

The Berrien County Record.

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THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 19, 1874.

FREE BANKING AND GREENBACKS.

There is a general impression among the people that Congress will grossly fail of duty, if the National Banking law is not rendered free and stripped of its monopoly characteristics. The restriction on banking must be removed and all parties allowed to engage therein who will deposit with the United States Treasury the proper securities.

The increase of the legal tender issue to \$400,000,000 is also demanded, and the country will not be satisfied with anything less than these two provisions relative to the currency. It is folly for Congress to imagine that the interest of the great West will quietly submit for all time to come, to pay tribute to the East, and submissively yield to the dictum of the seaboard capitalists.

In order that harmony be perpetuated, it is indispensable that the East gracefully yields to the just demands of the West. This the wise and sagacious men in Congress from the East ought to see, and by proper legislation aid in cementing the bond between the East and the West. The people of the East, the capitalists and the manufacturers, ought to see the inevitable result of denying and endeavoring to defeat the West in her just demands. The West needs more currency and the capitalists of the East fight the supplying of this need, that the Shylock may have his pound of flesh in his interest.

We earnestly entreat our Eastern Senators and Representatives to stop and consider whether the mad career of the capitalists of the country are leading us. Stop and see the inevitable result which sooner or later must follow this persistent denials to the West, and the laboring and producing classes of this country, what is but just and equal. It needs not a prophetic eye to discern the disastrous results of such a course. The thunder bolt will come just as certain as Jehovah reigns. The history of nations verify the assertion. Just rights cannot forever be withheld from any considerable portion of any nation without the most serious results. We most sincerely hope, therefore, that Congress will be admonished in season and that our brethren of the East will not force an unjustifiable calamity upon the country, and upon the great West. Stop and consider the words of wisdom ere the uncontrollable storm breaks forth, and capital and labor, the East and the West shall be arrayed in angry, bitter and hostile strife.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

There is no question in the wisdom of the proposed transfer of the Indian management from the Interior Department to that of the War Department. It is a well known fact that the great mass of the Western Indian tribes will not hold treaty stipulations inviolate. Moreover, they are often incited to the commission of crimes and raids upon the frontier settlements, because of the treatment and fraud practiced upon them by the various agents in their midst.

There is no question but the Indians would be better treated, and the frontier white settlers more secure, were the Indians under the management of the War Department. There would be fewer lives sacrificed, both of whites and Indians. The "peace policy" would be more faithfully carried out. Let the trial be made, and the results, we doubt not, will be most gratifying.

Interesting Lawsuits.

A very important case has just been decided in the Kalamazoo Circuit, before Judge Brown. It was a petition by Charles E. Stewart for an injunction restraining the Board of Education of that village from collecting taxes to support the high school. Very able counsel was employed on both sides. The Constitution in express terms does not seem to justify taxation for anything but primary school education; and Mr. Stewart claimed that the expenses of the high school must be raised under the law by rate-bills, as was the old custom. Judge Brown has decided that the tax for high schools is constitutional and legal. One point made by Mr. Stewart was that while the constitution says "all instruction shall be in the English language," these high schools teach the Latin language. But the Court says that is sufficient. Probably the case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

In the U. S. District Court at Detroit, Judge Longyear has refused to grant an injunction against R. A. Beal of Ann Arbor, upon petition of Dr. A. W. Chase. This is another defeat for the Doctor, in his efforts to get back from Mr. Beal the valuable Recipe Book which he sold some years ago. The Doctor claims that Beal has used his name unwarrantably on the title-page of the book, wherein also certain alterations are made; but the Court decides that these alterations are immaterial. By removing to Toledo, Dr. Chase was able to bring suit in the U. S. Court after having been beaten in the State Court.

At the close of the late term of the Supreme Court, the Eleventh Ward case of the city of Detroit was decided against the constitutionality of the act of the last Legislature, which detached territory from the townships of Hamtramck and Grosse Pointe and annexed the same to the city. This throws out the Alderman of the Eleventh Ward, retards the Park scheme, and is likely to complicate the election of several city officers. The ground for setting aside the act is that an alteration of the boundaries of a Representative district is in violation of section 4, article IV of the Constitution. The Public Works law was decided to be constitutional, so far as it establishes a Board with power to act as agents of the Common Council; but they are virtually stripped of independent power, and cannot issue bonds or make contracts. —*Lansing Republican.*

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE, Feb. 9.—The credentials of John L. Hager, Senator from California, were presented, and he was sworn in. The bill was introduced by Mr. Boutwell, amendatory of the National Currency act. A bill passed for the relief of the East Tennessee University. Mr. Gordon introduced a bill to amend the internal revenue laws.

HOUSE, Feb. 9.—Bills were introduced fixing the salaries of postmasters of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Baltimore, and San Francisco, and to regulate the course of service in the departments at Washington; and to reduce the number of clerks; to repeal the internal revenue taxes on whisky and tobacco, and a bill granting aid to the Atlantic and Great Western Canal Company; for the construction of Fort St. Philip, for the construction of the Atlantic and Great Western Canal; for the indorsement of bonds and the issue of currency notes to an amount not exceeding \$7,000,000, and for opening navigation on the Tennessee and Coosa Rivers in Alabama, and Okmulgee in Georgia. A memorial was presented from the citizens of New York asking for belated rights to Cuba. Mr. Dawes (Rep., Mass.) offered a concurrent resolution for a sine die adjournment on the 15th of May, which was discussed at some length, and was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. A resolution was adopted declaring it to be the sense of House that Congress should not adjourn until some measures are enacted providing for a reform in the present system of currency, also on the subject of transportation and for a more economical administration of the Government. A bill passed appropriating \$20,000 to dredge and protect the navigable channel at the mouth of Buffalo River, and a sundry bill, for the sale of land. A bill was introduced to amend the law authorizing a railroad bridge over the Mississippi River, at Clinton, Iowa. Referred.

SENATE, Feb. 10.—A bill was introduced to relieve the political disabilities of Raphael Semmes of Alabama. A resolution was agreed to requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate as to the status of the resumption of specie payments, to enable the mint of the United States to manufacture enough silver coin to replace the fractional currency. The House bill was reported, requesting the President to extend in the name of the United States a cordial invitation to foreign governments to take part in the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. A bill was introduced directing the Secretary of the Interior to appoint commissioners to locate and open a road for military, postal and commercial purposes across the Indian Territory. Also a bill granting to the Atlantic and Great Western Canal Company currency notes to the extent of \$50,000 per mile for each section of 10 miles of canal that shall be completed within a year of 1875.

HOUSE, Feb. 10.—A bill passed amendatory to the General Postoffice law by prescribing the oath of office to be taken by postmasters; also a bill providing that on mail matter of the third class the name and address of the sender may be written, and also the number and kind of article enclosed, and there may also be written in and on book or pamphlet sent through the mail a form of presentation, without extra postage being charged. The House then went into committee on the whole, Mr. Kellogg (Rep., Conn.) in the chair, on the Army Appropriation bill, which was discussed at some length.

SENATE, Feb. 11.—A communication from the President was received, in relation to the bill for the resolution of the Senate yesterday says it will take four years to coin enough silver to replace the fractional currency. In regular order, the bill to withdraw \$25,000,000 in National bank currency was proceeded with. The amendment offered by Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio) to the second authorizing the controller of the Currency to issue \$25,000,000 to those States having less than their proportion was agreed to. Discussion was had at some length but without any material progress, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE, Feb. 11.—A bill passed extending to the 1st of January, 1865, the time within which settlers on the Cherokee and Choctaw lands may make payment of land and payments. Deferred payments are to bear 5 per cent. interest. Bills were reported authorizing the Secretary of War to construct and operate a line of telegraph connecting military posts in the line of the Rio Grande; for the removal of the Alabama, Ouachita and Muscogee Indians from Texas and Louisiana to the Creek Nation in the Indian Territory. A bill passed to amend the act of March 3, 1873, in relation to the land in the State of Minnesota, in which is situated its church and other buildings. The House went into committee on the whole on the Army Appropriation bill. The first vote was on the amendment extending to November 1, 1875. The amendment was agreed to: Yeas, 181; nays, 104. All the other amendments were agreed to in bulk, and the bill was passed. The Fortification bill was then discussed. After progressing through about one-half of the bill the time expired, and the House took a recess till 7.30. At the evening session considerable progress was made in the Codification bill, and the House adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 12.—Credentials were presented of James S. Harvey, elected United States Senator from Kansas, and those of Pease of Mississippi, who were sworn in. The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the distribution of currency which was discussed at length, the pending amendment being to make the amount withdrawn and reissued \$75,000,000 instead of \$25,000,000.

HOUSE, Feb. 12.—A bill passed to authorize the sale, by public auction, of the military reservation near Reynolds, Colorado Territory, containing about 95 square miles, and the Government buildings thereon; making it the duty of the Secretary of War to cause frequent inquiries to be made into the economy, propriety and necessity of disbursement of moneys by disbursing officers of the army; governing leaves of absence to army officers; authorizing the Secretary of War to ascertain the amount of expenses incurred by territorial authorities of Dakota for arms, equipments, military stores, supplies, and all other expenses of the volunteer force in the Indian war of 1862. The Fortification bill passed. The House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the bill to repeal the stamp duty or tax on matches, and Mr. Dawes (Rep., Mass.) moved to address the House, and occupied nearly three hours in his speech. In the evening several amendments were made to the bill codifying statutes.

SENATE, Feb. 13.—The bill to restore William Kelburn, of San Francisco, to the navy of the United States, as usual, was passed. The bill to restore certain lands in Holt county, Mo., to the county for educational purposes, passed. The bill to equalize the distribution of the

currency was taken up, but no advance was made in the bill. The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE, Feb. 13.—A resolution was agreed to in reference to the Sanborn contracts, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish copies of all contracts, schedules, correspondence and orders of the department; also a statement of the amount paid under each contract, by whom paid and under which contract. Private bills were considered. The House then adjourned. To-morrow's session will be for debate only.

SENATE, Feb. 14.—Not in session. HOUSE, Feb. 14.—In the House to-day speeches were made by Mr. Bell, (Dem., Ga.) on the Atlantic and Great Western Canal, Small, (Rep., N. H.) Fort (Rep., Ill.) and Eden, (Rep., Ill.) on finance, and Clements, (Rep., Ill.) on Western interests. The House adjourned at 3.30 o'clock p. m.

A Touching Letter.

By request of friends who have read the following beautiful and touching letter, we present it to our readers. Every household the RECORD reaches will read it, thinking of their loved ones passed away, whose memory to them is

"Sweet and mournful to the soul."

BERRIEN SPRINGS, MICH., Jan. 31, 1874.

MY DEAR WALLACE AND MARTHA:

Pardon the familiar names, because they seem to me more like talking. I learn from the "Journal" that your dear, little McDonald Hyde has been born into the spirit, and passed away to his sweet home. In a higher sense, the idol of your hearts and household is not dead, but lives among the immortal. I know these poor words of mine cannot mend your lacerated hearts, but they will continue to bleed as in the lonely hours you miss that bright little star from the heaven of your happiness and home.

"There is no death," I am told.

He hears our dear loved ones away.

And he will call them dead.

He hears our dear loved ones away.

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State Items.

—At the Stave Factory they commenced cutting to-day. There are now 1,700 cords of stave bolts on the yard, besides some 800 cords of heading bolts. Mr. Hinkley says that only once before in the past seventeen years has there been as large a quantity on the yard at this time of the year. —*Decatur Republican, 12th.*

—Henry B. Starr, of Centerville committed suicide last Wednesday evening, by taking a quantity of laudanum. —*Three Rivers Reporter, 7th.*

—Last Friday the citizens of this village were shocked to hear that Mr. Orson Radd, who has for a long time been insane, had put an end to his existence by hanging himself. —*Cassopolis Vigilant, 12th.*

—On Monday or Monday night of last week, the residence of James T. Mastory, residing in the village of Pokagon township, was entered while the family was either out of the house or asleep, by a thief, who stole Mr. Mastory's pocket book, containing in money and promissory notes, some seven hundred dollars, also other papers of value, and another pocket book which contained promissory notes amounting to nearly one hundred dollars. —*Dowagiac Republican, 12th.*

—The Hartford Day Spring of the 7th inst. gives an account of a sad affair which recently occurred near that place. One Stoddard was sawing down a tree, when it blew over, falling upon him and instantly killing him.

—The new Methodist church at Parkville, Isoco, will be dedicated on Sunday, the 23rd day of February. The dedication services will be conducted by Prof. I. W. McReever and J. B. Walker, of Adrian College. —*Livingston Republican.*

A few weeks since we published an article in relation to the manufacture of drip syrup, which is considered such a luxury during the pancake season. Several have experimented since the article appeared, and in every case that we have heard from the syrup failed to stand the test. —*Caro Advertiser.*

—Mr. John P. Kernes was attending prayer meeting last Sunday evening, at the Harris School House, and contracted with cold, and remained so until the time of his death, about one o'clock Monday morning. —*Bangor Reflector, 7th.*

—P. Rogers Esq., of Prairieville, has a span of horses that will be twenty-nine years old next May, and yet they have not dispensed with colic notions, as their acts prove when hitched up. —*Hastings Banner.*

A little girl named Horner, residing with Mr. John Harrow's family, at Algonac, was drowned in the St. Clair river on Monday. She went on the ice to get a pail of water, and stepped into a place where the ice had been cut out, but where the snow had drifted in so as to make it appear solid. Her body has since been recovered. —*St. Clair Republican, 10th.*

—Port Huron congratulates herself on having 91 places where intoxicating liquors are sold. We have nearly half as many in Lexington, and not much more than one-tenth of her population. Talk about the luxuries of a city life. —*Lansing-Jefferson.*

—Joseph Millinger, of North Star, in this county, raised 137 bushels of corn in the ear on one acre of ground last season. Who can beat this? There are now 96 school houses in Gratiot county. —*Gratiot Journal.*

—Michigan possesses three times more timber than any other State in the Union. —*Tecumseh Herald.*

—The amount of stamps canceled at the post office in Dowagiac, from July 1st, 1873, to Jan. 1st, 1874, (six months) in dollars and cents, amounted to \$1,870.58, being equal to 45,681 three cent stamps. —*Republican.*

Neuralgia.

People are continually complaining of neuralgia pains. Whenever there is an ache or an anomalous kind of erratic pain which seems to be peculiar, and for which no cause can be ascertained, which every old woman suggests—whether appropriate or not—that is called neuralgia. A Frenchman's definition was quite as good as if it came from the most learned physician in language that no one could understand or pronounce correctly if he could. "Der neuralgie like von needle in the leg. We monsier, vier deit stick une ledle jumble in de flesh so dat it vont go in no more, den skrey him one time more—and dat's neuralgie." The difference between neuralgia and rheumatism is simply this, viz: rheumatism is the inflammation of the fibers of a muscle; neuralgia is supposed to be an inflammation of the tissue or case which surrounds a nerve. If inflamed in the slightest degree, it consequently compresses the pulp or substance of the nerve, therefore the cause is purely mechanical, and sometimes continues a very long time. Rheumatism yields to remedies much more readily. When neuralgia assumes that dreadful form called *danterine*, or *danterine*, confined to one of the face, it seems to come by sudden proxymies almost beyond the power of human endurance. That is probably due to mental excitement, stimulants, improper, indigestible food, which quickens the action of the heart; and a quicker pulsation forces blood into the inflamed nerve case, and that explains it mechanically.

State Treasury.

The balance of cash in the State Treasury on the 4th, 1874, was \$759,381.15. Receipts for the week ending Feb. 11th were \$244,749.01; payments during same time \$7,432.80; leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$990,147.86; increase in one week \$230,766.71. —*Lansing Republican.*

How, it is said, Dudley, the Mail Robber, was caught.

The following from the Pittsburgh Leader, one of the best of our readers who have followed the history of the doings and capture of Wales and Dudley for robbing the mail trains on the Lake Shore road:

A story is now told in connection with the fetching out of Dudley that makes quite an interesting reading, whether it's true or not. This is what it is in substance: The detectives had been for months in search of Dudley before they were able to get on a definite trail. He had been half over the country, but he covered over his tracks so well, by means of his aliases, that he baffled the detectives to keep track of him. At last, however, they ascertained that he was somewhere about Boston, and two or three weeks were spent by the detectives in the endeavor to find him, without effect. It being known that Mrs. Dudley had started there, it was at once conjectured that there was some correspondence going on between them. The detective stationed at the Pittsburgh postoffice was instructed to keep watch, so that, should any of Mr. Dudley's relations mail any letters, the address upon them could be seen, and in this manner the alias of Dudley could be discovered. None of the family came to the postoffice, however, but this only gave rise to the belief that the correspondence was carried on clandestinely. Then a new plan was hit upon. The services of a female detective from Pinkerton's agency at Chicago was secured to endeavor to discover this correspondence. What occurred then is thus told: The female detective took rooms at the St. Clair Hotel, giving publicity to the statement that she was waiting for her husband—a wealthy planter from the West—to join her, preparatory to a journey to the East. Knowing that Miss Alice Sheridan, Mrs. Dudley's sister, was engaged at a store on Market Street, Mrs. Holten, as the detective called herself, visited the establishment and sought out Miss Sheridan, who waited upon her at different times while she made extensive purchases. Mrs. Holten was free with her money at the store, and at the same time, with the address of her profession, ingratiated herself into the favor of the girl. During the following two weeks Mrs. Holten and Miss Sheridan became quite intimate; attended church together on Sunday, and occasionally visited each other for the night. The detective became well acquainted with Miss Sheridan's habits; found what time she took to herself, and what was devoted exclusively to the store, and watched constantly for letters that came to her or were written. One day she dropped into the store just as Miss Sheridan was going out. She joined the young lady, and the two walked down to Penn avenue, and up that thoroughfare to Ninth street, where Miss Sheridan deposited three letters in the corner box. A soon as possible afterward Mrs. Holten separated from her companion, and hastened to the postoffice, accomplished in her mind that her work was accomplished; not losing sight of the fact that the Penn and Ninth streets box must have been chosen as the depository of the letters for some special reason—others being so much more convenient. At the postoffice, Col. Stewart, then postmaster, was informed of the matter, and was told that the letters had been dropped, and at once sent a carrier to remove the contents from the box. Twelve or fourteen letters were brought into his private office, but the detective with almost intuitive knowledge picked out the three without an instant's hesitation. One was addressed to Mr. Purcell, Boston, Mass. Under permission obtained from the Postmaster-General, this letter was opened and found to be from Miss Sheridan to Mrs. Dudley. Information was at once forwarded to Col. Eldridge, who proceeded to Boston, and with detective help from those who had been stationed here, waited at the postoffice for Mr. Purcell to call for the letters, which had been properly forwarded after being read. The remainder of the story was told at the trial, how, when Mr. Purcell came, he denied his identity until confronted with Mr. Loomis, but until now the means of discovery have not been given publicly.

Made to "See It."

"I can't see it," said Buffer. "No body reads these little advertisements. It's preposterous to think of it."

"But," said the editor, "you read what interests you?"

"Yes."

"And if there's anything you particularly want to look for?"

"Certainly."

"Well, among the thousands upon thousands who help to make up this busy world of ours everything that is printed is read. Sneer as you please. I do not assure you that printer's ink is the true open sesame to all business success."

But still Buffer couldn't see it. He did not believe that one-half of those little, crowded advertisements were ever read.

"Suppose you try the experiment," said the editor. "Just slip in an advertisement of the want of one of the most common things in the world. For the sake of test I will give it two insertions free. Two will be enough; and you may have it jammed into any out of the way nook of my paper you shall select. Two insertions, of only two lines. Will you accept it?"

Buffer said of course he would try it. And he selected the place where he would have it published—crowded in under the head of "Wants." And he waited and saw a proof of his advertisement, which appeared as follows:—

Wanted.—A good House Boy, 9 P. M. 576 Tower Street, Buchanan, Mich. Apply to B. Buffer.

Buffer went away smiling and nodding. On the following morning he opened his paper, and after some hunting he found his advertisement. At first it did not seem at all conspicuous. Certainly so insignificant a paragraph, buried in such a wilderness of paragraphs, could not attract notice. After a time, however, it began to look more noticeable to him. The more he looked at it the plainer it grew. Finally it glared at him from the closely printed page. But that was because he was the person particularly interested. Of course it would appear conspicuous to him. But it could not be to others.

That evening Mr. Buffer was just sitting down to dine (Buffer was a plain, old-fashioned man, and took tea at six) when his door bell was rung. The servant announced that a man was at the door with a dog to sell. "Tell him I don't want one."

Six times Buffer was interrupted while taking his tea, by men with dogs to sell. He had put his foot in it, and he must take it out manfully. The twenty-third applicant was a small boy, with a girl in company, that had a ragged, dirty poodle for sale. Buffer bought the poodle of the girl and immediately presented it to the boy, and sent him on his way.

To the next applicant he was able truthfully to answer—"Don't want any more. I've bought one."

The stream of callers continued until nearly ten o'clock, at which hour Buffer looked up and turned off the gas.

On the following evening, as Buffer approached his house, he found something of a crowd assembled. He counted thirty-nine men and boys, each of whom had a dog in tow. There were dogs of every grade, size, and color, and dogs of every quality of whine, yelp, bark, growl, and howl. Buffer addressed the motley multitude, and informed them that he had purchased a dog.

"Then what'd yer advertise for?"

And Buffer got his hat knocked over his eyes before he could reach the sanctuary of his home.

Never mind about the trials and tribulations of that night. Buffer had had no idea there were so many dogs in existence. With the aid of the policeman he got through the editor and acknowledged the notice. The advertisement of "Wanted" was taken out, and in the most conspicuous place laid in glaring type he advertised that he didn't want any more dogs. They went home and posted on his door, "Gone into the country." Then he hired a special policeman to guard his property; and then he looked up and went away with his family.

From that day Joseph Buffer has never been able to express doubts about the efficacy of printer's ink; neither has he asked, "Who reads advertisements?"

Give Joy to A Child.

Blessed be the hand that prepares a pleasure for a child, for there is no saying when and where it may again bloom forth. Does not almost every body remember some kind hearted man who showed him a kindness in the dullness of his childhood? The writer of this recollects himself as a barefooted lad, standing at the wooden fence of a poor little garden in his native village, while with longing eyes he gazed on the flowers which were blooming there quietly in the brightness of a Sunday morning. The possessor came forth from his little cottage; he was a wood-cutter by trade, and he had come to the garden to gather flowers. He saw the boy, and breaking off the most beautiful of his carnations—he gave it to him. Neither the giver nor the receiver spoke a word, and with bounding

Sunday Reading.

THE DAY OF THE LORD.

BY H. H. KINYON.

The day of the Lord, it cometh!
It comes like a thief in the night,
It comes when the darkness is deep,
Of safety, peace and light,
It cometh, the day of anathema,
With darkness, and storm, and fire,
The day of the great avenger,
The day of the burning fire.

Not slowly, slowly, like twilight,
Nor like the cold creeping tide;
Nor barque from the distant shore,
Moving on the waters wide,
But instant—like sudden lightning,
In the depths of a tranquil sky;
From the west to the east in a moment,
The harvest descends from on high!

The day of the Lord, it cometh,
When the virgins are all asleep;
And the drunken world is lying
In a slumber yet more deep.
Like the sudden lurch of the vessel,
Or night on the chartered coast,
All earth in a moment reels,
And goes down with the shock.

The voice of the awful trumpet
Arrests the march of time;
With terror, and war, and judgment,
It sounds through every clime.
It speaks to the living,
It speaks to the slumbering dead;
Earth heareth the trump's summons,
And boweth the trembling head.

The flash of the sword of havoc
Foretells the day of blood,
Revealing the judge's progress,
The downward march of God.
The fire which no mortal kindles,
Quickens the quaking earth;
And labors the glowing creation
In the pangs of its second birth.

Then the day of the evil endeth,
And the righteous reign comes in;
Like a cloud of sorrow, vanish,
The signs of human sin.
The light of the morning gleameth,
A dawn without cloud or gloom;
In chains lies the ruler of darkness,
And the Prince of light have come!

Only Christians.

John Wesley was troubled in regard to the disposition of various sects, and the chances of each in reference to future happiness and punishment. A dream one night transformed him in its uncertain wanderings to the gates of hell.

"Are there any Roman Catholics there?" asked thoughtful Wesley.

"Yes," was the reply.

"Any Presbyterians?"

"Yes," again was the answer.

"Any Congregationalists?"

"Yes."

"Any Methodists?" by the way of a cough, asked the pious Wesley.

"Yes," to his great indignation, was answered.

"The mystic ways of his dreams a sudden transition, and he stood before the gates of Heaven. Improving his opportunity, he again inquired:

"Are there any Roman Catholics here?"

"No," was replied.

"Any Presbyterians?"

"No."

"Any Congregationalists?"

"No."

"Any Methodists?"

"No."

"Well, then," he asked, lost in wonder, "who are they inside?"

"Christians!" was the jubilant answer.

Virtue and Goodness.

We should accustom ourselves to view those above us without admiration or envy, and never look upon those below us with contempt. Little souls fall down and worship grandeur without reflecting that admiration is due only to virtue and goodness.

A Statue.

If there were a piece of work, a statue that were to last to eternity, would not all the cunning artists in the world be glad to have a hand in carving but a finger in that statue? My brethren, to build up the saints, to join the saints to Christ, is to add to the fulness of Christ.—Goodwin.

Steadfast Happiness.

There is nothing purer than honesty; nothing sweeter than charity; nothing warmer than love; nothing brighter than virtue; and nothing more steadfast than faith. Those united in one mind, form the purest, the sweetest, the richest, the brightest, and the most steadfast happiness.

A Savor of Life or Death.

The gospel of Christ may be either the savor of life unto life, to a hearer, or the savor of death unto death. How so? All depends upon the man himself. The sun brings life to some branches, and death to others. If a branch is on the tree and the tree is properly rooted in soil, the sun will bring life to it; but if the branch be amputated, the sun will wither it to death. It is the same sun and, yet the shining of the sun means life to the one and death to the other. It is precisely so with the gospel; if a man will not put himself in a right relation to it, it will be his utter destruction.—Parker.

Calvary.

Calvary is a little hill to the eye but it is the only spot on earth that touches Heaven. The cross is foolishness to human reason, and a stumbling-block to human righteousness; but there only do mercy and truth meet together, and righteousness and peace kiss each other. Jesus Christ was a man of low condition, and died a death of shame on an accursed tree; but there is salvation in no other.

Religion.

Religion is something more than a creed or a sentiment. True, we must have a creed; we need a system of religious belief as a motive power. But what is a foundation without something built upon it? What is motive power, if no actual motion is the result? The object of Christ in having an organized company of followers in the earth is not that they may have an orthodox creed and cultivate pious sentiments, but that they may do something. He has a work to be done in the world, and they are his workmen.

CHERRYFULNESS.—Dante places in his lowest hell those who in life were melancholy and repining without a cause, thus profaning and darkening God's blessed sunshine; and in some of the ancient Christian systems of virtues and vices, melancholy is unholy, and a vice; cheerfulness is holy, and a virtue.

H. H. KINYON TO THE PUBLIC.

KIND FRIENDS:

I thank you one and all very much for your very liberal patronage during the last seven years, and in the future I shall, as in the past, try to give each and every one the worth of their money by keeping everything in the GROCERY AND BAKERY LINE, selling just as low as goods bought for cash, down (not things days), can be sold, and dealing justly by all. I guarantee everything I sell. Good goods are warranted good, and poor ones are warranted poor, and everything sold, either good or bad, will be taken back and the money refunded if the purchaser is not satisfied. My Baker is one of the best in the State. My clerks will be always ready to wait upon you with alacrity, treat you kindly, and ask you to come again. In my Lunch Room you can get hot tea and coffee, rusks and butter, bologna, cheese, dried beef, pickled tongue, cake, pies, oysters, &c., &c., all served with neatness and dispatch. The most of my goods are bought in large quantities direct of the manufacturers and importers, at much less figures than they can be purchased after passing through the hands of agents. My teas come direct from Yokohama, passing through the hands of only one man, an importer in New York city, and are consequently from ten to twenty cents a pound cheaper than at any other place in town. All I ask of any one is to call and examine goods and learn prices. The goods will be shown cheerfully even if you do not buy a cent's worth. Remember the place, 58 Front street, Buchanan, Mich.

THE VOICES OF THE FAIRY VOICES.

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The reputation Dr. Price has won by his skillful

and delicate, and years of successful practice, has induced

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they dare, in order to describe. Let it be remembered

that no person in the West is treating Chronic Diseases

similar to Dr. Price. Let it be remembered that it does

not depend on the laws of Nature with years

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CLOSING OUT SALE OF FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

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Our large stock of Fall and Winter Goods must be

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