

# The Berrien County Record.

VOLUME VII.

BUCHANAN, MICH., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1873.

NUMBER 31.

JOHN C. WELCH,

DRALER IN

Diamonds,

FINE FRENCH AND AMERICAN

CLOCKS,

Gold and Silver Watches, Fine

Jewelry, Ladies' and Gents'

Gold and Silver Chains,

Coin Silver Table Ware

and Silver Plated

Goods

Of every description, and of the most

celebrated manufacturers. Agent for

Aiken, Lambert & Co's

OPERATED

COLD PENS,

Of which we have a full and well

supply.

Violin & Guitar Strings,

NOTIONS.

POCKET CUTLERY.

GOLD, SILVER & STEEL-BOWED

SPECTACLES.

Made a specialty of.

Repaired with Neatness.

Clocks, Watches & Jewelry

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Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the

payment of a certain mortgage

secured by a certain deed of

conveyance, bearing date the

10th day of August, A.D. 1869,

and recorded in the office of

the Register of Deeds in and for

Berrien County, Michigan, in

book 10, page 225, and where

the said mortgage is for the

sum of five hundred and

eighty dollars, and where

the said mortgage is now

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Poetry.

Thoughts of Mother and Child.

(Lines dedicated to Mrs. E. C. Higgins of

southern Illinois.)

Oh! Mother dear, I sit to-night

And fondly think of thee

While Luna sheds her mellow light

O'er mountain, lake and sea.

I dream I see thy cottage home

In that fair sunny land

Where fragrant flowers in beauty bloom

And fresh from Nature's hand.

Where juicy fruits both rich and rare

That grow on tree and vine

Repay thy love and care

That makes these treasures thine.

And yet we're far apart

A dearer home I see

A happy child I see

Beside my mother's knee.

I feel thy soft hand on my brow

For quiet peace and rest

And see the look of love on thine

Too deep for words to speak.

The trust love we ever gem

Is mother-love so deep, so kind

So pure, it cannot die.

When manhood's brow wears marks of care



The Berrien County Record.  
W. D. WAGNER, Editor.  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.  
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 18, 1873.

THE FEARFUL SCOURGE.

The situation at Shreveport, La., is simply fearful. The Yellow Fever, in its worst form, has been raging for some time. The population in 1870, was 4,607. Many of this number died of the outbreak of the disease. Out of the number that remain the daily deaths average from thirty to forty. It is said that full sixty per cent. of those attacked die. There is untold distress in the city, the doctors and nurses being worn out, so that the proper attention to the sick cannot be given. Assistance has been forwarded from Cincinnati, St. Louis, New York, Washington, and several other points, in the way of money contributions. These money contributions have been transferred by telegraph. Assistance is also being sent from New Orleans and other points, in the way of physicians and nurses.

President Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph Co., has ordered that free messages be sent relating to the relief of the citizens of this stricken city. Also, that contributions of money may be received and transferred by telegraph free of charge to aid the sufferers.

Rumors come that the dread disease has broken out in Memphis, and great alarm is prevailing that city. The trains leaving that place are crowded to their utmost capacity with people fleeing from the dreaded scourge. It is to be hoped that this fearful disease, worse than cholera, may not prolong its stay in the stricken cities, and that its spread may soon cease. People residing in Northern cities and towns can form but little conception of the fearful ravages and destruction caused by the occasional visits of these dread scourges to the cities and towns of the South. While the "sunny South" may be more inviting in many respects, especially during the cold of winter, it is undoubtedly less healthful during the heat of summer, and the inhabitants of Northern homes should be grateful for the escape from some of the fearful scourges of the South.

State Teachers' Institute at St. Joseph.

According to appointment the Teachers' Institute to be held in Berrien County, was organized at 2 o'clock, p. m., Monday Sept. 1, 1873, at St. Joseph, under the direction of Prof. Bigsby of Ypsilanti, and Prof. H. A. Ford of Niles. About thirty-five teachers from various localities throughout the county were enrolled, and the prospect was good for an interesting and profitable time. After the usual preliminary work, the session was closed.

After opening exercises on Tuesday the Institute work was begun by Prof. H. A. Ford of Niles, who introduced the subject of "School Economy," explaining that it includes organization, equipment and discipline. An important part of the teacher's labor consists in thorough preparation. Lacking time himself to give all necessary instruction on this point, the speaker very properly informed the teachers present where and how they might procure it for themselves; viz: by means of a library. A good book is a portable Normal School.

Prof. Bigsby of Ypsilanti, next discussed on "The Art of Reading." After stating the objects to be attained in reading, the Professor mentioned differences of pronunciation so common among us, for which no one has a practical remedy, though he is aware of the fact, and the cause is quite evident. Great stress was laid upon "learning to read slowly."

"All the other grades will follow in their proper places."

The method of teaching Arithmetic was considered by Prof. Butler of Benton Harbor. The Professor urged earnestness in work. "He who has heart in his learning will soon have his learning in his heart." Teach the elements thoroughly. Especially of notes were the remarks on teaching notation, which many will do well to remember.

At the afternoon session, Prof. Ray of St. Joseph, favored the Institute with his plan of teaching Geography by map drawing. The Professor does not believe in the old method of reciting, which was formerly so common, and which unfortunately, is still used in many of the district schools. He would educate the eye of the pupil. At first have only the outline drawn. When this can be produced in a satisfactory manner, details may be required; as the principal rivers, mountains, ranges and cities.

The remainder of the afternoon was principally devoted to "Composition," by Prof. Bigsby. Words may be compared to building material, and bear a similar relation to the sentence which it forms. After naming some of the faults to be avoided, various examples were given showing the beauty and purity of the English language as found in the Bible.

On Wednesday, Capt. Ford continued his remarks on "School Economy." The best government is that which governs least. Never promise much and perform little. He would not place temptation in the child's way, and hence objects to the self-reporting system which is practiced in some schools.

The continuation of his subject, Prof. Butler advised the use of oral lessons for beginners, to prevent evil results which then follow memorizing dry definitions and text-book rules.

Prof. Bigsby, during the hour devoted to Composition, delivered an address from which might have been taken many hints in reference to teaching young pupils this important, yet much neglected art. Use much time in expanding, contracting, transposing and changing sentences, helping the pupil to build them up. Further in the course read or tell short stories as the basis of the child's work. Always give themes. This rule alone we know from experience, would obviate much of the difficulty encountered in teaching this branch of study in our district schools and elsewhere.

On Thursday, Capt. H. A. Ford

announced for consideration "First Steps in Grammar." Our Primary schools would doubtless be improved, were Capt. Ford's suggestion more generally acted upon; but custom, and in many cases text-books, stand opposed.

Grammar is the science of the English language—the most abstract and difficult of the sciences. As a science it should be taught only to advanced pupils. It may be pursued by those who have reached the age of reason, but must be used in schools mainly as a practical art to teach correct writing and speaking.

In the afternoon the subject of Text-book Grammar first received attention, after which, some time was devoted to "Derivation of Words," by Prof. Bigsby. The subject was comparatively a new one, and was presented with all the zeal of an enthusiast by the Professor who showed to our entire satisfaction his familiarity with the Saxon tongue.

On Friday the last day of the Institute, Prof. Butler concluded his remarks on Arithmetic, credibly notwithstanding his fears that he would be too elementary. Composition, too, received its final touch, and the Word-Method was expounded by its veteran defender, Prof. Webb.

Too much can hardly be said of Oral teaching of History as presented by Prof. Ray. History is rarely taught at all in the Common Schools of this country, and when the attempt is made the result is often very unsatisfactory at the best.

On the whole, the Institute passed off as well, perhaps, as a majority of gatherings of this kind. The attendance was certainly not large, when the whole number of teachers in the county is taken into consideration. The whole number enrolled was eighty, a fraction of this number only being entitled to receive the certificate promised by the State Superintendent.

The instructors were able men, and the instructions were perhaps the best which circumstances would permit, but one who has seen much of our Common School "Education" cannot help thinking that Institute conductors often lose sight of the real object, "teaching how to teach."

At the close of the Friday evening lecture the accompanying resolutions were read.

We the Committee on Resolutions beg leave to submit the following:

Resolved, That we, in behalf of the Institute, tender our most sincere thanks to the people of St. Joseph for the cordial welcome and kind hospitality which has been extended to us.

Resolved, That we extend our thanks to Prof. Bigsby, Ford, Butler and Ray, who have labored so earnestly during these meetings, giving us much valuable instruction, and many useful suggestions. Especially we thank Prof. Bigsby for his very interesting and able lessons in Composition, and for his generous offer to the teachers of this Institute.

Resolved, That we recognize in our County Superintendent a faithful and efficient laborer in the cause of education, and we pledge him our co-operation in his efforts to advance the educational interests of this county.

Resolved, That we express our thanks to the School Board for the use of their commodious and elegant building.

Resolved, That we heartily concur with the Board who met at Berrien Springs for the purpose of establishing a uniformity of Text-books. And we think that each teacher may do the schools of this county great good by co-operating with the Board, who have recommended and urged the importance of such uniformity wherever changes shall occur.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to the Trustees of the Congregational church for the use of their building during our evening sessions.

Resolved, That we thank the Proprietor of the St. Charles hotel, who has so kindly thrown open his house for our entertainment.

ELLA PERIGAL, ROBERT HOGNE,  
FLORA WESTON, ELIZA LAWRENCE,  
A. H. COON, J. C. LAWRENCE,  
Com. on Resolutions.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13, 1873.

The present delightful autumnal weather—breezy sunshine and balmy breezes—cool evenings and salubrious mornings, incident to this latitude at this season of the year, is causing the return of the multitude who made their exodus from the city, in early summer, to escape the inconvenience of the hot season. Already our streets and hotels are crowded with the busy throng, and business is being resumed again in good earnest. Many of our merchants have taken in the familiar sign "Selling off below cost, to make room for new goods," and the new fall goods have actually made their appearance, tastefully arranged in the windows. The theaters and other places of amusement were re-opened on the first day of this month, and where but a few days ago, everything was in a comatose state, the hum of business and the exciting scenes of pleasure and the play are now witnessed.

Certain of our city press are discussing the propriety of instituting a chain-gang, to be composed of criminals convicted of petty crimes, and compel them to work upon the streets. It is a little surprising that any journalist laying claim to respectability should advocate such a measure at the national capital. As a relic of barbarism it takes rank with the whipping-post of Delaware and the former ducking process of Virginia. While it might humiliate the criminal, it would be a national disgrace and unbecoming insult to the general intelligence of the nineteenth century.

A company has been formed and chartered by Congress, to build an extensive hotel in this city. At a meeting of the company, last week, preliminary measures were taken to commence operations. The proposed site of the new hotel is on Capitol Hill, and the building is to cover a whole square, the cost of which will be about \$700,000. The company embraces some of the most solid men of the city, and they undoubtedly mean business.

In June last the criminal court of this city took a recess during the hot season. "The court will convene again on Monday next." There are now nine persons in jail charged with murder, whose cases will come before the court for trial the present term. There are also other important cases to be tried, among which is that of B. S. Pardee alias Rev. J. Hale Barney, who it will be remembered was driving quite a

business in levying contributions on office-holders throughout the country, by means of circular letters purporting to be sanctioned by President Grant, General Babcock, and others. He will be tried for forging the name of General Babcock.

Last Saturday the Indian Bureau received information from the Indian Agent that a band of Comanches, composed of young men and warriors had gone on a raid into Mexico. No chief is known to have accompanied them. Plunder is supposed to have been their object.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is after delinquent revenue officers, and says he will prosecute them to the full extent of the law.

While in Baltimore the other day, we picked up some information in reference to the canning business in that city, which may be of interest: There are over one hundred firms there engaged in canning oysters, fruits, and vegetables, employing a capital of over \$5,000,000. The annual amount of the oyster canning trade is about \$15,000,000. Twenty-five firms are engaged in making tin cans, and one firm uses annually \$8,000 worth of tin. The amount of oysters annually received at Baltimore for packing is 6,945,000 bushels. It is estimated that 25,000 persons are employed in the business, exclusive of the crews of the one thousand oyster boats. One Baltimore firm have an establishment at Nassau, in the West Indies, where they put up this year, one million ten thousand cans of pineapples.

A rumor having been circulated that the Government had, or would, abandon the credit mobilizer suits, Attorney General Williams, upon being inquired upon the subject, gave a positive denial to the rumor, and says that Government counsel are daily engaged in the preparations of the cases, which will be brought to trial at the earliest possible moment.

The first grand victory of the people over the railroads has been gained in California, where, at their election last week, the entire anti-railroad ticket was elected. The result, while hoped for was hardly expected, as that State has been so long under the iron heel of railroad monopolies, rings, and corporations, that it was thought hardly possible for the people to shuffle them off in the first contest. The victory, however, was complete, and the people in other States, where similar oppression exists, may take courage thereat.

It is said that steps have been taken by the proper officers of the general Government to prosecute the Ku-Klux in Kentucky, for the crimes and outrages committed in that State.

Information to the effect that one of the new counterfeit legal-tender \$500 notes has been discovered in one of the banks at Baltimore.

The following is a summary of the business of the Patent Office, for the week ended September 9: Patents issued, 809; reissues, 8; designs, 8; trade-marks, 9; caveats, 57.

The following is a summary of the business of the Patent Office, for the year 1872: Amount of money received on applications for patents, reissues, extensions, caveats, disclaimers, appeals, and trade-marks, \$615,865; for copies of specifications, drawings, and other papers, \$67,128.09; for recording applications, \$15,835.30. Total, \$698,828.39. Number of applications for patents during the year 1872, 18,246; patents issued, including reissues and designs, 18,599; applications for extensions of patents, 235; number of patents extended, 240; number of caveats filed during the year, 8,090; number of patents expired during the year, 8,481; number allowed, but not issued for want of final fee, 2,892; number of applications for registering of trade-marks, 581; number of trade-marks registered, 592. Of patents granted there were to citizens of the United States, 13,000; of Great Britain, 446; of France, 51; of other foreign governments, 85. Total, 18,500. The State receiving the largest number was Pennsylvania, which was 1,675. That receiving the smallest number was Florida, which was 8.

The Secretary of the Navy has received from Commander Balknap, of the United States steamer Tuscarora, specimens of the bottom of the Pacific ocean, secured by him. Some of these specimens were taken from a depth of nineteen hundred and fifty fathoms, about two and a quarter miles. These specimens were all sent to the Smithsonian Institution for microscopic examination.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered photographs to be made of the genuine and counterfeit five hundred dollar bills. The two photographs will be on the same sheet, so as to be handy for comparison, and be sent to the various banking establishments of the United States.

On Tuesday last Sir Edward Thornton and Mr. Archibald, the consul general of Great Britain the Agents of the British government to pay the Geneva award, called at the Department of State, and paid to Mr. Fish, Secretary of State, fifteen and a half millions of dollars awarded by the Geneva tribunal to be paid by the Government of Great Britain to that of the United States. The coin had already been deposited to their credit, and these gentlemen transferred to the Secretary the certificates therefor, which he immediately transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury. Thus has Great Britain been compelled to pay this snug little sum for her peculiar neutrality during our late civil war.

The Navy Department, on Wednesday, received intelligence from Commander Braine, of the expedition sent in search of the Polar, that he had received information that the crew of the Polar had abandoned that vessel, and constructed two whale boats of lumber from the vessel, and started to come south in June, and that the Polar sank one month thereafter and is now covered with two icebergs. Commander Braine thinks that the crew of the Polar is now on board a whaler from Cape York. The Tigris left Disco for the Labrador coast, Aug. 25th, to continue the search.

Further returns from the California election indicate that, while the anti-railroad party have carried the State, the Legislature is Republican, and the probabilities are that Governor Booth will be chosen United States Senator in place of Mr. Casserly.

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democrat. Governor Booth is one of the ablest statesmen in the west—a young man about forty-five years of age—and his election to the Senate will secure to that State an able and efficient representative.

The Massachusetts bubble has burst; Washburn has been renominated for Governor, and General Butler is again "bottled up." General Butler in withdrawing his name from the convention assured that body that he would support their nominee. Very grateful in the General.

Our colored friends have issued a call for a national colored convention, to assemble in this city on the 9th of December next, for the purpose of impressing Congress with the necessity of passing a civil rights bill. The call sets forth that, although "all citizens are not equal before the law"—are equal in the eyes of God, and that Congress to give us a civil rights bill, with such penalties as will teach humanity to the embroiled, and compel the tyrant to loose his hold on the poor. If Congress can do all this for the African let us hope that they will extend similar aid and comfort to the Caucasian.

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"How Long Shall I Live?"

Not long since my attention was attracted by an article in the columns of the RECORD, from an exchange, with the above heading, and I was astonished at the writer's reply, as it was given in the following language: "You will live forever. There are no dead. The blow which struck assunder body and spirit did not end the spirit's life. And so the countless myriads of the past, whose dust has long since mingled with the soil 'neath the feet of men, women and children of Noah's day, and Abraham's, and David's; the motley tribes that herded beneath the crescent of the Arabian prophet; the swarms of Goth and Hun, Tartar and Vandal, that swept the plains of the Eastern world; the red man that roamed the forests of the Western world and left in mounds and tree-grown ruins the dim history of earthly existence—all these are yet alive. They cannot die. With the first breath of life they inhale immortality."

Thanking the editor of the RECORD for his great kindness in granting our request to reply to the same question, we wish now to give an answer to it from the light of reason and the Word of God.

"How long shall I live?" There is in man's nature an irresistible desire to live. From the high to the low, from the most learned down to the illiterate medicine man of the forest, we find each and all eager to live, and grasp some panacea that will assist in prolonging life; some that will check disease and old age, and ward the death angel from our midst. Life, life is the cry. To live on and on is the great mortal desire of us all. So great is that instinct implanted in our natures that to be gratified with that one great boon we will relinquish all of our earthly treasures for this life, although filled with pain and many sorrows. But is that desire in man ever to be gratified? Will that never rob us of our coveted treasure. The question comes home to all, "how long shall I live?" "You will live forever." "There are no dead." Are these declarations true? Does even the great book of Nature, with its varied scenes of falling leaves and fading flowers, give back to us a joyous echo, "No decay, no death in the land?" Has God with his pencil finger dipped her pen into the fountain of the fallen tears of the mourner and the broken hearted, and written upon the pages of the mighty past, No death, no sad history of the departure of loved ones to the tomb? Do the weeds of mourning which appear before us daily give back a bright assurance of an endless life here in this world? Do the peals of the tolling bell, the sable plumes of the slow moving hearse, the grave, "whose green curtain never outward swings" in that silent city, the streets of which echo back no sound to those who enter there, or the marble slab with its silent above the forms of those who rest beneath its shadow—do all these teach us "there are no dead" for "we cannot die?"

But leaving these sad scenes, which are familiar to us all as household words, we turn to the Word of God. What He has said upon this question through His chosen messengers we must accept. Man's words: "You will live forever." God's words: "Man that is born of woman is of flesh, and full of trouble. He cometh forth like a flower? (do they but never to fade and die?) And is cut down. He fleeth like a shadow and continueth? (forever?)" Job xiv: 1, 2.

"There are no dead." "Now when He came nigh to the gates of the city behold there was a dead man carried out, \* \* \* and he came and touched the bier, \* \* \* and He said, Young man, I say unto thee, arise. And he that was dead sat up and began to speak." Luke vii: 12-15. "These things said He after that He said unto them, Our friend Lazarus sleepeth. \* \* \* Then said His disciples, Lord, if he sleep he shall do well. Then said Jesus unto them plainly, Lazarus is dead." John xi: 12-14. But does it not say in verse 26 of the same chapter, that "whosoever liveth and believeth on me," (Christ) "shall never die?" Yes, but Christ is here speaking of the future life beyond the resurrection, and not of this. He refers to the same in John iii: 36 when He says, "He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life." But it is only "And this is that we possess in only, 'And this is that we possess in only, promised us, even eternal life.' Col. iii: 25. "The blow which struck assunder body and spirit did not end the spirit's life." "Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was, and the spirit? (or breath) shall return unto God who gave it." Eccl. xii: 7. "For dust thou art (the man) 'art and unto dust shalt thou return." Gen. iii: 19. "For as the body without the spirit, or breath," (margin) "is dead, so faith without works is dead also." Jas. ii: 26. An entity, susceptible of life, joy or sorrow. But it is said the soul never dies, but leaves man at death and is carried upward, "far beyond the bounds of time and space," (virtually) "being no place to live or time to stay," (the saints) secure abode, there to praise God forever.

That cannot refer to the man, for we read that "all flesh shall perish together, and man shall turn again to dust." Job xiv: 15. "The dead praise not the Lord, neither any that go down" (not up) "into silence." Eccl. xiv: 17. "The soul that sinneth it is dead." (the soul) "shall die." Eccl. xiv: 4. "Let him know that he which converteth the sinner from the error of his way saves a soul from death and hides a multitude of sins." Jas. v: 20. "The men, women and children of Noah's day, all these are yet alive." "And behold I, even I do bring a flood of water upon the earth to destroy all flesh wherein is the breath of life from heaven and everything that is in the earth shall die." (save Noah and his family) Gen. vi: 17-18. "And all flesh died that moveth upon the earth and every man." Gen. vii: 21. "The men, women and children of Abraham's day, all these are yet alive," (supplying the ellipsis).

"And Abraham stood up upon his feet and said unto the sons of Heth saying, Give me a possession of a burying place with you that I may bury my dead out of my sight." Gen. xxiii: 34. "Then Abraham gave up the ghost and died in a good old age, an old man and full of years." Gen. xxv: 8.

"The men, women and children of David's day, all these are yet alive." "For David, after he had served his own generation, by the will of God fell on sleep and was laid unto his fathers and saw corruption." Acts xiii: 36. "So David slept with his fathers and was buried in the city of David." 1 Kings i: 10. "Men and brethren, let me freely speak unto you of the patriarch David that he" (not his body but—David) "is both dead and buried, and his sepulchre is with us unto this day." Acts ii: 29. Who has spoken the truth on this subject, writer of the article referred to, or God? "The cannot die." "For the living know they shall die," (they have forgotten it now) "but the dead know not anything." Eccl. ix: 5.

"You will live forever," man's words. "And the serpent said," (the same) "unto the woman, ye shall not surely die." "And the Lord commanded the man saying, Of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat, but of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil thou shalt not eat of it; for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die," (margin) Gen. ii: 16-17. Are man and the serpent correct in their statements concerning the life of man, or is the declaration of God true? "And all the days that Adam lived are nine hundred and thirty and he died." Gen. v: 5.

"With the first breath of life we inhale immortality." "Shall mortal man be more just than God?" Jobiv: 17. "Behold I show you a mystery. We shall not all sleep but we shall all be changed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye," (when?) "at the last trump, for the trump shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible and we shall be changed. For this mortal must put on immortality," when? "at the last trump, and not at our birth." 1 Cor. xv: 51-54.

Yes, there is a bright day approaching for the good, the virtuous, and the true of earth when they shall live forever. Hope pierces the present gloom of sorrow and death, and by faith we look beyond to the bright resurrection morn and behold the rising glories of a future world, that bright "summer land" where flowers bloom to fade no more, and where disappointed hopes can never come again. There the city of God will rise with its glittering spires and shining domes, its streets of gold and gates of pearl. (Rev. xxi and xxi.) Are we weaving those golden threads in the great web of life that will form for us the white robe and insure unto ourselves that crown and life which will never fade away? If so happy we shall be in the great beyond.

Our young friend, we trust, feels better now. We have inserted this long article in reply to a scrap of 7 1/2 inches in length taken from an exchange. The pugilistic forces of our young friend would "not do," unless he could appear in print. We do not propose entering into controversy on the subject in question. Our views are well known. Moreover we are not publishing a religious controversial paper, and therefore, we trust, as we shall attempt no reply to the foregoing article, (though we can hardly keep therefrom, there being so many and gross perversions of scripture and the subject discussed,) that our young friend, and all others, in the future will not ask us to publish a column or two of religious controversy in reply to some little item that may appear in the "Sunday Reading" column. As our young friend speaks very harshly of those who entertain views differing from his own, we simply ask whether the scriptures which say, "Whosoever liveth and believeth on the Son shall never die," is true, or what our young friend says is true. Which shall we believe? We hope he feels better, and we know that age and experience will give him more wisdom, and that in after years he will look upon the infighting upon us of this almost two column article, with the necessary corrections, as taxing our good nature somewhat.

D. A. WAGNER.

AN ACT

To Re-incorporate the Village of Buchanan, and to Repeal all Acts and Parts of Acts in Conflict with the Provisions of this Act.

ARTICLE ONE.

OF THE BOUNDARIES OF SAID VILLAGE.

SEC. 1. That the People of the State of Michigan enact, That all that tract of country situated in the county of Berrien, and State of Michigan, being in the township number seven (7) south, of range eighteen (18) west, and described as follows, viz: The southwest one-quarter (1/4) of section twenty-five (25); the south one-half (1/2) of the northwest one-quarter (1/4) of section twenty-five (25); the southeast one-quarter (1/4) of section twenty-six (26); the southwest one-quarter (1/4) of section twenty-six (26); the south one-half (1/2) of the northeast one-quarter (1/4) of section twenty-six (26); the southwest one-quarter (1/4) of section twenty-six (26); the south one-half (1/2) of the northwest one-quarter (1/4) of section twenty-six (26); the southwest one-quarter (1/4) of section twenty-six (26); the south one-half (1/2) of the northeast one-quarter (1/4) of section twenty-six (26); the southwest one-quarter (1/4) of section twenty-six (26); the south one-half (1/2) of the northwest one-quarter (1/4) of section twenty-six (26); 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ly, sir," he said "your language

Mr. Clemens; "She used to go to your knee, she was a little girl and I was not there, so I'm not; I don't take the trouble to apologize. Here the laugh came in, explained, followed, and pleasant acquaintance was formed on both sides.

**SCENE** Scene in the Goldboro Carolina post-office. Enter a letter furme, you say? That's "Nothing." "Dad fetch the luc-mister, ain't ther' mother post-town?" "Only one post-off-town." "Well, all I's got to a d-d one hoss town that can't but one post-office!"

**SCENE** There is a woman in who makes her husband's b the same before as behind. I fuses him so, that when he star-town after dinner she has to star-out in the street and point he right way, as he says those b

rection he shall take.

“Five minutes’ walk from depot” has lured many an urate into suburban quarters, ro in discomforts innumerable. rually takes two mornings to a man that it is “five minute”—and more. You may lay the on the clock for one or two when you find the train gone, that they get up earlier, an ironical remarks about the t advertisements.

THE servant of a Pruss cer one day met a rony, who ed how he got along with his master. “Oh, excellent,” as the servant; “we live on very l terms—every morning we our other’s coats; he takes his of beaten, and I keep mine on.”

“Yes, take her and we

young man asked for his little daughter. "She's run away from school-master, eloped with a shabby shot a wild-cat, and a whippersnapper mother, and the sooner you get her away the better."

Q. Alice—"Do you know that horrid Mr. Blinks declares you have taken to hand-drawing?"

A. George—"Not true, ma'am! never drank easier in my life."

Q. A nice young man with the Nashville County Clerk's wife for marriage purposes are you?

A. His face was red and he got distressed. They thought he was to drop from sun-stroke, and a pail of water upon him. He said "I want to marry Mary Jane on a license!" and then they thought what was troubling him.

Q. "Charley, what makes

"Cause I put some of sister on. She puts it on every day was an embarrassing disclosure. At least Charley the after the visitor had gone."

"Were you guarded in conduct while in New York?"

"A father of his son, who had returned from a visit to that city; part of the time by two men."

"I am speaking," said the winded orator, "for the benefit of the jury." "Yes," said one of the "and if you keep on much longer, your audience will have a headache."

"At last we have a gentlemanly spokesman for legal and ridiculed sort of good society. A clergyman, Sunday, the horse-drawn, as reducing

10. A fellow returned home on horse to the owner with saying: "I return by the bear Horse." You see I spell him capital H because he starts of itally," and he received in re "Horse" all right; I spell him capital E because, however he may start off, he comes to with the greatest ease."

11. The plaint of the back be heard no more in the land. genious mechanic has invented sors which can be sewed on screw-driver.

12. A will is registered in burg, Pennsylvania, which the following remarkable clause gave to my beloved red cow, one three-year-old c

hold furniture.

Those who think the family will eventually die informed that Mrs. Smith, of Illinois, gave birth to four healthy boys last week.

A cynical bachelor, of ladies' ball dresses, says: wear but little here below, that little long.