

ANAN RECORD. G. HOLMES, Editor. RSDAY, APRIL, 4, 1889.

The Election.

The election in Michigan turns out to be a decisve victory for the Republicans. From the majorities so far reported it is believed that the Republican State ticket will come out 25,000 ahead of the Democratic one, and it may go still higher than this figure The three amendments to the Constitution are believed to be adopted by good majorities. The following is the vote of Berrien county, so far as we have been able to obtain the same:

BUCHANAN. JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT. Claudius B. Grant, Rep.....278 Thos. R. Sherwood, Dem.....167

Jas. R. Laing, Pro..... 46 REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY. William J. Cocker, R......278 Russell M. Keilogg, P. 46 John Russell, P..... 46 Amendment to Constitution relative to Salary of Governor-Yes, 304; No, Amendment relative to Duration of Corporations-Yes, 193; No. 16. Amendment relative to Judicial Circuits-Yes, 166; No, 23. SUPERVISOR. T. C. Elson, P..... 37 CLERK. Geo. Anderson, P. 48 TREASURER. S. P. High, D.193 J. H. Roe, D..... 45 JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. W. F. Runner, P..... 46 COM. OF HIGHWAYS. M. S. Mead, P. 38 SCHOOL INSPECTOR. CONSTABLES. John Eisele, D.....

mith P 46 BERRIEN. State Ticket, Rep. 143; Dem. 123; Pro. 24. Supervisor, H. S. Robinson, r, tical printer and we predict success in 142; A, J. Easton, d, 117; David Crall, p, 25. Clerk, W. E. Peck, r, 145; P. E.

O'Brien, d, 118; Wm. Pennell, p, 24. the sword." Treasurer, John H. Crall, r, 137; John Johnson, d, 129; A. Keigley, p, 22. Justice, J. H. Rogers, r, 141; J. M. Murphy, d, 123; Chas. R. Curtis, p. 24. Com. of Highways, Henry Bowerman, r, 130; J. M. Smith, d, 183; C. D. Potter, p. 23. School Inspector, Emily Snow, r, 142; Anna Lybrook, d, 123; Norman Nims, p. 23. Constables, rep. 142; dem. 123; pro. 24.

Democratic bile is in a high state of froth because Col. Fred Grant and Bob Lincoln have been given good appointments. It has been characteristic of the party to not be particularly in love with the names Lincoln and Grant since a few months before that little affair at Appomatox in 1865. It was a fine thing when Jake Thompson, La Mar and others came to the front.

The Hon. Wellington R. Burt, who posed last fall as Democratic nominee

for Governor, the champion of antitrusts, and the poor man's friend, has just been trying to get a bill through the legislature increasing the limit of capital stock of private corporations from five million to ten million dollars. He wanted to form a big salt trust but the legislature promptly and emphatically sat down on him.

The United States Senate balanced accounts with Murat Halstead last week for his criticisms of that body for failing to investigate the Payne election crookedness, by refusing to confirm his appointment as minister to Germany. Murat Halstead can better afford to have said what he did about the Payne matter and not be minister to Germany, than to have been minister and not have criticised the Senate's

actiou.

Saginaw county is talking of bonding herself for the purpose of improving their public highways. The State of Michigan constantly has about seven hundred able bodied men on its hands, who under the present system are throwing their cheap work into the markets in complition with free labor. It would appear to the RECORD that it is to this labor that the State of Michigan should look for improving her roads, as a means of taking prison labor out of the labor market. and as the cheapest and best means of giving the State good roads, which are of more value to the community than the railroads.

THREE OAKS ACORNS.

his cousin, Guy E. Drew. Mr. Hall is an honor to his friends. Secretary Hitchcock, of the Ameri-

Martin. He gave two excellent discourses muning and evening at the The Three Oaks Quill made its appearance last week and was generally

made a good impression here, is a prachis undertakings. The motto of the paper is, "The Quill is mightier than

quietly, yet some work was done on both sides. E. H. Vincent. our efficient supervisor, was re-elected by a good majority. S. H. Martin elected treasurer and Clark D. Merrill, clerk. In a few instances good and capable men were defeated by those less capable, but unfortunately political preferment does not always depend upon the actual merils of the candidates. Mrs. Anna McKie, mother of Hon. J. L. McKie, is said to be seriously ill. The wedding of John Souders and Sadie Breece, was celebrated Sunday, March S1.' They are worthy young people, may they live long and prosper. Rev. W. J. Wilson, former pastor of M. E. church, has been visiting Three Oaks friends this week. Our school ma'ams are making plans for an interesting meeting here on

PUTTING ON LADIES' SHOES. A Dealer Discusses the Question of Mal and Yemale Clerks. The introduction of women as clerks in shoe stores was begun as an experi

menta few years ago, and considerable interest in the success of the scheme has been manifested by the shoe trade. The experiment may now be regarded as a success within certain limits, but it appears to be equally sure that the female clerks will never entirely drive

out the men, even from the depart-ments for women's and children's shoes An experienced clerk in a well known uptown establishment said recently to a Tribune reporter that the tendency among large dealers now is to employ both men and women, and then let the customer choose for her-self between the two. "It is purely a matter of taste," said the clerk, "and I should say even that it depended on the customer's mere whim. Some women profess to be shocked at the

immodesty of having a man put on their shoes for them; but on the other hand many of the most refined ladies in the city always insist on having a man serve them, and there will al-ways be this same demand."

"And what is the cause of this pref-

erence?" asked the reporter. "Simply that a man can fit a shoe to the foot better than a woman can. The majority of women wear tight shoes, even those who have no claim to a place in the world of fashion, and it takes a strong hand and arm to get a tight shoe on a customer's foot easily. Most women are too weak in the wrist for this sort of work, and they will toil and struggle so over the task that

many customers become completely disgusted, and learn to avoid a store where there are no male clerks to wait on them. A man by superior strength and dexterity will force a shoe two sizes too small on a woman's foot with comparative case, and she will leave the store conscious of having secured a small shoe that is a perfect fit." "And how about the question of modesty?"

--New York Tribune.

he Big Toed race.

Wide-Awake.

evil and retrograde.

dom.

second

BEET SUGAR.

ing Throughout.

Description of the Process of Its Mak-

floor, from which

other races, the Anamese have trans-

mitted, without the least perceptible

modification, this formation of the

foot to their descendants today; which

facts, according to some ethnologists,

serve to prove that the Anamese are not descended from the mingling of

indigenous races, but rather that they

have existed for an immense period of

time as a distinct and peculiar race .-

Home and the State.

Marriage has been defined as a con-

"Well, a shoe store is a good place to study the vagaries of prudes. Un-duly sensitive women do find it an ordeal to have men wait on them, and for such cases the female clerk is a business necessity. Most women, how-ever, are not so sensitive, and as for the male clerks themselves, they would always rather wait on a man than on a woman, any time. A very young clerk sometimes feels that he has go pretty near heaven when he is directed

Frank D. Hall, of Geneva Ohio Times, is spending a few days with

can Board of Foreign Missions, spent the larger establishments is the im-Sunday with his friend, Rev. M. M.

well received. The chronic croakers made their accustomed comments, but Mr. Howe will receive the cordial support of all our best citizens. He has

Our township election passed off

trough is a battery of tweive uliusion tanks, into which the sliced beets are next passed and diluted under a water pressure of eighty pounds. By this pressure the sugar and salts, amount-ing to 90 per cent., are released in liquid form, leaving only 10 per cent. of pulp to represent all the solid mat-ter contained in the sugar beet of com-merce. From the diffusion tanks the liquid sugar is then passed into the heater. Each tank is emptied every five minutes. In the heater the liquid is subjected to 75 degs. F. for some

time, when it is again sent onward to the carbonization tank, where it is put through a clarifying process by lime and lime gas. From the carbonization tank it is pumped into the presses, through which it is run three times under tremendous pressure, every particle of lime being retained in the presses, while the liquid sugar is conveyed to the quadruple evaporator, probably the heaviest pieces of machinery used in the whole process of sugar making. After going through the evaporation

process it is delivered to the vacuum pans at the top of the building, where it is crystallized. Underneath the vacuum pans are placed very large square receivers, into which it is al lowed to fall when crystallization has taken place; these receivers have re-volving screws which form the bottom, and are kept constantly in motion to keep the sugar from caking. From the receivers it again descends to the centrifugal machines, where it is purged of the molasses and finally emptied into sacks on the lower floor and loaded on the railroad cars for shipment to the refinery .- San Francisco Chronicle.

Rewards of Authors.

Some recent items in the newspapers suggest a comparison of prices paid for various sorts of literary work a decade back and at the present time. If the paragraphers are to be trusted— and in this instance we think they are -Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett sold the right of serial publication of her new novel to The Ledger story paper of New York for the enormous sum of \$15,000, with the privilege of selling it in book form in any fashion she chooses. Certainly this passion for fiction by the most successful writers, which the publishers are showing just now, is a glorious thing for those who have been fortunate enough to secure this desirable reputation; and the bidding for these books among enterprising proprietors of periodicals has made the market value absurdly high; it to assist a handsome young woman in getting satisfactory foot gear, but the novelty soon wears off. Women are takes a long purse to compete for these stories in these days. But this active rivalry has been a great gain to lesser so much more particular than men. lights as well, we fancy-at all events especially in the matter of shoes, that among magazine writers. it is by no means a coveted mivilege

Ten years ago \$10 for a printed page of 1,000 words was considered high pay by the majority of workers in this field, and now unknown authors, to wait on them. - One annoyance to which ladies are not now subjected in pudent staring of dudes and other calwhose MSS. are accepted, receive sellow youth who used always to spend dom less than \$15, and frequently \$20, half an hour trying on shoes them-selves, whenever they went to a shoe per 1,000 words from any of the great magazines. Some of the best short store, just to get a glimpse of a pretty stories ever printed were bought for ankle now and then. Now separate \$80 less than ten years back. Now it is safe to say \$200 is the average rooms are provided for the ladies, but the male clerks will never be entirely among those whose names are known to magazine readers, while \$150 is a low estimate for the average story of even an unknown author, and still the banished from these sacred precincts.

supply is scant. Of course fo The Big Toed People. Of course for tales by famous writers, whose names "help sell," \$500 is not too small a sum. Short peems, The strangest of all the Indo-Chinese races, the ancient Gioa-Chi or Big Toed race, is called in our geogra-phics "The Anamese." This extraornot many years ago, were paid for by dinary people are about the ugliest and worst built of all our semi-civil-\$5 and \$10 checks, where now the writers expect \$30 and \$50, and get ized Asiatic cousins. They are much shorter than the Malays, darker skinned, with lower foreheads, less dethem, too. The reason is not far to seek—the demand is greater, and the magazines, because of their enormous veloped skull, a flatter nose, larger sale, are able to pay liberally. But mouth, thicker lips, blackened teeth, has the pay increased for other kinds of literary work? Ten per cent. on the retail price of books has been the gums often destroyed by the use of betel nut, prominent cheek and jaw so that the face is lozenge average copyright for many years, and it is scarcely, if at all, higher than shaped, short neck, shoulders sloping abruptly, and a seesawing sort of gait that today; the rate of compensation when walking. But the most curious for newspaper work and for the weekly press (except when a great name is paid for) has certainly not indevelopment of all is the big toe. It is large, broad and flat; moreover, the distance between that member of the creased; in many of the offices we know of it has been diminished, and surely the literary hack is now no betfoot and the other toes is so great that the Chinese so long ago as 2357 B. C. gave them the name of Gioa-Chi, or ter off than he ever was. To be successful, therefore, at least from a worldly point of view, an author must This curious physical formation is such that it quite marks them from all produce something striking to get the world's attention, then he is the pubother Asiatic peoples who walk bare footed; and, strange to say, that lishers' master-and a hard, grasping master he usually is, to pay back old scores, perhaps.—Literary World. though more than forty centuries have passed since this peculiarity was first noticed by Chinese travelers, and in spite of frequent intermarriages with

. Madame Rumor is a wicked old jade. One hint is worth two bushels of advice. Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR-Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall e glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOOUM, M. C., 181 Pearl st., N. Y. 4491 Thomas Nast, the artist, has accept-

ed a place on the San Francisco Examiner as cartoonist extraordinary. Electric Bitters.—5

This remedy is becomming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not ex ist and is guaranteed to do all that if claims. Electric Bitters will one al diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.-Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers. For cure of Headache Constipation and Indigestion try Elec tric Bitters -Entire satisfaction guar anteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle at W. F. Run-

ners Drug Store.

The third party may be useful in olitics, but it can be dispensed with n courtship.

Is Consumption Incurable?-5 Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with Abscess of Lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced mean Incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio. says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. 1 would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at W. H. Runner's Drug S ore

Interested People Advertising a patent medicine in the peculiar way in which the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam for Coughs and Colds does, it is indeed wonderful. He authorizes all druggists to give those who call for it a sample bottle Free, that they may try it before purchasing. The Large Bottles are 50c and \$1. We certainly would advise a trial. It may save you from consump-

Sold by all Grocers.

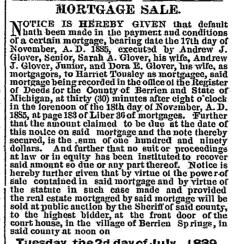
Better to burn up an old hulk than to fire a new and splendid ship.

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



ery, Fruits and Cigars. Opposite hotel, Buchanan, Mich. Nash & Anderson.

MORTGAGE SALE.



said county at noon of

Tuesday, the 2d day of July, 1889,



CHICKAMING.

On State ticket the vote was, Rep., 63: Dem., 61: Pro., 14. Wm, A. Keith was elected Supervisor by about 40. GATTEN.

The entire Republican ticket with the exception of Commissioner of Highways. The following is the list: Supervisor, E. H. Russ; Clerk, Timothy Smith; Treasurer. B. D. Denison: Com. of Highway, Jas. Renberger: Justice, full term, R. Alcott; Justice, Saturday. All persons interested in vacancy, W. A. Robe; School Inspector. J. A. Jones: Constables, Wm. Mc-Master, sr., Isaac Harner. Hiram Hall and Francis Simpson.

LAKE.

Lake township elects the Democratic ticket, except Commissioner of Highways. The following is the list: Supervisor, N. E. Landon; Clerk. W. A. Seekel; Treas., W. A. Feather; Com. of Highways, O. P. Miller; Justice, Samuel Raybuck; School Inspector, M. C. Traver.

NILES CITY.

Niles City went solidly Democratic, electing Theo. G. Beaver, Mayor; Worth Landon, Recorder; Paul Skalla, treasurer, and four aldermen out of six, and tieing on one.

NILES TOWNSHIP. The entire Democratic township ticket was elected by small majorities.

WEESAW.

Supv.—Geo. Pierce, r., 80; Lester Kempton, d., 172 Clerk--Wm. Pierce, r.. 104: A. W. Pierce, d., 139; Treas.-Warren Sober, r., 109; Chas. Morley, d., 143. Com. of Highways-John A. Babcock, r., 112; James Quint, d., 139; Drain Com,-Daniel Gonder, r., 102; Milton J. Morley, d., 149. Justice-Daniel Swem, r., 98; A. W. Pierce, d., 154. School Ins. (full term) —Edie Broadbeck, r., 102; Alvin Morley, d., 150. School Ins. (fill vacancy)-John Babcock, r., 102; Clayton Smith. d., 151. Amendments-Judicial, No. 6; Yes, 7. Salary-No, 37; Yes, 30. Sec. 10 and 15-No, 3; Yes, 9. Justice Supreme Court-Grant, r., 61; Sherwood, d., 143. Regents-Draper, r., 61; Cocker, r., 61; Lawrence, d., 143; Churchill, d., 143.

The first important proclamation issuing from the State department under Mr. Blaine's administration of that department, is a notice for all the world to keep hands off American seal in Behring's sea, and there will be no mistaking the meaning of the docu-

ever known, was enacted in Denver, Friday, when the robber forced the president of the bank to draw a check for \$21,000, go to the paying teller, draw the cash and hand it over, when

education are invited.

State Items. West Michigan Press Association at

Muskegon, June 19-21. Dowagiac wants to borrow \$40,000 for water works. Such luxuries come high but they must be had.

The Lublisher of Bangor Reflector has bought the Hartford Day Spring and will devote his attention to Hartford and surroundings, in future.

The publication of the Grange Visitor will hereafter be from Paw Paw, and by A. C. Glidden of that place, in place of J. F. Cobb, of Schoolcraft, who has been quill driver for that paper ever since it was organized.

Beuchle, a Chicago baker, who punctured the hide of a Hastings girl with a pair of shears because she refused to marry him, has been bound over to circuit court for assault with

intent to do great bodily harm. Several of the officials of the Michigan Central Railroad have been during the past week looking over the railroad grounds at Decatur, and there is now a prospect that that city will be permitted to have the use of a portion for the purpose of a public park. Edison, the great inventor, has given his father, Samuel Edison, of Port

Huron, \$1,500 a year for life on condition that he will quit trying to work himself to death. The old gentleman is formally bound, by written agreement, to abstain from work during the rest of his life.

At the state public school at Coldwater there are over 100 white boys from 2 to 10 years of age, 20 girls from

4 to 15 years of age, 20 - colored boys and girls from 2 to 16 years of age, and four Indian boys from 3 to 9 years of age, for whom homes in good families

They Got Their Preacher.

A colored brother in the Alexandria valley, down in Georgia, sent the following request for a minister to his bishop: "Send us a bishop to preach. If you can't send us a bishop send us a sliding elder; if you can't send us a sliding elder send us a stationary preacher; if you can't send him, send us a c' cus rider; if you can't spare him, s...d us a locus preacher; if you can't spare a locus preacher; send us an exhauster." That settled it, and he got a preacher.—Lincoln Journal.

An Important Collection

tract between two parties and the state. Because of the children the state is The curator of the Luxembourg collections in Paris is Etienne Arago. said to have a special concern in the His method with regard to paintings matter. This is no doubt true, but it means rather less than is generally and statuary added to the collection to secure sketches and models of the supposed. The state has a concern in everything that affects a human being, down to the minutest detail of his first draft, notes with respect to sales, photographs thereof, and autograph letters from the artist. In this way he builds about each work of art a daily life. It matters to the state every time a man smokes more cigars than are good for him, every time a series of documents and pieces justi-ficatives which may be of the utmost woman pinches in her waist. It matters to the state very much when men grow absorbed in the business of money making and have no time or ability to assist in the development of importance to students of art or writers.—New York Times.

higher type of manhood. It matters A Newspaper Thief. to the state perhaps even more when women give themselves up wholly to the care of their households and the A lady in this city missed her daily paper day after day and was very much annoyed, for she laid it to the carelessness of the carrier, who insist-ed that he left the paper on his daily round. She concluded to watch for rearing of their children, rendering themselves unfit for their task and sending forth into the already overburdened world swarms of ill trained, the culprit, and so about time for the stupid, prejudiced human beings whose influence upon their fellows is carrier to make his appearance she took her place in the window just in time to see the paper thrown over. The carrier had hardly got out of sight when a dog bounded from the other side of the street, seized the pa-per and was off like a flash.—Peta-All these things concern the state nearly, but the state cannot send inspectors into our homes to count the eigars of the men and inquire into the system of education adopted by the women.-Cor. Westminster Review. luma (Cal.) Courier.

PHACTS AND PHYSIC.

When women cannot be revenged they do as children do-they cry -Cardan.

Blood vs. Nerves.

When the beets are dumped into the bins they pass from the farmer and are Great mistakes have been made in ready to start on their way to sugarthe world by supposing many nervous Eencath each bin is a concrete troubles were due to bad blood. Thus ditch, and into this ditch the beets fall headache, fits, dizziness, sleeplessness, through adjustable traps. A stream etc., are always due to weakness or irof water is constantly flowing through the ditches in the direction of the facritation of the nerves of the brain; dyspepsia, pain, wind, etc. to weak-ness of the stomach; weak lungs tory, and it takes the beets to the south end of the main building and empties is caused by weakness of the parts; them into a cistern, in which is work-ing a large screw that extends to the biliousness, constipation, etc., to weak-ness of the nerves of the liver or bowthey els; pains, irregularity, sterility, to de rangement of the uterine nerves. For er's Drug Store.

her long lost mother.

Dropped Dead,

Physiologists estimate that the heart does 5,000,000 pounds of work each day. No wonder people drop dead with worn out hearts. This could be prevented by Dr. Miles' new and great discovery, the New Cure. Always

Throat and Lungs was a superior rem-edy, as it stopped her cough instantly when other cough remedies had no effect whatever. So to prove this and con-vince you of its merit any druggist will give you a Sample Bottle Free. Large size 50c and \$1. 43y1 It is mighty curious how big some sins lock until after a man has com-mitted them himself. **The Population of Buchanan** Is about 3,000, and we would say at least one-half are troubled with some affection on the Throat and Lungs, as those complaints are, according to statistics, more numerous than others. statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all our readers not We would advise all our readers not to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggist and get a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the throat and Lungs. Trial size, free. Large Bottle 50c and \$1. Sold by all druggists. 43y1 There are two things which con-stantly grow in value with use—con-sciences and violins. Engnsh Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-Bone, Stifles, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, Etc. Save \$50 by use of one

Coughs, Etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by W. F. Rnnner, Druggist, Buchanan, Mich. 40y1

If you haven't time to be good, step over and borrow a little of your besetting sin.

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from prac-

lice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Con-sumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous 1 Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thou-sands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it this recipe, in German. French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOVES, 149 Power Block

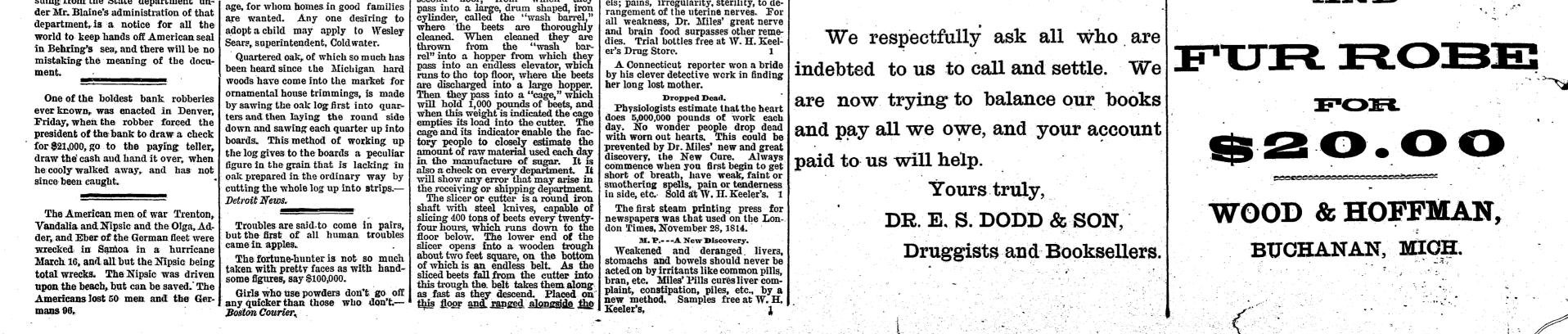
Rochester, N. Y. Luck is seldom a good master. Hi pay days are too uncertain.

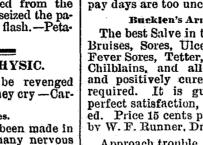
Bucklen's Arnica Salve The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 15 cents per box. For sale by W. F. Runner, Druggist. 24y1 Approach trouble as you would

Itch. Mange and Scratches on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Wollford's Sanitary Lotion. This nev

Is one of the Oldest and Best and the Chenpesi Weekly Family Story Paper in America. Forty columns of fascinating stories every week Price, \$200 a year. One year on trial to new subscribers, only \$1,00. Send stamp for sample ony. Patter & Potter, Publishers, 20 Hawley St. Boston. Mass. er fails. Sold by W. F. Runner, Drug-40m6

nce. stating age





mule—from the front.

gist, Buchanan, Mich.



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THE LITTLE DRUG STORE straw are being snipped from Decatur ture manufacturing, and job work in enough gold to make balls to shoot the FOR SALE .-- Choice Seed Barley. to Niles, to be used in the manufacture planing, matching, turning and other scraping machine..... 200 COME AND SEE US. man that started the false report. CHAS. F. HOWE. of paper at the latter place. wood work. This is a change that No bounty will be paid for wcod-California is a very fine place but a will be greeted with satisfaction by chuck scalps this year, the \$30 being New Goods this week at AROUND THE CORNER, fellow wants lots of "dust" or he MISS MAMIE HOFFMAN was given a property owners between that buildfor the purpose of paying orders al-HIGH & DUNCAN. might just as well be in Hel-efax. & GO. FOR FURE DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMES surprise party by her school mates Sating and Front street, as a vacant buildready out. It would not do to contin-It is no mistake, we show the best ine of Dress Goods in town. 4 BOYLE & BAKER. Business is all overdone and twenty urday afternoon. She was eleven ing of the character of this one situaue the slaughter of woodchucks so men to one job. My wife has been line of Dress Goods in town. years old Friday. ted just as that has been since Brown rapidly, and the supply will now be alvery sick four weeks but is better now. AND TOILET ARTICLES. & Co. left it, is not the most pleasant lowed to recuperate and war be opened If any of your readers would like to know anything about lower California, I would be only too glad to answer THE examination of teachers brought | thing. It will also be the starting | on them again when they get back to Also, Blank Books, School and Writing Tablets. In fact, everything pertaining to a first-class stock. Hats! Hats! We have just received South Bend, Ind. a number of strangers to town Friday. | point for another factory, and place | the number they had when the towna line of spring styles Ladies, we through the columns of your valuable There was a large attendance of ap- Mr. Phelps in a more public position ship commenced the policy of paying invite you all to call and see the new Yours Truly, G. W. Long. Open until 6 o'clock except Saturday night. paper. BARMORE, BOYLE & BAKER'S for securing work. bounties, two years since. If the bounplicants. styles at

ATCHINOFF DRIVEN OFF.

RUSSIA TAKES IT COOLLY, BUT FRANCE HAS AN EXPLOSION.

Queer Complications-The Cossack Hetman Atchinoff Starts a Colony in Abyssinia—The French Drive Him Away—Interlock of Politics, Religion and Race.

The French have lately had a little by play in their politics and diplomacy which startled them so much as to make them actually ignore Boulanger for a week, involved them in a delicate negotiation with Russia, and led to a disgraceful scene in the Corps Legislatif and the suppression of a political order called the Ligue des Patriotes. The open facts seem simple enough, but there is a good

facts seem simple enough, and deal of intrigue behind them. Hetman Atchinoff, of the free Cossacks of the Volga region, some years ago made a sort of pilgrimage to the head of the Church of Abyssinia, and that official having received permission from the Coptic Patriarch of Alexandria, entered into an agreement with Atchinoff that the latter should establish a colony or colonies of his free Cossacks, said colonies to be religious in character, but strong enough to protect themselves against the supporters of the mahdi. Pursuant to this agreement Atchinoff returned during

the winter with 105 persons, among whom were a few women and children, and took a commanding position on the Bay of Tadjo virah, near the port of Obock, which

has been in the possession of France since 1862. The French govornor of Obock at once "demanded his intentions." Atchinoff replied women; but at the same time he took ossession of an offer that he came to

fort, made it de-

ATCHINOFF. fensible and raised

the Russian conunercial flag over it. The word having been passed to Franco and thence to Russia, the government of the latter briefly replied that they disavowed responsibility for Atchinoff, whereupon, on the 17th of February, the French admiral Orly bombarded the Atchinoff fort, killing one man, two women and three children. Atchinoff surrendered, of course, and his people were removed in French vessels. Here was an "incident," indeed-one of international importance.

The Russian government took the matter very coolly, but the opposition in France found it "too good a thing" to ignore, and the "Patriotic league" opened a furious war on the ministry, charging them with high crimes and foreign complications. Now there is a clause in the penal code of France, which

runs as follows: "Article S4. Whoever shall, by hostile acts not specifically approved by the government, expose the state to a declaration of war shall be punished by banishment; and if war shall actually result the guilty shall be transported.

This "alien and sedition law" was violated, said the council of ministers, and so a decree went forth to seize all the papers of the Ligue des Patriotes and arrest the officials. The magistrates made a descent on the league's headquarters and spent six hours breaking open and rumaging, in which they captured a great mass of documents and letters, going to prove, they say, that the league is anarchistic and treasonable. So all its 240,000 members throughout France are forbidden to assemble, and some of the leaders are under bonds for trial. The Clarion, organ of the league, soon after published a protest from Atchinoff, who claimed that his mission was a purely religious one; the government



Ind., July 6, 1831, his father being a preach of the denomination which styles itself "Christian" or Disciples, but who are some-times called "Campbellites." Tho boy showed at a very early age that he did not purpose to get left in the general scramble for the good things of this life, and after graduating from Bethany college, Va., in 1853 and study-

ing law for a short time, he secured a place as deputy in the Marion county clerk's office at Indianapolis. Benjamin Harrison had barely got a start as a young lawyer there, and the currents of their two lives have run in curiously close parallels ever since. His principal, the county clerk, died in

office and Mr. New was appointed to the place. He made the office pay, and was able to form a banking partnership with the Hon. Wm. H. English. They got possession of the First National bank of Indianapolis at the most favorable moment-when United States bonds were very low-managed it with wonderful skill, ran the stock up to 160 and sold

out at an enormous profit. This was the once noted bank which cut such a figure when Mr. English was a candidate for vice president in 1880, and furnished the "Greenbackers" with so many points for attack on the bloated bondholders. It was alleged that the investors 'doubled their money" within two years, the rapid rise in the value of bonds being contemporary with an era of great speculation

and high rates of interest. The title of colonel was gained by Mr. New as a quar-termaster in the Union army, which place he quit to take a seat in the state senate to which he had been elected. He served as financial secretary to Governo

Oliver P. Morton during that pecul-iar interregnum of iar interregnum of 1863-64, when the JOHN C. NEW. "war governor" ran the state without the assistance of a legislature and

borrowed money on his own responsibility. After the close of this period and his banking experience Col. New and his son, H. S. New, bought The Indianapolis Journal, which they have raised to the position of a leading paper of the west. The paper had "wabbled" badly during the times when "soft money" was so popular in the west but when Col. New got his bearings he be came one of the clearest and most influential writers on finance in the country. It has long been understood that the financial articles in The Journal were all written by him or in accordance with his specific instructions. He was as fortunate in choosing his time to

buy The Journal as in his bank investment: for the "boom" of 1S70-S1 followed soon after he took charge. In 1874-a year the Republicans of Indiana still look back upon as their worst-Col. New became nationally promi nent in politics, and has since done effe work as a member of the national committee. In 1880 and 1884 he was chairman of the Republican state committee, and was first assistant secretary of the United States treas-ury from 1882 till his resignation to take the

lead in the campaign of 1884. Personally Col. New is of medium height and rather thick set, with a large head and

beard. His whole appearance denotes tirejolly-after business hours. "The best fellow

mr. new was born in Jennings county

munion table are neatly carved and are made from the Holy Land. They were presented to the church by the pastor, Dr. Hamlin. An accident which befell the church last October moved the whole town to profound regret. The immense tower, which had but a few days before been completed, crumbled early one morning, leaving only a mass of ruins. Both the architecture and the material were defective. Fortunately, no one was hurt.

The loss, however, which the congregation generously shared with the contractor, was \$20,000. The present tower is being constructed on similar lines, but with such care as to insure its perfect safety.

Tho building, when completed, will have cost \$315,000. The seating capacity is estimated at 1,000. The pastor of the Church of the Cove-

nant is the Rev. Dr. Taunis S. Hamlin. Dr. Hamlin is a native of Schenectady, N. Y. and is only 41 years of age. He is a young man, indeed, to be at the head of the largest and most prominent congregation in Wash ington. He was educated at Union college and Union seminary, New York city. His first charge was at Troy, where he remained thirteen years. He was then called to Cin-

cinnati, where he remained two years, and then removed to Washington, where he has been for nearly three years. Two years ago he was made a D. D. by his alma mater. Dr. Hamlin's success here has been remarkable. His congregation, which was a colony from the New York Avenue church, was small and then worshived in a chapel. Now it could lend the old church money and provide it with pews free of rent in the new building. Dr. Hamlin is a handsome man. His eyes are brown, and only a few fugitive grav hairs show at his temples and in his brown beard. He is an impressive speaker, fluent and correct, a capable man of business with a knack for finances, and with an address which is at once easy and captivating. He is married and has an interesting family of

children. Second Assistant Postmaster General. Col. S. A. Whitfield, who has been nominated by President Harrison to be second assistant postmaster general, has long been

S. A. WHITFIELD.

a prominent Re-

publican in Ohio.

He is not far from

50 years old, and

wou his title of

colonel on the bat-

tlefield during the

late "unpleasant-

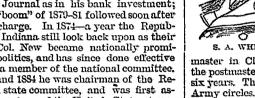
ness" between the

states. In early life

he was a book-

keeper. Then he

S.



chest, clear complexion, and brown hair and

less energy, and in a political fight he is a tough antagonist. Even in his own party he s a "bad man to buck against," as the Hoosiers say, and his very positive character has at various times brought him into conflict with many prominent Republicans. His son and partner, "Harry," as he is affectionately called, unites the qualities of reporter, busi-ness man and "jolly good fellow" to a re-markable degree. He takes life rather less seriously than his father, and is a decided disbeliever in the theory that "man was made to mourn." Indeed, he exemplifies his faith that man was made to be extremely

in Indiana to spend an evening with," is the verdict of all his friends; "all kinds of comedy are as natural to him as to the originals-Dutch, Irish, negro characters, ho can 'do' lines, will be equipped with them. them all." Such is the unanimous testimony of all the young fellows who are privileged to know Harry New.

John A. Masson was born in 1822 at Burlingwhich are agait and graceath, and pronzed. ton, Vt., was graduated from the University vindows are of stained glass, and that of Vermont, became a lawyer, removed to on the N street side is a present from Mrs. Martha M. Read, as a memorial to her father, St. Louis, and from thence to Des Moines, Ia. He was first assistant postmaster general Admiral Dahlgren. The pulpit and com under Lincoln, United States commissioner at the postal congress held at Paris in 1863, member of congress, and was ranked as one of the leaders of the house. Mr. Bates was sent by Mr. Bayard, in 1886, to Samoa for the purpose of gaining information concern-ing affairs in the islands. On his return he made a carefully prepared report reviewing the Samoan question and advising such action on the part of the United States as would insure native autonomy and tend to preserve the interests of the United States in the

Good Material.

An alchemist must have had a hand in making the wearing apparel of Jonathan Andrews, of Enfield. His calf boots have been worn twenty-two years, his Arctic overshoes twenty-three years, and his gloves twenty-four years, and all are good for some time yet .--- Concord (N. H.) Monitor.

FADS IN COLLARS.

Neckwear That Will Be Affected by tho Dudes This Spring.

The search for something new in collars goes on unrelentingly. It used to be a slight matter to select a collar suitable for any occasion, but then there were fewer styles to pick from. The everlasting American cry for something now and original grows louder every day, and the poor collar makers are driven to their wits' end to present some new fad that will prove acceptable to their customers. At present there are no less than thirty new collars on the market, each one more startling and more nearly unique than its predecessor.

R V. Ń RZ SF

NEW STYLES IN COLLARS.

was a gauger in Six months ago the collar mania was in its the internal reveinfancy. People scowled upon the innovanue service. He tions, but they were hard to down, and now, was assistant post instead of the makers appealing to their cus master in Cincinnati, and was promoted to the postmastership, which office he held for tomers to look favorably upon their noveltics, the customers are crying "More!" Everysix years. The colonel is prominent in Grand body wears the new collars-judges, statesmen, merchants, mechanics, pugilists, athletes, college students. Perhaps the students FAST LOCOMOTIVES. affect them most. In some colleges they serve as a badge of distinction, show-The Plan of Using Steam Expansively to ing to which society the wearer be Haul Railroad Trains. longs. Of the latest novelties a very Railroad men the world over are now enpopular one is the French collar which laps in front like a double breasted gaged in trying to improve the speed of their locomotives. All readers who are interested frock coat. On either side of the chin is a in matters of transportation will remember small shapely pointed tab pointing downward. that last year the managers of several English But the standing collar has secured a strong railways instituted competitive trials of speed hold upon the necks of thousands of American upon their lines. The best result was obtained citizens, from which all the fads will not be with compound locomotives-that is, so built as able to dislodge it. The collar designers to make use of the expansive power of steam. know this, and as they are exceedingly oblig-Although marine engines and stationary land engines have been built for this purpose for several years successfully, it was not until ing, try to compromise the situation by making a collar which is both standing and collar which is both standing and turned down, having a double set of pointslately that the principle was applied to loco one standing and the other turned squarely motives. Now it is proposed to introduce this down almost at right angles. The fat man is style of locomotive in America, and the Pennnot forgotten by the obliging designer, and for his special benefit a high collar has been sylvania railroad has imported from Eugland locomotive called the Dreadnaught. If the made, which is scooped out in front like a new engine is a success locomotives upon a half moon. This arrangement makes room for the drooping double chin of the wearer. similar plan will be built in America, and the Pennsylvania, and undoubtedly later other The popularity of the square car collar is so great that the promoters of certain novel shapes have not departed from that idea, but at? have modified it in some respects. One of the variations rejoices in small turned tabs at the top points, with rounded points midway down the front spacing. This collar appeals to the eye of advanced dudes and young men about town.

Taris, where he became familiar with the modern languages in common use on the con-tinent, a knowledge which has been invaluable to him in his professional career. He completed his education at Marlborough college, in England. His father wished him to enter the Indian army, but the young man preferred the law. In 1852 he was called to the bar. He was some time afterwards ap pointed private secretary to Sir William Molesworth, secretary of state for the colo-nies, but upon the death of Sir William he returned to the law. In 1862 he concluded to practice his profession at the Colony of Hong Kong, a place of considerable international importance. In 1865 he became attorney general of the colony, and by virtue of his position was also a member of the executive and

legislative councils. He took an active part in the government of the colony, 98 but did not give up the law. At vari-ous periods he acted R as chief justice of the supreme court and furnishing a code of civil procedure. In 1872 he became chief jus-Islands. Two years later he visited England and was

knighted for his services in the colony, but at once returned to the Leeward Islands, where he proceeded to open the new federal supreme court, and furnished a code of civil procedure as at Hong Kong. Very soon after this Sir Julian returned

again to England. The office of legal assistant under secretary of state at the colonial office being at the time vacant it was offered to him and accepted. He was afterward offered the chief justiceship of Ceylon, but preferred to remain in England. In 1876 the post of legal assistant under secretary at the foreign office was created and he was ap pointed to fill the position. During Lord Beaconsfield's administration Sir Julian was made a Commander of the Bath and Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Gladstone appointed him under secretary for foreign affairs, the office from which he was taken to be made minister to the United States.

Sir Julian's experience in the foreign office fits him for any position in the diplomatic service. He has not had the experience of those belonging to the diplomatic corps in dealing directly with foreign governments, but is especially well grounded in interna tional law and has had long experience in an office from which the instructions to diplo mats emanate.

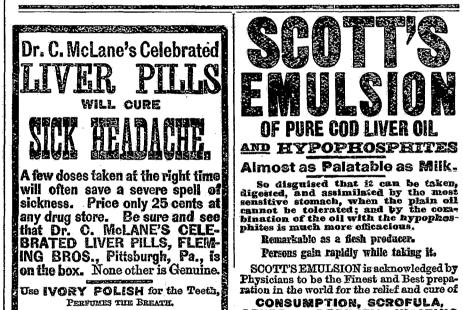
The home of the newly appointed minister at Cromwell place has long been open to the members of the diplomatic corps, and Lady Pauncefote and her daughter, a young lady of about 25, are said to be very popular. They visit at nearly all the houses of the American colony at South Kensington, and will doubtless be appreciated t Washington. Sir Julian is a real Englishman in build standing six feet in his stockings. Like most of his countrymen he is a lover of manly exercise, and is said to have been very expert with the foil.

Joel B. Erhardt, who has been mentioned as the next collector of customs for the port of New York, has been prominent in New York city politics for years. He has been a police commissioner of New York, and has served as United States marshal. He was the Republican candidate for mayor of New York city last fall. He is a very popular man, and is noted for his candor. During the mayoralty contest he displayed a frankness with the newspaper men that is rare with candidates especially for municipal office. He would

plainly tell the sit uation of his can Ø vass, and then would direct the newspaper men what part of his utterances came from Col. Erhardt, their friend and helper. Jan Barris and what news was to be printed for



Will be at Niles, Mich., Bond House, Wednesday, the 20th of March.



land address with

MARVELOUS

DISCOVERY.

Mind wandering cured.

Prospectus, with opinions of Dr. Wm. A. Han nond, the world famed Specialist in Mind Discase

mond, the world-famed Specialist in Mind Discases, Daniel Greenlenf Thompson, the great Psychi-opist, J. M. Buckley, D. D., editorof the *Christian* Advocate, M. Y., Richard Proctor, the Scientiss, Hons. W. W. Astor, Judge Gibson, Judah P. Benjamin, and others, sent post froe by Prof. A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

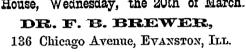
THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphile THIS PAPER at the Newspaper Adver-tising Agency of Messrs, w. aver 4 son. our authorized agenta

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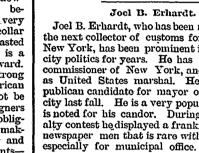
а

Wife

over two years, I am now restored to good health. I was given up by other doctors to die, but after taking your medicine for a few weeks began to improve and continued to do so until my health was restored. Mrs. E. E. PARKER.





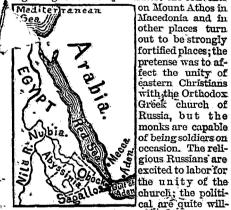


SULTAN OF TADJOVIRAH. aded by giving extracts from the papers seized, proving, as alleged, that there was a

grand plot for an uprising of the discontented and an attack on the legislative hall and the residence of the president. This brought on the usual "scene" in the chamber. M. Laguerre, of the league, attacked Minister of the Interior Constans, denouncing him as a liar, an embezzler and a slanderer, with other epithets of a semi-congressional nature.

The dispatches add, somewhat superfluousiy, that there was "a tumult in the cham-ber." The government continues the ber." The government continues its arrests of members of the league and search of their houses and seizure of their papers; and its latest performance has been to warn certain wealthy foreigners residing in Paris that they must not contribute money to help Boulan-ger—if they do they will be subject to "de-portation." All this curiously illustrates the uncertainty of everything in Europe, and "on what a slender thread hang" the issues of war and peace. The Russian side of the matter is still more

surious. This Atchinoff, hetman of the free Cossacks, belongs to the National or Old Russian party, of which Skobeleff and Editor Katkoff were such fiery partisans; but just now the New Russian or Germanizing party is in power, M. Giers being in chief authority, and willing to discredit the active men of the other party. It now transpires that most of the so called "religious" colonies planted to the south and east, while the Old Russian party was in the lead, are really the beginning of military colonies: the convents



church; the political are quite will-MAP OF THE SEAT OF ing to see that uni-

TROUBLE. ty, if Russia is at the head of it. And their policy appears to be to let enthusiasts like this Atchinoff go on trial: if they succeed, the government can follow; if they fail, the government disavows responsibility. responsibility.

shill is very nearly that of the Orthodox church in Russia, and a union would seem quite practicable; so the Negus of that: country was quite pleased at the prospect of having, as he phrased it, "a band of his hardy co-religionists of the free Cossacks to aid him against the Mahdists, and if necessary against the Italians.¹⁷ It is pretty plain, therefore, that the French authorities judged correctly as to the real nature of Atchinoff's colony, and when they found that the Negus had granted him a large tract of plateau land where his fortified convent would completely command their route into the interior, they objected very successfully. The so called Amhara Christians of Abyssinia recognize the Coptic Patriarch of Egypt as their spiritual boss, and he sends them an abouna or legat as local ruler. He costs them only \$6,000 a year, and it is said that he confers ordination by spitting on the candidate; the episcopal virtue in that country being apparently retheir children and prepare their food like the "Christians." The gospel was carried to them

the second

The new cellular clothing now coming into use in England is said to be a success. It is woven out of the same materials as the common weaves of cloth, and being simply, as its name indicates, closely woven into cells, the network of which is covered over with a thin fluff. Its porous quality allows the slow pass-ing of the outside and inside air, giving time

for the outside air to become of the same temperature as the body, obviating all danger of catching colds and allowing vapors constantly exhaled by the body to pass off, thus contributing toward health and cleanliness. The very common objection to cotton clothing-that it is so productive of chills and colds-is removed if woven in this man-

The New Way of Weaving.

ner, and the invention can certainly be said to be strictly in accordance with hygienic and scientific principles. - Frank Leslie's Newspaper.

WHERE HE WORSHIPS.

to the inside or low pressure cylinder, first having been superheated, where it is worked THE HANDSOME CHURCH PRESIDENT HARRISON VISITS ON SUNDAY.

How the Ruler of the Nation Is Stared at

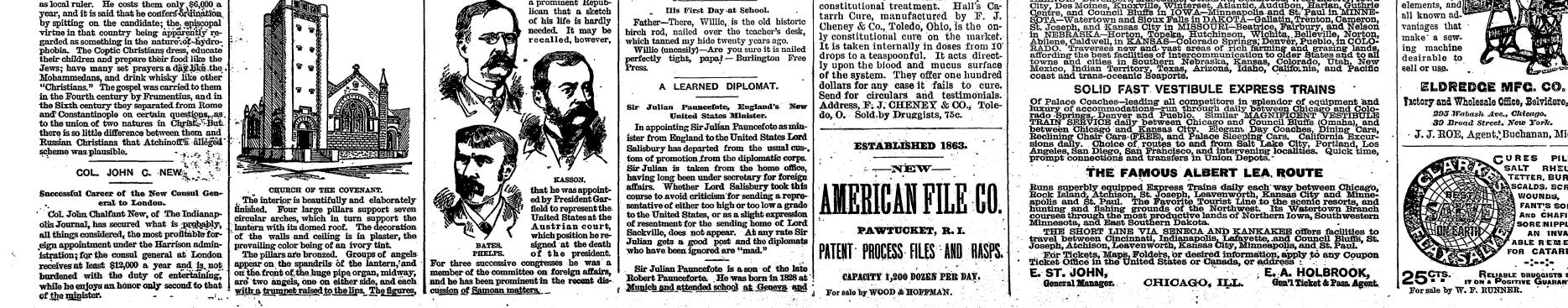
When He Attends Divine Service-Description of One of the Finest Churches in Washington.

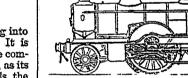
It is a trying ordeal for the president of the United States to attend church. He needs the imperturbability of a stoic to endure, without noticeable embarassment, the unceasing stare of the congregation. There is no exaggeration in saying that he is looked upon as something of a freak; as, for instance, the ingenuous natives of Central Africa would gaze upon an India rubber man wrapping his face around his arms. From the time the president enters the church and walks up the middle aisle between the lines of people, until he walks out to the curb and steps into his carriage, he is regarded as a

man whose chief function in life is the deliriously joyous occupation of making an exhibition of himself. It is much the same with the president's family. The church which President Harrison will

attend for the next four years includes some of the wealthiest and many of the most prominent people in Washington among its members. This is the Church of the Covenant, situated at the southeast corner of Connecticut avenue and N street, and in the very heart of the fashionable and splendidly improved northwestern portion of the city. The church is the most elegant in point of finish and the most picturesque in point of design in Washington. It is built in the

Romanesque style, though relieved by light and graceful touches here and there. It is built of stone quarried near by at the great falls of the Potomac. The most striking feature of the exterior is the tower, 20 feet square and rising to a height of 148 feet. The corners are turreted, and the walls are pierced by small windows, which at once give light to the interior and relieve what would otherwise be a heavy and too solid effect. At the top is a belfry. The body of the church forms a parallelogram. The en-trances are from Connecticut avenue, one being under the huge tower and the other under an elevation at the opposite side. Between the two, and forming a rich feature of the front of the church, is an immense window, with an arch exquisitely carved, There are gables on each side of the building, and rising from the center is the square





THE DREADNAUGHT. As will be seen by the picture here given, this locomotive differs very materially from the ordinary locomotives in use upon American railroads, and though she does not differ in looks from other English locomotives, the principles of her construction differ much more from all other locomotives than her appearance. Briefly, this difference may be stated as follows: The Dreadnaught has three cylinders, one low pressure in-side and two high pressure outside. Its two pairs of driving wheels are unconnected, and there is a substitute for the old time link motion for working the valves. The two outside cylinders receive steam direct

from the boiler and it is worked at high

pressure exactly as in the ordinary American locomotive. After the steam has been used in the high pressure cylinders it is admitted

the second time, and having lost a much greater portion of its energy than in the old style of locomotive is then admitted direct to the smoke stack, the same as in the present engines, where it assists in forming a draft. The high pressure or outside cylinders are connected directly to the rear or trailing pair

of drivers, while the inside is connected with the forward pair of drivers. It is therefore not necessary that the two pair of drivers shall be exactly of the same diameter, and this is a great advantage, as one of the greatest difficulties met in the construction of the ordinary American locomotive is to secure exact uniformity of size. Beside being much swifter engines, the new locomotives are said to be much more economical. In the case of one engine converted from a simple high pressure engine to a compound machine on an English road, the consumption of coal was reduced from 31.4 to 23.2. The other advantages are greater adhesive power of the engine, and therefore greater pulling power. The disposition of the three cylinders effects a much more satisfactory balance and consequently a steadier run. The main objection is in the difference of starting this form of engine with a train on a grade, as the low pressure cylinder is not operative until the

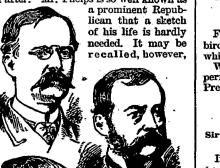
steam has been received from the high pressure cylinder. In some compound locomotives there is a contrivance for the admission of steam direct from the boiler to the high pressure cylinder, but this plan has not been adopted with the Dreadnaught. The weight of the Dreadnaught is 95,200 pounds, or about 471/3 tens. The weight of the tender is 27,000 pounds,

empty. Her driving wheels are 6 feet 8 inches in diameter. Her outside cylinders are 14 by 24 and her inside cylinder 30 by 24 inches. An engine of exactly the same pattern has pulled a train of 544,000 pounds 158 miles in 3 hours and 34 minutes, including two stops, or at the rate of 44.3 miles an hour, excludin stoppages. This is very good speed for so heavy a train, and outside of England no train of anything like a similar weight has run at even 40 miles an hour. Other engines of similar class have done even better work.

THE SAMOAN COMMISSION.

Something About Messrs. Phelps, Kasson and Bates.

The appointment of three commissioners, William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey; John A. Kasson, of Iowa, and George H. Bates, of Delaware, to represent the United States at the conference to be held in Berlin concerning the Samoan trouble indicates that the interests of the United States will be well looked after. Mr. Phelos is so well known as



As a special favor to men who insist upon wearing high collars, even at the risk of personal inconvenience, a style has been introduced which aims to obviate all difficulty. This collar opens wide in front and the top points are clipped off.

One of the new fancies laps at the lower points, and the top points are bent over so as to form a V shaped opening. The effect is decidedly fetching and is also a candidate for hot weather favoritism. Then there is the dress collar, which has embroidered points. This has been introduced as an accompaniment to the embroidered shirt front now so popular, but it is argued that it will not be very popular, as it seems to approach the shoddy.

Almost every incoming steamer brings over a fad collar or two from Berlin. Paris or London.

A VARIED CAREER.

Justice Stanley Matthews and His Rise in the World.

Justice Staulev Matthews, associate judge of the supreme court, whose death has recently been announced, was born in Cincinnation July 21, 1824, and at the early age of 16 he was graduated from Kenvon college. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practicing in Maury county, Tennessee. He shortly afterward returned to Cincinnati. and for three years, from 1846 to 1849, was assistant editor of The Cincinnati Herald, the first daily anti-slavery paper published in that city In 1851, when but 27 years old, he be-cause judge of the court of common pleas of

Hanover county,

in 1855 was state

senator. and from

1858 to 1861 was

United States at

torney for the

southern district

of Ohio. In March

of 1861 he was com-

missioned lieu-

tenant colonel o

the Twenty-third

Ohio regiment, and

served in West Vir-

ginia, taking part

in the battles of

A COLOR

STANLEY MATTHEWS. Rich Mountain and Carnifex. In October, 1861, he became colonel of the Fifty-seventh Ohio regiment, and commanded a brigade in the Army of the Cumberland. He was engaged at Dobbs' Ferry, Murfreesborough, Chickamauga and Lookout Mountain. In 1863 he resigned from the army and became judge of the superior court of Cincinnati. In 1864 he was a presidential elector on the Lincoln and Johnson ticket, and in 1868 on the Grant and Colfax ticket. In 1864 he was a delegate from the presbytery of Cincinnati to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church at New-ark, N. J. In 1876 he was defeated as Republican candidate for congress, and in 1877 was one of the counsel before the electoral commission, making the principal argument in the Oregon case. He was elected United States senator in March in place of John Sherman, and in 1881 he was appointed associate

A Friend Indeed.

There is a man living at Petoskey, Mich., who served during the war for the Union under peculiar circunstances. His best friend had enlisted, but as his wife was very sick the Petoskey man took his place in the ranks, served faithfully under the name of his afflicted friend, and was honorably discharged. -Chicago Tanes.

mayoralty candi date. The colone JOEL B. ERHARDT. acted like Roscoe Conkling in this matter. His course was to do everything in his power to get the newspaper men right on any question they were ent to ask him about, but he invariably wound up with the casual remark that he talked as Roscoe Conkling, a private citizen, and not as Roscoe Conkling, the public man.

Erhardt, th

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

George Tichenor, who has been nominated to be assistant secretary of the treasury, has been a special agent of the treasury department for years, and has thus acquired

special knowledge to fit him for the position. Mr. Tichenor entered the Union army during the civil war, and nanded a regi-

ment of Iowa volunteers. He was appointed to the government service in 1878, and has been there ever since. It understood that the appointment comes simply from

special fitness, for Mr. Tichenor is not GEORGE TICHENOR. a politician. He assisted in the compilation the senate substitute to the Mills tariff bill, and by this and other work in connection Only Gennine System of Memory Training Four Books Learned in one reading. with the customs has gained a reputation for a knowledge of this branch of the treas-Every child and adult greatly benefitted-Great inducements to Correspondence Classes,

ury department. Doubtful Prosperity. "Holden, the clothier, must be making a reat deal of money." "I doubt it."

"Why?" "He trusted me for a suit, yesterday."-Nebraska State Journal. A Successful Inventor

We wish all American inventors could reap as bountiful a harvest of fortune as Hiram Maxim, of New York, who has received \$850,000 for his las production, the quick firing gun, in England. The first Maxim essay, the small one barreled mitrailleur, has not been a success except in theory, the tremendous discharge of 1,000 shots per minute soon being too much for any single bore, however excellent of design or material. Maxim may be fairly accounted a prospective millionaire, having previously to his ordnance inventions received some \$100,-000 in the United States for his electric lighting patents. He is still a young man, and resides at Thurlow Lodge which he has purchased, about twenty miles from London. The old mansion surrounded by very fine grounds, is one of the historical English houses, having been the property and home of Lord Thurlow, the great English chancellor.—Army and Navy Journal.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable For a great many years Doctors pro nounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires

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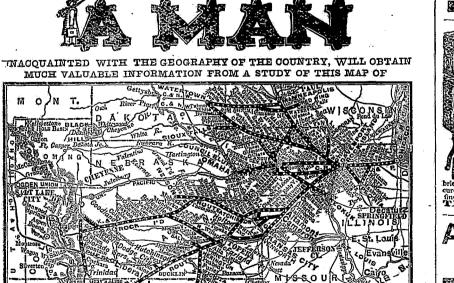
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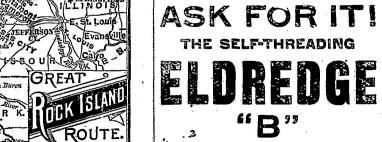
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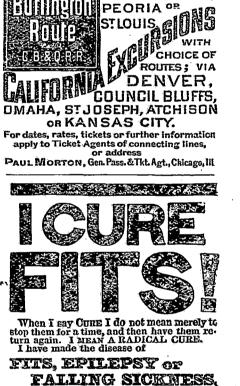


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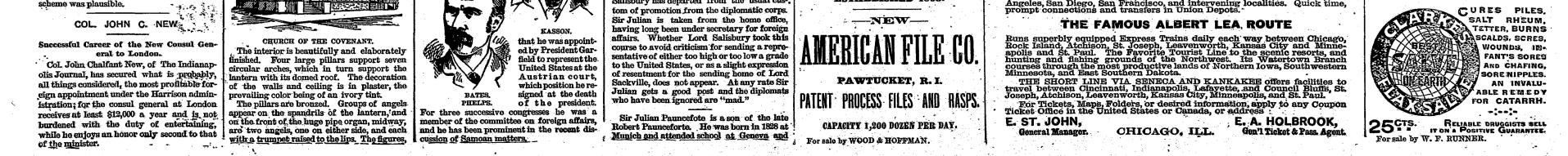
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