not so much his eloquence, his quick repartee, his sarcasm, his pathos, his humor, it is above all the life he leads, the example he sets of all the domestic virtues. One must have the privilege of knowing him intimately, of penetrating into that sanctuary of conjugal happiness, his home, before one can form an idea of the respect that he must inspire even in those who abhor his doctrines. His house is the home of the purest joys; it holds

the barristers are in black frock coats. The ushers not quite so well dressed as the barristers (as a rule), and that is all. In France, we pay a legion, a host rather. of judges and police officers, to look after our security, and never should we dream of helping them in the exercise of their functions. If a crime remain wrapped in mystery, we say to ourselves: "I pay the police; it is for them to discover the criminal; it is not my business, and, besides, the profession of detective is not in my line or to my taste." It is not the same in the United States. There public safety concerns every one. The population of a town feel dishonored by the perpetration of a crime in their midst.

Every one is on the alert to catch the crim inal; men organize themselves into bands to search the country round. An assassin is tracked in the woods with bloodhounds and guns, like a wild beast; if he is discovered and offers a very obstinate resistance, a bullet is lodged in his body, and the hunters go tranquilly home again. Something which is much to be blamed, I think, is the procrastination of American justice. By going the right way to work, a condemned criminal may often succeed in getting his case to be tried again and again. In cases of murder, what good can it do to keep a poor wretch, that it is decided to hang,

in prison for a year or more? It is adding torture to death penalty. If that were only all. Jonathan is such a philanthropist that he with difficulty makes up his mind to execute a fellow creature even legally. So, when he

has kept a year in prison a criminal, whom he is at last forced to hang, he leads him to the scaffold, puts a rope round his neck, jerks him up in the air, and manages to take twelve or sixteen minutes dispatching him. This is philanthropy with a vengeance, and it is to be hoped that execution by electricity, which has just been adopted by the governor of New York state, will put an end to such

sickening proceedings. It is to be hoped also that the Americans will some day do better than that. I, for my part, do not doubt that they will abolish death sentences before very long. They are too intelligent not to understand that the death sentence deters no criminal, and this for a very simple reason. A crime is committed under the impulse of passion, or it has been premeditated. In the first case, the

criminal never thinks of the punishment to come, he is blinded by passion; in the second, he always believes he has planned his crime in such a manner as not to be found out. To lighten this rather lugubrious subject, I will terminate with a little anecdote, which has never seen the light, and which I think is too delightfully humorous and pathetic to be allowed to remain unpublished.

The scene was the smoking room of the Savage club in London A notorious criminal had been hanged in

the morning. Several members of the club were talking of the affair, and each one described what his reelings would be if he were led to the scaffold to be hanged. During this conversation an actor, well known, but to whom managers, I scarcely know why, never intrust any but secondary parts, sat silent in an arm chair, sending up

ong puffs of smoke soaring to the ceiling. "Hello, there is N., who has not given his opinion," said one of the group, suddenly noticing the actor; "I say, N., tell us how you would feel if you were being led to the scaffold."

The actor raised his eyes to the ceiling and, after another puff at his cigar, said quietly: "Well, boys, I should feel that at last I was trusted with a leading part." CHAPTER XXVI.

Lynch law is a summary justice which, in several of the states, is constantly being dealt out to criminals who, either from the insufficiency of the ordinary laws, or because of the absence of a judicial authority in the leighborhood, might escape punishment. Not the least semblance of a trial or even of examination, as a rule; the populace has taken it into its head that a certain individual is guilty of a crime, that suffices; he is sought out, torn from his family, led to the spot fixed upon for his execution, and there,

Of course all these confusions make work trumpets, no liveried ushers. The judge and for the men of law, who naturally think American legislation the finest in the world. The city of Chicago alone possesses seventeen hundred and sixty-eight lawyers, all thriving. • What a capital subject for an opera bouffe might be got from some of those Chicago divorce cases! What merry quid-pro-quos! What amusing scenes! Choruses of lawyers choruses of lawful wives, with the refrain:

"We are Mrs. Jonathan, tra la!" "DAPPEN VS. DAPPEN." I extracted from a Chicago paper the following evidence, full of originality and humor. The plaintiff is at the bar, being

examined: "What is your husband's occupation?" asked the counsel. "Habitual drunkenness, sir," said Mrs.

Dappen. "I refer to your husband's profession." "He made cigars."

"Good cigars?" "Occasionally." Here counsel drew a cigar from his pocket. "This, your honor, is one of the defendant's cicars." "Mark it 'Exhibit A,' " said the judge. "Had Mr. Dappen any other profession?" continued the lawyer.

"Not to my knowledge," said Mr. Dappen's wife. "Never practiced as a dentist?" "Not professionally." "Now, Mrs. Dappen, on your oath, did not

your husband extract six of your teeth?" Mrs. Dappen looked timidly around. Mr. Dappen being evidently out of hearing, she whispered, "He did." "Did he administer gas, or other, or any

angesthetic?" "No, sir." "Did he extract the teeth one after the other?" "He extracted them all together."

"Had your husband any license to practice as a dentist?" "I never heard of it. He used to say: 'I

will allow you a dollar a day. Bring me the accounts every week, and if I over find a cent missing I will knock your teeth out."" "Did he find any deficit in your accounts?" "One Saturday night I could not balance the books. I was 13 cents short. Without a word my husband struck me in the mouth. Six of my teeth were knocked out. I swal-

lowed two." "Have you the other four in court?" "Yes, sir." "Mark them 'Exhibit B,' " said the judge.

Eventually the divorco was granted.

CHAPTER XXVIII. The president is the most accessible citizer

1 the great Republic of the New World. Three times a week he descends to the

ground floor drawing room and passes an hour shaking hands with all who wish to make his acquaintance. There cannot be a man in the world who does so much hand shaking as this president of the United States. You enter the White House at the hour of the public reception as you enter a church at

service time. I saw there negroes, market women who had left their baskets in the antechamber, all sorts and conditions of men. It is the most democratic sight imaginable. Mr. Grover Cleveland, already respected

and looked up to, three years ago, for his talents, his zeal and his integrity, has seen his popularity grow greater every day since he united his destiny with that of the most

charming of America's daughters. Mrs. Cleveland is a lady of scarcely five and-twenty summers, whose beauty has been so often described that it would be tedious to dwell longer on the subject. Whether Re-

publicans or Democrats, all the Americans look upon Mrs. Cleveland with the eves of the president. I remember having seen one day in a comic

paper a caricature representing Mrs. Cleveland bringing back her husband on her shoulders to the White House. A caricature has no value except when founded upon reality. At that time every one was unanimous in saying that, if Mr. Cleveland were re-elected president, he would in a large measure owe the honor to his wife.

awake. After dinner, in the elegant smoking room, one of the guests drew M. Grovy aside and said to him: "Well, sir, seeing the turn things are taking, have you not enough of the republic?"

'On the contrary, I have just returned from a country where I have learned to 'appreciate it more." "Where is it you have been? to Switzer-

land "No, a little further."

"Not America?" "Oh, noi"

"In what country can you have strength-

ened so much your republican ideas?" "I have just returned from England," re plied M. Grevy.

CHAPTER XXX.

Nothing is ordinary in America.

The ordinary American himself is extraordinarily ordinary. He takes liberties with his fellow creatures and with the English grammar. He murders your cars and the mother tongue of Shake-

He chews, hawks and spits; but he has a certain good humored brag, and liveliness which invite further acquaintance.

His fingers, cravat and shirt front sparkle with diamonds. In conversation he attacks all subjects imaginable with complete assurance. He talks tall and through the nose. He does not raise his voice much. He buzzes rather than speaks; at a certain distance you think you hear the droning of bagpipes.

I ran to the office of this imperturbable

"Is it possible that I can reach these towns so far apart in time to give my lectures?" "Nothing easier," he replied, seizing the railway guide. "Your New York lecture comes off at 3 in the afternoon. At 5, you have a train which gets to Youngstown by noon next day. There you lecture at S. Pay your bill and send your luggage to the station before going to the opera house where you liave to speak. As soon as your lecture

is over, jump into a cab and you will catch the 10 o'clock train, which will set you down at Indianapolis in time for your next day's

"What! go to the train in evening dress? I exclaimed. "And why not? You undress in the sleep-

ing car, I suppose." What a life! I thought these Yankees beat everything

Oh! that map of the United States! If you would have an idea of a good lecturing tour in America, just imagine yourself appearing in public one day in London, the next in Paris, the day after in Berlin, then in Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Constantinople, to finish up the week. Then take Teheran, and the chief cities of Asia, and you have a fair idea of the journeys.

Here is a little scene of American life. It was told me, not only without boast, but as the most natural thing in the world, by Mr. L. S. Metcalf, the editor of The Forum. Mr. Metcalf wished to have an article on

the subject of the Mormons for his review: not one of those papers written by a man who had passed through the territory of Utah, but a serious study. For several weeks he had been in correspondence with one of the elders of the Mormon church.

"All this letter writing does not advance matters much," thought Mr. Metcalf to himself; "one or two hours' conversation would settle the thing."

Two hours later he was in the train for Salt Lake City. He probably reckoned this way: "It is only five days' journey in the cars, and what is that when one sets against it a good talk in the interest of the review?" Mr. Metcalf set out, arrived, saw, had his

chat, took the car again, and came home. "But," I timidly advanced, "what became of the roview during all this time?" "Oh! it suffered nothing from my absence,"

said its editor. "I installed myself at the table in the car, where I was able to carry on my work at my ease. When we stopped at the stations, I posted my letters, and sent and received telegrams with as little difficulty as

in New York." "But could you really work easily in the train?"

"Better, much better than at my own desk, my dear sir; there was no one to come and disturb me."

I was one day relating this conversation to an American journalist. "You are simply wonderful, you Amer-

icans," I said to him; "you would go to the Sandwich Islands to fetch news of the king at Honohulu," "Just so," he replied-"I have done it."

This "I have done it" was the finishing touch.

A fellow passenger on my last trip in the Germanic was a New Yorker who, on the morning of the day the boat was to sail, left home without the least intention of crossing

the Atlantic. Having made up his mind at noon, he telegraphed to his wife: "Don't wait dinner, am off to Europe." bought a bag and a few necessaries for the voyage, and calmly embarked at half past 3 for Europe.

American wives are used to this sort of thing, and think nothing of it. How's This.

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First publication Feb. 21, 1889.

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SICK

ER PILIS

NTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien, ss.-D TATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien, ss.-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 the 18th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and wight r inc. eighty-nine. Present, DAVID E. HINMAN, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Zimri Moon,

In the matter of the estate of Limit about, deceased. Edson B. Weaver, administrator of said estate, comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Ad-ministrator. Thereupon it is ordered, that Wednesday, the 20th day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon be assigned for examining and al-lowing such account and that the heirs at haw of said deceased, and all other persons interested in

said deceased, and all other persons interseted in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the village of Berrien Springs, in said county, show cause, if any there be, why the said and account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered, that said Administrator give notice to be avenue interseted in suid eater of the word

the persons interested in said setate, of the pend-ency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Buchanan Record, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. of hearing. DAVID E. HINMAN, revious to said day of [SEAL.]

(A true copy.) Last publication March 14, 1889. THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphila PAPER at the Newspaper Adver-tising Agency of Messrs. N. W. AYER & SON a out authorized agents.

UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY, WILL OBTAIN MUCH VALUABLE INFORMATION FROM A STUDY OF THIS MAP OF · T. WISCONS D. A. K. OFT AT PT OLE BASIN

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THE CREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.

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(Chicago, Eock Island & Pacific and Chicago, Kansas & Neoraska Kys.) Its main lines, branches and extensions west, northwest and southwest include Chicago, Joliet, Ottawa, Peoria, La Salle, Moline, Rock Island in ILLINOIS-Davenport, Muscatine, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, West Liberty, Iowa City, Des Moines, Knoxville, Winterset, Atlantic, Audubon, Harlan, Guthrie Centre, and Council Buffs in IOWA-Minneapolis and St. Paul in MINNE-SOTA-Watertown and Sioux Falls in DAKOTA-Gallatin, Trenton, Cameron, St. Joseph, and Kansas City in MISSOURI-Beatrice, Fairbury, and Nelson in NEBRASKA-Horton, Topeka, Hutchinson, Wichita, Belleville, Norton, Abilene, Galdwell, in KANSAS-Colorado Springs, Denver, Pueblo, in COLO-RADO. Traverses new and vast areas of rich farming and grazing lands, affording the best facilities of intercommunication to older States and to all towns and cities in Southern Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Indian Territory, Texas, Arizona, Idaho, California, and Pacific coast and trans-oceanic Seaports.

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	amon to Alexandra ablace his Jackeling The		mous in saying that, if Air. Cleveland were	active the theorem and the second proves	husings transations and furnially		
	even in those who abhor his doctrines. His	is sought out, torn from his family, led to the	re-elected president, he would in a large	This man, whom you began by taking for	business transactions and financially	THE FAMOUS ALBERT LEA ROUTE	CURES PILES,
	house is the home of the purest joys; it holds	spot fixed upon for his execution, and there,		some ignorant babbler, presently gives to	able to carry out any obligation made		SALT RHEUM,
14 - A - A	four hearts that beat as one.	without questioning or shrift, he is hanged,		his conversation a turn that astonishes you.	by their firm.	Runs superbly equipped Express Trains daily each way between Chicago, Rock Island, Atchison, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Kansas City and Minne-	TETTER, BURNS
	Mr. Ingersoll lives in one of the handsome		President." Her own name is Frances Fol-	He speaks to you of France in a way which	WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggist,	apolis and St. Paul. The Pavorite Tourist Line to the scenic resorts, and	SCALDS, SCRES,
	houses on Fifth avenue. His family consists		som, which, it is said, her husband shortens		Toledo, O.	hunting and fishing grounds of the Northwest. Its Watertown Branch	WOUNDY, IN-
		pricen but the present of the law is clow and	into "Frank" in private. There appears to be	is going on there. The savings and doings of	WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Whole	Minnesota, and East Southern Dakoga, f	FANT'S SORES
		prison, but the process of the law is slow and	no etiquette on this subject. Martha Wash-		sale Druggists, Toledo, O.	THE SHORT LINE VIA SENE A Le KANKAKEE offers facilities to	AND CHAFING
	Col. Ingersoll's used to call them. Indeed	ances tail, and the people lear that he may	ington called the founder of the great Amer-	knows the names of the chief members of the	E. H. VAN HÆSEN, Cashier, Toledo	travel between Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette, and Council Bluffs, St.	SORE NIPPLES.
· · ·	one reminds you of the heautiful creations of	escape justice. Again, there may be a chance	ican republic "General." Mrs. Hayes called	French ministry. He is interested in M.	National Bank, Toledo, O.	Joseph; Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Minneapolis, and St. Paul.	AN INVALU-
	Tition The other seems like a mythological	of the malefactor, convincing the jury that	ican republic "General." Mrs. Hayes called	Pasteur's researches; he has read a review	Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken inter-	For Tickets, Maps, Folders, or desire information, apply to any Coupon Ticket Office in the United States or Openia, or address	ABLE REMEDY
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Think The office scenes into a my monogram	he is innocent; this does not suit the humor	the president "Mr. Hayes," whilst Mrs. Lin-	Lasteur suescarches; ne has reau a review	nally, acting directly upon the blood		FOR CATARRH.
	vision, a nymph from the banks of Eryman-	of the enraged populace. They attack the	coln and Mrs. Garfield called their respective	and an account of M. Ernest Renan's last	and mucus surfaces of the system.		
	thus. As you look at her, while she speaks	prison) and demand that their prev be de-	husbands "Abram" and "Jim." -	Dook and of M. Victorien Sardou's latest	Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all	General Manager. OHICAGO, Gen'l Ticket & Pass. Agent.	25 TT ON & POSITIVE GUARANTE L
	to you with her eyes modestly lowered, al-		I and the second se	play. He has judicious remarks to make	Druggists.		20 . TON & POSITIVE GUARANTE
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²⁹ 17 1		는 영국에서 X 는 다시 가슴을 통하는 데 관계를	승규는 것이 많은 아이들에 가장 물로 걸었다.				