

Berrien County Record.

VOLUME XVII.

BUCHANAN, BERRIEN COUNTY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1883.

NUMBER 44.

Is prepared to do all kinds of Planing and Matching. Scroll Sawing and all kinds Job Work.

Business Directory.

SOCIETIES. O. O. F.—Buchanan Lodge No. 75 holds its regular meeting at Odd Fellows Hall, on each regular meeting.

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G. BRADLEY, Photographer. Buchanan, Mich.

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MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Table with columns: Station, Mail, Accom., Eve. Ex. Time Table—Aug. 12, 1883.

THE DEMON ON THE ROOF.

'Twas an ancient legend they used to tell Within the glow of the kitchen hearth,

Ichabod Turner's Mission.

'Crooked! crooked! crooked!' rang the shrill, peculiar, dissonant voice

Star Foundry.

I keep in stock and am agent for: The Deering Improved Binder.

THE SUN.

NEW YORK, 1884. About sixty million copies of THE SUN have gone out of our establishment during the past twelve months.

FOR SALE.

Lot 4, Block D, J. D. Ross' addition to the village of Buchanan, known as the Smith property, on South Portage street, is offered for sale.

Fine Residence Property.

nicely located, and house room enough for two families. Price \$1,000 cash down, or \$1,100 in time, \$800 to be paid down, and balance in payments. Enquire of J. W. B. LISTER, Buchanan, Mich.

ASK FOR THE Butter Crackers

Stamped with a "W" (Some genuine without it.)

VAIL & CRAN.

Detroit, Mich.

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substantial progress toward the extinction of polygamy. All of the members of the Legislature are Mormons. There is grave reason to believe that they are in sympathy with the practices that they are seeking to suppress, and that their efforts in that regard will be more likely to encounter their opposition than receive their encouragement and support. Even if this view should happily be erroneous, the law under which the commission has been acting, should be made more effective by the introduction of some such stringent measures as they recommended, as were included in bill No. 2338 on the Calendar of the Senate, at its last session. I am convinced, however, that polygamy has become so strongly entrenched in the Territory of Utah, that it is hopeless to attack it with the but the strongest weapons which constitutional legislation can furnish. I favor, therefore, the repeal of the act upon which the existing Government depends, the assumption by the National Legislature of the entire political control of the territory and the establishment of a commission, with such powers and duties as shall be delegated to it by law.

Agricultural Development.
The Department of Agriculture is accomplishing much in the direction of agricultural development of the country, and the report of the Commissioner, giving the results of his investigations and experiments, will be found interesting and valuable. At his instance, a convention of those interested in the cattle industry of the country was lately held at Chicago. The conference was held for the purpose of discussing contagious diseases of animals was one of the chief topics of discussion, and a committee of the Convention will invite your co-operation in investigating the causes of these diseases, and providing methods for their prevention and cure.

Alaska.
I trust that Congress will not fail, at its present session, to put Alaska under the protection of law. Its people have repeatedly remonstrated against the neglect of the Territory, and its maintenance and protection expressly guaranteed by the terms of the treaty, whereby that Territory was ceded to the United States. For 16 years they have pleaded in vain for that which they should have received without asking. They have no law for the collection of debts, the support of education, the conveyance of property, the administration of estates, or the enforcement of contracts, nor, indeed, for the punishment of criminals, except such as is afforded against certain customs, commerce and navigation acts. The resources of Alaska, especially in furs, minerals and timber, are so abundant and capable of large development, while in its geographical situation it is one of political and commercial importance. The promptings of interest, therefore, as well as considerations of honor and good faith, demand the immediate establishment of civil government in that country.

Inter-State Commerce.
Complaints have lately been numerous and urgent that certain obnoxious controlling, in whole or in part, the facilities for the interstate carriage of persons and merchandise over the great railroads of the country, have resorted in their dealings with the public, to diverse measures unjust and oppressive in their character. In some instances these measures have been resorted to and suppressed these evils, in others they have been unable to afford adequate relief, because of the jurisdictional limitations which are imposed upon them by the Federal Constitution. The question how far the National Government may lawfully interfere in these cases, and what, and under what conditions, it ought to exercise, as one which merits your careful consideration. While we cannot fail to recognize the importance of the vast railway system of the country, and their great and beneficial influence upon the development of our national wealth, we should, on the other hand, remember that no individual or no corporation ought to be invested with absolute power over the interest of any other citizen or class of citizens. The right of these railway corporations to award any profitable return upon their investments, and to reasonable rates of interest, should be maintained. But it seems only just that, so far as its constitutional authority will permit, Congress should protect the people at large, in their interstate traffic against acts of injustice, which the State Governments are powerless to prevent.

The Nation's Forests.
In my last annual message I called attention to the necessity of protecting by suitable legislation the forests situated upon the public domain. In many portions of the West the public lands are being rapidly and irretrievably lost by resort to irrigation, while successful irrigation would be impossible without the aid afforded by forests in contributing to the regularity and constancy of the supply of water. During the past year severe suffering and great loss of property have been occasioned by protracted droughts followed by periods of heavy flow of water. In many of the great rivers of the country, these irregularities were in great measure caused by the removal from about the sources of the streams in question of the timber by which the water supply had been nourished and protected. The preservation of the timber portions of the public domain is essentially contribute to the equable flow of important water courses is of the highest consequence. Important tributaries of the Missouri, the Columbia and the Saskatchewan rise in the mountains of Montana, near the northern base of the Rocky Mountains, between the Blackfoot and Flat Head Indian reservations. This region is unsuitable for settlement, but upon the rivers which flow from it depends the future agricultural development of a vast tract of country. The attention of Congress is called to the necessity of withdrawing from the public domain the timber, and establishing there a forest preserve.

Industrial Exhibitions.
The industrial exhibitions which have been held in the United States during the present year attracted attention in many foreign countries, where the announcement of those enterprises have been made public through the foreign agencies of this Government.
The Industrial Exhibition at Boston and the Southern Exposition at Louisville were largely attended by the exhibitors of foreign countries, notwithstanding the absence of any professional character in those undertakings.
The Centennial Exposition to be held next year at New Orleans, in commemoration of the centenary of the first shipment of cotton from a year of the United States, bids for a most gratifying success. Under the act of Congress of the 10th of February, 1853, declaring that exposition to be national and international in its character, foreign Governments with which the United States maintain relations have been invited to participate. The promoters of this important undertaking have already received assurances of the lively interest which it excited abroad.

District of Columbia.
The report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia is herewith transmitted. I ask for your careful attention, especially for those portions which relate to assessments of arrears of taxes and other supplies.

Civil Service.
The Commissioners who were appointed under the act of Jan. 16, 1853, entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," entered promptly upon the discharge of their duties. A series of rules framed in accordance with the spirit of the statute was approved and promulgated by the President, but in some particulars, wherein they seemed defective, the rules were subsequently amended. It was perceived that they discountenance any political or religious tests for admission to the offices of the public service to which the statute relates. The act is limited in its original application to the classified clerkships in the several executive departments at Washington, numbering about 6,000, and to similar positions in systems districts and postoffices where as many as fifty persons are employed. A classification of these positions, analogous to that existing in the Washington offices, was duly made before the law went into effect. Eleven customs districts and twenty-three paid offices were also brought under the provisions of the act. The annual report of the Civil Service Commission, which will soon be submitted to Congress, will doubtless afford the means for a more definite judgment than I am now prepared to express as to the merits of the new system. I am persuaded that its effects have thus far been beneficial, and its provisions should be continued for the ends proposed, and there have been no serious difficulties in carrying them into effect. Since the 16th of July last no person, so far as I am aware, has been appointed to the public service in the classified positions thereof, and no appointments have been made in any of the districts and offices above named, except those certified by the Commission to be the most competent, on the basis of the examination held in conformity to the rules.

Presidential Succession.

At the time the present Executive entered upon his office his death, removal, resignation or inability to discharge his duties would have left the Government without a constitutional head. It is possible, of course, that a similar contingency may arise, unless the wisdom of Congress shall provide against its recurrence. The Senate at its last session, after full consideration, passed an act relating to this subject, which will now, I trust, commend itself to the approval of the Congress of the United States. The constitution upon which must depend any law regulating the presidential succession, presents also for solution other questions of paramount importance. These questions relate to the proper interpretation of the phrase, "Inability to discharge the powers and duties of the office." Our organic law providing that when the President shall suffer from such inability the Presidential office shall devolve upon the Vice President, who must himself, under like circumstances, give place to such officer as Congress may by law appoint to act as President, I need not discuss the numerous and interesting inquiries which are suggested by these words of the Constitution. They were fully stated in my first communication to Congress, and have since been the subject of frequent deliberations in that body. It is greatly to be hoped that these momentous questions will find speedy solution, lest an emergency may arise when longer delay will be impossible, and any determination, albeit the wisest, may furnish cause for anxiety and alarm.

The Veto Power.
For the reasons fully stated in my last annual message, I repeat my recommendation that Congress propose an amendment to that provision of the Constitution which prescribed the formalities for the enactment of laws, with respect to the appropriation of public money, the Executive may be enabled, while giving his approval to particular items, to interpose his veto as to such others as do not commend themselves to his judgment.

Civil Rights.
The Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution confers the rights of citizenship upon all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof. It was the special purpose of this amendment to insure to members of the colored race the full enjoyment of civil and political rights. Certain statutory provisions intended to secure the enforcement of those rights have been recently declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Any legislation which Congress may lawfully enact to supplement the guarantee which the Constitution affords for the equal enjoyment by all the citizens of the United States of every right, privilege and immunity of citizenship, will receive my unhesitating approval.

CHRISTIAN A. ARTHUR.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 3, 1883.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

THE INTERIOR.

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, is largely devoted to Indian affairs, and the remarks chiefly emphasize recommendations made in the report of the preceding year. In substance the report is as follows:

It says that there has been a very considerable improvement among the Indian tribes, with but little dissatisfaction, and but one outbreak, and that among the Apaches of Arizona. The amount appropriated in 1883 for Indians was \$1,520,000. There is a marked improvement in Indian schools, and it is suggested that the children of school age be put in manual-labor schools. The Government ought to spend \$2,500,000 during the coming year in order to educate 10,000 additional Indian youths. The Secretary urges, also, the creation of a contingent fund on which the departments might have a discretionary power to expend for subsistence, but for aiding exceptional cases for civilizing purposes, such as employing farmers, mechanics and others to teach by practice the Indians to become farmers, mechanics, stock-raisers and general laborers. The salaries of agents should be increased. The tribes should have a right to sell and lease their lands, and be allowed to lease the Indians to determine the question of allotment for themselves. In regard to the leasing of Indian lands Congress should provide some system by which the unoccupied lands can be leased by the tribe or the department for the benefit of such tribes, and the proceeds expended for the tribe without covering it into the treasury.

Of the great Sioux Reservation, which contains 48,294 square miles, it is said: "If the conditions of the treaties of 1855 and 1876, together with those in the present agreement, are carried out in good faith on the part of the Government, the Indians will need no further aid from the Government, and can readily be made self-supporting within the next ten years."
The Secretary recommends that Gen. Crook's prisoners of war should be removed from the agency to some point where there will be less danger of self-poisoning and where their evil influence will not be felt by the more peaceably disposed of the tribe. There are valuable coal and silver mines in the San Carlos Reservation which the Government should buy.

The Crow Indians should be rendered self-supporting for a few years if 9,000,000 acres of their reservation were sold.
It is recommended that an appropriation be made to settle Chief Moses and his band of Indians in Washington Territory, on the Colville Reservation, so that the Indians will abandon the Columbia Reservation, and thus throw open to settlement 2,457,120 acres. Gen. Miles estimates that this reservation was valued upon by treaty with Moses in 1879, could be brought about by the expenditure of \$85,000.

Helen Hunt Jackson ("H. H." of the Century Magazine) was employed by the Department of the Interior to investigate the condition of the "Mission" Indians of California. She and her assistants found that these Indians are semi-civilized and attached to the Catholic church, number 2,907. They are slowly but surely disappearing, and have been barbarously treated by the Government, having been repeatedly dispossessed of their homes. Some provision should be made for them at once.
The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows that the disposal of public lands under all acts of Congress aggregates 10,400,022.80 acres, of which amount 3,391,335.91 acres were Indian lands, and 1,999,335.71 acres railroad sections under various acts of Congress.

It is again recommended that the Pre-emption law should be repealed.
The Secretary recommends that the Homestead law be so amended as to require a period of not less than six months after a settlement claim has been placed on record before final proof shall be admitted. This will prevent fraud.
The necessity for the creation of a land-grant reference to land-grant land-grants.
The attention of Congress is invited to the taxation of railroad lands.

The report of the Commissioner of Pensions shows that at the close of the last fiscal year there were 393,658 pensioners, classified as follows:
Army invalids.....198,648
Army widows, minor children, and dependent relatives.....74,374
Navy invalids.....2,468
Navy widows, minor children, and dependent relatives.....1,907
Survivors of the war of 1812.....4,391
Widows of those who served in the war of 1812.....21,336
There were added during the year 33,162 new pensioners, an excess over the number added the previous year of 10,645. The Government should provide for the payment of pension money to every month when the pensioners receive the number of applications for patents received was 22,545; number of patents granted, 21,185; receipts from all sources, \$1,095,584; expenditures, \$701,348. The increase in receipts of 1883 over 1882 was \$165,020.

There is a large increase of work in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office of voluntary statistical information is the most complete in existence. The General Government should supplement the work begun in the several States by affording to the State such financial aid as may be needed.
The total indebtedness of the several States for the year ending June 30, 1883, was \$123,845,605. The total credits for transportation and money paid into the treasury is \$21,469,292.
The necessity for a Government for Alaska is becoming very apparent. The total population of this Territory of Alaska is not far from 30,000. This number about 5,000 are Aleuts, and the not more than 25,000 are of the white race in order of civilization. Before the cession by Russia good schools were maintained by them, but since the cession the schools have been discontinued, and the adult Alut who received his education under the Russian Government and at his expense sees his children growing up without education. Suitable provision should be made for the education of the children of the Aleuts, which can be done without great expense.
It is reported that plural marriages have decreased in Utah since the passage of the act under which the Utah Commission is acting. The board shall not go out of existence until the Legislature shall have enacted such laws as shall prohibit all polygamy, and shall provide for the election of public officers, or from holding any such office. It is not provided who shall determine the question whether the Legislature provided for the filling of said offices in accordance with the provisions of the said act or not. Any laws which may be passed should be submitted for the approval of Congress.
In regard to the Yellowstone National Park it would seem to be necessary that more convenient and practicable means should be provided for the protection of the person and property within the park. The Superintendent is clothed with no authority in such matters.

Since the last annual report the act of March 3, 1883, diminished the sources of internal revenue and changed the tariff law, so that the estimate made a year ago must be entirely revised. The total revenue collected from internal revenue was \$145,000,000. Now the estimated revenue is \$120,000,000. The receipts from customs have fallen off proportionately. For the four months ending Nov. 1, the total receipts were \$124,369,933; for the corresponding months of last year they were \$114,552,932. For the same periods the expenditures were \$89,915,200 and \$78,706,681. By the payment of \$207,000,000 of the public debt, the charge for interest will be greatly reduced. It is probable that the receipts will be about \$350,000,000 for the fiscal year 1884, while the expenditures will amount to \$285,000,000, leaving a surplus of \$65,000,000 over and above the sinking fund.
During the last fiscal year the bonds retired amounted to \$134,009,750. Since then \$38,374,000 of 3 per cents have been paid, and \$40,000,000 more have been called. Of this last sum, \$5,000,000 has been met already, and is included in the \$38,374,000.
The Secretary again calls the attention of Congress to the fact that the receipts of the Government are greatly in excess of its needs. The dangers of this large surplus to the money market will be dwelt upon, and the Secretary will say that there is no method of disbursing this surplus except by payment of the public debt. Payment of the public debt, however, is not injurious to the national banking system. When all the outstanding calls are paid, the 3 per cents will be reduced to the neighborhood of \$250,000,000, and of this the banks hold about \$200,000,000. If payment of the public debt is to be continued, the Government will be obliged to pay the interest of the public debt. Payment of the public debt, however, is not injurious to the national banking system. When all the outstanding calls are paid, the 3 per cents will be reduced to the neighborhood of \$250,000,000, and of this the banks hold about \$200,000,000. If payment of the public debt is to be continued, the Government will be obliged to pay the interest of the public debt. Payment of the public debt, however, is not injurious to the national banking system. When all the outstanding calls are paid, the 3 per cents will be reduced to the neighborhood of \$250,000,000, and of this the banks hold about \$200,000,000. If payment of the public debt is to be continued, the Government will be obliged to pay the interest of the public debt.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Annual Report from the Bureau of Statistics.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics in his annual report of the foreign commerce of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, says:
The total value of the imports and exports of merchandise during the year amounted to \$1,471,000,000, and was larger than any previous year in the history of the country. The excess of the value of the exports of merchandise over that of the imports of merchandise was \$100,655,488, as against a similar excess during the preceding fiscal year of \$35,092,683. The value of the exports of domestic merchandise during the fiscal year was \$304,256,632, as against \$283,239,872 during the preceding year—an increase of \$20,953,900.
The value of the exports of cotton during the last fiscal year amounted to \$247,325,721, as against \$199,312,644 during the preceding fiscal year; the value of the exports of broad and fine cloths during the preceding fiscal year was \$182,670,828 during the preceding fiscal year; the value of the exports of provisions amounted to \$107,383,257, as against \$120,657,701 during the preceding fiscal year, and the value of the exports of tobacco and manufactures thereof amounted to \$22,058,222, as against \$21,430,869 during the preceding fiscal year.

The value of the exports of mineral oils during the last fiscal year amounted to \$14,913,079, as against \$13,231,706 during the preceding fiscal year. The value of the exports of products of manufacture from the United States during the last fiscal year amounted to \$211,899,001, as against \$108,132,407 during the preceding year, an increase of \$103,766,594. The value of the exports of products of mining during the last fiscal year was \$51,419,149, as against \$36,278,837 during the preceding fiscal year; the value of exports of products of iron and steel was \$9,976,143, as against \$10,314,043 during the preceding fiscal year, and the value of the exports of manufactures of the fisheries was \$6,276,376, as against \$5,197,752 during the preceding fiscal year.
The total value of the imports of merchandise into the United States during the last fiscal year was \$723,180,914, as against \$724,689,574 during the preceding fiscal year, showing a falling off of \$1,508,660.
The value of the imports of sugar and molasses was \$291,326,395; the value of the imports of wool and manufactures thereof was \$55,224,253; the value of the imports of silk and manufactures thereof was \$89,807,016; the value of the imports of iron and steel was \$9,976,143, and medicines was \$43,120,287; the value of the imports of coffee was \$12,650,513; the value of the imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof was \$10,706,007; and the value of the imports of cotton goods was \$36,553,689. These constituted, in the order mentioned, the leading commodities and classes of commodities imported.

The total exports of gold and silver amounted during the last fiscal year to \$31,820,333, as against \$49,417,479 during the preceding fiscal year, and the total imports thereof amounted to \$20,809,393, as against \$12,472,500 during the preceding fiscal year. The excess of exports of gold and silver over the imports thereof amounted to \$10,990,940, as against a similar excess of \$36,944,979 during the preceding fiscal year.
The value of the foreign commerce of the United States with Great Britain and Ireland amounted during the last fiscal year to \$614,046,793, constituting nearly 40 per cent. of the total value of our foreign commerce; with France, \$166,871,987; with Germany, \$123,547,657; with the West Indies, \$121,609,923; and with the British North American Provinces, \$91,321,229.
The total number of immigrants arrived in the United States during the last fiscal year was 603,822, as against 781,992 during the preceding fiscal year. During the last fiscal year 163,092 immigrants arrived from Great Britain and Ireland, 194,780 from Germany, 163,276 from all other countries in Europe, 79,241 from the British North American Provinces, and 6,901 from China. The immigration from Europe fell from 39,574 during the year ended June 30, 1880, to 8,681 during the year ended June 30, 1883.
The total duties collected upon imports amounted, during the last fiscal year, to \$210,637,293, as against \$216,138,616 during the preceding fiscal year, showing a falling off of \$5,501,323.

The sailing tonnage of the United States the 30th of June last amounted to 2,822,293 tons, as against 2,810,108 tons the 30th of June, 1882, and the steam tonnage of the country amounted to 1,419,194 tons, as against 1,355,525 tons the 30th of June, 1882. The tonnage of American vessels engaged in the foreign trade of the United States increased from 1,259,492 tons the 30th of June, 1882, to 1,269,681 tons the 30th of June, 1883; and the tonnage engaged in the coastwise trade, the whale fisheries, and the cod and mackerel fisheries, increased from 1,562,899 tons the 30th of June, 1882, to 1,462,899 tons the 30th of June, 1883. The tonnage built in the United States amounted to 265,430 tons during the year ended June 30, 1883, as against 282,269 tons built during the year ended June 30, 1882.

At our commerce with foreign countries there is still a very large preponderance of foreign vessels employed. The tonnage of American vessels entered at seaports of the United States from foreign countries amounted to 2,834,681 tons during the last fiscal year, and the tonnage of foreign vessels entered at seaports of the United States amounted to 3,391,335.91 tons, as against 1,688,209 tons during the preceding fiscal year.

In 1883 the tonnage of American vessels entered at our seaports from foreign countries amounted to 3,124,276 tons, and constituted 71½ per cent. of the total tonnage entered, and the tonnage from foreign countries during the last fiscal year was 3,391,335.91 tons, as against 1,688,209 tons and only 21 per cent. of American tonnage.
During the ten months ended Oct. 31, 1883, the average rates per bushel for the transportation of wheat from Chicago to New York were: by the War department increased to \$5.00; by the "all-rail" 15.1 cents, as against the following average rates during the calendar year 1882—viz: by lake and canal, 8.7 cents; by lake and rail, 10.9 cents; and by "all-rail" 14.6 cents.
The increase in the average rates is due to the fact that the grain movement during the year 1883 has been much greater than during the year 1882.

FINANCE.

Abstract of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The report of Secretary Folger for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, shows that the ordinary revenues of the Government for the year were \$144,720,369; sales of public lands, \$7,557,864; direct tax, \$18,157; miscellaneous, \$30,795,695; total, \$201,272,525. Ordinary expenses: Civil and miscellaneous, \$68,678,622; War department, \$48,911,383; Navy department, \$15,263,347; Indians, \$7,962,500; pensions, \$6,000,574; interest on the public debt, \$39,000,000; total, \$201,272,525, leaving a surplus revenue of \$32,879,444. This is \$7,300,000 more than Mr. Folger estimated that the surplus would amount to in his last annual report. Compared with the previous fiscal year, the receipts for 1883 have decreased, in estimates, \$704,228; interest revenue, \$1,772,226; direct tax, \$51,986; and in miscellaneous, \$208,945. They have increased in sales of public lands \$3,202,724. Total decrease, \$12,664,367. The expenditures show an increase over the year before of \$7,524,097. The expenditures of the War department increased \$5,400,000; for the Navy department, \$230,000; and for pensions nearly \$6,000,000, while the interest on the public debt decreased almost \$12,000,000.

Since the last annual report the act of March 3, 1883, diminished the sources of internal revenue and changed the tariff law, so that the estimate made a year ago must be entirely revised. The total revenue collected from internal revenue was \$145,000,000. Now the estimated revenue is \$120,000,000. The receipts from customs have fallen off proportionately. For the four months ending Nov. 1, the total receipts were \$124,369,933; for the corresponding months of last year they were \$114,552,932. For the same periods the expenditures were \$89,915,200 and \$78,706,681. By the payment of \$207,000,000 of the public debt, the charge for interest will be greatly reduced. It is probable that the receipts will be about \$350,000,000 for the fiscal year 1884, while the expenditures will amount to \$285,000,000, leaving a surplus of \$65,000,000 over and above the sinking fund.
During the last fiscal year the bonds retired amounted to \$134,009,750. Since then \$38,374,000 of 3 per cents have been paid, and \$40,000,000 more have been called. Of this last sum, \$5,000,000 has been met already, and is included in the \$38,374,000.
The Secretary again calls the attention of Congress to the fact that the receipts of the Government are greatly in excess of its needs. The dangers of this large surplus to the money market will be dwelt upon, and the Secretary will say that there is no method of disbursing this surplus except by payment of the public debt. Payment of the public debt, however, is not injurious to the national banking system. When all the outstanding calls are paid, the 3 per cents will be reduced to the neighborhood of \$250,000,000, and of this the banks hold about \$200,000,000. If payment of the public debt is to be continued, the Government will be obliged to pay the interest of the public debt. Payment of the public debt, however, is not injurious to the national banking system. When all the outstanding calls are paid, the 3 per cents will be reduced to the neighborhood of \$250,000,000, and of this the banks hold about \$200,000,000. If payment of the public debt is to be continued, the Government will be obliged to pay the interest of the public debt.

The Secretary calls attention to the suggestions of a National Currency Note, that the rate of issue of national bank notes be increased to 90 per cent. of the market value of the bonds, and that the 10 per cent. be refunded in 3's, the holders receiving a premium in satisfaction for the resultant loss of interest.
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THE CURRENCY.

Extracts from Controller Knox's Report.

Controller of the Currency Knox reports the organization of 262 banks for the year ending with last month, leaving 2,522 in operation, the system extending into every territory. The bonds outstanding, which can only be redeemed by purchase in the market, aggregated \$1,015,800,000. The Government has retained about \$4,000,000 by the accidental destruction of bank notes, and the whole cost of the system in twenty years has been but \$5,010,669. Controller Knox thinks the true policy to avoid contraction of bank circulation is to reduce the redundant reserve in place thereof, and to have the corporate existence of National banks, the Controller says:
At the date of my last report the corporate existence of eighty-six National banks had expired, and thirty of these banks had extended their existence under the act of July 12, 1882, fifty-two banks went into voluntary liquidation, and were succeeded by other associations organized in place thereof, chiefly by the act of July 12, 1882, which authorized the extension of the corporate existence for a new period of twenty years of National banks whose franchises were about to terminate. The four remaining banks expired by limitation, and did not effect new organizations. The five banks organized under the act of Feb. 25, 1863, which were in operation at the date of my last report in December was 307. Of these banks, 273 have extended their corporate existence under the act of July 12, 1882, seventeen have been placed in liquidation by vote of stockholders of the banks, and four have been liquidated by the act of the corporate existence of National banks, the Controller says:
The average rate of interest now paid by the United States on the bonds deposited as security for circulating notes is about 3½ per cent. upon their par value, but it is equal to about 3.19 per cent. on the current market value of the bonds. The banks now hold \$41,000,000 of 4½, \$106,000,000 of 4's, and \$21,000,000 of 3 per cents, which have been refunded from 3½ per cent. More than one-half of the bonds now held by the National banks are 3 per cents. If the public debt continues to be paid rapidly, it is probable that on the part of these bonds will certainly be called within the next three years. Those of the lower numbers, which it is safe to estimate will not be called within the next ten years, cannot be purchased for a premium of more than 2 per cent., and at that price they will be a loss upon circulation based on the class of bonds if they are redeemed within three years. The profits on circulation based on other bonds held by National banks are merely nominal.

STATISTICS.

Of the amount of United States bonds held by the National banks and by banks organized under State laws the Controller says:
Through courtesy of State officers, the Controller has obtained official reports made to them under State laws by State banks in twenty-two States, by trust companies in five States, and by the National Bank of the State of Georgia, at different dates during the year 1883, and from these returns the following table has been compiled:
Held by 764 State banks in twenty-two States.....\$ 5,267,600
Held by thirty-four trust companies.....17,437,990
Held by 630 savings banks in fourteen States.....210,017,313
Total.....\$242,742,900

The interest-bearing funded debt of the United States was November 1, last, \$1,273,475,450. The total amount of bonds held by the National (\$79,486,350) and State and savings banks (\$21,742,930) was \$1,015,800,000, which is not less than 80 per cent. of the interest-bearing debt. The United States bonds held by State banks is given by geographical divisions for the years 1880, 1881 and 1882, 1883, as follows:
Geographical Divisions. 1880. 1881. 1882. 1883.
Eastern States.....\$ 45,250,098 \$ 37,399,819
Middle States.....157,563,787 129,847,588
Southern States.....983,470 646,500
Western States.....2,072,345 1,743,973
Pacific States.....7,240,835 17,743,973
Total.....\$213,665,402 \$242,742,900

Illinois has advanced from sixth to fifth place in the National-bank capital. Kentucky has displaced New Jersey, and Minnesota is now the fourth State, taking the place of Vermont and New York. The National-bank capital of Illinois is superseded by Wisconsin, Texas, and California.
The Controller says the section of the Revised Statutes which places restrictions upon loans should be so amended as to exclude from the limitation mentioned legitimate loans upon such security as real estate, and also upon classes of collateral security, as well as loans upon United States bonds.

THE POSTOFFICE.

Postmaster General Gresham's Report.

The report of the Postmaster General is very full and comprehensive. He estimates the revenue of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, at \$17,104,078, and its expenditures at \$50,062,189, leaving a deficiency to be supplied out of the Treasury of \$2,958,111. This deficiency will be caused, it is thought, by the reduction of postage, but the report suggests that figures are purely conjectural.
The free delivery system has been largely extended during the year, and is now in operation at 184 offices.
The total appropriation for this service was \$3,300,000, including a special appropriation of \$200,000 to carry out the provisions of the act of Aug. 2, 1882, an increase of \$575,000 over that of the preceding year. The total cost of the service was \$3,173,336.51, leaving an unexpended balance of \$126,663.49. The increase of the cost over the preceding year was \$550,073.49.
The present status of the Star service shows for 1883 a cost of \$1,739,478, with 77,998,782 miles of annual transportation, against a cost of \$7,321,499, with 76,070,995 miles of annual transportation in 1880, being an increase from 1880 of 1,927 miles of transportation and \$2,582,021 decrease in cost. This service is now all performed under contracts made upon proposals submitted in response to advertisements. An interesting statement, showing the development and cost of the railroad service from its commencement until June 30, 1883, is presented. It is the general opinion that the rates of pay have increased, and that the cost of transportation otherwise. The cost per mile of transportation in 1854 was 11.4 cents; in 1883, notwithstanding the enormous increase in weight of mails and the superior facilities provided for distribution, the cost is 10.75 cents per mile.

On the 30th of last June there were 5,927 money orders in circulation, whose transactions during the year of domestic orders issued, amounted to \$17,329,409.31, and of domestic orders paid and repaid to \$117,344,281.73; of international orders issued to \$7,177,522.11, and of international orders paid and repaid to \$3,063,387.93; a grand total in issues of \$25,047,358.22, and in payments of \$117,344,281.73, and \$3,063,387.93. The fees received in domestic orders issued aggregated \$1,101,821.80, and on international orders \$170,238.50—a total of \$1,272,060.30. The 3½ per cent., and in international transactions from 1.85 to over 50 per cent., in domestic fees about 40 per cent., and in international fees from 50 to over 54 per cent.
The Postmaster General opposes the proposed reduction of postage on drop letters from 2 cents to 1, on the ground that it would increase the cost of the carriers' service and lead to a clamorous protest, but it is in favor of reducing the single rate limit on all letters from a half ounce to an ounce. He also recommends that the rate of postage on transient newspapers and periodicals be fixed at 1 cent for every three ounces, instead of 1 cent for every two ounces as now.

On the subject of postal telegraphy, the Postmaster General is divided. He says: "From the best consideration which I have been enabled to bestow upon the subject, I have reached the conclusion that Congress has the constitutional power in providing for the postal service of the country to avail itself of all the facilities devised by the inventive genius of man, and that it has full authority to adopt either of the first two plans which I have mentioned."
The establishment and operation of a postal telegraph as a monopoly, or in competition with private companies, would, it is insisted, reduce rates which are now exorbitant and protect the public against the abuses and evils deemed to be attendant upon the competition. An increase of this patronage beyond what is indispensable to the public service is to be deprecated and avoided, and it is one of the dangers which threaten the purity and duration of our institutions. In Europe the telegraph is under the control of the public, and the Government administration is for the time being and for all practical purposes, be considered the Government itself. In seasons of political excitement, and, to some extent at other times, is there not ground for serious apprehension that the telegraph, under the present control of the Government, might be abused to promote a partisan purpose and perpetrate the power of the administration? But if it could be kept entirely free from such influence, I should hesitate to sanction a measure providing that the United States shall become the proprietor of telegraph lines, and operate them by its officers and agents."

WAR.

Synopsis of Secretary Lincoln's Report.

The report of the Secretary of War gives a pretty full history of the operations of the Department, but has not much to offer in the way of active military operations. After referring to the retirement of Gen. Sherman from command of the army the Secretary says that the only active employment of troops was in the Apache campaign last summer under Gen. Crook. He adds that some time past the only Indian outbreaks have been in Arizona, special attention has been directed to an endeavor to secure for that region of the country the same quiet which exists elsewhere.
After careful consideration of the difficulties in the Indian country, an arrangement was made between the Interior Department and the War Department,

To the Congress of the United States: At the threshold of a year of deliberation I congratulate you upon the favorable aspect of the domestic and foreign affairs of this Government.

Foreign Relations. Our relations with other nations continue to be on a friendly footing. With the Argentine Republic, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Egypt, Italy, Santo Domingo and Sweden and Norway no incident has occurred which calls for special comment.

Central America. A convention was signed with Mexico on July 13, 1882, providing for the rehearing of the cases of Benj. Well and the Abrn Silver Mining Company, in whose favor awards were made for land claims in the Mexican Claims Commission.

The Fisheries Industry. Notice of the confirmation of the fisheries articles of the Treaty of Washington was duly given to the British Government.

Pauper Immigration. The question has arisen touching deportation to the United States from the British islands by governmental or municipal aid, of persons unable to support themselves.

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. Correspondence relative to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty has been continued, and will be laid before Congress.

The American Hog in Europe. The legislation of France against the importation of prepared swine produced from the United States has been repealed.

Germany still prohibits the introduction of all swine products from America. I extended to the Imperial Government a friendly invitation to send experts to the United States, to inquire whether the use of these products was dangerous to health.

The Coronation of the Czar. At Moscow, afforded to this Government an occasion for testifying its continued friendship by sending a special envoy and a representative of the navy to attend the ceremony.

Our Relations with Cuba. It is understood that measures for the removal of the restrictions which now burden our trade with Cuba and Porto Rico are under consideration by the Spanish Government.

Arbitration. The Manila court has found that the proceedings of which this Government has complained were unauthorized, and it is hoped that the Government of Spain will not withhold the speedy reparation which its sense of justice should impel it to offer for the unusual severity and unjust action of its subordinate colonial officers in the case of this vessel.

The Helvetian Confederation has prepared the inauguration of a class of international treaties for the deferment to arbitration of grave questions between nations. This Government has assented to the proposed negotiation of such a treaty with Switzerland.

Rights of Americans Abroad. Under the treaty of Berlin, liberty of conscience and civil rights are assured to all strangers in Bulgaria. As the United States have no distinct conventional relations with that country, and are not a party to the treaty, they should, in my opinion, maintain a diplomatic representation at Sofia.

Commerce with Turkey. The United States are now participating in a revision of the tariffs of the Ottoman Empire. They have assented to the application of a license tax of foreigners doing business in Turkey, but have opposed the oppressive storage tax upon petroleum entering the ports of that country.

Egypt. The Government of the Khedive has proposed that the authority of the mixed judicial tribunals in Egypt be extended so as to cover citizens of the United States committing crime, who are now tried before consular courts.

Our Mexican Boundary. At no time in our national history has there been more manifest need of closer and lasting relations with a neighboring state than now exists with respect to Mexico.

The Old Case of Benj. Well. A convention was signed with Mexico on July 13, 1882, providing for the rehearing of the cases of Benj. Well and the Abrn Silver Mining Company.

Central America. Our geographical proximity to Central America and our political and commercial relations with the States of that country justify, in my judgment, such a material increase of our consular corps as will place at each capital a Consul General.

South America. The contest between Bolivia and Chili and Peru has passed from the stage of strategic hostilities to that of negotiation, in which the Consul General is now actively engaged.

Sandwich Islands. At the recent coronation of His Majesty King Kalakaua this Government was represented, both diplomatically and by the formal visit of a vessel or war.

Eastern Nations. In pursuance of the policy declared by this Government of extending our intercourse with the Eastern nations, legations have, during the past year, been established in Persia, Siam and Corea.

Chinese Immigration. There is good reason to believe that the law restricting the immigration of Chinese has been violated, intentionally or otherwise, by the officials of China upon whom is devolved the duty of ascertaining that the immigrants belong to the categories of persons who are permitted to enter.

Japan. The question of the general revision of the foreign treaties of Japan has been considered in an international conference held at Tokio, but without definite result as yet.

Liberia. This Government has endeavored to aid Liberia in its differences with Great Britain touching the northwestern boundaries of that republic. There is a prospect of adjustment of the dispute by the adoption of the Mannah river as the line.

Interior Africa. The rich populous valley of the Congo is being opened to commerce by a society called the Congo Free State, of which the King of the Belgians is President, and a citizen of the United States the chief executive officer.

Social and Scientific. In view of the frequency of invitations from foreign governments to participate in social and scientific congresses for the discussion of important matters of general concern, I repeat the suggestions of my last message, that provision be made for the exercise of discretionary power by the President.

Restrictions of Commerce. I have alluded in my previous message to the injurious and vexatious restrictions which have been imposed upon our commerce with Spain, India, Brazil, whose National outlet for its great staple, coffee, is through the United States.

Finance and Revenue. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury gives a full and interesting exhibit of the financial condition of the country. It shows that the ordinary revenues from all sources, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, amounted to \$208,257,581.95.

Internal Taxation. There are cogent reasons, however, why the national indebtedness should not be thus rapidly extinguished. Chief among them is the fact that only by excessive taxation is such rapidity attainable.

National Currency. Immediately associated with the financial subject just discussed is the important question, What legislation is needed regarding the national currency? The aggregate of bonds now on deposit in the treasury to supply the national bank circulation is \$350,000,000.

Torpedo Defenses. As germane to this subject, I call your attention to the progress of perfecting our submarine torpedo defenses. The board authorized by the last Congress to report on the method which should be adopted for the manufacture of heavy ordnance adapted to modern warfare has viewed the principal iron and steel works in this country and in Europe.

Indian Affairs. From the report of the Secretary of War it will be seen that in only a single instance has there been any disturbance of the quiet condition of our Indian tribes—a raid on the mountain regions from which it had come. It is confidently hoped that serious outbreaks will not again occur, and that the Indian tribes, which have for so many years disturbed the West, will hereafter remain in peaceable submission.

Coast Expenses. I again call your attention to the present condition of our extended sea coast, upon which are so many large cities whose wealth and importance to the country would in time of war invite attack from modern armored ships.

The Mormons. The Utah Commission has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior its second annual report as a result of its labor in supervising the recent election in that Territory, pursuant to the act of March 22, 1883.

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oy in place of the National bank notes or to make important changes in the laws by which their circulation is controlled. In my judgment the latter course is far preferable.

Receipts and Disbursements. The revenue for the present fiscal year, actual and estimated, is as follows:

Table with columns: SOURCE, Actual for the quarter ending Sept. 30, '83, Estimated for the remaining three quarters of year.

The actual and estimated expenses for the same period are:

Table with columns: OBJECT, For quarter ended Sept. 30, 1883, actual, For remaining three-fourths of year, estimated.

If the revenue for the fiscal year which will end on June 30, 1885, be estimated upon the basis of existing laws, the Secretary is of the opinion that the ordinary receipts will exceed by \$60,000,000 the ordinary expenditures, including the amount devoted to the sinking fund.

The Trade Dollar. The trade dollar was coined for the purpose of traffic in countries where silver passed at its value, ascertained by its weight and fineness. It never had a legal tender quality.

Consolidation of Revenue Districts. The Secretary of the Treasury advises a consolidation of certain of the customs districts of the country, and suggests that the President be vested with such power in relation thereto as is now given him by Section 1,414 of the Revised Statutes.

Indian Affairs. From the report of the Secretary of War it will be seen that in only a single instance has there been any disturbance of the quiet condition of our Indian tribes—a raid on the mountain regions from which it had come.

Coast Expenses. I again call your attention to the present condition of our extended sea coast, upon which are so many large cities whose wealth and importance to the country would in time of war invite attack from modern armored ships.

Torpedo Defenses. As germane to this subject, I call your attention to the progress of perfecting our submarine torpedo defenses. The board authorized by the last Congress to report on the method which should be adopted for the manufacture of heavy ordnance adapted to modern warfare has viewed the principal iron and steel works in this country and in Europe.

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The Army. On several occasions during the past year officers of the army have, at the request of the State authorities, visited their military encampments for the inspection of the troops.

Naval Affairs. The Secretary of the Navy reports that, under the authority of the acts of Aug. 5, 1882, and March 3, 1883, the work of strengthening our navy by the construction of modern vessels has been auspiciously begun.

Internal Waterways. The Secretary urges, also, the immediate creation of an internal fast line of waterways across the peninsula along the coast from Florida to Hampton roads, between the Chesapeake bay and Delaware river, and through Cape Cod.

Postal Matters. The report of the Postmaster General contains a gratifying exhibit of the growing prospects of the interesting branch of the public service committed to his care. It appears that on June 30, 1883, the whole number of postoffices was 47,883, of which 1,932 were established during the previous fiscal year.

Postal Telegraphy. The Postmaster General devotes much of his report to the consideration, in its various aspects, of the relations of the Government to the telegraph. Such reflection as I have been able to give to this subject since my last annual message has not led me to modify the views which I there expressed.

Patrons and Witnesses in Federal Courts. The Attorney General criticizes, in his report the provisions of the existing law fixing the fees of jurors and witnesses in the Federal courts. The provisions are chiefly contained in the act of Feb. 26, 1853, though some of them were introduced into that act from statutes which have since been passed many years previous.

Interior Department. Much interesting and varied information is contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior. I particularly call your attention to his presentation of certain phrases of the Indian question; to his recommendations for the repeal of the pre-emption laws; to the proposed culture-lands and for more stringent legislation to prevent frauds under the Pension laws.

Primary Education. I have previously referred to the alarming state of illiteracy in certain portions of the country, and again submit for the consideration of Congress, whether the Government should not be extended to public primary education wherever adequate provision thereof has already been made.

The Mormons. The Utah Commission has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior its second annual report as a result of its labor in supervising the recent election in that Territory, pursuant to the act of March 22, 1883.

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Berrien Co. Record.

THURSDAY, DEC. 6, 1883.

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

SUBSCRIBERS' RECEIPTS.

We wish our subscribers to be particular in the date appearing on their names upon their papers, and see that the amount is correct.

OVERCOATS,

Men's, Youths', Boys' and School Suits.

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Furnishing Goods,

A BIG LINE.

GEO. W. NOBLE.

MAPLE sap flowed quite freely yesterday.

MR. LORD, of the Kalamazoo Mail called at this office last evening.

MRS. O. E. WOODS, of Cassopolis, is in Buchanan for a visit with relatives.

SOME Cincinnati artists are doing the fresco work on the Chapin mansion in Niles.

You ought to have your name commencing with "R." See list of tax-payers in this paper.

The new bridge across the river at Niles is completed and open to travel.

The first three days in December—But pshaw! That's only an old-fashioned whim, anyway.

FARMERS living in this vicinity complain of chicken thieves. Sharpen up old Towser's teeth and turn him loose.

The streets of Three Oaks are lighted by ten street lamps. Buchanan streets are lighted by—lanterns.

THERE are 583 pupils enrolled in all of the departments of the St. Joseph schools.

MRS. ABIGAIL BARMORE died at the home of Sanford Smith in this place last evening. Aged 84 years.

MR. J. A. VAN RIPPER returned to Buchanan last evening from Cass Co., where he has been for several weeks past.

THERE have been several cases of mumps about town the past few weeks, and still there are those of the swollen jaw.

"FCN in a Boarding House" is the title of a dramatic entertainment booked for Rough's Opera House for Monday, Dec. 10.

The case against Curtis Lamb was adjourned to the 17th for the same reason as before—the sickness of his attorney, D. E. Hinman.

D. W. PIERCE is in Buchanan for a short visit. He is now employed as traveling salesman for a Kansas City firm.

MR. GEORGE FOWLER died very suddenly, at his home in this place, last Friday, of heart disease. He leaves a family in destitute circumstances.

A NILES company has discovered that artists plaques and good chair bottoms can be made of wood pulp, and have their fortune in view.

THE Union Square Uncle Tom's Cabin Company will be in Rough's Opera House on Wednesday, Dec. 12. Tickets on sale at Kinyon's jewelry store.

OKES BROS. Specialty Co., gave an entertainment at Rough's Opera House on Monday evening to a good house, and pleased the audience.

If you have any one in mind, who can make better weather than we have been having the past few days, keep him quiet until he is needed.

FOUND—In the M. E. Church, last evening, a sum of money, which the owner may receive on application to the pastor, Rev. C. G. Thomas.

THE experience Jerry Painter had with Chicago gas is still plying on his health. He has not felt in his usual jubilant spirits since that time.

THE Township Board will meet tomorrow (Friday) at the Clerk's office to audit any claims that may be held against the township. Bring in your bills.

THERE are several people in this county who are wondering what is being done to bring to justice the men who murdered Jack McCrone, in Benton Harbor.

Mrs. JOHNSON, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Curtis, who came here a few weeks since from her home in Kansas, for a visit, died on Thursday last.

MARRIED, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. F. H. Berrick, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1883, Mr. Robt. Moore, of Michigan City, Ind., and Miss Lora Smith, of this place.

THIS week we furnish our readers a supplement containing the President's message and other reading matter. The supplement contains nothing but should be read by every reader of the Record.

MISS FANNIE TAYLOR has a stock of holiday goods that may be found at her mother's millinery rooms. Little Miss Taylor is embarking in the mercantile business on a rather large scale for one so young. We wish her success in her undertaking.

CHRISTMAS TREE.—The Advent Christian Sunday School will have a Christmas tree on Christmas eve at the Oak street chapel. Get your presents ready. A cordial invitation is extended to all to participate.

DR. E. S. DODD was called last week to Des Moines, Iowa, on account of an accident to his brother, who is living there, by a too free acquaintance with a runaway horse. The doctor expects to return next week.

PROF. OLNEY, of the Michigan State University, will lecture in Three Oaks tomorrow evening. Subject, Success. Three Oaks has a lecture bureau, and Prof. Olney delivers the first of the winter's course.

A wild man with a full grown navy revolver has been seen loose in the suburbs of the city of Niles, and the inhabitants sleep with doors bolted and windows nailed down. He is supposed to be an escaped lunatic from Kalamazoo.

THE tax-roll is in the hands of the collector and the receipts all made out. You may pay your tax at Barmore & Richards' any day in the week, except Sundays. Joe says he wants to go to church Sundays.

THE Berrien County Mutual Fire Insurance Company will meet at the residence of Wm. Haslett next Monday, Dec. 10, for the purpose of electing a president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary and directors. The meeting will convene at 1 o'clock.

MAJOR SCOTT MILLARD, of Niles, an old bachelor, has finally succumbed to the charms of cupid. The future partner of his joys is Miss Martha W. Dutch, an estimable young lady of Niles. They were married Monday, Dec. 3.

TUESDAY evening a horse belonging to Elder M. H. Baldwin cast loose from his moorings at the front of the post-office, leaving a short piece of the halter strap attached to the post. As no trace of him has since been seen it is thought to be the work of some thief.

DRS. HALL and CHAPMAN, of Ithaca Medical College, and Dr. Slocum, of this place, recently performed a surgical operation on Mr. B. F. Briggs of La Fayette, Ind., by which they discovered two malignant cancers in the stomach, so blocking the passages of the stomach as to be past any possibility of cure.

THE bottom dropped out of the sink hole on the narrow gauge road one day last week. The gap has been filled and the train makes regular runs again. To leave that mire at one side of the track or commence there, St. Joseph extension at Farley's would be considerable of a saving to the company.

THE concert and dance by the Buchanan Band, Thanksgiving night, proved a financial success. The boys, besides having a good time, have about \$30 more in their treasury than before. By the assistance of a portion of the Niles and Berrien Springs bands they were enabled to give a parade with a full band—sixteen instruments.

LAST July Augustus Short, a young rough, robbed John Yauchs, et al., of Niles, of about \$120. Deputy Sheriff Palmer, by the use of the mail, followed Short in his meanderings through the West and South, and finally brought him to a halt at Rochester, New York, where he was jailed. Sheriff Clarke went for Mr. Short Saturday.

SUPERVISOR KINGSLAND, of Hagar, has been instrumental in bringing a pension swindler in his bailwick to justice. The P. S. had been taking three-fourths of a poor soldier's pension for doing the business for him, on a representation of an equal divide, having been arrested and found guilty of swindling.

OWING to the inability of the Prosecuting Attorney to be present and the failure of Esquire Witte to receive the telegram announcing this fact, the Justice dismissed Pete Nolen and John Smith, who were before him for highway robbery. They have since been re-arrested before a Niles Justice and have given bail to appear there for examination Dec. 10.

THE surveyors finished the work of locating the line for the extension of the narrow gauge road to South Bend, Saturday. They report a most excellent line, have eight miles of straight track with but little grading, and located on section lines the greater portion of the way between farms where right of way should be cheap. Let the good work proceed rapidly.

THE Michigan Central Railroad Company adopt the standard time next Sunday, and after that time the regulator at Kinyon's will be set to correspond with that. Mr. Kinyon says he does not expect to count to 24 yet, but cannot tell what the future may develop. There is no knowing but that the whole year may yet be counted in a string.

JOHN MORRIS is hard at work securing subscriptions to form a telephone exchange. He has the required number promised, and expects to run a line south, taking in a number of farm houses on the prairie. The company promises to start an exchange with ten instruments. Such enterprises all start with small dimensions, and it is the expectation that the exchange may grow to a larger number. Give the exchange your support.

At the regular meeting of Wm. Parrott Post No. 22, held last evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Maj. Samuel Wells, P. C. John W. Beistle, S. V. C. Stephen Scott, J. V. C. John C. Dick, Adjutant. Morris Lyon, Quartermaster. Daniel Weston, Surgeon. Oscar Richmond, Chaplain. W. F. Harbitt, O. D. Allan Frame, O. G.

John C. Dick and Morris Lyon were elected delegates to the Grand Encampment. After the meeting the members were treated to oysters at Morris' restaurant, by the first three named officers.

An advertisement in the Niles Democrat announces that the Hill property, near the school house in this place, will be sold to satisfy a mortgage of \$1,108.68, on the twenty-fifth of February.

THE Common Council is having a row of hitching posts, and a gas pipe rail built along the west side of Day's Ave. next to the creek. The objects in view are to protect the open creek, so that teams may not be driven in it in the dark and injured, and to provide hitching room so that Frost street may not be so crowded on busy days. A good arrangement.

AFTER being a kind and effecinate wife for twenty-five years, Mrs. Henry Ranstead of Terre Coupee Prairie has commenced a suit in the St. Joseph county, Ind., Circuit Court against Henry asking for a decree of divorce. She charges Henry with drunkenness, and abusing her. She also asks for from his estate of about \$30,000, an alimony of \$15,000 and \$10 a week for support.

LIST of letters remaining uncalled for in the post office at Buchanan, Mich., for the week ending Dec. 5, 1883: Mrs. Fred Smith, W. D. Chamberlain, John C. Derrie, Mrs. Stella Healands, George Lane, Eli Richards, F. M. Seward, Mr. W. F. Webb. Postal cards—Rogers & Hall.

L. P. ALEXANDER, P. M.

DR. AND MRS. J. M. ROE, Almon Case, Michael Meffert, John Logan, F. M. Smith and Abe Baker started Tuesday for Florida. Meffert and Logan for the benefit of their health, which is poor, the doctor for the enjoyment of the trip, and business connected with his possessions in that State. Smith for health and business, with some pleasure, Baker for health, and Mr. Case to work in the lumbering business for E. H. and Charles Clark.

A SURVEYING party is reported as being at work a few miles south of this place, steering for Buchanan by what is known as the Marsh route, which will bring them through in the vicinity of Bakerstown. They say they are running a railroad line, but further information regarding their origin and movements does not appear to be at hand. Prospects thicken from all points. It may yet be fortunate for Buchanan to be located on a direct line between St. Joseph and the South.

THERE was a time, not many years since, when if any man made himself a conspicuous object on the streets of Buchanan by being drunk and boisterous, he would be arrested and punished, but that practice has become obsolete, and disgusting drunkenness is on the increase. Since it became known that the officers consider it a waste of money to punish such cases, and believe there is no law for arrest for drunkenness, cases of this kind are becoming decidedly numerous. It would seem that an enforcement of Ordinance II would have a wholesome effect on drunkenness.

RALPH HIGGINS and Walter Swartz, of Niles, have been arrested for the robbery of Davis' Auction Store, mentioned in these columns a few weeks since. Swartz was here Monday in charge of Deputy Sheriff Palmer, and his plead guilty to the charge. They have, since the robbery, traveled about as far as the proceeds of the stolen goods would carry them, and when they returned, Mr. Palmer was patiently waiting for them. Others are known to have been connected with the robbery, and are yet at large.

FRANK C. GATLEY'S Comedy Company will produce "Fun in a Boarding School," at Rough's Opera House, next Monday evening. The press speaks highly of the Company. We have only room for the following: "One of the best plays of its kind, portrayed by a remarkably clever Company."—New York Herald.

In the great school-room scene the audience was in a continual roar of laughter."—Boston Journal.

"People laughed immensely, and the piece may be put down as a grand success."—Cincinnati Star.

A fund of innocent amusement, interspersed with musical bits of pleasing character."—Detroit Free Press.

SOME three or four years ago Sarah Ashcraft fell through a leaky sidewalk at Buchanan and disarranged her legs. A jury pronounced her damages at \$8,000 worth, but Buchanan would not pay it. A mandamus is now prayed for to compel the flinty-hearted Buchanannites to disgorge.—Dovogine Times.

The above would sound bad for Buchanan, if true. If it were a just judgment it would have been paid, but the "flinty-hearted Buchanannites" object seriously to paying for damages not caused by any "leaky sidewalk," but by some disease. There are witnesses here now to prove that those legs were never disarranged by any sidewalk, but that they were not to be found at the time of the trial, and Buchanan will probably be obliged, at some time, to pay the black mail.

Class Leaders' Convention.

To be held at New Troy, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 11 and 12, 1883, with the following program: Tuesday, 9 A. M. Devotional exercises, led by A. J. Norris; welcoming address, Alonzo Sherwood; History and incidents of class-meetings; J. C. Gentzler; object of class-meetings; I. M. Duffey; class-meeting; its work and place in soul-saving; H. Barter; the relation of class-meeting to the Sunday school; J. Chatterton; should the office of class-leader be a life tenure, Geo. B. Hillier; the best methods of conducting a class-meeting; Wm. Dowers; the mistakes of class-leaders; J. M. Otwell; the responsibility of class-leaders in finance, A. Sherwood.

A temperance meeting will be held at 7 o'clock in the evening, to be addressed by Revs. C. G. Thomas, G. W. Gosling and Jas. Docking.

Wednesday, 9 A. M. Devotional exercises, led by J. C. Gentzler; report of committees and transaction of various business; class-leaders' course of study; Eli Egbert; model class-meeting; G. W. Gosling; ought the names of members be dropped for non-attendance upon class; Frank A. Daniels. In the evening a lecture will be delivered on "The Difficulties of Infidelity," by Rev. James Taylor, Presiding Elder, Niles district.

Essays are not to exceed fifteen minutes of time. A cordial invitation is extended to all friends to be present.

JAMES DOKERS, Pastor M. E. Church, Dayton Charge.

Additional locals on second page.

A horse jockey drove an eighteen-year-old colt about Front street, Tuesday, by means of a whip, not using either bridle or reins. Have not heard of his forming a class to learn the trick.

Niles District M. E. Conference.

The District Conference was called to order in the M. E. Church, Buchanan, on Tuesday, at 2 P. M., Rev. I. Taylor, P. E., in the chair. The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. G. W. Gosling. Rev. L. M. Matthews was elected Secretary of the Conference. The ministers of the United Brethren and Presbyterian churches were introduced and invited to participate in the exercises.

Revs. L. W. Earl and L. M. Matthews read their papers, and considerable discussion followed, on the subject as to whether God can repent or not.

Many of the preachers arrived on the afternoon train from the east, among them Rev. A. D. Newton, who read the closing paper of the afternoon session. The Conference adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock in the evening for preaching, by Rev. P. J. Mavey.

The evening session was called at 7 o'clock. The congregation was large. Rev. J. P. Force led in the opening prayer. Rev. P. J. Mavey preached an able sermon from Matthew 5th verse and 16th chapter: "Let your light so shine before men, that others seeing your good works may glorify your Father which is in Heaven." The preacher showed the responsibility of the Christian to both the world and Christ. People judge religion by its representatives. The sermon was followed by an essay by Rev. A. M. Gould. Meeting adjourned, to meet at 8:30, Wednesday morning.

The devotional exercises of the morning session were conducted by Rev. O. D. Watkins. Rev. J. P. Force read an essay, which was followed by another by I. Wilson. The subject of Revival was freely and fully discussed by all members of the convention.

A motion was made by a layman, not to allow any Methodist minister to carry a written sermon into his pulpit. The motion was not supported. Written sermons were thought by the layman to be the greatest hindrance in revival work.

The District Stewards met at eleven o'clock in the class-room of the church, for the transaction of business.

In the absence of Rev. R. H. Bready Rev. Wm. Doust was elected to preach in the evening at 7 o'clock. The morning session closed by singing and the benediction, to meet at 1 o'clock.

The afternoon meeting was opened at 1 o'clock. Rev. H. H. Parker conducted the opening services. The election of the camp ground trustees was the first item of business.

The preachers of Berrien Springs, Pipestone and St. Joseph were appointed committee on the next program.

Invitations were presented to hold the next Conference at Gallien, Paw Paw and Hartford. Paw Paw was decided on as the place for the next meeting.

Reports of the District Stewards were read and referred to the auditing committee.

Motion was made to proceed to the election of the District Stewards.

The question of leasing the fishery of the camp ground led to a long and warm discussion.

The following persons were elected as District Stewards: Seth Smith, J. Wood, Gilbert Conklin, Charles Stafford and R. R. Allen.

Rev. H. H. Parker then read an essay on Conscience. Lengthy criticisms followed by members of the convention.

Rev. G. W. Gosling having prepared no paper on his assigned topic, was requested to make some remarks on the subject.

The subject of Ministerial appointments was freely discussed. The Conference then adjourned to meet at preaching in the evening.

The audience in the evening was large. Rev. Wm. Doust preached an able and eloquent sermon from Mark XV: 31. The meetings were very profitable to all. A large number of the ministers were present. In the evening the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Conference be given to the good people of Buchanan for the cordial reception and the royal entertainment they have given to the members of this Conference.

Resolved, That the heartfelt thanks of this body are due and are hereby tendered to our much esteemed brother, C. G. Thomas, pastor of this church, and to his efficient helpers, for the hospitable manner in which they have welcomed us to this church and to their homes.

Resolved, That we express our highest appreciation of the services of our much beloved Presiding Elder, Rev. I. Taylor, and that we accompany him with our best wishes and prayers.

Locals.

Ladies wishing dress-making done at their homes, by the day, can be accommodated by calling on Mrs. CORA THOMAS, at the residence of I. M. Vincent, on Oak street. Terms 75 cents per day. Good reference given.

Get a Photo of SHAW & EMMONS, an excellent nickel cigar.

Large line of Naphins cheap, at ROUGH & HELMICK'S.

Dolmans cheap, to close stock, at TAYLOR'S.

Now, ladies, we will have our Holiday Table opened for inspection next week, at HIGHS'.

Fresh Candies for the holidays, at SHAW & EMMONS.

Next week we will have our entire stock of Holiday Goods out for inspection. BARMORE & RICHARDS.

Choice Prints, the best made, in desirable patterns, for only five cents per yard, at TAYLOR'S.

You must see HIGHS' ready made Aprons. They are very cheap.

Only ten more boarders wanted at the New Bakery & Restaurant of SHAW & EMMONS.

New Hoods, new Skirts, new Dress Goods and Domestic, at TAYLOR'S.

Remember, we have a large stock of Moustache Cups, Coffee Cups and Saucers, Mugs and Milk Sets, Decorated Tea Sets, Children's Tea Sets, Vases, Dolls and Toys—Everything to make you happy. BARMORE & RICHARDS.

Don't fail to get prices of G. W. FOX before buying groceries.

Ladies, we have bought 150 dozen Linen Handkerchiefs for you to select from for Holiday Goods. For correct styles go to HIGHS'.

Graham bread fresh each day, at SHAW & EMMONS.

We have beautiful Table Linen for Christmas presents. ROUGH & HELMICK.

TREAT & REDDEN will sell good goods as low as any firm in town, Fox, or any other man, and don't you forget it.

Call and see FANNIE TAYLOR'S stock of Holiday Goods, at MRS. TAYLOR'S.

Gents, we have the Best Underwear for 50 cents in any market. You must see them, at HIGHS'.

Best Boston } at SHAW & EMMONS.

Will close out what few Wool Blankets we have very cheap, at ROUGH & HELMICK'S.

G. W. NOBLE for the next 30 days will sell Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Furnishing Goods, at prices never before offered in Buchanan. 14

Fifteen hundred pounds of New Turkish Prunes just received, and will be sold very low, at TREAT & REDDEN'S.

New Goods this week, at TAYLOR'S.

Six dozen Leather and Push Bags for the Holiday trade, at wholesale prices. Bought out a traveler's samples. Will open them next week, at HIGHS'.

Sheep to let by J. M. Platts, on the Niles road, two miles east of Buchanan. CAESTER BADGER, Township Treasurer of Bertrand township, will receive taxes at the following places: Dayton, A. Kern's shoe store, Dec. 12 and 20 until 5 o'clock. Buchanan, Bank, Dec. 27. Niles, Citizen's Bank, Dec. 8, 15, 22, 29. At his residence, Dec. 7, 14, 21, 28. *43w3

Christmas will soon be here, and of course presents for the loved ones will be needed. Call and examine my stock of Pocket, Teachers' and Family Bibles. Styles and prices to suit. Also a full line of Holiday Goods. The largest stock of School, Christmas and New Years Cards in town. Large stock of Perfumery and Toilet Articles, just opened and sold at bottom prices, at WESTON'S DRUG STORE 11

Prints way down, at ROUGH & HELMICK'S.

DRESS MAKING.—S. E. LISTER and FRANK ALVORD have opened a Dress-making Shop in rooms over HIGHS' store, and as both are practical dress-makers, those who have work in that line may depend on getting good work. *43w3

FOR SALE.—A Mason and Hamlin Organ, in good condition, for sale cheap. Enquire at residence of 42w3 MRS. M. BALL.

HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT.

Thanking my customers for their liberal patronage during the past year, I wish to say that I am fully convinced that it is good policy to carry a good stock of first-class goods, and have purchased for the holiday trade the largest stock ever brought to Buchanan, consisting in part of silver-plated and solid silverware, watches, clocks, jewelry, miscellaneous books, cards, autograph and photograph albums, Christmas cards, birthday cards, &c., &c. I especially invite attention to my stock of Silver and Gold Watches, Rings, Charms, Pins, Chains, Gold Pens, Pencils, Tooth-picks, &c., &c. Please call and examine, whether you wish to buy or not. Respectfully, H. B. KINYON.

Finest line of Red Knit Underwear for ladies, at \$1 and \$1.25, in the city, found at HIGHS'.

Call and see my stock of Boots and Shoes, as I am not to be undersold. J. K. WOODS.

Some new style Lamps, at SMITH'S.

Children's Cloaks, at TAYLOR'S.

Ready-made Aprons found at HIGHS', next week. 1

Rubber Goods as low as the lowest, at J. K. WOODS'.

Are you thinking of Holiday Goods? If so, see S. & W. W. SMITH'S.

WESTON'S Corn Cure never fails. 15 cents, at WESTON'S DRUG STORE.

Ladies, Ladies, Ladies, if you want something to please you buy Dr. Strong's supporter improved corset, only sold by REDDEN & BOYLE'S.

Wait and see how low good goods can be sold, at MRS. TAYLOR'S.

MORRIS has 20 different brands of Plug Tobacco.

A nice line of Imported Cigars just received, at MORRIS'.

All kinds of Canned and Dried Fruit, at BARMORE & RICHARDS'.

Closing out Summer Goods at NOBLE'S. Call soon.

Go to MORRIS' and see his Electric light. He is bound to lead in everything.

Finest line of men's fine shoes in market, call in and see them, at SCOTT & BROWNFIELD.

Come in and look at our stock of Hanging Lamps before purchasing. BARMORE & RICHARDS'.

All kinds of Hose to be found at REDDEN & BOYLE'S.

Try that 40 cent Fine Cut Tobacco, at MORRIS'.

Extra copies of the RECORD may be had at the News Depot of H. H. KINYON.

Ladi's try Dr. Strong's supporting improved corset for health, comfort and ease, only found at REDDEN & BOYLE'S.

A fine lot of Ladies' Fancy Slippers, at J. K. WOODS'.

The largest stock of China Cups and Saucers ever brought to this market. Come and see for yourself. BARMORE & RICHARDS'.

New Cloaks and Dolmans at TAYLOR'S this week.

The largest stock and finest selection of Millinery Goods in Buchanan, at TAYLOR'S.

FOR SALE.—The Dr. Woodbridge place. For particulars, call at this office, or on Mrs. Woodbridge on the premises.

Dr. E. S. DODD & SON,

THE DRUGGISTS,

Opposite the Hotel.

Call and See Us.

WE WILL DO OUR BEST TO PLEASE YOU.

New Winter Skirts for Ladies, arrived at HIGHS'.

FOR SALE.—A farm of 18 acres, in the village of Buchanan. For particulars, call on or address J. M. MATHEWS, Buchanan, Mich.

Mrs. N. Johnson has resumed her work at dress making, and solicits your patronage in that line. Residence on Berrien street. She has the agency for the I. X. L. system of cutting. 36m3.

A complete line of Lamps, and handsome assortment of China Dishes at TREAT & REDDEN'S.

Try that 45c Plug, at MORRIS'.

Lemans' New Adjustable Corset for health and comfort, only found at HIGHS'.

Hoods, Hoods, Hoods, from 25c to \$2.50, at HIGHS'.

New Silk Astrachan for cloak trimmings arrived at HIGHS' to-day

