

*	Its Simplicity and Durability, Its Light Running and Noiseless qualities, and its great range of work, All unite to make it - The Most Perfect Machine of the Day.	FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. For sale by W. H. KEELER.	Notice to the Ladies! Dr. E. S. Dodd & Son, Druggists and Booksellers, have the sgency for the sale of the famous specific, "Orange Blossom," a positive cure for all Female diseases." Every	the next moment we are in a large meadow bounded by a tiny stream. My horse is fresh, and, as he feels the turf, he gradually increases his pace. I clutch the pommel furtively, but the rest swing along easily—Georgie Aher- ne first. Presently her horse leaps lightly over the brook, and she turns	brown hair, large gray eyes with signs of recent tears about them, and a slight figure in black, with snowy arms and neck, on which diamonds flash and gleam with every movement. Then I smile at dear old Jeanette's flattery and go down stairs. Very quietly I ensconce myself in	"that you put your arms around my neck and say, 'I love you, Louie!" "That I won't!" I declare vehement- iy. "Very well," he returns coolly; "then I go." At the thought of what his going would mean to me, my lips begin to quiver; then slowly I place my arms	Within our borders a cenerat condition of prosperity prevails. The harvests of the last summer were exceptionally abundant, and the trade conditions now prevailing seem to promise a successful season to the merchant and the manufacturer, and general emp.oy- mont of our working people. The report of the secretary of the treasury for the first liver ending June 30 1830, has	we are large projucers of that metal and	
	For sale by J. W. Beistle, Buchanan, Mich.	Cider Made to Order on Short Notice. Six Miles West of Buchanan. 38-41 WM. CAUNTT.	Several thousand Jews who have been expelled from Russia and have	"Now, Miss' Raymond, give him his head!" my cavalier cries encouraging- ly. "I will give you a lead;" and over the brook he goes.	completely hidden that, were it not for despised Tom Dallis' seeking and find- ing me, I should most probably go	"I loye you, Louie!" My voice is very low, but he hears it. Don't shake a hornet's nest to see if	of it to obtain some facts for use here. The aggregate receipts from all sources for the year were \$357,05,358.4. Derived as follows: From customs, \$2,3532,741.68. From internal revenue, \$150,881,513.92. From miscellaneous sources \$22,231,822.21	will be presented by the secretary of the treasury to the issuance of notes or certifi- cates upon the deposit of silver bullion at its market value. I have been able to give only a liasty examination, owing to the press of other matters and to the fact that it has been to recently formulated. The details of such a haw require cateful consideration, but the	•
								a da fasta da compositiva da compositiva da compositiva da compositiva da compositiva da compositiva da compos Alterna da compositiva da compositiva da compositiva da compositiva da compositiva da compositiva da compositiv Alterna da compositiva da compositiva da compositiva da compositiva da compositiva da compositiva da compositiv	,

tral plan suggested by him stems to satisfy purpose-to continue the use of silver in fection with our currency and at the same to obviate the danger of which I have ten. At a later day I may communicate with congress on this subject.

AS TO VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

Chinese Question Again-Our Seal

Fisherige:-Ceast Defenses. The enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act has been found to be very difficult on the morthwestern frontier. Chinaman landing at Victoria finits it easy to pass our border owing to the impossible ity with the force at com-mand of the customs 'officers of guarding so long an inland line. The secretary of the treasury has authorized the engloyment of additional officers, who will be assigned to this duty, and every effort will be made to enforce the law. The Dominion exacts a head when these persons, in fraud of our law, cross into our territory and are apprehended, our officers do not know what to do with them, as the Dominion authorities will not suffer them to be sent back without a second payment of the tax. An effort will be made to reach an understanding that will remove this difficulty. Coast Defenses Badly Needed. -Coast Defenses

Coast Defenses Badly Needed.

Coast Defenses Badly Needed. Judged by modern standards we are practi-cally without coast defenses. Many of the structures we have would enhance rather than diminish the perils of their garrisons if subjected to fire of improved guns, and very few are so located as to give full effect to the greater range of such guns as we are now mak-ing for coast defense use. This general sub-ject has had consideration in congress for some years, and the appropriation for the con-struction of large rifled guns, made one year ngo, was. I am sure, the expression of a pur-pose to provide suitable works in whi h these guns might be mounted. An appropriation now made tor that purpose would not advance the completion of the works beyond our ability to supply them with fairly effective guns.

guns. The security of our coast cities against for-ign attack should not rest altogether on the friendly disposition of other nations. There should be a second line, wholly in our own keeping. I very urgently recommend an ap-propriation at this session for the construction of such works in our most exposed harbors.

Relief for the Supreme Court.

Relief for the Supreme Court. The necessity of providing some morespecty method of disposing of the cases which now come for final adjudication to the supreme court becomes every year more apparent and urgent. The plan of providing some intermed-iate courts, having final appellate jurisdiction of certain classes of questions and cases, has, 1 think, received a more general approval from the bench ant bar of the country than any other. Without discussing details I recommend that provision should be made for the establis hment of such courts.

Trusts and Copyrights.

Trusts and Copyrights. Earnest attention should be given by con-gress to a consideration of the question how far the restraint of those combinations called "trusts" is a matter of federal jurisdiction, when organized as they often are to crush out all healthy competition and to monopolize the production or sale of an article of commerce and general necessity, they are dangerous conspiracies against the public good and should be made the subject of prohibitory and even penal legislation.

should be made the subject of prohibitory and even penal legislation. The subject of an international copyright has been frequently commended to the atten-tion of congress by my predecessors. The en-actment of such a law would be eminently wise and just.

The Postal Service.

The Postal Service. The report of the Postmaster-General not for the fiscal year, but contains many valuable suggestions for the improvement and extension of the service, which are commended to your attention. No other branch of the government has so close a contact with the daily life of the people. Almost every one uses the service it offers, and every hour gained in the trans-mission of the great commercial mails has an actual and possible value that only those en-gaged in trade can understand. The saving of one day in the transmission of the mails be-tween New York and San Francisco, which has recently been accomplished, is an incident worthy of mention. The plan suggested of a supervision of the postoffices in separate dis-tricts that shall include instruction and suggestion and a rating of efficiency of the postmasters, would, I have no doubt, greatly improve the service. A pressing necessity exists for the eraction of a building for the joint use of the department and of the city postoffice. The department makequate and unwholesome. The unsatis-factory condition of law relating to the tran-mission through the mail of lottery advertise-ments and remittances is clearly stated by the postmaster general and his suggestion as to amendment shoud have your favorable

The Navy Department.

The Navy Department. The report of the secretary of the navy shows a reorganization of the bureaus of the de-partment that, will, I do not doubt, promote the efficiency of each. In general, satisfactory progress has been made in the construction of the new ships of war authorized by congress. The first vessel of the new navy, the Dolphin, was subjected to very severe trial tests and to very much adverse criticism. But it is gratify-ing to be able to state that a cruise around the

More Indian Lands Acquired.

way mail service the work of the commission has been greatly increased and the present clerical force is found to be inadequate. I re-commend that the additional clerks asked by the commissioners be appropriated for. The daty of appointment is devolved by the constitution or by the law, and the appointing officers are held to a high re-sponsibility in its exercise. The growth of the country and the consequent increase of the civil list have magnified this function of the executive disproportionally. It can not be de-nied, however, that the labor connected with this necessary work is increased often to the point of actual distress by the sudden and ex-cessive demands that are made upon an incom-ing administration for removals and appoint-ments. But on the other hand it is not true that incumbency is a conclusive argument for a continuance in office. Impartiality, modera-tion, fidelity to public duty, and a good attain-ment in the discharge of it must be added be-fore the argument is complete. When those holding administrative offices so conduct them-that no party consideration or bias affects in any way the discharge of their public duties we can more ensily stay the demand for re-movals. More Indian Lands Acquired. Under the agreement made between the United States and the Mu-kogee (or Creek) nation of Indians the 19th day of January, 1888, an absolute title was secured by the United States to about three and a half mil-lions of acres of land. Section 12 of the general Indian appropria-tion act, approved March 2, 1889, made provision for the purchase by the United States from the Seminole tribe of a certain portion of their lands. The delegates of the Seminole nation having first duly evidenced to mo their p wer to act in that behalf, d livered a proper release and conveyance to the United States of all the land mentioned in the act, which was ac-cepted by me and certified to be in compi-the acts referred to a 1 the lands so purchased were declared to be a part of the public do-main and open to settlement under the home-stend law. But of the land embraced in those purchases, being in the aggregate about five and a half million ac es, three and a hulf million acres had already under the truns of the treaty of 1866, been acquired by the United States for the purpose of settling other Indian tribes thereon and had been a propriate 1 to that purpose. The land remaining and avail able for settlement consisted of 1,887,798 acres, surrounded on all sides by lands in the occu-pancy of Indian tribes. Congress had pro-vided no civil government for the people who were to be invited by my proclamation to settle upon these lands, except as the new court which had been established at Muscogeo or the United States court in some of the a-joining states had power to enforce the general laws of the United States. In this conditions of things I was quite reluctant to open the lands to settlement. The Oklahoma Proclamation. THE NEGRO QUESTION. Suggestions for Thir Education-Their Usefulness to the Community. Usefaluess to the Community. The interest of the general government in the education of the people found an early expres-sion, not only in the thoughtful and sometimes warning utterances of our ablest statesmen, but in liberal appropriations from the common resources for the support of education in the gravest national concern that those who hold the ultimate control of the public affairs should have the necessary intelligence wisely to direct and determine them. National aid to educa-

The Oklahoma Proclamation

open the lands to settlement. The Oklahoma Proslamation. But in view of the fact that several thousand persons, many of them with their families, had persons, many of them with their families, had persons, many of them with their families, had persons, many of the moders of the Indian Territory with a view of securing homesteads on the control of the families, had persons, and that delay would involve them in much loss and suffering. Idid, on the 22d day of March last, issue a proclamation, declaring to the settlement under the provisions of the law on the 22d day of April following, at 12 o'clock, noon. Two land districts had been established and the offices were open for the transaction of business when the appointed time arrived. It is much to the credit of the settlers that they were generally observed the limitation as to will be taken that those who entered in violation of the law do not secure the advantage they mainly sought. There was a good deal of appredension that the strife for locations would the settlers that they would to 60,000 people and several considerably on the 50,000 people and several considerably of the settlers that those who entered in violation of the settlers have been established, and three daily and five weekly newspapers are published in this city whose charter and ordinances have only they is they come with churches, schools and newspapers. Other towns and villages having populations of furthie with churches, schools and newspapers, other towns and villages having populations of the furthies with churches, schools and newspapers, other towns and villages having populations of furthies with churches, schools and newspapers. Other towns and villages having populations of furthie with churches, schools and newspapers, other towns and villages having populations of furthies with churches, schools and newspapers.

territory.

Troops to Preserve Order.

The ultimate control of the public altairs should have the necessary intelligence wisely to direct and determine them. National aid to educa-tio 1 in : i perchoforo taken the form of land grants, and that form of the constitutional hower of congress to promote the education of the people is not seriously questioned. I do not think it can be successfully questioned. I do not think it can be successfully questioned when the form is changed to a direct grant of money from the public treasury. Such aid should be, as it always has been, suggested by some ex-ceptional conditions. The sudden emancipa-tion of the slaves, the bestowal of the suffrage, which soon followed, and the impairment of the ability of the states where these new citi-zens were chiefly found to be adequately pro-vided with educational facilities, presented not only exceptional but unexampled calitions. That the situation has been much andliorated there is no doubt. The ability and interest of the states have happily increased, but a great work remains to be done, and I think the gen-eral government should lend its aid. As the suggestion of national grant in aid of education grows chiefly out of conditions and need of the emancipated slave and his descend-ants, the relief should, as far as possible, while necessarily proceeding upon some gen-eral lines, be applied to the need that sug-gested if. It is essentia' if much good is to be accom lished that the sympathy and active interest of the people of the states should be exclus as to stimulate and not to supplant local taxation for scheol purposes. As one congress cannot bind a succe ding one in such a case, and as the effort must, in some degree, be experimental, I recommend that any ap-propriation made for this purpose be so lim-red in annual amount, and as to the time over which is is to exten i, as will, on the one hand, give the local school authorities an op-portunity to make the best use of the first year's allowance, and, on the other, de-liver them from the tempation to unduly p True ps to Preserve Order. True ps to Preserve Order. In order to secure the peace of this new com-munity, in the absence of civil government, I directed General Merritt, commanding the de-partment of the Missouri, to act in conjunction with the marshals of the United States to pre-serve the peace, and upon their requisition to use the troops to aid them, in executing war-rants and in quieting any rlots or breaches of the peace that might occur. He was further directed to use his influence to promote good order, and to avoid any conflicts between or with the settlers. Believing that the introduc-tion and sale of liquors where no legal restraints or regulations existed, would endanger the public peace, and in view of the fact that such liquors must first be introduced into the Indian reservation before reaching the white settle-ments, I further directed the general command-ing to enforce the laws relating to the intro-try. The presence of the troops has given a sense of security to the well disposed citizens, and has tended to restr in the lawless. In one instance the officer in immediate command of troops went further than I deemed justifiable in supporting the defacto municipal government of Guthrie, and he was so informed, and directed to limit the interference of the mili-tary to the support of the marshals on the lines indicated in the original order. I very urgently recommend that congress at once provide a ter-They have, . . the White Race.

recomment that congress at once provide a ter-ritorial government for these people. Scriums questions which may at any time lead to violent outbreaks are awaiting the institution of courts for their peaceful adjustment. The American genius for self-government has been well illustrated in Oklahoma, but it is neither safe nor wise to leave these people longer to the expedients which have temporarily served them.

The Pension Laws.

They have, so the White Rice. be friend is a people, shown themselves to race usy and faithful towards the white under temptations of tremendous strength. They have their representatives in the national cemeteries where a grateful govern-ment has gathered the ashes of those who died in its defense. They have furnished to our army regiments that have won high praisefrom their commanding officers for courage and soldierly qualities and for fidelty to the enlist-ment oath. In civil life they are the toilers of their communities, making their full contribu-tion to the widening streams of prosperity, which the communities are receiving. Their sudden withdrawl would stop production and bring disorder in the household. Generally they do not desire to quit their homes, and their employers resent the interference of emigra-tion agents who seek to stimulate such a desire. But notwithstanding all this, in many parts of our country, where the colored population is large, the people of that race are by various devices deprived of any effective exercise of their political rights and of many of their civil rights. The wrong does not expend it-self upon those whose votes are suppressed. Grave Questions. The Pension Laws. The law provides a pension for every soldier and sailor who was mustered into service of the United States during the civil war and now suffering from wounds or disease having an origin in the service and the line of duty. Two or thre, necessary facts, viz., suster and disability, are usually susceptible of easy proof; but the third, origin in the service, is often difficult and in many deserving cases impossible to establish. That very many of those who endured the hardships of our most bloody and arduous campaigns are now disabled from diseases that had a real but not Grave Questions.

Our Merchant Marine.

Freer Intercourse with Nations.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Faithful to "

BUCHANAN RECORD. JOHN C. HOLMES, Editor.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1889. Several lake boats have been wreck-

ed during the past week. They had no business out this time of year.

Charleston, North Carolina, had a cylone, Friday, which killed nine persons.

All of the offices of the House of Representatives are Republican's excepting the Chaplain, and he is a blind

The Speakership question was setlled Saturday evening by Congressman Reed, of Maine, receiving the caucus nomination, on second ballot.

One of the results likely to follow the Pan-American Congress, is a railroad running from the city of Mexico to the southern business limits of South America, making a connection of the net of railways in the United States with that of the countries of South America.

Of the 84,051 votes cast for Governor in Mississippi the Democrat candidate received 84 045. Six votes were returned for Gen. Chalmers. The returns appear to be very plain, but they do not explain how so strong a Democratic state as Mississippi should cast so many votes for the opposition candidate.

Enough evidence has been produced in the Cronin trial to forever condemn the Clan-na-Gael society in this country. We have no very great use in this country for these foreign societies of any kind, but when they become instruments of murder and violators of law, it is high time to shut down on them. When Europeans come to this country it is expected that they will drop all European ways and become American citizens, and if they will not it is the duty of American authorities to pass them back to their native heath. With a few more such examples as Chicago has had the country should awaken to a full sense of the situation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 .- The public debt statement shows: Interest bear ing debt, \$851,304,060; debt on which perhaps the next town commissioner interest has ceased, \$1,999,262; debt will live in another part of the townbearing no interest, \$764.069,095; total debt, \$1,617,372,419. Debt less available cash items, \$1,096,330,192; net cash in treasury. \$40,249,187; debt less net cash, \$1,056,081,005; decrease during month, \$4,869,672: decrease since June 30, 1889, \$20,565,616; total cash availa ble for reduction, \$421,042,227; total cash in treasury, \$617,224,504.

self upon those whose votes are suppressed. Grave Questions. If it is said that these communities must work out this problem for themselves, we have a right to ask whether they are at work u, on it. Do they suggest any solution? When and under what conditions is the black man to have a free ballot? When is the in fact, to have those full civil rights, which have so long been his in law? When is that equality of influence which our form of government was intended to secure to the electors to be restored? This generation should courageously face these grave questions, and not leave them as a heritage of wee to the next. The consultation should proceed with candor, calmness, and great patience, upon the lines of justice and humanity, not of prejudice and cruelty. No question in our country can be at rest except upon the firm base of justice and of the law. I carnestly in-voke the attention of congress to the con-sideration of such measures within its well-defined constitutiona powers as will secure to all our people a free exercise of the right of suffrage and every other civil right under the constitution, and laws of the United States. No evil, however deplorable, can justify the asumption, either on the part of the executive or of congress, of powers not granted, but both will be highly blamable if all the power granted are not wisely but firmly used to correct these evils. The power to take the whole direction and control of the election of members of house of representatives is clearly given to the general government. A partial an 1 qualified supervision of these elections is now provided for by law and in my opinion this law may be so strengthened and extended to secure, on the whole, better results than can be attained by a law taking all the process of nuc courts, as an elector of m meber of congress, or as a peaceful traveler-or our inter-state railways. **Our M-relant Marine.** There is nothing more instyt humiliating to EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Nov. 30.-A new phase of the "Bender case" has been developed. The sheriff of Oswego county, Kansas, wrote to the sheriff of Huron county, Mich., in behalf of the woman suspected of being "Kate Bender," in which he stated that she alleged she lived at Wild Fowl Bay-now known as Bayport-in 1873-4 with her husband, whose name she gives as Hiram Johnson. On investigation the Huron county sheriff found the incidents mentioned by her, including her child's death and burial, were corroborated by people now living there, who state that such a family did live there at that time.

By the kindness of Supervisor Alexinder, we are able to give our readers the following statement of taxes, spread upon the assessment roll of the township of Buchanan, for the year 1889, for the following purposes, viz: For State tax, ... \$2,698 18 " County tax, . 2,121 70

\$4,809 83 care that frequently hung over the pathway, until it seemed like the gor-\$2,983.00 SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 1 fr1 B. & Niles, ...\$6,104 00 mill tax..... 680 00 mill tax,.... \$6,784 0 No. 2 am't reported, .. mill tax,..... 75 00 69 20 144 2 No. 3 am't reported,... 100 00 mill tax,..... 102 73 202 78 No. 4 am't reported,... mill tax,.... 167 50 39 92 207 42 No. 5 am'treported,... mill tax,..... 40 00 75 89 115 89 150 00 30 66 No. 6 am't reported,... mill tax,..... 180 66 a life would be one of peace. No. 7 am't reported,... 160 00 mill tax,..... 37 34

197 84 33 90 9 04 15 40 196 83 No. 1 fr'l L. O. W. & B., " 1 fr'l W. & B.,.... " 4 fr'l W. & B.,.... 4 fr'l W. & B.,..... 255 17 --\$8,037 41 214 61 Contingent fund,

\$16,095 74 Total. Percentage of taxes to valuation, in the several school districts, is as fol-

taxes, and make a note of which items

you want to cut out at the next town

lows:

There let us hope our journey done To see thee still." 2.....9 " 3.... 9 Marriage Licenses. C. E. Ehninger, Bertrand. 791 Sophia Korn, John Hayworth, Chicago. 792 Elizabeth A. Lapham, Illinois. Now is a good time in which to look over the statement of our township John L. Ennis, Benton Harbor. 793

794

hope.

Thee, O, dear mother! 'Tis not thee Beneath the coffin's lid we see;

Katie Whitman, Bridgman.

Sandy Jones, Benton Harbor.

J. F. BARTMESS.

"hou to a fairer land art gon

Julia Pierce, meeting. Ten seventeenths of the en-Orlando Jones, Rolling Prairie, Ind 795 tire tax of this school district is school Carrie Lampson, " Abram S. Markel, New Buffalp, tax, five thirty-fourths state and county 797 Lizzie Jones, tax, and the balance the various town-SErnest F. Haman, Three Oaks. ship purposes. Unless the school board Emma Close, makes some extravagant move the Chris Reum, Cass county. 799 school tax will be less next year, as Lousia Ramft, Niles. \$2,200 debt paid this year will have to Edward Ketchman, Royalton. 801 } Katie Keiler, be paid no more. There has been con-802 James E. Scott, Bertrand. siderable growling about the way the Emma Pears, Niles. \$100 raised for Memorial day was ap-803 { A. C. Opfel, Watervliet. Cora Palmer, Keeler. propriated, last May, but that is a small item, and, whether the amount be raised again or not, will cut no appreciable figure. As usual there is some 805 complaint about the distribution of

804 { John Shafer, Jr., Lake. Sarah J. Quickley, " James Miney, Sodus. Anelida Dawson, Benton. Thomas Welsh, Niles. the highway fund, which is the larg-806 -Minnie Tynan, est of our township funds, but the com-Cornelius J. Nolan, Berrien Springs. 808 missioner has done some good jobs, and Bridget Waters,

Henry Krieger, Bainbridge, 809 Carrie Muth, Coloma. James Keller, Sodus.

Wm. Sumrill, Bainbridge,

Lillie Watson, Grand Junction.

James B. Stewart. Buchanan.

Beck Ryder, Keeler,

Agnes Morgan,

Melvina Gokey,

Wm. Peters, Wisconsin.

| Harry Wiggins, Galien.

819 { Oren A. Nash, Buchanan.

Agnes M. Hague,

Elizabeth Crage, Niles,

Christeen Anderson, New Troy.

James Fitzsimmons, Coloma. Josie Hosbein, "

FROM GALIEN.

Mr. M. F. Gowell, lately of Chicago

was entertained at the home of Mr. G

Mr. Wm. Troutfelter and wife, of

New Buffalo, were home to spend the

ceived with much satisfaction, and in a-

THREE OAKS ACORNS

student of Albion College.

A. Blakeslee, over Sunday.

Charles E. Cox, Royalton.

ship that needs repairing as much as 810 } Malinda Hoover, Stevensville. where the work was done this year. SE. W. Berkholm, Benton. 811 Good roads cannot be made in all parts Emua C. Hotchkiss, Benton Harbor

of the township in one season, and to $812 \cdot$ half fix a bad place is a waste of money. S13 | Alvarin Sawyer, Benton Harbor. The fund is none too large if properly expended. Nothing is better for a 814 Nora Clark, Niles,

community than good roads, excepting a good school. 4...

815 { John S. Martin, Lincoln. Lena Martin, Stevensville. Murry C. Muroby, Berrien Springs.

818

818

820 }

S21

Presbyterian church, and for years she | and as a beginning have secured Mrs. maintained, uncompromisingly, the Noble, from Detroit, for the 18th of Noble, from Detroit, for the 18th of th's month. Mrs. Noble is one of the finest elocutionists in this country, and Three Oaks people may justly feel that they have a rare treat in store. Programs are out for a concert lo be incompared and eighty-nine. Programs are out for a concert lo be character of a devoted Christian. The mild beauty of her life was known to all her surroundings. It distilled itself wherever she went in that silent, refreshing sweetness of manner, with which evening's fragant breath regiven under the direction of our efficient music teacher, Miss Cora Travis, freshes a dying wound. The geniality on Wednesday evening, at the Congreof her Christian spirit sifted through the dark lined clouds of suffering and

geous sun-illumed mist that lingers on the face of a beautiful morning. from which darkness is rapidly fleeing away. She was truly a model of infine entertainment this time. Mrs. E. Norine Law, state organizer of the Y. W. C. T. U., gave an elocu-tionary and song entertainment, and a lecture at the Congregational church dustry, prudence, patience and goodwill. She was highly endowed with maternal virtues and a crown to her home. "She looked well to the ways last Monday and Tuesday evenings of her household" and "ate not the

bread of dileness". Now "her children Mrs. Law came here for the purpose of rise up and call her blessed." It could organizing a Union of the Y's, and alnot be otherwise that the end of such though the weather was very unfavorable, succeeded in completing an or-The remains were deposited in Buganization with eighteen charter chanan's beautiful cemetery to rest in members. It is hoped that many more of our girls will take hold of this good "Mother, we see the still. Thou art not in the tomb confined; Death cannot claim the immortal mind. Let earth close of r its sacred trast, Yet goodness dies not in the dust. work.

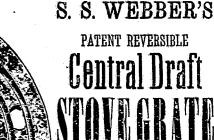
The Chautauqua Circle-met with Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Warren Monday evening. The regular lessons were laid aside for the evening and an interesting literary program enjoyed. Papers on the "Domestic Life of the Romans," "Michael Angelo" and Mental Philosophy, a discussion of the "Bland Bill," readings and good music filled up the evening. It is designed to have such

exercises once a month. There was a change in the evening service at the Congregational church last Sunday evening. In place of the usual sermon, Hop. Wm. Chamberlain gave an interesting report of the National Prison Congress, which he attended at Nashville, last week.

------Ionia county has paid for over 3,000 dead sparrows. Cass county is getting excited over

Has no equal for Style, Fit and Wear. Positively the best shoe in America for the money. Do not be deceived. See stamp on bottom of each shoe. Take no other. Every pair warranced. Stylish and equal to any S5 shoe in the market. For sale by For Sale by railroad prospects.





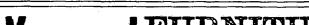
THE WORLD'S BEST

Kid Button **\$2.50** Shoe

J. K. WOODS.

Burning Wood or Soft Coal.

By using the Reversible Grate, in any Heating Stove, makes the most powerful heater that has ever been manufactured. It is the only Stove Grate that will hold the flames to the surface of the stove, thus producing a steady and uniform heat, and a saving of fuel.



Estate of Adam Bedinger First publication Dec. 5, 1889.

deceased. Martin S. Bedinger. one of the Executors of said estate, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Executor.

on Wednesday evening, at the Congre-gational church. Miss Trayis. will be assisted by Mrs. Hall and Miss Nellie Earl, of this place, and by her cousin, Mr. John Engle, of Kalamazoo. The excellent concert given by Miss Travis a few months ago, is guarantee of a fne antartainment this time

give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said account, and the hearing

Last Publication, Dec. 26, 1889.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien, ss-The Circuit Court for the County of Berrien-

In Charcery. In the matter of the Receivership of the St Joseph Valloy Railroad Company, an insolven

Joseph Valley Railroad Company, an insolvent corporation. Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to present to said Court and render a full, final, and accurate account of all my proceedings as Receiv-er of said insolvent corporation, on the Four teenth Day of January, A. D. 1890, at the court house in the village of Burrien Springs, at the opening of Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as I can be heard. Notice is also given that upon such account be-ing allowed and being decreed to be final and con-clusive, I will ask said Court that I be discharged from my said receivership.

from my said receivership. Dated November 27, 1889

Ovember 27, 1889. DAVID H. PATTERSON, Receiver.

was subjected to very severe that tests and to very much adverse criticism. But it is gradify-ing to be able to state that a cruise around the world, from which she has recently returned. has demonstrated that she is a first-class vessel of her rate. The report of the secretary shows that while the effective force of the navy is rapidly increasing, by reason of the improved build and armament of the new ships, the number of our ships fit for sea duty, grows very slowly. We had on the eth of March last thirty-seven serviceable ships and though four have since been added to the list the total has not been increased, be-cause in the meantime four have been lost or condemned. Twenty-six additional vessels have been authorized and appropriated for, but it is probable that when they are completed our list will only be increased to forty-two, a gain of five. The old wooden ships are disap-pearing almost as fast as the new vessels are added. These facts carry their own argument. One of the new ships may in fighting strength be equal to two of the old, but it can not do the cruising duties of two. It is important, there-fore, that we should have a amore rapid increase in the number of serviceable ships. I concur in the recommendation of the secretary that the construction of eight armored ships, three gun boats and eight torpedo boats be author-ized.

THE NATION'S WARDS-

What Should Be Done for the Advance-

ment of the Indians. ment of the Indians. The report of the secretary of the interior exhibits the transactions of the government with the Indian trib.s. Substantial progress has been made in the education of the child-ren of school-age, and in the allotment of lands to adult Indians. It is to be regretted that the policy of breaking up the tribal regulation and of dealing with the Indian as an individual did not appear earlier in our

inat the poincy of preaking up the tribal regulation and of dealing with the Indian as an individual did not appear earlier in our legislation. Large reservations held in common and the maintenance of the authority of the chiefs and head men, have deprived the individual of every incentive to the exercise of thrift and the annuity has contributed an affirmative impulse toward a state of confirmed pauperism. Our treatry stipu athons should be observed with fidelity and our legislation should be highly considerate of the best interests of an ignorant and helpless people. The reservations are now generally surrounded by white settlements. We can no longer push the Indian back into the wilder ness, and it remains only, by every suitable agency, to push him upward into the estate of a self-supporting and responsible citizen. For the adult, the first step is to locate him upon a farm, and for the child, to place him in a school. School attendanceshould be promoted by every moral agency, and those failing, should be to part and a star as possible, should be so or ganized and conducted as to facilitate the transfer of the schools to the states or territories in which they are located, when the indians in a neighborhood have accepted for such a transfer. This condition of things will be obtained slowly, but it will be hastened by keeping it in mind, and in the meantime that co-operation between the government and for the mission schools which has wrought much spot should be cordially and impartially sustained. The last congress enacted two distinct have been very entitions of the stores of the distance the mission school be which as the solution of their lands to the United States, and for dividing the remainder into separate reservations. Between the government and for the mission schools which has wrought much spot should be cordially and impartially sustained. The last congress enacted two distinct he mission schools which has wrought much specific proposition, the other (section 8 of the President to appoint commiss

gress for ratification. The Indian Commissions. On the 16th day of April Last Lappointed Hon. Oharles Foster, of Ohio; Hon. William Warner, of Missouri, and Major-General George Crook, of the United States army, commissioners under the last named law. They were, however, authorized and directed first to submit to the Indians the definite proposition made to them by the act first mentioned, and only in the event of a failure to secure the assent of the requisite number to secure the assent of the requisite number to that proposition to open negotiations for modified terms under the other act. The work of the commission was prolonged and ardu-uous, but the assent of the requisite number was, it is understood, finally obtained to the proposition made by congress, though the re-port of the commission has not yet been sub-mitted. In view of these facts i shall not, as at present advis.d. deem it necessarv to sub-mit the agreement to congress for ratification, but it will in due course be submitted for in-formation. This agreement releases to the United States about 9,00000 acres of land. The commission provided for by section 14, of the Indian appropri-tion bill to negotiate with the Cherokee Indians, and all other in-dians owning or claiming lands lying west of adjusced on June 29, last. Their first onference with the representatives of the proprised of Hon. Lucius Fairchild of Wis-consin, Hon. Jno. F. Hartmanft of Pennsyl-viat, and Hon, Alfred M. Wilson of Arkan-sas, and organized on June 29, last. Their first of heromasking part in the coterence. His desch which occurred recently is justly and generally lamented by apeople he had served with conspictons galantry in war and with great divisit on genere. The varance therow when the observed recently is justly and generally lamented by the Cattle Syndicate. A second conference between the commis-The Indian Commissions.

Obstructed by the Cattle Syndicate.

most blody and arduous cannaligns are now disabled from diseases that had a real but not traceable origin in service we do not doubt. Besides, those are another class, com osed of men, many of whom served an enlistement of the three full years and of re-enlistel vete-rans who added a fourth year of service who escaped the casualties of batt es and the as-sa fits of disease, who were always ready for any detail, who were in every ba tie line of their toommand, and were mustered out in sound health and have, since the close of the war, while fighting with the same indomita-ble and indepandent spirit the contests of civil life, been overcome by disease or casualty.

AN UNEXAMPLED EVENT.

The Admission of the Four New States-Other Subjects.

The advent of four new states, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana and Washington, into the Union under the constitution in the same month and the admission of their duly chosen representatives to our national congress at the same session, is an event as unexampled as it is

representatives to our national congress at the same session, is an event as unexampled as it is interesting. The certification of the votes cast and of the constitutions adopted in each of the states was filed with me, as required by the instruction of the act of Feb. 22, 1859, by the governors of said territories, respectively. Having, after a care-ful examination, found that the several consti-tutions and enactments were republican in form and not repugnant to the constitution of the united States, that all the provisions of the act of congress had been complied with and that a majority of votes cast in each of said proposed states was in favor of adopting the constitutions submitted therein, I did so de-clare by a separate proclamation as to each; as to North and South Dakota on Saturday, Nov. 22, as to Montana on Friday, Nov. 8, and as to Washington on Monday, Nov. 11. Each of these states has within it resources, the development of which will employ ener-gies of and yield a comfortable subsistence to a great population. The smallest of these new states—Wasuington—stands twelfth, and the largest—Montana—third, among the forly-two in area. The people of these states are already well trained, intelligent, and patriotic Ameri-can citizens, having common interests and sympathies with those of the older states, and common purpose to defend the integrity of and uphold the integrity of the nation.

Our Merchant Marine. There is nothing more justly humiliating to the national pride and nothing more hurtful to the nationa, prosperity than the inferiority of our merchant marine compared with that of other nations whose general resources, wealth and sea coast lines d. not suggest any reas on for their supremacy on thesea. It was not always so, and our people are agreed I think that it shall not continue to be so. It is not possible in this communication to dis-cuss the causes of the decay of our shipping interests and the differing methods by which it is proposed to restore them. The statement of a few well authenticated facts and some general suggestions as to the legislation is all that is practicable. That the great steamship lines sailing under the flags of England, France Germany, Spain and Italy, and en-gaged in foreign commerce, were promoted and have since us n and now are liberally aided, by grants of public money in one form or another, is generally known. That the abandoned by us to an unequal contest with the aided line; of other nations until they have been withdrawn, or in the few cases where they are still maintained are subject to serious advantages, is matter of common knowledge. Freer Intercourse with Nations. The Agricultural Department.

* The Agricultural Department. The creation of an executive department to be known as the department of agriculture by the act of February 9 last was a wise and timely response to a request which had long been respectfully urged by the farmers of the country, but much remains to be done to per-fect the organization of the department so it fairly realizes the expectations which its crea-tion excited. In this connection attention is called to suggestions contained in the report of the secretary which is herewith submitted. The need of a law officer for the department such as is provided for the other executive depart-ments is manifest. The failure of the last con-gress to make the usual provision for the publi-cation of the annual report should be promptly remedied. The public interest in the report of the secretary which is herewith submitted. The need of a law officer for the department such as is provided for the other executive depart-ments is manifest. The failure of the last con-gress to make the usual provision for the publi-cation of the annual report should be promptly remedied. The public interest in the report and its value to the farming community, 1 am sure, will not be diminished under the new or-ganization of the department. I recommend that the weather service be separated from the war department and estab-lished as a bureau in the department of agri-culture. This will involve an entire reorgan-ization both of the weather bureau and of the signal corps, making of the first a purely civil organization and of the other to corps on its inlilitary side has been deteriorating. The World's Fair. The proposition to observe the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by

latitude, but not upon the lines of established commercial intercourse. I recommend that such appropriations be made for ocean-mail service in American steamships, between our ports and those of Central and South America, China, Japan and the important islands in both of the great oceans, as will be liberally remunerative for the service rendered, as will encourage the es-tablishment, and in some fair degree equalize the chances of American steamship lines in the competitions which they must meet. That the American states lying south of us will cordially oc-operate in establishing and maintaining such lines of steamships to their principal ports, I do not doubt. The world's Fair, The proposition to observe the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by the opening of a world's fair or exposition in some one of our great cities will be presented for the consideration of congress. The value and interest of such an exposition may well claim the promotion of the general govern-ment. A Naval Reserve.

A Naval R serve. We should also make provision for a naval reserve. to consist of such merchant ships of American construction and of a specified ton-nage and speed as the owners will consent to place at use of the government in case of meed as armed cruisers. England has adopted this policy, and as a result, can now, upon necessity, at once place upon her naval list some of the fastest steamships in the world. A proper supervision of the construction of such vessels would make their conversion into effective ships of war vessels easy. I am an advocate of economy in our national expenditures, but it is misuse of terms to make this word describe a policy that withholds an expenditure for the purpose of extending our foreign commerce. The enlargement and im-provement of our merchant marine, the devel-opment of sufficient body of trained American mean the promotion of rapid and regular mail communication between the ports of other portings and our own and the adaptation of large and swift American merchant steamships to naval uses in time of war are public pur-poses of the lightest concert. A litensfit All Around. The Civil Service Law, On the fourth of March last the civil service commission had but a single member. The acaneles were filled on the seventh day of commission had but a single member. The vacancies were filled on the seventh day of May and since then the commissioners have been industriously, though with inad quate force, engaged in executing the law. They were assured by me that a cord at su port would be given them in the faithfu and im-partial enforcement of the statute and of rules and regulations adopted in aid of it. Heretofore the book of eligibles has been closed to every one except as certifications were made upon the requisition of the appoint-ing officers. This secrecy way the sour, e of much suspicion, and of many charges of favoritism in the administration of law. What is secret is always suspected and what is open can be judged. The commission, with the full approval of its members, has now opened the list of e igibles to the public. The elegible lists for classified postoffices and cus-tom houses are now publicly posted in the respective offices, as are al of the errifica-tions for appointments. The purp se of the civil service law was absolutely to exclude any other consideration in conne t on with ap-pointments under it than that of mer t as proceeds upon the theory that both the exam-ning boards and the appointing officer are absolutely ignorant as to the political views and associations of all persons on the civil service lists. It is not too much to say, how-ever, that some recent con "resional investi-dence in the impartiality of th : selections for appointment. The reform of the civil service will make -A Benefit All Around. The enlarged participation of our people in carrying trade, the new and increased mar-kets that will be opened for the products of our farms and factories; the fuller and better employment of our mechanics, which will re-sult from a liberal promotion of our foreign commerce, insure the widest possible diffusion of benefit to all the states and to all our people. Everything is flost propitious for the present inauguration of a liberal and progressive policy upon the subject, and we should enter upon it with promptness and deci-sion. The legislation which I have suggested, it is sincerely believed, will promote the peace, and honor of our country and the prosperity and security of the people. I invoke the diligent and serious attention of congress to the consideration of these and such other measures as may be presented, having the same great end in view. BENJAMIN HARRISON. A Benefit All Around.

dence in the impartiality of the selections for appointment. The reform of the civil service will make no safe or satisfactory advance until the present haw and its equal administration are-well established in the confidence of the peo-ple. It will be my pleasure, as it is my duty, to see that the law is executed with firmness and impartiality. If some of its provisions have been fraudulently evaded by appointing officers, our resentment should not suggest the repeal of the law, but reform in its ad-ministration. We should have one view of the matter and hold it with a sincerity that is not affected by the consideration that the party to which we belong is for the time in power, The Commission's Work Increased.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

AT the Council meeting, last Friday evening, the fire department submit ted names for Chief to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of LeRoy Dodd. Each of the three companies presented a different name. and the matter was referred back to the department, with a request that they hold a joint meeting and endeavor to agree upon some person. Such a meet ing was held Monday evening, and Allen Emerson was chosen. They also elected Frank Barnse, First Asst. and H. F. Kingery, Second Asst.

MR. JOHN ROSS finished service as bookkeeper in the First National Bank, in this place, Saturday, his place now being filled by Mr. Chas, A. Howe, cousin of Cashier Reynolds. John expects to start in a few days to seek employment elsewhere. Will stop a while in Chicago, then in Kansas City, and expects to finally land in Denver. Buchanan has been his home since his birth, and he has many friends here. Whoever may conclude to trust him with responsibilities will not be disappointed.

Freer Intercourse with Nations. The present situation is such that travelers and merchandise find Liverpool often a neces-sary intermediate port between New York and some of the South American capitals. The fact that some of the delegates from South American states to the conference of American nations, now in session at Washington, reached our shores by reversing that line of travel, is very conclusive of the need of such a confer-ence, and very suggestive as to the first and most necessary step in the direction of fuller and most necessary step in the direction of fuller and most necessary step in the source of the first and most necessary step in the direction of fuller and most necessary step in the source of the source of latitude, but not upon the lines of established commercial infercourse. THE estimates for river and harbor improvements, submitted to Congress by the Secretary of War gives Michigan \$2,859,100. Of this \$35,000 is allotted to St. Joseph harbor and \$1,000 to St. Joseph river. The May Graham has been able to run to Berrien Springs all summer this year, probably owing to the \$2,000 expended by the government on the great water course last year. More than the entire traffic of the river amounts to. Perhaps if the present \$1,000 be spent in scraping out the shallow places between here and Berrien Springs the May Graham might be able to come up to Buchanan next year.

THE Holden Comedy Company will appear at Rough's opera house for three nights, commencing Monday, Dec. 9, in a repertoire of pleasing comedies, opening Monday night with the sensational comedy, entitled "The Diamond Mystery." The company is headed by the brilliant young emotional actress, Miss Mate Stevens, and the talented young character actor, Mr. Lewis A. Mable. Every play presents a pronounced novelty not only in name, but facts. The entire company is one of the most decided successes, and give an entertainment full of brightness, music and fun, without being coarse or tiresome in any particular. There will be a complete change of play and specialties each performance during the engagement. Popular prices will prevail and

Nuptial. On the evening of Thanksgiving a large and pleasant company of relatives and invited guests assembled at the residence of Mr. John Pears, just east of Buchanan, to witness the marriage of their daughter, Miss Emma Pears, to Mr. James E. Scott, Bertrand township. The marriage service was performed by Rev. J. F.

Bartmess, and was somewhat after the true English custom, that during the ceremony, and which very beautifully formed a part of the same, the bride was given in marriage most tenderly ed home last week, to remain. by the hand of her father. After congratulations, a most bountiful supper was served of which all partook with a hearty good will. There vicinity of Coldwater. were a number of very beautiful and valuable presents given, of which the bride and groom were the happy recipients. After a general good time of social chat, interspersed with music and song, which all seemed to enjoy, parents for a few days last week. and none more so than Messrs. John and Wm. Pears, at nine o'clock the guests began to depart for their homes, leaving their best wishes for the present and future enjoyment of the happy X. Y. Z.

administer chloroform, but poor "dog-THE Epworth League Convention gie" could not endure the stimulant, so and Training School of Niles district, it was aided to pass out of this life will be held at the M. E. church in this We hope the poor fellow is enjoying place on Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 9 the society of other good friends, who and 10, 1889. The following is the had gone before to try the realities of PROGRAM: their future home.

couple.

MONDAY EVENING. 7:00—Song and prayer service, con-ducted by Vice President W. W. Cooper. 7:30-Lecture, "The Old Epworth and the New," M. D. Carrel.

TUESDAY MORNING. 8:30-Devotional Exercises, I: Wilson. Sabbath with relatives. 8:45-Paper, "For What are we Here?" Frank H. Nix. 9:30-The Local League and its De-

partments: 1st. How to Organize it, M. D. Carlaying of track is completed. Christian Work Department, W. 2d.

Mr. Theron Chilson returned home W. Cooper. Literary Work Department, I. 3đ. on Friday evening, from visiting the B. Talman. parents of Mrs. Chilson, at Allen, Mich. Social Work Department, A. A. 4th The appointment of Mr. Jasper A. Worthington. Jones to be postmaster of Galien is re-

Entertainment Department, Mrs 5tb. Agnes Truett. Correspondence Department. 7th. Finance Department, TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

1:30-Devotional. 1:45-"What Does Methodism Expect from Her Young People?" S. L. Hamilton. 2:30-"The League as a Help to the Pastor in Revival Work." J. E. Arney: 3:30-"Importance of an Epworth

League in Every Church on Niles District." L Master. 4:00—Question Drawer. J. P's. TUESDAY EVENING.

7:00-Song Service. 7:30-Sermon by J. W. H. Carlisle, followed by an Alter Service conducted by L. Master. Adjournment.

Obituary.

The funeral services of Mrs. Phebe Gever, whose sudded death was announced in these columns last week, was conducted by the writer, at her late home, in the presence of a large circle of sympathizing friends, Sabwith them. bath afternoon.

Her maiden name was Cole. She inf for Florida, where she will spend



UNDERWEAR.

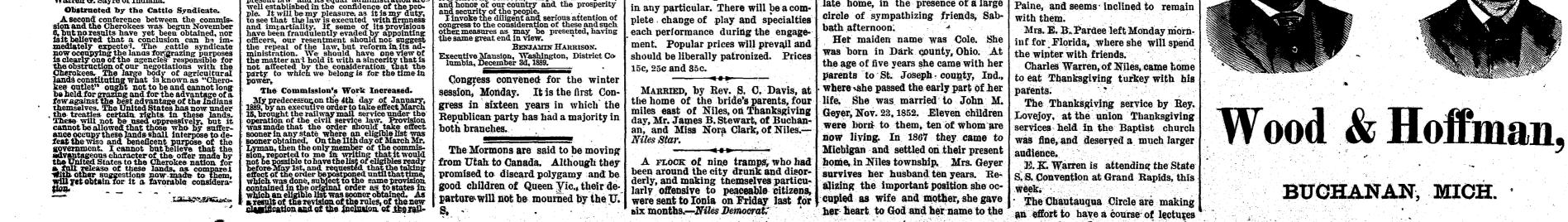
I have the largest line of Overcoats in this part of the state, which must be sold. My line of Underwear will suit all wants.

Mr. Wm. Dallin, of Chicago, was in **BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS** town yesterday looking after the interest of his road. He informs us there is about six miles to lay yet before the

too numerous to mention.

G. W. NOBLE.







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Any person detected in delivering in named Dayton, and the one in this M. Baker. Overseer: S. A. Wood. Re Handsomest Handkerchiefs you have set at H. B. DUNCAN's. Best in town LAST August four young bloods from corder; J. K. Woods, Financier; C. B. - county is the largest and most thriving seen in embroidered ones, at CHARLIE HIGH'S. Portage Prairie made a trip to the The new Swing Rockers are going Michigan Central elevator for C. Bish-Treat, Receiver; G. W. Merrill, Guide; of the three. fast. Finest Rockers on the market, at AL: HUNTS. western part of this county, cutting COME AND SEE US. Burges Miles, I. W.: Amos Stewart op of a lower grade of grain than barup some didoes that would have done S. P. HIGH will sell you ALL goods O. W.; John G. Holmes, Trustee for JOHN MORRIS'. new advertisement honor to the worst ruffian in the counat the lowest living rates. An exami-Look at those 25 cent Dress Flannels I BOYLE & BAKER'S. gained for, on account of dampness, says he has received a car load of goods three years. try, instead of the gentlemen they have nation of his goods will convince you at for the Holidays. Call and see him ULU. smut, dirt or any cause whatever, will a chance to be. The last of them has of the truth of this statement. 14 about it. The finest Bakery Goods in town, Locals. just settled with Justice Hinchman, You can buy anything in the Dry at MORGAN & CO. be prosecuted to the full extent of the at a very cheap rate for such escapades. As the M. E. church has been prom-FOR SALE .-- A pair of Bob-Sleighs. Goods line of S. P. HIGH as low as any Don't forget that I still sell Pianos Cheap fines for serious offences are the law. You have warning. South Bend, Ind. ised the new organ this week, they Enquire of MORRIS LYON. dealer will sell them. and Organs. If you contemplate buy-17 surest breeders of future disturbances. feel warranted in announcing a song A large assortment of Holiday Goods, The celebrated jersey fitting Under- ing either, see me before buying. C. BISHOP. S. P. HIGH'S. service Sunday evening. TREAT BROS. L. wear for sale at Additional locals on second page. at J.G. HOLMES.

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and a second second

By MAX O'RELL, Anthor of "Jonathan and His Continent," "John Bull and His Island," "John Bull's Daughters," Etc.

JACQUES BONHOMME.

[CONTINUED.]

VI-AT PLAY AND AT TABLE.

Cheerfulness the Secret of French Happiness-How Epicares Eat-At the Seaside and the Theatre.

The French are essentially a happy people. Their cheerfulness, which strikes the foreigner the moment he sets foot on French soil, is due to a sound stomach. Dyspepsia is not known in France. Light bread, generous wine, dainty dishes productive of good humor, never bolted, always eaten in cool apartments or in the open air with leisure and jocularity, there lies the foundation of the Frenchman's happiness. From the rich banker's mansion in the Champs Elysees to the simple mechanic's garret at Belleville, business cares are never allowed to interfere with the pleasures of the table. See the eyes sparkling with joy as the bottle fills the glasses, and the good humored rebuke of the host when a lady -as most French ladies will-knocks the bottle in lifting her glass to prevent its being filled to the brim. "Sapristi, madame; say that you won't have any more, but, for goodness' sake, don't shake the bottle!" Or look how he frowns if he catches a guest in the act of adding water to his pet wine. "Mix this wine with water! My dear fellow, is's a sacrilegel God will never forgive you!" There is nothing irreverent in his exclamation. He is thoroughly convinced that good wine was given to man by God to rejoice his heart; and to spoil is by adding water to it is in his eyes nothing short of a sin.

A Frenchman is very poor indeed who has not in the corner of a cellar a few bottles that he has carefully tended for years, and that he brings upstairs to welcome an old friend at his table or sheer a poor neighbor on a sick bed. Every year the French bourgeois promotes some hundred bottles of wine that has improved by keeping. You should see him as he gently opens the door of his cellar, and almost walks on tiptoe, for fear of shaking the ground. With very little inducement he would take off his hat; he is in his sanctuary. All his bottles are sealed and labeled. He contemplates them with a paternal eye. It was he who bottled that wine, who corked it, sealed it, labeled it and laid it down. In the driest corner he will point out to you a dozen of bottles covered with dust and cobwebs. Not even his most intimate friend has ever tasted their contents. He bought this wine on the day that a daughter was born to him. It will be opened on her wedding day. He knows he will require some generous wine to keep up his spirits when he has to part with his beloved daughter, who is to him as the apple of his eye.

The pleasures of the table are within the reach of all classes in France. The working people are better off in England fhan in France, but they are not so well fed or so happy. They spend their money in superfluities instead of spending it in necessities. The English women of this elass go in for a lot of cheap finery; the French ones go in for sound linen.

through the Bois de Boulogne on race days. Even the small bourgeois, who takes a cab for the journey, goes by another mute so as not to spoil the show. He goes by train if he cannot walk, or he seats himself with his friends under the trees along the route, and enjoys the pretty sight for his artist's eye by the file of smart carriages filled with gayly dressed people. Not long ago, being in a fashionable English health resort, I went one morn-

vorite subject of mine!

VII-FRENCH COURTS.

sumption uncorroborated upon oath.

In France we give almost unlimited

arbitrary powers to a legion of magis-

I must stop.

Still Less.

tistic.

ing to see a meet. The pink coats and well groomed hunters, the amazons, the hounds, all made up a bright tableau pleasant to the eye; but, there in the midst, was a butcher's boy on his master's nag, who had joined the cavalcade. and was grinning from ear to ear at the

joke of being in it-if not of it. Now it is not that a French butcher's boy would not think himself as good as anybody else. On the contrary, his pride is stronger than the English hoy's, and would not allow him to mix with the "swells" unless he could be as smart as they. This feeling and his natural repugnance to mar in the slightest degree the beauty of the scene are strong in him, and he has no taste for horse play,

the great feature of any English holiday in which the people take part. I have often heard that the English take their pleasures sadly. I am not prepared to say that I indorse the opinion: but I can affirm that the French have a wonderful capacity for enjoying themselves. They know how to throw off conventional restraints and give themselves up to pleasure. Take the seaside, for example. What fine opportunities the English seem to throw away there

to say that nothing excites public minds for thorough enjoyment? On the French in France less than what passes in the beaches all the holiday makers form but courts of justice. When the Frenchman one big family, as it were. The children play together without restraint. In the has paid his taxes he thinks the government ought to see that everything is evening the "children of a larger growth" meet at the Casino, where, by right. There are few countries, as I paying a pound a month, they can en have said elsewhere, in which Demojoy good music (not German bands) cratic tendencies are more marked than have the use of billiard rooms, smoking in France. In spite of this, public opinrooms, reading rooms, etc., and the enion does not concern itself about judicial proceedings; because there is no country tree of frequent balls and soirces. All n which authority is less respected, almix and are happy.

though, strange to say, there is not one I have seen aristocratic ladies of the most haughty type-people who in Paris in which it is more feared and more or their country homes would not think of associating with any one autside their easily submitted to. We seem to accept all forms of tyranny in order to shirk all own class-put in an appearance at these responsibility. Democracy with us chief-Casino balls, and dance with the first ly consists in holding up to ridicule a despotism, the acts of which we in turn comer who asked them for a waltz or a oolka. These acquaintances are made approve by holding up to ridicule those for the pleasure of the moment, and do who are the victims of it. not last. No gentleman takes advantage Let us see how French justices proceed of such an acquaintance to go and call with "Frenchmen in trouble." on the people he meets thus. Nay, more, When, in England, a man is arrested and informed of the charge brought if he meet elsewhere a lady with whom against him, he says, "Very well, you he has danced at the seaside, he puts her will have to prove it;" and the inspector completely at her ease by not showing signs of recognizing her, unless she herat the police station says to him, "I must self makes advances. If he behaved othercaution you against making any statewise, he would immediately be stamped ment-in fact, anything you say will be as an ill bred fellow. Of course you run used as evidence against you." When, the risk of mixing with people whose in France, a man is accused—say, for in society you would not think of frequentstance, of stealing a watch--he is brought before the commissary of police, who in-variably says to him, "You are charged ing at home; but when the French are are out for a holiday, they have only one consideration-that of passing the with stealing a watch; the best thing you time gayly. If the women are attractive can do is to make a full confession, and and the men agreeable, that is all you rethe judge will be lenient with you." quire of them for the little time you will If he is guilty and knows that the case be thrown among them.

The Englishman, who passes his time in standing sentry at the door of his dignity, is often almost bored to death at the seaside. If he have a large family, things may go very well; but imagine a man with a wife and daughter in lodgings by the sea. If a week of wet weather sets in, poor fellow, what resources has he but the local library, juge d'instruction, not in public, but in where the books he would like to read a private room. There this magistrate re generally "out. sir!" When he does

it, bow, and sit down. How I should would know that the geese woke up the like to detain you over this, a great fa-Romans one morning by their noise, and warned them of the approach of the Gauls." Perhaps I have succeeded in showing The scholarship of the prisoner was

that the people of Paris are like the peo-ple of Athens-they may be a little frivnot appreciated by the magistrates, who gave him three months' imprisonment. olous, but they are intelligent and ar-I was present in the room, and I remem ber that the prisoner, as he was removed, exclaimed, "The magistrates are as ignorant as the prosecutor!"

One of the most frequent customers of They Are Not Much Like English Courts he Police Correctionnelle is the vagrant, and They Resemble Those of America In France a man is taken up for having no recognized means of subsistence. The President Dupin, the greatest French first time he is convicted of vagrancy he jurisconsult of the century, once said: is sentenced to three months' imprison-"If I were accused of having carried off ment. When he comes out of prison he the towers of Notre Dame in my pockets may have five or six francs in his pocket, I would run away." A more severe if he has been industrious. His position is precisely the same as it was before he criticism upon our judicial procedure could not have been pronounced. But went in, except that he is now a man is it too severe? Could you believe, for » ho has been to prison, and therefore instance, that upon the least suspicion a work, if he be ever so anxious to get it. French magistrate may order, on his own is not so easy to obtain. He fails to find responsibility-a responsibility which employment, of course, and his five or no one has a right to question-a search ix francs are soon exhausted; in a few or an arrest in any private house? He lays he is taken up again. 🥡 may issue such a warrant upon any pre-I quite appreciate the answer once

given by a fellow who was for the secand time charged with vagrancy. "What are your means of subsistence?

trates, whom we expect to live in a state asked the presiding judge. of independence on a salary of \$300 to

"Why, I have lived on them," an-\$500 a year, and who are, for the most swered the prisoner. part, the failures of our bar. I warrant

This second time, besides a term of six that there are more judges in a French months' imprisonment, the accused has town of 50,000 inhabitants than in the to undergo from two to five years' police whole of England-quite as many, at all supervision, which means that he must events. Judicial reforms have long been report himself once a week at the police demanded by the Democratic party, but station. Considering that, by law, Paris none have been made; and I am bound and the five or six largest towns of France are closed to him, it would be just as well, and much more human, to give him transportation for life at once. How is he likely to get employment in a town where he is seen paying and weenly visit to the police station? In the large cities he might have had a chance.

When society, in the name of the law, deprives a man of his liberty, it undertakes to provide him with the necessaries of life; but if it discharges him from prison, telling him he must provide for himself, and at the same time imposes constraints upon him which make it practically impossible for him to earn an honest living, what is the consequence? Vagrancy brings a condemnation and police supervision; police supervision brings impossibility to obtain work; impossibility to obtain work brings vagranoy. This is the vicious circle in which he is virtually enclosed. If the proceedings of the Police Correctionnelle are dull and prosy, those of the court of assizes offer a different sight. We are now in a perfect theatre. Nothing is wanting but stage boxes, and the division of seats into stalls and galleries. The prisoner himself often forgets his awful position, and thinks of the public who gaze at him. He feels like a sort of hero, the actor in whom the interest of the grand spectacular drama concentrates. Ladies of the highest society flock to the court, duly provided with scent bottles and extra pocket handkerchiefs. If, as is the case in France nine times out of ten, a woman is the cause of the prisoner's terrible position, is clear against him, he immediately they expect sensational scenes that would makes a clean breast of it, and, as a rule, draw at the Porte St. Martin theatre, and is quickly and leniently dealt with. But they are seldom disappointed. At last a if he is innocent, or, if guilty, he thinks little bell is rung. All are silent and he can get ont of the scrape, he of course breathless. The accused, accompanied by two gendarmes, enters the court, and answers, "You are mistaken; I am not guilty," and his troubles begin. He is sits on a high bench, well in view of evsent to prison, and the following day is erybody. Then come the three judges, taken before the examining judge, called with their scarlet gowns, followed by

er caule out he was a hero to be worshiped, and his sojourn at Ste. Pelagie often led to promotion and sometimes to a seat in the house of deputies. If it did not procure him this honor it was a powerful testimonial in case he ever needed. another journalistic post. He was al-ways proud to add at the foot of his list of recommendations, "Have suffered three months' imprisonment at Ste. Pelagie.'

Press offenses were tried in a certain department of the Paris correctional police court called the sixth chamber, and republican journalists had this name on the brain. One day a journalist friend of mine, in search of anartments for himself and his wife, entered a house where some were to let. He applied to the concierge, who showed him over the place: "You see," said the concierge, "there s a drawing room, a dining room, three bedrooms.'

"Well," said my friend, "that makes five rooms.' "Oh! but besides," added the man, with a smile, "we have a sixth chamber"----That concierge must have wondered

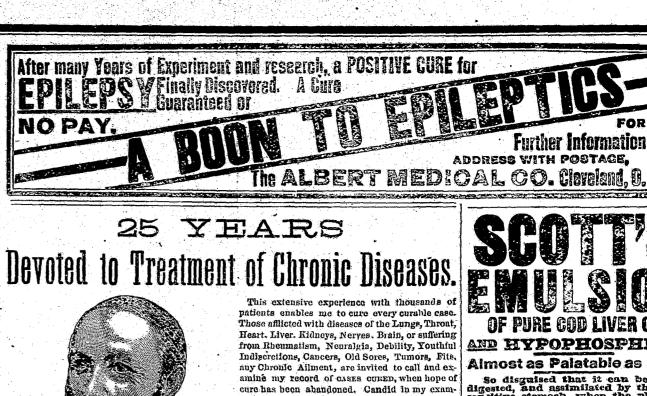
for a long time why the journalist took to his heels so suddenly. VIII-THE FRENCH IN ENGLAND.

Frenchmen Do Not Emigrate Extensively, but There Are Some Thirty Thousand of Them in Great Britain-Read What They Are Like. A Frenchman out of France is very

much like a fish out of water. Of all the European people, the French are those who emigrate the least. Their country is large and rich enough to feed them and give them employment, the family ties are very close, the ambition for great wealth seldom exists, and they prefer living on a snug little income in France to acquiring a large fortune abroad. Not one boy is brought up with a view to being sent abroad when he is grown up. Most Frenchmen whom you

meet settled out of France are men whose career was blighted by the political events of the last thirty or forty vears. Since England gave hospitable shelter to the crowd of poor Huguenots who, hounded out of their own country after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. in 1685, came and settled in Spitalfields, and created the silk weaving industry of England, the country has seen many an inrush of French fugitives into her 1 ders. The chief were those that 1. place after the coupd'etat of 1851, and after the overthrow of the Commune in 1871. At the present time there is no country where so many Frenchmen are to be found as England. Indeed, you find now over thirty thousand French men settled there, and the number is increasing every day. This colony is not only important by its number, but it is laborious and well united; and the English need not begrudge them the hospi tality they receive, for they are most useful members of the community. In twelve years (from 1874 to 1886) only two Frenchmen were condemned for acts of dishonesty committed in England, and one of these two was only a passing visitor. A good many years ago the French residing in England did not know each other, and, for that matter, did not

much care to make acquaintance. Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, Alphonse Esquiros, settled on England's hospitable shores in the early part of the year 1852. With them were a host of industrious and learned men, such as Charles Cassal, ex-member of the representative assembly of 1848, who was soon appointed to



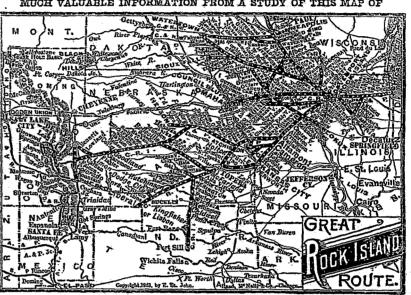
inations, reasonable in my charges, and never encourage without a surety of success. RAYMOND, FEB. 28, 1888.

Dr. F. B. Brewer :- I received your last box of medicine all right. I think I am much better than I was a week ago. I commenced to gain strength as soon as I got the chills and fever broken up. I don't have those nervous spells any more. I don't cough and raise as much as I did what I do raise looks pretty bad, but no blood, just clear corruption. I have not vomited up my food for about a week. My victuals begin to tast natural. I have a splendid appetite.

MRS. A. F. BERDAN, Raymond, Dak. DR. F. B. BREWER, 135 Chicago Ave., EVANSTON, ILL.

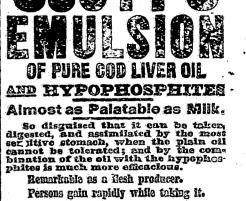


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SPECIFICS

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

COUNTY OF BERRIEN, $\int \int dx dx dx$ In the matter of the estate of Franklin C. Spen-

· First publication Nov. 12, 1859.

TATE OF MICHIGAN, 1 SS.

Albert

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What the English working classes throw away in bones, scraps and vegetables would suffice to nourish a poor French family.

I assure you that with a vegetable soup, a stew, some cheese or fruit and good bread these people dine remarkably well at two or three pence a head.

I know of an English lady who, one day, sent by her cook a boiled chicken to a poor woman of the neighborhood who was sick. She sent it in a soup tursen full of the broth.

The following day she went to see how her poor patient was doing, and how she had enjoyed the chicken.

Then she learned that the broth had been thrown away, the. "ladies" of the place having declared that it was only dirty water.

For the upper and well to do classes there are in Paris a few dozen restaurants. perfect temples of Epicurus. Now see the faithful at work. They will tell you that animals feed, man eats. "But." they will add, "the man of intellect alone knows how to eat."

▲ little walk is taken first, to get up the appetite. Some will have their glass of absinthe or vermouth, and will tell yeu with the most serious air in the world that without it their appetite would never come. Punctual as the clock, when their dinner hour arrives, behold them turn into Bignon's, the Maison-Doree, or some other well known house, and take their seat with the solemnity of an academician who is going to take part in the official reception of a newly elected member of the celebrated academy! The waiter presents the bill of fare and disercetly retires. He knows that the study of the menu is a momentous affair, and that these gentlemen are not going to lightly choose their dishes. They must have ample time for reflection. He leaves them in sweet meditation, savoring in advance the long list of dainties for the day. This preliminary is one of the pleasantest features of the performance, something akin to the packing up for a holiday trip. Each article on the bill of fare is discussed with endless commentaries, accompanied with knowing glance or smack of the tongue.

By and by the choice is made. One takes a bit of paper, and pencils the order for the waiter:

Consomme aux pois. Oysters and a sole N Pheasant a la Sainte Alliance. Chateanbriand Tenderest of asparague a l'amazone Supremes de mauviettes. Ortolons a la Provencale. Meringues a la Vanille. Ice. cheese, dessert.

The wine question is very soon settled. The Frenchman is familiar with the names of all his favorite friends. Beaune, Leoville, Chateau Lafitte, Chateau Margaux will help the chosen menu to go down. He will sometimes order a bottle of Rhenish wine, but not without previously satisfying his patriotism by adding: "These rascally Prussians, what beautifully colored wines they grow!" Two hours, at least, are spent at table, for the whole time of the meal conversation goes on unflagging. When dinner is over our friends repair to Tortoni, the Cafe Riche or the Cafe Napolitain, and there sip a cup of fragrant coffee while quietly enjoying a cigar; after which, not unfrequently, a tiny glass of fine champagne or chartreuse is brought in requisition "to push down the coffee." Then they rise, and arm in arm, smiling, gesticulating, they stroll on the boulevards or the Champs Elysees, delighted with the world at large and with themselves in particular.

In all their pleasures the French bring to bear a certain amount of artistic feeling. See the workman when he starts a new penny clay pipe. He will avoid sitting or standing in a draught, and will smoke gently to color it neatly, so that the black part may be perfectly regular. If he spoils it, he will throw

find one to his taste, the pebble stuffed sofa or the piece of furniture his landlady facetiously calls the "easy chair." are not precisely aids to the enjoyment of it. On the beach he looks around and says to himself that all the people look decent enough, but there is no knowing who they may be at home. That man over there looks very jolly; but, alas! perhaps his grandfather kept a shop. It is too horrible to think of the risk one may be running by making acquaintance with him. And John Bull

etires into his shell. French beaches offer a most pretty pectacle. My dear countrymen and countrywomen never lose sight of their get up; how they are going to look is a matter of first consideration. The cos tumes that she will take to the seaside are talked over for months by the French woman. But all wear conventional dress; this is a habit they do not seem able to throw off. No harlequin striped jackets of gaudy colors on the men; no

conomizing of ribbons on the hats of he ladies. The former greatly favor white flannel suits, white straw hats, white shoes, and white umbrellas lined with green. Ladies disport themselves in white cottons, muslins and crepe de Chine. Here and there are wonderful new colors, creations of Parisian fancy, sporadic apricot," "dying flea," "bash ful frog," and others equally true to nature. These eccentric hues are generally before being sent to a tribunal? made up in eccentric fashion; but, whatever the dress is, it is worn as only a French woman can wear it. A big hat, turned down over one ear and caught up over the other with rampant knots of ribbon, is pretty sure to crown the jaunty little figure and rather spoil its effect. The ideal is to have one or two pounds' worth of trimming on a threepenny Zulu

hat. In the evening is donned the toilette de bal of lace or muslin, and monsieur also appears in evening dress, accompanied by a yachting cap. This is the acme of style, the latest utterance, the latest spasm of chic. Two or three hours are spent in chatting, laughing and dancing, and all go home having thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

The limits of this chapter will not ad mit of my entering into every favorite pleasure of the French people. I would like to take you to a French soirce and the races at Longchamps or Chantilly. But you might object to go to races on a Sunday, so it is as well that we should avoid Longchamps. A few words I must say about the

theatre. Theatre going is a pleasure not his trial will take place. confined to the refined, the well to do, and the middle classes in France; it is a national thing, and the humblest enjoy and criticise what they see on the stage as acutely as do the occupants of the stalls and boxes. This class will enjoy not only melodramas and farces, but

psychological plays. Victor Hugo relates that, at the funeral of Mile. Mars, the famous actress, he heard men in blouses and with sleeves turned up say very true and very acute things concern ng the theatre, art and poetry. I have always enjoyed listening at the door of Parisian theatres to workmen making heir remarks on the plays and the ac tors, or seeing them make themselves at home in the upper gallery. Look at them in the summer, with their coats off, ating their supper and discussing across

the room the merits of the acts they have Every Frenchman is an observer of human nature, and I know very few countrymen of mine who have not once or twice put on a blouse and a casquette, and taken a seat in the upper gallery. You will often hear these Paris workmen make very witty remarks. I was once present at the performance of Alexandre Dumas' "Anthony," at the Cluny theatre. In the last act Mile. Duvergier faints, and has to be carried away by her lover. act of snatching his watch from his per-

heard.

utor. All take their sea says to him point blank: "You say you The performance is about to begin are not guilty, of course. If we were to

the advocate general, or public prose-

"Prisoner at the bar," says the presidlisten to all of you, none would be guilty. ing judge, "stand up, and give me your Now, enough of that nonsense. You are name and surname." Then the examinacharged with stealing a watch; prove that you are innocent." Now, if the tion of the accused by the judge begins. I cannot help thinking that the French prisoner is guilty, it must be difficult for are right in examining the prisoner behim to prove that he is innocent; but, for fore the jury. The French eye is remarkthat matter, if he is innocent, it may be ably quick to detect expression, and it just as difficult. If the first comer were seldom fails to understand the moveto accuse me of having stolen his umment of the muscles of the face. Emerbrella a few days ago, I could more easson said he knew an experienced counsel, ily say that I was innocent than prove it. who once said to him that he never "So you persist in your denial," says feared the effect upon a jury of a lawyer the examining judge to the French prisoner; "very well, I will send you who did not believe in his heart that his client ought to have a verdict. Faces back to your prison. I hope that next never lie. Truth tyrannizes over the untime I send for you you will have rewilling parts of the body. No man need flected, and discovered that the best way be deceived who will study the changes to serve your own interests is to make a of expression. When a man speaks the full confession." Now this is evading truth, in the spirit of truth, his eye is the law, which says that a man arrested clear and steady. When he lies, his eye shall, the day after his arrest, appear beis dim and muddy, and sometimes fore a judge. The letter of the law is carried out, but not the spirit; for no exasquint,

amination takes place, and very often no

When the prisoner's examination is over, the proceedings continue, as in sworn evidence exists. The prisoner England, with the evidence of the witgoes back to jail, and the magistrate benesses, the speech of the public prosegins to get up the case against him. If cutor, and the speech of the counsel for the accusation is of a serious character, the defonse. For the last few years the the man is placed an secret, that is to summing up of the presiding judge has say, that not only he cannot communibeen done away with: and a good thing, cate with his friends. much less see them. too, for this summing up used to be a but he cannot even see his counsel or resecond speech for the prosecution. Now the jury retire to consider their verdict. ceive any legal advice. How long is he to remain in preliminary imprisonment In all cases, from murder to assault, from forgery to ordinary theft, the jury This entirely depends on the good have to answer the two following quespleasure of the examining magistrate tions: 1. Is the prisoner guilty of the who is allowed by the law to keep him a crime he is charged with? 2. Are there year under examination. If at the end extenuating circumstances? Take murof the year the case is not sent for trial, der, for instance. The law itself makes the prisoner is discharged. I should, no distinction between the man who has however, hasten to add that, as a rule, committed murder in a moment of pasfor an ordinary theft, or an offense that sion, or jealousy, and the cold assassin does not require long investigation, the who has long premeditated the death of accused undergoes only from two to six his victim to satisfy the basest of cravmonths' preliminary imprisonment beings; but humanity does.

fore he is brought before his judges. A French jury will always award "ex-During that time he is brought once or tenuating circumstances" to a prisoner twice a month to the Palais de Justice, who may be supposed to have committed to be asked by the judge if "he still permurder under the influence of love, jealsist in his denial." These visits to the ousy, revenge or despair-love especially. examining judge are most dreaded by They will not uncommonly acquit a man, French prisoners, especially in Paris. if his character is otherwise irreproach-They sometimes have six, eight hours to able, who has killed an unfaithful wife wait for their turn, in a little dungeon or her lover. Besides, the idea of capisix feet square, where they get neither tal punishment is abhorrent to the food nor air. It is nothing short of tor-French; and the jury will always try to ture, this inquisitorial examination in find extenuating circumstances to avoid private. When in the evening the prissending a fellow creature to the guillooner sees his cell again, it must look to tine. And even when their consciences him like paradise compared to the hole will not allow them to find these extenuhe had to creep into during the day. At ating circumstances, they fondly cling last, one day, he receives intimation that to the hope that the president of the republic will commute the sentence of But, now, mark well where the system death to one of penal servitude for life. is wrong. The prosecuting magistrates, No wonder that there should be relatively called the magistrature debout (because

so few executions in France: and no they prosecute standing), and the judgwonder that, when one takes place, there ing magistrates, called the magistrature should be a little excitement over it. If assise (because they try cases in a sitting the French executed criminals as freely position), belong to the same set. Inas some of their neighbors do, they would deed, the prosecuting magistrates are in in time get used to it and make no fuss time promoted to be sitting magistrates. ahout it, and would thus save some for-The prosecution is not, therefore, indeeign reporters the trouble of sending to pendent, as the defense is. The prisontheir newspapers sensational accounts of er's case is settled before he appears in "Exciting Scenes at the Scaffold." court; for both prosecuting and sitting

To turn to less somber subjects, I magistrates have held a consultation should like to say a word or two upon a over it, and the speech of the prosecukind of imprisonment that the republic tion is merely delivered for form's sake. has almost entirely done away with-I The bench of the Police Correctionnelle mean the imprisonment for press ofis composed of three judges, so that at fenses. Under the empire Republican least one may be listening when the journalists often got several months' imother two are asleep. These men have prisonment for writing violent articles power to award as much as five years' against the emperor or his ministers imprisonment and five years' police su-There was really nothing very terrible pervision. Nothing is more prosy than about these condemnations except the the proceedings of this court of justice, name of the thing. At the prison of Ste. unless some waggish prisoner be bent on Pelagie special quarters were reserved enlivening them by exhibiting his wit in for such delinquents, and they were tolhis answers. The following pass of arms erably comfortable quarters, too. It is is still fresh in the memory of Parisians. true, the prisoner's door was locked at "Prisoner," said the presiding judge night by some one else on the outside inone day, "you say you are not guilty of stead of by himself on the inside; but robbing the prosecutor; but he will prothat was almost the only thing that duce three witnesses who saw you in the could recall to him his position. All day

the professorship of French at the London university; Theodore Karcher, one of the leading journalists of France, who was for thirty years professor of French at the Royal Military academy; Valentin, the famous prefect of Strasburg, whose prowess during the siege of that town by the Prussians is still engraven on the memory of the French; Nadaud, Tallandier, and many others. To these men, or, rather, to their memory-for most of them are gone now-we French residents in England owe a great debt of gratitude. They taught the English respect for France, and the French respect for England. They helped, by their writings, to make the people of the two countries understand each other better. They were the real engineers of the Channel tunnel, as I once heard the late Lord Houghton call them.

E. ST. JOHN. General Manager.

(To Be Continued.) ----

Estate of Patrick Curran Music to Look At. First publication, Nov. 28, 1889. DIST DUDICATION, NOV. 25, 1859. GTATE OF MICHIGAN, Connty of Berrien, -ss. At a session of the Probate Conrt for said Coun-ty, held at the Probate office, in the village of Ber-rien Springs, on the 20th day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine. Present, DAYID E. HINMAN, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Patrick Curran, deceased. Rossini, who had always le mot pour rire, used to say: "In olden time they used to compose music for the brain and for the ears; but it seems to me that nowadays people are quite content when the thing looks well." In the matter of the estate of Patrick Curran, deccased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Timothy E. Howard, praying that a duly an-thenticated copy of the last will and testament of said deceased, from the Gircait Court for the County of St. Joseph, Indiana, may be allowed, filed and recorded in this Court, as the last will and testament of said deceased, and that said pe-titioner may be appointed Excentor of said will merrien county, Michigan. Therempon it is ordered, that Thesday, the 24th day of December test, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said deceased, and all other pursons interested in said court, then to be holden in the Probate Office, in the village of Berrien Springs, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pend-This, I feel confident, was often his guiding opinion. For instance, when Meyerbeer gave "The Huguenots," his lawyer and coreligionnaire Cremieux gave a luncheon, where he invited some influential friends to meet Meyerbeer. Rossini, one of the guests, ate nothing. Mme. Cremieux, with the lynx eye of any hostess who has people round her table invited for a meal, suddenly pounced upon her abstemious guest with that question which every lady imagines must go straight to the heart of her guest: "I am sure, M. Rossini, you don't like

Last publication Dec. 19, 1889.

in the ordered, that shu perturber of the horder or the persons interested in said estate, of the pend-ency of said petition, and the hearing thereoi, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Buchanan Record, a newspaper printed and cir-culated in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. 'Pardon, madame, that is not at all the reason, but I never eat between (A true copy.) DAVID E. HINMAN, [SEAL.] Judge of Probate. my breakfast and my dinner. Of course, you will ask me why, then, did I come to a luncheon party?] will tell you. The other day I was in-ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. vited to hear a performance of my 'William Tell' overture. At the mo-First publication November 7, 18:9. TATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien, ss-In the matter of the estate of Daniel Babcock ment where the allegro begins I saw two men in the band putting their That's of Altornits', county of Berrien, ss-In the matter of the estate of Daniel Babcock, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, administrator of the estate of said Daniel Babcock, deceased by the Hon. Jodge of Probate,for the county of Berrien on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1889, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Berrien Spings, in the county of Berrien, in said state, on Tucsday, the 24th day of December A. D. 1889, at ten o'clock in the forencon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or other-wise existing at the time of the death of said de-ceased, or at the time of the death of said de-ceased, or at the time of sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein) the following described real estate, to-wit: Commencing at a point about untry rode east of the southwest corner of section twenty-six (26, town seven (7) south, range mineteen (19) west, and being at that point where the west line of the Indiana and Lake Michigan railroad as now located, crosses the south line of said section twenty-six; thence on that along the west line of said railroad as now located to the north line of the south half of said section twenty six; thence east on quarter line of said section twenty-six; thence worth one of said section twenty-six; thence worth line of said section twenty-six; thence worth line of said section twenty-six; thence or built into f said section twenty six; thence of beginning. JOHN BABCOGK, Administrator. trumpets up, but I could not for the life of me hear one note; so I asked the manager why they did not play. 'Oh, that is very simple,' he said. 'I could not get two trumpeters, but I thought I'd get some men to hold up the trumpets. It always looks well to see trumpets in an orchestra; but of course as they can't play, you can't hear them.' Now I can't eat any

that dish; one cannot easily please

such a fine connoisseur as you are.

more than they could play; but as Meyerbeer, who is so superstitious, would have taken it for a bad omen if I had sent an excuse, I thought I would just sit behind my plate, because it looks well to have old friends sit round one's table."-Temple Bar.

Death from Tight Lacing.

A verdict of death from tight lacing is, perhaps, still to be sought among the curiosities of law. But a Birmingham jury have come near to it in a verdict of death from pressure round the waist. The victim was a poor servant girl who died after a fright, and her death was attributed by the medi-cal witnesses to the fact that she was too tightly belted to enable her to stand the wear and tear of any sudden emotions. She was a notorious tight lacer; her collar fitted so closely that it was impossible to loosen it at the critical moment, and under her stays she wore a belt so remorselessly buckled as to prevent the free circulation of the blood.-St. James' Gazette,

> How's This? We offer One Hundred Doll ward for any case that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Judge of Prob Last publication December 12, 1589. FREE COUR NEW FREE. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., To-

Dated Nov. 6, 1889.

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In the matter of the estate of Franklin C. Spen-etta, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of said Franhlin C. Spenetta, deceas-ed, by the Hon. Judge of Frohste for the County of Berrien, on the eighteenth day of November, A. D. 1889, there will be sold at public venden, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the county of Berrien, in said State, on Tuesday, the seventh day of January, A. D. 1890, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day (sab-ject to all encumbrances by mortgage or other-wise existing at the time of said sale, and also sub-ject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein) the follow-ing described real estate, to-wil: A part of south half of south half of southwest quarter of section eleven, town seven south, range inflateen weet, in Berrien County, Michigu, commencing at the south line of said lands above described, at that point where the center line of the Indiana and Lake Alichigan railroad, and embracing fifty foet on either side of said surveyed line of said railroad as row located. GENEVA A, SPENETTA, row located. GENEVA A. SPENETTA, Administratrix. Last publication Jan. 2 1830. Estate of Levinda H. Beckwith.

First publication, Nov. 31, 1889. First publication, Nov. 31, 1889. CTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien.—ss Probate Court for said County, At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Berrien Springs, on Friday, the 15th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight value.

nd eighty-nine. Present: David E. Hinnan, Judge of Probate Present DAVID E. HINMAN, BURY OF LEVINGA H. Beck-In the matter of the estate of Levinda H. Beck-

In the matter of the estate of Levinda II. Beck-with, deceased. John C. Dick, Administrator of said estate, comes into Conit and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Ad-ministrator: Thereapon it is ordered that Wednesday, the 18th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the fore-noon, be assigned for the examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said account, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the village of Berrlen Springs, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered, that said Administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pen-dency of said account, and the heuring thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Buchanan Record, a newspaper printed and circulated insaid day of hearing. [L.S.] DAVID E. HINMAN, (A true copy.) Judge of Probate Last publication, Dec. 12, 1889.

