forms:-\$1.50 per Year EPPATABLEIN ADVANCE.

BERIOR -In Record Building Oak Street.

Business Directory.

SOCIETIES.

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

A. M.—Buchanan Lodge No. 68 holds a regular meeting Friday evening on or before the fall moon in each month. D OF H.—Buchanau Grange No. 40 meets on the second and fourth Saturday of each month, t 2 0 clock P. M.

O. G. T.—Buchanan Lodge No. 856 holds its regular meeting on each Monday evening.

W. C. T. U. OF BUCHANAN holds its regular meeting at the Presbyterian Church on each ruesday at 3.P. M.

ATTORNEYS.

VAN RIPER & WORTHINGTON, AMALON and Counselors at Law, and Solicitors in Chan zery. Collections made and proceeds promptly emitted. Office over Kinyon's Store, Buchanan.

J. J. VAN RIPER.

A. A. WORTHINGTON. DAVID E. HINMAN, Attorney and Counselo and and proceeds promptly remitted. Office in Rough's block, Buchanan, Mich.

TEORGE F. EDWARDS, Attorney and Country sellor at Law. Office, corner Main and Second Streets, Niles, Mich. THORNTON HALL, Attorney and Conneclion at Law and Solicitor in Chancery, Buchanan Michigan.

PHYSICIANS.

S. DODD, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.
L. Office in E. S. Dodd & Son's drug store. Resdence on Day's Avenue, east side, Buchanan, Mich. DR. J. M. ROE, Physician and Surgeon. Propri-ctor of Roe's Throat Balsam. Office. in Roe's clock, over Severson's drug store, Probeston, Mich. DR. ROSS W. PIERCE. Physici. * " n Office over Waite & Woods' stars, postage

R. L. W. BAKER, Physician and Surgeon. Night calls promptly attended to. Office over Kinyon's-tore, Buchanan, Mich. W. SLOCUM, Homeopathic Physician and Sargeon, Buchanan, Mich. Office at residence, corner Main and Third streets.

MRS. E. F. ANDERSON, M.D. Office and residence, 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 it desired. Will attend calls in the village or country. J. L. ADY, M. D., respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Buchanan and vicinity. Chronic diseases a specialty. Office at residence, Front St., Buchanan, Mich.

MRS. MAARIA DUTTON, Midwife and Nurse. Buchanan, Mich.

Building Meterial DENTISTS.

J. M. WILSON, Dentist. Office, first door north G. MANSFIELD, Operative Dentist. All work of 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. CEORGE W. NOBLE, general dealer in Boots, T Shoes, Men's, Boys' and Youths' Clothing Jentral Block, Front St., Buchanan.

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

INSURANCE.

A. PALMER, Notary Public, Fire and Lite Insurance and Real Estate Agent. Represents ten of the oldest and best Companies in the United States. Office with D. E. Human ARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE AS-T SOCIATION of Berrien County. Only farm riskstaken. WM. HASLETT, Sec'y, Buchanan.

AUCTIONEERS.

HAMILTON, Auctioneer. Will attend to al business in my line promptly, at reasonable ces. Give me a call. Address, Buchanan, Mich EVI LOGAN, Auctioneer. All busines will receive prompt attention, at reasonable prices ost Office address, Buchanan.

DR. E. S. DODD & SON, Practical Druggists
Fine perfumes and useful toilet articles. Pre is a specialty. A. SEVERSON, Practical Druggist. Fine Toilet Articles and Perfumer a specialty. Cor and Main streets. Buchanan Mich. WESTON, Practical Druggist, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Toilet Articles, School ks, Stationery &c., south side of Frontstreet.

HOTELS.

UNBAR 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. EED HOUSE, Berrien Springs, Mich. Otis 1b, Reed, Proprietor. Good Livery in connection with the house.

GROCERIES, &C.

ARMORE BROS., dealers in Groceries, Crock-D ery, Glassware and Eakery Goods. Day's Block, Front street, 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 Groceries, Provisions and Crockery. Central slock, foot of Main st., Buchanen Mich.

OUGH BROS., Wholesale and Retail dealers in A Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Agricultural Implements, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Lumber, Lath, Lime, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c. Buchanan, Mich.

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

MILLERS.

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

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

CATHCART. Photographs, Ferreotypes, Oll. Paintings, India Ink Pastel, and Photo-Crayers. Main street, Buchanan, Mich. E. BRADLEY, Photographer. Constantly, 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 crete, house, well and cistern brick. Day's Avenue, Buchanan.

TAILORS. JOHN FENDER, Fashionable Tailor. Work en ecuted in the latest styles, and warranted to fit Front Street, Buchanan, Mich.

W. TRENBETH, Murchant Tailor. The latest visuality in Cloths, Cassimeres and Sultings always onhand. All work warranted. Buchanan, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS. W. J. FOLK, Watchmaker and Jeweler. Sil-ver Ware, Fine Stationery, Music and Mu-sical fustruments. Corner Front and Main streets'

Buchanan, Mich. J. ROE, Practical Watchmaker. Watches, Clocks, Planos, for sale chesp. Tremont railding, Buchanan. ZINC COLLAR PAD CO., sole proprietors and manufacturers of Curits' Patent Zinc Collar Pad, Buchanan. For sale by dealers everywhere. N. J. SLATER, manufacturer of Wagons, Car-riages, Buggies, Sleighs, &c. Repairing at-tended to promptly. Front treet. C EORGE CHURCHILL, Contractor and Build-U er, and dealer in Lumber, Lath and Shingles, ant street, Bushessen, Mich.

Berrien County Record.

VOLUME XVI.

Business Directory.

PARMERS & MANUFACTURERS BANK, Bu-chanan, Mich. All ousiness entrusted to take bank will receive prompt and personal attention. Wm. Pears, Pres.; Geo. H. Richards, Vice Pres.;

MRS. FRANC WHITMAN, Agent for Victor Sewing Machines. Attachments, oil and need-les furnished for all machines. In Bradley's Pho-

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

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

OHAS. W. SMITH has a lot of Carriages from the celebrated Louis Cook manufactory, for sale 1 p. Buchanan, Mich.

ACOB F. HAHN, Undertaker. Afulland com

plete assortment of Caskets and Cofins constantly on hand. Burial Robes a specialty.

W. H. TALBOT, Machinist. Engines, Phreshing and Agricultural Machines repaired. Cider mill screws, Saw Arbors, &c., made to order. Shop on Chicago street.

JAMES CASE, Florist, keeps all kinds of Flower and Vegetable Plants for sale. Good plants at ow prices. One mile north of Buchanan.

D. T. MORLEY, Star Foundry. A full line of South Bend Chilled Plows, and repairs for Kalamazoo, Oliver and Three Rivers Plows. Also, fron 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.
Lumber sawing done to order. Mill on South

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

In Buchanan

Write them or call at the Tele-

CARPENTER

SWEETNESS OF TONE

In every reed.

DURASILITY

In every part.

PERFECTION

In every detail of manufacture.

Every Instrument Warranted

For Eight Years.

AN HONEST ORGAN.

"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 honestly in every nart it will prove unsatisfactory. Mr. Carpenter makes most emphatically an Honest Organ, and this is, we think, the secret of their popularity."— *I.uth's Companium*, July 6, 1882.

F. SCHRAY & CO.,

West Street, between Secon and Fourth.

NEW MILLINERY.

MRS. BADGLEY

HAS OPENED

Millinery and Dress Making Rooms

in Catheart's building on Main street, where she will keep all of the

Lat st Styles in Millinery

DRESS-MAKING AND FANCY

STAMPING DONE TO ORDER.

John C. Dick.

JUSTICE

Bichanan, Mich.

For sale by

BUCHANAN, BERRIEN COUNTY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1883

THE MAN WHO NEVER ADVERTISES. "waking" him, being took for his own For Dyspepsia, ghost. Costiveness.

Persons Traveling or Living in Unhealthy Localities, by taking a dose occasionally to keep the Liver in healthy action, will avoid all Malaria, Billous attacks, Dizziness, Nau-

If You have eaten anything hard of digestion, or seel heavy after meals, or sleep-less at night, take a dose and you will be relieved.

by always keeping the Regulator in the House!

For, whatever the ailment may be, a thoroughly safe purgative, alterative and tonic can never be out of place. The remedy is harmless and does not interfere with business or pleasure.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Ga., says: Have derived some benefit from the use of Simmons Liver Regulator, and wish to give it a further trial.

Dr. T. W. Mason says: From actual experience in the use of Simmons Liver Regulator in my practice I have been and am satisfied to use and prescribe it as a purgative medicine.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Excels All Others

T Junction 600 1000 Mail Acien 115 7 15 8 23 8 45 9 08 9 50 ւննրո G.T Junction. Varne Junetica ann Arbor..... ծ **05** 8 **32** Trass Lake.....

ST. JOSEPH VALIFY R. R.

CONSTIPATION.

o case, this remedy will overcome it.

PILES THIS distressing complicated with constitution. Kidney-Worth plaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Ridney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed. 49- FII you have either of these troubles PRICE \$1. USE Druggists Sell

KIDNEY-WORT Mortgage Sale.

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Attention Paid to Collection and Conveyan ing.

Office in Rough's Block, Buchanan, Michigan,

All parties wishing the services of a first-class auctioneer would do well to

CHARLEY LVANS.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Rates as

ow as any other good salesman. Residence, Buchanan, Michigan,

Sheriff Sale. STATE OF MICHIGAN, Circuit Court for the County of Berrien, Circuit Court for the County of Berrien,

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a
writ of fieri tacias issued out of the Circuit
Court for the County of "errien in favor of John
C. Marble against the goods and chattels and
real estate of Celia-Morley and Lewis Cass
Morley, in said County, to me directed and
delivered, I did on the tenth day of November
last levy upon and take all rights, titles and
interest of the said Celia Morley and Lewis
Cass Morley, in and to the following described
real estate, that is to say all tilat certain part
of the east hal of sontheast quarter of section
thirty-one (31), fown seven (7) south, range
eighteen west (18), eighty acres of is d in Bucianan Township Berrien County, Michigan,
all of which I shall expose for sale at public
auction or venime, to the highest bidder, at
the front door of the Court House in Berrien
Springs, in said County, on the twellth day of
February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon,
Dated this 20th day of December, 1825. So simply and so vainly! Splendid signs.

rangement of Liver, Bowels and Kidneys.

SYMPTOMS OF A DISEASED LIVER:

Bad Breath; Pain in the Side, sometimes the
pain is felt under the Shoulder-blade, mistaken for
Rheumatism; general loss of appetite; Bowels
generally costive, sometimes alternating with lax;
the head is troubled with pain, is dull and heavy,
with considerable loss of memory, accompanied
with a painful sensation of leaving undone something
which ought to have been done; a slight, dry cough
and flushed face is sometimes an attendant, often
mistaken for consumption; the patient complains
of weariness and debility; nervous, easily startled;
feet cold or burning, sometimes a prickly sensation
of the skin exists; spirits are low and despondent,
and, although satisfied that exercise would be beneficial, yet one can hardly summon up fortitude to
try it—in fact, distrusts every remedy. Several
of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases
have occurred when but few of them existed, yet
examination after death has shown the Liver to
have been extensively deranged.

symptoms appear.

further trial.

"The only Thing that never fisits to Relieve."—I have used many remedies for Dyspepsia, Liver Affection and Debility, but never have found anything to benefit me to the extent Simmons Liver Regulator has. I sent from Minnesota to Georgia for it, and would send further for such a medicine, and would advise all who are similarly affected to give it a trial as it seems the only thing that never fails to relieve.

P. M. Janney, Minneapolis, Minn.

Dr. T. W. Mason, sucs: From actual ex-

WICHIGAN GENERAL SAILROAL

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as soft as silk, and down the stairs, and never lighting a light, for it was as

thin was the time to slip, and down I

didn't see enough to satisfy me. crape over their faces, and pistols in their hands. Jim," says one.

And I knew his voice, and the hands of him, with a crooked finger on onewant work of the master.

Then he poked around, paping over and into everything.
"The family is out," said he, "but

ing the two. This is a good haul, Jack —solid stuff." "I'd as soon put a bullet through a screeching woman as not," said the other. "See here-here's a pocketbook."

that minute. divided it, and they seemed in no hur-

ry to go, the villains. "The silver is in the bags," I heard them say.

says the one; and he lifted the lid of the one next me. gave myself up for gone along with you," said the other. .

a good leg of mutton and some bread.' lifted me head to pape again, when crack came the lid on it, and I knew the craythers were sitting on the tubs, taking their supper.

I was nearly dead with the blow, and I'd have smothered but for a hole

frog, and heard them clew. And whither it was the fright or the closeness, I don't know, but I fainted iway dead that minute Whin it was daylight, Nora waked

The minute she saw what had happened she rushed out to the street shricking for help, and in came the police and neighbors, and sure they said I was in the robbery, and had let the thaves in, and me lying unknownst in

sus, and nobody had the sense to look for me, until missus, Heaven bless her, says, says she:

And then she turned so faint that master run to the tub for water, and lifting the lid, sure there was I, with a broken head, and no knowledge in it. And the wonder is I didn't get carried to the dead house and identified for somebody else, the way it happened to my cousin samuel that came tack from a bit of journey to find them

They took me out, and sure, getting, mê straight was a hard job, Nora said I'd been doubled up that long, but I come to at last: and it was owin' to my se in' them, and being able to swear he wan of thim was, that master and missus got back the silver, and the

thaves we e sent to jail.
"I wish you'd poked your ugly head out of that tub, Miss Bridget," says one of them in the coort.
"But bless the tubs, I didn't," says I

'and here I am to confound ye." Yes, Mr. Carpenter; now you've got the whole story, and make the new tubs if you like; but give me a bit of the ould ones to remimber thim by, 'av ve plaze. - Oriental Casket.

Keeping Tally of Kisses.

There is a young man in this county of Wayne, state of Michigan, ss., who is going to be terribly astonished before the year 1883 is a month old, says the Detroit Free Press. The law will reach out and clasp his throat just above Adam's apple, and he will get such a shaking up and mopping around that he will seem to feel his heels beating a taitoo on the back of his neck. They were to see a lawyer yesterday,

Mary Ann and he mother. Mary Ann was a little embarrased, but the old woman was calmness itself. When they spoke about a breach of promise case, the lawyer asked: "What evidence have you got?" "Mary Ann, produce the letters," commanded the mother, and the girl took the cover off a willow basket and

remarked that she thought 927 letters would do to begin on. The other 651 would be procured as soon as the case was fairly before the court." "And outside of these letters?" queried the lawyer.

"Mary Ann, produce your diary," said her mother. 'Now turn to the heading of 'Promises' and tell him how many times this marriage business was talked over." "The footing is 214 times," answered the girl.

"Now turn to the heading 'Darling' and give us the number of times he has applied the term to you." "If I have figured right the total is 9,254 times." "I guess you counted pretty straight, for you are good in arithmetic. Now

tage,' and tell us how many times he has talked of such a home for you after marriage." "The footing is 1,395 times."
"Very well. This lawyer wants to be sure that we've got a case. How

many times has Coarles Henry said he would die for you?" "Three hundred and fifty," answered the girl, as she turned over a leaf. "How many times has he called you

an angel?" "Over 11,000, mamma,"
"How about squeezing hands?" Over 384 000 soneeze "And kisses?"

"Nearly 4:7,000." "There's our case!" said the mother, as she deposited the basket and diary on the lawyer's table. "Look over the documents, and, if you want anything further, I can bring a dozen neighbors to swear to facts. We sue for \$10,000 damages, and we don't settle for less than an 80 acre farm, with buildings in good repair. We'll call again next week. Good day, sir."

Something In the Bed. Judge Pitman has a habit of slipping his watch under his pillow when ie goes to bed. One night somehow it slipped down, and as the Judge was restless it worked its way down toward the foot of the bed. After a bit while he was lying awake, his foot touched it; it felt cold; he was surprised, scared, and jumping from the ed, he said:

"My gracious, Maria, there's a toad or something under the covers. I touched it with my foot." Mrs. Pitman gave a loud scream, and was on the floor in an instant. "Now, don't go hollering and waking up the neighbors," said the Judge.

You get a broom or something, and we'll fix the thing, mighty quick. Mrs. Pitman got the broom and gave it to the Judge with the remark that she felt as though snakes were creeping up and down her back. "Oh, nonsense, Maria! Now turn down the covers slowly while I

hold the broom and bang it. Put a bucket of water by the bed so we can shove it in and drown it." Mrs.-Pitman fixed the bucket and gently removed the covers. The Judge held the broom uplifted, and as the black ribbon of the silver watch was revealed, he cracked at it three or four times with the broom, then he pushed the thing off into the bucket. Then they took the light to investigate

the animal. When the Judge saw what it was, he said: "I might have known, it is just like you women to go screaming and fussing about nothing. It's utterly ruined." "It was you that made the fuss, not

me." said Mrs. Pitman. "You needn't try to put the blame no me." Then the Judge turned in and growled at Maria until he fell asleep.—Farmer and Manufacturer.

Touched in a Tender Spot.

Last week we printed the following item: Show me a man too poor to pay for a newspaper an: I we will help him buy another dog or two. Some "friend to a paper" has taken it to heart and sends us the following, which we print verbatim, and regret

that we cannot present the chirogra Dear Editor you ar weary kind sur to help to buy dog sur & show me a man sur that minds his own business and see if he ain't 'ich there is more than I that has bought a dog and does not take a paper sur yours a friend to a paper.

Dexter me Now if there is a person on the face of God's footstool who really needs a paper, it is the author of the above production, and if he will come into this office and make himself known we will give him a year's subscription. - Dexter (Me.) Gazette.

A Room Full of Snakes. Six serpents, one python, two cobras

that they had quietly crawled away. They were found a short distance off crawling around the building. They are at present in the park awaiting their owner's action.

An Appeal For And To Woman.

ments of life would not and should

we? No, we could not. Neither would we brand them as weak, imbecile beings, as is the manly custom of some strong minded men. Speak out, ye women of earth; warn your daughters against those who traffic and tamper with the glittering wine, the sure destroyer of home and all its sweet associations when once it enters thy domain. "Weak minded woman!" Who of us bearing the impress of strong manhood could have the strength. courage, and the hopeful and loving heart to bear up against the fearful odds arrayed against woman in and around a drunkard's home, as do they? Think you, would we, could we endure the same disappointment, sorrow and poverty with as little murmuring as is often their lot to bear? "Weak woman!" Who is that strong one, when amid the dark storms of life all hope to the vision of man is gone, and in despair he sits down, looking into the dark, bleak future, seeing no light or hope beyond, I say who is it that will then step forth amid the cloudy and dark day life, a fairy angel from above speaking peace to our troubled soul, strengthening, by words of love and hope, man's spirits, which are ready to perish, saying, "Come, despair not, I will stand by your side through all the clouds and storm," and with these kind, encouraging words lift man's sinking hopes, strengthening him to once more battle anew the storms of life? It is woman, with her hopeful heart, whose powers to endure, cheer and strengthen the fainting spirit of man many times, are not fully developed until his are gone.

Who is it, when the "cold world shall despise and forsake us, when it leaves us by the wayside to die unnoticed; yes, who is it that will then gather us up in their arms and carry us home, and tell of all our virtues, until we almost forget that our souls are disfigured by vice and dissipation?" It is woman. "We cannot walk into a midnight where she cannot see us; we cannot enter a prison whose bars will keep her out; we cannot mount a scaffold too high for her to reach, that she may not kiss and bless us in evidence of

those about them.

as this, then will you fully realize that power which you have ever held since the dawn of creation to the present hour over the destiny of man. Then will you again be reminded (as back in the garden of Eden, but by far happier results) that you still hold control over the acts and lives of men. Should such an era as this (which is possible) dawn upon the land, the hearthstone of many a home would burn with a bright light, where to-day darkness, want, sorrow and tears sit enthroned because of rum. This mission and work is possible unto thee, oh, women of earth! L. S. BRONSON.

BUCHANAN Model Works,

Furriture & Sewing Machines REPAIRED TO ORDER.

as much attention to their moral as to their medical training." Judge Dillard, of North Carolina,

fiftieth time since he began housekeep-

kicked, however, and retaliated by throwing a jug at the faster's head.

at Joliet, Ill., was lost, and there being no honest locksmith in town of sufficient skill, a well-known bank burglar was employed to pick the lock. An Indiana photographer put the heads of two wealthy young women on the bodies of ballet dancers, and

sold the pictures, for which freak of business he has been sued for \$10,000 door of a building in Centerville, Prince Edward Island, in which a lec-

ture was being held, and the audience was compelled to get out by a second story window. ing to the extravagant yarn of a person as her patience would allow, and said

when it seems so necessary to your happiness!" Mr. John E. Owens, the actor, complains that he is reported to be worth millions and the next to be a begger. He owns a farm of 236 acres, just out-

A correspondent says private opium "joints"—smoking dens—are increasing to an alarming extent in San Fraucis-co. The evil is increasing, owing to a lack of parental discipline, many children being hopelessly depraved by vice before they are out of their teens.

The inscription "Y nat" on a jar in a Philadelhpia Indian doctor's shop puzzled a reporter until he discovered that it was "Tansy" spelled backward. With this clue he read other names of mysterious medicines with a clearer understanding than before.

bridegroom was in jail for larceny. Then he preached a sermon from the text "Thou shalt not steal." Governor Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, pardoned twelve convicts Christmas. The almost incredible statement is made that since his ac-

out. This made the mother give up the other treasure. A watchmaker of Middlebury, Conn., has manufactured a clock, which, at striking, carries out a representation of Garfield's assassination. Guiteau fires; the President falls. The scene shifts. A funeral service is represent-

boisterous laughter in a hotel at Nice. Then comes the shocked matron: "For Heaven's sake, Mabel, don't! They'll take you for one of these horrid American girls." One of this sweetly-designated class, chancing to overhear, says gently, "I guess not, with those awfully big feet."

Certain kinds of wood, of great durability when used alone, have, when joined together, a very destructive inluence upon each other. If cypress is to cypress, decay is induced in both woods, which ceases, however, as soon as they are separated.

the intemperance among the natives. children," he says "to obtain liquor, and their carousals are so fierce and reckless that murders and suicides are frequent results." He believes that if the progress of ruin is not staved the end of the Alaska Indian is not far off.

A new industry has recently sprung up in Sweden. In most-parts of that country enormous quantities of blanched and bleached mosses are found that grew ages ago. These old mosses are now gathered and made into paper which is found to be very fine quality. A manufactory of paper from this material has begun operations near Joenkoeping, and is turning out paper in all degrees of excellency, from tissue to sheets three-quarters of an inch in thickness. These latter is harder than

Russia is on the brink of bankruptcy. The state debt, both foreign and internal, amounts to the enormous sum of 3.142.000.000 roubles, and is annually increasing, for the Government, being unable to pay the interest as it falls due, issues new obligations. Russian Government securities in the different European exchanges now stand lower than ever before. Even after the third defeat of the Russians at Plevna they stood four per cent. higher than now. It is said that a financial panic is spreading all over

ed explosives. The liremen learned just where the stock of powder was, and Hutchinson volunteered to go in after it. He climbed through a window, got down on his knees, and crept toward the spot to which he had been directed. The smoke was stifling and blinding. His hands touched the hugh copper box and he carried it out. Again he went back for the remaining box. The copper burnep his fingers, and as he sprang out the flames followed him. but the powder was safe under a powerful stream of water.

SIMMONS

Sick Headache, Chronic Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Impurity of the

Blood, Fever and rangement of Liver, Bowels and Kidneys.

It should be used by all persons, old and young, whenever any of the above

sea, Drowsiness, Depression of Spirits, etc. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage.

Time and Doctors' Bills will be saved

IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE,
And has all the power and efficacy of Calomel or
Quinine, without any of the injurious after effects. A Governor's Testimony.
Simmons Liver Regulator has been in use in my family for some time, and I am satisfied it is a valuable addition to the medical science.

J. GILL SHORTER, Governor of Ala.

Take only the Genuine, which always has on the Wrapper the red Z Trade-Mark and Signature of J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

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O. W. RUGGLES, Gen. P. & T. Agt. H. B. LEDTARD Gen'l Manager.

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

R. D. Dix, Secretary. EKIDNEY-WORT. FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constitution, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sam or money secured to be paid by a certain indenture of mor gage be aring date the first day of May, A. D. 1872, made and executed by Morgan L. Butler and George W. Butler, of the crumy of Berrien and, tate of Michigan, to Simeon T. Athert on and Elijah Myrick, Trustees of the Society of Shakers at Harvard, 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. 872 at 1½ o'clock P. M., and recordin bibert of mortrages, on page 55%, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due and unpaid at the date of this notice the sum of elecen hundred and twenty-one dollars and secenty six cents \$112176) and no suit at have or proceedings in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof. Notice is therefore hereby gi en, 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 half of the south-east quarter of section number eight (8) in township eight (8) south, of range mineteen (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,

at II 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 pro-vided for. SIMEON T. ATHERTON, ELIJAH MYNICK, Trustees.

On the 19th day of January A. D. 1883,

CALL AT THE Record Steam Printing House.

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dispepsia, Siek Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with They are purely Vegetable, and never fall to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 & 183 W. Madison St., Chicsgo. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a sent stamp. For sale by D. WESTON.

Sing, business muse, the dark and doleful

Of him who labors but that he may wait: The piles of goods heaped up within his store Which can't be less, and never may be more The man whose life has lost all fortune prizes In fact, the man who never advertises. Sing of his start, his great ambition's scope,

The enpital that gave him cause to hope, His credit large, his full and ample stock, His bank account as sol'd as a rock: Then tell the doom to which the man was Who never advertised, but simply waited.

Which basement art irraditates and refines, Plate glass show windows elegantly dressed Such lovely clerks, cashiers, and all the rest Served but to show how the public sizes The style of him who never advertises He waited, and all waited; clerks, cashiers, Salesmen, saleswomen, such delightful dears Impatient waited all the season through.

The public saw-that fact there's no deny But passed the store without a thought of buy-Business was dull, but salaries and rent Went on till cash and credit both were spent;

With precious little for the crowd to do.

Until the sheriff closed the whole concern Now, at a pittance which his soul despises, He works for one who always advertises.

New tubs, is it? Well, Mr. Carpenter, no doubt they'll be a dale nater than the ould ones, but they'll never be the same to me. Am I attached to the ould tubs Why, sure, if you'll believe it, I've the best of reasons for bein' attached to them, for they saved my loife, indade they did, as I'm a living sinner. Master and Missus, you must know,

time I'm spaking of they kept them same in the house. They had no more fear of being robbed than I have at this minute, and they just turned a bit of a pantry key on them at night, and thought of no danger at all, at all. And no more did I, until the day

came whin there was a grand party at

my missus' daughter's, and she and he

went off to it together.
"We nightn't be home to-night, Bid dy," says slie; "but you'd not feel afraid of staying in the house along with Nora? Lord help us, how little we know of what's comin'! "Why should I, ma'am?"

"Now, I've a corn that harts me won derfully, because it's on the joint of my big toe, and nothing aises it but soak ng it in soda water. So, after I'd been in bed an hour or more, that corn began to born and

bright as day with the moon. I just let the water in the tubs. and stepping on a chair, sat on the wan of em wid me feet in the other, and let the warm water run, and I was getting a dale of comfort, when, all in a sudden, I heard a noise that made the blood in my veins run cowld. It was steps and the jingling of sil-

went into the tub, letting the cover down over me, with just my finger in the crack to get a peep, and sure if I Two men-bad luck to them !-wid

a man that had been pretending to "I heard something," says he, "and I'll look about me."

that divil of a Bridget might be here, or the other girl, Nora." "They're sate asleep up stairs," says "They'd better stay there," says the other, "for I'd think nothing of silenc-

"Maybe there's clothes in the tub." My heart gave a great flop, and I

and missed me, and dressed and came

Sure they've killed her. Look the house through."

and three black snakes, arrived in New York from Berlin last Saturday afternoon, and were consigned to a dealer in the city. Their attendants on the vessel were incompetent, and instead of placing blankets in their cage to keep them warm, simply sprinkled a bandful of hay under them, and the serpents were frozen. They were lifted from their cage like walking canes and sent to the superintendent at Central Park. He was assured that they were dead, and told the engineer to place them in the engine room to thaw out so he could procure their skins. The engineer stood them up in a warm corner and thought no more of them.

Written for the Berrien County Record. "Woman should have no voice in the interest and cause of temperance." Who of all the world should have more to say upon this question than the women of our land? What class of people suffer strow, and endure more of the privations which enter into and form a part, more or less, of every drunkard's home, if it be not the wife, mother, and the helpless children who cling about her? Are they to have no voice in the great question of reform? Are they to keep silent at home and look idly on and behold the serpent winding his slimy evils across the threshold and around the form of a loved one, slowly but surely carrying . him downward to ruin and death, blasting forever all the heart's best and truest affection of that once manly and loving

heart, kindling the flames of a demon upon the altar where love and affection once brightly and truly burned, but now no longer responding to the sweet voice of love and welcome that once brightened a happy and a prosperous home; silently watching the lamp of life go out in that once strong and manly heart, giving place to the wild and visionary utterances of a delirious brain, and at last surrounded by destitute, starving, and worse than orphan children follow him to a drunkard's grave, with nothing to mark the last resting place of him she loved. save the sad remembrance of the bitter past, and yet utter no word of complaint, drop no sigh, shed no tear for the lost one who has gone, nor even reflect for a moment on the brightness of years had "heart to heart been true?" No. God of Heaven and earth forbid! The drunkard in his most sober mo-

turn to the heading of 'Woodbine Cot-

Women of America, rejoice and be glad, because of this thy power to hope, labor and love. "Neither is it beyond your power to trample the liquor traffic out of existence. Never smile on a man who is not a tetotaler. Tell him that you do not care to cultivate the acquaintance of those who indulge in intoxicating drink, because you believe the habit is debasing, and those who indulge in it are in danger of becoming ensnared by it to the disgrace of themselves and friends." Dream not' of converting loved ones to sober habits after marriage, for it has too often been proven to be but an idle dream. Seek the acquaintance and companionship of those only who are temperate and endeavor to promote the cause of

"Be firm in adherence to this rule, patronage, and station houses and jails will, by-and-by, have vacant cells, and alms houses will have more spare spring up, with smiling faces of rejoicing wives and happy children to husband and father who does not When you all firmly take such a step

The Hypocrite. No man is born a hypocrite. If he

NUMBER 49

were born with this faculty to dissemble and deceive be would not be a by: ocrite. It would be his nature, and hypocrite is one who lives what he is not. His religion is a fraud; his business is a deception; he makes love to a woman for selfish purposes, and solemply promises to love her, comfort her, honor and keep her, in sickness and in health, when at the same time, he simply means to use her as a stepping stone for his own social or busi

ness advancement. Look about you and see how many such there are. The world is full of them! The man who begins by wronging his wife, if he is a consummate hypocrite, always enlarges his field and practices deception upon the world After all his fine vows to the woman who gave up all else for him, and clung to him with arms of faith, he neglects her for "the boys." For the talm of breath he gives her the fume of whisky and, to sum up a long and bitter story she sinks quietly into the grave with

broken heart. The pitiless clods that fall upon her coffin-lid are no colder than his heart had been for her. Now that his wife has lain down to that dreamless slumber, your nice man begins to reform. He is seen at church, and wears a pious air. He takes a great interest in the cause of religion, and being a business man, sees "money in it." He goes to church with great regularity, and every day's experience convinces him that religion is a good thing. He gives a nickle to the poor, announces in the paper that he gave a dollar, and thus he lendeth to the Lord. He is opposed to tippling, makes an occasional speech against the accursed cup, and, going home, mixes a three-ply toddy for his larnyx strained in the cause of temperance.—Cincinnati

Enquirer. At Last He Inferred. It is related of a wealthy Philadel-phian who has been dead these many

years that a man came to him one day and asked for help to start in bus-"Do you drink?" asked the million "Occasionally." "Stop it! Stop it for a year and then come to me."

The young man broke off the habit

at once, and at the end of the year

again presented himself.

"Do you chew?"

"Do you smoke?" asked the great "Yes, now and then." "Stop it! Stop it for a year and then The young man went away and cut loose from the habit, and after worrying through another twelve months

once more faced the philanthropist.

But the young man never called again. When somebody asked why he didn't make one more effort he re-"Didn't I know what he was driving

at? He'd have told me that as I had

stopped chewing, drinking and smoking I must have saved money enough to start myself."—Detroit Free Press.

The Latest Substitute for Pigeons An eye witness, who was present at the Ranelagh club to test the advantages of the Ligowsky flying clay pigeons, and who witnessed some shooting at them, say they are no doubt a marvelous invention, and likely to try the very best shots highly. The pigeon is made of thin baked clay, in shape like a deep saucer. It is fixed into a kind of catapult, or trap, which can be regulated to send the pigeon in any direction, so that out of five traps no two are adjusted to send the bird in the

same line. The traps are pulled in the same way pigeon traps were pulled in old days, and great skill is required to hit the mark pigeon, or clay dish, (call it as you like). If hit, the pigeon breaks to pieces, so there can be no doubt as to a hit or a miss. This invention will go a long way to supersede the live bird, as it is 100 per cent. cheaper in all ways, and can be available at any moment for the amusement of a coun

try house party or club, and affords

just as good sport as the live bird.-

She Swar'd.

"Do you know the nature of an oath?"

isked a judge of a colored woman.

The Hour.

'Yes, sah; I reckon I does.' "You know, then, what it is swear? "Yes, sah; I reckon I does." "Hold up your hand and swear." She held up her hand and ripped out an oath which almost took the judge's breath. "I'll send you to jail for this, you miserable creature." "For what, jedge?" "For using profane language in this court-room. "I doesn't know what ye means by 'fane language. You tole me ter swar, an'. I swar'd. White folks gittin' so

in Arkansaw, nohow."-Arkansas Trav-

high up it gins a nigger a crick in de

naik ter look up at 'em. I'se gwine ter

leave dis town, cause I wa'n't borned

A Prisoner's Friend. Agent Taylor, of the prisoners' aid association, tells of a discharged State prison convict who, as soon as he reach ed Hartford on his way to liberty, burst into tears and was meo; solable-because he had left his pet mouse back in his cell at Wethersfield. A little mouse, he said, was the only friend he had in the prison, the only thing that trusted him. It came from a hole in the cell's corner every morning and ate crumbs from the prisoner's hand. "He would playfully run down my arm and play about my face, let me feed him, and stay by me when I was eating my supper When I went into my cell and did not pay immediate attention to my little pet, he would chatter and scold at me in such an earnest way that it

A Boston Lady's Kind Act. A little incident happened on Hanover street Monday, that attracted con-

made me laugh. He was my one friend,

and I have come away forgetting him."

siderable attention from the bystanders. A poor, forlorn-looking horse was standing on the side of the street shivering in the wintry snow, when a finely dressed lady passed along, and stop-ping, took the blanket from the wagon and covered up the horse, buckling the blanket tight around the horse's neck and tucking the ends under the harness to prevent the blanket from blow-After this kind act was completed, the lady, without noticing the crowd, passed along. When the driver came out of a neighboring store he was be granted to carefully chosen persons. much surprised at the care bestowed upon his beast .- Boston Traveler. The Nebraska man who drove his

wife out on a cold night, causing her to freeze her feet so badly that they had to be amputated, was tarred and feath. ered by his neighbors,

Models and Small Machinery.

Call or Write for Estimates.

MAIN ST., BUCHANAN, MICH.

VERSCHIEDENHEIT Boston proposes to have a college which is to educate doctors and "pay

has just moved his residence for the Dr. Tanner has again distinguised himself by confining his wife to a diet of French beans. The noble woman

The key of a safe in a railroad office

Some rude fellows nailed up the

A good old Quaker lady, after listento him: "What a pity it is a sin to lie,

side Baltimore City limits, which is assessed for a value of \$93,000.

An Ohio pastor had to announce to his congregation that the marriage ceremony announced for that morning was postponed, as the prospective

convicted murderers loose upon society and commuted the sentence of two "Stop it! Stop it for a year and then others from death to imprisonment. Robbers in a Minnesota farm house. being unable to find the money which they knew was hidden on the premises, ... placed a cocked pistol at the head of a paby and threatened to blow its brains

cession to office he has turned twelve

ed; suddenly a door opens and reveals Guiteau on the gallows. Two English girls are romping with

joined to walnut, or if cedar is joined The Rev. R. W. Hill, who has been n Alaska draws a gloomy picture of The Indians will give away wife and

the Empire. The feat of George Hutchins, a Boston fireman, will bring him a medal. It was performed at the burning of a gun store, described the other day by telegraph. It was impossible to keep the people far from the building, although they were told that it contain-

A smooth talker went from house to house among wealthy people in Chicago, telling them that a Count Eugene Radelzkey, a wonderful pianist, but too aristocratic to perform before an ordinary audience, would give an entertainment on the conditions that it should not be advertised in the newspapers, and that admission should only In this way about 500 tickets were sold at \$1.50 each. Carriage, after carriage rolled up to the hall on the night of the promised performance, but the doors were found locked, and the janitor said: "I don't know nothing about no concert." The gentlemanly agent has not since been seen in that city.

\$500 Reward.

E. BALLENGER, Attly for Mortgagees. Dated October 24 A. D. 183. FOR THE BEST JOB PRINTING, the tub useless.

They sent Nora for master and mis-

The silly merchant hoped his luck would

A TUB STORY.

are well-off people, with lashings of silver and the loike of that, and at the

"And why should I, ma'am?" says I says I. "There's no ghosts in it, I'm sartin. And off they went together, him and

her, and Master Alfred; and about nine

clock Nora and me fastened the doors

smart to that degray I was wild, and I thought to myself I'd go down into the kitchen, and soak my feet well, and pray the saints to better it. So, not to wake Nora, I slipped out

ver in the dining-room, and somebody coming through the passage-way to the I'm a little woman, by the grace of Heaven, and I can slip in almost anywhere, and it came into me mind that

"I told you there was no one here,

It was mine, with jist ten shillings in it, but I didn't mind the money at They took it out and counted it and

"You'd be an idiot to take wet clothes "Here, while we're waiting for the cliance to go, let's have a bite. Here's The impudence of the thaves! But sure the next minute I'd just

in the lid that was there, glory to And I lay still, doubled up like a

Shortly after that they disappeared and investigation disclosed the fact

recently bought for him.

temperance and good order in society,

King Kalakana has ordered forty

her deathless love" and strength to feel and endure for man.

and the happiness and prosperity of and the bar-room will close for lack of room," and many more homes will then greet with glad hearts the return of a:

cases of champagne from Boston to go with the putting on of his new crown;

THURSDAY, JAN. 11, 1883.

The public debt was reduced \$15, 413,223 during the month of December.

A new five cent nickel price is to be coined a little thinner and larger than the one in present use.

Baltimore is having a worse time with small pox than the southern cities had with the yellow fever last summer.

The people don't care much what he calls himself. It is a Governor they The fight for spoils between the Dem-

ocrats and Greenbackers at Lansing is productive of some warm feelings of anger that are not likely to cool.

A large six-story hotel in Milwaukee was burned yesterday morning. Over sixty persons were known to have perished in the flames.

The Chicago papers refer to Langtry as the "Alleged Actress." Unappreciative fellows, those Chicago quilldrivers.

"Lucky" Baldwin, of San Francisco, well-known in this part of the country, has trampled upon the feelings of a female in the golden city, and she put a bullet through his corpus. He is still alive.

Cass county treasurer is in trouble. The Board of Supervisors find a deficiency of \$954 in his accounts, and he claims that there has been just such an error for over three years, and that the money was not paid over to him by his predecessor.

Fire carried away seven of South Bend's manufacturing establishments along the race, incurring a loss of over \$100,000, and throwing several hundred men out of employment, last Thursday night. There was but \$25,-000 insurance on the property.

The new fusion Governor of Michigan is too humble by half. He says; "The word Governor seems harsh and inappropriate. A designation that would more nearly define my real position as a principal servant would be more agreeable." This is indeed the pride that apes humility. Is the man a fool?"—Chicago Tribune.

A few years since the state of Tennessee, by its democratic managers, borrowed large sums of money to build state houses and other public improvements, and then stole the whole affair by repudiating the bonds, and now because the state treasurer has followed the example of his teachers, and stole = a paltry \$400,000, the whole state is in an uproar.

The status of affairs in the neighborhood of the new governor is fairly indicated by the story of the performance of Col. Sanford. It is somewhat remarkable that Democrats should ever do such things, as it is purely a matter of principle with them and not a hankering for office, as one would be led to believe by their cries for reform. The idea of giving appointments to public offices in payment for political work has a very bad smell to a Democrat until he gets there himself, when he never knows when to quit.

The chief howl of the opposition now is that the administration is taking money from the people too rapidly, and demand great reductions in taxes. If they succeed in doing that their next cry will be that the debt is not being paid. It is being paid too fast to suit them. The fact is that no one is being burdened by the amount of taxes they pay the general government excepting a few chronic grumblers of the opposition who will never be satisfied with anything until they are in office.

Some indication of the influence of the Post & Tribune on the Senatorial question is found in the following, that appeared in the Inter-Ocean, Monday: James McMillan, R. A. Alger, and C. H. Buhl, Directors of the Detroit Post & Tribune, telegraphed to the Re publican members of the Wayne county delegation not to go into caucus. But four out of five of them, namely: Senator Greusel, Representatives Bolger, Coots and Bettinger, disobeyed these instructions, appearing in caucus and voting for Ferry Mr. Coots, ex-Sheriff of Wayne county, one of the most sagacious politicians and reliable men in the State, presided at the cau-

Some of the comments of the press on the action of Begole in pardoning the notorious Jack Ryan are not very complimentary. Frirstance, the following from the Jackson Citizen:

The Citizen says that Jack Ryan, pardoned by Gov. Begole last week, "is said to be worth \$50,000, and has spent between \$6,000 and \$7,000 in trying to secure a pardon, petitioning every governor who has been in office since his incarceration. His persistency, or that by his friends backed by the free use of money, has finally succeeded, and one of the worst criminals in the country is loose upon the world." And now the question arises: "On whom did Jack spend his money?" if the Citizen's statement be true.

Mrs. Phillip Tinker, an old lady residing in the southern part of Bunkerhill, met with a terrible accident last Saturday evening. She had lighted a lamp which in some way came in contact with her clothes, setting them on fire. The poor woman ran and jumped into bed, and frantically sought to smother the flames. Her husband, hearing her cries, rushed in, seized her and carried her out doors and rolled rooms of that place a few nights ago, her in the snow until the fire was extinguished. She was badly burned about the breast and chest, and at last accounts was not expected to live. Aged 80 years.—Mason News.

At Lapeer, Wednesday, a young son which had been left standing on end, tines up, and one prong penetrated his body for six inches, the other gashing are not considered dangerous,

The Michigan Senatorship.

The Republican members of the Michigan Legislature who declined to enter the Senatorial caucus have not, as yet, given such explanation of their conduct as the public has the plain right to demand. Where there are grave doubts in the minds of members on-a constitutional question, they may be excused for not entering a caucus that is to pass upon the question and commit all concerned to a special interpretation. In such a case the question goes in advance of the action or accompanies it, and there is manifested a disposition to meet the issue fairly rather than an inclination to dodge

In the Michigan case there is no issue of this kind and nothing answering to it. The legislative canvass last fall was made on the Senatorial question. Eighty-one Republican Senators and Begole objects to the term Governor. Representatives were elected. It is well known that a large majority of the legislature were elected as Ferry men. The constituents of these gentlemen expect them to vote for Ferry, and few of them have intimated that they would not. The evidence that there has been a change in public sentiment is not apparent to the un-

prejudiced observer. Then why did so many Republicans refuse to enter the caucus ? The State, as was shown by the election, is overwhelmingly in favor of

returning Mr. Ferry to the Senace. A large majority of the Republican members of the legislature are clearly in favor of him. As there is no reasona-ble doubt on this point, there is no good excuse for not entering a caucus which was simply to formally announce the candidate already named by the Republicans of the State.

With such a majority in favor of Senator Ferry, the action of the caucus was a foregone conclusion. By absenting themselves, certain gentle-men give notice that they do not regard themselves as being bound by the action of the caucus. They do this with the intention, it is presumed, of electing some other Republican or conniving at the election of a Democrat In either case they will be expected to give more than personal reasons for their course. The simple fact that they as individuals prefer some other man to Mr. Ferry is no warrant for their action.

There are no charges against Senator Ferry. He has served the State acceptably, and has taken high rank in the Senate. The simple fact that two or three other men desire his place is a matter that does not concern the Republicans of the State or country at large. All these are more interested in maintaining the Republican majority and prestige in the Senate than in the personal ambitions of any man. These aspirants for place made their campaign against Mr. Ferry last fall. They knew they were beaten when the ballots were counted, and they should have given up the fight.

But as they continued it in a spirit of petty spite, with wanton recklessness as to results, it is a plain duty on the part of the Republicans of Michigan to make them understand that their conduct is disappro .ed of.

At the very lowest estimate 55 Reunblican members of the Legislature are in favor of the re-election of Senator Ferry. These are asked by less than half their number to abandon their candidate and vote for some one named by the minority. The majority declining to accept this proposition, the minority serve notice that they will make no fight in caucus, but will go into the joint convention to do all they can to defeat the candidate of the majority.
This is the programme marked out

by two or three soreheads for the bolting minority to follow. But in this minority are many Republicans who are not soreheads, and who have no sympathy with the designs of men working against Senator Ferry for no better reason than that of personal spite. It rests with these men to assert themselves, and by declining to take the risks of defeating the clearly express ed will of the people save themselves and the State from humiliation. Republicans in all the States are by right greatly interested in this contest, and that they are overwhelmingly against the men laboring to complicate the matter is beyond dispute.—Inter Ocean.

pressed several appointments upon

Gov. Begole; pressed them with persistency that would hardly brook denial. The other day Col. Sanford and a friend called upon Gov. Begole and immediately the claims of Mr. G. H. House, to be Insurance Commissioner, were brought up. Gov. Begole felt that he could not acquiesce in all that was demanded, and politely intimated his dissent. Col. Sanford then talked of what he considered due him personally on account of time and expense incurred in advocating Gov. Begole's election. The Governor thereupon asked Col. Sanford to admit that he had been paid in cash for what he had done. The remark was so truthful and stinging that Col. Sanford retired, gathered up \$200 and sent it by another friend to the Governor. The Governor requested that the money be taken back to Col. Sanford, but Col. Sanford's friend had no instructions but to leave it, and accordingly he did leave it. Gov. Begole wrapped it up and deposited it subject to Col. Sanford's order. The Governor feels his responsibility in the matter of making appointments, and is extremely desirous of surrounding himself with such officers as will reflect credit upon his administration. and will exercise his best judgment calmly and so far as possible uninflu enced in all the appointments to be made. As to the \$200 the money was claimed by Col. Geo. P. Sanford, and paid to him by Gov. Begole; \$100 be fore the election and \$100 afterwards. It is believed that the services were really time and expense incurred by Col. Sanford in "setting up the pins' for his own nomination as Congress-man in the Sixth District. Gov. Begole is extremely sorry that Col. Sanford should have reversed the friendly relations which existed between them. and it is possible that in his cooler mo-

STATE ITEMS.

ments Col. Sanford may come to the

same conclusions.—Free Press.

The heathenish sport of a fox and hound chase was indulged in by Cassopolisites last week.

Kalamazoo county will vote on the question of a new court house in April. They need one badly enough.

The Dowagiac Times thinks the State fair would be a failure at Kalamazoo. Too near the Dowagiac fair. Governor Begole starts off well. His first official act was to pardon a life prisoner who had been in Jacksoneigh-

teen years.

The Dowagiac National Bank has gone out of business, its charter having expired and its stockholders have opened a private banking house.

A Kalamazoo minister made the grand rounds of the saloons and barand Sunday night told a huge congregation what he saw and what he thought about it.

G. Paul Smith has commenced a libel suit against the Reed City News, because the News talked rough about him, because she did not appear before of Victor Howland carelessly slid off a | an audience as advertised, because the hay-mow and struck on a pitchfork dressing room was not sufficiently warmed for it to dress itself with comfort. If we have not arranged pronouns to suit you, make your own arone of his thighs horribly. The wounds | rangement. They are all in and you may use the one you think best.

Three Rivers millers refuse to buy any wheat from farmers that has not been cleaned and in good condition, prefering to buy their supply for their mills at Chicago and shipping it in. Dowagiac millers talk strongly of the same procedure.

Hugging parties are becoming the rage among certain benevolent societies. The hugs are as follows: Girls under 15 years, 25 cents: from 16 to 20 years, 50 cents; from 20 to 25 years, 75 cents; another man's wife, \$1; widows. according to looks, 10 cents to \$2; grass widows, few offered, but in active demand; old maids, 3 cents or two for a nickel. The Lord deliver us! What next?—Pentwater News.

RENUNCIATION.

[Carlotta Perry in Boston Transcript.]

Both bird and cage were fair,
And both belonged to me;
Yet ever with heartful eyes
The bird looked over the sea.
Within their tender depths
Shone ever a wild unrest;
Ever against the bars
It beat its beautiful breast

I said, I will make its cage
So bright and glad and gay,
With all that love can do,
It can not choose but stay.
In vain! With all my art,
Still it was plain to me
That ever with longing eyes
My bird looked over the sea.

Then I said I will hold it close-

Then I said I will hold it close—
Surely it is my right—
I will keep this precious thing,
If not by love by might.
In vain! Though mine the power
To hold or set it free,
Not mine to hold its heart—
That chuld escape from me.

Then I said, Be free, O bird,
To spread your beautiful wings.
Who cares for a song, unless
It's also the heart that sings?
For the glance of eyes that shine,
If shining they also rove?
For the snowiest breast, if ne'er
It beat with the pulse of love?

Wide I opened the door;
But I turned my face away,
For men are weak sometimes,
Whatever the world may say.
A thrill of joy rang out
From a happy, songful breast—
A flash of wings—alas!
My heart told all the rest.

My bird will never come back;
Yet why should I weep or sigh,
If only the thing I love
Has entered is native sky?
Twill never come back, I know;
But who, his love to prove,
Is willing to be forgot,
Stands on the heights of Love.

Miscellaneous Recipes. BAKED BEANS.

Take the quantity desired, wash them well and put them to soak in cold water at night. In the morning early pour off the water and put them in a pipkin (a small ear'hen-ware boiler) with cold water enough to cover them and place them on to cook. When they are tender, but not broken, skim them out into the bean-pot; place a small piece of cooked corned beef (if mest is desired) in the centre of them; cover the pot, to prevent a hard crust from forming on the top of the beans; place them in a hot oven, and bake about three hours. If corned beef is not liked, substitute a piece of sweet butter to moisten them. A small quantity of sugar can be added, although I think the bean contains ample sweetness in itself. The success of baked beans ds much upon the process of cooking in

depends much upon the pipkin.

BREAD-AND-APPLE PUDDING.

BREAD-AND-APPLE PUDDING. One quart of bread crumbs, one and one-half pints of milk, two eggs, eight sour apples (medium sized), one scant teacup of white sugar. Cut the apples in quarters, then slice them. Butter the pudding-dish; spread a thick layer of bread crumbs on the bottom, then a layer of apples, with little bits of butter scattered over the topr then a layer of bread crumbs, a layer of apples and butter, lastly a layer of bread crumbs. Beat up the eggs, main them with the milk and sugar, and pour over the bread. Bake in a hot oven about one hour. This rule is sufficient for eight per

MARING COFFER The favorite recipe at Delmonico's: Heat the grounds hot in a messpan, one tablespoonful for each person and one for the pot or kettle; then pour on boiling water, one cupful for each spoonful of coffee. Cover tight and stand where it wil. eep hot, but not boil, for fifteen or twenty minutes. Then strain into the cups. The coffee should never be boiled. "Coffee boiled is coffee spoiled." STUFFING FOR ROAST TURKEY.

Grate as much good stale broad as will fill the turkey and season it well with butter rubbed into the bread; salt, pepper and a little summer savory. Moisten it slightly with oyster liquor, and add as many oysters to it as you choose. Stuff the turkey and loast it in the usual way. Serve the thickened and strained gravy or overtre sauce with it. Col. Geo. P. Sanford, of Lansing, has strained gravy or oyster sauce with it. A turkey weighing seven or eight pounds should cook at least three hours, and a very large turkey should cook at least four. Baste every

> Three eggs, two cupfuls of pulverized sugar, four large tablespoonfuls of butter, half a pint of sweet milk, one pint of flour, and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Work the butter to the lightest possible cream, beat the eggs separately, and mix the pudding the same as in directions for cake-making. Bake half an hour. This quantity will make two cakes of the proper size. There is no better recipe than this for this favorite pudding. To be served hot, with brandy or other sauce. COTTAGE PUDDING.

"Nothing is so Wearin' on a Woman as Votin'."
It is a physiological fact, too, that man in his physical structure, and woman in hers, are evidently specially fitted for precisely the

class of duties which common custom has assigned to each. It is proposed to change these long established relations, and impose upon women a new class of duties heretofore performed by men alone. The question is, whether this change will be conducive to the welfare of humanity and of society? It is a very serious question, involving as it does, in-terests the most vital and momentous.—[Inditerests the most vital and momentons.—Indi-anapolis Journal.

The physical structure of woman that can stand the strain of a day's washing or house-cleaning or a day in the harvest field certainly would be equal to taking a piece of paper a few mehes long and wide and dropping it into a box, though it be called a ballot-box.—[Helen Gongs....ierald.

Good For That Sore Throat. San Francisco Chronicle.

To make a good gargle for the throat, take spoonful of salt, one pint of water and two tablespoonful of vinegar; aweeten to taste with honey or loaf-sugar, mix together and bottle. Too Bealistic.

Cincinnati Enquirer. At a dinner party in New York the other day

they had a gilt-bound tank in the centre of the table, in which were turtles, goldfish and frogs. During the meal the frogs attacked the fish, and the tank had to be removed to pacify the ladies.

The 'Coon and the Colonel. 'G. T. L. in Harper's Magazine. A 'Coon, beholding a famous Hunter approach, was about to remark, "Is that you, Coionel Scott? Don't shoot-I'll come down. but on maturer Reflection adopted a wiser Course of Action, and lying still in the fork of the Tree where he had ensconced himself, soon had the pleasure of seeing the Hunter pass on to another part of the Forest. MOBAL—Don't Holler. The Other May may go out of the Wood.

Higher Than America. The Washington monument has now 168 courses of stone and is 336 feet 5% inches high, or 234 inches higher than the top of the figure America on the capitol.

Nix Millions Worth of Feathers.

New York Sun. More than \$6,250,000 worth of ostrich feathers are exported from South Africa. The supply of feathers greatly depends on the supply of food.

An Atlantic City 'squire who married a couple received the princely fee

We All Know-1 That water never runs up hill; that kisses taste better than they look, and are better after dark; that it is better to be right than to be left; that those who take Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic never have dyspepsia, costiveness, bad breath, piles, pimples, ague and malarses, poor appetite, low spirits. headache or diseases of kidneys and and bladder. Price 50 cents, of W. A.

A Meriden men has an invention for counting cash by machinery. A New Haven auctioneer has resold a book he sold thirty-two years ago.

Severson.

PHACTS AND PHYSIC.

A woman at Kingston, New Mexico. gets praise for erecting a log cabin without help. She cut the logs, hauled them, made the shingles for the roof, and put the structure together. She has a husband, who takes care of the children.

The people of this vicinity have be-come too well acquainted with Dr. V. Clarence Price, for him to need encomiums at our hands.

Dr. Price makes his next visit for consultation with persons suffering from throat lung, heart, kidney or other ailments, at Niles, Bond House, on Saturday (until 8 o'clock) the 20th of Janurary 1883.

Mushroom towns are not wholly restricted to new States. Four months ago a dense Virginia forest covered the site of Pocahontas, which now has a population of 2,000. A coal mine was the cause. The Enjoyment of a Bath

Is materially enhanced by the use of Cole's Carbolisoap. It is refreshing, purifying and invigorating to the skin, and preserves, freshens and beau ifies the complexion. It is purely vegeta-ble and guaranteed free from all impurities. It produces a soft, creamy emulsion even in hard water, and is in every respect superior to any other soap in the market for toilet, bath and nursery proposes as well as for medicinal uses. The label on the genuine is black and the letters green. Price 25

Puscher, the Nuremberg chemist, says that paste made of starch, glycerine, and gypsum will maintain its plasticity and adhesiveness longer than any other cement.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Jan. 31, 1879. GENTLEMEN—Having been afflicted for a number of years with indigestion and general debility, by the advice of my doctor I used Hop Bitters, and must say they afforded me almost instant relief. I am glad to be able to testify in their behalf. THOS. G. KNOX.

The bridegroom and bride of a Wisconsin wedding were both sued on the following day for damages in consequence of having broken there promises to marry otherwise. Feathers, ribbons, velvet can all be colored to match that new hat by

using the Diamond Dyes. 10 cents for Eleven new churches in course of erection in New York will cost \$2,000,-

To strengthen and build up the system, a trial will convince you that Brown's Iron Bitters is the best medicire made.

Charles W. Crockett, a grandson of

the famous Davy Crockett, has just been elected Sergeant-at-Arms for the Senate of Tennessee. Invalid wives and mothers quickly restored to health by using Brown's

Iron Bitters. A true tonic. A New Haven man made a bet that he would be dead before the following morning, and then went and committed suicide.

Bad taste in the mouth, unpleasant breath, impared hearing, when resulting from catarrh, are overcome, and nasal passages which have been closed for years, are made free by the use of Elys' Cream Baim. Price 50 cents. Apply into nostrils with little finger

Florence Kelley, daughter of Congressman Kelley, of Philadelphia, has gone abroad with her brother, and proposes to walk through Europe.

Ely's Cream Balm has completely cured me of catarrh, of which I have been afflicted for ten years, after trying almost every remedy recommended, none having proved so effective and thorough. S. J. ATKEN, wholesale dealer in boots and shoes, 143 Federal st., Boston, Mass.

Russia has 33 schools in which to educate men to manage and operate railwavs. Ely's Cream Balm is the best remedy

I have ever sold for the cure of catarrh, hay fever, cold in the head, etc. It effects a cure in almost every case, and gives relief immediately. C. F. HOLMES, Druggist, Ann Arbor, Mich. The colored, opulation in the South

has increased about two million in twenty years. A Free Acknowledgement.

I hereby certify that I habitually use Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" in my family in all those cases in which a domestic medicine is needed, and that it has never yet failed to accom-

plish the purpose desired. We look upon it as an anchor to windward that is sure to hold in every instance mentioned on the doctor's bill for particulais. I make this acknowledment freely, in hope of doing good to others, feeling that a medicine that is near at hand and to be implicity trusted is worth more than it costs. Rev. G. C. Es-RAY, formerly associate editor Rondout Freeman.

A Missouri quack not only promises to cure nasal catarrh at one sitting, but makes the astounding statement that he will "remove the catarrh and place it on a saucer."

Personal! To, Men Only! The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility. Lost Vitality and Manhord, and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days trial is allowed. 39v1

The music for a Sunday bull fight in Arizona was provided by the band of a United States cavalry regiment.

Skinny Men. "Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. \$1.

The late Sir Hugh Allan left twelve children, and by way of reconcining them to his death gave them \$1,000,-000 each.

Griggs' Glycerine Salve. The best on earth can truly be said

of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a sure cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds, and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin ruptions. Satisfaction guaran teed or money refunded. Only 25 cents. For sale by

W. A. SEVERSON.

Primroses in small pots of English earth imported into Australia found a sale at high rates.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The best salve in the world for cuts. bruises, sores, uncers, salt rhenm, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains. corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money re-

Prince Bismarck receives an annual salary of \$14,000, with a free use of his official residence and \$5,000 a year for maintaing it.

funded. Price, 25 cents per box. For

23 y 1

sale by D. Weston.

3-Do Not Be Deceived. In these times of quack medicine advertisements everywhere it is truly gratifying to find one remedy that is worthy of praise and which really does as recommended. Electric Bitters we can vouch for as being a true and reliable remedy, and one that will do as recommended. They invariably cure stomach and liver complaints, diseases of the kidneys and urinary difficulties. We know whereof we speak, and can readily say, give them a trial. Sold at fifty cents a bottle, by D. Weston.

The English are using a new word. Soldiers going out of railway cars "de-

3-Free of Charge. All persons suffering from coughs colds, asthma, bronchitis, loss of voice, or any affection of the throat and lungs, are requested to call at Westons' drug store and get a trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for consump-

and show what a regular dollar-size bottle will do. Call early. The South Florida orange groves young and old, never looked better. "Buchupaiba,"

Quick. complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. \$1. Druggists. Florida's largest potato weighs fourteen and a half pounds.

How Children had "Fun." Mow 'hildren had 'Fun.'
On a summer day, they went to play,
Down the road to Denoon Jones' pasture;
Di k climed up the tree, Vic looked so gay;
The hours were spent in tun and laughter,
That eight, those youngsters yelled with ps m
Yes, the humy Dick and Victoria;
The gripes were of green apple kind,
But quickly cured by C storia. 29m3

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

Wheat, per bushel (new) :...
Flour, patent, perbarrel, selling...
Flour, red, per barrel, selling...
Clover Seed, per bushel...
Timothy Seed, per bushel...
Corn, per bushel...
Cars, per bushel...
Bran, per ton selling... Bran, per ton, selling Pork, live, per hundred...... Pork, dressed, per hundred.. Pork, mess, per pound..... Corn Meal, bolted, per hundred, selling... Plaster, per barrel, selling.... Tallow, per pound
Honey, per pound
Green Apples, per nashel
Chickens, per pound
Brick, per thousand, selling
Hides, green, per pound
Hides, dry, per pound Pelts
Mackerel, No 1, per pound, selling......
White Fish, per pound, selling......

FOR SALE.

I OFFER MY FARM OF

149 ACRES Known as the Adams farm, at Clear lake, for sale. There are

Two Houses, Three Orchards and other good improvements on the place. For particulars write me at Nottawa, Mich. JAMES SIMPSON.

Estate of David Fisk, Deceased. (First publication January 4, 1888.) OTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien, ss.—
D Probate Court for said County.—At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate of Berrien Springs, on Tuesday, the second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three. three.
Present, ALEXANDER B. LEEDS, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of David Fisk, de-In the matter of the estate of David Fisk, deceased.

Samuel French and John M. Platts, Executors of said estate, come into Court and represent that they are now prepared to render their final account as such Executors.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the 30th day of January inst., at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the village of Berrien Springs, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed: And it is further ordered, that said Executors give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Berrien County Record, a newspaper printed and circulating in said conty, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

day of hearing.

[L. S.] ALEXANDER B. LEEDS,

(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.

Last publication January 25, 1883.

Estate of Rosalvo Morgan, Deceased. First publication, January 4, 1883. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien.—ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said County.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Berrien Springs, on Tuesday, the second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Present, Alexander B. Leeds, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Rozalvo Morgan, deceased. leceased.
David E. Hinman, Administrator of said estate,

David E. Hinman, Administrator of said estate, comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Administrator.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 29th day of January inst., at ten o'clock in the forencoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and 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 at the Probate office in the village of Berrien Springs, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed: And it is further ordered, that said Administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, 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.

LES. ALEXANDER B. LEEDS. (A true copy.)

Last publication January 25, 1883.

Estate of James Atkinson, Deceased.

(First publication January 4, 1883.) (First publication January 4, 1883.)

TATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien, ss.
Probate Court for said County.
At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office in the village of Berrien Springs, on Tuesday, the second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight-three.

Present, Alexander B. Leeds, Judge of probate In the matter of the estate of James Atkinson, deceased. leceased.
David E. Hinman, Administrator of said estate, comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Adninistrator. Therenpon it is ordered that Monday, the 29th day

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 29th day of January inst., at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the village of Berrien Springs, and show cause, if any there be why the said account should not be allowed: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, 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.)

Last publication January 25, 1883. Estate of Cassius M. Chaplin et. al First publication Dec. 14, 1882. CTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien— Ss. In the matter of the estate of Cassius M. Chaplin, Alice Chaplin and Mabel Chaplin,

M. Chaplin, Alice Chaplin and Madel Chaplin, minors.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Guardian of the estate of said minors by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Berrien, on the eleventh day of December, A. D. 1882, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the grout door of the Redding House, in the village of Galien, in the County of Berrien, in said State, on Wednesday, 31st Day of January, 1883, wednesday, 31st Day of January. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day (subject to all-encumbrances by mortrage or otherwise existing at the time of said sale,) the following described real estate, to wit:

The east one-half of the north-west quarrer and the south one-half of the north-west quarreter of section five (5) town eight (8) south range nineteen (19 west, 160 acres more or less, in the Country of Berrien and State of Michigan. Terms made known at time and place of Sale.

Notice of Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Pavid-Vanderhoof.

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 said entering 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 (89) 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 (30 acres, all in Bertrand township, Berrien County and State of Michigan.

PETER WOMER, Administrator.

FARM FOR SALE. WHAT is known as the James H Wilson tarm, on the Michigan Central Railroad, between Dayton and Gullen, consisting of about 165 acres, will be sold at a bargain. For particulars and terms inquire at the farm, or S. K. WILSON. Dayton, Mich.

JUST RECEIVED!

tion, free of charge, which will convince them of its wonderful merits THE FINEST LOT OF

Ever brought to Buchanan, consisting of Velvet, Satin, Walnut, Veneered, and Fine Gold Frames, Easels, Mats, &c, &c.,

FRAMES

For Card, Cabinet, Panel and large Photographs. Call and See Them. Fine Panel and Cabinet .

> A SPECIALTY, AT BRADLEY'S, Two Doors East of Post-Office,

PHOTOGRAPHS

CURE FITS When I say cure I ash. I mean Larry to stop Later and time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of PITS, EPILEPSY OF FALLING SICKY ESTA life-inng sindy. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Recusse others have realled is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a trenties and a Free Bortle of my infallible remedy of the Express and cure you.

Altress Dr. H. O. ROOT, 185 Pearl St., New York The Largest, Best. Chrapest Weekly in the World

TOLEDO BLADE. (NASBY'S PAPER.)

\$.00 a Year to Everybody And a Free Copy for Every Club of Ten. And a Free Copy for Every Club et Ten.

The best Stories, the best Household, News and Agricultural Departments, the best Children's Reading the best Religious Department Nasby's European Letters Correspondence from the whole on side weld, and scores of specialties too numerous to mention. In short the best paper published—8 pages 64 long columns, and all for \$1.00 a year, postage paid Specimen free to any address. Send a postal.

BLADE CO., TOLEDO, O.

MASON & HAMLIN ore at World's Industrial C mpetition for Sixteen Years; no other American organs having been found qual at any. Also cheapest. Style 109: 3% octaves; sufficient compass and power, with best quality, for popular sacred and secular music in schools or hundles at \$30. \$71, \$16 \$71, \$78. \$13, \$105. \$114 to \$5 00 and up. The larger styles are wholly unrivale I by any other organs. Also lorensy payments. New Illustrated Catalogue tree.

The MASON & HAMILIN Organ and Piano Co., 164 Tremont Street, Boston; 46 East 14th Street (Union Square), New York; 149 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

Thave a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worse third and of i ng standing have been curred. Indeed, so strong is my faith its edit with a victor of the control of the contro

YANG WEN If you want to learn To complete the control of a situation, address Valuation of Authorities.

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THE SUN.

NEW YORK, 1888.

More people have read THE SUN during the year pinted. No other newspaper published on this side of the earth has been bought and read in any year by so many men and women. We are credibly informed that people buy, read, and like THE SUN for the following reasons, among thers: Because its news columns present in attractive Because its news columns present in attractive form and with the greatest possible accuracy whatever has interest for human kind; the events, the deeds and misdeeds, the wisdom the phylosophy, the notable folly, the solid sense, the improving nonsense—all the news of the busiest world at present revolving in space.

Because people have learned that in it= remarks concerning persons and affairs The Sun makes a practice of telling them the extra truth to the best of its ability three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, before election as well as after, about the whales as well as the small fish, in the face of dissent as plainly and tearlessly as when supported

the year, before election as well as after, about the whales as well as the small fish, in the face of dissent as plainly and tearlessly as when supported by general approval. The Sun has absolutely no purposes to serve, save the information of its readers and the furtherance of the common good.

Because it is everybody's newspaper. No man is so humble that The Sun is indifferent to his welfare and his rights. No man is so rich that it can sllow injustice to be done him. No man, no association of men, is powerful enough to be exempt from the strict application of its principles of right and wrong.

Because in politics it has fought for a dozen years, without intermission and sometimes almost alone among newspapers, the fight that has resulted in the recent overwhelming popular verdict against Robesonism and for houset government. No matter what party is in power, The Sun stands and will continue to stand like a rock for the interests of the people against the ambition of bosses, the encroachments of monopolists, and the dishonest schemes of public robbers.

All this is what we are told almost daily by our friends. One man holds that The Sun is the best religious newspaper ever published, because its Christianity is undiluted with cant. Another holds that it is the best Republican newspaper

religious newspaper ever published, because its Christianity is midiluted with cant. Another holds tratitis he best Republican newspaper printed, because it has already whipped half of the rascals out of that party, and is proceeding against the other half with undiminished vigor. A third believes it to be the best magazine of general literature in existence, because its readers miss nothing worthy of uotice that is current in the world of thought. So every friend of The Sun discovers one of its many sides that appears with particular force to his individual liking.

If you already know The Sun, you will-observe that in 1 83 it is a little better than ever before. It you do not already known The Sun, you will find it to be a mirror of all human activity, a storehouse of the choicest products of common sense and imagination, a mainstay for the cause of honest government, a sentinel forgennine Jeffersonian Democracy, a scourge for wickedness of every species, and an uncommonly good investment for the coming year.

Terms of Mail Subscribers. Terms of Mail Subscribers.

The several editions of The Sun are sent by nail, post paid, as follows: DAILY-55 cents a month, \$6.50 a year; with Sun day edition, S.7.70.

SUNDAY—Bight pages, SI 20 a year.

WEEKLY—\$1 a year. Eight pages of the best matter of the daily issues; an Agricultural Department of unequaled merit, market reports, and literary, scientific, and domestic intelligence make The WEEKLY SUN the newspaper for the larmer's household. To clubs of ten with \$10.

Estate of Ebenezer P Morley, Decersed. First publication, December 21, 1882. TATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien, so At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office, in the village of Berrien Springs, on the eighteenth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty in the year one thousand eight hundred and eightytwo.

Present, Alexander B. Leeds, Judge of Probatc.
In the matter of the estate of Ebenezer P. Morley, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of
Isabel Morley, widow of said deceased, praying
that administration of said estate may be granted
to Horace Morley, or some other suitable person.
Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the
fifteenth day of January next, at ten o'clock in
the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said
petition, and that the heirs at law of said
deceased, and all other persons interested in said
cstate, 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.

IL. S.1.

ALEXANDER B. LEEDS, [L. S.] ALEXANDER B. LEEDS, (A true copy.) Judge of Probate. Last publication, Jan. 11, 1888.

MAKE MONEY
MAKE MONEY
MAKE TAKING THE This constitutes Profitable Farming! Our Orop and Market Reports are worth ten times the gubscripton price to any Farmer, 81.50 a year! Sample copy free! Send for one. Address, FARMERS, REVIEW CO., Mention this paper.

For Sale. I offer my business property on Main street, consisting of lot 16 feet front by 112 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 Mich. 824w* J. M. WILSON \$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$100 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co. ortland, Maine. 291

Send \$1,50 for the RECORD oneyear

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Cook Stoves, Heating Stoves, Coal Stoves,

Various Kinds, Styles and Designs.

Selected from the oldest Founderys and made under the supervision of the best stove meninthe world.

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The opening of a big fall trade is at hand, and we are fully prepared to meet it. We have bought, without question, the largest stock of Fall and Winter

Ever brought to Buchanan. These goods have now all arrived, and our store is

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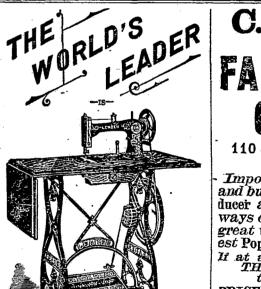
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"The best wacon on wheels." Manufacturers have abolished the warranty, but Agents may, on their own responsibility, give he followin; warranty with each wagon, if so agreed:

Knowing we can suit you, we solicit patronage from every section of the United States. Send for Prices and Terms and for a copy of THE RACINE AGRICULTURIST, to

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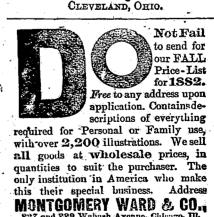
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HOLIDAY DECORATIONS. Xmas Green in quantity, or made up wreathing. Full line of Florists' Supplies. Colored Grasses Pampas Plumes. Baskets, Bouquet Papers, etc. Beautiful Saskets and Bouquets of Grasses and Everlastings, artistically arranged. Call and see us or send for prices. Special prices to dealers,

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crowded with new goods, which we must and will sell at prices that will astonish everybody. Come and see us. Mens' Kip and Calf Boots, from \$2.50 to Boys' Kip Boots, from 1.50 Ladies' Grain and Calf Lace and Button Shoes, 1.00 \$2.50 upwards. Misses' Grain and Calf Lace and Button Shoes, 60

Our Ladies' Fine Shoes are the best make and from the best market, an

And by confining ourselves strictly to one class of work; by employing none but the Est of WORK. MEN, using nothing but FIRST-CLASS IMPROV D MACHINERY and the VERY BEST of SELECTED TAME R, and by a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of the business, we have justly earned the reputation of making

We Hereby Warrant the FISH BROS. WAGON Noto be well made in every particular and of good material, and that the strength of the same is sufficient for all work with fair usage. Should any breakage occur within one year from this date by reason of defective material or workmanship, repairs for the same will be furnished at place of sale, free of charge, or the price of said repairs, as per agent's price list will be paid in cash by the purchaser producing a sample of the broken or defective parts an evidence.



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 CATARRH DIRE TIONS

Insert with little finger a particle of the liaim into the nostifia, drawstrong breath through the nost ils, drawstrong breath through the nose. It will be absorbed.

FLY'S CREAM BAIM Effectually c enuses the nasal passages of Catarrial virus, causing healthy secretions, allays infiamation, protects the membrane from additional cold s, completely heals the sorse and re-HAY-FEVER the sores and restores the sense of

taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment as directed will our Caturth, Hay Fever Agreeable to Use. UNEQUALED for colds in the HEAD. The Balm has gained an enviable reputation wherever known, displacing all other preparations.

Rts. OGNIZED as a WONDERFUL discovery sold by druggists at a cents. On receipt of price we will mail a package. Send for circular containing full information and reliable leastinguists.

ELY CREAM PALM Co., Owego, N.Y. FARM FOR SALE! I offer my farm of 186 acres, three miles from the village of Buchanan. on the Dayton road. Good buildings. good orchard. Everything in good con-

First-Class Soil. and one of the best located farms in Berrien county. For full particulars and terms call at the premises. ARTHUR ALLEN.

His. 12 Jan. 18 Lt inchest I amily Knit-ting Larbitzo ever invented. Will kintapair of stocints, with this Larbitza and Tobe complete, in 20 minutes. It was also keet a great variety of fancy-work for which there is always a ready market. Scall for circular at terms to the Tryombity Knitting Bracking Co., 409 Weshington St., Boston, Mass. Parsons' Purpative Pius make New Rick Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three souths. Any person who will take 1 pill each nightfrom 1 to 12 weeks may be restored a sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sent by mail for 8 letter stamps is 5. JOH NOV & CO., Boston, Massaformerly Bangor, Me

200-206 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill

MESSAGE

DAVID H. JEROWE

Retiring Governor of Michigan,

TO THE LEGISLATURE

JANUARY 3, 1883.

SENATORS AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: The constitution makes it my duty to give the Legislature informa-tion of the condition of the State, and re-commend such measures as shall seem ex-

When the constitution was adopted, thirty-two years since, the task thus imposed upon the Governor was of easy performance compared to its present magnitude. Then, the population of the State was less than 400,000. The Michigan University and the State Normal School, with an investment for the former of \$100,000 and for the latter of \$470.30, constituted the State educational institutions. The asylum for the insane at Kalamazoo, and the institution for the deaf, the dumb and the blind, at Flint, with an investment for the former of \$502.02 and for the latter of \$151.51, comprehended the State When the constitution was adopted, thirtymazoo, and the binstitution for the deaf, the dumb and the blind at Flint, with an investment for the former of \$252.02 and for the latter of \$181.51, comprehended the State charitable institutions, and the crude begining of a prison at Jackson, on which had been expended \$106.257.94, was the only penal institution belonging to the State. These constituted the institutions about which information was to be given at the date above referred to. The railroads scarcely exceeded in length and capacity the private railroads now used by Michigan lumbermen for hauling their saw logs from where the timber grows to floatable streams. The commerce on the surrounding lakes was insignificant in comparison with its present magnitude. No communication had then been opened with the Upper Peninsula except in a small way, by transhipment and land carriage around the Sault That Peninsula, with the major part of the north half of the Lower Peninsula, was then a dense wilderness, without inhabitants and only partially explored. The agricultural products of the State were scarcely sufficient for home consumption. Copper, iron and salt were not produced in our State for shipment, and there were few factories to give employment to our people. We simply possessed the undeveloped, and to a great extent, unknown elements upon which great States are founded.

During the years that have since intervened, extraordinary progress has been made, until, without ostentation and with commendable pride, we can invite comparison with any State in the Union.

Our population has reached Tibblood, 1,000,000 of which has been added within the state Normal School and the Agricultural College; the three asylums for the insane, the institution for the deaf and dumb, the School for the Blind, and the State Poules School; the Reform Schools for boys and girls, the State prison and the State House of Correction and Reformatory; the 4.50 miles of railroad; the fisheries and State hourds, are among the prominent topics about which I am called upon to give info

The State is in admirable financial condition. The policy engrated upon its legislative practice more than twenty years since, and which has been invariably adhered to in conducting its financial affairs—to pay as you go. To to make provision for needed means before their expenditure has been entered upon—has resulted in numerous advantages. The people who are called upon to pay taxes in advance, with which to make improvements are more rigidly indived to STATE FINANCES. to pay taxes in advance, with which to make improvements, are more rigidly inclined to weigh with care proposed enterprises and to secrutinize the acts of officials charged with the work. Again, business conducted purely on a cash basis has the same advaitages in public transactions as in those of a private nature. The wisdom of this policy has often abundantly manifested in the economy with which our public buildings have been constructed, and the results that have been accomplished with the very moderate taxes levied a tate purposes. Of all the States that herry their general, expenses by taxes

mountary manifested in the content with which our public builders have been constructed, and the results of here been constructed, and the results of the purposes. Of all the States complished with the very moderate charges that are purposes. Of all the States fail and purposes that the college and that disharge all purposes the made it necessary to the bonded and made it necessary to the bonded and the made it necessary to the bonded and with and with the mast thirty constitution required the renation of a sink-continuous required with and with and seven said the constitution:

"The Legislature shall provide for an animal x, sufficient, with other resources, to make the renation of a sink-continuous lands were located at the best rate of interest obtainable while from the hurder of manifest in the renation of a sink-continuous softs. The specific taxes from banking, rail-rail of interest obtainable while from the hurder and the renation and from partial the renation and from the result with an addition to their contributions to fail and the renation of the bonded debt, but have paid the interest of the principuous definitions."

The specific taxes from banking, rail-rail of interest obtainable while from the fail and the renation of
formatory ... \$16.
State Reform S. hool ... 213,
Reform Sc. ool or Girls ... 117.
Capitol Buildin: (including the old) 1, 1,

State House of Octree ion and Reformatory.

\$16.293.321 c ndes 72.33.85 arr stage c flected of State Reform School or Girls.

\$16.293.321 c ndes 72.33.85 arr stage c flected of Rater Reform School or Girls.

\$16.293.321 c ndes 72.33.85 arr stage c flected of Rater ad 117.550.001 party, after it feation.

Lapitol Building, (including the clot.). 1. 1.188.51 The larger part of this revenue is derived corporations. The anticolor of including the well-roundefunal payments for five years are shown results of indictions was enforced by the table following, taken from the reful administration the value of the commissioner of Railroads:

[Building the clot.]

[Building the clot.] results of judicious ful administration ments of govern f Sen

\$7,76.1 \$7,76.1 \$10,5.00 1881 The increass in the construction of rail-The increas in the construction of railroads and the acrease of taxes incident to
increased trific, if continued in the same
ratio as during the past, and under the same
ratio of taxno, warrants the estimate that
within five past the annual revenues from
this source line will reach \$900,000. The
time is subsatially at hand when the specific taxes on corporations would defray
the entire up use of the State if used for
that purpe, and thereby render unneces:
sary my riler direct levy of State taxes
sory my riler direct levy of State taxes
that purpe, and thereby render unneces:
State Gorment. This would, of course,
taxe fro the educational institutions and
remary looks this large item of their supstate Government and would or course, take from the educational institutions and primary hods this large item of their support, and ordered to make good the amounting to be the the record prefer to must be directly if the record prefer to must be supported. divide districts where they are to just the districts where they are to like a whole or a part of the for current expenses of the live done by constitutional the such a change would result in the reople prefer to put the such a change would result in rge balances now necessarily tate treasury, and were the befin of Barren were named as such com-mission. They entered upon their work, and reported the result for action at the

St. Mary's Falls ship canal fund.... War fund.... mary schools placed upon the tax-payers of each district it would quicken and keep strong their sense of accountability in school 11,703,89 5,516 28 deposits..... nanagement \$2,057,933.21

The amount of specific appropriations unpaid Sept. 50, 1882, is \$392,277.90

The bonded debt of the State has been reduced during the past two years as follows: Two-mill.cn-loan bends, 1883. \$1,00.00

War bounty bonds. \$1,00.00

Adjusted bonds. \$3,00.00

Total interest-bearing bonds \$ 888.0 10.0

Total bonded debt......\$ 9:0,149.07

200.00 \$2,200.00

\$321,470.27

303,895,27 16,875.00 322,270.27

The money for the payment of the part-paid bonds is in the general fund, in accordance with law...
Railroad and other deposits subject to draft

Cash in sinking fund 8-pt. 30, 18:2......\$589,000.00
U. S. bonds in hands of fund commis ners, 300,000.00 889,000.00—\$1.212,470.00

the following funds and amounts received from sales of lands donated by the United States to the State for educational purposes:

The primary school fund. \$2,924,335.The primary school fund. \$2,924,335.The primary school fund. \$27,036.54 University fund. 483,601.8 Acricultumi College fund. 224,8 35. 6 60 675.45

1. The sale of public lands granted to the State for educational purposes by the United

2 From taxes assessed upon the taxable property of the State, denominated State

3. From specific taxes collected from cor-

The funds received from the sale of lands

have been used toward the payment of the bonded debt and for the general purposes of the State. Interest thereon must be paid learnestally under the following provisions of the constitution:

sold.....\$4,482,867.11

Total avails of educational lands

\$1,208,835.27

3,575.00

NON-INTEREST-BEARING BONDS. 1,000 part-paid five-million loun, adjustable at \$5/8.57 per \$1,000....\$

Debts since

war bounty bonds.....

To primary

ro general fund....

derived from:

Interest its special session held in February and March, to the disastrous forest fires which for the second time in ten years had devastated, in the month of September previous, the Huron peninsuls. Three thousand buildings had been destroyed, 18,000 persons had been deprived of the means of support, and between 200 and 300 lives had been swept away in this awful calamity. Only the benevolence and co-operation of the public at large had prevented death by starvation. Committees had been organized in Detroit, Port Huron, Flint, East Saginaw, Saginaw and Bay City to gather and distribute supplies, and they had been aided in obtaining contributions by those of other places. It became evident, however, that a central head had become a necessity, and, at the request of the committees representing FIRE RELIEF central head had become a necessity, and, at the request of the committees representing the places above named, I designated a State Commission to act as a central organization, consisting of ex-Gov. H. P. Baldwin, Chairman, United States Senator Omar D. Conger, Hon. Charles T. Gorman, Gen. F. W. Swift, Alexander H. Dey, D. C. Whitwood and George C. Codd, Esquires.

Immediately after this action, the local committees, with one exception, became subordinate to the commission in their work, or turned over their funds to be distributed.

The cash in the treasury applicable to the payment of the bonded debt is as follows: Sinking rand, Sept. 30, 1880. \$ 904,895.27 Un.ted States bonds. 300, 00.00 or turned over their funds to be distributed \$1,212,470.27

or turned over their funds to be distributed by the central head, as is shown by the detailed reports submitted by them, and made a part of the report of the commission.

The Port Huron committee continued to act independently, and was active in the distribution of a large amount of money and many supplies intrusted to it by the donors. Of their action I have no report.

I issued an appeal to the people of the United States, stating the magnitude of the disaster, the appointment of the commission, and requesting aid.

In response to this and the appeals made very generally through the press, most liberal contributions continued to be made from not only the people in our own State,

liberal contributions continued to be made from not only the people in our own State, but from almost every State and Tearitory in the Union. Contributions also came from Canada; from Great Britain, from France and from South America. White all were liberal, those made by the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleve-land, Hartford, Newark, Albany, Baltimoro, Rochester, Lancaster and Charleston (S. C.) were munificent.

The commission continued the work with

The commission continued the work with rare energy and discretion, and, with the

rous contributed, the sufferers were cared fairly well. In the last days of January, it became apparent that their wants will not be met by private methods until the harvest would bring relief. After full consultation with many citizens, I decided to convene the Legislature in extraordinary session, to consider the situation and to provide means to relieve these sufferers, and for other important State matters. On the 23d of February the Legislature convened, and, after considering the facts presented as to the necessities of these people, an appropriation was made of \$250,000, or so much as might be needed, and \$15,000 additional for the rebuilding of the school houses destroyed. The distribution of the appropriated funds was placed in the hands of the gentlemen composing the State commission as above. mission as above.

The commission received and disbursed contributions in cash amounting to \$416,-\$200,000.

Of the amount appropriated by the State \$178,600 has been used for supplies, leaving in the State treasury undrawn of the appropriation \$71,100. The \$15,400 appropriated for school houses has been drawn and is substantially exhausted. It will all be used for the purpose for which it was appropriated. priated.

priated. The aid thus rendered by contributions and by the State sustained these sufferers until the late harvest was gathered, which, from its abundance, placed them again in an independent condition, with a bright and prosperous future before them.

After the above appropriation was made I ssued a proclamation thanking the generous donors in behalf of the State, and adding that, provision having been made for the future, individual contributions were no longer necessary.

of the constitution:

"The proceeds from the sale of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to the State for educational purposes, and the proceeds of all lands or other property given by individuals, or appropriated by the State for like nurposes, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, the interest and income of which, together with the rents of all such lands as may remain unsold, shall be inviolably appropriated and annually applied to the specific object of the original gift, grant or appropriation."

State taxes must be levied, collected and disbursed under the following provision of the constitution:

"The Logislature shall woulde for an armount of the largest transmission of the constitution: The transportation free of donated goods by most of the railroads, the same generous by most of the rainfoads, the same generous action on the part of express companies, and the free use of the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company, as well as the generous and efficient action on the part of the press in carrying on the great work of affording relief, calls for kindly remembrance and acknowledgment.

Acknowledgments are also due to the

Acknowledgments are also due to the gentlemen composing the State Fire Relief Commission for the gratuitous, long-continued and laborious task performed. Reference is made to the very complete report of the commission printed in pamphlet form.

IMMIGRATION AND THE GROWTH OF THE STATE. In my opening mossage to the Legislature of 1881, I invited attention to the large numor ISM, I invited attention to the large num-ber of acres of unoccupied lands which were open to settlement and cultivation, and asked authority to appoint a Commissioner of Immigration and an appropriation to carry his work into execution. Both were promptly granted, the appointment of an efficient officer was made, and it is believed to be largely through the work of the office efficient officer was made, and it is believed to be largely through the work of the office thus established that upward of 50,000 settlers have been added to the agricultural class of our population during the past year. The most important agency in this labor has been the publication and distribution of the pamphlet entitled "Michigan and Its Resources," about 77,000 copies of which have gone abroad through the United States and Europe, together with more than 7,000 copies of pamphlets in which its substance was translated into the languages of Germany and Holland.

many and Holland. The wealth of the State has been materially augmented by this action, and the sales of its unoccupied farming lands exceed in quantity those of any former year. This office, during the eighteen months of its existence, has greatly broadened and deepened the public appreciation of the resources of Michigan. It has defused through other communities and countries a more other communities and countries a more accurate knowledge of the greatness of the State than ever before existed, thus holding out attractions of the most substantial character to the best class of seekers after new homes. No less important has been its work in impressing upon the people of Michigan the realities of the development in which they have shared and whose benefits they are enjoying. The keeping within the State by this means of many citizens who were inclined to look elsewhere for places of permanent settlement has been one of the especially valuable results of the Commis-sioner's labors. The plan of this office con-templates making it a central bureau of information concerning Michigan and its great interests, whose publications shall keep fully abreast with the growth of the common-wealth, and those constantly augmenting stores of information shall be accessible at all times, not merely to the new comer, but to citizens of every class. Properly ad-ministered, it cannot fail to yield results of great value to the State. Its total expense to the present time, including salaries, printing, cost of paper, postage, advertising, and all other items, is about \$15,554. It gives me pleasure to attest my apprecia-tion of the skill, intelligence and fidelity with which Col Fred Moriey, the Commis-

REVISION OF THE TAX LAWS. The tax laws of the State were complex voluminous and incongruous. They had been added to and amended until there was little certainty as to the real construction to be put upon their various provisions. I called the attention of the Legislature to these defects, and to the accumulation of tax itlies acquired by the State for delinquent taxes, and recommended that authority be given for the appointment of a commission for the purpose of a general revision of the tax laws and the adoption of a new states. The recommendation was adopted system. The recommendation was adopted, and authority conferred upon me to make the appointment. Under this authority, John Moore of Saginaw, Charles A. Kent of Nagare, Marchel H. Hatch of Bay, Ebenezer O. Gross care of Hidsdate and William Chamberlin of Barrien were named as such completed. They entered upon their work

sioner appointed by me, has discharged his

extra session subsequently held. The work of the commission was so thoroughly and intelligently performed that the bills re-ported by it were enacted into laws by the and intelligently performed that the fills reported by it were enacted into laws by the
Legislature without material modification.
It is reasonable to expect that the operations of these laws will insure the prompt
collection of the revenues of the State, will
carefully guard the rights of the propertyholders, and will enable the State to give a
valid title in case of a resort to sale of realty
for the nonpayment of taxes. It will also
restore as tax-paying property millions of
acres of land that the owners have long since
abandoned paying taxes on, and enable the
State to realize some portion of the large
sums advanced on bids for delinquent taxes
on these lands, by sales of the interest of the
State to be made under a scale of graduated
prices adjusted according to the time that
shall have clapsed before sales are consummated. It will also clear up the mixed titles
to these lands arising out of the claims of
the State, and restore them to sale for actual
settlement. settlement.

the State, and restore them to sale for actual settlement.

STATE SWAMP LANDS.

From the report of the State Swamp Land Commissioner for the fiscal year ending Sept. 39, 1882, the amount of swamp lands in the Lower Peninsula subject to appropriation or sale was 49,688.60 acres. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Control appropriations were made aggregating 12,680 acres, leaving 25,688.60 acres at this date. It is estimated by competent authority that when all the lands now reserved on contracts and special appropriations are selected the remainder will be of little or no value. Adopting this view, the Board of Control, at its meeting in December last, resolved that it was inexpedient to make further appropriations until selection of lands to satisfy all outstanding contracts and appropriations be made, and the remainder of the lands be examined as to value. Contracts for constructing roads and ditches to be paid for in worthless lands might place the State under obligations to pay from other means. I fully concur in the ection taken by the Board of Control. For further particulars reference is made to the appendix particulars reference is made to the ap-

UNPATENTED SWAMP LANDS.

In the list of swamp lands granted to the State by the United States there were 1,714,—587 acres in excess of the amount subsequently patented. The Commissioner of the State Land Office has caused lists of these unpatented lands to be prepared for use in settling with the Government. Arrangements are partly perfected to adjust this claim in behalf of the State. It is expected that the Government will convey to the State what lands it still has applicable to the grant and settle for the deliciency found to be due UNPATENTED SWAMP LANDS. and settle for the deliciency found to be due

what lands it still has applicable to the grant and settle for the deliciency found to be due in money.

The preparation of these lists covered four years of continuous labor, and success in securing the rights claimed will depend upon the fidelity and energy with which the work is prosecuted at Washington. Reference is made to the report of the Commissioner.

NEW ASKIUM FOR THE INSAME.

The number of the insane had increased so that more provision for their care was imperative. This necessity was presented to the Legislature with the recommendation that an appropriation be made for the erection of an additional asylum. The appropriation of an additional asylum. The appropriation of an additional asylum. En appropriation of an additional asylum. The appropriation of an addition was made, the site has been selected and purchased, and the contracts for construction let, with every prospect of prompt completion and within the appropriation. In addition to the site purchased, a provisional contract has been made for fifty-six acres of adjacent land with the firm of Hannah, Lay & Co. This is deemed to be very desirable for the future good of the asylum, but under the provisions of act 107, Laws of 1873, it cannot be legally transferred to the State in consequence of Commissioner Hannah being one of the above-named firm of Hannah, Lay & Co. I recommend that the law be so modified as to permit this transfer to be made. For a more detailed statoment reference is made to the report of the Board-of Commissioners. of Commissioners.

of Commissioners.

MICHIGAN ASYLUM.

On examination of this asylum it was found to be in good condition with a few exceptions. The old system of heating was inade juste and very expensive for fuel. I recommended an appropriation of \$40,000 for an improved method; the amount was appropriated and the improvement made, resulting in a more generous supply of heat, better ventilation, and with a consumption of less than 3,000 tons of coal for the first year, while for previous years the average year, while for previous years the average was over 5,000 tons.

was over 5,000 tons.

This was the first asylum for the insanc built in our State, and its construction was continued over a term of some thirty years. The fragmentary mode of construction necessarily has added to its cost and detracted from its appearance. Appointments that when made were abreast of the times are now out of date. Within the two years past many desirable improvements have been made, including grading, completing drives, constructing walks and planting additional shrubbery; removal of barn and erecting a new one; construction of sewer; purchase of new one; construction of sewer; purchase of additional land, and the introduction of a new steam heating system, heretofore re-ferred to. With these improvements, the institution, for all practical purposes, ranks with the best. On the 1st of October last there were 740 patients, an increase for two years of 83. With a normal capacity of 550, years of 83. With a normal capacity of 500, is has had a daily average for the past two years of 600 patients; "as a consequence the halls have been crowded, proper classification could not be maintained, and unusual disturbance has existed."

The finances of this institution are in good

condition.

Leaving in the treasury Sept. So,

At the time the female department was erected the front walls of the center and south wing were arranged for stuccoing. They still remain as they were left, in an unfinished condition. The brick are crumbling, and should be preserved from further disintegration by repairs and painting. To paint and peach these walls will cost, according to estimate, about \$5,000.

A hospital department for general pur poses, and more especially for the better treatment of contagious diseases, and from wasting diseases, such as cancer, consumption and chronic diarrhosa, at an estimated cost of \$12,000, is asked for.
The prudent management, economy and utility exhibited heretofore in making im-

provements commend the estimates made by the managers to your generous consider-ation. Reference is made to the report of the Board of Trustees.

EASTERN ASYLUM.

This institution, as originally constructed, had a normal capacity to care for 400 patients. During the past two years two additional wings have been completed, which afford room for 150 patients, making the present capacity of the asylum 550. The following improvements have also been made: A summer house a lodge additional rooms summer-house, a lodge, additional rooms finished in the attic, and considerable addi-tions to the books and pictures in the library.

The daily average of patients for 1881 w 459, and for 1882 was 501. The number at the close of November was 577, whose care has cost for the two years an average of

as cost for the two years an average or \$3.91 per week.

The patients at the asylums for the insane are classified into three divisions. The expenses for their care are borne respectively by the State, by the counties from which they came, and by individuals. These payments are made after the care is rendered on the presentation of bills therefor. There on the presentation of bills therefor. There was no cash capital with which to supply this institution economically with food and other necessaries. There was no adequate storage room adapted to keeping food supplies of the character required. Under the circumstances I recommended that \$15,000 be appropriated to be used as a working capital, and a further sum necessary for the construction of a suitable store-room with modern appointments. The appropriations were made, store-room was prepared, and supplies bought with all the benefits of the improved facilities. The expenses for each improved facilities. The expenses for each inmate per week in 1881 were \$3.95%, and in 1882 were \$3.95%, and in 1882 were \$3.95%, notwithstanding the material advance in the price of food for the latter period. This result is largely due to the improved facilities for furnishing the supplies

struction of the present statute governing the responsibilities for the maintenance of patients. This embarrassment should be re-

moved by modifying the present statute.

The admirable condition of this asylum attests the fidelity and capacity of the management, and entitles their recommendation to confidence. For a more particular stateto confidence. For a more particular state-ment, I refer to the report of the Board of Trustees.

INSANE CRIMINALS. There are now sixty-eight insane criminals confined in the two prisons. Under existing laws, insane convicts discharged from penal institutions, and persons arrested on criminal charges and adjudged insane, must be admitted to the asylums irrespective of the nature of their mental disorder or prospects of recovering, often to the exclusion of more hopeful cases of those who are not criminals. These are a disturbing element, in the asy These are a distrubing element in the asylums and detract from their curative work. In neighboring States and in some of the European countries this class are cared for in separate buildings erected for that purpose

I respectfully call your attention to the discussion of this subject by the Boards of Trustees of both asylums.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

This institution is in good condition. It has a normal capacity for 250 purils, and now has 260 receiving literary instruction, learning the art of communicating with others, and being taught mechanical pursuits that will enable them to be self-supporting when they graduate. The appropriation for current expenses for the years 1831 and 1832 was \$30,000, and for improvements \$3,717.59. Similar appropriations will be asked for 1833 and 1834 amounting to \$15,000. The Board of Trustees recommend the enlargement of the institution to keen

be asked for ISS3 and ISS4 emounting to \$15,550. The Board of Trustees recommend the enlargement of the institution to keep pace with the increase in the number of pupils incident to the increase of population of the State. For the plan of enlargement and a detailed statement of its cost, together with the financial exhibit, reference is made to the summary of the report of the Superintendent hereto appended.

MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

Prior to 1880 the blind pupils in charge of the State were cared for at the Institution for the Dear, the Dumb and the Blind at Flint. In 1879 the Legislature authorized the appointment of a commission to locate and establish a separate school for the blind. This commission was duly appointed, and after much labor it was unable to agree upon a permanent site for the school, but leased some buildings and grounds in the city of Lansing temporarily. The pupils were removed from Flint to the leased buildings in 1880.

The failure to excee upon a permanent site 1889.

The failure to agree upon a permanent site was reported to the Legislature at its session in 1881, and by joint resolution the school was permanently located and authority given to the Board of State Auditors to purchase the property held under a lease as stated above, and known as the Odd Felovey Institute. lows' Institute.

Since the purchase of this property liberal improvements have been made; among them a new boiler-house and workshop among them a new boiler-house and workshop steam heating, arresian well, sewer, and grading streets and grounds; additions have also been made to the library and apparatus and the furniture. The cost of the improvements is about \$44,000. The purchase price of the property was \$10,000. The estimated current expenses for 1883 are \$23,000; 1884, \$23,000.

During the two years ending June 22, 1882, there have been in all seventy-six purils in this school—fifty-five the first year

1882, there have been in all seventy-six pupils in this school—fifty-five the first year and sixty-three the second. In addition to literary instruction, the boys are taught to make brooms, and are required to work part of each day for five days in the week, and the girls are instructed in sewing and other useful employments. Self-support after leaving the school is the object sought to be attained by the management.

The Commissioners in their report, in support of the proposed enlargement of the

port of the proposed enlargement of the school buildings, quote statistics to show that less than one-half of the pupils enti-tled to admission can now be cared for.

The two wings for which appropriations are asked would afford accommodations for 145 additional pupils.

For details, reference is made to the report of the Superintendent and to the appendix. The wants of this institution are commended to your careful consideration.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL This institution was opened in May, 1874. It has a farm of reventy-two acres connected with it, divided into orchard, meadow, pasturage, and grounds for cultivation. The buildings consist of one tivation. The buildings consist of one central, nine cottages, one engine and boiler house, and one hospital. They are all constructed of brick, are warmed by steam, and lighted by gas made on the premises. The latter improvement was added within the past two years. The latest improvements in steam heating, cooking, laundry, bathing and ventilating apparatus have been introduced. troduced.

troduced.

The total amount hitherto expended for building, land and improvements is about \$200,000. At present it has a normal capacity for 300 children. An appropriation will be asked of \$630 for the purchase of four acres of land. The State now owns land on the three sides of the piece desired. An appropriation was once made for the purchase of additional land, but the price demanded then was double that now asked. I recommend that the appropriation be made.

The appropriations for the years 1881 and

The appropriations for the years 1881 and 1882 were:

For current expenses. For gas-works and gen works and general replies..... Total.....\$33,300
Appropriations will be asked for the years 1883 and 1884—

For current expenses \$75,000
For hospital and repairs. 13,400 Total.....\$38,400

The appropriations for current expenses, and for a hospital, are doubtless reasonable. For particulars, reference is made to the

Board of Control.

Board of Control.

Board of Control.

Board of Control was made the further duty of the board to visit the various institutions of the State, to examine their estimates for future wants, and also to examine the plans of any build-

ings for school purposes, living-rooms, work-rooms, or sleeping-rooms for immates, or any system of sewerage, ventilation or heating which shall be authorized by the Legislatare to be constructed, and to report its opin-These arduous duties have been faithfully performed with credit to the board and with

profit to the State. For details reference is made to the report of the board.

made to the report of the board.

STATE LIBRARY.

During the years 1881 and 1882 there have been added to the library 4,622 volumes, at a cost of \$5,079.08. The growth of the library during the last two years has exceeded that of any previous two years. The additions have been valuable, especially in English and Irish law reports and miscellaneous law books, also in statute laws of the various States, as well as many valuable reference books and American and English histories. There are wanted to complete sts many law reports—English, Irish and Scotch—and the decisions of the various courts of the United States, together with others referred to by the Librarian. For the purchase of these books \$3,000 for each of the years 1883 and 1884 is asked.

The Legislature in 1881 authorized the Adjutant General to publish a second edition of \$2,000 of the book entitled "Michigan in the War." The distribution of these books to Michigan soldiers was placed in this depart-ment. About 4,000 applications for them had

ment. About 4,000 applications for them had been filed up to Sept. 30 last.

I think the work of the department has been faithfully performed, and its wants for the future are entitled to favorable consideration. For particulars reference is made to the report of the Librarian.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The Legislature at its last regular session record as act register and coverlidating the

passed an act revising and consolidating the school laws then in force. Under the new law important improvements are made in terial advance in the price of food for the latter period. This result is largely due to the improved facilities for furnishing the supplies.

Uncertainty exists as to the proper con-

familiar to those charged with its execution.

Revenues from lands donated by the United States Government, the available which are held by the State:

country.

With appropriations made by the last Legislature and other facilities, material improvements have been made. The more prominent are the erection of the Eye and prominent are the erection of the Eye and Ear Infirmary, a system of sewerage perfected, the capacity of the Chemical Laboratory enlarged nearly double, the Museum completed and the new fire-proof Library building far on the road to completion. A school of Political Science has been established, and gives evidence of becoming a popular addition to the Department of Literature. Progress has also been made by elevating the standard of literary preparation for admission to all the departments, including the professional schools, and by

tion for admission to all the departments, including the professional schools, and by lengthening the course of some of the latter.

At the close of the year ending Sept. 30, 1822, there were students in attendance in the different departments as follows: Department of Literature, Ecience and Arts, 513; Department of Medicine and Surgery, 380; Homeopathic Medical College. 71: College of Dental Surgery, 75; School of Pharmacy, 100; Department of Law, 595; making 1,524 in all. Of this number 184 are women. A good proportion of the women who have 1,524 in all. Of this number 184 are women a good proportion of the women who have graduated here are now successfully engaged in professional and literary work, which proves the wisdom of the advanced step taken by the institution in admitting them as students. You will be asked for appropriations for the coming two years amounting to \$90,000, the details of which will be found in the report of the President. I recommend except.

port of the President. I recommend careful consideration of the above estimates and generous treatment in complying with the wants of this institution. Funds held by the State for the Univer-

sity:
A ails of sale of lands donated by the
U ited * tates. \$185,601.89
Due on same 57,715.86
287.75 acres on hand, at \$-2. 3,453.00

Total \$546,770.66

This college was established in 1855. The means for its construction and maintenance have been derived from the following

56,329,00

42,393,37

838.471.55 498,616.98

\$10,177.67

to.....\$ 199,696:80 Appropriations in cash have been made from 1857 to 1882, both years included, amounting to.....

Making a total expenditure of... \$337,688.53 \$32,195.W

"his amount, divided by 16, the number of years since the co'h ge was establish d, makes an an ual averace expenditure of.

The property of the college on Dec 1, 1882, exclusive of the granted kinds for sale, i estimated at.

Deduct from the total expenditures it leaves.
Which, if divided by 26, shows the average annual cost of mant ining the coilege, after allowing for the value of the land and the permanent improvements.

Total estimated expenditures for \$117,822 00 The appropriation for 1881 was......
The appropriation for 1882 was......

The purposes for which the funds are asked for the coming two years are fully set forth in the report of the managers herewith submitted to which your attention is called, especially to that feature which relates to the establishment of a mechanical departs.

ment. This department is urged by the State Board of Agriculture, and some of the agricultural societies. The report of the President calls attention

The report of the President caus attention to the requirements of the act of Congress making the grant of land for this college, as to annual reports, whereas the Legislature provides for publishing biesmial reports only. The conditions of the grant should be complied with, and Act No. 26, of 1881, should be modified in this respect.

should be modified in this respect.

The buildings for which appropriations were made in ISSI have all been completed, and are now occupied. A new system of steam heating has also been provided with success as to heating, and it reduces the fire risk of the old plan materially. The Secretary reports the liabilities of the college fully discharged and sufficient funds on land to defray the expenses of the remainhand to defray the expenses of the remain-der of the calendar year. Success has attended the undertaking to

educate young men to become farmers.
The total number of graduates up to the close of the last year was 272. I quote from a statement of President Abbot the following: "Of this number more than one-half descriptions of the statement of the stat are engaged in farming, horticalture, or magricultural schools as their business. A careful examination shows that less than 2 per cent of the graduates of other kinds of colleges take up agriculture as a pursuit." I respectfully refer you to the above report for more particular statements. STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

The State Board of Education expresses the confident opinion that the work of this school is constantly improving and that its: school is constantly improving and that its influence is widening. Its graduates are silling positions as teachers in nearly every village and township in the State. At the session of 1881 an appropriation of \$25,600 was made for a new building. This has been erected as a wing to the main building, and was ready for occupancy at the opening of the school in Soptember last. With the additional room and improved facilities the work of the school will be materially improved. During the year 1880-81 terially improved. During the year ISS-S1 ninety-three diplomas, and for the year. ISSI-S2 eighty-two diplomas, were granted to students who have completed one of the

prescribed courses.

Appropriations will be asked for the year 1885 \$22,100, and for the year 1884, \$20,100 for current expenses.

for current expenses.

Also, for the purpose of grading, painting, staining walls, building and rejairs, \$7,500, all of which are worthy of careful consideration. Reference is made to the report of the State Board of Education for details.

Funds held by the State for the Normal School:

ns reform seneon.

a buildings for this school were ney pears since, and were defectac foundations and in the walls. On he foundations and in the walls. On apprised of their condition, the manadas, with any concurrence, ordered an inspection by exports, and some of the buildings were condemned as unsafe. An appropriation was made at the extra session of the Legislature for their removal and for erecting others. With this and the appropriations made the year previous, a lecture hall or chapel has been erected, the roof renewed on the main building, a winter hall for boys and a barn have leen constructed, and considerable work done in filling the troublesome swamp east of the school. The improvements are still in progress and the work is being done in a substantial manner, and, when completed, will put the institution in good condition.

The school is more than full, and embaranssment is folt to furnish suitable employment for the boys. The rule is that they shall attend school half of the time and work

ment for the boys. The rule is that they shall attend school half of the time and work the remainder.

Appropriations will be asked for current expenses for the coming two years of \$90,000, and for completing improvements \$40,000.

I commend them to your careful consideration. For details, reference is made to a special report made by the Superintendent, hereto appended.

hereto appended.

REPORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

This institution was projected by some sphilanthropic and generous-hearted women with a view of redeeming young girls from vicious lives. The Legislature has heretofore been liberal in making appropriations. A sufficient amount of land was secured near the city of Adrian for a site. Four cottages, a chapel and engine-house have been erected and equipped. The house and barn that were upon the premises when purchased are used, the former for the home and office of the Superintendent. The cottages and chapel are heated by steam, and have other modern improvements. The school was opened Aug. 1, 1881. The immates now number eighty-five, and are graded into four classes. The cottages are each under the immediate supervision of a manager, and each is conducted as a separate home. A school is taught, and each immate is required to attend two and a half hours daily, when they are instructed in the ordinary branches taught in district schools. They are also REPORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. they are instructed in the ordinary branches taught in district schools. They are also taught domestic work—to wash and to iron to cook, to sew, to sweep and perform all household duties. The domestic work of the institution is performed entirely by the girls. The Board of Managers is composed of three women and two men. The Superintendent, the cottage managers and teachers are women. It is the aim of the board "to make the school resemble, as near as possible, a well-regulated Christian family, with its household worship, maternal influences, pious counsels, and steady and gentle but authoritative training." The board ask to have the name charged to "Industrial Home."

Appropriations for permanent improvethey are instructed in the ordinary branches

name changed to "Industrial Home."
Appropriations for permanent improvements heretofore made amount to \$117,550, and for current expenses \$12,880. The board ask for appropriations for the years 1883 and 1884 aggregating \$86,755,40.
For full details of the operations of the school, and its wants, I refer you to the report of the Board of Control.

Much may be expected of this reformatory work, and I trust time will justify the high expectation of the good women who inhuguranted it.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND REFORMATORY AT

HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND REFORMATORY AT TONTA.

On coming into office I found the management of this institution the subject of severe exiticism and complaint. The members of the Board of Management were known as of good reputation, and it was difficult to appreciate what caused the complaint. During the regular session of the Legislature in 1831 an investigation was made at the request of one of the managers and the Warden, by a control mittee representing the two houses. one of the managers and the Warden, by a joint committee representing the two houses. After a long and careful investigation, the committee reported no criminal wrong found, and the prison in good condition, but that a want of harmony existed between the members of the Board of Managers, between the board and the Warden, and between the Warden and his subordinate officers, which greatly impaired their efficiency in conducting the affairs of the prison. Thereapon the House requested me to change the board and the Warden. In this action the Senate concurred as to the latter officer, but did not take ac-Warden. In this action the Senate concurred as to the latter officer, but did not take action as to the board. In compliance with such request, the board and Warden were changed. Under the new board harmony has characterized the discharge of their duties, and many improvements have been rade. The buildings have been repaired and painted, new water, sewer and steam pipes put in, and slate roofs repaired; two new dwellings, a large shed, a barn an office

pipes put in, and slate roofs repaired; two new dwellings, a large shed, a barn, an office in the rotunda, an addition to the engine house, iron gates and store room erected. An acoustic telephone has been introduced into the prison. These buildings and improvements have been constructed with prison labor, but the material was paid for from the current expense fund. Much labor has also been expended in grading, terracing and fitting up the grounds; also in ditching, cleaning, grubbing and stumping the State lands on the river bottom. This work has all been done by short-term inwork has all been done by short-term in-mates, who could not be assigned to any-contracts, and who must otherwise have been practically idle. The value of this labor alone is estimated at \$13,805.50. The inalone is estimated at \$13,805.50. The increase in the number of prisoners developed a new want. The shops were inadequate to work the full force, and at the extra session in 1882 the Legislature appropriated \$10,000, with which the material was procured, and with prison labor there was constructed one two-story brick building, with basement, fifty feet by one hundred and thirty-five feet; a basement engine-room, twenty by fifty feet, with a row of brick dry kilns, eighteen by one hundred and six feet, two stories high. The value of these structures is \$22,000. from which amount deduct the is \$22,000, from which amount deduct the

18 \$22,000, from which amount declare one-cash paid for material, and it leaves \$12,000 for the labor performed by convicts. Should Justice courts sentence prisoners From the report of the Board of Managers

I quote the following:
The average prison population for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1881, was

The average for the year 1882 was 510 51-865. The large increase in the latter year is due, mainly, to the increased number of commitments from Justice courts under the Disorderly act; many of this class are sent here for ninety days. If they save their good time they are discharged at the expiration of sevent-five days. The the expiration of seventy-five days. The State pays the expenses of the officer in bringing them to the State House of Correction, maintains them while imprisoned, and provides money for their homeward journey when discharged (not exceeding \$10 in each case). It also furnishes them with clothing, if they are destitute in this respect (and most of them are), not exceeding \$10 in

It is asserted by the Warden that each short-time man costs the State \$50. Com-mercially speaking this is too expensive. mercinity speaking this is too expensive. There is another, and to my mind more serious, wrong done in permitting Justice courts to commit persons to this prison. An arrest is made oftentimes when the party is slightly intoxicated, or even when perfectly sober if found without visible means of support; the arrested party is taken before a Justice and complained of supports the incomplained of supports.

taken before a Justace and complained or under the Disorderly act; he is called upon to plead at once; he has no counsel, nor means of procuring witnesses; his want of knowledge as to his legal rights confuses him; his trial is a farce, and as a rule he is found guilty as a vagrant, ordered to fur-nish bonds with sureties at once for his good behavior for a circumtime and in default to hish bonds with strettes at once for his good behavior for a given time, and in default to be confined at Ionia. Default is pretty sure to follow, and the officer, greedy for his fee, starts promptly with his victim for prison, with a commitment ordering the Warden "to safely keep him at hard labor until he shall give bonds or be discharged according

Trials before Justices for offenses punishable by confinement in a State prison are wrong. Should a person be tried for an offense involving so grave a penalty without the benalt of counsel, or of means to procure witnesses in his behalf? These rights are not procured in the cases above precented. preserved in the cases above presented. I am clearly of the opinion that the "Disorderly act" should be modified, and the an-

thority to sentence persons convicted under it in Justices' courts to such punishment re-pealed. None but courts of record should

peated. None but courts or record another have power to send persons to State prisons. With the law thus modified there will be no necessity for building an additional cell block, for which \$20,000 is asked in the estimated wants for the coming two years. The progress made in the school in the prison is set forth in the report of the toacher is evidence of the reformatory character of the institution. of the institution.

of the institution.

The question of aiding discharged convicts through the agency of an officer to be appointed for that purpose, is discussed in the report of the Warden, and is worthy of careful consideration. For particulars reference is made to the appendix.

ACCHARAN STATE PRISON. MICHIGAN STATE PRISON.

is made to the appendix.

MICHICAN STATE PRISON.

This was the first prison built by the State, and has been added to from time to time to meet the increased demands upon it incident to the growth of the State. The shops became dilapidated by age, and many repairs and some new buildings became necesary. For these purposes appropriations were made in 1881, and increased in 1882, with which a large building for storage and school purposes, and shops, to replace the old and ansafe ones, were created at a cost of about \$47,000. A new opening has been made to the coal mine on the prison grounds, and a building erected over the shaft, with boiler, engine and hoisting apparatus complete, at an expense of \$1,500, which latter amount was paid from the current expense account. Coal for the prison use will now be mined by convicts. The old shops have been repaired and are now in better condition than for years past. Six acres of land have been reclaimed by drainage and made productive.

The prison is in good order, and with the improved shop facilities contracts have been

The prison is in good order, and with the improved shop facilities contracts have been made for the labor of the convicts on favorable terms. The number of convicts Oct. 1, 1881, was 699, and on Oct. 1, 1882, was 636. 1851, was 699, and on Oct. 1, 1852, was 656. The earnings for the former year exceeded the expenses, and for the latter year the expenses exceeded the earnings. The law provides for the current expenses of the prison, and no appropriations will be asked for extraordinary purposes. For details, reference is made to the special report of the Warden, hereto appended.

STATE TEOOPS.

hereto appended.

STATE TROOPS.

The number of officers and men at the date of the last report of the Adjutant General in each organization was as follows: First egiment.

500
Seco-d regiment.

565
Thi d r.g., ent.

449
S.cond battalion.

24
S.cond battalion.

153

Total. 1.960

The First regiment is composed of eight companies, with company headquarters at Ann Arbor, Adrian, Tecunseh, Monroe, Ypsilanti, Jackson, Lansing and Mason.

The Second regiment also has eight companies, one each at Coldwater, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, Three Rivers, Big Rapids, Grand Haven, Ionia and Manistee.

The Third regiment has six companies, distributed as follows: At Flint, Alpena, Bay City, Saginaw, East Saginaw, and Port Huron.

The First battalion has four companies, all located in Detroit, and the Second battalion has two companies, one each in Marquette

and Calumet.

The regimental, battalion and company orgunizations are efficient, their equipments good and the force in a general good condi-

tion.

While the number at present is less than While the number at present is less than 2,000 officers and men, some 5,000 have received military drill and instruction under the present system since its adoption in 1874. This would enable the organization to be largely increased from drilled men in case of an emergency. The drill of the troops is materially improved by being brought together in encampments, one of which was held during the past summer near Brighton, and resulted successfully in the objects for which it was established.

The disbursements in this department on account of the military fund for the last two

account of the military fund for the last two years ending Sept SU, 1882, amount to the sum of ninety-nine thousand one hundred and forty-one dollars and seventy cents (SO),141.71).

The reports of the Adjutant and Quarter-master Generals very clearly and intelli-gently show the condition of the troops and of the funds, and to these reference is made for details

for details.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

In 1881 the Board of Geological Survey published the fourth volume of the series entitled "Geological Survey," covering the work of the State Geologist for the preceding three years. These explorations were confined to the iron districts. They have also been continued for the last two years, and the work of the Geologist has been aided very largely by having the benefit of the exceptions and borings made by parties prospecting for new mines.

The explorations in the iron districts are so far advanced that at the last meeting of the board having charge of this work it was determined to prosecute investigations in the copper regions for the immediate future. The services of Prof. Charles Rominger were engaged for mother year to conduct the

engaged for another year to conduct the

These scientific explorations and the publication of the information thus obtained have tended to develop the mining interest of our State, and brought valuable return for the expenditure therefor. For the las two years there have been expended in this work, and in publishing the volume above referred to, \$9,465.60

referred to, \$9,465.60.

The manufacture of salt is constantly increasing in magnitude, and has expanded from a local industry to one covering a considerable portion of the State. I may inaugural message I estimated the salt-producing territory at \$,000 square miles. Subsequent developments have demonstrated that the area is nearer 16,600 square miles, with prospects of a large increase. Salt is now manufactured in Saginaw, Bay, Huron, Iosco, Midland, Manistee and Gratiot counties, each constituting a district under the supervision of an Inspector. There are in operation constituting a district under the supervision of an Inspector. There are in operation ninety-six steam and thirty pan blocks, and 4,500 solar salt-covers, with a productive capacity of 3,590,000 barrels. An increase in two years of 500,000 barrels. There were manufactured in 1832, 3,204,021; in 1880, 2,676,588, an increase of 523,833 barrels. The total amount of salt manufactured in Michigan tor the fourteen years during which it has

tor the fourteen years during which it has been made under the supervision of a Salt Inspector is 21,069,340 barrels.

In his report for the past year the Inspector recommends that the law requiring salt to be held in bins fourteen days before it is packed, be modified so as to extend the time

to twenty days.
Your special attention is called to the recommendation as worthy of consideration.
I quote from the Inspector's report the fol-

lowing:

"NEW DEPOSITS. "NEW DEPOSITS.

"The developments have been slow, but in two instances successful. At Marine City a new well has been put down by the Marine City Stave Company. Atthe depth of 1,633 feet solid salt rock was found. Thes drilled 115 feet into the salt rock; their well then producing a good flow of brine, they stopped at this point. They intend building a steam salt block, to be ready for operation (see report) first of May.

"At Manistee there are three wells completed producing large quantities of very

pleted, producing large quantities of very pure brine, and three salt blocks will be completed and ready for operation upon opening of navigation. There are four more wells being put down, and blocks will be built the coming season. This point is destined to produce a large amount of salt in he near future.

"At Cheboygan, Ludington and Jackson test wells are being sunk, with fair prospect For full details of the operations of this department reference is made to the Inspector's report.

INSPECTION OF OIL The objects sought by providing for the inspection of illuminating oils in this State by an officer appointed for that purpose have been accomplished and the lives and property of the people of the State have been protected thereby. Under its efficient execution accidents from the use of kerosene oil are abrock in purpose. oil are almost unknown. Owing to the economical management the fees collected have been a source of revenue to the State. In the three years and six months since the office was created there have been paid into the State treasury from surplus earnings

more than \$80,000. Thirteen cents per bar-rel is sufficient to pay the expenses of in-spection, and the Inspector suggests that the law be modified so as to reduce the fee to that amount. As the State does not seek to derive a revenue from this source, I re-commend that the inspection fee be reduced to is cents.

The Board of Commissioners in charge of this work has become involved in a difficulty. Some months since it dismissed James G. Some months since it dismissed James G. Portman from the position of Superintendent. The legal right to dismiss this officer is denied by the latter, and considerable embarrassment has followed in the conduct of the business. The board reports the books in the custody of the deposed Superintendent, and in consequence the regular report cannot be made. He is also in possession of the hatchery at Paris and refuses to relinquish it. The law governing the department is defective and should be amended in many ways. The beard is now acting under the direction of the Attorney General in this complication. A new Superintendent has been employed, and is in charge of the hatchery at Detroit, where whitefish fry are being hatched with success. Some 25,000,000 are on hand there and 500,000 trout at the Paris hatchery. Paris hatchery.

The board has confidence in the beneficial

results of its work, and urges its continu-ance. Since its organization 100,000,000 young fry have been planted in the waters of the State. It asks for an appropriation of \$8,500 for the year 1883 and \$7,000 for 1884. I commend their wants to your care-ful consideration.

The business of this department is increasing with the growth of the State.

The character and condition of the comment is increasing with the growth of the State.

The character and condition of the companies doing business under the provisions of the law are good, and their obligations to the State have been fairly discharged. Some companies that have no lawful right to take risks in the State have sought to evade the law. Their agents have been prosecuted by the Commissioner with success so far. There are yet several suits pending. All will doubtless be disposed of under a decision of the Supreme Court of a case taken up from the Kent circuit, in which the State's position was sustained. Your attention is further called to the recommendation of the Commissioner as to reducing the reserves to be held by life companies, fixed on the net premiums, with in-

panies, fixed on the net premiums, with in-terest compounded at 4 per cent, in place of 4½ per cent, as now. Also, as to the de-fective statute under which associations are doing life insurance on the co-operative or assessment plan. For particulars, reference is made to memoranda submitted by the

Commissioner of Insurance, hereto

pended.

ap-

pended.

INSURANCE POLICY COMMISSION.

Act 149, Laws of 1881, provided for the creation of a commission to adopt and put in force a standard form of fire insurance policy for use by all companies taking fire risks in this State. The commission has performed its work and prepared a draft of a policy.

The law was found defective to give force to the work in the opinion of the Attorney General, and further legislation is asked. For particulars, reference is made to the report of the commission, hereto appended.

RAILROADS.

The report of the Commissioner of Railroads discloses some interesting facts.

roads discloses some interesting facts.
The present length of road within the State is 4.54.90 miles—making an increase for the past ten years of 1,732,90 miles, and for the past two years of 721.90 miles.

Past two years of 721.90 miles

The roads are generally in good condition and well managed. The traffic is increasing, and with the increase comes a gradual reduction in the charges for hauling freight Eight years since there were 1,822,955,750 tons carried one mile at an average charge of .0137 per ton. In 1831 there were 5,747,-847,621 tons carried one mile at a charge of 9.2 mills, and with some corrections made by the Commissioner the latter rate is reduced to 7.62 mills per ton ber mile. He also cites to 7.62 mills per ton per mile. He also cites the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern that only receives for its entire freight traffic, local and through, 6.17 mills for the same

This reduction is largely due to the better construction of roads by the use of steel rails and the improved rolling stock used. Both of these add to the economy of operation, and, what is of vastly more importance, decrease the liability of accidents to the traveling rubbic. to the traveling public.

ST. MARY'S FAILS SEIP CANAL ST. MARY'S FAILS SHIP CANAL.
At the last session of the Legislature authority was given for the transfer of the St. Mary's Fails ship canal to the United States Government. The transfer was duly consummated by the execution of a deed of conveyance on the part of the State. The property belonging to the canal not included in the transfer has been sold, and on the 30th days of Sentember lest there was \$55,001.49 in day of September last there was \$68,824.42 in the State treasury which, under the above law authorizing the conveyance, will be transferred to the United States Government whenever the latter will undertake to construct a dry-dock to be operated in connection with said canal for the use of dis-

abled vessels. abied vessels.

STATE EOARD OF HEALTH.

The \$2,000 appropriated at the last regular session of the Legislature has been used with success in conducting a series of sanitary conventions, in collecting, printing and distributing information liberally among the people; also in gathering data from meteorological observations and determining the relations of elimities conditions to discovery. relations of climatic conditions to disease.

The introduction of diseases by im-nigrants is engaging the attention of realth officers, and its prevention is of importance. I call your attention to the dis-cussion of this subject by the State Board of design of this subject by the state found of Health in its annual report, for such action as may be deemed expedient. The board has rendered valuable services,

and has the confidence of the public. A continuance of your fostering care is recom-PREVENTION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AMONG

CATTLE.

The laws heretofore enacted sought to provide against the introduction and spread provide against the introduction and spread of disease among cattle, horses and swine. Anthority was given for the appointment of a commission to execute the law. Under its provisions the introduction into or transportation through the State, of Texas cattle, during certain periods of the year, was prohibited, and various other methods devised for carrying into effect the objects of the law. Commissioners have been appointed, who have been fairly active and partially who have been fairly active and partially successful. The law is defective in so many particulars that nothing but a thorough re-vision will accomplish the object desired.

CONCLUSION In closing my official connection with the Government of the State, I renew my congratulations on its prosperity and the condition of its public business. Its treasury contains the means to redeem every dollar of its bonded indebtedness, and is ready to pay its bonded indebtedness, and is ready to pay a premium for the surrender of its unmatured obligations. Its charitable, reformatory and penal institutions are abreast of the intelligence and wisdom of the age, are faithfully administered, and are in happy accord with the temper and spirit of its people. Its educational system is broad in its scope and exalted in its aims, well betitting the highest civilization of a free community, and enjoys a bountiful and permanent endowment toward its support. It has formed, through many years of practice, habits of prudent and economical administration. It manages its affairs, to a degree rurely equaled in civil its affairs, to a degree rarely equaled in civil government, with the care and ability that produce success in private enterprise. It has safely passed the perils that beset young states, and, unhampered by debt, it is equally free from a tendency to incur it. Its traditions are established. Simplicity and thrift, progress and prudence, justice and benevolence, are so engrafted in its policy, and its system is so healthy in all its parts, that it needs only a simple adherence to the maxims of the past to preserve it from dangers hereafter. Born within its borders, while it was yet a struggling Territory, I have no memory of a time when Territory, I have no memory of a time when it was not first among commonwealths in my affections and my hopes, and in leaving my place in its government. I rejoice in its prosperity and in the sure prospects of its future greatness. I commend its interests to your care and its fame to your protection, and, invoking for its destinies the guidance of the same good. Providence that has been bithout I relivantly the recovery

led them hitherto, I relinquish the responsi-bilities of public life. David H. Jedone, Executive Off 6e, Lansing, Jan. 3, 1888.

INAUGURAL MESSAGE

Josiah W. Begole,

Governor of the State of Michigan,

TO THE LEGISLATURE, JANUARY 3, 1883.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: We have assumed the duties assigned us by the sovereign people of the State of Michigan—you to serve them as Legislators and I as the Chief Executive. The terms Senator and Representative indicate somewhat the

the Chief Executive. The terms Senator and Representative indicate somewhat the duties with which you are intrusted, but the word Governor seems harsh and inappropriate. A designation that would more nearly define my real position, as a principal servant, would be more agreeable.

I have had but little opportunity to examine specially and in detail the many interests for which legislation or appropriations may be required, and must leave detailed statements of funds and management to my predecessor, who has had two years experience and familiarity with the workings of the State Government and the needs of its institutions. What I say must be somewhat general, and such as might suggest itself to any intelligent citizen.

No political organization is to be held responsible for my views on any subject. The candidate of two political parties, and elected by the votes of men of all parties, I cannot afford, nor do I desire, to speak from a merely partisan standpoint, but rather as a citizen, desiring, first and supremely, the prosperity of the State and the welfare and happiness of its inhabitants.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

The results of the recent elections in the several States have called the attention of men of all parties to the need of a reform in the civil service, that shall place the

The results of the recent elections in the several States have called the attention of men of all parties to the need of a reform in the civil service, that shall place the holding of office on a firmer basis and divest it of its present strictly partisan character. Bowing to the popular will in this regard, the leaders of the two great parties in Congress have engaged in a struggle as to which shall be foremost in this reform. To inaugnrate a civil service reform in Michigan by perpetuating in office the men of one party, appointed under a system which even their own party leaders denounce, would not be in accordance with the popular will, as indicated by the results of the elections. While no removals shall be made for opinion's sake, I shall, as terms of office expire, endeavor to nominate good men for the positions thus made vacant, regarding their tions thus made vacant, regarding their personal character for integrity and their fitness for the place as of more importance than their services in behalf of any party

incress for the place as of more importance than their services in behalf of any party on candidate.

BUMANE INSTITUTIONS.

Our humane institutions compare favorably with those of any ether State, and will, I feel assured, be liberally dealt with by you. I believe their State should care most tenderly for her unfortunate children, following, however, the example of the Master, who, though able to supply the wants of the people by miraculous power, was careful of the fragments "that nothing be lost."

The Trustees of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Flint, and of the School for the Blind, at Lansing, will present their usual reports and ask appropriations.

The State Public School, at Coldwater, is a temporary home for the uncared-for chil-

The State Public School, at Coldwater, is a temporary home for the uncared-for children of the poor, as yet untainted by crime. Most of them, from their neglected condition and unfavorable surroundings, would probably have become immates of the poorhouses, reform schools or juils, so that the State Public School is not so much a charity as on economy on the part of the State. The children receive an education, are taught habits of industry, and retained in the

children receive an education, are taught habits of industry, and retained in the school only till homes can be procured for them in respectable families. Since its opening in 1874 1,231 children have been admitted, of whom 311 remain.

It has always been a source of gratification to me that as a member of the Senate of 1871 I assisted in organizing this school. Since its opening I have watched its progress with especial interest, and have been gratified with the results. From the biennial report of its board you will obtain an interest.

fied wish the results. From the biennial report of its board you will obtain an interesting summary of its operations and needs.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The Michigan State Reform School for Girls meets a long-feit want, and I can, from personal observation, commend its general features. The cottage system has its advantages in permitting a grading of the inmates, and yet I doubt very much the propriety of committing youthful prostitutes, picked up from the streets of our cities, in the same institution with homeless girls convicted of petty larceny. I cannot believe victed of petty larceny. I cannot believe that the latter will be improved by contact with the former class, and, while in avor of caring for both, I think it should to done in separate institutions.
I am satisfied that there is much in a

name, and that the term Reform School is associated in the popular mind with orime and disgrace. As it is the object of this inand disgrace. As it is the object of this institution to train up its inmates to become respectable women, it would be a point gained to prevent, as far as possible, any stigma attaching itself to them on account of their former residence in a reform school. I would therefore commend that the name of this institution be changed to the "State Industriel School for Girls."

Among the various State institutions I have occasionally visited, there is none in which I have felt a deeper interest than the State Reform School at Lansing. I was de-lighted when its prominent prison features were abolished, and it assumed more the form of an educational institution. While I can most heartily indorse its present man-agement, it seems to me that better pro-vision should be made for teaching the boys common and useful trades. I know it i urged that such a manufacturing establishment cannot be made to pay expenses; but neither does the common-school education neither does the common-school education it affords bring a cash return, or "pay expenses," except as it tends to help them toward a noble manhood. The knowledge of a good trade, with the independence which it affords, may tend quite as much to save the youths trained in this institution from eyil associations and from falling into old habits, as arithmetic or grammar. It think, therefore, that a trade as well as an education should be provided for. The same considerations that induced me

to favor a change in the name of the school at Adrian, lead me to recommend that the name of this institution be changed to "The State Industrial School for Boys.

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE. The Michigan Asylum at Kalamazoo and the Eastern Asylum at Pontiac are admirably managed institutions, creditable alike to the State and to the intelligent gentlemen who compose their Boards of Trustees. Each has a corps of competent physicians and attendants, devoted to the humane work of carring for the insane, and I believe consci-entiously discharging their duties to the un-fortunate ones under their care, and to the State. The reports containing the estimates for these institutions will be laid before you and no doubt receive your favorable consideration.

The report of the Commissioners for the Northern Asylum for the Insane shows that a site has been selected near Traverse City. One of the Commissioners having an interest one of the commissioners having an interest in a part of the land to be purchased, and, from the general plan of the grounds, essential to their completeness, legislation is asked to permit the purchase, and is, under the distributions.

asked to permit the purchase, and is, under the circumstances, recommended. It appears from the report that the amount appropriated for the building is \$400,000, and that in 1873 a similar sum was appro-priated for the erection of the Eastern Asylum at Pontiac. From this the Commis Asymm at routine, from the commis-sioners have "inferred that a building of the substantial character, capacity and general design, as to the complete facilities for treatment and number of classifications, of that constructed at Pontiac under a similar act, and for the same sum, was intended."
This has enabled them to draw a further conclusion, that the Legislature will, as in the case of the Portiac Asylum, appropriate to

\$67,000 more for warming and ventilating apparatus, and plumbing and furnishing. In other words, the Commissioners seem to have reasoned themselves into a belief that, the Legislature having appropriated \$400,000 for the Northern Asylum, they are authorized to duplicate the Pontiao building regardless of cost.

of cost.
Such logic would fail to satisfy a business firm, and I call your attention to it that a proper understanding of the intention of the Legislature may be arrived at

Insane criminals.

I think that in the vicinity of one of our asylums for the insane, but separated from it, there should be erected an asylum for insane criminals. Of these there are two classes: First, those who, having been convicted of crime, become insane while undergoing navighment, and second those who victed of crime, become insme while undergoing punishment; and accord, those who seek acquittal, or have been legally acquitted of crime on the ground of insmity. Of the first class quite a number are confined in the State Prison at Jackson, but neither there nor at Ionia is there any suitable provision for them. It is of course improper that they should be forced to labor with the others, or even allowed to be at liberty among them, and nothing remains but confinement in an institution which has only punishment for its object, and where facilities for the proper care of insane persons are wanting.

sons are wanting.

It may be that very many of the second class—those who seek acquittal or have been legally acquitted of crime on the ground of insanity—do not need medical treatment, but some method should be detreatment, but some method should be devised to prevent men-slayers from being let loose on society. Experts, apparently socilled from their possessing less knowledge than the average citizen, are ready to testify in the interest of the party that brings them into court, and hypothetical questions and conflicting decisions and precedents render an intelligent decision of the question of sanity difficult if not impossible.

If in cases of homicide the plea of insanity was barred by statute, unless when made before the examining Justice, who should in that case commit the offender to the Criminal Asylum to await trial, an opportunity would be afforded its officers of observing the conduct of the accused, and forming an intelligent opinion as to his mental condition.

the conduct of the accused, and forming auintelligent opinion as to his mental condition. The acquittal by a jury on the ground
of insanity should be accepted as prima-facie
evidence of incapacity, and the respondent
at once assigned to the Criminal Asylum.
The safety of the public demands this, for in
the case of those who have committed homicide there is danger of a return of the homicidal tendency. The question of the release
of insane criminals might be safely committed to a hoard consisting of the Governor. ted to a board consisting of the Governor, Attorney General and all the Superintend-ents of the State Asylums for the Insane. I earnestly recommend that a special asylum be provided for insane criminals. EDUCATION. The common schools of the State are sup-

ported wholly by the public. The taxation of a citizen for the education of the children of others finds its justification in the fact of others finds its justification in the fact that, under our republican form of government, a certain amount of education is necessary for an intelligent exercise of the elective franchise. The amount of education instruction necessary to secure good citizenship, and which the State is bound to supply, should be determined, as nearly as possible, in justice to the taxpayers and all concerned. If the expensive graded schools of our cities and villages, with their advanced and advancing High School courses of instruction, are necessary for the safety of the commonwealth, they should at once be established by law in the rural districts of the commonwealth, they should at once be established by law in the rural districts of the State. Intelligent voting and good citizenship should not be confined to cities and villages. If, on the other hand, the ordinary common-school education afforded by the district school is sufficient to meet the demands that may be justly made upon the State, the taxpayers of our cities and villages should be relieved of a heavy burden of taxation, which, in that case, would be mere robbery under color of law. I must not be understood as under-valuing I must not be understood as under-valuing education. I only raise the question as to how much should be expected of the public and how much left to individual taste and opportunity. I believe our educational system could not have attained its present form and dimensions had not intelligent men been tem could not have attained its present form and dimensions had not intelligent men been deterred from expressing their views by the charge, so sure to be made, that they are "opposed to education," and desire to "break down the schools." I believe the time for a calm and intelligent discussion of the question in all its bearings has arrived, and commend it to your consideration.

TEXT BOOKS.
Of the excrescences that have been forced on our educational system, one of the most annoying is the variety and multiplicity of ever-changing text books. While an enforcement of the present law against too-frequent change may do something toward establishing a sort of statu quo in the present confusion, might not a more redical measure in the interest of uniformity and difficulties in the way, and of the powerful influence of the publishing trade, which would be exerted to defeat or render inogenative such a law. If in your wisdam you can devise any means to remedy existing evils, it shall have my hearty approval.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL The State Normal School seems to be prosperous as regards numbers and the excellence of its corps of teachers. In so far as it makes prominent its peculiar work of "teaching how to teach," it is a valuable institution.

THE UNIVERSITY. THE UNIVERSITY.

The last year has been one of great prosperity to the State University. Under wise administration it has grown in strength and usefulness with arapidity perhaps unequaled in the history of similar institutions. Its work and its scholars are mentioned with honor wherever sound learning is respected. honor wherever sound learning is respected. Its elevating and stimulating influence has been felt through the intellectual life of the State, and especially through our whole educational system. ncational system.

neational system.

The new fire-proof library building is approaching completion, and the authorities of the University deem it very desirable that a large addition be made to their collection of books. They justly say that a university cannot successfully do its work without a good library. They think that a considerable sum should be expended soon in the purchase of books, and I commend their request to your favorable consideration. Other to your favorable consideration. Other needs of the University the Regents will make known to you during the session.

The report of the State Librarian for the years 1881 and 1882 is an intelligent statement of the present condition and needs of the library, and the appropriation of \$3,000 asked for each of the years 1883 and 1884 is recommended. ecommended.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

To amend the constitution of the State it is necessary that the proposed amendment be submitted to a popular vote for adoption or rejection. Such amendment cannot be so or rejection. Such amendment cannot be so submitted unless it is agreed to by the thirds of the members elected to each house. In accepting the nomination for Governor I said: I cannot see how, in a republican government like ours, there should be any hesitation in submitting questions which concern the interests of the State and the wall being of its inhabitants to a hopping like. concern the interests of the State and the well-being of its inhabitants to a hopular to vote." I certainly, for one, an whing to submit any and all questions which chosen the voters of this State to themselves for their determinant. the voters of this State to themseles for their determination and abide by the right, " I still think that "personal liberty" all the "freedom of the citizen" demand that the voters of the State have an opportunity expressing their views on all question which they are interested. I also be that opposition offered in the Legislature such submission, when it is asked for by considerable number of voters, will in the party or cause it is intended to benefit

The last report of the Commissionent gailroads shows that during the year 15 there were 331 casualties to railroad shows in this State, of which 61 resulted 15 the resulted 1 ally. The number of employes killed w ohe for every 286, and of injured, but n killed, one for each 71. I would recommer such additional legislation as may tend preserve from injury railroad employes this State. This may be done by n quiring the use of such mechanic appliances as shall be found necessary if the revention of sacidents and by holding to prevention of accidents, and by holding a strict responsibility the railroad com

panies, making them liable to the injured or their families for all damages, except where the injury was caused by the carelessness of the injured party. The companies mightalso be required to set apart a small percentage of their earnings for the relief of dependent families of employes killed in the 1 fromance of duty.

The informance of duty.

INSPECTION OF OHS.

The latest report of the State Inspector of Illuminating Oils shows that during the year 1881 the fees collected for inspection amounted to \$28,261,75, while the total cost of inspection was but \$17,218.34, leaving a surplus of \$11,043.41 to be placed in the State-teasury. The collection of this surplus by the State is practically the imposition of a tax on illuminating oils, and should be abolished. The charge for inspection should be reduced to the actual cost, and a system of fees adopted which shall afford Inspecturs who travel considerable distances to inspect a few barrels as much compensato inspect a few harrels as much compensa-tion as those who merely step out of their offices a few minutes to test 100-barrel EMIGRATION.

The Commissioner of Emigration is by law under the direction of the Governor, and the expenditures of his office are under the Governor's control. I am satisfied that the ofernor's control. I am satisfied that the office, as managed, is a success, and justifies
its creation by the Legislature. It has not
only secured a very large number of intelligent emigrants from other States, but its
valuable array of facts and figures, wisely
distributed throughout the State, is eminently calculated to convince our enterprising and ambitious young people that Michigan is undoubtedly the least desirable State
in the Union from which to emigrate.

TAXATION.

I have received many letters from intelligent citizens calling my attention to supposed defects in the new Tax law, and it would seem that some of its material provisions fall to meet the general approval. I have not because of the subjects would warrant me in recompanying material characterists. mending material changes in a law on which so much labor has been expended, at great cost to the State, and which is as yet untried.

tried.

The advertising of tax rules should be conducted on business principles, and given to the lowest bidder. The recent advertising of State tax lands has been generally condemned as an unnecessary expense.

demned as an unnecessary expense.

CONVICT LABOR.

The matter of selling to contractors the labor of convicts in our prisons should receive your attention. I do not think the State can afford to conduct these establishments in a way than will injure the industries of the State. Manufacturers, with large capital invested in buildings and real estate, and who employ self-respecting mechanics and laborers, should not be forced into a ruinous competition with convict labor controlled by contractors. The prisoners should, I think, be employed under the prison untagement, and the goods manufactured sid to the trade at fair market rates. If a percentage of the profits was credited to well-behaved prisoners, to be paid them on their discharge, it would be a motive to villing labor and good conduct, and furnish them means to begin life anew with when facir terms expire.

Commissioners of Lador.

with when facir terms expire.

CCAMESSIONERS OF LABOR.

Railroads and insurance, corrections and charities, efacation, tegriculture and health have been canmitted to State boards, whose valuable statistics and suggestions form a basis for legislation. Paupers and criminals, the fish tible swin in our rivers and lakes, and the cattle that graze in our fields, are cared for it Commissioners appointed by the State. Alarge class of our caizens, and who are selden found in our halls of legislation to speak for themselves, have no one whose special duty it is to investigate their condition and reports what legislation is necessary for the protection of their interests. I refer to the laboring class. The State of Massachusetts has a Labor Burcan whose reports and statistics are agenly sought for by all who statistics are egerly sought for by all who would study the labor question, and has been the meas of reforming numerous abuses. I would recommend the appointabuses. I would recommend the appointment of threeCommissioners to be known as Commissioners of Labor, with authority to employ a Secretary at the expense of the State. I feel assured it would be the means of placing much valuable information before the next negriture, and become an important elements aftermining questions as to the rights of labor that must sooner or later be settled by legislation.

THE DISSECTION BULL.

I would call your attention to all quiring Superistendenists, the Poor to forward the remains of decessed persons, who would otherwise be builed at the public expense, to Ann abor for the purpose of dissection.

pense, to an escape section.

In the hour of our bereament, when human sympaty finds is triest expression in flowers, and lowing hands bring their floral tributes to deet the dear remains, should a draybearing coffishaped box, marked "Ann shor," teop at ear door, and p at or door, and and low of the wol we not count of the I set to lain d t maln to find for a main to find the main to find the main to find the main feed in many have sured to cement ties of affects, and the wood coss or simple rose bush roress as true devotion as was over clied in the worst miller.

hised in the purest mable clused in the jurest mighle.

In the poor-livese in my own county are two sed couples whose path to the unknowns brightened by their confidence that the pol Supernhendent will be more humanichan the law, and that their remains will a resting placel in mother earth, and its by side. I recommend that, if the State use continue to supply subjects for different to state the state. idecust continue to supply subjects for likelon, the selections be made on other rights than that of poverty.

grous than that of poverty.

FREE PASSES

Theceptaner of free basses on the railready members of the Legislature is of
dealth propriety. I do not say that the
veel any member would be infinenced
that when legislating on the subject of
ready members on the subject of
ready when legislating on the subject of
ready that it least one party has deready the practice in its platform, and
govern of all parties regard it with disfaty, is practical effect is to materially prolarge session. So long as members can
the weekly, not only without expense,
with a reduction of their board bills,
that and Monday will be almost wasted,
and session prolonged by several weeks.

EARLY LEGISLATION.

EARLY LEGISLATION.

EXPERIENCE in the State Senate and in Pless leads me to ask you to begin the Pless leads me to ask you to begin the Pless leads me to ask you to begin the Pless leads me to ask you to begin the Pless leads me to ask you to begin the Pless leads me to ask you to begin the Pless leads me to ask you to begin the Bless leads me to ask you to be senate and in the senate senate when the senate senate leads to be crowded through in the days of thesession.

Appinerations.

Inot a false economy induce you to any interest of the State. This Lege, composed at intelligent and practice, will not a feel assured, adopt a composed of the state. n, will not, I feel assured, adopt a vise and pind footsh system of rintions. The growing leave of Michael warm of a induffice to the form of the form of the control of th m 185,93 ald 392,569 amus 193,56 papers (C) would it me. I als that the n trust t

MOBLE!

Will close out his stock of FALL & WINTER GOODS at prices so low that none need go with wet feet or poorly clad. Goods low down for cash. Call and see.

THERE are a few cases of whooping gugh, and one diphtheria sign in town.

> y'r fail to hear the elocutionist. lie Roszelle, on Tuesday even-

> > ching, in Indiana, and will farther south. arty made oysters suffer

Parson has changed his

Arthur Allen, on the sturday evening. lan mag, is said to be een Dayton and the

common occurrences of LER was cutting wood

y a misstroke nearly amront end of one of his

ding parties are quite fash-

t now The natural prepasuch amusement could not EXTY-NINE deaths are recorded

the Niles papers, as having occurred

that city during the year 1882. Four f these were by accident. MR. WM. R. Rough would like to have the fellow who borrowed his new

bridles from his barn to return them. He wants to use them. MR. ROBERT H. ROGERS has bought e building occupied by him with the

express office; on Day's avenue, and will move his family into the building. MRS. ALLIE ROSZELLE, elocutionist,

comes highly recommended by the Kentucky press. Be sure and hear her. on Tuesday evening of next week.

THE Supervisors find the finances of this county in excellent condition. The county is out of debt and has what is equivalent to \$2,500 to the county's

LIST of letters remaining uncalled for in the post office at Buchanan, Mich., for the week ending Jan. 11, 1883.—Novelty Works, S. A. Smith. L. P. ALEXANDER, P. M.

> anow all ready for gardening, gived a full line of garden seeds and liver interited industrated

catalogue, from D. M. Ferr, & Co., the great seedman of Detroit. CAPT. BARTLETT returned from Dakota Friday, bringing with him a sample of Dakota rabbit, about the size of

small sized sheep, which was on ex-&Rourje's market. MR. F. T. PLIMPTON has resigned his position as sa esman for the Bu chanan Manufacturing Company, to accept a similar position with George

Keller, of Chicago, in another branch of the same business. WE have heard it hinted that Buchanan contains only seven poker rooms now, that are in use. That ought to be enough for all practical

w purposes of a town of the size of Bu-

ebanan.

WHILE we in this corner of Michiyere enjoying pleasant winter weather, Monday morning, the inhabi- iron my such cornaments as the St. tants of the Sucker State were cringing under thirteen degrees below zero, at Chicago, and thirty below at Rockford.

THERE appears to have something happened to Wright Bros. Their cuitains were drawn early Thursday i ight. since which time darkness has prevailed within their store. Creditors

have interfered with the business. THE four or five inches of snow that fell Thursday had an enlivening effect on business, and once more street fulls of teams became the fashion, although dull days in Buchanan have been scarce this winter.

BUSINESS CHANGE. - Commencing with the new year, the style of the firm of Barmore Bros. was changed to that of Barmore & Richards, Mr. J. L. Richards having bought the interest of J. F. Barmore. This is the way Joe.

moves to Dakota for his wife's health. In the formation of Senate committees at Linsing, Senator Duncan is made a member of four committees: On State Reform School; Claims and Public Accounts: Cities and Villages. and Printing, and is chairman of the

latter two. church in Buchanan, on Wednesday, Jan. 17, opening at 9:30 a. m., and conpart in the discussions.

W. A. SEVERSON, Pres.

THERE is a card on the fourth page of this paper, by Barmore Bros., that should have been changed this week to Barmore & Richards. With this exception the card is all right, please remember the change, and look for something new next week.

MES: RS. LARDNER, of Chicago, and Hern, for the past few years foreman in the Niles Republican office, have bought the Benton Harbor Expositor. It must be a surprise party to the paper to be managed by gentlemen, an experience it has never known before

In the formation of committees of t'ie House. Berrien county men have positions as follows: Keith, on Geological Survey, Reform School for Girls. and House of Correction. Mr. Fyfe is chairman of committee on elections. and member of those on Judiciary and fowns and Counties.

We are informed that the engineers of the Vandalia line of railway are now running their line from North Liberty, Ind., to St. Joseph on an Air Line, which will leave Buchanan about two to three miles to the east, and Berrien Springs about four miles in the same direction.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—The board of school examiners announce the following examinations: Benton Harbor. March 17, special; Berrien Springs, March 30 and 31, regular; Niles, April 6, special. All examinations to commence at nine o'clock. Prospective teachers will please jot these dates down in their note books.

This week we publish the messages of Gov. Begole and ex-Gov. Jerome in supplement. Both messages are highly complimented as State papers, especially that of ex-Gov. Jerome. which contains a great amount of valuable statistical matter. Both messages should be read by every citizen

THE Niles hook and ladder company will give a grand masquerade ball in Peak hall, Niles, on Monday evening, Feb. 5. The company is actively at work to make this the social event of the season, and will be happy to see all heir friends on this occas en.

THE Board of Supervisors have swarded the publishing of the proceedings for 1882 to the Niles Republican, the editor of that paper having offered to print 1,000 copies of a pampl.let containing the proceedings, for \$1.05 per page and publish the same maiter in the Republican free of charge.

ONE young man in this place was recently fined \$1 and costs for discharging firearms in the village limits, but this fine has not seemed to deter others from committing the same act. We are requested to warn everybody that hereafter all such offenders will he prosecuted. "A word to the wise" ought to be sufficient.

THE drain commissioner is being made the subject of an unusual amount of criticism because of the appearance on their tax receipts of a charge in the drain tax column. This is accounted for by the fact that owing to an error in making up copy for the tax receipts the column for highway labor tax was omitted and the treasurer was obliged to write this tax in the drain column. It's all right when you understand it.

The Chicago Times of Saturday contained the railroad black list of those who trespass upon the extra privileges granted them by railroads. It includes men of all classes in all parts of the country. Shippers who have obtained passes and sold them to scalpers, editors who have loaned or sold passes.

ministres who have sold their half brea of good faith. The list contains name of one Benton Harbor manl one in Laporte.

Threene patent drive well companave gained their point in the Supe Court, and will commence a newr on the owner of drive wells withother decision at their backs. Getir \$10 ready. The royalty collectvill be around looking after you whyou least expect him. The annovment is creating a firmer determion to fight what looks like a use-

JOSEPH appears to have struck aner bargain with the holders of therailroad aid bonds. The bonds aint to \$105,000. Of this \$15,000 hacen spread upon the roll this year. any the new arrangement that is nestrongly talked of, the remaining \$500 is to be paid in 14 years with inest at four per cent. Deliver us Joseph debt. Ours, \$500, is enough.

THE after-clap of the river and harbor appropriation of last year comes when the Secretary of State makes up his list of those rivers and harbors that will not be benefited by the appropriations made for them. Those for Michigan that are of this kind include \$80,-000, of which the \$5,000 appropriated for New Buffalo is a part. Appropriating money and expending it appear to be somewhat different.

An eleven months old child of Madison Weaver, living about four miles west of this place, swallowed an unhasped safety pin, Tuesday evening. The pin stuck in the child's throat, and the mother undertook to remove it, but the point of the pin being up, she could not do so. Dr. Baker was called, but by the time he could reach the place the pin had passed out of reach. At last account the child was comfortable. but the final result is a matter for the

MRS. ALLIE ROSZELLE, elocutionist. from Lexington, Ky., who is visiting friends here, has kindly consented to give an entertainment for the benefit | S. Logan; set teaspoons and butter of the Home Mission Band. The ladies | knife, Richard Logan; set glassware, THE second Convention of the Bu- of this society, being in need of funds | Wm. Baker; set glassware, Michael chanan Township Sunday School As- with which to carry on their work, so- and the Misses Anna and Maggie Mef- sources, educational facilities, health, sociation will be held in the Methodist | licit the patronage of the good people | ford; pair vases, Anna Eisele; lamp, etc., of the West. Prof. Hayden, of of Buchanan upon this occasion, and Kate Hess; dozen napkins. George La- the U. S. Geological Survey, has just is booming up there; snow two feet feel assured that all who may attend | no and Charles Fiss: pair towels, Em- | completed his new book, The Great tinning through the day. All friends | will receive the worth of their money. | ma Lano; majolica pitcher, Mr. and | West, which furnishes the general readof the Sunday School cause are cor- Come one and all. Kinyon's Hall, Mrs. L. L. Bunker; majolica pickle er a vast amount of valuable informadially invited to be present and take Tuesday evening, Jan. 16. Tickets dish, Nana Bunker; cake stand, Mr. tion. No one should fail to procure a

store. Admission 25 cents.

A JOLLY party of thirty-five persons came from South Bendlast evening for a sleigh-ride. They made their headquarters at the Major House while here. Among the members of the party were Mr. Crockett, of the Tribune, Thad, Taylor, of the Studebaker works, Wm. Miller, Pres. of second National Bank, Mr. Lawton, Will Gish, Mr. Campbell, and others. They were served with a good supper, had a good time and went away highly pleased with their short visit to our town. There is a standing invitation for them to come again, and often.

Ar the meeting of Buchanan Engine Co. No. 1, held at Fireman's Hall last evening, the following officers were elected: D. Murphy, Foreman; George Howard, First Asst.; Theodore Koch, Second Asst.: Seth E. Straw, Sec.: B. D. Harper, Treas., Lee Marsh, Janitor. A committee was appointed to take the initiative steps toward holding a masquerade social in the near future,

to replenish the company's treasury.

A special meeting will be held rext Wednesday evening, at which time all arrangements will be perfected. ENTERTAINMENT.—There will be a literary entertainment for the benefit of the Home Mission Band, in Kinyon's hall, next Tuesday evening. The work of this Band in aiding the poor, and especially poor children of Buchanan, has been a good one, and for the reason that the proceeds of this entertainment are to be used for such a purpose should be a reason for filling the

hall to overflowing, if no other, but we

are promised a good evening's enter-

tainment of select readings.

St. Joseph Valley Railroad. The Hon. J. B. Grinnell is now in New York City trying to negotiate the bonds of the St. Joseph Valley Railroad. to cover the construction of the road from St. Joseph to South Bend, Ind. He writes that there is but little inclination on the part of capitalists to invest their money in narrow gauge securities. That if he succeeds it will be on a basis of a standard gauge, and that the present construction is of but little value as a new line can be run from South Bend to St. Joseph via. Buchanan, which will be easier grades and better road bed, and less bridging than by Berrien Springs, and at but little extra cost. He is trying to utilize this line, and will do all in his power to bond the entire line in accordance with our survey, but it may require some sacrifices on the part of the management of the St. Joseph Valley Rail-

Mr. Grinnell is of the opinion that work should be done on the South Bend end of the line and connect at Buchanan as soon as possible the coming ummer, and then connect with St. Jeseph during the early fall months.

The people of Buchanan and Berrien Springs and vicinity must look after tneir interest and aid Mr. Grinnell in his views, so far as our present line of railroad is concerned, and judging from his past-record as a railroad man, they will meet with success.

The South Bend people have been a little slow to act, but their leading men are beginning to wake up. They say they are friendly, but as yet have not concluded to invest their money in the enterprise, but say they will favor the road with freights in case it is built.

Hymeneal.

The wedding of Frank Niles, of Buchanan, and Mary J. Boyle, of Weesaw, at the residence of the bride's parents, on New Year's evening, was a very pleasant event. A large number of friends and relatives were present, and about seventy partook of the very excellent supper. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. I. Gogshall, of Buchanan. Following is a partial list of the p.esents: ' Large globe lamp, Sarah Wansbrough;

ewer and basin, Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Sherwood; bed spread, E'sie Redden; damask linen table cloth, Mr. and Mrs. John Redden; glass set, Mrs. A. Lamb, Mrs. T. Lamb and Miss Sarah Lamb; cake stand, Ella Boyle; large preserve dish, Clara Boyle; glass set, T. N. Chilson; china cup and saucer, Mrs. Eliza Boyle; pickle dish, Carrie and Homer Lamb; glass set, Edward Boyle; set of pitcher, Mr. and Mrs. John Lamb; beautiful testament, J. M. Patterson: bed quilt, Mrs. James Patterson and two daughters; chair tidy; Anna M. Boyle; card receiver, Caltha Patterson; Lamp, bride's sister; cup and saucer, by two-little bruthers; hundkerchief, by sister; a beautiful book, by mother; bedspread and half dollar, by brother; syrup pitcher, Eddie Wansbrough; pickle dish, Tim Smith; butter dish, Willie Boyle; pair of beautiful vases, Dr. Dodd; set of napkins, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Lamb; towel, Norah Rose; pair linen towels, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Aikin; handkerchief, Redden & Boyle; lamp, Nelson Porter; salt-cellar and set individual salts, Eunice and Jimmie Rose; ten dollar bill, by bride's uncle, Hugh Boyle; table cloth, by mother; set of chairs, George Niles; table pread, Mrs.

The company separated at a late hour, leaving their best wishes with the happy pair, who will commence housekeeping at once in Buchanan. *

Mr. Orlando Blodgett, of this place, and Miss Mary Logan, of Terre Coupee Prairie, were married at the residence of Mr. Wm. Rohl in this place. Tuesday evening, Jan. 9, Dr. F. H. Berrick performing the ceremony. There were a large company of friends gathered who left the following list of tokens of regard for the welfare of the young couple:

Bedstead and center table, John Hess-

George Hess, John Eisele, Mr. and Mrs.

F. Schrav, Mr. and Mrs. W. Smith, Mr.

and Mrs. L. Lano, Mr. and Mrs. Schrumpf, George Mefford; set goblets, Mr. and Mrs. Rohl; bracket, Louise Schray; cake dish, Josephine Rohl; fruit dish and sauce dishes, Mrs. Logan, mother of bride; set glassware, S. Logan; napkins and mustache cup, Mrs.

nie Blodgett; glass pitcher, Louise Blodgett; fruit dish and set sauce dishes, Mary Blodgett; set knives and forks, Henry Blodgett, jr.; clothes brush, Master Jakie Blodgett; hair brush, Master Willie Blodgett; pair towels, Mr. and Mrs. H. Case; cake stand, George Brining; two sets of plates, Henry Blodgett; set cups and saucers, Master Arthur Blodgett; lot of bedding, Mrs. H. Blodgett; fruit dishes; Adda Steele; silver caster, Mr. and Mrs. John Mansfield; motto, Claude Matthews; doll, C. C. High.

\ Obituary.

ELI ROE, whose death occured in

this village on the first inst., was one

of the pioneers of the State of Indiana.

He was born in Kentucky July 25, 1800. His father was born on Long Island, about the commencement of the Revolutionary war. In 1802, he moved to Southern Ohio, and from there into Wayne county, Indiana. Here, in 1819 his son Eli, the subject of this sketch, married Margarett Martindale. About the year 1823, he settled in Henry county. At this time that part of the State of Indiana was one vast forest; but by hard toil, Mr. Roe, in a few years, had carved out of it a farm/ He lived here until the fall. of 1830. when he moved with his family into St. Joseph county, upon a pièce of land on Portage Prairie, situated about four miles worth of what was then the little village of South Bend. He remained on this place about five years, and then purchased land about one mile further north This was at a ime when the prairie sod had not been turned by the plowshare. A home sprung up, under whose protected branches sported nine sons and two daughters Here these children passed from the sunshine of childhood into the light of stern-life. This is the place they fondly remember as the old homestead. In 1856 Mr. Roe moved to Buchanan, where he lived until his death. On the 28th day of January, 1870, his pathway was shadowed by the death of Margarett, his wife, who had combined through a long life the character of a good wife, with that of a faithful Christian. For many years he, too, had been a devoted Christian. His first church membership was with the Baptists. In 1835 he became identified with the Disciples, and from that time until his death was a member of the Christian church. His old friends and acquaintances see, in his death, the cutting down of an old land mark; while the whole community feel the loss of a good citizen and a good man.

Home Mission Band.

The Home Mission Band was organized two years ago, the object being to work for the needy in our village. We commenced with fifteen ladies and have since added to our numbers, until we had nearly double that number, at one time, but, one by one, they have withdrawn, while few were being added, and to-day we have only twelve working members. We have two members who pay their weekly dues who cannot work with us, and we also have the names of several citizens who became honorary members by paying the

Our method has been and still is, to visit and ascertain the wants of the destitute, and then supply them from what has been donated, or by buying with the fund which we have, by paying weekly dues. We repair, make over and make new garments, as necessity requires. The society is not denominational, and we earnestly solicit your assistance as working members, or otherwise. We will thankfully accept donations of clothing or money. We propose giving an entertainment, mentioned elsewhere, to replenish our treasury and we hope to have your patronage. The society held its semiannual election in December, and though we are few in numbers we intend to continue the good work.

We have now on hand a few articles and \$3.60 cents in money. Below we give you a report of our work for the past six months: Articles donated-3 coats, 3 cloaks, 3 hoods, 5 dresses, 1 wrapper, 2 sheets, 1 towel, 1 pair mittens, 1 apron, 17 pairs hose, 1 comfortable, 4 skirts, 1 scarf, 1 hat, 3 pairs drawers, 2½ yards cotten flannel, 4¾ plates, Maggie and Ferrie Lamb; syrup | yards calico. Articles given out-7 dresses, 1 wrapper, 2 sheets, 1 towel, 4 pairs pants, 2 comfortables, 2 night dresses, 5 pairs drawers, 1 under waist, 10 pairs hose, 1 coat, 9 chemise, 3 pairs shoes, 1 pair boots, 1 pair rubbers, 1 quilt, 1 combination suit, 2 skirts, 1 hat, 2 under vests. Work done where material was furnished-5 dresses, 2 pairs drawers, 1 underwaist, 1 chemise and 2 aprons.

Mrs. F. H. BERRICK, Pres. Mrs. S. Whitman, Sec.

School Report. BUCHANAN, Jan. 9, 1882. Report of Dist. No. 2, Bertrand. for the third month, ending Jan. 5, 1883. Enrollment, 34; total days attendance, 496; average daily, 24.8; average number of days for each pupil, 14 10-17 The following were present every day: Ada Rouch, Mary Dressler, Mary House, Johnny House and Harry Scott. Time lost by tardiness, 22 hours and 15 min utes. Those who were not tardy are: Libbie Swartz, Johnny Swartz, Jennie Bender, Harry Scott, Homer Scott, Johnny Feirick, Robbie Cauffman and Edward Cauffman. The highest average standings were: Libbie Swartz, 91 3-7; Jacob Rough, 91; Mary Rough 90 5-7, and four others 90 each.

We have received one visit from the Director, for which we extend our sincere thanks. It must be that the parents are afraid of something, for none of them have been to see us yet. If so, we will say that if you do not want to come, it makes no difference to us. If you do not care to come and see how your children are doing, all right, and perhaps you had better not come, for then you will not see how poorly we are doing our work, and we will try and do just as poorly as we have done, and you will not know the difference. WARREN MCDANIEL, Teacher.

The demand of the times is for reliable information of the attractions, remay be procured at Kinyon's jewelry and Mrs. John Hanover; table linen, .copy. The agent is now taking orders Charles Blodgett; set glassware, Min- in this vicinity.

Teachers' Association.

The second meeting of the South-Western Michigan Teachers' Association was held in Three Oaks, on Saturday, Jan. 6, 1883. There was an attendance of about forty at the morning session, which was opened by reading of the Scriptures, by Prest. Churchill; singing by the members, and prayer by J. G. Johnson. After the transaction of business, the program was resorted to. Mr. Warren McDaniel, of Buchanan, handled the subject of Duodecimals in a very skillful, entertaining and in-

structive way. Mr. Crosby, of the county Board of Examiners, in his usual happy manner, presented his method of teaching

Longitude and Time. The meeting then adjourned until

half-past one o'clock.

At the afternoon session nearly one hundred were present. It is very gratifving to think how much iterest is manifested in our monthly meetings, when we take into consideration the fact that we as a body are yet in our in ancy.

The program was continued by Prof. Jordan, of Buchanan, who acted as substitute for Prof. Codd ngton, of New Troy, on the subject of Grammar. The Prof. gave us so many good hints upon how to interest our pupils in this commonly dry and dreaded branch of education, that we feel well paid for the time spent in attending the Insti-

Miss Maggie Whitehead, with a choice and very appropriate selection, entertained the audience for about ten minutes. Miss Whitehead has a pure musical voice and is an exceedingly

interesting reader. Prof. Hall, of Galien, in a bold, fearless way, gave us his method of school government. Mr. Hall compared the teacher to a vard stick. He said: "If a teacher has one foot of education and one foot of government, he must have one foot of 'gad' also," and "In the proportion that the education and government diminish, the gad increases and vice versa."

Prest. Churchill, in his concise way, answered many of the questions which usually give teachers more or less trouble.

Civil government was next treated by Alva Sherwood, of New Troy, in a well prepared paper. Mr. Sherwood is one of our solid thinkers. Mr. Keeler, of Hill's Corners, present-

ed penmanship as it is and as it should be in our county. He illustrated his remarks by the skillful use of the crayon and blackboard. Both subject and crayon were well handled. Among the visitors present were M.

F. Scott, of Chicago; Wm. B. Jakways. of Indiana, and Capt. Bradley, of Three Oaks, whose "red-headed, green spectacled old maid" will long be remembered. The next meeting of the society will be held at New Troy, on Feb. 17, commencing at 9:00 a.m. A temperance

meeting will be held on the evening preceding by those of the teachers who can be there at that time. We want all interested to come. Those teachers who have not handed addresses to the Secretary, please do so as soon as possible. In conclusion we sincerely thank the people of Three Oaks for the kind | gled with its citizens. It is probable attention and hospitality we received at their hands. May God abundantly bless those who try to encourage and elevate the teacher.

J. HOWARD KEELER, Sec., Hill's Corners, Mich.

NEW BUFFALO ITEMS.

Jan. 10, 1883. The light snow falls of Sunday and Monday night makes fair sleighing for the first time this winter. R. Nash has a chore boy that weighs

twelve pounds. Henry Dewey has resumed work again in the W. M. yard, after several weeks suffering from a crushed finger.

Sheriff Clarke was in town Monday Job Cohoe who has been employed for several years by the West Mich. R. R. has resigned, and is going to make

his future home in Canada. A large field of floating ice moved onto this side of the lake last Monday, which makes it quite chilly. The Wes: Michigan round house is

to be heated by steam. The fixtures are being put in this week. The meeting at the Baptist hall was broken up last Sunday evening by a number of young men and women, most of whom are and have been members of the Baptist Sunday School, and ought to be above indulging in such rude conduct in a religious meeting. It shows their lack of bringing up.

Dr. Clark returned home from Ohio last Saturday, where he has been visiting during the holidays.

FROM THREE OAKS.

Jan. 10, 1883. Weather fine and sleighing very good. Everybody is trying to do something at this time.

E. K. Warren is carrying on quite a business in his woods, getting out logs, bolts; and cutting coal wood. He is going to put up a brick kiln to burn coal in.

The ice business has been very good for a week past. Folks are putting it in their barns. Perhaps they think it will be a good plan to lay in a two Sheriff Clarke was here Monday look-

ing after witnesses for the Plimpton Deputy Sheriff Palmer, of Buchanan, was in town vesterday.

Mrs. Milley A. Rulison returned to this place Saturday evening from Chicago, where she has been visiting friends for several weeks. She is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wright while

Mrs. Maria Morrow has bought the stationery of the postmaster, and has rented one side of the room and is going to put in a confectioner's stand. We wish her success. A. J. Glover is going to close his feed store in this place for a while.

Wm. Brenner shipped a car-load of

Whitman Savage has been very sick

potatoes to Chicago vesterday. We

think it is pretty cold for that kind of Abial C. Copeland returned, Saturday evening, from a trip to the north deep, and still coming.

with a fever, but is on the mend. A company of people from town went out to Harry Shedd's, last Friday evening, to a candy pull. They report

a good time, all but one; he was very sick the next day.

The Teachers' Institute here Saturday was well attended, and was very in-

few days.

DR. E. S. DODD & SON, FROM BERRIEN CENTRE.

Jan. 8, 1883. The new depot building at this point is nearing completion, and the opera tor w'll establish his quarters in it in a

Mr. S. H. Brenner, who has secured position in the general office of the C., W. & M. R. R. at Elkhart, Ind., shipped his goods there on Saturday last, and moves his family to-day. Albert Smith has bought out Zeph.

Shaffer, for \$1,000 the house, and lot consisting of three acres. This is one of the most desirable locations at the Centre. The debate at the hall on Tuesday

evening last was highly interesting, and was attentively listened to by a crowded house. The protracted meeting at Maple Grove church closed on Friday evening

last, resulting in two accessions. The Berrien County Grange holds two days session, at Berrien Centre Grange Hall, on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

A S. S. convention, under the auspices of the U.B. Church, will be held at Berrien Springs the 10th inst. The stone and brick for a new school house in Dist.-No. 5, "National," are being drawn to the new site by the contractors. This is a step in the right

FROM BERRIEN SPRINGS.

a disgrace to the district.

direction, as the old wood structure is

Jan. 9, 1882. Sleighing is good in this vicinity. Wood is coming in lively, and is selling at from \$1.25@\$1.50 per cord, cut 15 to 20 inches.

Mill yards are filling up. The ice crop is being gathered. Mr. Boice, of Grand Rapids, discussed "What shall be done with the saloon," to a crowded house at the M. E. Church last Sunday night.

C. B. Churchill opened a watch and clock repair shop at Aymar's. Mrs. Jacobs of this place is spending a few weeks with friends at Union

City, Ohio.

[Niles Republican.]

A. J. Roe, a stranger from New Hampshire, while attempting to cross between the cars of a freight train at the Michigan Central depot yesterday, got his ankle caught between the buffers and seriously crushed....D. B. Cook, Esq., of the Mirror celebrated his 68th birthday Monday. Mr. Cook is, we believe, the oldest man in editorial harness in the State.... There is on exhibition at the jewelry store of W. G. Blish, a pair of spectacles supposed to have been worn by Martha Washington, wife of the "father of his country.

[Berrien Springs Journal.] We are informed by Dr. Dispennet of this place, that Mr. Adam Sinn, of Royalton, is sick with the small pox. Mr. Sinn was taken under eircum day he was attacked he was in this village, in the county offices, and visited the jail. The second day feeling no better, he went to St. Joseph and minhe has spread the disease both here and there. Mr. Sinn was in Chicago about three weeks ago, when he no doubt was exposed with the following

result. Mr Sinn died at his Royalton home Jan. 7. As yet no other cases are reported.

Locals. Remnant day next week, at HIGHS' Bargains then, sure.

A large stock of new Jewelry, and

Silverware, etc., just received since the

Holidays, at Kinyon's. Call and see All those knowing themselves indebted to WM. Powers, will please call and settle at once. It being the beginning of the new year, I must settle my blils, and look to those I have

WM. POWERS. For a pure Gum Rubber Boot, go CROFOOT BROS'. Underwear and all Woolen Goods, cheap, at REDDEN & BOYLE'S. All persons knowing themselves indebted to us, will please call and settle

accommodated to do the same by me.

ship, and all bills must be settled. BARMORE BROS. Bargains now at HIGHS, and "don't you forget it."

at once, as we have dissolved partner-

We would request all persons indebted to us, either by note or book account, to please call and settle. - ROUGH & HELMICK.

A CHANGE. I have moved my slock of Boots and Shoes from the old stand, near the post-office, to the first door west of the Major House office, and will be known,

hereafter, as Major House Boot and Shoe Store, where I will keep a well selected stock of men's, women's and children's Boots and Shoes. We invite all our old customers, and hosts of new ones, to call and see us and examine our stock. If you want cheap goods, we have them; also first class goods which we will sell at a reasonable profit. Thanking all for past patronage, I am respectfully yours, WM. POWERS.

KINYON makes a specialty of Clocks and watches. Don't purchase until you call at the Central Book, News and Jewelry Store.

For the largest assortment of Dry Good, Notions, and in fact everything, come and see us. CROFOOT BROS. REDDEN & BOYLE will sell goods cheaper than ever for the next 60 days, to make room for a spring stock. SAVE YOUR MONEY by trading, at

HIGHS'. WESTON'S CONDITION POWDERS, 1 lb for 25 cents. Try them.

Bargains in Prints, at HIGHS'. A few Remnants of Dress Goods. cheap, at REDDEN & BOYLE'S. Handsomest stock of new Dress Goods, at Just received another large lot of Over Shoes and Rubber Boots, at

SCOTT & BROWNFIELD'S. The largest stock of Pocket and T ble Cutlery in Berrien county may be found at ROUGH BROS'. Hardware. Two as finely located lots with well built brand new houses for sale. Call

at this office. The Boss 5 cent cigar just arrived at WESTON'S DRUG STORE.

Extend to all their patrons and friends the compliments of the season, and would respectfully ask those indebted to them to call and

SETTLE AT ONCE,

Either by cash or note, as we wish to close up all old accounts.

Respectfully.

Dr. E. S. DODD & SON.

Leave orders for wire goods of all kinds, at Take your repairing to Kinyon's Jewelry Store. All work done prompt-

ly and fully warranted. Don't fail to see the Holiday Books. MRS. WELCH'S. Handsome Towels for holiday trade.

at Highs', very cheap. For Books and Agencies, call on Mrs. N. S. WELCH. For Christmas Books, call on

MRS N. S. WELCH. School Books, Stationery, &c., at KINYON'S. You can buy the best \$2.50 Ladies

Shoes in the market, at

31w3 SCOTT & BROWNFIELD'S. Two lots on West street, opposite Elias Eaton's property, can be hought at this office. Will accept one or two good horses on payment. Lots are 4x20 rods. Will sell one or both.

Teachers in want of a School Journal, should not fail to see

MRS. N. S. WELCH. FOR SALE.—A House and Lot in Galien. Call at this office, or on Tim. Smith, in Galien.

Trenbeth, the Tailor,

CLOTHE THE NAKED

At his new place of business on Main street, is

On short notice. He has a full line of

Piece Goods & Suitings

Suitable for Gentlemen's wear, at

PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

CALL AND SEE HIM.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

STATIONERY, INKS.

MUUD, STATIONIA, &c. WESTON'S PIONEER DRUG STORE. 3½ dozen more of Ball Health Corset arrived Wednesday, only \$1.25, at

HIGHS*. \$400.00 in Dr. Warner's, Ball's, Heath's and other corsets, only at HIGHS'. Go to High's for White Shirts, cheap.

68 acres of land with good crops, car be had at a bargain, at this office.

CROFOOT BROS., first door east of the bank. Come early to avoid the rush. For SALE. - 148 acres, within 1/2 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. .A first-class farm of 90 acres, within sixty rods of a Michigan Central depot in this county, fair buildings and oraherd, for sale at a bargain.

J. G. HOLMES. Extra copies of the RECORD may be had at the News Depot of ft H. H. Kinyon. EXTRA copies of the RECORD may

always be found at the news depot in the post office room. FOR SALE.—I have a lot of Beds, Mattresses, Bed Springs, Commodes Mirrors, Chairs, Dishes; and other household goods, that I will sell at a MRS. N. S. WELCH. bargain.

Truses, at WESTON'S DRUG STORE. Head quarters for Holiday Slippers at Woods'.Call early.

indebted to Rough Bros' are requested to call and settle at once. Have you tried our 8 pounds for \$1 Roasted Coffee? S. & W. W. SMITH. Highs' stock of Dress Goods never

was in as good shape as now. Fine goods a specialty. A full line of Scissors and Shears may by found at Rough BROTHERS' Hardware.

Nobby line of Linen Collars for Ladies at

W. A. Severson's

Corner

Drug Store.

are some men traveling through the country selling organs, and using my name as a recommendation. I wish to notify the public in general that I have

WARNING!

It has come to my notice that there

seen one of these organs, but did not take it all apart, as they claim I did, and all I said was simply this: If a man wanted a cheap organ he might buy it, for it would always prove to be a CHEAP THING. As for my having an organ at the same place, they are mistaken. If I could have had one beside of theirs, they would never have sold theirs. Owing to the many orders, the manufacturers could not fill mine in time and I could not supply the demand. As I have forbidden them to use my name again to sell their organs, any one who can inform me of their so

F. SCHRAY. Buntings in all colors, especially. black, good bargain, at 25 cents, only HIGHS'.

doing, I would be very much obliged.

FOR SALE.—A good house and three acres with small fruits and

improvements for \$500, at this office. A bargain. ELECTION NOTICE.

The election of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Association of Berrien and Cass Counties, Mich., will be held at the Secretary's Office, 1½ mile south of Buchanan, the first Saturday in February, 1883, between the hours of one and four, P. M., for the purpose of electing one President, one Secreta-

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ry and ten Directors. WILLIAM HASLETT, Sec. Dated Jan. 1, 1883.

New Dress Goods coming in for early wear, found at

HIGHS'. Don't forget that TREAT & REDDEN keep the best assortment of Dishes in both plain and figured ware, and will not be undersold.

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 a copy, and old ones will not after see-

Try Weston's Condition Powders. 25 cents.

\$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 atisfactory. Farm is well fenced, has good apple orchard and other fruits. Call at this office.

Watches has commenced at KINYON'S.

15 to 25 tents. They are very cheap.

You ought to see Highs' Towels for

The big sale of Gold and Silver

MUSIC TEACHING. MISS ALICE ROE tenders her services as teacher of the Piano and Organ. Terms, \$10 per term, of twenty (hour) 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.

Rough Bros. carry a line of genuine Roger Bros'. silver plated knives, forks and spoons. Few more of those lined boots and

ladies' shoes at SCOTT & BROWNFIELD'S. No time like the present time. Come

and buy your winter boots and shoes before the rush. at SCOTT & BROWNFIELD'S.

A good lot 4x24 rods, with a new two-story house, good cistern, and other improvements, within thirty rods of the Tremont corner, can be had at this office for \$900. A fine brick residence property on

Front street, with over two acres of

land, can be bought at this office for

\$3,000, or the property will be divided.

Call and get particulars if you want

Phacts and Physic. Somebody in England has paid a Boston firm \$5,000 for a walnut cham-

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists. Buildings to the value of \$14,400,000

the past four years. Important to Travelers.

ber set of five pieces.

will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. The late Czar's widow lives, surrounded only by dogs and children, at the Hotel Bristol, Paris. Dr. Kennedy

Would have it understood that, whil he is engaged in the introduction of his medicine, "Favorite Remedy," he still continues the practice of his pro-The "Jones" Celluloid and rubber fession, but confines himself exclusively to office practice. He treats all diseases of chronic character, and performs all the minor and capital operations of surgery. Parties living at a distance, except in surgical cases, by sending a statement of their case, can All those knowing themselves to be be treated at home. Address Dr. Da-

vid Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y. Gen. Butler will live at a hotel in Boston during the term of office, if he carries out his present intention.

We All Believe-1 That it is a long lane that has no turning; that many a shaft at random sent, finds a mark the archer little meant; that no remedy sold will cure coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and all throat and lung troubles so quickly nor permanently as Dr. Bigelow's Positive cure; that our druggist, W. A. Severson, is very generous to give trial bottles of this remedy free of charge.

***"Keep to your place and your place will keep you." But you cannot expect to keep your place without health, the foundation of all success. For instance, a railroad engineer in the employ of the C. M. & St. Paul R. R. had been greviously affected with diabetes for six years. He took four boxes of Kidney-Wort and now writes that he is entirely cured and working regularly.

There are 9,078 stores in Chicago, 6,971 factories and 938 mixed establishments. They employ all told, 166,676

MOTHERS DON'T KNOW.—How many children are punished for being uncouth, wilfull, and indifferent to instructions or rewards, simply because they are out of health! An intelligent lady said of a child of this kind:
"Mothers should know that if they would give the little ones moderate doses Hop Bitters for two or three weeks, the children would be all a parent could desire."

A St. Louis clergyman was brought into a scandal, which has led to a law suit, chiefly because he bought a set of false teeth for a girl whom he was believed to admire.

Nic have been erected in Denver, Col., in SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS are offered you by the BURLINGTON ROUTE. It 0 aluabl 日 0 0

"You see, it isn't the square thing to give sway another fellow's salary, and you wouldn't expect me to tell you what I get myself." said a swell actor, who was lounging near the Criterion.

... "But," remarked the reporter, "we do hear occasionally about fabulous sums being paid to actors and actresses."

"Just so; but these stories are for the pubtic, and are capital advertisements for theatrical managers. When they want to get up a boom for a star, they work the salary racket. A rival manager offers the star a big salary by telegraph; it gets into the papers, and a terrible commotion is caused in the theatre; stories of broken contracts are repeated to the reporters, and, finally it is announced that the great actor, the favorite prima donna, or the popular actress has been re-engaged at a largely-increased salary, and the guilible publio rush to see the performers who are thus boomed in the amusement market."

"Then the salary 'raise' is only bogus, frequently?" queried the reporter. "You've hit it. Why in many cases double contracts are issued by shrewd theatrical managers. One contract shows the real salary aid and the other is for exhibition. I tell you big salaries are not the rule in the pro-

"Areactors paid according to their merits?"
"You should understand that a beautiful woman with a charming figure and extravagant costumes, who can play to the swells in the orchestra and boxes is worth to a manager more than any woman not so bountifully indorsed by nature. The truth of this statement is borne out by the managerial talk just now aboutlegs and beauty. Handsome men and beantiful women are at a premium on the stage, and they can secure exceptional salaries."

"To what class of players are the highest salaries. naid?"

stage, and they can secure exceptional salaries."

"To what class of players are the highest salaries paid?"

"Well, character actors and eccentric comedians get the best salaries; as high and often higher than leading men."

"John L. Owens, who is playing at the Madison Square theatre, is said to get \$500 a week. Do you believe that's true?"

"Not by long odds. He was a star, and has made a name and reputation, and I daresay he's a good card for the management, but he don't get much more than \$100 a week."

From other sources it was learned that the salaries under the Mallory management take a wide range, not only at the Madison Square theatre, but on the road with the various companies. Agnes Booth's salary was quoted at about \$150, common report makes it \$250; Charles Bowser's \$75, W. J. Ferguson's \$75, perhaps \$100; Tom Whitfen's \$150, Effic Ellsler's \$75, another report made it \$50; Miss Turner's (now playing lenng Mrs. Winthroo) \$75, on a three years' contract; Louise Dillon's (now on the road) \$50, Sidney Cowell's \$60. About two years ago Georgia Cayvan, who then played Daisy Brown in "The Professor," signed at this theater for \$55 a week. It is now reported that Miss Chyvan, who is playing in California, has been specially engaged by Bartley Campbell for his new plays, "The White Slave" and "Siberia," at a salary of \$250 a week. This is, however, thought to be a manager's story.

At the Fifth Avenue theater the John McCul-

At the Sith Avenue theater the John McOullong to combination is playing. The company
is any model to cost the air between \$500 and
\$600, week. Edmund Collier is named \$600, and
\$600, week. Edmund Collier is named per
haps \$301. The salary list would be made up
on a curious sliding scale downward with the
restarties than are puid at Madieon Square
theatre," said an agent. "Perhaps Ada Rehan
is paid \$125 and James Lewis, the councilian,
\$100, but these would be the highest figures.
Harry Piti gets about \$75, John Drew \$75, and
the others would raw from \$40 to \$13. The
members of the Union Square companies may
brond \$600. The state of the Belleville, \$125, 1.

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would get \$75 to \$100; Harry Lee, \$100 to \$150."

"Minnie Cummings?"

"Well, she generally plays on her own account, and gets what she can out of the receipts; if there are any."

"There are quite a number of players who have to take what they can, are there not?"

"Oh, yes. The rank and file of the profession are poorly paid, and are under all sorts of disadvantages. Those on the road are at extra expense, and have all the hazards of travel to contend against, besides the chances of failure on the part of their managers. Members of the melodramatic companies get fairly good figures, but they've got an awful sight of hard work. For the men of the stage it is a hard life, but it is ever harder for dear, dangerous, delightful creatures who flutter every night and two matinees a week before large audiences, finding their theatrical gewgaws, providing their board and lodging out of perhaps \$15 to \$20 a week."

A Boy's Situation.

Boston Transcript. Boy-I saw your advertisement, sir, and came to see if I could get the place. Storekeeper-Of course you can give the best of references for honesty, industry, intelligence, amiability, etc.? Boy-Yes, sir.

Storekeeper-The pry is reasonable but not excessive at first.

Boy—I don't care so much about the pay at first. All'I want is enough for my board and clothes and a little pocket money in addition. Storekeeper-Of course, we don't expect you storekeeper—Of course, we don't expect you to work for nothing. The first year we pay \$50, the second \$75, the third \$100, and so on for the first ten years.

Boy—You are very generous, sir; and what do you pay after the ten years are up?

Storekeeper—Oh, we shan't require your services any longer then. It will be more economical for us to hire a new boy at \$50: and besides, by allowing you to go, we are enabled to give amother by an opportunity to earn a livelihood. Boy I suppose you would be willing to re-tain half of my wages while I stay, so that I may not be tempted to squander it as fast as

Storekeeper—It will put us to some trouble, but we might be induced to accommodate you, if you would partially indemnify us by paying, say, \$10 a year for the care and inconvenience that we should be put to. nence that we anough reput to.

Boy.—Thank you sir; you are very kind. If
you think that \$10 is not too little, I should be
only too glad to accept your splendid offer.
Then shall I come?

Storekeeper—If your references prove satisfactory, you may come to-morrow morning. Your duties will be very light, by the way. You will open the store at 6, sweep out the aix floors, build four furnees fires, dust the goods, and polish the brass signs. You will run errands the remainder of the day—no heavy burdens, you know—nothing above 150 pounds—keep the stock in order, copy letters, help the porter, etc., and at night you will see to the fires, put up the shutters, and look up. You will generally get away by 7, though occasionally—once or twice a week perhaps—you may have to stay until 8 or 9. You see the work is light, and besides that will be invaluable to you when your ten years are up.

years are up.

Boy-I am delighted, sir, at my good fortune.

You may be sure that I shall be around bright Aud early to-morrow.

Storekeeper—All right. But if you have any better clothes, put them on. Like to have our employes dress well:

Boy—Certainly, sir. I shall wear my best. They are not, perhaps, so elegant as they should be, but after I am in receipt of my salary I shall be able to have a stylish suit every wo or three months. Good day, sir.

Picturesque Advertising.

The rage or picturesque advertising which has marked the present popular remaissance in art has excited the keenest competition in the production of beautiful designs and attractive novelties. The business in advertising cards has grown to enormous proportions, and the best talent in the country is employed in designing them. The popular taste for the beautiful is cultivated, and the

employed in designing them. The popular taste for the beautiful is cultivated, and the industry provides many a struggling artist with bread, and even reputation. Work of this sort is well paid, and a first-rate hand can command \$100 a week or more. The imagination of the producers of picture-cards is perpetually on the rack to conceive some new idea that will take." The simplest suggestion may be worth a fortune. The "Daddy" cards which one sees for sale at every street corner have sold by the hundreds of thousands, and on the strength of this idea alone the inventor established himself in business. Of the "Patienco" cards 40,000,000 have been sold, and of one set—a simple flower with a few leaves, and space for an advertisement—no less than 250,000,000 have been sold. Prices range all the way from \$2.50 to \$50 a thousand, and some of the more expensive cards are quite works of art. One concern in America has already taken orders for the next Christmas season, and not less tilian a million dollars is spent on them in this country yearly. Of those sold here five or six millions are imported. There is a large demand for cards for collections, nor is this trade confined to children. A well-known New Yorker, prominent in insurance circles, has a large collection, on which he has expended over \$600, and to which he is constantly adding.

A great many suggestions in the way of Christmas cards come from abroad—from London, Paris and Berlin. Agents are employed everywhere to collect novelties in this ephemeral art. Gold fringes, silken linings, every elaboration have been added to please those whose taste seeks the expensive.

How to Set Your New House.

Toronto Mail. The question has been asked-Why is it that n placing a house or laying out a town or city the street lines or house walls are usually made to conform to the cardinal points of the compass. Another method is suggested which, from a sanitary point of view, has several reasons in its favor. If house walls were arranged in a direction diagonal to the customary plan, so that walls that now run north, south, east and west would run north, south, east and west would run north, west, southwest, northeast and southeast respectively the sun would shine on two sides, of the house all day, instead of blistering the south side while the corresponding wall to the north remains, in the shade and permanently damp. At noon, according to the new plan, a corner of the house would be presented towards the sun instead of a side, so that the yiolence of the heat would strike in a slatting direction on two sides at once, and, therefore, with diminished force. The diagonal plan of arrangement would lessen the force of the prevailing north winds in the same way, so that extremes of heat and cold would be less felt, while the sunlight would reach every quarter of the house during the day. A new town planned according to the diagonal method would possess a novel advantage, having one side of every street shedy during the heat of the day. ranged in a direction diagonal to the custom-

The Storks and the Frogs.

'G. T. L." in Harper's Magazine. The Inhabitants of the Marshes having sentative Government, the God appointed the morrow for the selection of their Rulers. The Frogs, having assembled, spent the night in croaking themselves hoarse in favor of Civilcrosking themselves noarse in favor of Civil-Service Reform, and in the morning the Storks, alone being present, received from Jupiter their Certificates of Election. Nor did they long delay the introduction of onerous Bills affecting the Frogs, so that these latter were forced again to appeal to Jupiter, raising an Issue of Voracity with their Rulers. "Away, ye knaves," cried the God; "ye should have thought of that before the Primaries were held!"

MORAL—Eternal Liberty is the Prize of MORAL-Eternal Liberty is the Prize of

The Decorative Principle. A little girl in a London Sunday-school, being asked why God made the flowers of the field, replied, 'Please, ma'am, I suppose for patterns for artificial flowers."

A NIGHT CAMP.

Supper and Lodging With the Indians on Lake Winnipeg. Edmund A. Struthers in St. Nicholas.

We now take a direct course for Montreal Point, our guide running before in a steady, swinging trot peculiar to Indian runners, while our dogs follow in good form. At intervals we drop into a light slumber, to be suddenly awakened by the loud crack of a loaded whip and the responsive cry of a lazy dog. As the sun is setting in the west, going down into the apparently boundless lake, we halt on the edge of a huge drift, near the shore, which is at this point dotted with thickets of spruce and balsam, and get out of our carrioles stiffly enough after our long journey-The sleds are drawn into the timber, and our little party go at the work of clearing with snowshoes a place for the camp. This accomplished, the fire is built, green boughs are laid for our beds, blankets and robes are brought forth; and while we stretch ourselves lazily before the bright fire of tamarack, our guides prepares supper, and his assistants unharness the dogs and prepare their meal of fresh whitefish. After a hearty supper of pemmican, potato, and bannock, we sit and listen to the monotonous tones of the Indians, who are recounting journeys to different parts of the far-north country, while they smoke their tiny stone pipes, filled with a mixture of willow bark and tobacco. Our twelve dogs are grouped on the solid drift, near the shore. The largest dog occupies the most elevated part of the bank, the place of honor, while the others sit solidly on their haunches and gaze steadily at their leader, who is now the picture of profoundity with a far-off, dreamy look in his eyes which his fellows are making a vain attempt to imitate. The moon is coming up now, and as it softly rises, causing the frost-covered trees to glisten in its light, the leader utters a plaintive wail, which is taken up by his companions, softly at first; then the leader gives forth a louder cry, another, and soon the whole pack there in the weird light are howling in fearful discord. Suddenly the leader ceases and gradually all the others become quiet, and curl themselves about the fire. The Indians soon are snoring in heavy sleep, the fire burns low, the trees crackle with frost, we hear a commingling of sounds, and at last, sleep too. The sleds are drawn into the timber, and our

Grandpa.

Josh Billings. The grandpa is an individual, aged somewhere between 50 and 100 years, of a promiscuous temperament, and is a common occurrence in all well-regulated families. Next to a healthy mother-in-law, they have more active business on hand than any other party in the household. They are the standard authority on all leading topics, and what they don't know about things that took place sixty-five years. ago, or will take place for the next sixty-five years to come, is a damage for any man to know. Grandpas are not entirely useless; they are handy to hold babies and feed the pigs, and are very smart at mending a broken broom-handle, and sifting coal ashes, and are good at putting up clothes-lines on washing days. I have seen grandpas that could churn good, but I consider it a mighty mean trick to set an old fellow of 80 years to churning butter. I am a grandpa myself, but I won't churn butter for no concern, not if I understand myself. I am solid on this conclusion as a graven image. I am willing to rock baby all the time while the women folks are boiling soap, I am willing to cutrags to work up into a rag carpet, they can keep me hunting hons' eggs wet days, or picking green currants, or I will even dip candles, or core apples for sauce, or turn a grind-stone, but, by thunder, I won't churn. I have examined myself on this subject, and I will bet a jack-knife, so long as he remains in his right mind, Josh Billings won't churn. As a general thing grandpas are a set of conyears to come, is a damage for any man to in his right mind, Josh Billings won't churn. As a general thing grandpas are a set of conceited old fools who don't seem to realize that what they know themselves is the result of experience, and that younger people have got to get their knowledge in the same way. Grandpas are poor help at bringing up children; they have got precept and catechism enough, but the young ones all seem to understand that grandpa minds them a heap more than they mind grandpa.

than they mind grandpa. Lincoln, Seward, and Stanton. George F. Williams in "Bullet and Shell." The contrast presented by these three distinguished men, as I talked, was a striking one Lincoln's homely but expressive features seemed to lighten up as he listened to my deacription of some exciting scene. He appeared

7.

to set the awful vortex of death and flame as the Nineteenth corps moved into it to relieve the pressure on the Sixth. His lips parted and he straightened his tall form when I spoke of the rapidity of the artillery fire and the flash of the bright sabres of the cavalry drawn in the sunshiae. He was for a moment on the ground itself; and his mind ran ahead of my words, and saw with his own eyes the entire scene of operations. Seward was fully as much interested and carried away as his chief, though he manifested it in a totally different way. His shaggy eyebrows fell lower as he leaned forward gazing at my diagrams, and he gave an audible sigh of relief or satisfaction when I came to a turning point in the tide of battle. Stanton stood up almost behind me; and he would ask a brief question now and then, which showed how well he grasped the situation. His voice was, however, calmed and collected, and his soft eyes glistened through his spectacles as he stroked his luxuriant-black beard. the rapidity of the artillery fire and the flash

At Brigham Young's Grave. The Laramie Boomerang wishes to correct some errors that have crept into the public mind, and says: "They say Brigham Young's grave is looking as bare and as desolate as a boulevard now. At first, while her grief was fresh, his widow used to march out there five abreast, and just naturally deluge the grave abreust, and just naturally deluge the grave with scalding tears, and at that time the green grass grew luxuriously, and the pigweed waved in the soft summer air; but as she learned to control her emotions, the humidity of the atmosphere disappeared, and grief's grand irrigation failed to give down. We should learn from this that the man who flatters himself that in marrying a whole precinct during life he is piling up for the future a large invoice of ungover. able woe, is liable to get left. The prophet's tomb looks to-day like a deserted buitalo wallow, while his widow has dried her tears, and is trying to make a mash on the Utah commission.

One American port weekly ships 10 000 pieces of chewing gum to Eng-

> STRONG FACTS!

A great many people are asking what particular troubles BROWN's IRON BITTERS is good for.

It will cure Heart Disease, Paralysis, Dropsy, Kidney Disease, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all similar diseases.

Its wonderful curative power is simply because it purifies and enriches the blood, thus beginning at the foundation, and by building up the system, drives out all disease.

1. Lady Cured of Rheumatism. Baltimore, Md., May 7, 1880.
My health was much shattered by
Rheumatism when I commenced
taking Brown's Iron Bitters, and I
scarcely had strength enough to attend to my daily household duties.
I am now using the third bottle and I
am regaining strength daily, and I
cheerfully recommend it to all.
I cannot say too much in praise
of it. Mrs. MARY E. BRASHEAR,
173 Prestmanst.

Aidney Disease Cured. Cy Disease Cured.

Christiansburg, Va., 1881.

Suffering from kidney disease, from which I could get no relief, I tried Brown's Iron Bitters, which cured me completely. A child of mine, recovering from scarlet faver, had no appetite and did not seem to be able to eat at all. I gave him Iron Bitters with the happiest results.

J. Kyle Montague.

Vine St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Vine St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Dec. 2, 1881.
After trying different physicians and many remedies for palpitation of the heart without receiving any benefit, I was advised totry Brown's Iron Bitters. I have used two bottles and never found anything that gave me so much relief.

Mirs. Jannie Hess.

For the peculiar troubles to which ladies are subject, Brown's Iron BITTERS is invaluable. Try it.

le sure and get the Genuine.

OSTRANDER'S

HALL'S is Recommended by Physicians

\$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 it it falls in a single instance.

It is unlike any other Catarrh 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 intration or substitute. If he has not got it, send to us and we will forward 'ammediately. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

F. J. CHENEY & CG., Toledo, Ohio.

Benson's

Backache or Lame Back. Rheumatism or Lame Joints. Cramps or Sprains. Neuralgia or Kidney Diseases. Lumbago, Severe Aches or Pains Female Weakness.

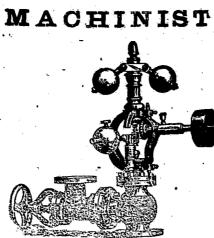
Are Superior to all other Plasters. Are Superior to Pads. Are Superior to Liniments. Are Superior to Cintments or Salves. Are superior to Electricity or galvanism They Act Immediately. They Soothe.

They Positively Cure. CAUTION Benson's Capcine Porons Plasters have been imitated. Do palm off some other plaster having a similar sounding name. See that the word is spelled C-A-P-C-I-N E. Price 25 cts.

SEABURY & JOHNSON, Manufacturing Chemists, New York. A NURE REDIEDY AT LAST. Price 25c.
A MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

They Relieve Pain at Once.

W. H. TALBOT,



The Haskins Engine, Gardner Governor,

Utica Steam Gauge

Engines, Threshing Machines, Wood Sawing Machines, Horse Powers, Wowing, Reaping and 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.

Look Here.

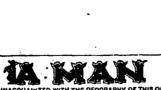
BARMORE

BROS.

SELL

Groceries

CHEAP!





A New and Direct Line, via Senece and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond,
Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati,
Indianapolis and Latyrette, and Omaha, Minnespblis and St. Paul and intermediate points.
All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express
Trains.
Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in Trains.
Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in
the United States and Canada.
Baggage checked through and rates of fare al.
ways as low as competitors that offer less advantages.
For detailed information, get the Maps and Tolds GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE, Atyour nearest Ticket Office, or address
R. R. CABLE, E. ST. JOHN,
Vice-Tree, & Gen'l N'gT, Gen'l Tal. & Plan. 456.
CHICAGO. BEATTY'S ORGANS, 2: stops, 10 sets reeds only \$30. Planos \$125 up. Rare Holiday indocement ready. Write or call on BEAT.

Having recently purchased an Improved Brick and Tiling Machine, I am now prepared to furnish the

Best Brick the market affords. Also FIRST-CLASS TILING

ranging in size from two to eight inches. Call and see my brick and get prices. HENRY BLODGETT.

VISITED NILES

AS met with unprecedented success in the

TWENTY YAERS.

Chronic Diseases

THROAT, LUNGS,

FEART STOMACH LIVER.

Read. nerves. kidneys. bladder, womb and blood. Affections of the urinary organs, ravel. scrofula. rheumatism, catarrh, asthma, bronchitis, dys; epsia, &c.

Dr. Price's reputation has been acquired by candid, honest dealing and years of successful practice.

My practice is not one of experiment, but founded on laws of nature, with years of experience and evidence to sustain it, does not tear down, make sick to make "ell; no harsh treatment, no triffling, no flattering. We know the cause and the remedy needed, no guess work, but knowledge gained by years of experience in the treatment of Chronic diseases exclusively; no encouragement without a prospect. Candid in our opinion, reasonable in our charges, claim not to know everything, or to cure everybedy, but do claim to reason and common sense. We invite the sick, no matter what their allment, to call, invegtigate before they abandon hope, make interregation and decide for themselves. It will contoning, as consultation is free. Visits made regularly.

Dr. V. Clarence Price can be consulted at Niles, Bond House, Saturday, until 3 o'clock the 20th of January. At La Porte, Ind., Myers House, on Saturday, until 3 o'clock the 10th of February. 1883.

Patients will address all letters to Dr. V. Clarence Price, Waukegan, Ills., with staup.

STEKETEE'S

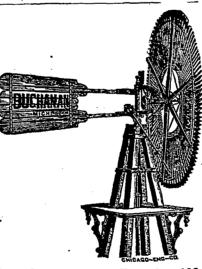
Sure Cure. Never was Known to Fail. Perfectly safe and harmless. For sa by all Druggists; price, 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents. GEORGE G. STEKETEE,



J. F. HATHN UNDERTAKER.

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

A FINE HEARSE Furnished to all ordering, on short notice



The Simplest and Best.

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Loving Mother Attempts to

ink Pair of shours from Domestic arcidents are common to women und some of them are very serious. Mrs. Warner, of South R indout, I lster Co. N. Y. some weeks ago attempted to take from her child a pair of shears with which it was play ng. A slight struggle ensued, in which cit eye, on ir ly des raying the sight. Her family physician did what he could, but in

family physician did what be could, but in tensely painful inflammation arose, which, by smyp thy, it reatened the less of the other eye. Total blindness to a woman having the care of a house old is an inetrieval elemant my. In this strait Mrs. Whapplied to the cell-known and fix little Surgeon. In Dankendy, of Rondont, Not who removed the injury develops a very successful operation, setting aside all danger of nurther harm to the eight of the on or eye. But, owing to poin and mental distress, here, settem needed a too is and restorative medicine. To do this work the Doctor prescribed "Kennedy." From the hood regulates the Doctor prescribed "Kennedy." which sustained its repretation and laid a sure foundation of health.

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The Pain, the Bliss of Hanging. Albany Times.

Dr. Taylor, the celebrated English writer on medical jurisprudence, says: "Death from hanging appears to take place very rapidly and without causing any suffering to the person. It is observed that in those who are criminally executed there are often violent convulsions of the limbs and trunk. There is no reason however, to believe that the individual suffers pain any more than in the convulsions of an epileptic fit." And Prof. G. M. Hammond, who is instructor in diseases of the mind and nervous system in the New York Post-Graduate medical college, cites a number of well-authenticated cases of persons who had been cut down and respectated after hanging until all sensation had ceased and who testified that they felt no pain, but either heard noises of a musical character or saw a vivid light, beautiful beyond expression, that seemed to fill all space. But not content with these reports, Prof. Rammond was so enthusiastic in his study of the subject that he determined to try

the experiment on himself. He says:

"With the assistance of two medical friends

"With the assistance of two medical friends I was partially strangled in the following manner: After being placed in sitting position in a chair, a towel was passed around my neck and the ends twisted together. Of course, with a very twist of the towel very forcible compression was made on the entire circumference of the neck. One of my friends was intrusted with the operation of twisting the towel, while the other was stationed in front of me, in order that he might watch my face, and at the same time make the necessary tests of the cessation of sensibility.

"My sensations from the first twist of the towel may be briefly stated as follows: I first noticed a sensation of warmth and tingling, beginning in the feet and quickly passing over the entire body; vision partially disappeared, but there was no appearance of any colored lights. My head felt as if about to burst, and there was a confused roaring in my ears, such as is heard when the ear is placed against the opening of a shell. I suffered no loss of consciousness, and was fully able to tell my friends whether I felt any pains from the knife thrusts he was inflicting upon my hand. In one minute and twenty seconds from the commencement of the operation all sensibility was abolished. After a few minutes rest, a second trial was made in the same manner as before. This was followed by symptoms similar in character to those mentioned in the first attempt, except that sensibility ceased in fly seconds. A stab with a kuife, sufficient deep to draw blood, was indicative of no section whatever."

Swindling Insurance Company Oetroit Free Press. The Wackerle insurance case in Las recalled other attempts, or all tempts, to swindle insurance compa jeweler having insured himself for professed to have discovered a py enameling gold with the cyanide of One day he was found dead, poiso fumes of that substance. The c lieved that it was an ingenious set himself and escape the forfeiture but they concluded to pay. A F several years ago insured the life tress, an ignorant young girl, folders, and ignorant young girl, folders, and ignorant your bloated insurance companies out treasure and go to Italy and enjoy if follow my advice. Tell all your ignored how advice. Tell all your ignored how and the more in place of you, and the money." The poor dupe consetted hand. Then, my love, I will spirit your something in place of you, and the money." The poor dupe consetten he poisoned her with digatails, body thought it a natural death, for a caid so and told her symptoms. But the resee company was not suisfied; the was examined and variously tested, as wife and mother-in-law also dug up. Digit in them all. lieved that it was an ingenious sch The Girly Girl.

The girly girl, says The Philadelphia Progress, is the truest girl. She is what she seems and not a sham and a pretense. The slangy girl has a hard job of it not 'o forget her character. The boy girl and the rapid girl are likewise wearers of masks. The girly girls never bothers about woman rights 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 away to war and pnzzle her brain 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 succeds in doing both. She delicits in dress and everything good wife, and she generally succeeds in doing both. She delights in dress and everything that is pretty, and is not ashamed to own that she does. She is pleased when she is admired, and lets you see that she is. She is femining 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.

Novel Fire Ladders. In a recent drill the celebrated Pompier fire corps showed the advantages of their novel twelve-foot ladders, skinning up and down the face of a six-story building like so many cats. The ladders, in construction, are sim-plicity itself. A single pole of hickory, with

cats. The ladders, in construction, are simplicity itself. A single pole of hickory, with rungs projecting from either side, is turmounted by a hook of Norway iron, bent at a long right angle, and supplied on the under side with serrated teeth. The ladder can thus be readily hooked through windows of great depth. In the drill yesterday one of the corps, with his ladder, got a grip on the second story window, and running rapidly up, seated him, reached up to the next window, where got another grip, and in a jiffy wither him, reached up to the next window, where got another grip, and in a jiffy wither him, reached up to the vest. The descent was, still more rapid, will was then made by four men directed a the voice of the captain, who on occasion of tree uses the shrill whistle to convey his signals. It should be stated that each fireman wors a broad belt of canvas and leather, depending from the front of which by a strong strap was a large wrought-iron snap hook, so that on mounting to the top of the ladder the fireman could snap his hook around one of the standards, and be thus secure from all possibility of falling, and at the same time have his hands free for holding hose or assisting people from the window.

The hook serves another purposed Malitary as rope fast on the inside of the window.

The hook serves another purposed Malitary can, after taking two or three turns with rope around the upper rim of the snap hook, obtain sufficient friction to enable him not only to let himself down, but to take one or two men with him if they are strong enough to hang on Chris. Hoell, captain of the corps, lowered himself in this way yesterday from the fifth story, and as he came past the third floor window another man caught on and came down with him.

The Climax of Impudent Advertising

The Climax of Impudent Advertising

The impudence of advertising has perhaps reached its climax in the first number of Longman's Magazine. It is now clear how this periodical is to be made pay at sixpence.

Literature and commerce have formed an alliance of an edious kind; not absolutely novel, for the thing has been done before, but never in quite so unpleasant a way. The "interleaf" system has been adopted—the same which the Macmillans applied to their magazine, with distressing results which have been not been not reserve the magazine. With distressing results which have been not reserve the Macmillans applied to their magazine, with distressing results which have been not reserve the Macmillans applied to their magazine, with distressing results which have been not reserve to their magazine, with distressing results which have been not reserve to their magazine, with distressing results which have been not reserve to their magazine, with distressing results which have been not a curate knowledge of the price of cheese knives and dessert spoons. Longman's offers the ingaged with Mr. Anstey, and you are enjaged with Mr. Anstey, and you suddenly come upon a puff of steel pens for the million. You are enjoying Mr. Stevenson's Gossip on Romance, and elaborate encomiums on a certain encyclopædia are forced on your attention. You are enthralled by Mr. James Payn's story, when all at once you are blinded by a flaming red placard, and four pages of puffs of a particular soap. this periodical is to be made pay at sixpence.

New Zealand Wants, a Better Name. E. G. in San Francisco Bulletin. New Zealanders find much matter for selfcongratulation in their coincidence of size and nsularity with the mother country, and regard themselves as another Great Britain of the themselves as another Great Britain of the immediate future, Australia being the continent. The fiction is dear to many a heart and prophets have foretold forthcoming glory, such as England herself might covet; but the appelation of New Zealand is resented with indescribable loathing, and no man's name is held in less esteem than that of "Tesman, the Dutchman," who just reported to the world having seen the islands, calling them after one of his insignificant native pancakes—Zealand. They would and some day may have, it South Britain, Britain of the South, Austral Britain, Austral Albion, or some other Britishsuggesting title. What a pity Cook did not come here sooner! He usent have called them "Little Britains," or British Darn-needles from the numerous plutonic monoliths that project from the waves like ghastly singers pointing the mariner heavenward while treacherously intent upon sending him the other way.

The supreme court of Massachusetts has just given a decision to the effect that if a

husband prosecutes his wife he must pay for her defense, but if she prosecutes him she cannot expect him to pay for his own prose-cution. Brass Instead of Beauty. Flowers as table ornaments at dinner parties are not as much used this as last season,

Huge candle sticks of brass are now the popular dinner-table decorations. Two Hundred Tons of Iron Daily. New York Sun. What promises to become the largest iron

furnace in the United States has grown up quietly in the Virginia mountains, and is now nearly ready to be put into blast. It is in Rockbridge county, will produce 200 tons of iron daily; and belongs exclusively to English capitalists