FFICE -In Record Building Oak Street.

Business Directory.

SOCIETIES.

O. O. F.—Buchauan Lodge No. 75 holds its regular meeting, at Odd Fellows Hall, on each tesday evening. A. M.—Summit Lodge No. 192 holds a regular meeting Monday evening on or before the all moon in each month.

A. M.—Buchanan Lodge No. 68 holds a reg I. alar meeting Friday evening on or before the full moon in each month. P. OF H.—Buchanan Grange No. 40 meets on the second and fourth Saturday of each month, at 2 o'clock P. M.

O. G. T.—Buchanan Lodge No. 856 holds its regular meeting on each Monday evening. C. T. U. OF BUCHANAN holds its regular the Presbyterian Church on each ruesday at 3 P. M.

ATTORNEYS.

VAN RIPER & WORTHINGTON, Actoring and Counselors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery. Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted. Office over Kinyon's Store, Buchanan.
J. J. YAN RIPER.
A. A. WORTHINGTON. DAVID E. HINMAN, Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery. Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted. Office in Rough's block, Buchanan, Mich.

TEORGE F. EDWARDS, Attorney and Coun-G sellor at Law. Office, corner Main and Second Streets, Niles, Mich.

THORNTON HALL, Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery, Buchanan, Michigan.

PHYSICIANS.

E. S. DODD, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in E. S. Dodd & Son's drug store. Residence on Day's Avenue, cast side, Buchanan, Mich. DR. J. M. ROE, Physician and Surgeon. Propri-ctor of Roe's Throat Balsam. Office, in Roe's block, over Severson's drug store, Pachasara, Mich. DR. ROSS W. PIERCE, Physici 22.

T.R. L. W. BAKER, Physician and Surgeon. Night I calls promptly attended to. Office over Kinyon's store, Buchanan, Mich.

W. SLOCTM, Homeopathic Physician and M. Surgeon. Buchanan. Mich. Office at residence, corner Main and Third streets. ATRS. E. F. ANDERSON, M.D. Office and result idence, Portage St., Buchanan, Mich. Office hours from 2 to 4 P. M. Diseases of women and children made a specialty. Patients boarded while under treatment If desired. Will attend calls in the rilless of court.

L. JADY, M. D., respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Buchanan and vicin-Chronic diseases a specialty. Office at resice, Front St., Buchanan, Mich. MRS. MAARIA DUTTON, Midwife and Nurse. All calls promptly attended. Front Street, Buchanan, Mich.

DENTISTS. M. WILSON, Dentist. Office, first door north of the Bank. Charges reasonable and satis-ction guaranteed.

G. MANSFIELD, Operative Derkist. All work done at the lowest living prices and warranted to give satisfaction. Rooms over Kinyon's store. CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES.

WEAVER & CO., dealers in Clothing, Hats, Caps and Gents' Furnishing Goods. Front street, Buchanan, Mich. J. M. BERNARD, Proprietor. TEORGE W. NOBLE, general dealer in Boots, X Shoes, Men's, Boys' and Youths' Clothing. Jentral Block, Front St., Buchanan.

WM. POWERS. All kinds of work made to or-der, and particular attention paid to repairing. Also, ready-made Boots on hand and warranted.

INSURANCE.

W. A. PALMER, Notary Public, Fire and Life V. Insurance and Real Estate Agent. Represents ten of the oldest and best Companies in the United States. Office with D. E. Hinman. TARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE AS-SOCIATION of Berrien County. Only farm risks taken. WM. HASLETT, Sec'y, Buchanan.

AUCTIONEERS.

T HAMILTON, Auctioneer. Will attend to all business in my line promptly, at reasonable does. Give me a call. Address, Buchanan, Mich.

EVI LOGAN, Auctioneer. All busines will receive prompt attention, at reasonable pricestost Office address, Buchanan.

DRUGGISTS

DR E. S. DODD & SON, Practical Druggists.

Fine perfumes and useful tollet articles. Preacriptions a specialty. W. A. SEVERSON, Practical Druggist. Fine Tollet Articles and Perfumes a specialty. Cor Front and Main streets, Buchanan, Mich.

D. WESTON, Practical Druggist, dealer in Drugs Books, Stationery &c., south side of Frontstreet

HOTELS.

NINBAR HOUSE, Buchanan, Mich. A. B. Sabin, proprietor. First-class in ever respect. DE FIELD HOUSE, Berrien Springs, Mich.
The proprietors will spare no pains to maintain
a first-class hotel at the county seat. DEED HOUSE, Berrien Springs, Mich. Otls B. Reed, Proprietor. Good Livery in connection with the house.

GROCERIES, &C.

DARMORE BROS., dealers in Groceries, Crock-Dery, Glassware and Bakery Goods. Day's Block, Front etreet, Buchanan, Mich. D. C. NASH, dealer in Family Groceries and Provisions, Stone and Wooden Ware. Corner of Front & Oak streets, Buchanan, Mich. & W. W. SMITH, dealers in Staple and Fancy Grocerics, Provisions and Crockery. Central clock foot of Main st., Buchanan, Mich.

POUGH BROS., Wholesale and Retail dealers in L. Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Agricultural Im-plements, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Lumber, Lath, Lime, Paints, Oila, Glass, &c. Buchanan, Mich.

HARDWARE

WOOD & SAMSON, dealers in Shelfand Heavy Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Paints, Oils, Glass Agricultural Implements, &c. Front st., northside

MILLERS.

INGERY & MARBLE, proprietors of Indian Reserve Mill. Custom grinding a specialty. atisfaction guaranteed. Portage street. OUGH & PEARS, Proprietors of Buchanar R, and Rural Mills. Custom and Merchant grinding of all kinds. Buchanan, Mich.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

CATHCART. Photographs, Ferreotypes, Oil 14. Paintings, India Ink Pastel, and Photo-Cray-ous. Main street, Buchanan, Mich. II E. BRADLEY, Photographer. Constantly i. adding all the latest improvements in the art. Second door east of Post-office.

BRICK MANUFACTURERS.

HENRY BLODGETT, manufacturer of Building Well and Pavement Brick. Yardin Mansfield addition, Buchanan.

J. B. FULLER & CO., manufacturers of con L. crete, house, well and cistern brick. Day's Avenue, Buchanan.

TAILORS.

OHN FENDER, Fashionable Tailor. Work ex-ecuted in the latest styles, and warranted to fit. Front Street. Buchanan. Mich. W. TRENBETH, Merchant Tailor. The latest v. styles in Cloths, Cassimeres and Suitings always onhand. All workwarranted. Buchanan, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. FOLK, Watchmaker and Jeweler. Sil-ver Ware, Fine Stationery, Music and Mu-sical Instruments. Corner Front and Mainstreets. J. BOE, Practical Watchmaker. Watches, Mocks, Planos, for sale cheap. Tremont huilding, Buchanan. ZING COLLAR PAD CO., sole proprietors and mannfacturers of Curtis' Patent Zing Collar Pad, Buchanan. For sale by dealers everywhere. M. J.SLATER, manufacturer of Wagons. Cartiages, Buggles, Sleighs, &c. Repairing attended to promptly. Frontatreet.

GEORGE CHURCHILL, Contractorand Build-GT er, and dealer in Lumber, Lath and Shingles. contestreet, Buchanan, Mich.

Berrien County Record.

VOLUME XVI.

HARMERS & MANUFACTURERS BANK, Buchanan, Mich. All business entrusted to this Bank will receive prompt and personal attention. Wm. Pears, Pres.; Geo. H. Richards, Vice Pres.; A. F. Ross, Cashler.

MRS. FRANC WHITMAN, Agent for Victor Sewing Machines. Attachments, oil and needles furnished for all machines. In Bradley's Photograph rooms, Front st.

Business Directory.

BUCHANAN MARBLE WORKS. Monuments and Headstones of all designs and kinds of Marble.

J. S. Beistle. J. V. VOORHEES, manufacturer of Fruit and Flour Barrels. Special attention to custom work. Corner West and Main streets.

W. O. HAMILTON, Milk Dairy. Delivers Milk in all parts of the corporation dally. Residence, head of Front street.

CHAS. W. SMITH has a lot of Carriages from the celebrated Louis Cook manufactory, for sale a p. Buchanan, Mich. JACOB F. HAHN, Undertaker. A fulland com plete assortment of Caskets and Coffins con stantly on hand. Burial Robes a specialty.

W. H. TALBOT, Machinist. Engines, Threshing and Agricultural Machines repaired. Cider V . and Agricultural Machines repaired. Cider nill Screws, Saw Arbors, &c., made to order. Shop

TAMES CASE, Florist, keeps all kinds of Flower and Vegetable Plants for sale. Good plants at ow prices. One mile north of Buchanan. T. MORLEY, Star Foundry. A full line of South Bend Chilled Plows, and repairs for Kalamazoo, Oliver and Three Rivers Plows. Also, tron Beam Plows. Casting done to order. Corner of Front and Portage streets, Buchanan.

RANK MERSON, proprietor of Central Meat
Market. Cash paid for all kinds of live stock
and produce. South side Front street.

TOHN WEISGERBER, manufacturer of Lumber. Custom sawing done to order. Mill on South Oak street. E. A. GRAHAM & CO.,

DEALERS IN

LUMBER,

Lime and Salt.

Berrien Springs, Michigan. Sell all kinds of

Hard and Soft Wood Lumber.

Will deliver all kinds of

Building Meterial

In Buchanan.

Write them or call at the Tele-



Excels All Others ---IN----

SWEETNESS OF TONE In every reed. DURABILITY In every part.

PERFECTION In every detail of manufacture.

For Eight Years. AN HONEST ORCAN.

"The Carpenter Organs have won for themselves a high reputation for durability and fine musical qualities. An Organ may be fine in appearance, but unless it is built honessly in every part it will prove unsatisfactory. Mr. Carpenter makes most emphatically an nonser Organ, and this is, we think, the secret of their popularity."—Youth's Companion, July 6, 1882.

For sale by F. SCHRAY & CO.,

Buchanan, Mich. **NEW MILLINERY.**

MRS. BADGLEY

Millinery and Dress Making Rooms in Cathcart's building on Main street, where she will keep all of the Latest Styles in Millinery.

DRESS-MAKING AND FANCY STAMPING DONE TO ORDER.

John C. Dick, JUSTICE

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Attention Paid to Collection and

Conveyancing.

Office in Rough's Block, Buchanan, Michigan. Estate of Mary Danu, Deceased.

First publication, November 16, 1882. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien, ss At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office, in the village of Berrien Springs, on the tenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-

WO.

Present, ALEXANDER B. LEEDS, Judge of Probatc.
In the matter of the estate of Mary Dann, de-In the matter of the estate of Mary Dann, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of N. Hamilton, a creditior of said deceased, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to David E. Hinman, or some other suitable person. Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the twelfth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forencion, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, 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 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 pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Berrien County Record, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said 'day of hearing.

ALEXANDER B. LEEDS.

(A true copy.)

ALEXANDER B. LEEDS,
(A true copy.)

Judge of Probate.
Last publication, Dec. 7, 1882.

For Sale. I offer my business property on Mein-latreet, consisting of lot 16 feet front by 118 feet deep, with two-story frame building 60 feet deep, at a bargain. For terms call at the premises, second door north of bank, Buchanan

J. M. WILSON

BUCHANAN, BERRIEN COUNTY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1882.

DARBYS

FLUID. •

Eradicates MALARIA. vation, Ulcerated SoreThroat, Small

Pox, Measles, and

all Contagious Diseances. Persons waiting on the Sick should use it freely. Scarlet Fever has never been known to spread where the Fluid was used. Yellow Fever has been cured with it after black vomit had taken place. The worst cases of Diphtheria yield to it. Feveredand SickPersons refreshed and Bed Sores prevented by bathing with Darbys Fluid.

Impure Air made hardless and purified. Fer Sore Theret it is a small-pox. I used the ed by batting with Darbys Fluid.

Im pure Air made harmless and purified. For Sore Throat it is a sure cure. Contagion destroyed. For Frosted Feet, Chilbians, Piles, Chalings, etc.
Rheumatism cured. Soft White Complex. For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.
Contagion destroyed.
For Frosted Feet,
Chilblains, Piles,
Chafings, etc.
Rheumatism cured.
Soft White Complexions secured by its use.
Ship Fever prevented.
To purify the Breath,
Cleanse the Teeth,
it can't be surpassed.

Diphtheria it can't be surpassed. Catarrh relieved and Prevented.

Catarrh relieved and cured.
Erysipelas cured.
Burnsrelievedinstantly.
Scars prevented.
Dysentery cured.
An Antidote for Animat or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, etc.
I used the Fluid during our present affliction with Scarlet Fever with decided advantage. It is indispensable to the sickroom. —WM. F. SANDFORD, Eyric, Ala.

Service Cartin ant smell.
The eminent Physician, J. MARION
SIMS, M. D., New
York, says: "I am
convinced Prof. Darbys
Prophylactic Fluid is a
valuable disinfectant." Scarlet Fever Cured.

D. THESE MARKET Vanderblit University, Nashville, Tenn. I testify to the most excellent qualities of Prof. Darbys Prophylactic Fluid. As a disinfectant and detergent it is both theoretically and practically superior to any preparation with which I am acquainted.—N. T. Lupron, Prof. Chemistry. Darbys Fluid is Recommended by Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia; Rev. Chas. F. Drems, D.D., Church of the

irrangers, N. Y.; Jos. LeContre, Columbia, Prof., University, S.C. Rev. A. J. BATTLE, Prof., Mercer University; Rev. Geo. F. Pierce, Bishop M. E. Church. INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY HOME.

Perfectly harmless. Used internally or externally for Man or Beast.

The Fluid has been thoroughly tested, and we have abundant evidence that it has done everything here claimed. For fuller information get of your Druggist a pamphlet or send to the proprietors,

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists, PHILADELPHIA.

MICHIGAN PENTRAL RAILROAD

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O. W. Ruggles, Gen. P. & T. Agt. H. B. Ledyard Gen'l Manager. ST. JOSEPH VALLEY R. R.

On and after Monday, June 12, 1882, trains wi run on the St. Joseph Valley R. R. as follows: R. D. Dix, Secretary.

KIDNEY-WORT IS A SURE CURE It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

If you are suffering from maturia, have the chills, are billous, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-the condition, and we have the chills, are billous, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-the conditions and suffering the condition of the chile. one should take a thorough course of it.

4- SOLD BY DRUCCISTS. Price 81

KIDNEY-WORT

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured to be paid by a certain indenture of morigage bearing date the first day of May, A. D. 1872, made and executed by Morgan L. Butler and George W. Butler, of the county of Berrien and State of Michigan, to Simeon T. Atherton and Elijah Myrick, Trustees of the Society of Shakers at Harvari, in the State of Massachusetts, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county of Berrien, on the 9th day of May. A. D. 1872, at 1½ o'clock P. M., and recordin Liber 4 of mortgages, on page 556, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due and unpaid at the date of this notice the sum of eleven hundred and twenty-one dollars and seventy-six cents \$1121.76) and no suit at law or proceedings in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and now become operative, and in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided, the land described in said mortgage, to-wit: The east hall of the south-east quarter of section number eight (8) in township eight (3) south, of range nineteen (19) west, in the county of Berrien and State of Michigan, will be sold at public auction or vendue, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Berrien Springs, in said county, Mortgage Sale.

On the 19th day of January. A. D. 1883, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, together with the costs and charges of said foreclosure and sale and an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars therein provided for.

Record Steam Printing House. \$500 Reward.

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dispepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constitution or Constitutions are strictly compiled with They are purely Vegetable, and never full to give satisfaction. Singar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For eale by all Druggists.—Beware of conterfeits and imitations. The genuine mannatured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO. "The Vegetable and never full to give satisfaction was picking over currants for a pudgett."

In some parts of Spain where butter is a rare article of merchandise it is a rare article of merchandise it is obscurely answered Mrs. Daggett, who was picking over currants for a pudding, while Helen sat by and watched her. "But he won't be here long. You her."

But he won't be here long. You

THE TURKEY'S LAST REQUEST. Now, hear ye, merry gentlemen, And hush your toolish squabble,

And listen to the Turkey when His last request he gobbles. The scanty time I have to live Is spent in observation. So I pray you, gentleman, forgive.

The Turkey's dissertation. · I do observe among you all A selfishness surprising; You are satisfied when others fall, And envious when they're rising. This wicked world a barnyard is, And, when a corn-shower rattles.

Each craves a share that is not his,

And with his neighbor battles. The jaunty fowl with head in air. He crows in exultation; The rest a look of meekness wear, And fawn in adulation. But let misfortune slip his wings, Ye meet him with suspicion And every friend the whisper flings

That wasts him to perdition

O petty race of greedy men, That will kill me at Thanksgiving, Does conscience ever prick you when You see the way you're living? How many of you spend your days In honest, cheery labor? Whose head upon his pillow lays

At peace with every neighbor? You're merry when the skies are fair Your selfishness pursuing; Your charity is cold and spare. And left for other's doing. What care you for the poor man's lot, Or for the widow's sighing? The mournful sound ye hear it not

Of orphan children crying.

To-day my coat is old and brown, My gait an awkward hobble; Mong barnyard fowls I seem a clown, My voice is but a gobble. But when upon your board I lie In golded yellow glory,

With fragrant incense steaming high,

Then don't forget my story. O petty race of greedy men, When I have died for others, Pray think upon your duty then To all your suffering brothers!

Above your head the skies are fair, O'er yonder roof they're murky; I beg you'll send my drumsticks there,

And please the martyred Turkey,

Helen Hyde's Good Deed.

"Yes," said the doctor, solemnly, "she shows every indication of going into a decline. Rest, relaxation, change of air and scene—that's what she ought

to have." Mrs. Dardanel looked perturbed. "Dear, dear," she said, "what a pity! And she's quite a pet of mine, too, dear little thing. She is very quick with her needle and really ingenious—and the way she puts trimmings on a dress positively reminds one of Madame An-

toine berself." "The seaside cottage would be the place for her," suggested Dr. Midland. "You are one of the lady patronesses, I believe, and—"

"Yes, but the seaside cottage is full." said Mrs. Dardanel. "Not an inch of room unoccupied. I had a note from the matron yesterday.'

"Ah, indeed!" said the doctor, fumbling with his watch seals. "Unfortunate-very. "But," cried Mrs. Dardanel, an idea suddenly occurring to her much bepuffed and befrizzled head, "there is Mrs. Daggett's farm a few miles further down the shore. She takes boarders for \$5 a week, and I believe it is a very nice place. If you think it ad-

the girl there. I really feel as if the dear little girl belonged to me." "An excellent plan," said the doctor, oracularly. "I have no doubt but that a month of sea air would make quite a different person of her." Helen Hyde could hardly believe her

visable I will take a month's board for

own ears when Mrs. Dardanel beamingly announced her intentions. 'The seashore!" she cried, her pale face flushing all over, "the real sea! Oh, Mrs. Dardanel, I have dreamed of it all my life. And for a whole, bright long summer mouth! Oh, how shall I

ever thank you!" "By getting well and strong as fast as you can," said Mrs. Dardanel, really touched by the girl's innocent enthusiasm. "And here is a \$10 bill for you," she added, with a smile. "You may need some little trifle of dress, or there may be a drive or a picnic or an ex-

cursion going on in which you will want to participate.' The poor girl's first impulse was to return the money. "No, you shall not give it back-it is present from me, and I choose that

you shall keep it." Helen Hyde's heart beat high with delight when first she saw the Daggett farm-house, a long, low, red building, with an immense stack of chimneys, a cluster of umbrageous maple trees garlanding it about with shade, and a dooryard full of sweet, old-fashioned flowers, while in full sight of the windows the Atlantic flung its curling crests of foam along the shining shore. Mrs. Daggett welcomed. her warmly; she had been Mrs. Dardanel's house-

keeper once, and knew the value of that lady's patronage. "I've just one room left, my dear," she said. "Under the eaves of the house. It's rather small, but it's furnished comfortably, and there is a view of the ocean. I could have given you better accommodations if I had received Mrs. Dardanel's letter a day earlier. But four young lady teachers in the Ixwood institute came yesterday, and I'm sleeping on a sofa myself, in the parlor. But we will make you as snug as possible, and the very first

good-sized room that is vacant you shall have." And Helen was very happy in her little nook, from whose casement she could see the sparkling plain of the sea dotted with white sails. Mrs. Daggett was a driving, energetic business woman. Farmer Daggett was a vacant, honest-faced man, who invariably fell asleep of an evening, with his chair tipped back against the wall—and every available inch of the house was filled with summer board-

ers, mostly ladies. There were only three masculine appendages to the house besides its master. An old clergyman, whose parishioners clubbed together every summer to treat him to a six weeks' vacation, a literary man of large aspirations-and small income, who had come thither for rest and opportunity to study up the "skeleton" for his next novel, and old Mr. Mifflin It was some time before Helen Hyde fairly comprehended who old Mr. Mifflin was. A bowed, bent over little man, with silver hair curling over the

collar of his coat, a ruffled shirt like

the pictures of our revolutionary forefathers, and blue eyes which glistened from behind a pair of silver spectacles. he suffled in and out to his meals after an apologetic fashion, and sat all the bright afternoon under the maple, starng at the sea.
"Who is that old gentleman?" she at last ventured to ask Mrs. Daggett.

ee, my dear, he hasn't any friends. When me and Daggett came down We can hardly realize the dangers from Vermont and bought this place and privations the pioneers of our

Mifflin. We was to give him the northeast chamber and they were to allow us so much a month for his keep. It ain't everybody, you see, as would be willing to have an old man like that around the place. But he's harmless and innocent enough, and I won't deny that the \$2 a week helped along. But now prices have gone up, and Breezy Point has got to be a fashionable locality in the summer time, and

"I wonder why?" said Helen, with her large, dreamy eyes fixed pityingly upon the old man, who sat in his usua

watching the sea. Daggett, "or perhaps they've got tired of him. Anyhow it's three months since we've heard a word, and we can't stand it any longer. So we're going to put him on the town. Lawyer Boxall says its legal and right, and they can't expect nothing else of us. Squire Sodus is to send his covered carriage next Saturday, and old Daddy Mifflin will suppose he's going to ride. And so things 'll go off all smooth and pleasant."

pleasant. "Smooth and pleasant!" Helen Hyde looked across the grass lawn to the little old man with his mild, abstracted face, his ruffled front, the silver hair that glistened in the sunshine, and the

turned themselves backward and forward as he sat there.

"He owned the place once," said Mrs.
Daggett, "but his sons turned out bad,
and he endorsed to Squire Sodus' cous-

there with the bring smell of the ocean filling her senses, the rustle of the maple leaves murmuring overhead. She took Mrs. Dardanel's \$10 bill from her pocket and looked long and earnestly at it. She thought of the little onehorse carry-all which she and the girls from Ixwood institute were to have hired together to drive over the hills and the glens on those sweet, misty summer afternoons; of the excursion to Twin Rock by steamer, upon which she had counted; of the new black

tle darling extravagances if she indulged this other fancy.
"As if there could be any choice," she said to herself, and then she got up and went softly across the grass

Mifflin" sat.
"Do you like this place?" she asked, softly. "It's my home, my dear," he answer ed, seeming to rouse himself out of a

and clover blossoms to where "Daddy

But there are other places pleasanter." "It may be, my dear, it may be," he said, looking at her with troubled eyes through the convex lenses of his glass-

es. "But they wouldn't seem the same

to me. Helen went to Mrs. Daggett, who was baking pies and rolls and strawberry shortcake all at once. "Mrs. Daggett," said she, "here are \$10 which Mrs. Dardanel gave to me to do as I pleased with, and I please to give it to you to keep old Mr. Mif-

"Mercy sakes alive!" said Mrs. Dag-"He ain't no kin to you, is he?" gett. "No," said Helen, "but he is old and feeble and friendless, and—and please Mrs. Daggett, take the money. And perhaps by the time that is gone I shall be able to send a little more. My employers are going to-pay me generously in the city, and I feel, myself growing better able to work every day.

wide, wild region across the sea, a tall,

dark-eved young man with the mien of a prince in disguise. "My father has been dead for a year," he said, "and his papers have only just been thoroughly investigated, so that I have just learned, for the first time, that there is an arrearage due on my grandfather's allowance. I nope he

"You are a noble hearted woman," said the young man, fervently clasping her hand, "and I will see that you are no loser by your generosity." "It ain't me," said Mrs. Daggett turning red and white, for Helen Hyde, now spending her summer vacation at the farm house, sat by, quietly sewing in a recess. "I'm free to allow that me and Daggett got out of patience

fortunate in our Australian investment, and I am prepared to buy the old farm back again and settle here permanently." And when Mrs. Dardanel began to think about getting her winter ball, dresses made up, she received a note from Miss Hyde, which ran as follows: "Dear Mrs. Dardanel-I am sorry to disappoint you, but I cannot undertake any more orders, for I am to be married next month to Ambrose Mifflin, and we are to live at the Daggett farm. And oh! how proud I should be if you would come here and visit me next summer when the roses are in bloom and the strawberries ripen Ambrose is all that is nice, and I shall have the dearest old grandfather-in-law in the world. Affectionately, "HELEN HYDE."

In the farming districts of Denmark, where smoking is universal, the inhabitants measure distances by "pipes" rather than by miles, a "pipe" being the distance a man can travel while a pipe if tobacco lasts. rience shows that a "pipe" is about 2

And all this life's romance had grown

out of Helen's month at the seaside.

An Incident of other Days.

state had to undergo in its settlement and improvement, and many interesting incidents might be related by them of adventures and hair-breadth escapes, which would hardly seem credible at present. A few months since as I was riding with an uncle, who had resided here in an early day, but had been away for a number of years, and just returned on a visit, when we were about one-quarter of a mile south of the Buchanan depot, he pointed out a place where quite an incident had oc-cured to him about thirty-five years ago. He said one evening as his wife and he were returning home from the village, where they had been to attend church, just as they passed under a large tree which stood near the track, they heard a tremendous crashing in the limbs just above their heads and in an instant down came a large panther which struck the ground just beside them. He immediately whipped up his horses to a rapid speed, but could hear the enraged animal come

ness of their horses. But what a change has come over the face of our country in a few years. In the place of the forest we can see busy village or fertile farm, and parare out of their sight that they be torn to pieces by wild beasts. But are there not other and greater dangers which the improved condition in the circumstance of the people have brought in the form of evil habits? One of the worst and most prevalent of which is tobacco by young boys, and yet there is no doubt but that it is a narcotic poison, and has a tendency to dwarf

ates a thirst for strong drink. Parents, so great an evil as this demands your attention. Will you try to prevent this bad habit from injuring your boys?

B. C.

al Gazette it has recently been discoved that meerschaum pipes of excellent quality, susceptible of the highest polsh, and even more readily colorable than the genuine, may be made of po-tatoes. The familiar tuber, it seems, is well qualified to compete with the substance known to commerce as meerschaum clay." Its latent virtues in this direction are developed by the following treatment: Having been carefully peeled and suffered extraction of its "eyes" the potato is boiled unintermittently for 36 hours in a mixture of sulphuric achi and water, after which it must be squeezed in a press until every drop of natural creamy white hue, every whit as suitable to the manufacture of ornamental and artistically executed pipelieads as the finest clay. The potato, moreover, dealt with in the manner above described, promises to prove a formidable rival to the elephant's tusk. It way be converted into billiard balls as hard, smooth and endurable as ivory, and can be depended upon for an inexhaustible supply of carved umbrella handles, chassmen and fans. As potatoes are plentiful all over the world, and likely to remain so, while ele-phants are, comparatively speaking, larities, mankind at large may fairly be congratulated upon the discovery of a substitute for ivory, which can be

After Bees. Next day the assault was renewed, and after a lively battle of three hours the bees were defeated. The dead bees filled three grain sacks to overflowing. The cave was then blasted open and the party found a solid mass of honey in the comb two and a half feet thick. The expedition was a success, but many of the participants paid dear for

their victory.-Gridley, Col., Herald.

The interviewer said: "Colonel, what is your opinion on the prohibition question?" and to this was made the following characteristic reply: "I can give my opinion best by telling you this story. A strong Prohibitionist was discussing the question with a gentleman who had not much in making people virtuous by law. The Anti-Prohibitionist said:

'I would be delighted with such a community,' said the Prohibitionist. where every one was industriouswhere they rose early and went to their work and retired in seasonwhere everybody was at home in the evening, and where no one used profane language?' 'O that would be perfectly splendid,'

would you like to live in a community where everybody attended divine service every Sabbath?' 'Why,' said the Prohibitionist. 'such a community would make almost a heaven; but there is no such commu-

'And,' continued his questioner, 'how

said the Prohibitionist.

BUCHANAN Model Works,

Call or Write for Estimates.

REPAIRED TO ORDER.

MAIN ST., BUCHANAN, MICH.

Chicago boasts that, under the name

Two prospectors, while sinking on a new discovery about 40 miles southwest of Butte, M. T., broke through in-

Charles H. Reed, instead of being thankful that he wasn't hung with his infernal client Guiteau, is urging the

endeavor to save the assassin's neck, in the best portions of the city without troubling the Democratic authori-

sold, and lie has never owned a bond An Australia sheep raiser, who,

dow was put in prison because he could not pay a heavy fine.

Missouri river at that point. It is fortunate that the people are no longer expected to remove the glove when shaking hands. It would

friend. It is the opinion of a Kingstone lady that dog carts were invented by some rascally husband to keep the women from talking. It is next to impossible for a woman to talk while riding in them without hilling here.

fused the nomination for mayor, now puts in his time in the street car stables at \$1 a day. It this country it is dangerous to refuse anything.

al offense for boys under 18 years of age to smoke in a public place. A girl of Waukon, Iowa, being excessively fond of babies, borrowed one of a neighbor for the day. It fell into a fire and was burned to death. The girl was not immediately the cause of the accident, and yet she was so grieved and frightened by it that she

out for the escutcheon business. If we can't do any better we will put our escutcheon in the woodshed where it will be safe.—Boomerang. John Tobin, who went to New York prison, Tuesday night, a destitute, drunken vagrant, is another of those pauper sots who, ten years ago, were

A handful of flour bound on a cut will immediately stop the bleeding. To prevent discoloration from bruis-

to a cut will prevent inflammation: put a soft cloth around the finger and wet it with water frequently. To clean copper tea-kettles, use tur-

hard with a flannel, and polish with leather and dry brick dust. To wash a carpet, spread it where you can use a brush, and scrub as you would a floor. Scrape one peck of Irish potatoes into two pails of water and let them stand over night; when ready to use add more water and two ounces of beef gall. When dry brush

Elegant frames for the bevelled mirrors so much in vogue just now are made of velvet or plush. A beautiful one recently made for a wedding gift was of crimson velvet. The glass was to be hung diagonally, and at the lower corner was a bouquet-if so simple an arrangement of flowers could justly be called a bouquet-of one rose and four buds, and a few leaves. These were embroidered with ribbon and chenille, and so gracefully were they placed there that the effect was as if they had just been gathered and dropped there. Another very handsome frame is covered with shaded olive plush, with delicate sprays of arbutus embroidered with chenille and silk on it. The embroidery on these frames, which are so lovely without decoration, is noticeably simple, but it is wrought with such delicacy and such fidelity to nature that it may well be called a

A Sleeping Car Episode.

had retired he raised the curtain of his window and gloated in the cool moonlight and the fresh air that came in

Models and Small Machinery.

Furniture & Sewing Machines

VERSCHIEDENHEIT.

All over Georgia game is plentier than u al this fall.

of olive butter, oleomargarine sells in that market like hot cakes.

to a subterranean chamber filled with

government to pay him \$5,000 for his The citizens of Cincinnati are organizing by blocks and cleaning the streets

two bonds worth \$100 each, which he

that his purchase was a first-class im-A man in Germany who pulled the

In a single week nearly 1,000 car-

be very awkward for a lady in a pair of fashionable gloves to be obliged to half undress every time she meets a

riding in them without biting her An Albany man who was worth \$100,000 ten years ago, and who re-

"there was a time that it was lawful to get intoxicated only at a church raising, and less than a century ago the omission of wine at a funeral would have called for remarks not at all flattering to the relatives of the dead."

Mr. Drake says that in Boston

Vanderbilt took it, and in 1873, could

es, apply a cloth wrung out in very hot water, and renew frequently until the To remove ink stains from linen, put

held milk into hot water, as this causes the milk to penetrate the glass, and it can never be removed. A little powdered resin sprinkled on

at the partially open casement. He was a stickler for ventilation, and the thought that he was getting a glorous draught of heaven's nore

PROPHYLACTIC

A Household Article for Universal Family Use. For Scarlet and Typhoid Fevers, Diphtheria, Sali-

大海岭进去的人员

healed.
In cases of Death it should be used about the corpse—it will prevent any unpleasant smell.

fime lable—March 26, 1882.							
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Galesburg...... Kalamazoo....

or all diseases of the Kidneys and

SIMEON T. ATHERTON, ELIJAH MYRICK, Trustees. E. BAILENGER, Att'y for Mortgagees. Dated October 24 A. D. 1882. FOR THE BEST

JOB PRINTING,

· CALL AT THE

we got it cheap because of old Mr. things are altered. And what's worse,

his folks have left off sending the place under the maples, wistfully

"They're dead, perhaps," said Mrs.

white, claw-like fingers that slowly

and he endorsed to Squire Sodus cousin, and lost everything. And here he is in his old age without a penny! What is it, Becky? The oven ready for the pies? Yes, I'm coming."

And she hustled away, leaving Helen alone. A sort of inspiration had entered into the girl's heart as she sat there with the bring smell of the overn

bunting dress which she decided to buy. She must abandon all these lit-

reverie. "It's home. I've lived here for eighty odd years. I could not live anywhere else.

flin here five weeks longer."

So Helen Hyde adopted the cause of one of even poorer and more friendless than herself, and for a year she paid two dollars a week steadily, and Mr. Mifflin never knew what a danger had menaced him. At the end of that time the old gentleman's grandson came from some

has not been allowed to suffer-"Oh, he's all right," said Mrs. Dag-"We've took excellent good care of him."

and was going to put him on the town, but Miss Hyde here, one of our boarders, she's paid for him ever since."
"I beg your pardon if I have interfered," said Helen, blushing scarlet as the large, black eyes fell scrutinizingly on her face, "but he seemed so old and helpless that—" "God bless you for your noble deed!" said Ambrose Mifflin, earnestly.-But there was something in Helen's manner which prevented him from offering any pecuniary recompense to her. "My grandfather will need your care

no longer," said he. "We have been

English miles, or one-half a Danish

He said one evening as his wife

screaming after them until they had reached some distance out in the clear ngs, and think they were only saved from bei g torn to pieces by the fleet-

ents no longer fear when their children both body and intellect. It also cre-

Pipes Made from Potatoes. According to the Vienna Agricultur-

Ploughman, considered herself superior to ignorant, common farmers. She was learned in botany and with lofty-airs told Farmer D. that she knew every plant that grew. The farmer coming from the field one day plucked a cluster of blossoms and carried them to the house. or acquired moisture is extracted "Do you know these blossoms?" He from it. The residuum of this simple process is a hard block of a delicate do, she replied. "They are very rare, and so beautiful; too sweet for any. thing. I am perfectly familiar with these flowers; I know all about plants; these grow on trees in the woods."
"What is their name?" asked Farmer D., with a shy wink at his wife who stood by choking with laughter. "Why —really—I can't recall their botanical name just now; but I suppose you have some vulgar name for them.' 'Well." replied Farmer D., "we igno rant farmers call them potatoe blossoms." "You horrid thing," cried she spitefully, "to bring me such a mean old weed." She cut short her visit and returned to town.—Newman Herald. produced in unlimited quantity, and at The Right Sort of a Girl. almost nominal cost, taking into consideration the difference of price be-The girly girl is the truest girl, says

tween a pound of the best kidney potatoes and a pound of prime elephant's

For nearly fifteen years past a colony of bees have had their quarters in a large cave situated on the highest bluff of the Buttes. They have occupied the place so long that the rock is enerally known as the "Bee Rock." It is located about a half mile northwest of South Butte, and stands alone at the head of an extensive and picturesque glen. The rock is about 50x100 feet at the base, and is from one to six feet wide on top. To reach the top from three sides it is necessary to climb a perpendicular wall from 150 to 200 feet in height. The top is accessible at only one point, and there by crawling through a crevice barely wide enough for a man to pass. Then a bridge twenty feet long and one foot wide has to be crossed. It is about 400 feet from the bridge to the ground beneath. On the 16th of last month a party of men living in the neighborhood of Pennington went to the place, letermined to rob the mammoth hive. They were supplied with powder, fuse, drills, bars, etc., with which to assail the stronghold. Few of the invaders had nerve enough to cross the bridge, but three of them got over all right and fired a blast. The result was a cloud of bees that made them retreat.

Col. Ingersoll on Prohibition.

"'How would you like to live in a community where nobody drank any intoxicating liquors—where everybody was perfectly sober? 'And how would you like to live

'O yes,' said the Anti-Prohibitionist, I know several such communities.'

them into some wooden vessel, feeling that it is a perfectly safe practice, and as a rule it is, but there are exceptions that come often enough to destroy large amount of property every year. For example, suppose the farmer cleans out one stove in the morning, and his wife or daughter cleans out another after breakfast; the contents of the iron vessel is put into a wooden one, almost fresh from the stove, without a thought that such is the case, and if a fire occurs in consequence, how very few will remember to in-form the insurance company of all the facts relating to the storing of ashes and how natural to declare it must be incendiarism, as there had been no fire in the building. This is but one of the many ways that buildings are destroyed by ashes kept in barrels and other wooden vessels. It is never safe to use wooden vessels until the ashes are several weeks old. The best and safest way is to build a brick or stone vault away from all farm buildings, where the ashes may all be stored that are made during the year, and where they may be loaded into a cart without filling the barn buildings full of dust.—Massachusetts Well Up in Botany. Yes, she visited the country and

Progress. She is what she seems and not a sham and a pretense. The girly girl never bothers about women right and woman wrongs. She is a girl and is glad of it. She would not be a boy and grow up into a man and vote and go to war and puzzle her brains about stocks for a kingdom. She knows nothing about business and does not want to know anything about it. Her aim is to marry some good fellow and make him a good wife, and she generally succeeds in doing both. She delights in dress and everything that is pretty, and is not ashamed to own up that she does. She is pleased when she is admired, and lets you see that she is. She is feminine from the top of her head to the end of her toes, and if you try to draw her into the discussion of dry themes she tells you squarely that the conversation does not suit her. She is the personification of frankness. There is not a particle of humbug in her composition. Here is health to the girly girl! May her numbers never grow less.

Too Much Pepper. One of the most prominent preach ers tells the following anecdote as a fact whenever he hears a story too in-

credible for belief: "A very wicked

man became converted, and in course

of time it came his turn to pray in

class meeting. Not being used to

speaking in public, of course he was

very much embarrassed. This is the

subject of his prayer: "Oh Lord, thou

giver of all good things, look down

with pity on poor people. You are

rich and can spare them plenty to eat while on earth. Send every one of them a full barrel of flour, plenty of lard and a side of bacon, a ham or so and a pound of butter. Send each one of your starving, hungry creatures a barrel of sugar, a barrel of salt, a barrel of pepper—oh, hell, that's too much pepper. Amen.'" — Centerville, Md., Record. Uncle Sam has issued a catalogue of articles that have accumulated in the Dead Letter office and will be sold at auction this week. No auctioneer was ever called upon to "cry off" a more curious stock. For example, one package contains two hair-bangs, another a pocket knife, a back comb. a sugar spoon, bracelets and a harmonica. Among the remarkable variety of articles are four pairs of red flannel draws, two pairs of stockings, two calico jackets, one pair of bathing tights, quite an assortment of corsets, twenty-

magic lanterns, fishing tackle, seventytwo dozen Limerick fish Looks, a patch work quilt, a pair of suspenders, two table casters, a damaged vest, an old razor, a package of stationery, hair switches, pistols, ear-drops, an electric battery, sixteen glass eyes for animals, three chest protectors, a box of cigars a plug of tobacco, and so on to the end of the list. The mystery grows why some people will never learn to exercise proper care in using the mails.

four porous plasters, several lots of

cheap jewelry, a small anvil, a scrub-

bing-brush, three butcher-knives, chil-

dren's toys in endless variety, felt hats.

Sayes he has made a close Astronomicle investigation of the commit in the East and finds that there is a hole through the stare & the blaze is caused by the rayes of the Sun shining through, like shining through an Auger, hole, Subscriber.—Louisville Jour-

NUMBER 44 Carelessness in Storing Ashes.

If we could know just how many farm buildings have been destroyed by storing hot ashes in wooden vessels, the number we should find to be very large, and the number of supposed in-

but charred wood, for a long time af-

ter there is, to the careful observer, no

in an iron or tin vessel where they are

kept until more ashes accumulate and

need to be removed; he then puts

duced one-half.

indication of a fire.

condiary fires would probably be re-Farmers as a rule burn wood, the ashes of which, under favorable circumstances, retain fire for several days. It is a mistake to suppose that there is no danger of injury by fire from ash es that are removed only in the morning before the fire is kindled. Fire is often retained in large coals, which are

The farmer knowing the value of wood ashes is anxious to save them in the best condition, and being aware that they depreciate in value when left exposed to the rains, he is careful to ties who have so long neglected them. put them under cover, perhaps in the wood-shed adjoining the dwelling, and frequently for the want of a properly Senator Windom produces the figures to prove that he is not a bloated bondholder, Fifteen years ago he owned constructed place to keep them, he stores them in barrels; if he be a man of some caution he will first put them

boasted of paying \$2,000 for 200 pounds of British butter, further exclaimed

signal-line and stopped a train to re-cover the hat he had lost from a win-

loads of freight accumulated at Bis-marck, Dakota, waiting for the com-pletion of the new bridge over the

A novelty in the way of legislation Mr. Colton has it appears, introduced a

bill into the assembly making it a pen-

died within na hour. Roscoe Conkling says that the execution of C. J. Guiteau will ever be a blot upon the escutcheon of this country through future ages. That's all right, Roscoe. Let people quit mur-dering our Presidents and we'll look

worth millions. Tobin was President of the Hudson river railroad before

pay five men a million dollars apiece and have a million left for himself. General Hints.

the stained part in pure melted tallow; then wash out the tallow, and the ink will disappear. Do not put glass articles that have

pentine and fine brick dust; and rub hard with a broom.

A fat man from New York engaged a low berth last evening, and after he

work of art.

Moscow Lamar co Ala Nov 3d 182 | him happy. Finally, bathed in the Please this item in the Journal Mr magnificent moonlight, he sank to Elia, Chaffin of this county & State sleep. In the morning he woke to find sleep. In the morning he woke to find that the window was double, and that only one of them was open. Aside. from the man who gol up in the dark and kicked four panes of glass out of a book-case in order to get more air, and went to bed happy, I do not know of a sadder case of misplaced confidence.-Laramie Boomerang.

THURSDAY, DEC. 7, 1882.

Dangerous counterfeit silver dollars are afloat in the west.

The Governor of Connecticut commenced business as a newsboy.

Dakota will come up before Con-

gress at this session, and will probably be either admitted as a State or divided into two territories. The reduction of the national debt

for the month of November was \$5,-534,142. A considerable dropping off from the reduction for previous months. The debt is now \$65,957,561 less than in June 30, 1882. Owing to continued ill health, Hon.

Charles W. Clisbee, of Cassopolis, the efficient reading clerk of the House, at Washington, has been compelled to resign his position. A New York man takes his place.

In a theatrical play representing border scenes, one of the acts consisted in shooting an apple from the head of a lady. The result of the experiment in Cincinnati, recently, was a bursted gun and a bullet hole through the lady's head.

The treasurer's report shows that the interest bearing debt at the close of business on the last day of November was \$1,418,066,800, and total annual interest \$54,357,136. From this it appears that the interest charge on the public debt is nearly 100 million dollars less annually than it was at its

The Galveston News, a solid freetrader, speaking of the iron manufacturers, and especially steel rails, thinks it "would be cheaper for the country to support the workmen directly as paupers." How do our mechanics and workmen like such talk? They will hear more of it when the representatives of English monopolists get free

An example of Democratic consistency is found in the action of that party in berating the Republican party for not paying off the public debt, when it was being paid at the rate of from twelve to sixteen millions of dollars per month, and at the same time clamoring for an abolition of the public revenues, so that the present rate of payment would be utterly impossible. Such a thing as consistency is not to be found in the party.

The committee of Ways and Means has agreed to a bill to repeal the internal revenue tax on tobacco in every form. The bill will probably pass the House by a close vote, and will be non-partisan, having opponents and friends in both parties. Those who are itching for a stroke at the import duties will oppose this bill, as its passage will reduce the revenues of the government about \$45,000,000, and this done, the government income will not stand much more cutting down.

Congress convened on Monday and listened to the reading of the President's message, which is conceded by all to be a very able and fair document. He recommends the repeal of all internal revenues, excepting the tax on distilled spirits; a general revision of the tariff; a reduction of letter postage to two cents; the repeal of the silver coinage bill. He advises additions to the navy: proposes a national bankrupt law; advises the prohibition of political assessments, besides many other valuable suggestions.

The official returns on state officers and amendments, as received from all the counties in the state, excepting Isle Royal, Marquette and Oscoda, give: the following majorities: Governor, J. W. Begole, 4,849; Lieu-

tenant Governor, Moreau S. Crosby 7,772; Secretary of State, Harvey A Conant, 8,017; State Treasurer, Edward H. Butler, 9,182; Auditor General Wm. C. Stevens, 8,711; Commissione of State Land Office, Minor S. Newel 10,002; Attorney General, Jacob J Van Riper, 7,772; Superintendent c Public Instruction, Varnum B. Coclran, 14,237; Member of Board of Edu cation, Bela W. Jenks, 9,233. Tim amendment to Judges salary was car ried by 29,441. That relating to Board: of County Auditor was lost by 14,035 and the one relative to a convention to revise this constitution was lost by 14,

Those "Fradulent" Ticket.

Under the above caption we find th following in the Benton Harbor Pat ladium of last Friday. The best of our information is, however, that the same course of procedure was carried out in a number of other towns in that end of the county:

"The following we take from the Berrien Springs Era:
'A Benton Republican informs us that the alleged fraudulent republican tickets used in that town at the late election were not fraudulent atall, and that the tickets were fully understood by all-so much so that not one of the tickets was voted by anyone not knowing just who he was voting for. The tickets were gotten up to avoid so much pasting of slips and scratching on the regular ticket. It was well understood there would be a heap of scratching in favor of a few democratic candidates, and without the remotest idea of fraud the tickets in question were printed for a convenience which they well filled. To charge fraud against anyone in this matter, our informant says is foolishness in the extreme, or else dishonesty or ignorance on the part of those who say the tick ets were a fraud, or that there was any fraud intended or connected with them. This is the sum total of the

whole matter, and here it should rest without discredit to anyone.' The above smoothly written article is expected to act as a Dover's powder on all that had been said upon this matter and put the subject to sleep. We are sorry to disturb so fragile and transparent a corpse, but as it gives the Palladium the lie we would like to look at the subject once more. We ask the Era editor to be judge while

we review a few points. In the first place the tickets in question were printed at the Benton Har-bor Expositor office, and as late as election morning, and they were "republican tickets" printed by democrafs; gotten up by democrats or by and into the use of soal. He who Bitters,

republicans who had a democratic It was, from every appearance,

strong attempt at copying the republican ticket, with the exception of some one office thereon being filled by a democrat. A cut of James A. Garfield headed the ticket; the sentence "We honor his memory" was placed over the cut, the same as on the straight republican ticket; the words "republican state ticket" and "republican county ticket" appeared the same as on the straight republican ballot-the only difference was just that part that made it a fraud—namely, the one democrat's name in place of one republican

And further, honest democrats repudiated this fraud. Thomas O'Hara came manfully to the front and in an open letter, over his own signature, said he repudiated it and knew noth ing of the existence of such a ticket, until his attention was called to it late in the day. Why did Mr. O'Hara deem it necessary to come out with this card if he thought that ticket an honorable and legitimate factor in democratic hands? Thomas Walker was represented on several of these tickets. Mr. W. informed us on election day he was not using them. He did the honest thing and used slips whenever he strove to gain a republi can vote. Several other prominent democrats have repudiated this fraudulent ticket. The "Benton Republican" assumes

to be possessed with superhuman knowledge. He asserts with great positiveness that "the tickets were fully understood by all—so much so that not one of the tickets was voted by anyone not knowing just who he was voting for." Is this man divine? Is he a God that he should know so much? The mere assertion he makes is enough to show the weight his article is intended to carry. We know of two cases where one style of this ticket was voted for the straight republican ticket; voted by men who thought they were casting ballots for J. C. Burrows, and instead cast them for Geo. L. Yaple. One other noted instance of the office these tickets "were intended to fill and fill well" came under our personal observation and we are pre pared to prove the facts. Riley Smith, an industrious farmer living in the south-east corner of Benton, but who cannot read English, came to town with the intention of voting the republican ticket straight. He asked a young man, peddling tickets, for such a ballot and received from him one of these bogus tickets, from the Expositor press, with Mr. O'Hara's name printed in the place of Mr. Himes' Cushan Burr said to us "That man cannot read his ticket and I'm going to see what —— gave him." We walked across the street with Mr. Burr: heard him ask Mr. Smith to see the ticket given him; saw the ticket was as stated above and heard Mr. Smith say he asked for and intended to vote the straight republican ticket; heard him express words of indigna tion for the man who tried to dupe

No fraudulent tickets? Oh, no, and the thing can be smoothed over by some so-called "Benton republican If the Era's correspondent will tear off his mask, and prove to us he was not lending his aid to help forward the cause of some one or more democrats. we will give him all the testimony he desires to prove these tickets were fraudulent, were voted, and that the Palladium no more lied in this than in its report of the Pipestone republican caucus, some time since.'

ADDITIONAL LOCALS

THE transit of Venus, a sight that will not be seen again in 121 years, was plainly visible here with the naked eye, and more plainly by the aid of a smoked glass, and a number of citizens took-a yiew at the rare show.

If the fellow who has started a pile of ashes under the steps of this office will have the kindness to remove them and then put the rest of his ashes in some other place, he will greatly oblige the proprietor of this paper. It is true we are insured, but we have great compassion for the insurance company, and do not want them to be obliged to pay a loss for our benefit.

WE have just received from J. M. Stoddart & Co., of Philadelphia, a copy of "Musical Entertainment," by Sep Winner, an excellent collection of music for the violin and piano. The selections are good and the arrangement of the best. Any performer on the violin who cares to keep supplied with good music of this kind cannot do better than order "Musical Entertainment."

THE wedding of Mr. Fred Wagner and Miss Mary Lehmann, at Pullman, Ill., Nov. 30, was a brilliant affair, at which a number of friends of the young couple from this place were present. There was a fine display of beautiful presents, of which the following Carpet and bedding, Mrs. J. E. Wag-

ner, mother of the groom; set of dishes, Mrs. J. E. and Horace Wagner; parlor couch, Ira Wagner; set of silver knives and forks, Mrs. Sarah Rice and Frank Rinker; willow rocker, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Mansfield and Mr. and Mrs. A. Ingles; silver pickle caster, Miss Hannah Spinch; silver butter dish. Miss Lydia Ziegler; toilet set, Messrs. O. L. and J. N. Chadwick; fruit dish, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Sinclair; silver card receiver and bouquet holder, Miss Cora C. Mansfield; Majolica fruit plates and pickle dish; Mr. and Mrs W. Chadwick; pair vases, Master Freddy Rice; brush and comb, Mr. H. Wilk; ring, set with garnet and pearls, from the groom; carver and fork, G. F. Wright; glass set, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Lucks; bedroom set, table linen, half a dozen knives and forks, Mr. and Mrs. Lehmann, parents of bride; crystal cake stand, Miss Lenora Lehmann. crystal pitcher, Hattie Lehmann. sisters of bride; pair of towels, Mrs. Mahala Mansfield.

THE wood market in Buchanan is not so good as it was at one time, and for this wood sellers are in a measure to blame, it being so uncertain about getting the measure contracted for, that the majority use coal. One class of wood sellers will never sell by the cord, nor tell how much they have for a load, but leave the purchaser to guess at it. Another class do the same way. and have the bottom of the box filled four or five inches deep / with something else besides wood. Another class is perfectly willing to pile and measure their wood, but when that is done the dogs and cats never have to go around the piles, as plenty of holes has tried it she will be satisfied too. are provided for them to run through. And another class will either tell just how much they have on the load, and you can depend upon it, or they will honestly pile and measure the wood and take pay for just what there is, and no more. It is this uncertainty. of getting what is paid for, that has

boasts of the sharp tricks resorted to to get a high price for a half load of wood, forcets that when he does so he is committing a fraud for which he ought to be punished. Nor would he boast of it if his grocer were to serve him with exactly the same trick.

Homes in Michigan.

It is during the winter months that plans for new homes are generally dis-cussed, especially among the farming population, and this is an especially mitable time, therefore, to call the attention of readers of this paper to the fact that the pamphlet upon "Michigan and its Resources," published by authority of the State, and containing an excellent map, together with a large fund of information concerning its remarkable resources and its unoccupied lands, will be sent free of charge to any address on application to the Commissioner of Immigration, Detroit. An epitome of this pamphlet has been printed in the German and Holland languages. Residents of Michigan having friends in other States or countries who are contemplating a change of residence may render them valuable service by sending their address to the commissioner.

THE ELECTRICIAN.—We are in receipt of the December number of this valuable publication. In its columns new discoveries and inventions in electricity are described and illustrated in a way to interest, not only the scientific, but the general reader—it contains illustrated articles on "Sporting by Electric Light," "The Prosch Telegraph Key," "The Grescom Motor,"
"The Fuller Electric Light System,"
"The d'Arsonval Telephone" and "Electrical Sketches." Also able papers on "An Excursion in a Torpedo Boat," "On the Manufacture of the Weston Carbon," "The Future Electric Lighting," "On the Gold and Stock Telegraph System," "On the Munich Electrical Exhibition," &c., &c. It is published by Williams & Co., 115 Nassau St., New York, at the low price of \$1 a

STATE ITEMS.

Coldwater is to have a daily paper. Muskegon is to have forty electric

Duck hunters in the eastern part of the State talk of asking the legislature for a law prohibiting battery shooting.

The new Jesse James drama is not being well received in this State. At Port Huron the play was prohibited by the Mayor. Michigan people do not nonor the ruffianism of such fellows as the Missourians do.

Edward Thayer, of Sheridan, has a fine specimen of the rare arctic, or snow owl, which was caught alive. It

A man in Maple Rapids recently put a caterpillar in his mouth in mistake for a piece of tobacco. It took the doctor four hours to pick the poisonous hairs out of the tobacco chewer's

About six years ago Mrs. John Price playfully snatched at an apple which John was paring. John dropped the knife, which struck point down in his at their mild taste, just like a cup of leg, penetrating an artery. The wound tea. A Mrs. Cresswell and a Mrs. Con nor, friends, have likewise tried, and was properly treated by a surgeon, and duly healed. About two or three weeks ago this old wound began to be painful and finally broke open with inflamation and bleeding from the artery, and Wednesday, Dr. De Camp, at Grand Rapids, had to amputate the leg to save the man's life.

Several boys of ages ranging from ten to sixteen years, have been in the habit of playing cards in vacant building in town nights. Parents of such children will find it hard to break them unless they let them play at home, under better influences, and play until they get sick of it. With the boy that learns to play cards at home the novelty son wears off, but he who learns on forbidden ground finds additional zest through the charm of secrecy, and before it palls on the appetite he has learned many things he will never forget.-Dowasiac

Tim's. The National Democrat, Cassopolis, states that H. D. Stewart, of Porter, of that county, was recently victimized to the tune of \$150 by an alleged agent of the Detroit lightning rod company. The plan was to put up some rods for him for an advertisement, the consideration to be only \$5. Mr. Stewart signed a contract to that effect. Swindler No. 2 then came around and showed him the contract and the rods; and the contract showed that he had agreed to pay 621/2 cents per foot! Mr. Stewart refused to have the rods put up, and finally signed a note for \$150 payable in thirty days, and did not get the rods either. D. Q. C. Hitchcox, of the same township, was caught the same way. The moral is, not sign any paper for a stranger.

This Season's Fruit. According to the correspondent of an English trade journal it is a mistake to suppose that fruit is absolutely necessary to the manufacture of preserves He describes a visit to a large jam-producing factory in which he found that the work was being bravely carried on without the aid of fruit at all. Jams of various kinds were being produced before his eyes—currant, plum, strawberry, apricot, raspberry and goose-berry. Yet neither currant, plum, strawberry, apricot, raspberry nor gooseberry was in the building. Turnips served the purposes of the fruit. The flavoring matter was extracted from coal tar, and the resemblance to raspberry and strawberry jam was further produced by mixing the boiling compound with small seeds of some in nocuous herb. A common form of sugar is used, and this is the only honest ingredient of the mess. These preserves are offered as made from "this season's fruit."

PHACTS AND PHYSIC.

Jackson penitentiary had 640 con-victs December 1. During November, 13 were discharged by expiration of sentence, two were granted new trials and one was pardoned, and 10 new ones were received.

She is Going to Try It. A correspondent writes from way down East, in Lubec, Me., to Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y,: "I called on you about six weeks ago, sick with bilious disease. I bought a bottle of Favorite Remedy, and it cured me. What I want is some more of your medicine. My daughter is going to try it." Sensible man. He will not regret it, and when his daughter 18. Just t

for the ills that afflict womankind. A German marked his boys' books with the letter S, because he said their names all begin mit an S-Shon, Shim, Shake and Sherry."

The only iron preparation that does not color the teeth, and will cause headache or constipation, as other driven many out of the wood market iron preparations will, is Brown's Iron

Over \$2,000,000 are invested in the sand business on Long Island. It is said that 4,500 tons of sand are shipped daily from the north shore of the is

land for use in building. * * "Evil dispositions are early sown." Evil tendencies in our systems are to be watched and guarded against. If you find yourself getting bilious, head heavy, mouth foul, eyes yellow, kidneys disordered, symtoms of piles torment ing you, take at once a few doses of Kidney-Wort. It is nature's great as-sistant. Use it as an advance guard don't wait until you are sick. Read

Davy Glenn, of Billiard county, Ky., an eight-year-old boy, without educa tion, can do pencil sketching worthy of an old artist, and can copy, true to

life, anything he once sees. A gentleman from Orwell. Pa. called my attention to Elys' Cream Balm as a remedy for catarrh, hay fever, etc, He was so earnest in assert ing it to be a positive cure (himself having been cured by it) that I pur chased a stock. The balm has already affected a number of cures. P. F Hyerr, M. D., Bordentown, N. J.

Kentucky has enough whisky on hand to supply the demand for what is known of "Kentucky whiskies" for five years.

Mr. John R. Bennett, Druggist, Muskegon, Mich. In regard to your inquiries regard to Elys' Cream Balm for the cure of Catarrh, my answer is, I can recommend it always as the best remedy I have ever used. Dr. J. S. VAUGHAN, Dentist, Muskegon, Mich. A Newark school teacher searched

tols and a dirk. You can't tell what a boy is until you get into his pockets. Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, uncers. salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and posi tively cures piles. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money re-

boy for tobacco and found three pis-

· "Buchupaiba." Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. \$1. Druggists.

sale by D. Weston.

funded. Price, 25 cents per box. For

The World Wants Proof.—1

"The proof of the pudding is the ating thereof," and not in chewing the string which ties the bag. There fore, take Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic It cures all blood disorders, torpid liver. sick headache, costiveness, and all diseases of the urinary organs. The best appetizer and tonic known. Sold by W. A. Severson. Fifty cents per

4-True to Her Trust. Too much cannot be said of the ever faithful wife and mother constantly watching and caring for her dear ones never neglecting a single duty in their behalf. When they are assailed by disease, and the system should have a measures 5 feet 10 inches from tip to thorough cleansing, the stomach and bowels regulated, blood purified, and malarial poison exterminated, she must know that Electric Bitters are the only sure remedy. They are the best and purest medicine in the world. and only costs fifty cents. Sold by D. Weston. A Voice from the Press,

I take this opportunity to bear testimony to the efficacy of your "Hop Bitters." Expecting to find them nauseous and bitter and composed of bad whiskey, we were agreeably surprised pronounce them the best medicine they have ever taken for building up strength and toning up the system. was troubled with costiveness, headache and want of appetite. My ailments are now all gone. I have a yearly contract with a doctor to look after the health of myself and family, but I need him not now. S. GILLAND.

July 25, 1878.

People's Advocate, Pittsburg, Pa. How Children and "Fan." On a summer day, they went to play,
Down the road to Deacon Jones' pasture;
Dick climed up the tree, Vic looked so gay:
The hours were spent in fun and laughter,
That night, those youngsters yelled with panyes, the tunny Dick and Victoria;
The gripes were of green apple kind,
But quickly cured by Castoria. 29m3

Buchanan Prices Current Corrected every Wednesday by BARMORE BROS These figures represent the prices paid by dealers unless otherwise specified.

Wheat, per bushel (new)	90 <i>@</i> 95
Flour, patent, per barrel, selling	6 80
Flour, red, per barrel, selling	6 00
Clover Seed, per bushel	4 50
Timothy Seed, per bushel	3 00
Corn, per bushel	35@40
Corn, per bushel	35
Bran, per ton, selling	14 00
Pork, live, per hundred 5	00@5 50
Pork, dressed, per hundred 6	00@6 50
Pork, mess, per pound	` 15
Pork, mess, per pound Corn Meal, bolted, per hundred, selling	1 50-
Plaster, per barrel, selling	1 50
Hay, tame, per ton	12 00
Harr march was ton	00@8 00
Salt, fine, per barrel, selling	1 20
Salt, coarse, per barrel, selling	1 90
Beans, per bushel I	. 50@1 75
Wood, 18 idea, per cord 1	50001 75
Wood, 4 leet, der cord	50@4 00
Butter, per pound	25
Eggs. Der dozen	20
Lard, per pound	13
Tanow, per bound	.71/2
Honey, per pound. Green Apples, per onshel	16@18
Green Apples, per Jushel	1 00
Unickens, per pound	5@6
Brick, per thousand, selling	7 00
Hides, green, per pound	5@7
Hides, dry, per pound	11
	50@60
Mackerel, No 1, per pound, selling White Fish, per pound, selling	10
White Fish, per pound, selling	10
Potatoes, new	35@40

Notice of Sale. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien. as. In the matter of the Estate of David Vander-

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said David Vanderhoof, by the Hon. Judge or Probate for the County of Berrien, on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1882, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the late residence of David Vanderhoof, deceased in the County of Berrien, in said State, on Monday, the 22d day of January, A. D. 1883,

Monday, the 22d day of January, A. D. 1883, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of said 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: The west part of the southwest fractional quarter of Section seven (7), town eight (8) south, range seventeen (17 west, containing eighty-three (83) acres more or less. Also, the north half of north-east quarter of south-west quarter of section eleven (11), town eight (8) south, range eighteen (18) west, containing twenty (20 acres, all in Bertrand township, Berrien County and State of Michigan.

PETER WOMER, Administrator.

Estate of Cassius M. Alice and Mabel Chaplin, Minors. First publication, November 16, 1882.

CTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien.—ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Berrien Springs, on the ninth day of November in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty two. In the year one thousand eight hundred and eightytwo.

Present, ALEXANDER B. LEEDS, Judge of Prebate.
In the matter of the estate of Cassius M. Chaplin, Alice Chaplin and Mabel Chaplin, minors.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified,
of Danford Parker, guardian of said minors, praying that he may be authorized, empowered and
licensed to sell the real estate of said minors as in
the said petition described.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 11th
day of December next, atten o'clock in the forencon,
be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and
that the next of kin of said minors and all other
persons interested in said estate, are required
to appear at a session of said Court, then to be
holden at the Probate office in the village of
Berrien Springs, and show cause, it 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 pendency of said petition, and
the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order
to be published in the Berrien County Record, a
newspaper printed and circulated in said county,
three successive weeks previous to said day of
hearing.

[L. S.] (A true copy.)

(A true copy.)

Last publication December 7, 1892.

500 a week in your own town. Terms and 55 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

BEST business now before the public. You can make more money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not needed. We will start you. \$12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrions. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time only or give your whole time to the business. You can live at home and do the work. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfut and terms free. Money made fast, easily and honorably. Address True & Co., Augusta Maine Send \$1,50 for the RECORD one year

JUST RECEIVED!

THE FINEST LOT OF

FRAMES Ever brought to Buchauan, consisting of

Velvet, Satin, Walnut, Veneered, and Fine Gold Frames, Easels, Mats, &c., &c., For Card, Cabinet, Panel and large

Photographs. Call and See Them. Fine Panel and Cabinet

PHOTOGRAPHS A SPECIALTY, AT

> BRADLEY'S. Two Doors East of Post-Office, 1883.

Harper's Weekly. ILLUSTRATED.

Harrer's Weekly stands at the head of American illustrated weekly journals. By its unpartisan position in politics, its admirable illustrations, its carefully chosen serials, short stories, sketches, and poems, contributed by the foremost artists and authors of the day, it carries instruction and entertainment to thousands of American homes. It will always be the aim of the publishers to make Harper's Weekly the most popular and attractive family newspaper in the world.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Per Year:
HARPER'S WEEKLY 4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE\$4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR4 00
The THREE above publications
Any TWO above named 7 00
RARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE: 1 50
HARPER'S MAGAZINE HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, 5 00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One Year (52 Numbers)
Postage Free to all subscribers in the United

The Volumes of the Weekly begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the Number next after the receipt of order.

The last Four Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly in next cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the ireight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for \$7 00 per volume.

Cloth Cases for each volume, sultable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Mon-

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Morey Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss. Newspapers are not to copy this adverti ement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS. Address Harper & Brothers, New York. 1883. FRESH AND NEW. 1883.

For the coming year he Farmer will be kept up to its present standard of excellence, and new and interesting features added to it as they become necessary. We are determined that Michigan shall be represented by as good an agricultural paper as is published in the country. The Agricultural and Horticultural Departments, with everything pertaining to the farm the orchard and the garden, will be in the hands THE MARKETS

for produce and live stock will always have our bes efforts, and form one of the most important features of the Farmer. The VETERINARY DEPARTMENT has proved a great success both as a matter of in-terest to readers and as a valuable help to owners of stock, and will be continued under the charge of Prof. Rob rt Jennin s, who has a national reputa-tion as a veterin rien

THE HOUSEHOLD has proved of much interest the p st year and will be continued und r the management of Mrs. R F. NEW CORRESPONDENTS.

A numb r of n w writers have been engaged for the coming year, and will disuss all matters of in-terest to farmers.

CHEAPEST AND BEST! THE FARMER will be furnished at the rate

\$1.65 per year, postuge paid. Reliable Agents Wanted! Address . JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers, Detroit, Mich

Notice of Sale of Real Estate. Starte of Michigan, County of Berrien—
Ss. In the matter of the estate of Alpheus
Watson and Valorus Watson, minors.
Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of
an order granted to the undersigned, Guardian of the estate of said Alpheus Watson and
Valorus Watson, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Berrien, on the 5th day
of June, A. D. 1832, there will be sold at public
vendue, to the highest bidder, at the premises,
in the County of Berrien, in said Stare, on
Saturday. 25th Day of November 1889. Saturday, 25th Day of November, 1882, saturay, 25th Day of Wovemoer, 1882, at two o'clock in 'the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of sale, subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein) the following described real estate, to-wit: The undivided to-sevenths 27 of the east half of the south-west quarter of Section twenty-two (22 in town seven 7) south range eighteen (18) west, in Berrien County, Michigan.

38w7 JOHN ANDRUS, Guardian.



reath through the ELY'S CREAM BALM taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment as directed will cure Catarrh, Hay Fev-

Agreeable to Use. UNEQUALED for colds in the HEAD. The Balm has gained an enviable reputation wherever known, displacing all other preparations.

RECOGNIZED as a WONDERFUL discovery Sold by druggists at 50 cents. On receipt of price we will mail a package. Send for circular containing full information and reliable testimonials.

ELY CREAM BALM, Co., Owego, N.Y.

Not Fail to send for our FALL for 1882. Free to any address upon application, Contains descriptions of everything required for Personal or Family use, with over 2,200 illustrations. We sell all goods at wholesale prices, in quantities to suit the purchaser. The only institution in America who make this their special business. Address

ACENTO WANTED EVERTWHERE to self the best Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit apar of stockings, with HEEL and TOE complete, in 30 minutes. It will also knit a great variety of fancywork for which there is always a ready market. Send for circular and terms to the Twombly Knitting Hachine Co., 400 Washington St., Boston, Mass. **NEW RICH BLOOD**

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sent by mail for 8 letter stamps.

1. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass. formerly Bangor, Me-BOUNTY and Arrears of Pay to Vol-unteer Soldiers reported on Ast August 7, 1889. Apply to Milo B. Stevens & Co.

OFFICES: Le Droit Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.; Case Building, CLEVELAND, OHIO; Abstract Building, DETROIT, MICE, Metropolitan Block

LIQUOR TAX OF BERRIEN COUNTY.

The following is a full and complete Report of Taxes collected or received by me at my office, upon the business of

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, BERRIEN COUNTY, Dec. 1, 1882.

GEO. W. ROUGH, County Treasurer.

Cook Stoves,

Heating Stoves,

Wood Stoves,

Various Kinds, Styles and

Designs.

Selected from the oldest

Founderys and made un-

der the supervision of the

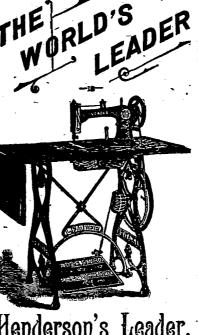
best stove meninthe world.

Call and see us

and you will buy.

Coal Stoves,

The following is a full and complete. Report of Tixes collected or received by me at my office, upon the husiness of											
Manufacturing, Selling, or keeping for sale Distilled or Malt Liquors during the year ending N vember 30, 1882.											
GEO. W. ROUGH, County Treasurer.											
N							<u> </u>		2000000		
Name of Person, Corporation Asso-								721	ace of Doing	Amount	Date of Collec-
ciation, Company, or Copartner-]	Residence.			Kinds of Busines	8.		ļ .,	Business.		tion.
ship paying a tax.			·							lected.	,
Charles Wheistone,	City o	f Niles	Selling	Spirituon	s or Intoxicating	Liquor	S	City o	f Niles	\$300 00	May 2
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Charles Wohlrab	33	* "	• 66	£. ;	.66	ce		. "	EC	300 00	
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Dennis Murphy	"	**********	**	"	44	*6	****		******		,,,,,,,,
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George K. Forier	•••	66		- 66	cc	66		- 4	"	300 00	44
Sabin & Hudson	45		"	66	ćt	**	••••	"	"	150 00	November 28.
John Boyne	Villag	e of St. Joseph	Selling	Brewed o	or Malt Lionors a	t Whole	งกโด	Villag	e of St. Joseph	200 00	May 4
William Frick	**	"	Selling	Spirituo	s or Intoxicating	Liquor	g	,	4	1 300 00	
Frank Moriock	a				**		*******		"	300 00	- CC
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John Detemple	"	Benton Harbor.	"	66	**	"	*****	"	Benton Harbor	10,00	April 29
John Denahoe	"	Monton Harbor.	- "	"		"		"	Benron Transon	300 00	aprii 29
Thomas A. Walker	1 "	**	**	66	. ««	45	••••	٠,	tt	300 00	"
Frank Collins	, ··	"	"	42	cc	•6		45	46	800 00	
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Joseph Frick	, "	"	"	44	**	££		**	44	300 00	May 1
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Emil Lehman		"	"	66	. "	46		. "	"	300 00	a
William A. Danfen		···	"	ec .	**	"		"	"	1 300 00	**
Andrew J. Carothers	- "	Buchanan	"	44	- 66	46		"	Buchanan	300 00	April 29
Charles A. Case		Berrien Springs	"	.t		"		**	Berrien Springe	200 00	May 3
George E. Armstrong	•	Callon	"	22	. "	**	,	"	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	300 00	May 13
John H. Ritzler Anthony Behler		Galien Three Oaks	"	"	"	" .		#	Galien	275 00	June 6
Authory Denier		THIEF ONKS			••	**		1 "	Three Oaks	175 00	September 21.



BERRIEN SPRINGS, Dec. 4, 1882.

TO THE AUDITOR GENERAL:

Henderson's Leader.

IT IS NOT ONLY THE BEST-MADE, BUT IT IS THE LIGHT-EST-RUNNING, QUIETEST AND SIMPLEST IN THE MARKET. It is the acme of perfection in WORKMANSHIP AND PRINCIPLE.

⊶eOUR MOTTO∞ PROTECTION TO DEALERS; MAINTENANCE OF GOOD RETAIL PRICES: No promiscuous scattering of WHOLESALE PRICES.

Agents WANTED. FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS

The Leader Sewing Machine Co., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

CHICAGO, ILLS. 200-206 Randolph St., "OD 39 Jolie merin LYTT OLENING!

And all other sorts for Fall Pianting. Largest assortment ever shown in Chicago. Unastrated Ostalogue ree. Send for it. Tulips, Crocuses,

IMEORIED

C. JEVNE,

110 & 112 Madison Street, CHICAGO, ILL. Importing many lines of Goods and buying direct from the Producer and Manufacturer, we always offer Fresh, Pure Goods, in great variety, at the very low-

est Popular Prices. If at any time you want SOME.
THING GOOD for your
table, CALL ON US. PRICE-LIST ON APPLICATION

BUCHANAN STEAM LAUNDRY First-Class in Every Respect.

Patronage solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed Office up-stairs in rear of Jones building, corne Front and Portage Sts. 39m1 THOMAS GOLDING, Proprietor.

I offer my farm of 186 acres, three miles from the village of Buchanan, on the Dayton road. Good buildings, good orchard. Fverything in good con-First-Class Soil,

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YOUNG MEN If you want to learn Teve-be certain of a situation, address Valentine Bros., Janeyille, Wis.

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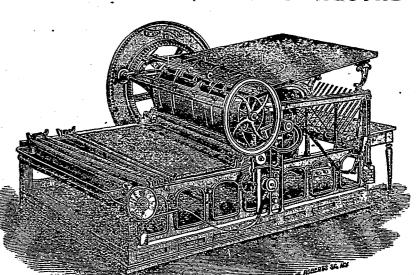
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THE MESSAGE.

Annual Communication of the President to Congress.

Gratifying Condition of Our Foreign Relations.

The Executive Recommends a Reduction of Taxation.

He Also Has a Word to Say in Regard to River and Harbor Bills.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:
It is provided by the constitution that the President shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.

In represent the constitution of the present the Union of the Congress of of the

In reviewing the events of the year which has

In reviewing the events of the year which has elapsed since the commencement of your sessions. I first call your attention to the gratifying condition of our FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Our intercourse with other powers has continued to be of the most friendly character. Such slight differences as have arisen during the year have been already settled, or are likely to reach an early adjustment.

The errest of citizens of the United States in Ireland under recent laws, which owe their crigin to the disturbed condition of the country, has led to somewhat-extended correspondence with the Government of Great Britain. A disposition to respect our rights has been practically manifested by the release of arrested parties.

suitable appropriation for that purpose.

ITALY.

The death of Mr. Marsh, our late Minister to Italy, has evoked from that Government expressions of profound respect for his exafted character and for his honorable career in the diplomatic service of his country. The Italian Government has raised a question as to the propriety of recognizing in his dual capacity the representative of this country, recently accredited, both as Secretary of Legation and as Consul General at Rome. He has been received as Secretary, but his exequatur as Consul General has thus far been withheld.

BELGIUM.

thus far been withheld.

BELGIUM.

The extradition convention with Belgium, which has been in operation since 1874, has been lately supplanted by another. The Senate has signified its approval, and ratifications have been duly exchanged between the contracting countries. To the list of extraditable crimes has been added that of the assassination, or attempted assassination, of the chief of state.

SWITZERLAND.

Negotiations have been opened with Switzerland looking to a settlement by treaty of the question whether its citizens can renounce their allegiance and become citizens of the United States without obtaining the consent of the Swiss Government. I am happy to inform you that the immigration of paupers and criminals from certain of the cantons of Switzerland has substantially ceased, and is no longer sanctioned by the authorities. by the authorities.

RETURN OF FOREIGN CONVICTS. RETURN OF FOREIGN CONVICTS.

The consideration of this subject prompts the suggestion that the act of August 3, 1882, which has for its object the return of foreign convicts to their own country, should be so modified as not to be open to the interpretation that it affects the extradition of criminals on preferred

JURISDICTIONAL RIGHTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES. The Ottoman Porte has not yet assented to the interpretation which this Government has put upon the treaty of 1830 relative to its jurisdictional rights in Turkey. It may well be believed, however, that the difference will be adjusted by a general revision of the system of purisdiction of the United States in the countries of the East, a subject to which your attention has been already called by the Secretary of State

CRITIL AND JAPAN.

In the interest of justice toward Chili and Japan, I trust that the questions of the return of the indemnity fund to the Governments of those countries will reach at the present session the satisfactory solution which I have already recommended, and which has recently been forshadowed by Congressional discussion. The treaty intely concluded with Corea awaits the action of the Senate.

EGYPT.

During the late disturbance in Egypt, the timely presence of American vessels served as a protection to the persons and property of many of our own citizens and of citizens of other countries, whose Governments have expressed their thanks for this assistance.

their thanks for this assistance.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The recent legislation restricting immigration of laborers from China has given rise to the question whether Chinese proceeding to or from another country may lawfully pass through our own. In construing the act of May 6, 1881, in connection with the treaty of Nov. 7, 1880, the restriction would seem to be limited to Chinese immigrants coming to the United States as laborers, and should not forbid a mere transit across our territory. I ask the attention of Congress to the subject for such action, if any, as it may deem advisable.

republic and the Britis: possession of Sierra Leone. The reciprocity treaty with

The reciprocity treaty with HAWs II will become terminable after Sept. 9, 1883, on two months' notice by either party. While certain provisions of that compact may have proved onerous, its existence has hostered commercial relations which it is important to preserve. I suggest, therefore, that an early consideration be given to such modifications of the treaty as seem to be demanded by the interest of our people.

suggest, therefore, that an early consideration be given to such modifications of the treaty as seem to be demanded by the interest of our people.

In view of our increasing trade with both HATTI AND SAN DOMINGO, I advise that provision be made for diplomatic intercourse with the latter, by enlarging the scope of the mission at Port an Prince. I regret that certain claims of American citizens as against the Government of Hayti have thus far been urged unavailingly.

A recent agreement with MEXICO provides for the crossing of the frontier by the armed forces of either country, in pursuit of hostile Indians. In my message of last year I called attention to the provalent lawlessness upon the borders, and to the necessity of legislation for its suppression. I again invite the attention of Congress to the subject. A partial relief from these mischiefs has been sought in a convention, which now awaits the approval of the Senate, as does also another touching the establishment of the international boundary between the United States and Mexico. If the latter is ratified, the action of Congress will be required for establishing suitable commissions of survey. The boundary dispute between Mexico and Guatemala, which led the Government to proffer its friendly counsel to both parties, has been amicably settled.

No change has crearted in our relations with VEIZUEA.

I acain invoke your action in the matter of the pending awards against that republic, to which reference was made by a special message from the Executive at your last session. An invitation has been received from the Government of Vonezuela to send representatives, in July, 1883 to Caraccas, for participating in the centennial celebration of the birth of Bolivar, the founder of South American independence. In connection with this event, it is designed to commence the erection, at Caraccas, of a statue of Washington, and conduct an Industrial Exhibition, which will be open to American products. Irrequest that the United States be represented, and that suitable p

CENTRAL AMERICA

reland under recent laws, which owe their crigin to the disturbed contition of the country of the three presents of the three presents of the project of the three presents of the project of the project

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.
Changes have occurred in the diplomatic presentation of several foreign powers during the past year. New Ministers from the Argentine Republic, Austria, Hungary, Brazil. Chili, China, France, Japan and Mexico, the Nether-lands and Russia have presented their creden-tials. The missions of Denmark and Venezuela at this capital have been raised in grade. Switat this capital have been raised in grade. Switzerland has created a ple.ipotentiary mission to this Government, and an Embassy from Madagascar and a Minister from Siam will shortly arrive. Our diplomatic intercourse has been enlarged by the establishment of relations with the new Kingdom of Servia, by the creation of a mission to Siam, and by the restoration of the mission to treece. The Shah of Persia has expressed his gratification that a Charge d'Affaires will shortly be sent to that counter. Where the rights of our citizens to that country, where the rights of our citizens have been hitherto courteonsly guarded by the representatives of Great Britain.

PREVENTION OF COLLISIONS AT SEA.

PREVENTION OF COLLISIONS AT THE PREVENT OF COLLISIONS AT THE PREVENT OF COLLISIONS AT THE PREVENTION OF COLLISIONS AT THE PREVENT OF COLLISIONS AT THE PREVENTION OF COLLISIONS AT THE PREVENT OF C with other maritime powers, with respect to the international rules for the prevention of collisions at sea.

LONGITUDE AND TIME.

In conformity with your joint resolution of the 3d of August last, I have directed the Secretary of State to address foreign Governments in respect to a proposed conference for considering the subject of the universal adoption of a comspect to a proposed conference for considering the subject of the universal adoption of a common prime meridian to be used in the reckoning of longitude, and in the regulation of time throughout the civilized world. Their replies will, in due time, be laid before you.

An agreement was reached at Paris in 1875 between the principal powers for the interchange of official publications through the medium of their respective foreign departments. The admirable system which has been built up by the enterprise of the Smithsonian Institution affords a practical basis for our co-operation in this scheme, and an arrangement has been effected by which that institution will perform the necessary labor under the direction of the Department of State. A reasonable compensation therefor should be provided by law.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

A clause in the act making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service contemplates the reorganization of both branches of such service on a salaried basis, leaving fees to inure to the benefit of the treasury. I cordially favor such a project as likely to correct abuses in the present system. The Secretary of State will present to you at an early day a plan for such reorganization.

THE TREASURY.

A full and interesting exhibit of the operations

State will present to you at an early day a plan for such reorganization.

THE TREASURY.

A full and interesting exhibit of the operations of the Treasury Department is afforded by the report of the Secretary. It appears that the ordinary revenues from all sources for the present year ended June 30, 1882, were as follows: From customs, \$220,410,730 25: from internal revenue, \$146,497,595.45; from sales of public lands, \$4,753,140.67; from tax on circulation and depositis of national banks, \$8,956,791.45; from repayment of interest by Pacific railway companies, \$840,554.37; from sinking fund for Pacific railway companies, \$840,554.37; from sinking fund for Pacific railway companies, \$796,271.42; from customs fees, fines, penalties, etc., \$134,334,800; from fees for C nsular letters patent and lunds, \$2,638,990.97; from proceeds of sales of Government property, \$314,959.85; from profit on counage, bullion deposits and assays, \$1,115,693.73; from Indian tra-t funds, \$5,703,243.22; from deposits by individuals for surveying public lands, \$2,-52.126.36; from revenues of the District of Columbia, \$1,715,176.41; from miscellaneous sources, \$3,385,445.32; total ordinary receipts, \$4,3525,-250,28.

The ordinary expenditures for the same period

across our territory. I ask the attention of Congress to the subject for such extion, if any, as it may deem advisable.

This Government has recently had occasion to manifest its interest in the REPUBLIC OF LEFERIA by seeking to aid in the amicable settlement of the boundary dispute now pending between that

machinery and improvements at navy yards, \$15,032,046.26; for miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, light-houses and collecting the revenue, \$31,539,237.50; for expenditures on account of the District of Columbia, \$23,33,543.87; for interest on the public debt, \$71,-017,205.70; total ordinary expenditures, \$257,981,-31,71; which, with an amount drawn from the cash balance in the treasury of \$20,737,654.84 making \$168,281,505.55, was applied to the redemption of bonds for the sinking fund, \$60,-079,150; of fractional currency for the sinking fund, \$5,705,533; of loan of July and August, 1861, \$37,05,533; of loan of March, 1863, \$4,472,-900; of funded loan of 1831, \$37,194,450; of loan of 1835, \$35,000,000; of formed for heaving, 1861, \$333,-00; of five-twenties of 1864, \$740,000; of five-twenties of 1864, \$740,000; of five-twenties of 1864, \$740,000; of five-twenties of 1868, \$181,400; of Oregon war dobt, \$675,-250; of old demand compound interest and other notes, \$18,350; total, \$168,281,505.55.

THE FOREICN COMMERCE

Of the United States during the last fiscal year, including imports and exposts of merchandise

250; of old demand compound interest and other notes, \$18,350; total, \$166,281,505.55.

THE FOREIGN COMMERCE

of the United States during the last fiscal year, including imports and exports of merchandise and specie, was as follows: Exports—Merchandise, \$705,742,272; specie, \$2,417,479; total, \$799,950,736. Imports—Merchandise, \$724,639,574; specie, \$12,472,399; total, \$767,111,064. The excess of exports over imports of merchandise, \$25,902,683. This excess is less than it has been before in any of the previous six years, as appears by the following table: Year ended June 30, excess of exports over imports of merchandise, 1876, \$79,-613,481; 1877, \$151,152,094; 1878, \$257,814,234; 1879, \$264,661,666; 1880, \$167,683,912; 1881, \$259,712,718; 1882, \$25,902,683.

NATIONAL BANKS.

During the year there have been organized 171 national banks, and of these institutions there are now in operation 2,209—a larger number than ever before. The value of their notes in actual circulation on July 1, 1882, was \$324,656,453. I commend to your attention the Secretary's views in respect to the likelihood of a serious contraction of this circulation and to the modes by which that result may, in his judgment, be averted.

In respect of the coinage of silver dollars and the retirement of silver certificates, I have seen nothing to alter, but much to confirm, the sentiments to which I gave expression last year. A comparison between the respective amounts of silver dollars in circulation on Nov. 1, 1881, and on Nov. 1, 1882, shows a slight increase of \$26,000,000, but during the inverval there had been in the whole number coined an increase of \$26,000,000. Of the \$123,0000 thus far minted, I tile more than \$35, 00.0 ure in circulation. The mass of accumulated coin has grown so great the the vault room at present available for storage is scarcely sufficient to contain it. It is not apparent why it is desirable to continue this coinage now, so enormously in excess of the public demand.

public demand.

SILVER CERTIFICATES.

As to the silver certificates, in addition to the retirement, may be mentioned the effect which is likely to ensue from the supply of gold certificates for which issuence Congress recently made provision, and which are now in active circulation.

grounds winch seemed that year to lushing their retirement, may be mentioned the effect which is likely to ensue from the supply of gold certificates for which issuance Congress recently made provision, and which are now in active circulation.

Non cannot fail to notice with interest the discussion by the Secretary as to the necessity of providing by legislation some mode of freeing the treasury of an excess of assets. In the event that Congress fails to reach an early agreement for the reduction of taxation, I heartily approve the Secretary's recommendation of immediate and extensive reductions in the annual revenues of the Government. It will be remembered that I urged upon the attention of Congress at its last session the importance of relieving the industry and enterprise of the country from the pressure from unnecessary taxation. It is one of the titlest maxims of political economy that all taxes are burdensome, however wisely and prudently imposed, and though there have always been among our people wide differences of sentiment as to the best methods of raising the national revenues, and, indeed, as to the principles upon which taxation should be based, there has been substantial accord in the doctrine that only such taxes ought to be levied as are necessary for a wise and economical administration of the Government. Of late the public revenues have far exceeded that limit, and unless checked by appropriate legislation, such excess will continue to increase from year to year. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881, the surplus revenue amounted to \$100,000,000. For the fiscal year ended on the 30th of June last, the surplus was more than \$145,004,000. The report of the Secretary shows what disposition has been made of these moneys. They have not only answered the requirements of the sinking fund, but have afforded a large balance applicable to other reductions of the public debt. But I renew the expression of my conviction that such rapid extinguishment of the national indebtedness as is now taking place

in recommending to Congress the abolition of internal-revenue taxes except those upon tobacco in its various forms and upon distilled sprits and fermented liquors, and except, also, the special tax upon the manufacturers and dealers in such articles. I venture now to suggest that unless it shall be ascertained that the probable expenditures of the Government for the coming year have been underestimated, all internal taxes save those which relate to distilled sprits, can be prudently abrogated. Such a course, if accompanied by simplification of the machinery of collection, which would then be easy of accomplishment, might reasonably be expected to result in diminishing the cost of such collection by at least two millions and a half, and in the retrement from office of from 1,500 to 2,000 persons. The system of excise duties has never commended itself to the favor of the American people, and has never been reserved to except people, and has never been resorted to except for supplying deficiencies in the treasury, when, by reason of special exigencies, the duties on imports have proved inadequate for the needs of

ne Government. The sentiment of the country doubtless commands that the present excise tax shall be abolished as scon as such course can safely be pursued. It seems to me, however, for various reasons, so sweeping a measure as the total abolition of internal taxes would, for the present, be an unwise step. Two of these reasons are deserving of special mention.

lition of internal taxes would, for the present, be an unwise step. Two of these reasons are deserving of special mention.

1. It is by no means clear that, even if the existing system of duties on imports is continued without modification, those duties alone will yield sufficient revenue for all the needs of the Government. It is estimated that \$100,000,000 will be required for pensions during the coming year, and it may well be doubted whether the maximum annual demand for that object has yet been reached. Uncertainty upon this question would alone justify, in my judgment, the retention, for the present, of that portion of the system of internal revenue which is least objectionable to the people.

2. A total abolition of excise taxes would almost inevitably prove a serious, if not an insurpomentable objection at a thorough varieties of

nost inevitably prove a serious, if not an insur-mountable objection to a thorough revision of the tariff, and to any considerable reduction in import duties.

THE PRESENT TARIFF SYSTEM

import duties.

THE PRESENT TARIFF SYSTEM

is, in many respects, unjust. It makes unequal distribution both of its burdens and its benefits. This fact was practically recognized by a majority of each house of Congress, in the passage of the act creating the Tariff Commission. The report of that commission will be placed before you at the beginning of this session, and will, I trust, afford you such information and will, I trust, afford you such information and other interests of the country, and contain such suggestions for statutory revision, as will practically aid your action upon this important subject. The revenue from customs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, amounted to \$137,000,000. It has in the three succeeding years reached first \$186,000.000; then \$193,000,000; and finally, as has been already stated, \$220,000.00. The income from this source for the fiscal year which will end on June 30, 1833, will doubtless be considerably in excess of the sum last mentioned, if the tax on domestic spirits is to be retained; it is plain, therefore, that large reductions from the customs revenue are entirely feasible. While recommending this reduction I am far from advising the abandonment of the polley of so discriminating in the adjustment of details as to afford aid and protection to domestic labor. But the present system should be so revised as to equalize the public burden among all classes and occupations, and bring it in a closer harmony with the present needs of ndustry. Without entering into minute detail, which, under present/recumstances, is quite unnecessary, I recommend an enlargement of the free list so as to include within it the numerous articles which yield inconsiderable revenue; a sim-

plification of the complex and inconsistent schedule of duties upon certain manulactures, particularly those of cotton, iron and steel, and a substantial reduction of the duties upon those articles and upon sugar, molasses, silk, wool and woolen goods. If a general revision of the tariff shall be found to be impracticable at this session, I express the hope that at least some of the more consplictors in qualities of the present law may be corrected before your final adjournment. One of them is specially referred to by the Secretary. In view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court, the necessity of amending the law by which the Dutch standard of color is adopted as the test of the saccharine strength of sugars, is too obvious to require comment.

THE INDIANS.

From the report of the Secretary of War it appears that the only outbreaks of Indians during the past year occurred in Arizona and in the Southwestern part of New Mexico. They were promptly quelled, and the quiet which has prevailed in all other parts of the country has permitted such an addition to be made to the military force in the region endangered by the Apaches that there is little reason to apprehend trouble in the future.

SEACOAST DEFENSES.

Those parts of the Secretary's report, which re-

trouble in the future.

SEACOAST DEFENSES.

Those parts of the Secretry's report which relate to our seacoast defenses and their armament suggest the gravest reflections. Our existing fortifications are notoriously inadequate to the defense of the great harbors and cities for whose protection they were built. The question of providing an armament suited to our present necessity has been the subject of consideration by a beard whose report was transmitted to Congress at the last session. Pending the consideration of that report the War Department has taken no steps for the manufacture or conversion of any heavy cannon, but the Secretary expresses the hope that authority and means to begin that important work will be soon provided.

means to begin that important work will be soon proyided.

THE MILITIA.

I invite the attention of Congress to the propriety of making more adequate provisions for arming and equipping the militia than are afforded by the act of 1806, which is still upon the statute books. The matter has already been the subject of discussion in the Senate, and a bill which seeks to supply the deficiencies of existing laws is now upon its calendar.

The Secretary of War calls attention to the fact that an embarrassment is grawing out of the recent get of Congress making the retirement of officers of the army compulsory at the age of 4. The act of 1878 is still in force, which limits to 400 the number of those who can be retired for disability or upon their own application.

The acts, when construed together, seem to forhid the relieving, even for incapacity, of officers who do not fall within the purview of the latter statute, save at such times as there chance to be less than 400 on the retired list. There are now 420. It is not likely that Congress intended this result, and I concur with the Secretary, that the law ought to be amended.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The grounds that impelled me to withhold my signature from the bill entitled, "An act making appropriations for the construction, repair and preservation of certain works on rivers and harbors," which became a law near the close of your last session froce me to express the hope that no similar measure will be deemed necessary during the present session of Congress. Indeed, such a measure would now be open to serious objection, in addition to that which was lately urged upon your attentien. I am informed by the Secretary of War that the greater portion of the sum appropriated for the various items specified in that act remains unexpended. Of the new works which it authorized, expense have been inourred upon two only, for which the total appropriation was \$210,000. The present avaliable balance is disclosed by the following table:

nexpended balance of former appro-priations 4,738,263

gainsaid, even by those who havor the most his-oral expenditures for such purposes as are sought to be accomplished by what is commonly called the River and Harbor bill, that the prac-tice of grouping in such a bill appropriations for a great diversity of objects widely separated, either in their nature, in the locality with which they are concerned, or in both, is one which is to be deprecated. Unless it is divisible, it in-syitably tends to secure the success of evitably tends to secure the success of the bill as a whole, though many of the items, if separately considered, could scarcely fall of rejection. By the adoption of the course I have recommended, every member of Congress, when opportunity should arise for giving his in-fluence and vote for meritorious appropriations, would be enabled to do so without being would be enabled to do so without being called upon to sanction others undeserving his approval. So, also, would the Executive be afforded thereby a full opportunity to exercise his constitutional prerogutive of opposing whatever appropriations seemed to him objectionable, without imperiling the success of others which commend themselves to his judgment. It may be urged in opposition to these suggestions that the number of works of international improvements which are justly entitled to Governmental aid is so great as to render impracticable

that the number of works of international improvements which are justly entitled to Governmental aid is so great as to render impracticable separate appropriation bills therefor, or ever for such a comparatively limited number as make disposition of large sums of money. This objection may be well founded, and, whether it be or not, the advantages which would be likely to ensue from the adoption of the course I have recommended may, perhaps, be more effectually attained by another, which I respectfully submit to Congress as an alternative proposition. PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION. It is provided by the constitutions of fourteen of our States that the Executive may disapprove any item or items of a bill appropriating money whereupon the parts of the bill approved shall be a law, and the part disapproved shall fail to become a law unless repassed, according to the provisions prescribed for the passage of bills over the veto of the Executive. The States wherein some such provision as the foregoing is a part of the fundamental law are Alabama. California, Colorado. Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas and West Virginia. I commend to your careful consideration the question whether an amendment of the Federal constitution in the particular indicated would not afford the best remedy for what is often a grave embarrassment both to members of Congress and to the Executive, and is sometimes a serious public mischief.

THE NAVAL SQUADRONS.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy states the movements of the various squadrons during the year, in home and foreign waters, where our officers and seamen with such ships as we possess have continued to illustrate the high character and excellent discipline of the naval organization. n val organization.
On the 21st of December, 1881, information was received that the exploring STEAMER JEANNETTE

was received that the exploring

STEAMER JEANNETTE

had been crushed and abandoned in the Arc'ic ocean. The officers and crew, after a journey over the ice, embarked in three boats for the coast of Siberia. One of the parties, under the command of Chief Engineer George W. Melville, reached the land, and, falling in with natives, was saved. Another, under Lieutenant Commander DeLong, landed in a barren region near the mouth of the Lena river. After six weeks had elapsed, all but two of the number had died from fatigue and starvation. No tidings have been received from the party in the third boat under the command of Lieut. Chipp, but a long and fruitless investigation leaves little doubt that all its members perished in the sea. As a slight tribute to their heroism, I give in this communication the names of the gallant men who sacrificed their lives in the expedition: Lieutenant Commander George Do Long, Surgeon James M. Ambler, Jerome J. Collins, Hams Haller, Erichson Heinrich, H. Kancke, George A Bryd, Walter Lee, Adolph Dressler, Garl A. Gotz, Nelse Iverson, the cook, Ali Sam, and the Indian, Alexy: The officers and men in the missing boat were Lieut. Charles W. Chipp, commanding, William Dunbar, Alfred Sweetman, Walter Shartell, Albert C. Kuehne, Edwin Star, Henry D. Warren, and Peter E. Johnson. Lieut. Giles B. Harber and Master William H. Scheutzelkish are now bringing home the remains of Lieut. De Long and his comrades. In Scheutzckish are now bringing home the remains of Lieut. De Long and his comrades. In pursuance of the directions of Congress the Rodgers (fitted out for the relief of the Jean-

nette, in accordance with an act of Congress of March 3, 1831) sailed from San Francisco June 16, under the command of Lieut. Robert M. Berry. On Nov. 30 she was accidentally destroyed by fire while in winter quarters in St. Lawrence bay, but the officers and crew succeeded in escaping to the shore.

Lieut. Berry and one of his officers, after making a search for the Jeannette along the coast of Siberia, fell in with Chief Engineer Melville's narty, and returned home by way of Europe. The other officers and the crew of the Rodgers were brought from St. Lawrence bay by the whaling steamer North Star. Master Charles F. Putnam, who had been placed in charge of a depot of supplies at Cape Serdze, returning to his post from St. Lawrence bay across the ice, in a blinding snow-storm, was carried out to sea and lost, notwithstanding all efforts to rescue him.

THE NAVAL FORCES.

THE NAVAL FORCES.

lost, notwithstanding all efforts to rescue him.

THE NAVAL FORCES.

It appears by the Secretary's report that the available naval force of the United States consists of thirty-seven cruisers, fourteen sincle-turreted monitors, built during the rebellion, a large number of smooth-bore guns and Parrott rifies, and eighty-seven rified cannon. The cruising vessels should be gradually replaced by iron or steel ships, the monitors by modefn-armored vessels, and the armament by high-power rified guns. The reconstruction of our navy, which was recommended in my last message, was begun by Congress authorizing, in its recent act, the construction of two large unarmored steel vessels of the character recommended by the late Navy Advisory Board, and subject to the final approval of a new Advisory Board to be organized as provided by that act. I call your attention to the recommendation of the Secretary and the board, that authority be given to construct two more cruisers of smaller dimensions and one fleet dispatch-vessel, and that appropriations be made for high-power rified cannon for the torpedo service and for other harbor defenses. Pending the consideration by Congress of the policy to be hereafter adopted in conducting the eight large navy yards and their expensive establishments, the Secretary advocates the reduction of expenditures therefor to the lowest possible amounts, and for the purpose of affording the officers and seamen of the navy opportunities of exercise and discipline in their profession under appropriate control and direction, the Secretary advises that the lighthouse service and coast survey be transferred, as now organized, from the Treasury to the Navy Department, and he also suggests, for the reasons which he assigns, that a similar transfer may wisely be made of the cruising revenue vessels.

COMMERCIAL MARINES.

The Secretary foreibly depicts the ultimate convertions and introduced of the cruising revenue vessels.

reasons when he assigns, that a sininat transfer may wisely be made of the cruising revenue vessels.

COMMERCIAL MARINES.

The Secretary forcibly depicts the ultimate connection and into-dependency of the navy and the commercial marine, and invites attention to the continued decadence of the latter, and the corresponding transfer of our growing commerce to foreign bottoms. This subject is one of the utmost importance to the national welfare. Methods of reviving American shipbuilding, and of restoring the United States flag in the occan-carrying trade, should receive the immediate attention of Congress. We have mechanical skill and abundant material for the manufacture of modern iron steamships in fair competition with our commercial rivals. Our disadvantage in building ships is the greater cost of labor and in sailing them, higher taxes und greater interest on capital. While the ocean highways are already monopolized by our formidable competitors, these obstacles should in some way be overcome, and for our rapid communication with foreign lands we should not continue to depend wholly upon vessels built in the yards of other countries and sailing under foreign flags. With no United States steamers on the principal ocean lines or to any foreign ports, our facilities for extending our commerce are greatly restricted, while the nations which build and sail the ships and carry the mails and passengers obtain thereby conspicuous advantages for increasing their trade.

THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Postmaster General gives

build and sait the ships and carry the mails and passengers obtain thereby conspicuous advantages for increasing their trade.

THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Postmaster General gives evidence of the satisfactory condition of that department, and contains many valuable data and accompanying suggestions which cannot fail to be of interest. The information which it affords that the receipts for the fiscal year have exceeded the expenditures must be very gratifying to Congress, and to the people of the country. As matters which may fairly claim particular attention, I refer you to his observations in reference to the advisability of changing the present basis for fixing salaries and allowances; of extending the money-order system; of enlarging the functions of the postal establishment, so as to have under its control the telegraph system of the country, though from this last and most important recommendation I must withhold my concurrence.

LETTER POSTAGE.

At the last session of Congress, several bills were introduced into the House of Representatives for the reduction of letter postage to the rate of 2 cents per half ounce. I have given much study and reflection to this subject, and am thoroughly persuaded that such a reduction would be for the best interests of the public. It has been the policy of the Government from its foundation to defray, as far as possible, the expenses of carrying the mails by a direct tax in the form of postage, and it has never been claimed, however, that this service ought to be productive of a net revenue. As has been stated already, the report of the Postmaster General shows that there is now a very considerable surplus in his department, and that hencefor the receipts are likely to increase at a much greater ratio than the necessary expenditures. Unless some change is made in the existing laws the profits of the postal service will, in a very few years, swell the revenues of the Government many millions or dollars. The time seems anspicious, therefore, for some reduct the legislation which has been had upon this subject during the last thirty years. discloses that domestic letters constitute the only class of mail matter which has never been favored by substantial reductions of rates. I am convinced that the burden of maintaining the service falls uncqually upon that class, and that more than any other it is entitled to present itself. That such relief may be extended to other public interests, will be discovered upon reviewing the results of former reductions. Immediately prior to the act of 1845, the postage upon a letter composed of a single sheet was as follows: If conveyed 30 miles or less, 6 cents; between 30 and 80 miles, 10 cents; between 80 and 150 miles, 12½ cents; between 150 and 400 miles, 18½ cents; over 400 miles, 25 cents. By the act of 1845, the postage upon a single letter conveyed for any distance under 200 miles was fixed at 5 cents, and for any greater distance at 10 cents. By the act of 1851 it was provided that a single letter, if prepaid, should be carried any distance not exceeding 3,000 miles for 3 cents, and any greater distance for 6 cents. It will be noticed that both of these reductions were of a radical character and relatively quite as important as that which is now proposed. In each care there ensued a temporary loss of revenue, but a sudden and large influx of business followed which substantially repaired that loss within three years. Unless the experience of past legislation in this country and elsewhere goes for naught, it may be safely predicted that the stimulus of 50 per cent. reduction in tax for carriage would at once increase the number of letters consigned to the mails. The advantage of secrecy would lead to a very general substitution of sealed packets for postal cards and open circulars, and in divers other ways the volume of first-class matter would be enormously augmented. Such increase amounted in England, in the first year after the adoption of penny postage, to more than 125 per cent. As the result of careful estimates, the d

DEFARTMENT OF JUSTICE
brings anew to your notice the necessity of enlarging the present system of Federal jurisprudonce, so as to effectually answer the requirements of the ever-increasing litigation with which it is called upon to deal.

The Attorney General renews the suggestions of his predecessor that, in the interests of justice, better provision than the existing laws afford should be made in certain judicial districts for fixing the fees of witnesses and jurors for fixing the fees of witnesses and jurors
In my message of December last I referred to
bending criminal proceedings growing out of alleged frauds—what is known as the

STAR-ROUTE service of the Postoffice Department—and adservice of the Postofice Department—and advised you I had enjoined upon the Attorney General and associate counsel to whom the interests of the Government were intensted the duty of prosecuting, with the utmost vigor of the law, all persons who might be found chargeable with these offenses. A trial of one of these cases has since occurred. To compled for many weeks the attention of the Supreme Court of this district, and was conducted with great zeal and ability. It resulted in a disagreement of the jury; but the cause has been again placed upon the calendar and will shortly be retried

If any guilty persons shall finally escape punishment for their offenses, it will not be for lack of diligent and earnest efforts on the part of the prosecution.

I trust that some agreement may be reached which will speedily enable Congress, with the concurrence of the Executive to afford the commercial community the benefits of a national EANKEUPT LAW.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, with its accompanying documents, presents a full statement of the varied operations of that department. In respect to the Interior, of the Interior, of the Interior, with its accompanying documents, presents a full statement of the varied operations of that department. In respect to the Interior, of the Interior, of the Interior, or seriously modified the views to which I devoted much space in a former communication to Congress. I renew the recommendation herein contained as to extending to the Indian the protection of the law allotting land in severally to such as desire it, and making suitable provision for the education of youths. Such prov sion as the Secretary forcibly maintains will prove unavailing unless it is broad enough to include all who are able and willing to make use of it, and should not solely relate to intellectual training, but also to instruction in such manual labor and simple industrial arts as can be made praotically available.

Among the important subjects which are included within the Secretarys' reports, which will doubtless furnith occasion for Congressional action, may be mentioned the neglect of the railroad companies to which large grants of land were made by the acts of 1862 and 1864 to take title thereto, and their consequent inequitable exemption from local taxation.

EDUCATION.

No survey of our material condition can fail to

take title thereto, and their consequent inequitable exemption from local taxation.

EDUCATION.

No survey of our material condition can fail to suggest inquiries as to the moral and intellectual progress of the people. The census returns disclose an alarming state of illiteracy in certain parts of the country where the provision for schools is grossly inadequate. It is a momentous question for the decision of Congress, whether imprediate substantial aid should be extended by the General Government for supplementing the efforts of private beneficence, and of State and Terriforial legislation in behalf of education. The regulation of

INTER-STATE COMMENCE

has already been the subject of your deliberations. One of the incidents of the marvelous extension of the rullway system of the marvelous extension of the rullway system of the country has been the adoption of such measures by the corporations which own or control the roads as has tended to impairit e advantages of healthful competition, and make hurtful discriminations in the adjustment of freightage. These inequalities have been corrected in several of the States by appropriate legislation, the effect of which is necessarily restricted to the limits of their own territory. So far as such mischiefs affect commerce between the States or between any one of the States and a foreign country, they are subjects of national concern, and Congress alone can afford relief.

THE SUPPRESSION OF POLYGALYY.

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they are subjects of national concern, and Congress alone can afford relief.

THE SUPPRESSION OF POLYGAMY.

The results which have thus far attended the enforcement of the recent statute for the suppression of polygamy in the Territories are reported by the Secretary of the Interior. It is not probable that any additional legislation in this regard will be deemed desirable until the effect of existing laws shall be more closely observed and studied. I congratulate you that the Commissioners under whose supervision those laws have been put in operation are encouraged to believe that the evil at which they aim may be suppressed without resort to such radical measures as in some quarters have been thought indispensable for success.

The close relation of the General Government to the Territories preparing to be great States may well engage your special attention. It is there that the Indian disturbances mainly occur, and that polygamy has found room for its growth. I cannot doubt that a careful survey of Territorial legislation would be of the highest utility. Life and property would become more secure. The liability of outbreaks between Indians and whites would be securely guarded, and better progress be made in the instruction of the young.

ALASKA.

ALASKA.
Alaska is still without any form of civil government. If means were provided for the edu-cation of its people, and for the protection of their lives and property, the immense resources of the region would invite permanent settle-ments and open new fields for industry and en-

AGRICULTURE.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture presents an account of the labors of that department during the past year, and includes information of much interest to the general rubble. PRESERVATION OF FORESTS

public.

The condition of the forests of the country, and the wasteful manner of their destruction taking place, give cause for serious apprehension. Their action in protecting the earth's surface, in modifying the extremes of climate, and in regulating and sustaining the flow of springs and streams, is not well understood, but their importance in relation to the growth and prosperity of the country cannot be safely disregarded. They are fast disappearing before destructive fires, and the lexitimate requirements of our increasing population, and their total extinction cannot long be delayed, unless better methods than now prevail shall be adopted for their protection. The attention of Congress is invited to the necessity of additional legislation to secure the preservation of the valuable forests still remaining on the public domain, especially in the extreme Western States and Territories, where the necessity for their protection is greater than in less mountainous regions, and where the prevailing dryness of the climate renders their restoration if they are once destroyed well nigh impossible.

Appointments to Public Service.

The communication which I made to Congress at its first session in November last contained a somewhat full statement of my sentiments in relation to principles and rules which ought to govern appointments to public service. Refer-

relation to principles and rules which ought to govern appointments to public service. Refer-ring to the various plans which had therefore been the subject of discussion in the National Legislature, plans which in the main were modeled upon the system which obtains in Great Britain, but which lacked cgrmodeled upon the system which obtains in Great Britain, but which lacked certain of the prominent features whereby that system is distinguished. I felt bound to intimate my doubts whether they, or any of them, would afford adequate remedy for the evils which they aimed to correct. I declared, nevertheless, that if the proposed measures snould prove acceptable to Congress, they would receive the unhesitating support of the Executive. Since the suggestions were submitted for your consideration, there has been no legislation upon the subject to which they receive the unhesitating support of the executive. Since the suggestions were submitted for your consideration, there has been no legislation upon the subject to which they recrease in the public interest in that subject, and the people of the country, apparently without distinction of party, have, in various ways, and upon frequent occasions, given expression to their earnest wish for prompt and definite action. In my judgment such action should no longer be postponed. I may add that my own sense of its pressing importance has quickened by observation in a practical phase of the matter to which attention has more than once been called by my predecessors.

THE CIVIL LIST

now comprises 100,000 persons, the larger part of whom must, under the terms of the constitution.

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THE CIVIL LIST

now comprises 100,000 persons, the larger part of whom must, under the terms of the constitution, be selected by the President either directly or through his own appointees. In the early years of the administration of the Government, the personal direction of the appointments to the civil service may not have been an irksome task for the Executive, but now that the burden has increased fully a hundred fold, it has become greater than he ought to bear, and it necessarily divarts his time and attention from the proper discharge of his duties, no less delicate and responsible, and which, in the very nature of things, cannot be delegated to other hands. In the judgment of not a few who have given study and reflection to this matter, the nation has outgrown the provisions which the constitution has established for filling the minor offices in the public service. But whatever may be thought of the wisdom or expediency of changing the fundamental law in this regard, it is certain that much relief may be afforded, not only to the President and to the heads of the departments, but to the Senators and Representatives in Congress.

I trust that before the close of the present session some decisive action may be taken for the correction of the evils which inhere in the present methods of appointment, and I assure you of my hearty co-operation in any measures which are likely to conduce to that end as to the most appropriate term and tenure of the official life of the subordinate employes of the Government. It seems to be generally agreed that, whatever their extent or character, the one should be definite and the other stable, and that neither should be regulated by zeal in the service of party or fidelity to the fortunes of an individual. It matters little to the people at large what competent person is at the head of this department or that bureau, if they feel assured the removal of on

Executive appointments during the four years immediately preceding Mr. Garfield's accession to the Presidency, was 2,695; of this number 214, or 3 per cent., involved the r. moval of previous incumbents. The rates of removals to the whole number of appointments was much the same during each of those tour years. In the first year, with 793 appointments, there w re 74 removals, or 9.3 per cent.; in the second, with 917 appointments, there were 125 removals, or 9.3 per cent.; in the second, with 917 appointments, there were 418 removals, or 10 per cent.; in the fourth, with 429 appointments, there were 87 removals, or 8.6 per cent.; in the four months of President Garfield's administration there were 394 appointments and 87 removals, 22.7 per cent. Precisely the same number (97) have taken place in the fourteen months which have since clapsed, but they constitute only 75 per cent. of the whole number of appointments, 125 within that period, and less than two-sixths of the entire list of officials (3,489), exclusive of the army and navy, which is filled by Presidential appointment.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

I declare my approval of such legislation as

and navy, which is filled by Presidential appointment.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

I declare my approval of such legislation as may be found necessary for supporting the existing provisions of law in relation to political assessment. In July last I authorized a public amouncement that employes of the Government should regard themselves as at liberty to exercise their pleasure in making or refusing to make political contributions, and that their action in that regard would in no manner affect their official stations. In this amouncement I acted upon the view which I had always maintained, and still maintain, that, a public officer should be as absolutely free as any other citizen to give or to withhod a contribution for the aid of the political party of his choice. It has, however, been urged, and doubtless not without foundation in it, that, by the solicitation of superiors and by other modes, such contributions shave at times been obtained from persons whose only motive for riving has been a fear of what might befall them if they reused. It goes without saying that such contributions are not voluntary. In my judgment, their collection should be prohibited by law. A bill which will effectually suppress them will receive my cordial approval.

DISTEICT OF COLUMBIA.

Instruct of columbia.

Ihope that, ! owever numerous and urgent may be the demends upon your attention, the interest of this District will not be fo gotten. The denial to its residents of the great Fright of suffrige in all its relations to national, State and musicipal action imposes on Congress the duty of afferding them the best administration which its wi-dem can devise.

The report of the District Commissioners indicates certain measures whose adoption would seem to be very desirable. I instance in particular those which relate to average of taxes, to steam railroads, and to assessments of real property. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

erty.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

Among he questions which have been the topic of recent debate in the halls of Congress, none are of greater gravity than the sregarding the ascentainmen of the vote for Presidential Electrical and the specific forms. ascertainmen of the vote for Presidential Elect-ors and the intentment of the constitution in its provisions for devolving the Executive functions upon the Vice-President when the President suffirs from inability to discharge the powers and daties of his office. I trust that no embarrassment may result from a failure to determine these questions before another na-tional election.

determine these questions before another actional election.

CONCLUSION.

The closing year has been replete with blessings for which we owe to the Giver of all good our reverent acknowledgment. For the uninterrupted harmony of our foreign relations; for the decay of sectional animosities; for the exuberance of our harvests, and the triumphs of our mining and manufacturing industries; for the prevalence of health, the spread of intellicence, and the conservation of the public credit; for the growth of the country in all the elements of national greatness—for these and countless other blessings—we should rejoice and be glad. I trust that under the inspiration of this great prosperity, our counsels may be harmonious and that the dictates of prudence, patriotism, justice and cononny may direct the adoption o measures in which the Cengress and the Executive may heartily unite.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1882.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Annual Report of Commissioner Raum Green B. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury, says that taxation by internal revenue has increased from \$113,000,000 in 1879 to \$146.5 0.000 in 1881, and he estimates the reccipts for this year at \$145,000,000. He believes the revenues should be reduced from \$10,0 0,000 to \$70,000,000 annually, and that, if they are continued at the present rate, the Treasury would contain a surplus in a short time which would necessitate the purchase of bonds, the demand for which by the Government would chance their value at the cost of the reople. As to the manner in which the reduction of the internal revenue should be made, the Commissioner says that sound policy dictates that the relief should fall upon those articles which form the necessaries of life and those interests which are of pressi g importance to the county. He thinks the duty on sugar, now amounting to \$12,000,000 yearly should be abolished, and that home producers, as an offect to the 'oss of protection, be given a bounty of 20 cents on each pound manufactured. The Commissioner estimates the stock of distilled spirits in bond at about equal to six years' consumption, and thinks an extension of the bonded period is a pressing want of the trade. As the manufacturers, to avoid withdrawal of their projectly, and consequent payment of taxes, are thinking of exporting their whisky and then reimporting and storing to incustoms bended within safety, without putting the manufacturers to this outlay. The Commissioner is opposed to any medification of the tax on tobacco, except so this outlay. The Commissioner is opposed to any medification of the tax on tobacco, except so far as may be necessary to equalize the tax upan cigars.

The report shows that the total receipts of the Government for the fiscal year from all saures. mand for which by the Government would

upon cigars.

The report shows that the total receipts of the Government for the fiscal year from all sources of internal revenus were \$138.84.09. This aggregate was collected in the States as follows: gregate was collected in the States as follows:
Alabama. \$ 40,501 Missouri. \$ 7,541,256
Arizora. 45,464 Monta a. 63,601
Arkansas. 165,751 Nebraska. 1,10,116
Calitornia. 412,639 Nevada. 49,163
Colorido. 247,007 New Hamp. 349,942
Connecticut. 655,768 New Jersey. 5,451,631
Dakota. 657,467 New Mexico. 55,993
Delaware. 350,998 New York. 19,414,435
Florida. 250,155 Ohio. 18,357,075
Idabo. 88,90 Oregon. 88,639
Illinois. 28,251,950 Pennsylvania. 2,566,89
Indiana. C,487,647 Rh. Island. 257,178
Iowa. 1,437,787 S. Carolina. 119,010
Kansas. 264,009 Tennessee. 997,139
Kentuckv. 10,529,8 4 Fexas. 258,393
Louisiana. 918,375 Utah. 44,533
Maine. \$5,258 Vermont. 56,358
Maryland. 2,873,814 Virginia. 6,225,531
Massachusetts. 2,037,759 Washington. 3,192,591
Mississippi. 94,0,99 Wyoming. 20,855
The increase for the last fiscal year over the year preceding year.
The tobacco tax of the last fiscal year over the receipts for the prec-ding year.
The tobacco tax of the last fiscal year was \$47,391,988, as against \$42,854,991 the preceding year.
Fermented liquors paid a tax during the last Alabama..... \$ 40,501, Missouri.... \$ 7,541,2 6

\$47,391,988, as against \$42,534,991 the preceding year.

Fermented liquors paid a tax during the last fiscal year of \$16,153,920 and \$18,700,241 the preceding year.

Earks and bankers paid during the last fiscal year a revenue tax of \$5,253,453, and for the preceding year \$1,762,208.

There is a singular fact shown by the report. It is that the consumption of cigarettes is on the decrease. In 1873 the revenue derived from the tatticle was 'ut \$40,638. From that figure it jumped rapidly each year until for 1881 it was \$992,941. For the last fiscal year, however, the recepts on ecount of cigarettes were \$972,570, showing a de reuse of \$20,411, which represents a large felling off in cigarette consumption.

The Commissioner 'sports that the condition of the internal-revenue service is all that could be desired.

The Bureau of Printing and Engraving.

The annual report of Col. Irish, Chief of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, shows that during the year there were completed and delivcred 7,641,103 sheets of notes and securi ies of a face value of \$3.9, 57.70?: 24.251.459 sheets of internal revenue and customs cigar stamps, conternal revenue and customs cigar stamps, containing 987.:21, 49 stamps; 649,519 sheets of checks, drafts, etc. The aggregate expensitures for the year were \$9.8,766. Of this amount there was expended in the execution of work for the various bureaus of the Treasury Department and other departments, and reimbursed by them from proper appropriations under their con rol, \$588,950. The aggregate exrenditures of the year, over those of the preceding year, deducting from the expenditures of renditures of the year, over those of the preceding year, deducting from the expenditures of that year the amounts paid for paper and expenses thereon, which, this year, were paid by a separate appropr at on, were a little less than is per cent., and the increase in deliveries was a lit le over 2° per cent. The increase in the number of employes was about 10 per cent. At the close of the war the regular force of the bureau consisted of about 1,000 employes.

CURRENCY AND COIN.

Points from the Report of the Comptroller

of the Currency. The report of the Comptroller of the Currency contains tables showing the amounts of United States bonds held by National banks. State banks, savings-banks and private bankers on the 1st of November, 1882, and also showing the amount and distribution of the coin and paper currency of the country at the same date. National banks held on Nov. 1, 1882, as security for circulation and for public deposits and other

circulation and for public deposits and other purposes, \$3.6,538,40 of interest-bearing bonds of the United States. This is nearly \$30,00,000 less than the amount he'd on Nov. 1, 1881, and about \$7,000,000 less than for the corresponding date in 1880.

Banking asso-dations other than national ho d these bonds as follows: State banks in twenty-one States, \$3,39,172; trust companies in five States, \$3,39,172; trust companies in five States, \$35,739,172; trust companies in five States, \$33,752,442. There has been during the past year a decrease of about \$2,000,000 in the amount held by States banks and trust companies, and an increase of nearly \$27,000,000 in the amount held by goographial divisions by these associations in 1882 was as follows: Eastern States, \$42,607,248; Middle States, \$197,1-5,259; Southern States, \$263,35; Western States, \$3,309,44; Pacific States, \$20,020,175; total, \$287,460,426. These returns have here comfil of from reports made by the officers of different States, which have been forwarded by them to the Comptroller.

Interest-bearing funded debt of the United States was in November last \$1,418,680,200. The total amount of bonds held by the national banks, State banks and savings banks at the nearest corresponding date that could be ascertained was \$656,633,357, which amount is not greatly less than one-half of the whole interest-bearing debt.

be ascertified was \$0.0,030,307, which amount is not greatly less than one-half of the whole interest-bearing debt.

Similar facts have been also ascertained from returns make by State banks, savings banks and private bankers to the Treasury Department for the purposes of taxation, showing that the banks and bankers of the country exclusive of mational banks held. showing that the banks and bankers of the country, exclusive of national banks, held an average amount of United States could during six menths ending May 1st last as follows: Sivings banks, \$.42,035,732; Statibanks and trust commanies, \$22,214,430; private baneers, \$14,870,745. The amount of bonds given in the returns to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which is the amount invested in United States bonds, and may include premium as well as the principal of bonds, is \$16,60,000 more than the amount obtained trop returns to State officers. The differ-

Side 0.000 more than the amount obtained trom returns to State officers. The difference is small, and the amounts obtained from one source serve to corroborate the general accuracy of the returns obtained from the other. In referring to the distribution of coin and paper currency, the Comptroller says:

From Nov. 1, ISSL to Nov. 1, ISS2, the production of gold by the mines of the United States is estimated at \$43,359,021, and the amount of gold exported from the country in excess of the amount imported has been \$35,122,536. The difference, \$7,236,485, is the more seduring the year. The Director of the Mint estimates that \$2,00,000 of this amount has been used in the arts, leaving amount has been used in the arts, leaving \$4.53,485 as the increase in the stock of gold remaining in the country and available for circulation. The total excess of imports of circulation. The total excess of imports of go'd over exports from the date of resumption to Nov. 1, 1882, has been \$161,311,578, and the total gold product of the mints of the United States for the ame period is estimated to have been \$147,000,021. This is the first year since 1879 during which the exportation of gold has exceeded the importation. During the last two month—September and O tober, 1882—the imports have, however, slightly exceeded the exports. The amount of standard silver dollars coined during the year has been \$27,057,175, and the total amount coined up to Nov. 1, 1882, since the passage of the law of Feb. 28, 1878, authorizing their coinage, has been \$128,823,880. The amount of gold coin held by bands \$4an. 1, 1879, was \$46,000,000, and on Nov. 1, 1882, \$112,000,000.

Nov. 1, 1852, \$112,000,000.

The amount of silver coin held by these institutions at the same data was respectively \$6,00,000 and \$134,00,000, and of currency \$167,000,000 and \$134,00,000. The gold coin held by the Treasur r on Jan. 1871, was \$112,00,000, and on Nov. 1, 1882, \$1.50,000,000 and \$1.50,000 and \$ \$1.5.00 0.0.0; of silver at correspond up dates, \$3..00,000 and \$123 0.00,000; and of currency, \$4.000,000 and \$25,000,000; making the a gregate amount of coin and currency held by the banks and the treasury \$552,447,478.

AGRICULTURE.

Commissioner Loring's Annual Report. George B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, in his annual report to the President, estimates the following as the grain

Wheat 41,000.00
Oats
Barley 45,000,000
Rye 20,07,600
Buckwheat 12,000,000
Buckwhert 12,000,000 "The business of manufacturing sugar
from sorghum at the cepartment," says the
report, "having failed in 1881, and having
turniseed discouragement to those engaged
in it, I have called upon sorghum manufact-
urers themselves for such information as
they could furnish in an accurate manner
for the benefit of the industry they repre-
sent. I have also made the same re-
quest of the manufacturers of sugar
from beets. I have received assur-
ances from nearry 100 manufacturers that they will contribute to
nrers that they will contribute to
this work, and feel confident I shall in this
way receive a great amount of valuable in-
formation. I have endeavored, from the be-
gianing of my connection with the depart-
graning of my connection with the repair-
ment, so to conduct the work performed
here, as part of that interesting investigation
into the values of sarghum now going on in
the field of the farmer and the mill of the

manufacturer and laboratory of the chemist, as to secure for what appears to be a growing industry all the information which uning industry all the information which the prejudiced science and the best practical skill c.n provide; and I trust the knowledge I have gathered will, when published, be found to be of value

Two sites, both in Colorado, have been selected for artesian wells.

In the forestry division increased activity has near shown a smooth agent having been

has been shown, a special agent having been am ointed to collect information west of the Mississippi

A MAIL MARVEL.

Initiating Cheap Postage - The Ehrlich Combination Letter and Envelope Adopted by the Government. [Washington Telegram.]

The Postmaster General has taken a step which it is believed in some quarters will materially affect the future operations and reforms of the department. This was in the conclusion of a contract with Mr. Leo Ehrlich, of St. Louis, for the use of his recent ingenions invention of combination letter-sheet and envelope. The contract was signed to-day. By the middle of January the Ehrlich invention will be on sale at the principal postoffices in the country, in the shape o a letter-sheet and envelope and stamp, all for 3 cents, and a circular letter and envelope and samp for I cent adding cut, of paper nd s amp for 1 cent, adding c **t or paper. The unstamped arti le will h d its way into the market th our h the s attenery world. This is a return to the simplicity of corres-This is a return to the simplicity of correspondence as it was before envelopes we reinvented, without returning to he disadvanages of sealing wax, tapers and wafers. This ingle etter shees are manufactured with gummed flaps, which, when the sheet is folded, lan over the two open edges and easier the missive. The Government stamp is to be embossed on one of those flaps which comes was like the flat. fovernment stamp is to be embosed on one of these flaps, which comes over like the flat n an envelope, and the whole thing is licked, stamped and sealed with the same motion. This brings the stamp where he old wafers and seal used to be, instead of being upon the upper right-hand corner. The Postmaster will not be compelled to

apply the cancellation stamp, as the letters cannot be opened nor the emon sed stamp removed without destroying the stamp. While the whole arrangement looks like a neat trick, the principal advantage is its cheapness, both to the Government and to the general public.

THE POSTOFFICE.

Synopsis of the Report of the Assistant Postmaster General.

The annual report of Frank Hatton, the First Assistant Postmaster General, shows that there are now 46,512 postoffices in operation. During the year ending Oct. 30, 1,447 have been discon inned and 3,166 estab'ished. The total appointments during the year were 12,343. There have been employed during the year 3,115 carriers m 113 of the principal cities, being an increase of 254 carriers. The service during the year has been extended to Augusta, Me., Burlington, Vt., and Concord, N. H. The cost of the service was \$2,623,523, leaving an unexponded balance of \$1,735, to the gredit of pended balance of \$1,786 to the credit of

pended balance of \$1,735 to the credit of this division.

The aggregate postage on local matter at all the free-delivery offices was \$3,\$16,576.09, being \$542.945.70 more than for the previous year, ard \$1,193,316.45 more than the cost of the service; a per centum increase of postage on local matter of 16.50, and 4.93 increase in the cost of the service.

The average cost per piece of handling matter was \$23 mills, a decrease of one-tenth of a mill as compared with the preceding

The average cost per piece of handling matter was 2.3 mills, a decrease of one-tenth of a mill as compared with the preceding year. The average cost per carrier (computed on pay of carriers and incidental expenses) was \$\$55.75, a decrease of \$37.79.

The aggregate pieces h n fled b the c r-ricrs during the year was 114.832,832 in New York, \$2,897.60 in Boston, 27.285.2 7 in Omcinuati, 144.834,863 in l'hiladelphia, 41,665,249 in St. Louis, and 23,46,213 in San Francisco. The Chicago service did the most work, as is shown by the fact that in this city each carrier handled an average of \$19,6.2 pieces, as compared with an average of \$3,260 in Boston, and \$3,817 in Philadelphia. The pistage on local matter was \$253,716 in Chicago, \$1,62,667 in New York, and \$488,777 in Phi adeiphia.

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, for the office of the First Assistant Postmaster General aggregate \$19,860,091, of which \$10,132,191 is for Postmasters, \$4,85,7000 for clerks and 3,00,000 for carriers. The estimates for the next year show an increase of \$2,227,001 over the appropriations for the current year.

The report concludes as follows:

of \$2,227,000 over the appropriations for the current year.

The report concludes as follows:

"In closing the above statement it is proper to say that, unless the original appropriations for the last fiscal year had been in some instances considerably increased by subsequent legislation during the last session of Congress the postal business, so far sinsequent legislation during the last session of Congress, the postal business, so far as the allowances of this bureau for the service are concerned could not have been conducted so satisfactorily as it has been. I hope that an equally liberal spirit will be manifested by Congress in the consideration of the present estimates, and that there will be no hesitation among the members of that hody in doing all that seems reasonals and body in doing all that seems reasonable and proper to aid in promoting the efficiency of the postal service by granting the enlarged appropriation asked for."

THE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Abstract of the Supervising Agent's Report. Supervising Special Ag nt Martin, of the Treasury Department, in his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 0, 1882, s. ows that the amount recovered on account of seizures, fines and suits was \$59,579; increased duties, \$769,446; miscel'ancous, \$12, 15; number of seizures, 217; apprised value, '91,475; redu tion in expenses recommended, \$18,322; number of arrests, 54; number of reports, 58 relate to snugging, 319 to under valuation 64 to misconductor customs officers, 1-2 to seizures, 1-9 to inspection of customs districts, 15 to suits commenced, and 2,2 9 to miscellaneous subjects. The Supervising Special Agent says: "To secure more efficient and honest a ministration of customs service throughout the country, a consolidation of collection districts and abolition of a large number of ports, at some of which there are no duties collected, and at others where the expenses are largely in excess of the receipts, would seem absolutely necessary, and in this connection it is gratifying to know that during the lest session of Congress a bill 10r the consolidation of all fees and giving the Collectors fixed salaries we sint oduced by a member of the House, who was formerly a special a tent and faseizures, fines and suits was \$59,579; infees and giving the Collectors fixed salaries
w s int oduced by a member of the House,
who was formerly a special a vent and familiar with the wants of the struce. Respec ing smu-gling, he says: "Through the
activity and vigilance of the officers
of this service, assisted large y by
local customs officers, smu-gling
has been confined to very narrow
limits. The seizure on the night of the 3d
of Lawary lest of realty a top of conjunt limits. The seizure on the night of the 3d of January last of yearly a ton of opium valued at \$25,00, while an attempt was being made to land it from the steamship City of Tokio at the wharf of the Pacific M il Steamship Company, is the largest and m stimportant case of smuggling discovered during the year. It is reported that the business of orium smugging on the Pacific coast has been carried on by an organized company, which includes capitalists, Castom House employes, steam hip employes, local politiciaus and Chinamen. Alt customs officers suspected of complicity with smugglers have I een dismissed from the service." On the subject of undervaluation, Mr. Martin says: "Investigation has shown that, upon the advice of an agent, foreign manufacturers often involve construed goods far below the cost of production. It is estimated that less than 40 per cent of the 60 percentum ad-valorem duty on 8 lk is collected in consequence of the undervaluation of that article."

MELVILLE'S PATHETIC STORY.

A Graphic Description of the Finding o

DeLong and Party. A Washington telegram says: In the Jeannette Court Engineer Melv lle continued his account of the search for De Long and party. Ti e narrative was very pathetic, and the speaker told the etory in a straightforward manner. He gave details of the discovery of the party frozen to death on the banks of the Lena. The attention of the searchers wis first attracted by hat reles sticking out of the snow. U on seeing these, the pury advanced a few steps when tiey saw a hand reaching out in the snow, which atterward proved to be DeLong's The rest of the pirty teen discovered the remains of a fire marthem, and evidence a that the unfortunate men had been uying to remove their effects with supposed view of reaching the banks of the river. Melvide said they evidently recognized the fact that if they died near the work of the river their bedies would be carried away by the flood. Me vide examined near the body into the said they are they are the said they are the said they are they are the said they are the said they are they are they are they are they are they are the said they are they are they are they are they are they are the said they are the said they are the said they are they ar the searchers was first attracted by

The lodies were all frozen to the ground The lodies were all frozen to the ground, but as soon as discovered were pried up, ro led tog ther and coverel with tent cloth. It was found when Ambler's body was turned over that he clutched DeL ng's pistol. From this Melvi la drew the infarence that D Long died be ore Amber; an that the latter had taken the pistol to keep off animals. May like gave directions to have D Long's body taken out of the snow and placed in a hut near by He also directed that the remaining lodies be very carefully preserved, and any article found on their persons.

Our Manufacturing Industries.

A speci I census bulletin recently issued presents the following a at stical data respecting havarious manufacturing industries of the country:

The whole sie slaughtering and meat pacing industry compris a 57: establishments, , ith a capital o. \$49,419,213, and cm-

ploys 27,397 hands. The annual expenditure for wages amounts to \$10,508,530. The cost of raw material of all kinds argregates \$267,738,902, and the value of manufactured

product \$333,552,413.

In agricul ur l implements the c pital invested is \$62,109,665; value of materials used \$31,531,170; amount of wages paid, \$15,359,610; value of manufactured p. oducts, \$68,640,486.

In boot and shoe manufacture there are 1,959 establishments 1,959 establishments, emp oying 111,152 hands; capita, \$42,904,025; value of materials used, \$102,442,442; wages, \$43,001,485; value of manufactured products, \$166,059,-350.

In lumber the capital is \$1\$1.1\$6.192; value In tumber the capital is \$15,150,152, value of materials, \$146,155,355; products, \$233,307,-729; wages, \$31,845,974
In paper manufacture the capital is \$46,-241,202; materials, \$33,931,997; value of products, \$55,109,914; amount paid for wages, \$8,524,855.

PUBLIC PRINTING OFFICE.

Proposed General Engraving Establish-

Public Printer Rounds will recommend to Congress that a photo-lithographic and general engraving establishment be added to the Government Printing Office. Almost ev ery one of the greater publications of the Government now involves more or less illustrations. The drawings, with the copy, are simply sent to the Public Printer, with directions to issue the books. The result is that a large amount of the appropriation for the office is annually consumed in the manner, about which there is a good th's manner, about which there is, a good deal of uncertainty unfer the present plan of doing the work. There being no appliances at the Governmen Printing Office for making lithographs, engravings or maps, the Public Printer is obliged to advertise for bids and let the contract to outs de parties for doing the wors. The result is very often that owing to a understanding among the for doing the wors. The result is very often that, owing to an understanding among the lithographers, of which there are not many estab ishments, or from other causes, it is impossible to get a very low rate for the work which is obliged to be done. The lowest responsible bidders having secured the contract, the publication of the volume then depends upon the promptness with which they execute their agreement. The Public Printer may have all the type set or even the letter press ready, and then have to wait weeks and perhaps months before the volume can be bound, owing to the delays in the delivery of the illustrations. There are two great objects to be gained by the government doing its own work—cheapthe government doing its own work—cheapness and rapidity.

CHIEF ENGINEER WRIGHT.

His River and Harbor Budget for 1883-84 Gen. Wright, Chief of Engineers, in his an nual report to the Secretary of War, recommends the expenditure of the amounts mentioned below during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884:

For the improvement of Western rivers and harbors: Mississippi river, between II linois and Ohio rivers, \$1,000,000—the appropriation asked for to be applied to completing the works now progressing, and beginning new works below Foster's island; removing snags from the Mississippi, from the mouth of the Missouri to Vicksburg. \$170,000; rem ving snags from the Missouri, from the mouth to Fort Benton, Montana, \$80,000; survey of the Missouri, from the mouth to Fort Benton, Montana, \$50,000; improvement of the Missouri, from the mouth to Sinux City, \$1,000,000; estimated amount required to complete existing project, \$7,150,000; improving the Mississippi; From St. Paul to Das Moines rapids, \$750,000; from Des Moines rapids to mouth of Illinois river, \$500,000; res-raoirs upon headwaters of Mississippi, \$500,000; improvement Ohio river, \$500,000; improvement Ohio river, \$600,000; Duluth harbor, \$10,000; harbor of refuge Milwankee bay, \$300,000; Wisconsin river, \$500,000; Chicago harbor, \$250,000. priation asked for to be applied to complet-

SUPERVISING INSPECTOR DUMONT.

His Report upon the Steamboat Inspection

Supervising Inspector General Dumont, in his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30 last, gives the following statistics of the steamboat inspection service: Number of vessels inspected, 5,117; tonnage of same 1,208,564; officers Reensed, 20,467, showing an increase over the previous year in the number of vessels of 338, in tonnage of 74. 561, and the number of licensed officers, 2,669. The total receipts from all sources during the year were \$279,889:30; total expenditures, \$227,615.63; receipts over expenditures, \$227,615.63; receipts over expenditures, \$52,273.67. The total number of accidents to steam vessels during the year, resulting in less of life, were forty-one. Leves lost from accidents to steam vess. Is 205, of which but fitty-sax we've lives of passengers. Total persons car ied during the year, 354.070,447. This number ivided by 2.5, the number of lives lest, shows one life lo-t to each 1,727,172 per-ons carried, as against one life lo-t in each 55,714 persons carried in the fifty-one years previous to the enactment of fifty-one years previous to the cnactment of the first efficient steamboat laws. In the year last-named therewere 39,600,000 p ssen-gers carried, and 700 l ves lost.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Supervising Architect Hill's Report.

Supervising Architect James G. Hill, of the Treasury Department, has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasn y his annual report for the year ended Sept. 30, 1882. The reprishment with following amounts to have been extended upon the various public buildings in the West, and also the unexpended balances of approp lations remaining in the treasury at the clo-e of the year:

	Am un-	
	Expended	Balance.
Cincinnati Custom House	. \$.Ā1, 3 31. 1	\$4 2,545.85
Chicago Custom House	18,601.81	23,339.85
Cleveland Custom House.	81,218.65	161,190.08
Kan. City Custo n H suse.	26 646.51	182,519.63
Little R'k. Custom House.	14,765,33	1,870,82
Memphis Custom H use	95,744,58	155,313 10
Nashville Custom House .	51,295 83	6.673.20
N. Orleans Custom House.		€9.65≤.15
Padu-at Court House		£6,262.51
Ptt-burgh Court House.	70,2:9.91	262,634. 9
St. L wis Cus om House.	451,480,43	590,172,22
Toledo Custom Hous?		197,455.37
Topeka Custom House		93,3,9,47
-		

The Sounds of Venice. I should go even further than I went

just now, and say that the voice of the gondolier is, in fact, the sound of Venice. There is scarcely any other, and that, indeed, is part of the interest of the place. There is no noise there save distinctly human noise; no rumbling, no vague uproar, nor rattle of wheels and hoofs. It is all articulate, personal sound. One may say, indeed, that Venice is, emphatically, the city of conversation; people talk all over the place, because there is nothing to interfere with their being heard. Among the populace it is a kind of family par-The still water carries the voice, ty. The still water carries the voice, and good Venetians exchange confidence at a distance of half a mile. It saves a world of trouble. Their delightful garrulous language helps them to make Venetian life a long conversazione.— Henry James, Jr., in the Century.

Two hundred thousand people are asked to contribute a nickel apiece to build a church in Texas. It should be called the Church of St. Nickel-us, and when it is in operation it is to be hoped the old Nickel have less to do in Texas. | as they deserved to be.

Hannah & creechem. I suppose nearly every village on the New England coast has its traditional

story connected with the exploits of the

far-famed Captain Kidd, but the one to

which universal credit is given, in the small, secluded place in which I am now staying, may be new to some of your readers. It was told us by an old sea captain, one beautiful afternoon just toward dusk (which enhanced the effect of the tale), to while away part of an hour during which the wind left our little bark as "idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean." It seems, so the legend runs, that Captain Kidd, after an unusually successful expedition, entered the bay on the shores of which this village stands, in search of a safe repository for his ill-gotten gains. He selected a sheltered spot on an island in its center, and to guard against its ever being disturbed, he killed a village maiden named "Hannah," and left her spirit to watch over the place till his return. Years passed, and in all human probability Kidd had been many years dead, and there lay the treasure unclaimed, and to the somewhat indolent villagers it seemed a shame to miss the chance of acquiring wealth in such a rapid manner; so two of the most daring men started, at midnight, of course, and rowed in a light skiff to the fated spot, taking with them rods of the witch hazel, which, as every one knows, are unfailing indicators of the restingplace of any hidden treasure. They landed and slowly advanced inland, watching anxiously for the bending of their wands to show the spot where their hopes of wealth lay. At length the witch-hazel quivered, waved wildly round (there was no breeze), and finally drooped slowly, till it nearly touched the ground. The men seized their tools and eagerly set to work. Soon a deep pit yawned before them, and their strength was beginning to fail, when a dull metallic sound greeted their ears, and roused them to redoubled activity! They had struck something hard, and soon a heavy iron chest was exposed to yiew. It had two strong rings in the top, and these the men firmly grasped when at once there arose on the night the fearful scream of a woman! The chest was slowly drawn down into the earth, nearly pulling the men with it. On looking around they beheld themselves the center of a circle round which were moving white animals of every description, prancing and uttering the various cries of their species. The terrified men fied to the boat, where a new horror awaited them. When they tried to pull off, behold, "Hamah" at the stern, robed in white, her hair blowing in the wind and her eves gleaming with unnatural light, holding the boat fast to the shore. Their fear was great, but one, happily remembering what name was used to exercise evil spirits, cried in a loud voice, "Hannah, in the name of the living God, let go!" and she threw up her hands, shrank back and slowly vanished from their sight, and their boat was free. Having been once disturbed, "Hannah" can never rest, and any time passing the island at midnight you can hear her piercing cries. Skeptical "city people" say it is only the owls, but I have it on the authorily of the "oldest inhabitant" that it is none other than "Hannah Screechem." -- Boston Transcrict.

Robbed.

Conspicuous among the heroes of the English novels of fifty years ago, is the good-looking, gentlemanly highwayman. His method of robbing was so polite, and so gracefully emphasized by the motion of his white, handsome hand, that fine ladies responded without apparent fear to the courteous request, "May I trouble your ladyship for that elegant timepiece at your girdle?"

That the characters of these rascals were not overdrawn may be seen from the following anecdote related by Mrs.

Frances Anne Kembel. She says: . My mother had a slight personal acquaintance with some of the very last of these genteel Tyburn rascals. She lived, before her marriage, in a small country house beyond Finchley, to which my father and other young men of her acquaintance used to resort for an afternoon's sport of pigeon-shooting.

On one of these occasions some one of her habitual guests brought with him a friend, who was presented to my mother, and joined in the exercise of

skill. He was like a gentlemen in his appearance and manners, with no special peculiarity but remarkably white and handsome hands, and extraordinary dexterity in pigeon-shooting.

Captain Clayton was this man's name and his visit, nover repeated to my mother's house, was remembered as rather an agreeable event.

Soon after this several outrages were committed on the high-road which passed through Finchley. Moody, the celebrated comic actor, was stopped one evening as he was driving into town, by a horseman, who addressing him politely by name, demanded his watch and purse, which Moody surrendered.

Having done so, he was obliged to request his "very genteel" thief to give him money enough to pay his turnpike on his way into town. Whereupon the "gentleman of the road" re-turned him half-a-crown, and bad him a polite "good-evening."

Some time after this, news was

brought into Covent Garden, at rehearsal one morning, that a man arrested for highway robbery was at the Bow Street Police-office, immediately opposite the theatre. Several of the actors ran across the street, and among others Mr. Moody and Mr.

The latter immediately recognized my mother's white-handed, gentleman-like pigeon-shooter; and Moody his obliging MacHeath, of the Finchley common highway.
"Halloa! my fine follow," said the

actor to the thief, "is that you? Well, perhaps as you are here, you won't object to return me my watch, for which I have a particular value, and which won't be of any great use to you, now, I suppose."
"Lord love ye, Mr. Moody," replied

the highwayman, with a pleasant smile, "I thought you were coming to pay me the half-crown I lent you." Fortunately such fellows were hung,

Old-Time Houses.

The cottages and small houses of the last century-scattered not frequently over the older New England states, particularly over Eastern Massachusetts and found plentifully in New Jersey, not so plentifully in New York—arc, says Clarence Cook in the North American Review, the true type of a domestic architecture fitted to our climate and to our general mode of living. No doubt, although they are built, with few ex-ceptions, of wood, the original model could be found in New England, a country the charm of whose rural building consists greatly in the fact that stone or brick is the material univer-sally employed. With the exception of what are called half-timbered houses, I did not see in England a wooden house. In the older villages of Massachusetts, along the coast, it is as rare to find a house built of any material but wood.

That the model of the builders of

these New England houses had in mind and which they modified to meet their new wants, was a stone model, appears, however wherever ornament is attempted, or the graces of architecture are sought to be added to the bare necessities of building. And in the larger houses built by the earlier inhabitants the whole external structure and much of the internal fittings is a direct imitation of stone construction. Those familiar with the old town of Gloucester, in Massachusetts, will remember the handsome houses of Dr. Dale and Capt. David Low-the former still standing, the latter unhappily gone-destroyed to head off an advancing fire that ate up half the town. The house of Dr. Dale was the most picturesque of the two; its well-balanced proportions, the perfectly domestic expression of the whole, showed a feeling in the builder that to-day cannot be found among builders at all, and is so rarely met with in architects that I think it could number all the instances I ever knew on my thumbs.

Other examples than those I have named will be familiar to my readers. Abundant illustrations of their general characteristics may be found in Mr. Arthur Little's "Early New England Interior;" and one example, that of the Craigie House, at Cambridge, has a history for us all, as having been the headquarters of Washington while the army was in those parts, and later the lifelong residence of Longfellow. The exterior of the Poet's house had nothing to recommend it, but the internal arrangement and fittings were comfortable and dignified, and in parts, pic-turesque. The entrance-hall, in particular, always seemed to be a model of its kind. With the exception of certain details, principally those of the chimney-picces, there is little in these more pretending houses that can interest us or be of profit in our architectural studies.

Imight call attention to the thorough way in which all the work about them is done were not this thoroughness a characteristic of the time, shown in everything, from the exquisite sewing of the women—an art as utterly lost out of the world to-day as if it had never existed—up to the framing of wooden church spires, such as that of St. Paul's in New York, which stood a hundred years before it needed repairing. So well built are these large houses of the colonial time that it is only from the esthetic side they can be condemned for their servile imitation of stone, particularly where they have been well cared for.

As houses merely—places where hu-man beings can be healthy and comfortably housed—they are without fault; they have dry, large, well-built cellars and strong foundation walls; they are built of sound, well-seasoned timber, scientifically framed, and without a single one of the miserable make-shifts that discredit modern carpentry, and the skeleton of the house once set up, the whole was covered with wooden sheathing, which, whether it was honest clapboarding or planks laid flat to imitate ashlar (the angles in many case) cut to imitate chamfered stone quoids. was always of the best material and workmanship. Within, they were well planned for comfort and with ample provisions for elegance, so that to-day, when life, directly opposite of what it then was, is almost wholly external and given up to making a show, these handsome old-time rooms easily lend themselves as frames and back-grounds to the luxury of modern fittings and furniture.

A DETRIOT greeer is trying to make his friends believe that while he was stooping over some butter he was knocked senseless and robbed. An intelligent jury will decide whether the suspected parties did the knocking down or whether the smell of the butter was the guilty party. And as to to the robbery, there is butter sold in Detroit that no living man can rob of a single scent.—Pittsburyh Telegraph.

A San Francisco tailor who had made a la-de-dah young man a suit of clothes allowed him to try them on in the store. The young fellow walked toward the mirror at the front, gave one glance at the glass, seemed entirely suited with the suit and walked out of the front door into the street, leaving the old duds as a token of his regards. It was a walking suit.

LEWIS WAYERS, of Clifford, Susquehanna county, Pa., deserves a page in history. This is not because he was a brave soldier and suffered wounds, but because, being able to support himself and family, he doubts that he has a right to the pension granted him. He has, therefore, had his name stricken from the pension rolls.

PARENTS will not punish bad small boys; fool Judges dismiss them when they are arrrested; and so Providence has sent the toy pistol to thin them out. In a few years the small boy will be nearly extinct.

Within a radius of neventy-five miles from Montreal upward of 200 cheesa factories have been built within a comparatively short time.

A GREEN BAY (Wis.) mother writes: "Are the children of Arabi Bey called Arabi Beybies? Ours are called Green Beybies."

ONLY one third of the farmers of the United States use reapers or mowers.

Entered at the Post-Office, at Buchanan, Mich,, a Second-Class Matter.

SUBSCRIBERS' RECE'PTS. We wish all our subscribers to be particular to notice the date against their names upon their papers, and see that the account is right. We always give receipts for payments made on subscription and this slip should correspond with the last date n your receipt, and denote the time to which the subscriber has paid. If there is any mistake we wish to be notified at once. Never wait more than wo weeks for the date to be changed afterpayments made.

NOBLE!

Clothing,

The finest line of

BOOTS & SHOES

THE shortest day will soon be on hand.

MRS EVANS, of Leslie, Mich., paid a

orate the Odd Fellow's hall in this

um must be considerably afflicted with

THE M. E. Sunday school has recent-

a few contributions toward the support of government.

CHARLEY JOHNSON, of Niles, was in town Saturday. The small-pox left him quite speckled.

grees above zero at six o'clock. MR. E. C. BARMORE, of Adams, Neb.,

a former resident of this place, is visiting his Buchanan friends his week. Mrs. Geo. Sickapoose has been selected as missionary to teach the Chi-

nese in California, and will go hence in a few weeks. Mr. R. P. Micks, of the firm of La-

aged 56 years. . THE rabbit crop is suffering. It is no uncommon thing to see strings of twenty-five or thirty swinging over the

shoulder of a hunter. THE W. C. T. U. will hold its meetings each Tuesday afternoon during

the month of December at the residence of Mrs. S. Wells, on Main street.

of just such fellows getting too wet to THERE were an unusual number of

grangers in town yesterday to listen to the lecture by Hon. E. H. Kilborn which was pronounced by them ex-

versity will lecture in Kinyon's hall, for the benefit of the High School tomorrow evening. He will tell about the Island of Formosa..

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for January has put in its appearance ahead of the rest. This number is an exceptionally good one, opening with two elegant steel engravings.

Mr. John Searls sold four hogs at Mr. Croxon's market, in this place, that weighed, dressed, 1,651 pounds. They were of the Berkshire breed, one year old in September last.

MR. D. F. LUCAS brought from the farm of Geo. Hanley, on Wednesday. an ear of corn that is hard to beat. It contained twenty-eight rows of solid

in the running time of the St. Joseph Valley train. It will leave Buchanan at 3:10 P. M. instead of 12:45, and leave Berrien Springs at 5:00 P. M. instead of 5:40.

Before you buy your holiday goods look over the advertising columns of THE RECORD and learn who invites you to call and see them. A number speak to you in this issue.

FARMERS who have hogs to sell this fall are bandling the shekels. With the price ranging from five to seven cents it does not take much of a drove

to fill the pocket book.

THANKSGIVING WAS quite generally observed in this place, business places of all kinds being closed during the middle of the day, and all devoted themselves to thanks and turkey.

ABOUT forty of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Scott gave them a surprise party last Monday evening, taking with them a large stock of tin ware. Been married ten years.

THE County Treasurer's notice of the liquor tax collected in this county for 1882 appears in this paper. It shows the following number or saloons Niles, 15; St. Joseph, 12; Benton Harbor, 6; New Buffalo, 8; Berrien Springs, 2; Buchanan, 1; Galien, 1; Three Oaks, 1. In the list for Niles, those for D A. Smith and Sabin & Hudson are for the same saloon, making 14 for that city. Do you see anything about the sport favorable to Buchanan?

CHARLES EVANS was forty-four years old last Thursday, and so had a grand thanksgiving dinner for a few invited friends. They in return made him doubly thankful, by presenting him a rustic rocking chair.

A. H. Morrison bought all of the urkeys to be had in St. Joseph, for thanksgiving, and sent them around to the families of poor widows and others who could not afford a thanksgiving dinner for themselves.

WALTER HALL, clerk in the post office, took a holiday last Friday, and now has his left hand mangled and his face filled with powder. He went hunting, and an old shot gun burst in

Dr. Roe returned from his Florida trip Friday morning. The doctor is quite favorably impressed with the country and climate. He brought home with him some of the productions of that country.

MR. F. R. HARDING is fattening two fine grade Durham steers, for Christmas for one of the Niles butchers who has contracted for them at six cents per pound. Mr. Harding will have them in good condition. Weights will be announced at that time.

WE furnish our readers a larger amount of reading matter this week than usual, in form of a supplement containing the President's message, abstracts of the reports of departments and other valuable reading matter.

LIST of letters remaining uncalled for in the post office at Buchanan, Mich., for the week ending Dec. 7, 1882. S. P. Cady, Mrs. Albert Clark, Gene Dorse, L. B. Tryon.—Postal Card: Miss

Lost.-A mink fur boa was lost on the river road between this place and Berrien Springs, on Friday, Nov. 24. The finder will be suitably rewarded if he will leave the same at this office or with the owner, at the residence of V. Herrington, near Berrien Springs.

MRS. P. SPRAGUE, of Niles township, died Sunday night, after an illness of about four hours. The remains were buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Monday. The cause of her sudden death

A PRINT paper and box straw board factory is to be established in Niles. providing Niles raises a bonus of \$4, 000, which they ought to do in less than half that many minutes. The new establishment is said to represent great wealth.

TAKE NOTICE.—Marshal Russell wishes property owners to distinctly understand that the ordinance regardbe strictly enforced. Please bear in

sidewalks to investigate. While the brick is covered with ice, and the board with snow, the tar walks are clean, and like a solid stone. One has but to go up one side of Front street hill and

the collection of taxes of Niles township, during the month of December: Buchanan, Barmores' store, December 14, 21 and 28; Niles, First National Bank, each Friday and Saturday during the month.

E. B. STORMS, Treasurer.

I WILL be at the following places for the collection of taxes of Bertrand township, during the month of December: Niles, First National Bank, Dec. 8 and 23; Dayton, Dec. 19 and 27; Buchanan, at the bank, Dec. 20 and 30. and at my own home each Friday and saturday of the month.

Agricultural Meeting. The annual meeting of the Berrien County Agricultural Society will be held at the office of the Secretary, Monday, Dec. 11, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing officers. The directors will meet at 10 A.M., for the settlement of the year's business.

WANTED .- 75 cords of four-foot or 100 ccrds of three-foot, sound, green beach or maple body wood, to be delivered and piled in the shed at the Union school house, in the village of Buchanan, not later than the fifteenth day of March, A. D. 1883. Proposals for furnishing said wood, and specifying whether beach or maple, and if mixed, giving the relative quantity of each, also giving price per cord, will be received by the undersigned up to Dec. 25, 1882. - SETH SMITH,

A LETTER recently received by N. Hamilton, of this place, from Dr. A. T. Metcalf. of Kalamazoo. Past Grand Master of Masons of this State, pronounces the paper to which his name purports to have been signed, and which appeared in an article in this paper of the 23d ult., over the signature of John W. Harrison, a forgery. Somebody had better "look a leedle

WE have arrangements with the publishers of the North American Review by which we can furnish that most valuable magazine and the RECond for \$5.75, only seventy-five cents more than the cost of the Review alone. The well known qualities of the Review need no additional commenda-

Post No. 22, G. A. R., held last evening, be a great surprise to those who knew John Hanover, P. C. M. B. Gardner, S. V. C. Charles E. Terriere, J. V. C.

M. W. Slocum, Surgeon.

J. Brown, Chaplain.

Morris Lyon, Q. M.

J. M. Logan, O. D.

B. G. Clark, O. G.

FROM BERRIEN SPRINGS Dec. 5, 1882. the winter.

Boating on the river has ceased for A daily bus is running between this place and Berrien Centre railroad sta-

Allen Havener and Mrs. Graves were married last Sunday evening. John Anderson returned home to his

NEW BUFFALO ITEMS.

family, yesterday, after an absence of

Dec. 6, 1882. The weather has been exceptionally pleasant the past week. The roads are frozen solid, and it will be good wheeling in a very few days. Wood hauling is the principal busi-

ness which our farmers are engaged in at the present time.

Theodrick Hickman, of Three Oaks township, and his brother David, of Galena, Ind., returned from Northern Michigan last Friday, where they have been hunting, the last six weeks. They had a hand in killing three bears and

John S. Gibson, of Lakeside, shipped two wagon loads of garden seeds from this station to parties in Pennsylvania, this week.

Dr. Albert Hickman, of Hesston. Galena township, Laporte county, Ind., was in town Wednesday. He is think-

and wagon jack.

FROM THREE OAKS.

Our little town was filled with teams and hogs yesterday. William Bremer was buying them, and he got some

Mr. E. K. Eby, of Indian River, Mich., came home last evening to attend a wedding, which will come off this afternoon. We will mention it in

next week's items. The trouble in school is all settled, and Lemy Churchill goes to school.

in town yesterday. The post master's white horse is getting better.

Willie Wright is better, so that Mrs. Wright can work in the store again. There are a few cases of diphtheria in town yet, but of a mild form.

so they must be selling cheap. There will be a Sunday school con cert at the Congregational church, Friday evening of this week.

Taxes are low this year. I suppose it is because they have taken off the

A Sensation.

NEW BUFFALO, Dec. 6, 1882. Quite a sensation was created here mind that unless you keep your walks | Three Oaks, on Friday evening of last time for those who are interested in | ing at the saloons, where it is said that down the other to fully appreciate the he had only thirty cents, and he needers. James took his money from his pocket a number of times on the way, offering to bet on questions which they were discussing. Some time after they arrived at Three Oaks James discovered that he was short one hundred dollars, and charged Plimpton with stealing if. We understand that the trial will take place the 18th.

> BUCHANAN, Dec. 2, 1882. report of District No. 2, Bertrand township, for the first two months ending Dec. 1, 1882: Number of pupils enrolled at beginning of term, 17; at close of first month, 26; of second month, 29. The average attendance for first month was 20 7-19; for second month, 21.+. The following were present every day of the first month: Martha Wells, Lulu Rouch, Ada Rouch, Mary House, Mary Dressler, Isaac Wells and Johnny House; and during the second month: Martha Wells, Ada Rouch, Mary Dressler, Mary House, Harry Scott, Johnny House and Robbie Cauffman. Those whose average standing were the highest are as follows: Mary Rough, 90; Jacob Cauffman, 88%; Mina Dressler, Lewis Rough and James Scott, each, 881; Libbie Swartz, 88.4-7.

patrons of the school, which we will overlook, knowing that it has been a very busy time; but we shall expect to see some of them from this time on, as there will be no excuse for not coming. Parents, come and see what we are doing; see if your school is such as you want your children to attend; encourage us by an occasional visit, if you do not stay but a few minutes, and do not leave all to the teacher. You may think that all may be right, and that it will do no good to come, but I have noticed that the school which is most visited is invariably the best school, as it gives encouragement to both teacher

> Yours respectfully, W. McDaniel, Teacher.

> > Abducting a Child.

The following story of the doings of a former saloonist of Buchanan, who will be remembered as a member of the firm of Sabin & Hicks, we find in AT the meeting of Wm. Perrott the South Bend Tribune, and will not

"South Bend has a small sensation in the way of a child abduction, in which A. D. Hicks, late proprietor of the Tivoli saloon, plays the heavy part. Hicks went away from home about three weeks ago between two days, leaving many creditors to mourn his departure. His business at the Tivoli has since been conducted by his brother and other parties. He left his wife

and child, a bright boy aged about five years, in destitute circumstances. He told Mrs. Hicks that he was going to take a trip to Dakota, and would re turn in a few weeks; but hearing nothing from him, and knowing his financial condition, she had every reason to believe that he would never return. The abandonment, however, does not seem to have worried her very much as long as she had with her the little boy; to whom she was greatly attached The little fellow, who was very active and forward for one of his young years, was allowed a good deal of freedom and enjoyed a wide acquaintance among those living in the vicinity. Lee Cot trell, driver for Ben Coquillard, the liveryman, often took the boy out rid-ing, and the child seemed much attached to him. Sunday forenoon, about

cepted \$5 from him to drive himself

for the west. effort to gain possession of her child

Additional local on second page.

Locals.

Some job lots of Chothing, at No-BLE'S, cheap, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST. Ladies, Smoking Sets for your fel BARMORE BROS'.

finest Goods for the holiday trade we have ever shown. S. & W. W. SMITH. Albums, Scrap Books, Christmas and New Year's Cards, Easel Picture

Frames, &c., &c., all very cheap, at KINYON'S. Full line of China ware, at TREAT & REDDEN'S.

Our Holiday Goods come in every day. Biggest stock. HIGHS'. Job lot of Coats, Vests and Pants, at about half their value, at

WEAVER & CO'S. ROUGH & HELMICK sell Hanging Lamps cheaper than ever. The best line of Ladies' cloth is found

REDDEN & BOYLE'S. Large stock of fine Holiday Goods, WESTON'S. Four Good Rooms suitable for a

at Riverside place. Fine decorated Chamber Sets for holiday presents, at

BARMORE BROS'. Try us for Coffee-any grade you S. & W. W SMITH. want.

TREAT & REDDEN'S. Some new styles of Majolica ware, BARMORE BROS'. BOOKS! Books! No end to them, KINYON'S. Headquarters for Holiday Goods,

- TREAT & REDDEN'S. Our stock of Underwear is splendid High's show the goods.

Just received a splendid line Silk Handkerchiefs for holidays. WEAVER & CO.

Our Holiday Goods are here. - ROUGH & HELMICK. Remember that REDDEN & BOYLE are giving extra inducements, to the

trade during the holidays.

Holiday Goods bought for cash, and will be sold low, at WESTON'S. · Majolica Card Receivers, at

BARMORE BROS'. wear at REDDEN & BOYLE'S... Fancy goods in endless variety, at

HIGHS'. A large stock of Dinner Casters to KINYON'S. select from, at Have you seen those 5 cent Prints,

REDDEN & BOYLE'S? to \$1.50, at ROUGH & HELMICK.

35 dozen Silk Handkerchiefs for Holiday trade, at Ladies, you will find the cheapest

and best line of Cashmere, at REDDEN & BOYLE'S. A present can easily be found, at

HIGHS'. will be on hand for holidays, at

· REDDEN & BOYLE'S. KINYON has just bought a large assortment of Silverware adapted to the holiday trade, consisting of Pins, Rings, Sets, Vases, Napkin Rings, Bouquet Holders, &c., all of the latest styles, warranted in full, and will not be undersold by any concern in Berrien

holiday-trade, at ROUGH & HELMICK.

The best wool Blanket in town found at REDDEN & BOYLE'S. I cordially invite everybody to call and look my stock over before purchasing their Holiday Goods, and will be glad to show them, whether you H. H. KINYON. buy or not.

Christmas is coming, and I have a dozen new Organs of different makes and styles which I will sell, with book and stool, right down low for cash, payments, or trade for something you may have. I am also Sewing Machine Merchant for the "White," the king of J. W. BEISTLE.

Flower Lace Pins, Gold Lace Pins. Full Sets, Card Cases, Card Receivers, Card baskets, Casters, Pickle Dishes, a

Fancy Goods, biggest stock we ever HIGHS. had, at

MRS. WELCH'S. Gold Headed Canes, Gold Spectacles, and Opera Glasses, at LAPIERRE & MICKS', Niles, Mich.

BARMORE BROS'. Take your repairing to Kinyon's

Diamonds, Watches, Gold Guard LAPIERRE & MICKS', Niles, Mich. A large stock of china cups and

BARMORE BROS'. Do not fail to call on the Jewelers, LAPIERRE & MICKS, Niles, Mich. Ladies', gents' and children's Hand-

DRESSMAKING. - Mrs. N. Johnson wishes to announce that she is doing dress and cloak making at her home, on Berrien street, and keeps posted on 25 cents. the latest styles. Give her a call if you wish anything in that line.

highest price. BARMORE BROS': When you get tired buying cheap crockery at big prices come and buy old jewelry, take it to J. Crocker Brown, first-class goods at low prices, which one door east of the Citizens' National can be found here, and don't you for-BARMORE BROS.

Violin, Guitar and Banjo Strings that we can warrant, at WESTON'S DRUG STORE.

He has a nice stock. Wax Dolls from 5 cents to \$1.25, ROUGH & HELMICK'S. Handsome Towels for holiday trade,

Go to Kinyon's for Diaries for 1883.

For Bocks and Agencies, call on MRS. N. S. WELCH. Plenty of warm Shoes for old ladies,

Lamps, Lamps, LAMPS. S. & W. W. SMITH. To our friends and patrons in this county:-We are pleased to state that our stock of Watches. Jewelty. Silverware and sell cheap as any other man and don't you forget it. Seven pounds of Roasted Coffee for \$1,

Jewelers, next to Post Office, Niles. Our stock of Holiday Goods will be open for inspection next week. Call and see them. BARMORE BROS.

wild fire. Try a loaf. 3 more pieces Black Cashmere that sells so fast, at HIGHS'. For Christmas Books, call on

> A new invoice of Dress Goods in the latest patterns, at

CROFOOT BROS'. The largest and nobbiest line of BARMORE BROS. School Books, Stationery, &c., at KINYON'S.

MUSIC TEACHING. MISS ALICE ROE tenders her services as teacher of the Piano and Organ, Terms, \$10 per term, of twenty (hour) Six styles of Hanging Lamps at BARMORE BROS'. 31/4 dozen more of Ball Health Cor-

A new line of Flannels in all colors, CROFOOT BROS'. The finest line of WINTER CAPS ever opened up in Buchanan, at

NOBLES' Buy fresh warm crackers, baked All styles of Cakes, at daily, at WRIGHT BROS'. MRS. BAYLIS is receiving a lot of

call and see her new Millinery Goods, Few more of those lined boots and

ladies' shoes at SCOTT & BROWNFIELD'S. Madam Strong Corset takes the lead. Only at REDDEN & BOYLE'S. Blankets and Comforts of all kinds,

CROFOOT BROS'. Something new and nobby in children's Caps, at NOBLE'S: Best Felt and Cloth Skirts that are made. Only at HIGHS'.

SCOTT & BROWNFIELD'S. A good lot 4x24 rods, with a new two-story house, good cistern, and oth-

this office for \$900. Calicoes, the latest patterns and lowest prices, at CROFOOT BROS'. \$100 worth of South Bend yarn just HIGHS' received, at

er improvements, within thirty rods

of the Tremont corner, can be had at

Three pound cans B. and M. corn at BARMORE BROS. We have a few sets of cheap glass BARMORE BROS.

Immense stock of new Jewelry for holiday trade, at HIGHS' this week. For the finest Bread, Veinna, Domestic and Cream, in Berrien county, go BARMORE BROS'.

HIGHS are anxious to sell to you. We have a large stock of Bracket Lamps, to be sold cheap. BARMORE BROS.

SOMETHING NEW!

Carpets! Carpets! store, in order to display our fine line

DIFFERENT PATTERNS.

CALL AND EXAMINE!

Will Sell as Cheap as the Cheapest!

31w8 SCOTT-& BROWNFIELD'S.

Two lots on West street, opposite Elias Eaton's property, can be hought at this office. Will accept one or two having been a sufferer for more than a Farmers, remember we will pay you cash for Butter and Eggs, and the

> WRIGHT BROS. We will not be undersold in Crockery

nal, should not fail to see MRS. N. S. WELCH. Wanted, at WM. Powers' boot and shoe store, a heavy snow storm at once. phers. 15c. Druggists.

At his new place of business on Main street, is

Nice line of Fancy Candies, at BARMORE BROS'. Do not forget when looking for

Go to High's for White Shirts, cheap 68 acres of land with good crops, car be had at a bargain, at this office.

everybody, cheap for chash, at The Best 50 cent Tea in town, at

CROFOOT BROS., first door east of the Still another new style of Hanging BARMORE BROS'. have the finest 60 cent Chewing Tobacco in the market.

sixty rods of a Michigan Central depot in this county, fair buildings and oraherd, for sale at a bargain. Cloaks, Dolmans and Circulars in

WRIGHT BROS'. The best ladies' boot in Berrien county, in kid and goat, for \$2.50, at

A fine brick residence property on Front street, with over two acres of land, can be bought at this office for this country contain more sugar than \$3,000, or the property will be divided. Call and get particulars if you want

lways be found at the news depot in the post office room. Nobby Goods and low prices in Clothing, at NOBLE'S. SHITTE MANE TO MEASTER of

best in the market. Try them. St. Joseph Hose, all sizes for men.

cellence, and from what I know of its operation in other cases, I should like voluntarily to say that "Kennedy's Fa-vorite Remedy" deserves its high rep-utation. The public may trust it every time to do what you claim for it." Sold by all druggists. Dr. David Kennedy, Proprietor, Rondout, N. Y.

BARMORE'S Recognized Cigar, we BARMORE BROS.

You can buy the best \$2.50 Ladies' Shoes in the market, at

Fresh Oysters received Daily, at MORRIS'.

12 lbs. Sugar for \$1,00, at

and Glassware. BARMORE BROS. Try Wright Bros' 50 cent Jap Tea Call and look over the new winter

Teachers in want of a School Jour-

Call early, as the first one offered will be accepted.

CLOTHE THE NAKED

On short notice. He has a full line of

PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

CALL AND SEE HIM

Dishes that Barmore Bro's, still live and give the lowest prices possible. BARMORE BROS.

Boots for Farmers, and Boots for

WRIGHT BROS. bank. Come early to avoid the rush. Lamps, at BARMORE BROS'.

mile of the Michigan Central depot, 110 acres under cultivation, good new buildings, one of the most thrifty apple orchards in the county, about 150 trees, and other fruits, good wheat land, and an excellent stock farm. Call at this office. JOHN G. HOLMES.

silk and worsted. CROFOOT BROS. A fine line of Tobacco at

- NOBLE'S.

EXTRA copies of the RECORD may

NOBLE'S. WESTON'S Condition Powders, the

women and children, at REDDEN & BOYLE'S.

coming every day. Come.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich. will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electre-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances

manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days trial is allowed. There are said to be 72,000 children in New-York that cannot get seats in

FOR DISEASES OF HORSES There is nothing that compares with Coles Veterinary Carbolisalve. It cures Cuts. Wounds, Bruises, Collar and Saddle Galls, Mange, Old Sores, Scratches, Cracked Heel, Rotting Frog, Thrush, Inflamation and all diseases of the feet quicker than any other remedy, aud is the only preparation known that will invariably bring hair in its original color, For general stable use it has no equal, and is used by the leading horsemen of the country. Pound cans, \$1; small cans, 50 cents. Sold by DANIEL

There's a faro-dealer in Miles City, The World Still Moves,-1 . Notwithstanding Mother Shipton's dire prediction, the world still exists. The people will live longer if they use

bottle free. The Chinese are swarming into Chihuahua, Mexico. 4-A General Stampede. Never was there such a rush made

Weston's for a trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds. All persons affected with asthma, bronchitis hoarseness, severe coughs, or any affection of the throat and lungs, can get a trial bottle of this great remedy

for any Drug Store as is now at D.

A grateful patient, living under the shadows of the Highlands of the Hud-son, writers to Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y.: "Your medicine rec-ommends itself so thoroughly that you hardly care for a statement from me.

Highs' store is full of new things

Berrien Co. Record

Has received his stock of Spring Goods. A

For Men, Youths and Boys.

(STCharles will make low prices to

visit to her sons in this place, last week. THREE fine new chandeliers now dec-

WE think the editor of the Palladi-

Mr. Fred Austin, of Delaware Center, Iowa, is visiting relatives in this

ly made a valuable addition of new books to its library. THE township treasurer has received

EVERYBODY dances the Michigan quickstep this morning. Three de-

pierre & Micks, jewelers in Niles, died at his home Nov. 28, of consumption.

WE notice some of the small boys skating over the few patches of ice on ponds in this vicinity. We have heard

PROF. STEERE of the Michigan Uni-

NEXT Monday there will be a change

Cora Carlisle. L. P. ALEXANDER, P. M.

was not known.

ing cleaning snow from sidewalks will clean it will be done for you, and the bill charged against the property and collected with taxes. THE past two weeks has been a good

I WILL be at the following places for

44w3 JOHN M. ROUCH, Treasurer.

WM B. DAVIS, Pres. W. J. EDWARDS, Sec.

Director School Dist. No. 1, Buchanan:

Many people are gazing at the sun through a smoked glass, to-day.

twelve deer.

ing of locating here. Dr. Clark is selling a patent fence,

very nice ones.

Mr. George Smith, of New Troy, was

We see large loads of shingles and lumber going from the Three Oaks Furniture Company's yards every.day;

at the arrest of E. M. Plimpton, on complaint of one George James, o week. The arrest was made at Three Oaks, but the circumstances which led to it transpired in this place the same day. James and Plimpton were in company walking about town and call-James was boastfully displaying quite a sum of money. While at Lehman's saloon, James asked Plimpton to treat. Plimpton said he was busted, and asked James to treat. James replied that ed that to pay his fare home. Plimpton says to James, "Will you allow me to search you?" James responded, "Yes." Thereupon Plimpton took from James' pocket a roll of paper money and immediately placed it in James' hand. The parties soon left for Three Oaks in company with oth-

School Report. ED. RECORD:-The following is the

As yet we have had no visits by the

New Goods expected daily for the

ten o'clock, Cottrell called on Mrs Hicks, whose home is in the second story of the Tivoli building, and asked her if he might take the boy for a short ride, as he was going to drive around town a little to exercise his team. The mother assented, and Cottrell took the boy. Several hours passed, and the boy not returning, the mother became uneasy, for fear the two had met with some accident, and late in the afternoon she sent a messenger over to Cottrell's place of residence, on Jefferson street, to know what had become of

her boy. "You will never kiss your Willie again; Al has stolen him and gone to Canada," was the heartless message sent back to her by Cottrell. The poor woman, nearly distracted by the information, confronted Cottrell and accused him of stealing the child from her and delivering him to Hicks for hire. Cottrell said he was not to blame, and produced a small scrap of paper to that effect, signed by Hicks. Cottrell's story is, that while he was riding with the child between this city and Mishawaka, they met Hicks. At once the child sprang for his papa, threw his arms about his neck and would not leave him. Hicks then asserted his intention of taking the child away with him, and said he had been watching for just such a chance. Cot trell was powerless to take the child from its own father, and after expostulating with Hicks for some time, ac-

and child to Niles, where he says they took the train on the Michigan Central Hicks has been traveling through Dakota under the assumed name of Sullivan, in order to escape from his creditors, who were after him from every quarter. His saloon business has, it is reported, been assigned over to his brother, William Hicks, who is conducting it without license. Mrs. Hicks has enlisted the authorities in She believes it to be not far from South

We have the largest assortment and

small family, may be had for a reasonable rent, by calling upon W. J. Folk,

For Hanging Lamps, at lowest prices, go to

Ladies you will find the best of Neck

Silk Hardkerchiefs from 25 cents up KINYON has a large stock of ladies' and gents' Gold and Silver Watches, and offers them cheap for the holiday

Wait, look out for the Gifts that

LAPIERRE & MICKS'. Niles. Mich. now arriving and to be sold at prices

Highs' Holiday Goods are coming every day. Leave orders for wire goods of all

Our latest scheme is a three pound bar first-clsss laundry soap and a neat red or white napkin, for 25 cents, at

Jewelry Store. All work done promptly and fully warranted. We have a new stock of Dress Buttons, \$61 worth, at HIGHS'. Don't fail to see the Holiday Books, MRS. WELCH'S.

Chains, Gold and Plated Neck Chains, Solid Silver Goods, Gold Pens, &c., at saucers next week, at

kerchiefs, very chcap, at HIGHS'.

at Highs', very cheap.

J. K. WOODS.

ware, Spectacles, &c., was never better than now. We would take great pleasure in showing you our goods and giving you prices. 43w4 LAPIERRE & MICKS,

MRS. N. S. WELCH, For Silverware, Rings, Pins, Neck Chains, &c., try LAPIERRE & MICKS, Niles, Mich. As usual we will have the largest variety of Holiday Goods in the city.

lessons. Miss Roe returns to our city after a thorough four years' course at the Hershey Music School in Chicago, bearing the highest testimonials from Profs. Eddy, Summy, and others.

new Millinery Goods. Call and see MRS. BADGLEY wishes the ladies to just received.

No time like the present time. Come and buy your winter boots and shoes before the rush, at

Now buy your stock of canned goods, as they are very cheap, at BARMORE BROS.

A new supply of Overcoats. Gloves and Mittens, at NOBLE'S. Our Dress Goods stock is chock full

low enough to please everybody. Call and see us. Dr. E. S. DODD & SON,

We are thoroughly renovating our

Holiday Goods

both plain and figured ware, and will

a copy, and old ones will not after see-WRIGHT BROS' keep a complete stock

> good horses on payment. Lots are duced to mix Hop Bitters with the sea 4x20 rods. Will sell one or both.

stock of Clothing, at NOBLE'S. Fresh Oysters now at WRIGHT BROS'.

WRIGHT BROS'. Skinny Men. "Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, Im-

> sure cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds, and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter, and all skin diseases. Satisfaction guaran-teed. Only 25 cents. For sale by 15y1 W. A. SEVERSON.

> > SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS are offered you by the Burlington Route. It

on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and Manhood, and complete restoration of health and

Dr. Biglow's Positive Cure, which sub-

A first-class farm of 90 acres, within free, by calling at above drug store.

> do all that is claimed for it. We are told that the corn stalks of

C. H. BAKER.

Four years ago Miss E. B. Truesdall of Hancock applied for an increase of salary, which was refused, and she took her savings of \$1,000, went to Fargo, invested in real estate, and is now worth \$40,000. Josh Billings Heard from. NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 11, 1880. Dear Bitters—I am trying to breathe

Phacts and Physic.

gale, and have found the tincture a glorious result. * * * I have been greatly helped by the biffers, and am not afraid to say so. Yours without a

There are in the German empire 17,-

Would you be free from catarrh,

591 physicians and 4,457 apothecaries.

hay fever and cold in the head? Try

Elys' Cream Balm. It is curing hun-

dreds of chronic cases. Price, 50 cents.
Apply into nostrils with little finger.

The valuation of property in Massa-chusetts increased \$35,000,000 the past

in all the salt air of the ocean, and

year with a refractory liver, I was in-

"Rough on Rats."
Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed bugs, skunks, chipmunks, go-

spilling a tooth down a stupfied pa-Griggs' Glycerine Salve. The best on earth, can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a

Vineyards pay just ten times as much as wheat lands in California.

Important to Travelers.

Piece Goods & Suitings will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this "Gentlemen of the jury, you must quit eating peanuts and attend to the case," said an Iowa Judge.

Personal! To-Men Only!

dues and conquors coughs, colds, con-For SALE. — 148 acres, within 1/2 sumption, whooping cough, and all diseases of the lungs. For proof call at W. A. Severson's drug store and get a

> A man at Meridian, Miss., has just recognized and recovered a mule that was stolen from him before the war.

> the whole world produces. Diamond Dyes will color any thing any color and never fail. The easiest and best way to economize. 10 cents, at all druggists.

yet from my own experience of its ex-

CORNER DRUG STORE was bought

on all our Holiday Goods, at

WRIGHT BROS., GROCERS. \$2,000 will buy a 68 acre farm within two miles of this place, 32 acres under cultivation, balance meadow. Will accept small property in this place if

WRIGHT BROS'.

15 to 25 tents. They are very cheap. Hoods, Hoods, Hoods for every one, CROFOOT BROS'. That new bread of IRA's takes like

You ought to see Highs' Towels for

BARMORE BROS.

WRIGHT BROS'.

Hanging Lamps in the city, found at BARMORE BROS'. Best assortment of Felt Skirts and Cloth Skirts, very low in price, at

set arrived Wednesday, only \$1.25, at Oysters by the bulk or can, at BARMORE BROS'. Celluloid Trusses at Weston's Drug-

BARMORE BROS. Our Dolmans are splendid fitting and are trimmed nicely. Highs show them. Smoke the Gem cigar, at MORRIS':

The latest style of Hats direct from

Those who enjoy a good smoke can

be accommodated at Weston's drug

Call and see the nobbiest Hanging

NOBLE'S.

New York, at

Lamp in the market, at

Gallon and Two-gallon Oil Cans. BARMORE BROS'. Holiday Goods!

The stock of Holiday Goods at the

get that we' will make very low prices

If you want good, first-class Crockery you will find it just as cheap as the cheapest, at BARMORE BROS'. Don't forget that TREAT & REDDEN keep the best assortment of Dishes in

The largest stock of Glassware in the city, at BARMORE BROS'. LADIES, call upon Mrs. N. S. Welch for "Buckeye Cookery," the best book for the kitchen in the market. No young housekeeper should be without

not be undersold.

of groceries always on hand. Extra copies of the RECORD may be had at the News Depot of Try Weston's Condition Powders.

Bank, with W. G. Blish, and have it worked over into new. When in Buchanan call at WRIGHT Bros' Grocery. They sell cheap for

A fine line of Confectionery at

Cash paid for Butter and Eggs, at

When visiting Niles, it you have any

satisfactory. Farm is well fenced, has a good apple orchard and other fruits. Call at this office. Best Boots and best prices. Caland see, at NOBLE'S. We still keep Crockery and Glass-

Finest Note Paper in town at WESTON'S. More of our Underwear at High's.

Our stock of Boots and Shoes, also Rubber Goods, is now complete. CROFOOT BROS.

BARMORE BROS'. HIGHS' Cloaking stock is splendid; you will like them if you look. Having made a change in bakers, we will be able to supply our customers with a variety of Cakes, Pies, and first-class Bread.

BARMORE BROS'. WRIGHT BROS. have moved the 99 Cent Store in their Grocery. Go and

for spot cash, at extremely low prices. They will be sold at correspondingly low rates. Some special bargains offered. Inspection solicited. Do not for-

The Corner Drug Store. W.:A.!Severson.

The Philadelphia banks pay out about \$600,000 as semi-annual divi-A new supply of Tin Ware just received at FOR SALE.—A House and Lot in Galien. Call at this office, or on Tim. potence, Sexual Debility. \$1. Smith, in Galien.

Not an experiment or cheap patent medicine is Brown's Iron Bitters. It is prepared by one of the oldest and nost reliable chemical firms, and will

Trust it Every Time.

Cas and Electricity to Rule.-The Abominations of Smoke and Sulphur to be Banished.

Pall Mall Gazette. Whatever else may survive in the future Dr. Siemens is certain that the steam engine is doomed. Its fate is first to be confined to the driving of large dynamo machines, which will distribute force at present supplied by a myriad of small and wasteful engines, and then to be superseded altogether by the gas engine. Gas and electricity may be mutually hostile, but they are to unite their forces in order to extirpate the steam engine. The unpardonable sin of the steam engine is that of waste. Even the best of them consume two pounds of coal per horse power per hour, whereas, says Dr. Siemens, when the gas-producer has taken the place of the complex and dangerous steam boiler it will not take one pound of coal to develop one horse-power for one hour. But before gas banishes eteam it will supercede coal as the agent for the development of steam. A pound of gas gives forth exactly twice the heat of a pound of coal, and even this may be improved upon. To burn raw coal is to squander creeinheritance. Dr. Siemens gives some startling figures to prove that the by-products of the coal annually used in gas-making are worth 15,000,000 more than the coal used in producing them, without allowing anything for the value of the gas. Besides the products already utilized, 120,000 tons of sulphur are now wasted every year, which may yet be converted into a source of income. By abolishing the use of raw coal, Dr. Siemens maintains that science, with some magician's wand, will "banish the black pall of smoke which hangs over our great cities, and restore to them pure air, bright sunshine, and blue skies." Nor shall we even have to suffer as compensation for the multiplication of enormous gasometers. The coal will be converted into gas at the bottom of the mine—a prospect not altogether to be contemplated without alarm by the workers in ferry seams—and the gas carried by pipes wherever it is wanted. Electricity will also be made largely serviceable for the distribution of power. Even after allowing 50 per cent. for loss in transmission, the gain is still enormous. The electric light will chiefly be confined to lighting public places. The gaslight will hold its own as the poor man's friend," and gas heating will become universal. Thus, in the near future Dr. Siemens unfolds before our eyes a world in which there will be no smoke and no steam, and where coal will only be visible in the immediate vicinity of the pit Electricity will light our streets, gas will cook our dinners, and driving power will be laid on by wire wherever it is wanted. There will be no pollution of rivers, for every waste product will be utillized, and the sulphurous fumes which have converted whole counties into scenes of dark desolation will be employed in making the wilderness to blossom as th one hour. But before gas banishes steam it will supercede coal as the agent for the devel-

The Puritan Religious Idea.

John Fiske in Harper's Magazine. There is no better way of finding out what Winthrop and his friends had in mind when they came to Massachusetts than to consult their own written words. And when we do this we see at once that their aim was the construction of a theocratic state, which should be to Christians, under the new testament dispensation, all that the theocracy of Moses and Joshua and Samuel had been to the Jews in old testament days. They should be to all intents and purposes freed from the jurisdiction of the Stuart king, and so far as possible the text of the holy scriptures should be their guide, both in weighty matters of general legislation and in the shaping of the smallest details of daily life. In such a scheme there was no room for religious liberty as we understand it. No doubt the text of the scriptures may be interpreted in many ways, but among all these men there was a substantial agreement as to all important points, and nothing could have been further from their thoughts than to found a colony which should afford a field for new experiments in the art of right living. The state they were to found was to consist of a united body of believers; citizenship itself was to be co-extensive with church membership; and in such a state there was apparently no more room for heretics than there was in Rome or Madrid. Anis was the idea which drew Winthrop and his followers from England at a time when they might have staid there and defied geneeution w n less trouble than it cost them to cross the ocean and found a new state. guide, both in weighty matters of general leg-

Reaching for the President's Pocket. Cor. Philadelphia Times.

I was in the White House the other day and saw a stack of some hundreds of communications addressed to the president of the United States. They were all neatly packeted and briefed and corded up, awaiting the presi-dent's return. I asked Secretary Pruden what the tenor of such letters was. E O, everything," was the reply. "They are

ExC, everything," was the reply. "They are on every conceivable subject of a personal nature to the writers. Many of them are direct appeals for money. Now you would never suppose a stranger in Toxas, Nebrask. or New Hampshire or somewhere else, would write to the president for a few dollars with the expectation of getting it, would you? Well, it's a fact. There are various letters here asking Mr. Arthur to send various sums by return mail or express, from fifty cents up to \$500. One young lady writes for money to buy a piano, by which, she says, she will be able to earn her own living. Another, a man, wants to borrow \$100 for six months, for which he will give his note and 10 per cent interest."

The Journalist. Chamber's Journal.

There is no profession in which a man stands more supremely on his merits than in that of journalism. In many others promotion is more a question of influence, of good fortune, or of time, than of actual working capacity. In journalism, influence goes for little or nothing, unless there be on the part of the aspirant real efficiency to perform the work that has to be done. There never was greater competition in the press than there is at the present day, and that competition is more likely to become keener than to diminish. It is become and more a greation of the survival ing more and more a question of the survival of the fittest, and special eminence is ever more difficult to attain. The incompetent and inexperienced, therefore, must inevitably go to the wall.

Wicked and Perverse Logic. Boston Transcript.

"Come John," said the boy's father, "I don't want to see you smoking again—until you are some years older at any rate."

some years older at any rate."

"Why, father." replied John, "you smoke."

"So I do," resumed the parent, "but I didn't smoke at your time of life. I never had a oigar in my mouth until 22 or 23 years old, and here you are at it at only 17."

John didn't make any reply, but he thought there was more excuse for a boy of 17 making a fool of himself than a young man of 22.

When Artemus Ward was Hard Up. Harper's Bazar.

The first day Artemus Ward entered Toledo, travelworn and seedy, he said to an editor who was on the street, "Mister, where could I get a good dinner for two shillings?" He was told; and then he inquired, "I say, mister, where could I get the two shillings?"

The Puritan Migration. John Fiske in Harper's Magazine.
The 21,000 English Puritans who came over to New England before the meeting of the

to New England before the meeting of the long parliament have now increased to nearly 13,000,000. According to the most careful estimates, at least one-fourth of the whole population of the United States at the present moment is descended from these men. Striking as this fact may seem, it is perhaps less striking than the fact of the original migration when we stop to contemplate it in its full meaning. In these times, when great steamers are sailing every day from European ports bringing hundreds of emigrants to a country which is at least as far advanced in material civilization as the country which they leave, the arrival of a thousand new citizens each day has come to be a commonplace event. But in the seventeenth century the transfer of 21,000 well-to-do people within twenty years from their comfortable homes in England to the American wilderness was by no means a com-American wilderness was by no means a common place event. It assumed somewhat the character of the migration of a whole people. In the quaint thought of some of our fore-fathers themselves it was aptly likened to the exodus of Israel from the Egyptian house of bonders. Ants at Play.

It is not all work and no play with the ants. They have been noticed engaged in "sports," and scenes observed on certain hillsides can only be characterized as gymnastic exercises. "The ants raised themselves on their hind-legs, caressed one another with their antenna, engaged in mock combats, and almost seemed to be playing hide-and-seek."

Modern Editorial Writing.

Men, much more than formerly, now look to you not for long editorials, but for sharp, keen, incisive paragraphs, which cover the whole situation with a word or phrase. Intiew of that great power I need not say, be cautious, use it tenderly.

There are in San Francisco four palatial worth together more than \$3,000,000. Their owners, ex-Gov. Standford, Charles Crocker, Mrs. Mark Hopkins and Mr. Clinton represent about 130,000,000, The magnificent structures stand unoccupied about ten months of each year.

Longfellow. I dislike an eye that twinkles like a star. Those only are beautiful which, like its planets have a steady, lambent light; are luminous, but not sparkling.

A Southern Journalist Thinks the Hog a Joy Forever.

H. W. Grady in Atlanta Constitution, At a dinner the other night, after the trash had been disposed of, two roast pigs, each with an apple in his mouth were brought in and set in front of the host and hostess. I had not seen such a thing in years, but it was a savory reminder of many a lavish board under which my youthful legs had twined about each other in ecstacy. There's a good deal of sentiment in the memories that hang about the hog. Where is there a festival that compares in solid enjoyment with "hog-kill-ing time" on an old plantation? How many a ime have I sat on the warm side of a big fire in the cold of a December dawn and licked my half-frozen chops as I watched the sleek carcasses being drawn and quartered or hung over the huge scalding-pot like a young Macbeth over the witches' caldren!

The late Senator Hill loved nothing so well as a plate of chitterlings. I have seen Gov. Herschel V. Johnson eat a pig's ear with infinite relish. What were Gov. Brown's collards (I refuse to spell it coleworts) to that great and good man if underlying his historic love for this fine esculent there was not an unconfessed love for hog's jowl? I once saw Gen. Gordon rushing through Wall street, when we both had more stocks than was healthy, with a bucket of hog's brain; that he had bought from a down-town but her for his table at the St. James. Gov. Stephens dotes on broiled ham, and the nearest to death Gen. Toombs ever came was from indigestion caused by the overcating of head-cheese; so that a little more hog's head might have prevented secession. More than one historian holds that Lee's army was never whipped until the bacon had given out and it had to fall back on beef. Mayor English frequently greases his distinguished chin with fatty bread, and it was at a governor's table that I saw the suckling pigs that evoked this train of memories. time have I sat on the warm side of a big fire

Just Received __AT__

The Miseries of a Mean Man.

thinks about when he goes to bed. When he turns out the light and lies down. When the darkness closes in about him and he is alone, and compelled to be honest with himself. And not a bright thought, not a generous impulse, not a manly act, not a word of blessing, not a grateful look, comes to bless him again. Not a penny dropped into the outstretched Not a penny dropped into the outstretched balm of poverty, not the balm of a loving word dropped into an aching heart; no sunbeam of encouragement cast upon a struggling life; the strong right hand of fellowship reached out to help some fallen man to his feet—when none of these things come to him as the "God bless you" of the departed day, how he must hate himself. How he must try to roll away from himself and sleep on the other side of the bed. When the only victory he can think of is some mean victory, in which he has wronged a neighbor. No wonder he always sneers when he tries to smile. How pure and fair and good all the rest of the world must look to him, and how cheerless and dusty and dreary must his own path appear. Why, even one lone, isolated act of meanness is enough to scatter cracker crumbs in the bed of the average ordinary man, and what must be the feelings of a man whose whole life is given up to mean acta? When there is so much suffering and heart ache and misery in the world anyhow, why should you add one pound of wickedness or sadness to the general burden? Don't be mean, my boy. Suffer injustice a thousand times rather than commit it once.

A Crying Baby Elephant

Boston Transcript. From time to time Piaggia would strike out a quaint and humorous remark. I heard him once say to a lady of lachrymose disposition with whom he was conversing: "Dear madam, I, too, have had my terrible moments, and have wept such torrents of tears that if they had fallen to the earth I should have been standing in a pool of mud." Questioned as to this curious conceit he confessed that it had been suggested to him by an actual incident that had occurred at an elephant hunt, which he then related. During the hunt the mother of a baby elephant was killed, and the unhappy orphan remained standing motionless upon the spot for hours, lamenting and weeping so bitterly that the ground over quite a large space was saturated by his tears and trodden into a wet mire. have wept such torrents of tears that if they

About Earthquakes.

Demorest's Monthly. This continent has been visited during the last six months with shocks of earthquake, exending from Montreal down to Valparaiso. It was most severe, however, on the isthmus of Panama. The people there left their shaking houses, and lived in tents outside the city limits. While the quaking continued the people slept partly clothed, so that they could run slept partly clothed, so that they could run into the streets when the shocks came. An earthquake panic is said to be the severest ordeal a human being can go through. All one's ideas of the stability of the world disappear when the earth in which we live becomes an apparently fluid mass, and shakes like a ship in a gale. The cause of earthquakes is as mysterious now as ever. Science has its surmises, but no one theory has as yet been verified respecting these abnormal occurrences.

Newspapers in Schools. At a teacher's meeting in Pennsylvania the other day, Superintendent Luckey, of the Pittsburg public schools, opposed the use of the spelling book. When a word stood by itself it was dead, he said; when put into a senself it was dead, he said; when put into a sentence it had life; and a spelling book generally did more harm than good. He ridiculed the popular method of teaching elocution, and declared that pupils could deliver the speeches of Webster, Calhoun and Clay finely, but when asked to read a newspaper could not do so intelligently. He advocated the reading of newspapers in schools, and stated that the Pigisburg public schools the geography was only a book of reference, the daily papers being the means by which geography was taught. Scholars thus associated places and events readily, and were not likely to forget either.

Home Literature Ahead. In Scribner's fall and winter list, of thirtyfive books only two are English and two French. The remaining thirty-one are American. In Appleton's list of twenty-seven there can. In Appleton's list of twenty-seven there are twenty American books and seven English. Harper's list of thirty-seven books (including new editions, but excluding the volumes issued in the Franklin Square library) comprises one French, two German, five English, twenty-seven American and two Anglo-American publications. In Macmillan's list of sixty-one works there is only one of American origin—Mr. Crawford's forthcoming novel called "Mr. Isaacs."

Utilizing the Goat.

In one district in France 650,000 goats and sheep were kept for the purpose of making the little green cheese known to us as goats' cheese, and eaten with much gusto by some as a relish with bread and butter. It is not generally known that in the outskirts of Chicago hundreds of goats are kept to supply milk to families too poor or too wise to keep a cow. For babes the milk is said to be unequaled by any except that of the mother's breast.

Extreme Legal Solicitude.

Youth's Companion.
A noted black-lettered lawyer of the reign of William III., Serjeant Maynard, left a will purposely worded in obscure terms. His object was to cause litigation, so that the courts might settle certain points which had often woxed him in his practice. The learned lawyer evidently felt that he owed something to his profession, and was willing that his estate should pay the debt.

The Hot Springs of Arkansas.

New York Sun. There are ten large bath-houses at Hot Springs, Ark., and the price of a bath varies from fifteen to thirty cents, the latter being the limit fixed by the state government, which owns the springs. An attendant is paid not more than \$1 a week. The natural temperature of the water is about 140 degrees, and for bathing it is usually reduced to 100 or a for bathing it is usually reduced to 100 or a little less. The baths are taken, as a rule, in tubs, placed in a large hot apartment, and separated by low partitions. There is not much luxury in the appliances or surroundings. Vapor baths may be had, but not much in the style of New York establishments. Opinions differ widely among the invalid visitors as to the curative qualities of the water, but all agree that at least temporary relief is afforded. One of the springs is set apart, at certain hours of the day, for indigent persons, who are allowed to plunge into a pool. This daily gathering of crippled and dying wretches, who have begged their way to this place, is described as a most pitiful spectacle.

Not at Home.

"There is a young man in the parlor wishes to see you, miss," remarked the hall door at-"Did he bring anything with him; any box or parcel?"

"Only a cane, miss." "Did his coat tails rattle when he walked as if there was a package of candy in the pockets?"
"Nothing of the sort, miss."
"Then tell him I've gone to visit a sick friend, and won't be home for a week," returned the fair gifl, falling back into a horizontal position, and resuming her perusal of Truth Stranger Than Fiction; or, The Liar

The London Echo, which has been a most scrive sympathizer with Arabi Pasha, suggests the following lines as applicable to him: Rebel or patriot? Well, heads or tails!
Define the terms, and this is how it reads:
A rebel is—a patriot who fails;
A patriot is—a rebel who succeeds.

FRESH

MORRIS'.

Oh, My Back!

That's a common expression and has a world of

meaning. How much suf-fering is summed up in it.

The singular thing about it is, that pain in the back is occasioned by so many

things. May be caused by

kidney disease, liver com-

plaint, consumption, cold, rheumatism,dyspepsia,overwork, nervous debility, &c.

Whatever the cause, don't neglect it. Something is

wrong and needs prompt

attention. No medicine has

yet been discovered that will so quickly and surely cure such diseases as

Brown's Iron Bitters, and

it does this by commencing at the foundation, and mak-

ing the blood pure and rich.

Logansport, Ind. Dec. 1, 1880.

Logansport, Ind. Dec. 1, 1880.

For a long time I have been a sufferer from stomach and kidney disease. My appetite was very poor and the very small amount I did eat disagreed with me. I was annoyed very much from non-retention of urine. I tried many remedies with no success, until I used Brown's Iron Bitters. Since I used that my stomach does not bother me any. My appetite is simply immense. My kidney trouble is no more, and my general health is such, that I feel like a new man. After the use of Brown's Iron Bitters for one month, I have gained twenty pounds in weight.

O. B. SARGENT.

Leading physicians and

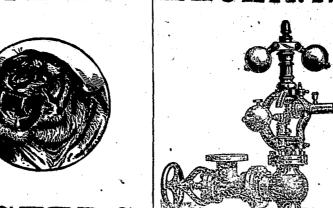
clergymen use and recom-

mend Brown's Iron Bit-TERS. It has cured others

suffering as you are, and it

TIP TOP

will cure you;



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Utica Steam Gauge.

Engines, Threshing Machines, Wood Sawing Machines, Horse Powers, Mowing, Reaping and

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\$100 REWARD FOR A CASE IT We manufacture and sell it with a positive guarantee that it will cure any case, and we will forfeit the above amount if it fails in a single instance.

It is unlike any other Caturrh remedy, as it is taken internally, acting upon the blood. If you are troubled with this distressing disease, ask your Druggist for it, and ACCEPT NO IMITATION OF SUBSTITUTE. If he has not got it, send to us and we will forward immediately. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Chio.

POSITIVELY CURED Benson's Capcine **Porous Plasters.**

Reasons Why they are Preferred to All Other Porous Plasters or External Remedies: First.

Because they possess all the merit of the strengthening porous plaster, and contain in addition thereto the newly discovered powerful and active vegetable combination which acts with increased rubefacient, stimulating, secative and counter irritant effects. Second. Because they are a genuine pharmaceutical prep-tration, and so recognized by the profession. Third.

Because they are the only plasters that relieve pain at once. Fourth. Because they will positively cure diseases which other remedies will not even relieve. Fifth. Because over 5000 physicians and druggists have voluntarily testified that they are superior to all other plasters or medicines for external use Sixth.

Because the manufacturers have received the only medals ever given for porous plasters. Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster! SEABURY & JOHNSON. Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMIEDY AT LAST. Price 25cls.

MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

MAN AF



BEATTY'S ORGANS, 27 stops, 10 sets reeds only \$90. Planes \$125 up. Rare Holiday indocement ready. Write or call on SEATTY, Washington, N. J.

Having recently purchased an.

Improved Brick and Tiling Machine,

Best Brick

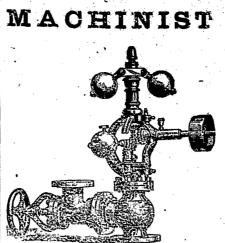
FIRST-CLASS TILING

ranging in size from two to eight inches.

TWENTY YAERS.

HENRY BLODGETT.

Call and see my brick and get prices.



W. H. TALBOT,

The Haskins Engine, Gardner Governor,

other Machines repaired. Cider Mill Screws, Saw Arbors,

&c. &c., made to order. Shatting, Pulleys, Hangers, Couplings and mill supplies furnished on short notice. Shop on Chicago street, near

mill race.

Perfectly safe and harmless. For sale by all Druggists; price, 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents. GEORGE G. STEKETEE,

UNDERTAKER.

CASKETS & COFFINS. Constantly on hand, or made to order. Burial Robes a Specialty

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Is strictly first-class in all respects; perfect ly automatic in its action during storms. Has the best regulating device ever used. Material and workmanship unexcelled. Our new method or fastening the sails in the wheel is decidedly superior to the old way, as they cannot be blown out, nor will they decay where they contact with the rims. By this method the complete circle is filled, which adds to the power as well as to the beauty of the mill. Our mill is sold entirely upon its merits, and the purchaser assumes no risk whatever, as we guarantee satisfaction or no sale. We are prepared to meet all competition, and will not be undersold. We cordially invite an examination of the "Buchanan" mill, as we know that this will convince every one of its superiority.

Pumps and Tanks of all kinds, also Pipe and Fittings. Orders promptly filled.

BUCHANAN WINDMILL CO.,

BUCHANAN, MICH.

Chancery Notice.

CTATE OF MICHIGAN, Second Judicial CirScuit—In Chancery.

Mins Frame, Complainant, vs. Neely Frame,
Defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County
of Berrien, in Chancery, at Berrien Springs, on
the 7th day of October, A. D. 1882. In this cause
it appearing from affidavit on file, that the defendant is not a resident of this state, but is a resident
of the town of Eden, in the county of Lincoln, in
the territory of Dakota. On motion of D. E. Hinman, solicitor for complainant, it is ordered that
the appearance of said defendant be entered herein within four (4) months from the date of this order, and in default thereof, said bill will be taken
as confessed by said defendant. And it is further
ordered, that within twenty days the complainant
cause a notice of this order to be published in the
Berrien County Record, a weekly newspaper printed, published and circulating in said County, and
that said publication be continued therein once in
each week for six (6) weeks in succession, or that
she cause a copy of this order to be personally
served on said defendant, at least twenty days
before the time above prescribed for his appearance.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Circuit-Judge.

Send \$1,50 for the RECORD one year

PRESSED BRICK Treat &

Carry as Large a Stock of

Will not be Undersold.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

A Pure Family Medicine that Never Intoxicates.

GINGER TONIC.

If you have Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney
Urinary Complaints, or if you are troubled with ar
disorder of the lungs, stomach bowels, blood or nerv
you can be cured by PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation of any disease or weakness and require a stimulant tak Ginger Tonic at once; it will invigorate and buil you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate It has saved hundreds of lives it may save your

HISCOX & CO., 163 William St., New York. 50c. ne dollar size, at all dealers in medicines. GREAT SAVING BUYING DOLLAR SIZE.

And all BEST line to St. Joseph points in Iowa, Atchison, Topeka, Deni-Nebraška, Missouri, Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona, Mo. 100 Marian, and Texas.

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30 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK

J. H. FEATHER, Agent, Buchanan, Mich.

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 and Maria.

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T. J POTTER.

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Universally conceded to be the best equipped Railroad in the World for all classes of travel.

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Never Fails to Restore the youthful color to gre hair. 50c and \$1 sizes a druggists.

Floreston Cologne.

Dr. V. Clarence Price

VISITED NILES CROCKERY

HAS met with unprecedented success in the As any Firm in the County,

Chronic Diseases

THROAT. LUNGS. HEART

STOMACH LIVER.

Head, nerves. kidneys," bladder, womb and blood. Affections of the urinary organs, gravel, scrofula, rheumatism, catarrh, asthma, bronchitis, dyspepsia, &c.
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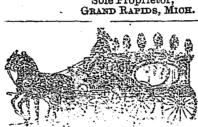
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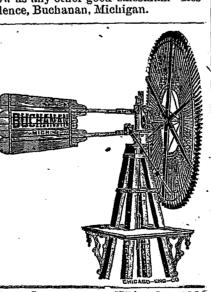
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THE SURGEON'S KNIFE

of Urinary Stones fram the Blad-der-Successful. Mr. Simeou Tietsell, of Sauge ties, N. Y., had been treated for seven years by various physicians for what they call stricture of the Urethra, without benefit, He finally consulted Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., who found his trouble to be Urinary Calculi, or

Stones in the Bladder, The doctor at once removed the toreign bodies with the knife and then gave his great Blood Specific, "Fu-The entire treatment was eminently successful, Mr. Tietsell's recovery was rapid and

While "Favorite Remedy" is a specific in all Kidney and Bladder diseases, it is equally valuable in cases of Bilious Disorders, Consti pation of the Bowels, and all the class of ills apparently inseperable from the constitutions of women. Try it. Your druggist has it, and of women. Try it. Your druggist has it, and its cost is only one dollar a bo the. The lucky man is he who puts his ad ice in practice Don't forget the name and address, Dr. David Kannedy, Rondout, N. V. The Doctor would have it understood that, while he is engaged in the introaction of his medicine. "Favorite Remedy," he still combines hims hexclusively to after practice. He treats all dise escesso, a chronic character, and performs all the minor and capital operations of surgery.

The Bad and Worthless cially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy implated is of the highest value. As soon as it has been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the pressand people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money and credit of H. B. Many other started nostrums put up in similar style to H.B., with variously devised names in which the words 'Hop" or "Hops', were used in a way to induce Hop" or "Hops", were used in a way to induce people to believe that they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or counterfeits. Beware of them. Touch none of them. Use nothing but genuine hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Drug gists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that my wife, Eliza Rice, has been afflicted with a troublesome cough for more than seven years. I have expended a large amount of money with the best physicians in the country, and for many remedies advertised to cure all diseases of the lungs, with our little satisfaction or relief, and she was daily becoming more discouraged, and her cough growing worse. It had become apparent to me that something had to be done for her relief or it would soon be too late. About this time, January 15, 1879, Dr. White's Pulmonaria was highly recommended to me, and I at once purchased of our druggist, Mr. J. S. Powell, six bottles for five dollars, which was guaranteed to cure her cough or money would be refunded. I am pleased to inform my friends and the public generally that she was greatly releved by the first few doses, and continued to grow better until she was entirely cured by the use of this valuable medicine. It has porformed all that is claimed for it, and I can cheerfully recommend it to all who are afflicted with consumption, conghs, etc. My wife and myself can be consulted at any time in regard to the above wonderful cure.

Hoopeston, IR., Oct. 2, 1879.

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[Helen Wilmans.] To one who learns there comes no greater strength
Than that which comes through failure. This
I know—
That while success forever proves our loss,
Failure has pointed with unerring hand
To some still grander failure. Thus my soul
Has had no chance to fold its weary wings
And rest in apathetic victory.

And still the purpose of an earnest mind Does reach fruition every day and hour. Rather, it makes fruition as it goes. It fails, but counts its failures as success, And in a world on fire, on fire itself, Still feels the breathing of a deep content

Buying Second-Hand Ancestors New York Letter. I saw the other morning in the window of a small shop on one of the avenues an old mahogany cabinet and secretary marked \$850. A placard set forth its antiquity and pedigree in terms something like these: "A rare bargain. Genuine antique, with secret drawers, etc. Warranted as represented. Has been in

etc. Warranted as represen one family over 200 years." In a week or two this respectable and ramshackle piece of furniture will disappear from the shop-window. It will figure thenceforth among the ancestral belongings of some family which twenty years ago was eating corned beef and cabbage off a plain pine-top table in the Kent region of New Hampshire or the Hesse-Cassel district of Pennsylvania. The fine old Tory squire from New Hampshire or the well-born Pennsylvania baron whom a rise in Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central has

the well-born Pennsylvania baron whom a rise in Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central has enabled to take advantage of the "rare bargain" will say to his visitors with justifiable pride, "Yes, rather a fine old piece, isn't it? It has been in our family over 200 years."

This growing affection among the newly enriched for the ancient passessions of other people's ancestors is one of the social phenomena of the day. Every dealer in old furniture, or old silverware, or old lace could tell some very interesting stories. There are down-town engravers who have executed book plates in the style of the last century and stained them yellow; and in private libraries up-town these same book plates dignify volumes which not many months ago incumbered the shelves of Nassau street or Astor place second-hand bookstores. There are cellars of fine old port and fine cld Maderia imported by the alleged fathers or grandfathers of citizens whose real fathers and grandfathers asked nothing batter of Bacchus than Medford rum and molasses. There is fine old silverware on certain tables which was bought because its initial corresponded with the initial of the purchaser's name. You now see in some very recent establishments fine old family retainers, with white hair and a general look of being tolerated on account of long and faithful service. Foster brothers and foster sisters are expected to come into fashion soon.

What is money good for if it cannot purchase these evidences of lineage? Nothing but the scarcity in this country of mansions with well-equipped family vaults prevents the last generation of Shoddy from buying its fine old ancestors themselves along with the rest of the real estate.

In one of the old cities of Italy, a bell was hung in a tower, which any one was at liberty to ring who had been wronged, and by it summon the magistrate to see that justice was done him. It was called the "Bell of Justice," When, in course of time, the lower end of the bell-rope rotted away, a wild vine was tied to it to lengthen it, and one day an old and starving horse that had been abandoned by its owner and turned out to die, wandered into the tower, and, in trying to eat 'the vine, rang the bell.

The magistrate of the city, coming to see who had rung the bell, found this old and starving horse.

who had rung the bell, found this old and starving horse.

He caused the owner of the horse in whose service he had toiled and been worn out to be summoned before him, and decreed that, as this poor horse had rung the "Bell of Justice," he should have justice, and that during the remainder of the horse's life his owner should provide for him proper food and drink and stable.

A Case of "Sumptuary Law."

that a Dublin hotel keeper told such a ne

every one with soup at dinner, and to be quite certain that he had it. Thereupon ensued the following scene between a tourist and the new waiter Barney:

"Soup, sin': said Barney.

"No soup for me," said the gentleman.

"But you must have it," said Barney. "It's the rules of the house."

"Hang the house!" exclaimed the guest, highly exasperated. "When I don't want soup, I won't eat it. Get along with you!"

"Well," said Barney, with solemnity, "all I can say is just this—it's the regulation of the house, and sorra a drop else ye'll get till ye finish the soup."

Demorest's Monthly.

the total population of the globe is 1,433,-800,000, this is a less number by some 22,000,-000 than the best former estimates; but as a matter of factit is known that the human race is rapidly increasing in numbers. But it has is rapidly increasing in numbers. But it has been found that statisticians have been largely over-estimating the population of China, which is now supposed to be about \$78,000,000. The number of people inhabiting the larger divisions of the globe, as given by Behm and Wagner, are as follows: Europe, \$27,743,000; Asia, 745,591,000; Africa, 205,823,000; America, 100,415,000; Australia and Polynesia, 4,282,000; Polar regions, \$2,000. Russia is credited with \$8,000,000 inhabitants; China, \$79,000,000; Japan, 36,000,000, and British India, 252,000,000.

Poetical Heels.

A Great Deal of Truth in It. A very quick child made an observation to A very quick child made an observation to her governess the other day which had a great deal of truth in it. "How is it, my dear," inquired the lady, "that you do not understand this simple thing?" "I do not know, indeed," she answered, with a perplexed look; "but I sometimes think I have so many things to learn that I have no time to understand."

Too Realistic by Half. "I put a secret kiss under the postage stamp for my darling," wrote a Cincinnati man to his girl. She deftly removed the stamp by steam, but found no kiss, only some remnants of plug tobacco and a strong odor of beer. They are not married yet, and not likely to be.

He Acknowledges the Soft Impeach

head," said a mother to her little four-yearold; "she has a soft spot there that is very tender." The youngster gazed at it curiously for

The youngster gazed at it curiously for a moment, and then asked:
"Do all bables have soft spots on their heads?"
"Yes."
"Did papa have a soft spot on the top of his head when he was a baby?"
"Yes," replied the mother, with a sigh, "and he has got it yet."
And the old man who had overheard the conversation from an adjoining room, sang out:

out:
"Yes, indeed he has, my dear boy, or he would be a single man to-day." How Long Do Ants Work? Harper's Bazaar.
The traditional industry of ants has not been exaggerated. They work all day, and in warm weather, if need be, all night. Advocates of

the eight-hour movement will be shocked to learn that one ant was seen to toil without any learn that one ant was seen to toil without any intermission, even for food, from 6 in the morning till a quarter to 10 at night, and that it is nothing uncommon for one of these unwearied little laborers to start to work the moment she is freed from imprisonment, as if impatient at the enforced pause in the tasks of her brief life. Sir John Lubbock confined one under a bottle for a week, but the instant the brave little creature was released she picked up a larva, carried it off to the nest and after half an hour returned for another until she had finished-the duty in which her jailer had interrupted her. interrupted her.

Cornell's Land Scrip Bonanza. New York Tribune. Some time ago the library of Cornell University became possessed by will of some Wisconsin pine-lands, which were supposed at the time to be only moderately valuable. It is

"Bell of Justice."

Youth's Companion. and the following story is associated with it:

Hotel life in Ireland is sometimes made comical to the stranger by the grotesqueness or waiters just fresh from rural life. It appears every one with soup at dinner, and to be quite

Earth's Millions.

According to the latest and best authorities

Brooklyn Eagle. A lady who had married a dancing master was discussing the subject of matrimony with a femule friend. The latter, a spinster, in a female friend. The latter, a spinster, in whose heart the frosts of forty winters had not withered the tender flowers of sentiment, declares that nothing but a poet for a hasband would satisfy, and added: "I could never have married as you did." "You forget there is poetry of motion," returned the other; "myhusband writes poetry with his heels."

Menander: Whosoever lends a greedy ear to a slanderous report is either himself of a radically bad disposition, or a mere child in speculative opinions, knows better than he practices, and recognizes a better law than he obeys. Froude: Everyone of us, whatever our

Bochester Post Express.
"You mustn't touch the top of the baby's

A STATE OF THE STA

said, however, that owing to the recent great appreciation of such property, these pinelands are now worth something over \$2,000,000. This will be in addition to the \$5,000,000 that Cornell expects to realize from the sale of her scrip pine-lands in the same state.